Madison and the Four Lake Country.

The undersigned has in preparation, and proposes to publish, as soon as subscriptions are received to pay the expenses of publication, a work with the following title:

A

HISTORY OF MADISON,

The Capital of Wisconsin;

INCLUDING THE

FOUR LAKE COUNTRY,

To the close of the year 1873.

By DANIEL S. DURRIE,
Librarian State Historical Society, Wis.

MADISON, WISCONSIN,
1874.

The preparation of this work has occupied the leisure hours of the compiler the last two years, and the materials have been collected from the State, County, Town, Village and City Records—files of Newspapers, the personal recollections and reminiscences of pioneers and former residents—the collections of the State Historical Society, and from every available source of reliable information. Among those who have furnished assistance and promised their co-operation may be named Hon. M. M. Strong, Hon John Catlin, Hon. W. B. Slaughter,

Gen. Simeon Mills, Rev. Dr. Alfred Brunson, J. A. Noonan, Darwin Clark, Dr. C. B. Chapman, Julius T. Clark, Geo. W. Stoner, Wm. Welch and Mrs. Roseline Peck, the first Madison settler.

Biographical Notices of some of the early settlers and prominent citizens will be given.

It is proposed to illustrate the work with photographs of Public Buildings, blocks of Stores, Lake Scenery, &c, for those who wish the work so illustrated, or unbound for those who prefer illustrating to please themselves.

The work will make a volume of 350 to 400 pages, and will be handsomely printed on tinted or toned paper, and neatly bound in cloth As works of this kind have only a limited sale, and are confined nearly to one locality, it will be necessary for parties to *subscribe liberally* in order to insure the publication, and the edition will be confined nearly to the wants of subscribers.

It is hoped that the citizens of Madison will give this work their hearty support It is not published as a speculation, and was undertaken by the subscriber, believing such a work was needed, and that the advantages of his position were such, that he could prepare it more readily than some others.

The price of the work will be

In Cloth, - - - - - - - $2.50
Illustrated with Photographs, - 3.50

DANIEL S. DURRIE,
Librarian State Historical Society,
WISCONSIN.

MADISON, April 10, 1874.

A

HISTORY OF MADISON,

THE CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN;

INCLUDING

THE FOUR LAKE COUNTRY

To July, 1874,

WITH AN

APPENDIX

OF NOTES ON DANE COUNTY AND ITS TOWNS.

BY

DANIEL S. DURRIE,

Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS.
1874.

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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
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PREFACE.

THE author of this volume has long been impressed with the fact, that much information relative to the early and later history of Madison and adjacent country, had not been written; and that some one should undertake the task of compiling the necessary materials for such a work, availing himself of the opportunity now afforded to consult those of our citizens who established themselves here as pioneers and early settlers, before circumstances should render it impossible to do so. Many of these have passed away; others have removed to new localities, and the few that now remain, will, in the ordinary course of events, be with us but a short period.

It is true, that a portion of our history has been written. To Maj. H A. TENNEY we are indebted for many interesting facts collected in past time, which were published in a small pamphlet in 1851, and subsequently re-printed. In 1857, Hon. L. C. DRAPER prepared a similar work, much enlarged; but these pamphlets, while they accomplished the object of their publication, in drawing public attention to the beauty and desirability of Madison as a place of settlement, did not go into the minutiæ of our early history, and necessarily were written up only to the date of publication, and are now out of print. The changes and improvements that have since taken place, have been so marked as to entitle Madison to a history more complete and brought down to the present time, and the present work is designed to supply such a deficiency.

It is not necessary to offer any apology for local history — the main object of which is to furnish the first elements of general history, to record facts rather than deductions from facts. In these municipalities — these separate incorporations — are to be found many of the first moving causes which tend to operate on and revolutionize public

65953

opinion. Many facts, minute in themselves, are in this view very important. The details, which is the appropriate province of the local historian to spread before the public, are not so much history itself, as *materials for history*, leaving to the general historian, who has before him all these details, to exhibit the connection of the several parts, and their dependence one upon another.

The present volume has been prepared from information derived from the Madison newspaper files in the library of the Historical Society — from pioneers — from the village, town and city records, and every reliable authority accessible; and, it is believed, that what is herein stated is in all respects true; or, if there are errors, they will not be found important.

The writer is greatly indebted to many of the early settlers for the interest they have taken in the publication of this volume, and for their personal reminiscences of early times; among these may be named Mrs. ROSELINE PECK, of Baraboo, Wis., the first settler of that place as well as Madison; R. L. REAM, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; Gen. S. MILLS, of Madison; Hon. M. M. STRONG, of Mineral Point, Wis.; J. T. CLARK, Esq., of Topeka, Kansas; Dr. C. B. CHAPMAN, Maj. H. A. TENNEY, and R. W. LANSING, Esq., of Madison. Thanks are also due to LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D., Secretary of the State Historical Society, for valuable assistance. Among this number also, who took a deep interest in the enterprise, was the Hon. JOHN CATLIN, one of our most honored pioneers. This gentleman, while laboring under protracted illness, furnished much information of his early residence at Madison. While this work was passing through the press, and on the 4th of August, 1874, he departed this life at his residence at Elizabeth, N. J., in the 71st year of his age, highly respected by every one.

The illustrated edition of this work has been prepared by Mr. N. P. JONES, Photographer, Madison, whose reputation in his department is unrivalled.

MADISON, Wis., October 1, 1874.

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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
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1846

MADISON

AND THE

FOUR LAKE COUNTRY OF WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER I.

ABORIGINAL AND FRENCH HISTORY — ANTIQUITIES — ARRIVAL OF EBENEZER BRIGHAM — THE BLUE MOUNDS — VISIT OF MESSRS. DOTY, BAIRD AND MARTIN, 1828 — THE FOUR LAKES — INDIAN TROUBLES AT BLUE MOUNDS — THE BLACK HAWK WAR — WAKEFIELD'S ACCOUNT OF FOUR LAKE COUNTRY — CAPT. LOW'S VISIT — EARLY TRADERS: ARMEL, ROWAN, RASDALL, ST. CYR — COL. WM. B. SLAUGHTER — SURVEYS BY J. V. SUYDAM — TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF MADISON — HON. JOHN CATLIN'S REMINISCENCES.

IT would be interesting, if not profitable, to know when and through whom the section of country now occupied by the city of Madison and adjoining the Four Lakes, was first made known to Europeans; but it is one of those questions much easier asked than answered.

Wisconsin, it is well known, was visited at an early date by the Jesuit Fathers, and a mission established at the Rapids de Pere, on the Fox river, near Green Bay, in 1669. In June, 1673, the Upper Mississippi river was discovered by Father MARQUETTE and his companion JOLIET, who passed up the Fox and down the Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi. This was the great thoroughfare through Wisconsin for a long period but we do not find any record of explorations to the north or

south of those streams, until Capt. JONA. CARVER passed down the Wisconsin to the "Great Town of the Saukies," Prairie du Sac, in October, 1766, and while at that place made an excursion to what he calls "some mountains that lie about fifteen miles to the southward, and abound in lead ore." These mountains are now known as the "Blue Mounds."

There is every reason to believe that the "Four Lake Country" was not unknown to the French traders soon after a trading post was established at Green Bay; and it is a well established fact that, early as 1655, there were Frenchmen engaged in trade at that point; and, wherever there is a reasonable prospect of gain, there will be found the hardy adventurer, however difficult the path or dangerous the road.

These traders and their employés, while collecting peltries, visited every available location, and it is not a reasonable supposition that this rich section of country, abounding with lakes the favorite abode of fur-bearing animals, should have been overlooked or unknown. Again, it was the interest of these persons to keep the knowledge they had acquired to themselves for their own particular benefit; and, in connection with this subject, Capt. CARVER in his narrative* says: "I cannot help remarking that all the maps of these parts I have ever seen are very erroneous — the rivers, in general, running in different directions from what they really do, etc. Whether this is done by the French geographers (for all English maps are copied from theirs) through design, or for a want of a just knowledge of the country, I cannot say." Some of these maps would indicate that the country south of the Wisconsin was generally swampy, and apparently of little value.

"These singular men, the trappers," says Hon. J. Y. SMITH, "were shrewdly silent in regard to their wanderings and explorations, especially when they extended to beautiful and fertile regions. It was part of their policy to discourage immigration of those who were devoted to industrial pursuits, as they anticipated therefrom competition and the general decline

* "Travels in the Interior Parts of North America in 1766, '67 and '68, by Capt. J. Carver. London. 1778. 8vo."

of their trade which must inevitably follow upon the settlement of the country."

The Four Lake Country, we also know, was the favored locality of that mysterious race who long since inhabited this state, and who have left behind those remarkable mounds and earth-works, fortifications and embankments which are found in the most beautiful locations in this vicinity.

I. A. LAPHAM, LL.D., in his valuable work on the Antiquities of Wisconsin, refers to some of these mounds, and as they are fast disappearing, and some of them no longer in existence, his account will prove interesting:

"In the vicinity of the Four Lakes, where Madison, the capital of the state is situated, the mound-builders have left unusually numerous traces of their former occupancy and industry. These lakes are united by a stream called the Catfish, now known as Yahara, through which the waters are conveyed to the Rock river. The mounds, situated six and twelve miles west of the Four Lakes, were among the first of the animal-shaped mounds of which an account was published in Silliman's Amer. Jour., Vol. XXXIV, etc. A figure on the Third Lake (Monona), near the residence of EX-GOV. FAIRCHILD, was fortunately rescued from oblivion by Mr. F. HUDSON, in 1842. Its length was 318 feet, and shape of a lizard. In grading Wisconsin avenue and Wilson street it had to be removed. On the north side of Lake Wingra, on the road to Monroe, there is an irregular row of mounds, comprising two quadrupeds, one bird, and one mound with lateral projections, five oblong and twenty-seven circular tumuli."

Accurate drawings and surveys of these and other mounds in this vicinity are given in Dr. LAPHAM'S valuable work.

The Sac and Fox nations of Indians were for a long period the occupants of the Fox river valley country and of the Wisconsin, before the permanent settlement was made. They were a warlike race of old, as we know that nearly two hundred years since, the French who had rarely become involved with the aborigines, were obliged by force of arms to wrest from them the privilege of transit between Green Bay and the Mis-

sissippi. The lakes were their favorite resort owing undoubtedly to the abundance of fish and water fowl; the shallow bays were literally covered spring and autumn with myriads of ducks. The larger game of deer were numerous, and the marshes afforded abundance of peltry.

The ground upon which Madison is built, was in common with most of the region included between the Mississippi and the Wisconsin and Rock rivers, purchased from the nations in 1825, at which time they relinquished all claim to lands east of the Mississippi. These Indians were reputed among the early settlers to be peculiarly faithless and savage. They seemed to have repented the surrender of their old hunting grounds, and in 1831 we find them again on the east side of the river, greatly annoying the settlers and destroying much property. They were speedily driven back, and entered into a new treaty with the United States, the terms of which were much the same as those of the treaty of 1825. The next year they again returned to the east side of the river, and shortly after took place what is usually known as the "Winnebago Outbreak," succeeded by the Black Hawk War; after which the Indians were again and permanently removed to the west, and tranquility ensued.

The first pioneer settler within the present county of Dane, was Colonel EBENEZER BRIGHAM. This gentleman was so identified with our history, that it is necessary to give a memoir of his life and the events connected therewith. No one ever lived in this section that was better known or more highly appreciated than Col. BRIGHAM. He died at Madison, September 14, 1861, in the 72d year of his age.

EBENEZER BRIGHAM was born at Shrewsbury, Worcester county, Mass., April 28, 1789. In 1818 he came to Olean Point in the State of New York. The Alleghany river was then the only channel known through western New York, and that was only navigated by canoes, rafts or skiffs. He came through in a canoe, and at Pittsburgh took a flat boat down the Ohio river. The villages on the river were all small. During the journey down he saw but one steamboat. On arriving at

Shawneetown, he landed and walked through to St. Louis. There was nothing at that place but a small French settlement — not more than three or four brick houses in the town. In 1822 he first set foot upon Wisconsin soil, but not to remain. At Galena he found Col. JAMES JOHNSON, a brother of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, who was just opening the mines, and subsequently he spent a short time at Springfield. In 1827 he embarked for Wisconsin with an ox team. At that time there was a large emigration to the lead mines, in the southwestern part of the state, as the ore was abundant and the price remunerative. He remained a while near Platteville and was engaged in mining, and with a small party pitched his tent (so to speak) on what is now the Block House branch of the Platte river. From this point the party retreated in haste to Galena, owing to the commencement of hostilities by the Indians. In the spring of 1828 he removed to Blue Mounds, the most advanced outpost in the mines. The only source of food supply was from Galena. Soon after he had raised his cabin he took a trip with two companions to Fort Winnebago to ascertain whether food could not be more easily obtained at that point. The route taken, was north of Fourth Lake, probably on or near the line of the old military road afterwards laid out. They obtained a supply of salt pork, hard bread, powder and some other things, of a sutler, not loading heavily, and on the return struck south, striking the old trail that formerly ran between the Third and Fourth Lakes, following it up to the hill where the capitol now stands, where they encamped over night. Intercourse with the Indians had made known to them the existence of the lake region before they started. From the enchanting view of the spot, he predicted that a village would be built there, and probably the future capital of the Territory. The isolated condition where he settled will be apparent from the statement of a few facts. The nearest settler was at what is now Dodgeville. Mineral Point and other mining places where villages have since grown up, had not then been discovered. On the southeast the nearest house was on the O'Plaine river, twelve miles west of Chicago. On the east, SOLOMON JUNEAU was his nearest neigh-

bor at the mouth of Milwaukee river, and on the northeast, Green Bay was the nearest settlement.

Shortly after locating at the Mounds, Mr. BRIGHAM, in company with Col. WM. S. HAMILTON and M. GRATIOT and some others, visited Green Bay in order to settle on certain boundaries between the whites and the Indians. The line was fixed upon, and the Indians blazed the trees along this line, notifyfying the whites *not to pass it*, a prohibition about as effectual as the whistling of the wind.

For several years after his coming, the savages were the sole lords of the soil; a large Indian village stood near the mouth of Token Creek; another stood on the ridge between Second and Third Lakes, and their wigwams were scattered all along the streams. When the capital was located here, he was the nearest settler to it, though twenty-five miles distant.

Soon after his settlement, he was honored with the appointment of magistrate from Governor LEWIS CASS. He held this commission four years, and all the duty he performed during that time was to marry one couple. He often related an anecdote of being called upon to go some thirty miles to marry a couple, but on arriving within a short distance of the place, word had been left there that the fair lady had changed her mind, and he must not come any farther. Mr. BRIGHAM, however, went on and introduced another friend, who succeeded in making a contract, and the next spring he was called upon to ratify it, and this was the only official act of a four years term of justice of the peace.

The principal object of his location at this point, as before stated, was mining for lead, and at the same time cultivating the soil. One of the leads on his land was "proved" before his death to the depth of seventy-five to one hundred feet when the workmen were prevented by water from going deeper. Upwards of four million pounds were taken from this lead with no other machinery than the common windlass, rope and tub. This lead was hauled to Green Bay, Chicago and Galena. On his first trip to Chicago, there was not a house or wagon track between that place and Blue Mounds. He was fifteen days in

reaching his destination, fording with his oxen and load of lead the Rock and Fox rivers and the smaller streams on the route. In this expedition he was accompanied by a favorite dog, for which he was offered in Chicago a village lot, which was situated where now is the most valuable property in that city. In those days the whole site of the town could have been purchased for a few hundred dollars.

Col. BRIGHAM, at the organization of the territorial government, was elected a member of the council, and was re-elected, serving nine terms, from 1836 to 1841. When the state government was organized, 1848, he was elected a member of assembly. He died at the residence of his niece, Mrs. H. G. BLISS, at Madison, September 14, 1861, aged seventy-two years.

A short description of the Four Lakes, in the vicinity of Madison, and the Blue Mounds, may prove of service, taken from I. A. LAPHAM'S "History of Wisconsin:"

There are in all, twelve lakes in Dane county — but the principal, and those most attractive, are the Four Lakes, lying in the valley of the Cat Fish or Yahara, and nearly in a direct line from northwest to southeast.

KEGONSA, OR FIRST LAKE.—This lake is the lowest of the four. Its longest diameter is three and one-eighth miles by two miles in its shortest; its circumference is nine and a half miles, and it covers five square miles. It is situated nine miles above Dunkirk Falls, near the southern line of the county, and lies in the towns of Dunn and Pleasant Springs.

WAUBESA, OR SECOND LAKE.—This body of water lies three and a half miles above Kegonsa. Its length is three and a half miles, and its width about two; and with it, has an average depth of about twelve feet. The larger part is in the town of Dunn, and the remainder in Blooming-Grove.

MONONA, OR THIRD LAKE, is next above, at a distance of seven-eighths of a mile. It is about six and a half miles long, by two broad, occupying an area of six square miles. Madison, the County Seat and Capital of the State, is located on the strip of land about one mile across, between this and Lake Mendota.

The larger part is in the town of Blooming-Grove and the remainder in Madison.

MENDOTA, OR FOURTH LAKE.—This is the uppermost and by far the largest of the Four Lakes. It has a periphery of nineteen and one-fourth miles, and covers an area of fifteen and sixty-five one hundreths square miles. Its diameter is six miles by nine. The larger part is in the town Madison and the remainder in Westport.

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

The water of all these lakes, coming from springs, is cold and clear to a remarkable degree. For the most part, their shores are made of a fine gravel shingle; and their bottoms, which are visible at a great depth, are composed of white sand, interspersed with granite boulders. Their banks, with few exceptions, are bold. A jaunt upon them affords almost every variety of scenery — bold escarpments and overhanging cliffs, elevated peaks, and gently-sloping shores, with occasional strips of meadow land between, affording magnificent views of the distant prairies and openings.

The BLUE MOUNDS are two conical hills, about one mile apart, one in Iowa, and one, the largest, in Dane county, twenty-five miles west of Madison, and twelve miles south of the Wisconsin river.

On the western line of Dane county, the highest peak rises to an altitude of 1,931 feet above the sea, and 1,072.5 above the lakes at Madison. Going west from the city, the visitant passes successively across the out-crop of every principal geological deposite in the state. He ascends from the upper layers of the lower or Potsdam sandstone, across the lower magnesian, the upper or ferruginous sandstone, the blue fossiliferous limestone, the upper magnesian or lead-bearing rock, and ends upon the crest on a layer of some four hundred feet thickness of hornstone — a sharp, siliceous deposit filled with chest nodules, flint and fossilizations. The mounds of all this

region owe their origin to erosion, and not elevation. They are the outliers of an ancient world — land-marks of ages too remote to be computed by years — boundaries which remain to prove the existence of a former surface over all southern Wisconsin, of which in the lapse of epochs more than six hundred feet have been dissolved and carried away by the action of the elements. The Blue Mounds being the highest, dominate all others. Sharp cut valleys and ravines radiate from their hoary sides in nearly every direction. Springs break out along the margins of the successive layers, and streams run to the four points of the compass. It is the source and parent of river and rivulet, seamed by many a scar, but beautiful and grand from every point of observation.

The elevation of the mounds is such, that they can be seen fifteen to twenty miles distant. The Indian name is Mu-cha-wa-ku-nin, or the Smoky Mountains, applied to them, it is said, on account of their summits being usually enveloped in a blue haze. The following is a geological section of the eastern mound, as reported by Dr. LOCKE:

	Feet.
Corniferous rock forming the peak of the mound,	410
Geodiferous Lime rock or lead bearing rock,	169
Saccharoid Sandstone,	40
Alternations of Sandstone and Limestone,	188
Sandstone,	3
Lower Limestone at the level of the Wisconsin,	190
Total,	1,000

—Lapham's History of Wisconsin.

In the month of May, 1829, Hon. JAMES DUANE DOTY,* Judge of the U. S. Court, HENRY S. BAIRD and MORGAN L. MARTIN Esqrs, attorneys of Green Bay, performed a journey to Prairie du Chien on horseback. These gentlemen had in 1825, '26, '27 and '28 taken the same trip by water, by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, which was then the usual and only

*For an interesting paper on the "Life and Public Services of Gov. DOTY," by Gen. A. G. ELLIS, see Collections State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Vol. 5, p. 369-377.

mode of communication between the two places. At the time above alluded, to they were anxious to obtain a knowledge of the country outside of this route, and of which no one had previously written. They were accompanied by a Menomonee Indian as guide who led or rode a pack horse. Their route was not a direct one, as the Indian was not well acquainted with the country west of Lake Winnebago, following the Indian trails as far as practicable, they traveled on the east side of that Lake to Fond du Lac, thence by way of Green Lake to the Four Lakes, crossing the outlet between the Second and Third Lakes, the site of Madison, the Blue Mounds, Dodgeville, and crossed the Wisconsin about six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi. They were about seven days in making the journey, and saw no white people until they reached Blue Mounds. This was the first party of whites that had attempted and accomplished the land journey from Green Bay to the Mississippi.

Attracted doubtless by the beauty of the location, as well as other considerations, Judge DOTY made another excursion to this place in 1832, after the termination of the Black Hawk war. It was very evident that with his usual foresight he was impressed as was Col. BRIGAAM with its desirability for a future town.

The year 1832 was memorable for the war of the Sacs and Foxes under BLACK HAWK against the whites, and as Blue Mounds and the Four Lake Country were intimately connected with the movements of the army and the flight of the Indians, it will be necessary to give a statement of the events occurring at that time as far as these localities were concerned.

In the spring of that year (1832) the Winnebagoes were professedly friendly, but they could not be depended on in case of reverses from the Sacs and Foxes. To guard against surprise, Col. BRIGHAM and the settlers in the vicinity of the Blue Mounds, built a block house in a commanding position on the prairie near the mounds, and about a mile and a half from the Colonel's residence. The buildings were commenced May 10, and completed about the 24th, and consisted of two block houses each about twenty feet square and a log building in the centre

about thirty feet by twenty feet large for a store house and barrack. The whole was enclosed by a picket fence of about one hundred and fifty feet on each of the four sides—the pickets were of stout oak about sixteen feet high, planted about three feet in the ground. JAMES AUBREY had the first command of the men assembled at the fort; E. BEOUCHARD, 1st Lieutenant, and after AUBREY'S death, succeeded to the command until June 14 when he resigned and was succeeded by Capt. JOHN SHERMAN. On the 6th of June, AUBREY was killed as will presently be noticed; at this time there were in the fort, the families of all the settlers in the neighborhood, as no one knew how long they would be free from attack.

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

About the first of June, Capt. SHERMAN who commanded at Mound Fort, fearing an attack from the Indians, sent word of his apprehensions to Col. DODGE, who immediately collected from the several posts, of which there were twelve or more in the mining districts, some two hundred mounted men. They proceeded to Mound Fort on the 3d of June, on which day the two Misses HALL, who had been captured by the Sacs at the massacre on Fox river, were delivered up by the Winnebagoes for the purpose of obtaining the reward which had been offered by Gen. ATKINSON for their recovery.

On the 6th of June, JAMES AUBREY, an inmate of Col. BRIGHAM'S family, was killed by the Sacs while getting water at

the spring near the dwelling-house; this was about a mile and a half north of the fort, but in sight of it. It has since been ascertained that the Sacs had been piloted to this place by certain Winnebagoes. Suspicion ever attached to this treacherous people.

On the 20th of June, some Indians were discovered in the vicinity of Mound Fort, and Lieut. Wm. Force and a person of the name of Green, whose family was in the fort, mounted their horses and rode out to reconnoitre. In a short time they fell into an ambush of the Sacs, about two miles in front, and immediately in view of the fort. The unfortunate men were plainly seen endeavoring to escape to the fort, but they were soon surrounded and killed by the savages, who mutilated the bodies in a most horrible manner. Lieut. Force had a heavy gold watch by which the hours of standing guard were regulated; at the time he was killed it was in his pocket, and was taken — his body being chopped in pieces and scattered about the prairie. Shortly after, an Indian trader named Wallis Rowan, who will be noticed hereafter, was out on the trail, picked up five or six Indian saddles, the horses having given out in the retreat. On coming up to the body of this savage, he found the prairie fire had passed over it, consuming his pack and clothing. The watch of Force was found in the ashes and identified by Mr. Brigham a few days after. Rowan kept the watch over ten years before finally parting with it.

In the march of the command under Henry and Dodge in pursuit of the Indians, the detachment crossed the Crawfish river near Aztalan, and followed the trail until the high grounds between the Third and Fourth Lakes, the capitol grounds and the site of Madison, were reached, and struck the north end of Third Lake. In the timber between Gen. Simeon Mills' country residence and the Catfish bridge, then the ford, they overtook the rear guard of the flying foe, where an Indian was wounded, who crept away and hid himself in the thick willows, where he died.

A scouting party of fourteen men, one of whom was Abel Rasdall, who will hereafter be noticed, was sent forward by

Col. DODGE, and preceded the main body about two miles, who crossed the Catfish just below where the bridge leading out of Williamson street, Madison, now stands. When they arrived at the point where PARKER'S planing mill stood, since occupied by BILLINGS & CARMAN as a plow factory, an Indian was seen coming up from the water's edge, near the present watering place below the Lake, now Meredith, House, who seated himself upon the bank, apparently indifferent to his fate. In a moment after, his body was pierced with bullets, one of which passed in at the temple and out of the back part of his head. On examination, it was found that he was sitting upon a newly made grave, probably that of his wife who had perhaps died of fatigue, hunger and exhaustion, and her disconsolate companion had resolved to await the advancing foe and die there also.

The trail was followed around the southern end of Fourth Lake, passing a little north of the Capitol Park and along the lake near the State University, where it appeared that an admirable position for a battle-field, with natural defenses and places of ambush, had been chosen by the enemy; and here they had apparently lain the previous night. This place was near Col. W. B. SLAUGHTER'S farm, afterwards laid out as the City of the Four Lakes, about three quarters of a mile north of the present village of Pheasant Branch.

Of the further movements of the army, it is only necessary to say, that the pursuit continued July 21, with occasional glimpses of straggling Indians, some of whom were killed, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Wisconsin river bluff was reached, and a battle took place, when about sixty were killed, and a great number of bodies were afterwards found on the northern side of the Wisconsin, on the route to Bad-Axe. The loss on the part of the whites, was one killed, and eight wounded. On the 2d of August the battle at the mouth of the Bad-Axe river took place, which resulted in the total destruction of a very large portion of BLACK HAWK'S followers — men, women and children — and the capture and dispersion of the remainder. BLACK HAWK soon after surrendered himself to the Chiefs CHA-E-TAR and ONE-EYED DECORRA, who

brought him and the PROPHET afterwards to Prairie du Chien, and delivered them to Gen. STREET, agent of the Winnebagoes, on the 27th of August, thus terminating the war much to the satisfaction of everyone.

In the month of September of this year, Col. CHAS. WHITTLESEY, now of Cleveland, Ohio, made a journey from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago, and thence to Galena, an account of which can be found in Vol. I, Collections of State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He passed around the northern shores of Fourth Lake to Blue Mounds, and thence to his destination.

A correspondent of the "Madison Democrat" writes from Cadiz, Wis., July 1, 1871, and gives some reminiscences of his experiences in the United States army in 1832–3 in Illinois and Wisconsin, after the conclusion of the Black Hawk war, from which the following extracts are made: "His company, after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes at Rock Island, September 25, 1832, received orders to go into winter quarters at Danville, Ill., where it remained until April 13, 1833. From that place it proceeded to Dodgeville, where the writer found a cluster of eight or ten log cabins, and where he met Col. HENRY DODGE. After remaining there a week the company started for Fort Winnebago *via* Blue Mounds. Here he found a block-house, but the people had all left on account of the Indians, who had killed some of the settlers. From here he went to the northwest side of Fourth Lake, and encamped for a few days. Near the encampment lived a solitary Frenchman in a log cabin. He, with Col. BRIGHAM, was the population of Dane county at that time. Between the lake and Bellfountain, a name we gave the place, they spent sometime resting themselves and horses; they considered the country *utterly worthless*, and thought it would never be settled, except that there might be a settlement sometime at Blue Mounds, and one at Platte Mounds, and perhaps a small settlement at the Four Lakes. The company resumed its march, and, on the ground now occupied by Portage City, they found the whole Winnebago tribe of Indians encamped. The company, after serving out the

term of enlistment, returned to Dodgeville, and were discharged July 23, 1833."

In the year 1834, J. A. WAKEFIELD prepared and published a "History of the Black Hawk War," a little volume which is now extremely rare. The author served during the campaign. His description of the Four Lakes is interesting, and is here given:

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

It is probable that Mr. WAKEFIELD would form a different idea of the country in this section, if he could see it at the present time. Forty years have made great changes, and lands which he thought were worthless have brought one hundred dollars an acre and upwards, not making mention of lots between the Third and Fourth Lakes, now occupied by the city of Madison.

On the 15th and 16th of October of this year, 1832, Capt. LOW, of Fort Winnebago, with JAMES HALPIN and ARCHIBALD

CRISMAN encamped on Fourth (Mendota) Lake ridge. At this time about five hundred Indians were located between the site of the present state capitol on the shores of the lake. These Indians came here for the purpose of traffic with a French trader named LOUIS ARMEL. Capt. LOW came from the Fort in pursuit of some deserters whom they readily found, as they had imbibed too freely of the French traders' bad whiskey to be well qualified to secrete themselves. Mr. ARMEL had his goods in a temporary Indian-built hut near the present stone residence of J. B. NORTON on Johnson street.

Another trader who was doing business in this section in 1832, was WALLACE ROWAN, a rough and hardy pioneer who located at the head of Mendota Lake, and was there at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war; reference has been made to his finding the gold watch of Lieut. WILLIAM FORCE. Not long after he removed to Squaw or Strawberry Point, on the eastern bank of Lake Monona, and with WILLIAM B. LONG entered, in 1835, the fractional tract embracing the point. He was afterwards joined by ABRAHAM WOOD; but selling out his fifty-two acres to Col. WM. B. SLAUGHTER, March 28, 1838, he removed to the present locality of Poynette, where, for several years he kept a house of entertainment, and still later to Baraboo, where he and WOOD built a mill, and where he died. Unlike most early Indian traders, his wife was a white woman.

Another of the early traders at the Four Lakes, was ABEL RASDALL, who from his long residence here is entitled to particular notice. He was a native of Kentucky, born August 15, 1805, in Barron county, son of ROBERT and ELIZABETH RASDALL. He was raised a farmer. When a young man he went to Missouri and engaged in lead mining, and in 1828 went to Galena and assisted awhile the late Col. JAMES MORRISON in his mining operations at Porter's Grove, about nine miles west of Blue Mounds, and soon engaged in the business of an Indian trader, locating his cabin on the eastern shore of First Lake, about a half mile south of its outlet. He married a Winnebago woman by whom he had three children, and was a real help-meet to him in the Indian trade, and accompanying

him to Fort Winnebago at some Indian payment there, she sickened and died of small pox, RASDALL alone attending her and burying her remains. He had been vaccinated when young, and did not take the disease. He subsequently married another Winnebago woman; they had no issue, and when her people migrated west, she concluded to go with them — so RASDALL and his Indian wife cut a blanket in two, each taking a part, the Indian mode of divorce.

Mr. RASDALL'S services in the Black Hawk war have previously been referred to. In his trading with the Indians, he did not by any means, confine himself to his trading establishment, but would pack several ponies with goods, and would take a tour among the Indian camps and settlements, and dicker off his goods for skins and furs. He obtained his goods at Galena, where he disposed of his furs and peltry. Not only ponies were used for packing and transporting goods, but Indians also.

In 1846, he was married to MARY ANN PITCHER, in Madison, by whom he had three sons. Mr. RASDALL died at his home at Token Creek, Dane county, Wis., June 6, 1857, at the age of nearly 52 years. He will long be remembered as an early settler of Dane county, his trading adventures around the Four Lakes having commenced as early as 1831.

Another early trader, and perhaps the only one not heretofore referred to as doing business on the lakes, was MICHEL ST. CYR. An interesting biography of him has been prepared by L. C. DRAPER, LL. D., and published in Vol. VI of the Collections of the State Historical Society, and from which the following extract is taken:

"ST. CYR was a Canadian half-breed (his mother's name was KEE-NO-KAU, a Winnebago woman), born about 1806; had always lived on the frontier and among the Indians, and could speak English quite well, though he was entirely illiterate. He was a man of ordinary size, about one hundred and fifty pounds weight; with a thin visage, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, a quick step, and a ready, active man generally, in both body and mind. He was amiable, and kind to all, and scorned a dishonest man or a liar. He exercised a commanding

influence over that portion of the Winnebagoes with whom he was associated. He succeeded ROWAN as a trader at the head of Fourth Lake — whisky and tobacco constituted his stock in trade. The whisky was at first dealt out to his Indian customers in full strength, and pretty liberal quantities, until they became considerably oblivious, when the liquor was diluted, and finally, as they became still more intoxicated, water was freely substituted, and, as ST. CYR said, answered every purpose. But this trade was not sufficient for a livelihood, and ST. CYR cultivated about eight acres of ground, surrounded with a rude fence, raising corn, oats, potatoes, and a few vegetables. His cabin was a small affair, about twelve feet square, with a dirt floor; and almost adjoining it was a stable of about the same dimensions. With a Winnebago woman for his wife, and two sons and two daughters, all young, he entertained the very few travelers that passed through the country. When A. F. PRATT and companion stopped there in February, 1837, as related in the first volume of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, they had served up to them a kind of pot-pie which relished very well; and after finishing their meal, and inquiring what kind of meat they had eaten, they were informed that it was *musk-rat*. Indeed muskrats, and occasionally pheasants, seemed to form the principal viands for his table; and ST. CYR would pleasantly observe, that the Englishmen, meaning white people generally, 'would just as soon eat pheasant as rat, when all were cooked up together.'"

ST. CYR resided at a point a little north of the mouth of Pheasant Branch, where the City of the Four Lakes was located and platted, and now owned by Mr. JAMES LIVESEY, about six miles from the State University. His place was the nearest to the location of Madison. He received from Col. SLAUGHTER some two hundred dollars for his trifling improvements, and about the first of July, 1838, he removed first to Minnesota, and soon after to the Winnebago Reservation in Iowa, and there he died about 1864. His two sons grew up worthless fellows among the Indians, and, as some of the Winnebagoes reported, "they drink heap of whisky."

MICHEL ST. CYR was one of the half-breed Canadian race of the *coureurs des bois, voyageurs* and Indian traders, whose wants were few and simple, and who, in manners, customs and acquirements, were but slightly in advance of the Indians with whom they associated, lived and died. It was only the mere accident of his having been temporarily an early settler of this section of country, and the humble part he took in the primitive survey of Madison, as will hereafter appear, that led to the perpetuation of his name and career in these early reminisces of the country.

In the year 1834 the preliminary steps were taken by the General Government to have the lands in this locality surveyed and brought into market, and we find by the volume of Field Notes in the office of the School and University Land Commissioners, that February 4, Mr. ORSON LYON contracted with M. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., United States Surveyor General for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, to survey fractional township seven, north of range nine, east of the fourth principal meridian, in the Northwest Territory, comprising the present town of Madison.

These lands, including others adjacent, were surveyed in the month of December of that year, and certified to by ORSON LYON, Deputy Surveyor, HARRISON FLESHER and JOHN STRAIGHT, chain-bearers, and MADISON YOUNG, ax-man, on the 6th of that month. Accompanying the notes is a drawing of the grounds and the lakes.

In the summer or autumn, 1835, Col. WILLIAM B. SLAUGHTER* entered the tract of land occupied by ST. CYR, and on the

*Col. William B. Slaughter was a native of Culpepper county, Va.; born April 19, 1797, and was educated at William and Mary's College, Va. He removed to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he practiced law from 1827 to 1829, and, in 1830, removed to Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana. In 1832, was elected a member of the legislature, when he introduced the Indiana resolutions, sustaining President Jackson's proclamation on the subject of nullification and threatened secession in South Carolina. He was appointed Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis in 1833, which position he resigned the year following, and was appointed to the same office at Green Bay in 1835. While serving in that capacity he was elected

20th of December conveyed an undivided interest to Judge J. D. DOTY, with a view of having a town laid out there, and eventually securing the location of the Territorial Capital at that point. Accordingly, Judge DOTY employed JOHN BANNISTER, a surveyor of Green Bay (who subsequently removed to Fond du Lac, and died there), to lay out the *City of the Four Lakes*, where ROWAN and St. CYR had successively traded, and where Gen. DODGE had held a conference with the Winnebagoes, May 25, 1832. It was surveyed and platted probably in June, 1836, as the certificate of the plat bears date July 7 of that year. This city (on paper) at one time had high aspirations for the seat of government, but owing to circumstances not necessary here to state, it failed to win the coveted prize.

J. V. SUYDAM, Esq., of Green Bay, in a letter to Dr. L. C. DRAPER, thus refers to his visit to Madison with Gov. DOTY for the purpose of laying out and surveying the plat for the village:

"On the second day of October, Gov. DOTY and myself started from Green Bay on horseback, he with his green blanket and shot gun, that had been his companions on many and

a member of the Legislative Council of Michigan, which assembled at Green Bay in the winter of 1835, and was the author of the memorial to Congress praying to disconnect the territory lying west of Lake Michigan from the State of Michigan, and to be organized into a new Territory to be called Wisconsin.

He resigned the office of Register in 1841. In May, 1837, he came to the "City of the Four Lakes," a plat of which was laid out and put on record July 7, 1836, by M. L. Martin, W. B. Slaughter and J. D. Doty, proprietors. Mr. Slaughter opened up a farm and made it his residence until 1845, when he removed to his old home in Virginia; but at the beginning of the late war (1861) he returned to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Middleton, Dane county.

In 1862 he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence and Quartermaster by President Lincoln, and served one year, when he retired, and returned to Wisconsin, where he still resides at his home in sight of the City of Madison. Although in his 77th year, he is strong and active as most persons one half his age. He has delivered a number of lectures on moral, philosophical and political subjects, which have been greatly admired for their genius, learning and eloquence.

many a trip through the almost trackless wilds of Wisconsin, and I with my compass and chain. We were both provided for camping out wherever night should overtake us; and for the more solid part of our forage, we were to depend upon the Governor's gun. On our way we stopped at various places, among which were Cliffton, at the north end of Winnebago Lake, where we laid out the village bearing that name, out of respect to an extensive ledge of rock that crops out at that point; and at Duck creek, on the east bank of the Wisconsin river, about eight or ten miles below Portage City, where we laid out the town of Wisconsinapolis.

"Finally, after about eight days from the time of leaving home, we reached what was then called 'Four Lakes.' We came by the trail that led around by the north side and west end of Fourth Lake, and found near what might be called the northwest corner, and perhaps two miles from where the University buildings now stand, a small log house, occupied by a man whose name I have forgotten,* who entertained our horses and ourselves nights, and assisted us day times in making such meanders and surveys of the shores of the Third and Fourth Lakes, and other points, as were necessary for making the plat of the future city. This took us, I think, three days. The precise time in which the survey and original plat of the city were made, was during the second and third weeks of October, while the Legislature was in session at Belmont.

"While standing at the section corner, on that beautiful spot between the Lakes, then the central point of a wilderness, with no civilization nearer than Fort Winnebago on the north, and Blue Mounds on the west, and but very little there; and over which now stands the principal entrance to one of the finest capitol structures in the west — I have no doubt Gov. DOTY saw in his far-reaching mind, just what we now see actually accomplished, a splendid city surrounding the capitol of Wisconsin at Four Lakes, as he remarked to me then, that I need not be surprised to learn that the seat of government of Wisconsin was located on that spot before the Legislature had adjourned. And sure enough, it so happened.

* MICHEL ST. CYR.

"We went directly to Belmont, where the Legislature was in session. On arriving there, I immediately set about drawing the plat of Madison, the Governor, in the mean time, giving me minute directions as to its whole plan, every item of which having originated with him while on the ground as being the most suitable, and best calculated, to develop the peculiar topography of the place.

"As soon as the plats were completed, I returned home alone, leaving the Governor behind to carry out his object. On the adjournment of the Legislature, quite a number of gentlemen, I never learned how many, belonging to that body, went to their homes the owners of sundry corner lots in a new town, and the seat of government of Wisconsin was permanently located at Madison, while the temporary locality was to be at Burlington, on the west side of the Mississippi, until the capitol buildings were erected and got ready for occupancy.

"Gov. DOTY had the honor of naming the county of Dane after some notable person and circumstance connected with the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, which he wished might be preserved in this imperishable way; and the name was given to the city by him in honor of President MADISON, whose memory he held in very high esteem."

Mr. SUYDAM certifies, October 27, 1836, that he had carefully meandered and measured the exterior lines of the plat of the town of Madison; and Judge DOTY certifies to its correctness November 4, 1836, at Belmont.

It may be desirable at this point to give a brief account of the place selected for the seat of Government, as a matter of historic interest. The village (now city) of Madison, is situated in latitude 43 degrees 4 minutes and 20 seconds north, and longitude 89 degrees 20 minutes west from Greenwich, or 12 degrees 20 minutes west from Washington; another authority makes it nine minutes further west, or ten and one-third miles. The grounds occupy under the city charter, the greater portion of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 of town 7 north from the base line or southern boundary of the state, and range 9 east from the fourth principal meridian: these sections have their corner

under the western doorway of the rotunda of the capitol. This point is about seventy-five miles in an air line from Lake Michigan, about ninety miles from the Mississippi river, thirty-nine miles from the southern, and two hundred and forty miles from the northern boundary of the state, at its nearest point on Lake Superior, and two hundred and sixty-four from the extreme northern limit of the state. It is therefore very near the centre of the state of which it is the capitol on an east and west line but far from the center of a north and south line. It is twenty-three miles from the western and nineteen miles from the eastern boundary of Dane county, of which it is the capital seat, and midway between the northern and southern boundaries being fifteen miles from each.

The site of Madison is a undulating isthmus between Lake Mendota (Fourth Lake) on the northwest, and Lake Monona (Third Lake) on the southeast. These lakes are 788 feet above the Atlantic Ocean and 210 feet above Lake Michigan.

The most elevated ground within the present city limits, is "University Hill," the summit of which is about 125 feet above the surrounding lakes. The ground upon which the capitol stands is about 75 feet, and the ridge that skirts Lake Mendota, about 80 feet above the level of the water. Northeast of the capitol, each of the lakes is skirted by a ridge perhaps thirty or forty feet high. Between these ridges the ground is flat, and was formerly a wet marsh. The efforts to reclaim this tract by draining and by lowering Lake Monona have been successful, and a number of dwellings and shops have been erected upon it; also the works of the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company. The site of the city, with this exception, is abundantly high and so rolling as to afford perfect drainage and beautiful building sites. Much has been said of its beauty. HORACE GREELEY, BAYARD TAYLOR and other distinguished visitors have described the charming lake scenery by which we are surrounded in such glowing terms as to give Madison a national reputation. The visitor has only to survey the city from the dome of the State Capitol, the State University, the Park Hotel or Vilas House, to satisfy himself that the world affords few more delightful prospects.

Hon. JOHN CATLIN,* now of Elizabeth, N. J., one of the earliest of our pioneers, and who was the first Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, the first attorney and District Attorney of Dane county, and the first postmaster of Madison, has given the following account of the early years of his residence:

"The territorial government of Wisconsin was organized and took effect on the 4th of July, 1836. The legislature was convened by proclamation of Gov. HENRY DODGE to meet at Belmont in November of that year. I was at Belmont during the session when the Capital was established by law at Madi-

* Hon. John Catlin was born in Orwell, Vt., on the 13th day of October, 1803. He was the son of John B. Catlin, and a descendant of the 6th generation of Thomas Catlin who was a resident of Hartford, Conn., 1645, 6, and from whom a large part of the persons of that name in this country are supposed to have descended. His mother's name was Rosa Ormsbee, daughter of John Ormsbee of Shoreham, Vt. Both of his grandparents served through the Revolutionary War, and died in Vermont at an advanced age. His grandfather on his fathers side, was one of seven brothers all engaged in the Revolution, and were all stalwart men, remarkable for size, being all six feet in height and well proportioned. His grandfather Ormsbee was a Lieutenant and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, receiving $1,400 in continental money for his services, and when he returned to his family in Massachusetts paid $60—of it for a bushel of corn, so great was its depreciation.

Mr. Catlin's father was a merchant, but when the war of 1812, broke out, retired to a farm on Lake Champlain in the town of Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., where Mr. Catlin was raised, receiving only a common school education with the exception of a year at Newton Academy in Shoreham, and a few months study of French in Canada. When eighteen years of age he took a school and continued to teach for nine winters, during which time he educated himself, studied law with Hon. Augustus C. Hand of Elizabethtown New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1833. In the spring of 1836 he removed to the west, and settled at Mineral Point, in May of that year, entering into partnership with Hon. Moses M. Strong.

When the seat of government was located at Madison, Mr. Catlin was appointed Postmaster and established the office in May, 1837, and removed to Madison permanently in the spring of 1838. On the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, Mr. Catlin was removed on political

son, then in the wilderness, with only three white men residing in what is now Dane county. These were EBENEZER BRIGHAM, EBEN PECK residing with him at the East Blue Mound, and ABEL RASDALL residing at the First Lake. MICHEL ST. CYR, a half breed, residing at the head of Fourth Lake. The legislature formed the plan of organizing a territorial government west of the Mississippi river, and to divide the territory by that river, which was subsequently accomplished, and the territorial government of Iowa organized, and this was the main reason for locating the seat of government at Madison,

grounds, and restored by Mr. Wickliff who was appointed Postmaster General under President Tyler. Mr. Catlin continued to hold the office until his election to the council in 1844 when he resigned, as he could not by law hold both offices. On the organization of the Supreme Court in the fall of 1836, Mr. Catlin received the appointment of clerk, and was chief clerk of the House of Representatives of the Territory from 1838 until 1845 when L. F. Kellogg succeeded him to that office. On the organization of Dane County for county and Judicial purposes, Mr. Catlin was appointed District Attorney.

In 1846 Mr. George R. C. Floyd being in default to the United States Government as Secretary of the Territory, was removed and Mr. Catlin was appointed to that office by President Polk which he held until the admission of the Territory as a State in 1848.

The State of Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, with its western boundary by the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, leaving out a full organized county with a sheriff, clerk of court, judge of probate and justices of the peace which had formerly been included within the limits of the Territory and under its government and laws. A bill had been introduced at a previous session Congress by Hon. Morgan L. Martin the delegate from Wisconsin, to organize a territorial government for Minnesota, including the district left out on the admission of Wisconsin, but which failed to become a law on account of the slavery question. The citizens of what is now Minnesota, were very anxious to obtain a territoral government and two public meetings were held, one at St. Paul, and the other at Stillwater, advising and soliciting Mr. Catlin, who was Secretary of Wisconsin, to issue a proclamation, as the acting Governor for the election of a delegate.

On consultation with Governor Dodge who had been elected to the Senate for the new State (and consequently had vacated the office of Governor), and on the resignation of Hon. John H. Tweedy of the office

which would be in about the center of the territory, between the east and the west, if the territory (now the state of Iowa) should be set off. They had, however, another reason, which was the settlement of the interior, and the opening up of the country at a time when population was greatly to be desired. Provision was made for building a capitol to be commenced in the spring of 1837, and by the advice of members of the legislature I agreed to locate at Madison, was recommended for and appointed postmaster, having been previously appointed Clerk

of Delegate, Mr. Catlin repaired to Stillwater and issued a proclamation for the election of Delegate. Hon. H. H. Sibley was elected, and nearly four hundred votes were polled at the election. Gen. Sibley presented his certificate of election to Congress which was referred to a committee which reported in favor of the admission of the Delegate; the committee taking the same view Mr. Catlin had taken, and Gen. Sibley was admitted to his seat on the floor of congress by a vote of two to one, most of the southern members opposing, contending that the Territoral Government fell on the admission of Wisconsin. The admission of Gen. Sibley facilitated and hastened the passage of a bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for Minnesota which Gen. Sibley was enable to get passed notwithstanding the opposition of the southern members. Mr. Catlin subsequently was elected to the office of County Judge of Dane county, which he resigned on being appointed President of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, when he removed to Milwaukee when the principal office of the company was kept. Mr. Catlin rendered efficient service in the building of the Milwaukee & Mississippi road. He was mainly instrumental in procuring in the banking law a provision making first mortgage bonds of railroads to the amount of fifty per cent, the basis of banking, under certain restrictions, a provision which enabled him to sell and issue of $600,000 of bonds on the said road, which breathed into the corporation the breath of life, and gave it a grand start towards the Mississippi.

Mr. Catlin declined a re-election as president in 1856, and on the 11th of February the Board of Directors tendered him their thanks for the able and efficient manner in which for the past five years he had discharged the arduous and responsible duties of that office.

After the failure of the company in the revulsion of 1857, Mr. Catlin was again elected President, and re-organized the company under the name of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway, and was Vice President until the consolidation of the company with the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

of the Supreme Court at its first session held at Belmont in 1836.

"My first visit to Madison was in company with MOSES M. STRONG, Esq., JOSIAH A. NOONAN and GEO. MESSERSMITH, early in the year 1837 (or in December, 1836) to survey out and find the lines of Mr. NOONAN'S* lands lying just west and adjoining Madison. We found the snow very deep, and after a hard day's work, wading in the snow, we camped at night between the Third Lake (Monona) and Dead Lake (Wingra), where we found some thick timber and a sheltered spot. With a good deal of difficulty we made a log heap fire and eat our snack, and after the fire had thawed the snow, and warmed the ground, we removed the fire to a little distance and made our bed on the ashes where the fire had warmed the ground. The weather was extremely cold, but we slept warm, and the next morning Mr. NOONAN left us on horseback for Milwaukee. The snow being too deep to survey out and find the corners of lots and blocks in Madison, and the weather extremely cold, we returned to Mineral Point to wait for milder weather.

"In February, 1837, I again visited Madison with Mr. STRONG, who had been employed by Judge JAMES D. DOTY (who platted the town from the township plats without a survey) to survey out some lots and blocks around the public square according to the plat he furnished, so that those persons who intended to build, could find their lots. We found that the snow still covered the ground, and we stuck the stakes in the snow, the ground being too deeply frozen in most places to receive the stakes. We camped in the timber in the low grounds under the hill of the Fourth Lake, and were compelled to abandon our work by a severe snow storm, that so blinded us, that it was with great difficulty we found our way across the Fourth Lake to the cabin of ST. CYR, where we stayed two days, until the storm was over. While here I made a contract with him to erect the body of a log house on lot 3, in block 90, where

*These lands were what is generally known as the "Darwin Meadow Lawn Farm," now the property of DANIEL CAMPBELL.

the postoffice now stands, which he put up in that month, but the house was not finished and completed until spring.

"In the spring I drew the pine lumber to finish the house from Helena, on the Wisconsin river, at a cost of over $90 per thousand feet, and was so unfortunate, after its completion in very good style, as to have the inside burnt out before any one lived in it. I again visited Madison in March, where I found Mr. EBEN PECK drawing logs to erect a house which was partially completed in April, and in May he removed into it, which was the first house built in Madison that any one lived in. Mr. PECK kept on adding to it until it was capacious enough to entertain comfortably, the travelers and first settlers who visited Madison and it was then a great accommodation. On the 27th day of May, 1837, I established the postoffice by appointing LUTHER PECK as deputy, and the first mails were opened and the office kept in Mr. E. PECK's house, his being the only family in Madison.

"In June, 1837, Mr. AUGUSTUS A. BIRD, one of the commissioners of public buildings, arrived from Milwaukee with quite a large number of mechanics, and commenced building a boarding house, office, steam mill, store and hotel, preparatory to the erection of the capitol, and very soon the excavation for the foundation of the capitol building was commenced. JAMES MORRISON was the contractor and Mr. BIRD was the acting commissioner and superintendent, and had the general management. A mail route was established between Milwaukee and Mineral Point, carried on horseback, which first supplied Madison, but afterwards the mail route from Galena, Illinois, to Fort Winnebago, carried in a two horse stage, was changed to go via Madison.

"On the 4th of July, 1837, Mr. SIMEON MILLS was sworn in as deputy postmaster, and kept the office in a one story log building on lot 8 in block 108 during that year, and the summer of 1838, until he became a mail contractor on the route between Milwaukee and Madison.

"The second session of the legislature was held at Burlington (now Iowa) in the fall of 1837 and winter of 1838, where I

spent the winter, and was not therefore at Madison, but I have been told of the high prices and short supplies that prevailed among the few residents of the town. Flour was $20 per barrel, salt $30, but other articles were more reasonable. Salt and flour had to be hauled from Galena through the timbers and across the prairies, with scarcely any roads for the first forty miles west of Madison. In the spring of 1838 there was some relief to the high prices, but the times were what men called "hard" as there was no money except "wild cat" and "shin plasters," which soon ceased to be of value. Judge DOTY issued his own notes, handsomely engraved, which passed current at Madison and in other places and were all redeemed. The wild cat banks of Michigan flooded the new territory, and after being put in circulation soon became of no value, and made the times harder than ever to the new settlers. What gave rise to the "wild cat" and "shin plasters" was the speculation of 1836–7, caused by the removal of the deposits of the government from the United States Bank to the state banks, which induced the latter to discount freely and greatly to expand the paper circulation of the country, and in the spring of 1837, President JACKSON issued the "specie circular" which arrested the speculation, and a general suspension and failure of the banks was the consequence.

"The third session of the legislature was held in Madison in the winter of 1838. Two hotels called the "American" and "Madison" having been erected, together with several private houses for the accommodation of the members. Mr. J. A. NOONAN published the first paper printed at Madison, called the "Wisconsin Enquirer," and was the public printer of the legislature.

"The 'American Hotel' was kept by Messrs. FAKE & COTTON, and the "Madison" by Mr. CHAS. H. BIRD, and the fare was quite passable. There was a number of private houses that boarded members and officers of the legisature. I heard but few complaints of short-commons at that session.

"On the Fourth of July, 1837, we had an impromptu celebration at PECK's Mansion house. There were present JAMES D.

DOTY, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, E. P. DEACON, two of the Messrs. SCHERMERHORNS of New York, JOHN MESSERSMITH, Senior, JOHN D. ANSLEY, SIMEON MILLS, myself and many others nearly all accidentally met on the occasion. We had refreshments with champagne, lemonade, punch, toasts and some conversational speeches. It was quite enjoyable, the more so from the absence of clap-trap and parade, and the noise of gunpowder usual upon such occasions. The day was fine and the country about the four lakes to me, at least never looked more beautiful. A more enthusiastic company with "great expectations" could rarely be found.

"In the spring of 1839, the county of Dane was organized for judicial purposes, and the "District Court" opened and established by the appointment of SIMEON MILLS clerk, Judge DAVID IRWIN presiding. There was no business to be done, the legislature having previously passed a "stay law" which for the time being prevented the collection of debts. There was no criminal business for the courts of the Territory for a long time after its organization, and this fact is greatly to the credit of the early "pioneers" or first settlers, nor was there much litigation. Almost the first business for the courts and lawyers, grew out of the passage of the bankrupt act of 1841, which was passed to relieve the unfortunate debtors of the consequences of the speculation of 1836, and the revulsion of 1837. "Hard times" prevailed for many years afterwards and until BENTON'S "mint drops" came into general circulation. During several years of general prostration of the country, gold flowed into the country from Europe to fill the vacuum, caused by the failure of the banks. Opposition to banks and corporations generally, was one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party in those days, and the great mass of the western people were in favor of the doctrine. The hard times continued until 1848, when gold was discovered in California, and soon after the times began to change, and property began to rise in value. The settlement of Madison and the interior of the state was very slow, until the building of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and that caused a great accession of population

and rise in the value of real estate. The state census of 1855 showed the population of the state to be a little over 300,000, and that of 1860 gave 777,000, thus more than doubling the population in five years.

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

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

"Judge FRAZIER, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed from Pennsylvania, was a very able judge, (when not under the influence of liquor), and remarkable for his ability, memory and knowledge of law. A term of the court was

to be held at Madison, in July, 1838, at the old Madison Hotel, which was only partially finished. The judge came on from Pennsylvania to hold the term, but the other judges, DUNN and IRVIN, did not attend. The judge insisted on opening the court and holding the term as the law required. I informed him that there was no business and no lawyers in attendance. He said that made no difference. It was necessary to adopt rules, and accordingly the court was opened, the judge dictated from memory, and I wrote the rules, but they were not adopted by the other judges. The climate of Madison, however, at that dry time at the capital, did not suit the judge, as the "critter" or "O be joyful" was not there, except some Chinese cordial in the store of JAS. MORRISON, which Mr. BIRD had charge of, in the absence of Mr. MORRISON. This cordial was put up in a very handsome and expensive set of china-ware representing Mandarins, and by the liberality of Mr. BIRD, the whole set was emptied by the judge while holding the term (about a dozen bottles). When the cordial had all leaked out, the judge took his departure, and never held another term. He died at Milwaukee, November 8, 1838. Judge A. G. MILLER was soon after appointed in his place, who proved to be a very temperate and upright jurist, and gave general satisfaction. On the organization of the state government, Judge MILLER received the appointment of District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin, which he held until his resignation January 1, 1873, at the age of 72, having held the office of United States Judge in Wisconsin — Territory and State — over 35 years.

"The rules of practice for the district courts of the Territory, were prepared by Judge MILLER, and were adopted by the judges of the supreme court at the term of 1840. These rules were published in primer form, and were the uniform rules of practice in the several district courts until after the admission of the State into the Union.

"The only men I remember living in Dane county in 1837, other than the men who came with A. A. BIRD to work on the capitol, were EBENEZER BRIGHAM at the Blue Mounds, JOHN

KELLOGG at the same place, the two PECKS, ABEL RASDALL at First Lake, COVALLE at Second Lake, ABRAM WOOD at Wood's Point on Third Lake, and ST. CYR at the City of the Four Lakes. HORACE LAWRENCE, I think, came during the same year, and also JOHN STONER. BERRY HANEY lived at Cross Plains. I staid one night at his place, on my way to Green Bay, in September, 1836.

"Col. AB. NICHOLS, who built 'The Worser,' where the United States Hotel afterwards stood, was a noted person in early times, but, on the whole, a very good sort of man. It was he that named Mineral Point 'Shake Rag,' from a white cloth that used to be hung out to call the miners to dinner. The colonel reformed at the close of his life, united with the church, and became a sincere and devoted christian."

A. F. PRATT, Esq., of Waukesha, in the first volume of the Collections of the State Historical Society, gives a notice of Judge FRAZIER, which is re-published in connection with Mr. CATLIN's account of the early judiciary:

"The Territory of Wisconsin was organized in July, 1836. It was divided into three Judicial Districts. Judge DUNN was appointed for the Western District, Judge IRWIN for the Middle, and Judge FRAZIER, of Pennsylvania, for the Eastern. Judge FRAZIER arrived in Milwaukee on a Sunday evening, in June, 1837. He put up at the small hotel which stood where "Dickerman's Block" now stands, which was called the * * * * Tavern, kept by Mr. VAIL. On his arrival he fell in with some old Kentucky friends, who invited him to a private room, for the purpose of participating in an innocent game of "*poker*." The party consisted of the Judge, Col. MORTON, Register of the Land Office, and two or three others — friends of the Judge. They commenced playing for small sums at first, but increased them as the hours passed, until the dawn of day, the next morning — when small sums seemed beneath their notice. The first approach of day was heralded to them by the ringing of the bell for breakfast. The Judge made a great many apologies, saying, among other things, that as that was his first appearance in the Territory, and as his court opened at

10 o'clock that morning, he must have a little time to prepare a charge to the Grand Jury. He therefore hoped that they would excuse him, which they accordingly did, and he withdrew from the party. The court met at the appointed hour — OWEN ALDRICH acting as sheriff, and CYRUS HAWLEY as clerk. The Grand Jury was called and sworn. The Judge with much dignity commenced his charge; and never before did we hear such a charge poured forth from the bench! After charging them upon the laws generally, he alluded to the statute against gambling. The English language is too barren to describe his abhorrence of that crime. Among other extravagancies, he said, that "a gambler was unfit for earth, heaven or hell;" and that "God Almighty would even *shudder* at the sight of one."

"At that time, we had but one session of the Legislature, which had adopted mostly the statutes of Michigan, which allowed the court to exercise its discretion in granting *stays* of executions, etc. A suit came up against a man in the Second ward, who had no counsel. The Judge ordered the crier to call the defendant. He did so, and the defendant appeared. The Judge asked him if he had anything to say against judgment being rendered against him. He replied, that he did not know that he had, as it was an honest debt, but that he was unable to pay it. The Judge inquired what his occupation was. He replied that he was a fisherman. Says the Judge, "Can you pay it in fish?" The defendant answered, that "he did not know but he could, if he had time to catch them." The Judge turned to the clerk, and ordered him to "enter up a judgment, payable in fish, and grant a stay of execution for twelve months;" at the same time remarking to the defendant, that he must surely pay it at the time, and in *good* fish; for he would not be willing to wait so long for "stinking fish." The next suit worthy of note, was against WM. M. DENNIS, our present Bank Comptroller (1854–57.) He, like his predecessor, had no counsel. His name was called, and he soon made his appearance. He entered the court room, wearing his usual smile, whittling, with his knife in the left hand. The court addressed him in a loud voice, "What are you grinning about, Mr. DENNIS?" Mr.

D. replied, that he was not aware that he was laughing. The court inquired if he proposed to offer any defense? He replied that he did, but was not ready for trial. "No matter," said the Judge, "there's enough that are ready; the clerk will enter it 'continued.'" The next case, about which we recollect, was the trial of two Indians, who were indicted for murdering a man on Rock River. They were also indicted for an assault with intent to kill, upon another man, at the same time. The trial for murder came off first. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. On the day following they were tried for the assault, etc.. found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars each. Governor DODGE, however, deeming it too severe to fine and imprison a man after he was hanged, commuted it to imprisonment for life. The Indians were confined in a jail a year or two, but were finally pardoned by the Governor.

"Judge FRAZIER soon afterwards went to Green Bay, and held a court, from whence, for want of a jail in which to confine prisoners, he sentenced a man, for some trifling offence, "to be banished to Turkey River." After the court adjourned, he returned to Milwaukee on the steamboat Pennsylvania. She anchored in the bay, and the Judge, who was dead drunk at the time, was lowered by means of a tackle, into a boat, and rowed to the landing, at Walker's Point. From the effect of this bacchanalian revel he never recovered. His friend, Col. MORTON, took him to his own house, called to his aid our best physicians, and all was done that human skill could devise, for the restoration of his health; but it was too late; the seeds of death had been sown; he lingered in great distress for four or five days, and breathed his last.* The members of the bar, generally, neglected to attend the funeral; and having no relatives in the state, he hardly received a decent burial. His remains were followed to their last resting place by only two members of the bar, (Messrs. ARNOLD and CROCKER,) besides a few friends.

* Hon. William C. Frazier, Associate Judge for the Territory of Wisconsin, died at Milwaukee, October 18th, 1838, aged sixty-two years.—American Almanac, 1840.

they now remain in the old church yard in the First Ward, without even a *slab* to mark the spot.

— "The above sketch was written by us from memory, for the *Wisconsin*, last summer. We now republish it for the purpose of doing simple justice to the living, by adding that we have since learned that a son of Judge FRAZIER came to Milwaukee some years since, and had the remains of his father removed to the new church yard in the Fifth Ward, and proper tomb-stones erected over them.

"December 6, 1854."

CHAPTER II.

LOCATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT — TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION — HON. M. M. STRONG'S EARLY SURVEYS — VISIT OF A. F. PRATT, 1837 — ARRIVAL OF EBEN PECK AND FAMILY — FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S VISIT, 1837 — ARRIVAL OF A. A. BIRD AND PARTY — W. WOOLCOCK'S ACCOUNT — DESCRIPTION OF OLD CAPITOL — MADISON HOTEL — NAMES OF WORKMEN — S. MILLS' ARRIVAL — ACCOUNT OF EARLY BUILDINGS — MRS. ROSELINE PECK'S RECOLLECTIONS.

As the history of Madison is intimately connected with the location of the seat of government, it will be necessary to give a brief account of the organization of the Territory, for a better understanding of subsequent events.

Hon. M. M. STRONG, in his address in 1870, before the State Historical Society, on "Territorial Legislation in Wisconsin," gives a full account of the organization, and from it the following extracts have been taken:

"The Territorial Government was established by act of Congress approved April 20, 1836, and embraced within its boundaries all the territory now included in the present states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and a part of Dakota. Gen. HENRY DODGE was appointed Governor, J. S. HORNER Secretary, with CHAS. DUNN Chief Justice, and other officers. These persons took the prescribed oath of office July 4. A census of the population was soon after taken, and the time of election appointed for October 10. The election excited considerable interest, growing chiefly out of local considerations. The permanent location of the seat of government, the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were questions that chiefly influenced the election, while the views of candidates in relation to national polities had little or no influence upon the results. The Governor, by proclamation, appointed the village of Belmont as the place for the first session of the Legislature, and October 25th as the time for the meeting.

"The great and paramount question of the session was the location of the seat of government. To this all others were subordinate and made subservient. The wild spirit of speculation, which, in the earlier part of the year 1836, had, like a tornado, swept over the whole country, and which, having invaded and unsettled the prices of every species of personal property, seized upon the unsold public domain, which was transferred by millions of acres from the control of the government and the occupation of the settler, to the dominion of the speculator; although on the wane in the last months of that year, was still omnipotent, and exerted a marked influence upon many of the members of the Belmont Legislature.

"Numerous speculators were in attendance with beautiful maps of prospective cities, whose future greatness was portrayed with all the fervor and eloquence which the excited imagination of their proprietors could display. Madison, Belmont, Fond du Lac and Cassville were the points which were more prominently urged upon the consideration of the members. Hon. James Duane Doty, afterwards a delegate in Congress, and Governor of the Territory, and more recently Governor of Utah, where he died, had resided for many years at Green Bay as additional Judge of Michigan Territory. His frequent journeys in discharge of his judicial duties, in the different parts of the Territory, had rendered him familiar with its geography and topography, and had given him superior advantages for judging of the eligibility of different points, as sites for the capitol of the Territory and future State. Judge Doty fixed upon the isthmus between the Third and Fourth of the Four Lakes, and in connection with Stevens T. Mason, the Governor of Michigan Territory, purchased from the government about one thousand acres in sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, upon the common corner of which the capitol now stands. Upon this tract of land a town plat was laid out, called Madison, and under the auspices of its founder became a formidable competitor for the honors and advantages of being selected as the seat of government. Madison town lots in large numbers were freely distributed among members, their friends, and others who were supposed to possess influence with them.

"Nearly four weeks were spent in skirmishing outside the legislative halls, when, on the 21st of November, the battle was formally opened in the council, and the bill considered in Committee of the Whole until the 23d, when it was reported back in the form in which it became a law, fixing upon Madison as the seat of government, and providing that the sessions of the Legislative Assembly, should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines county, until March 4, 1839, unless the public buildings at Madison should be sooner completed.

"When the bill was reported back by the committee of the whole, and was under consideration in the Council, where the ayes and noes could be called, spirited attack was made upon it, and motions to strike out Madison and insert some other places were successively made in favor of Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage Helena, Milwaukee, Racine Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Green Bay, Cassville, Belleview, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Peru and Wisconsin City; but all with one uniform result — ayes 6, noes 7; and the bill was by the same vote ordered engrossed, and the next day passed the Council. In the House of Representatives the opposition was not so formidable, and on the 28th, the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 16 to 10, and passed the same day, 15 to 11 — thus ending one of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed in the Territory of Wisconsin."

By section 3 of the act establishing the seat of government, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated for building the capitol building, and three commissioners were required to be chosen by joint ballot; to cause necessary public buildings to be erected at Madison; to agree upon a plan of said buildings, and contract for their erection; one of their number to be treasurer, another acting commissioner to superintend the erection of the buildings. In pursuance of this act, on the 7th of December, AUGUSTUS A. BIRD, JAMES DUANE DOTY and JOHN F. O'NEILL, were elected commissioners, and, at their first meeting, Mr. BIRD was chosen acting commissioner and Mr. DOTY, treasurer. The further history of the erection of the capitol building will be continued hereafter.

On the 19th of January, 1837, the newly located seat of government was visited by Hon. Moses M. Strong* of Mineral Point; Mr. Levi R. Marsh, who afterwards lived for many years at Prairie du Chien, and a Mr. Potter from the east, who soon after returned and has not since resided in Wisconsin. These three gentlemen left Milwaukee on horseback on the 16th of January, and traveling by the way of Prairie Village (Waukesha), Bark river, Fort Atkinson and the half-breed's on the First Lake, they arrived at Madison in the afternoon of the 19th. They spent the night of the 18th at the half-breed's on the First Lake, where they were hospitably entertained and feasted with the luxury of a musk-rat pie. From this place, following the Indian trail along the east and north bank of the Second Lake (Lake Waubesa), they reached the southeastern bank of the Third Lake (Lake Monona), near its outlet. Their object being to find Madison, which as yet presented no indications to mark its precise locality, except the marks and

* Hon. Moses M. Strong, son of Hon. Moses Strong and Lucy Maria Smith, was born at Rutland, Vermont, May 20, 1810, was educated and graduated at Darmouth College, in 1829, studied law at the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, under the charge of Judge Gould, in 1831. He practiced his profession at Rutland (1831–6). In 1833 appointed Deputy Surveyor General of Vermont. In 1836 he removed to Wisconsin and settled at Mineral Point, where he opened a law and land agency connected with surveying. In 1837 he was appointed to survey United States government lands on the west side of the Mississippi river. From 1838 to 1841 he was United States Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin; a Member of the Council of the Territory, 1841–2–3, and President, a Member 1843–4, 1844–5, a Member and President 1846; a member of the first constitutional convention to form a state constitution. In 1849 and again in 1856 was elected a member of House of Representatives, and was in 1850 the Speaker of the Assembly. In 1852 he was largely interested in railroad enterprises and has been President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad and the Mineral Point Railroad. He has also been interested in the improvement of water-powers on the Wisconsin river, and also in the developement of the lead mines in the vicinity of Mineral Point. Mr. Strong was married in 1832 to Caroline Francis Green, daughter of Dr. Green, Windsor, Vermont, and has four children. Residence Mineral Point.

monuments left by the government surveyors. Mr. STRONG had furnished himself with an accurate copy of the government plats which exhibited all the bays, capes and headlands of the lakes, and sitting on his horse, on an elevated point of the shore of the lake he had reached, he could, with his field glass, observe all of them within the range of his vision. Having fixed upon a certain bay in a northwesterly direction, and upon the opposite side of the Third Lake as the one where a section line would probably intersect the shore, the exploring party after, with some difficulty, getting their horses upon the ice, took a straight course for the selected bay, and were so fortunate as to hit the meander post set by the government surveyors about four years previously, and which marked the intersection with the lake of the section line between sections thirteen and twenty-four. Following up this section line, along what is now the center of King street, the party soon came to the corner of sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, which is the center of the capitol park, and upon which the capitol stands. After remaining a short time and admiring the natural beauty of the site so recently made by law the seat of government, this exploring party undertook to cross the Fourth Lake on the ice in search of ST. CYR, of whom they had been told at the First Lake, where they spent the previous night, and with whom they intended to spend this night. By some mistake or misunderstanding, the party, instead of going to the west end of the lake, went to the extreme north end, and of course missed the log cabin of ST. CYR, of which they were in search, and leaving the lake at the north end, they took a westerly course, hoping to find the wagon road from Fort Winnebago to the Blue Mounds, but the track was so obscured by the snow that they crossed it without noticing it, and traveled on until night overtook them, when they were compelled to pass the night without food or shelter for themselves or horses. The next morning Mr. STRONG found a section corner, and thus learned that they had gone several miles out of their way, and had spent the night on section twenty-one, town eight, range eight east, which is

now the Ashton postoffice, in the town of Springfield. They soon got the correct course and went on to the Blue Mounds, and thence to Mineral Point.

During that winter Judge DOTY had employed Mr. STRONG, who was a surveyor as well as lawyer, to survey and stake off the capitol square and some lots in the vicinity. On the 17th of February, Mr. JOHN CATLIN and himself started from Mineral Point to perform this work, and spent that night at the house of JOHN MESSERSMITH, Esq., about twelve miles east of Mineral Point, where they engaged the assistance of his son GEORGE MESSERSMITH, who, five years later, was appointed sheriff of Iowa county by Judge DOTY, then Governor of the Territory. Before the surveying party started they were joined by JOSIAH A. NOONAN, Esq., who desired to have some surveying done on land in which he had an interest, west of and adjoining Madison, and lying partly upon what was called the "Little Lake" (Lake Wingra). Mr. NOONAN brought Mr. STRONG a letter from Judge DOTY, with which we have been furnished.

Mr. STRONG furnished us his diary kept during this survey, and which is as follows:

"February 17. Bought surveying chain, shirt and gloves, and same day started with Mr. CATLIN for Madison and staid at MESSERSMITH'S. Mr. J. A. NOONAN joined us, bringing a letter from Judge DOTY, and will go with us to Madison.

"February 18. Bought at BRIGHAM'S provisions for the excursion at $15.00, and went on to STEEL'S, on Haney's creek (this was near the Cross Plains station on Black Earth creek), NOONAN and GEORGE MESSERSMITH in company.

"February 19. Went to ST. CYR'S and finished NOONAN'S work on north side of Fourth Lake, and slept at St. CYR'S.

"February 20. Finished meanders on Fourth and Little Lake, and camped on Little Lake.

"February 21. Finished NOONAN'S meanders on Third Lake, and he paid me $70 for myself and CATLIN, and then commenced DOTY'S work at Madison.

"February 22. Continued DOTY'S work at Madison. Camped

there (the camp, which was only the lee side of a large fallen oak tree — was on the shore of the Fourth Lake, near the foot of Hamilton street), and at daylight were driven off by a severe snow-storm, and went to ST. CYR'S and spent the day.

"February 23. Remained at ST. CYR'S by reason of the snow storm.

"February 24. Continued DOTY'S work at Madison, and camped there.

"February 25. Continued DOTY'S work at Madison, and went to ST. CYR'S.

"February 26. Returned to Madison and finished all of DOTY'S work west of canal, and then went to ROWAN'S and slept, having paid ST. CYR $13.50. ROWAN lived about twelve miles south of Fort Winnebago, where is now Poynette, on the Madison and Portage Railroad."

From ROWAN'S, the surveying party took the Wisconsin river and followed down on it to Helena, and thence by land to Mineral Point. This work of surveying was the starting point of settlement, and was soon after followed by the erection of a log house by Mr. EBENEZER PECK.

In the month of February, ALEX. F. PRATT, Esq., now of Waukesha, in company with AUGUSTUS STORY, started on a tour to the mining regions. Passing through Prairie village, now Waukesha, they proceeded by the way of Fort Atkinson and thence to the Catfish river, near the present site of Dunkirk. Here they encamped, building a fire, which they kept up till morning, on account of the wolves, which watched them closely. The next morning they proceeded up the river, knowing that it would lead them to the Fourth Lake, where there were several wigwams, and where they could obtain something to eat, even if it was not of the choicest kind. We quote from Mr. PRATT'S narrative:

"At about noon we reached the First Lake, and seeing moccasin tracks in the snow, we followed them for a short distance to a wigwam, but found it tenantless. After searching it from top to bottom, we found a few cold roasted potatoes, which, we assure you (after having fasted for twenty-four hours), relished

well. We remained in this wigwam an hour or two, and then passed on to the point where Madison is now located. At that time, neither the ax, nor "the shovel and the hoe," had been hung up or laid down in that vicinity. It was nearly sundown when we crossed the Third Lake. After traveling over the first eminence — where the capitol now stands — we struck a ravine (between capitol square and the present site of the University), where we made a halt, struck up a fire, and encamped for the night, without even making any inquiry about supper. The cold potatoes which we ate at noon, supplied the place of breakfast, dinner and supper. The weather had moderated a little, which, together with the hardships of the journey, and our extreme fatigue, caused us to sleep quite comfortably during the night. The next morning we crossed Fourth Lake, a distance of about four miles, where we saw a small log cabin, which was the first building of the kind we had seen since leaving Fort Atkinson. We knocked at the door, but all was silent. We were both cold and hungry, and the *sight* of a cabin was some relief. We did not wait for ceremony, but bolted in, where we found a squaw and some four or five pappooses. We spoke to her in the Pottawatamie language, but she made no reply. We were soon satisfied that she did not understand us. We then made all the signs that our Indian education or ingenuity would admit of, to show her that we were hungry; but all in vain. We expected that her husband would soon come in and kick us out of doors, without waiting for an explanation, and were at a loss what to do. A white man,* however, soon came in, spoke to us in good English, and seemed glad to see us. He informed us that he was a Canadian, that the squaw was his wife, and that the children were also his. The squaw belonged to the Winnebago tribe, and spoke a different language from the other Indians in the vicinity.

"He had been an Indian trader there for years. The lands which he had cultivated had been sold without his knowledge; for, in fact, he took no interest in anything except trading in furs, etc. His wife on being made acquainted with our wants,

* Michael St. Cyr.

flew around and prepared for us a supper. It was a kind of pot-pie, which we relished very well. After finishing our meal, we inquired what kind of meat we had eaten, and were informed that it was *musk-rat*. We remained there till morning, and then left for the Blue Mounds."

The year 1837 is memorable as the beginning of the permanent settlement of Madison. The Indians who up to this date had nominal possession, became aware that they must move to other homes; the country to be reclaimed from barbarism and subdued to the wants and requirements of civilized life. We have before referred to the purchase of this location by DOTY and MASON, and of its selection as the site for the seat of government.

In the month of April, EBEN PECK* and his wife ROSELINE PECK came here from Blue Mounds and became the first settlers. JOHN CATLIN, Esq., had been here before Mr. PECK, and

* A more particular notice of the pioneer family of Madison is desirable. Eben Peck was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, in 1804, and was taken to Middlebury, Genesee, now Wyoming county, New York, by his parents when quite a child; and on his return to Vermont in 1827, he established himself in business in Middletown, Rutland county. There he was married, February 24, 1829, to Miss Roseline Willard, a native of Middletown, born February 24, 1808; the wedding taking place in the house in which she was born, with her parents, grandparents, and numerous friends and relatives present. In 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Peck moved to Middlebury, New York, and thence, as Mrs. Peck's statement shows, in 1836, to Blue Mounds.

Mr. Peck went to California and Oregon in 1844; and though since reported as in Texas or New Mexico, is supposed to have been massacred by savages when crossing the plains.

Mrs. Peck's mother was Julia Ann Burnham; and her grandmother Burnham, (wife of John Burnham, an able lawyer of the Bennington bar), was a sister of Gen. Isaac Clark, of Castleton, Vt., a soldier of the Revolution, known as Old Rifle, and who commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, making a successful expedition against Massequoi, Lower Canada, October 12, 1813; was member of the Constitutional Convention, and Judge of the County Court; died at Castleton, January 31, 1822, aged 73. Gen. Clark was the grandfather of Hon. Satterlee Clark, an early pioneer of Wisconsin, and for many years a prominent member of the State Senate.

had put up a log house on the ground now occupied by the United States Court House and Post Office, but it was not in use until after Mr. PECK's house was built and occupied. Mrs. PECK who is now residing at Baraboo, Wisconsin, has contributed two interesting articles on her early life experience at Madison, published first in the Baraboo *Republican*, in March and April, 1860, which were subsequently republished with valuable historical notes by Dr. L. C. DRAPER, in Vol. 6, Collections of State Historical Society of Wisconsin. From these papers much desirable information has been obtained, and from which we have made liberal extracts. Mrs. PECK has also at our request furnished an additional paper. These reminiscences throw much light on pioneer life in Madison, and will be read with interest. It is proper to state that the two first papers were called out by the fact that a Mr. GEO. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, an English Geologist employed by the United States Government, to make geological surveys in the northwest, on his return to England published a work entitled "A Canoe voyage up the Minnay-sotor, with an account of the Lead and Copper Regions of Wisconsin. London, 1847. 2 Vols. 8vo." In this work he refers to his visit to Madison, an account of which will hereafter be given, and took occasion to criticise the domestic arrangements of Mrs. PECK's house. His statements in reference thereto, are very unjust and untrue. While at Madison he received from that lady every attention and civility that any honorable man would require, but he was a fretful, conceited Englishman, and nothing pleased him or was good enough for him. His criticisms on her table and accommodations, brought from Mrs. PECK the communications referred to. In quoting from them, we have taken the liberty to omit some portions.

"We came direct from Genessee county, New York, via Buffalo, Detroit, Michigan City and Chicago, to the Blue Mounds, at which place we arrived, July, 1836 — our goods having been shipped by the way of Green Bay and the portage (Fort Winnebago). The two forts or garrisons were then kept at those points and the Blue Mounds, being situated on

the old military road from Galena, Mineral Point to the portage, there was considerable travel. A postoffice was soon after established at Col. BRIGHAM'S place at the Mounds. We took possession of his house with every thing appertaining thereto — his large and excellent garden, a number of cows, etc., and boarded himself and his farming and mining hands, during autumn and winter, also entertaining travelers.

"On the return of the northern members of the Belmont legislature to their homes, with the information that Madison had been selected as the location of the seat of government, Mr. PECK purchased some lots, and immediately sent hands and teams to erect three large rooms or buildings for their occupancy. The buildings were put up before I saw them."

Of the buildings as erected, and her commencement of housekeeping, she says:

"The men employed to erect this first house, were two Frenchmen, one named JOE PELLKIE, the name of the other is forgotten; they were with a party of Winnebagoes who had spent that winter at the largest of the Blue Mounds; and one ABRAHAM WOOD superintended the work. WOOD then lived at Strawberry or Squaw Point — since better known as Winnequah, on the eastern side of Third Lake; he had a squaw wife, a daughter of the Winnebago chief DE KAURY. WOOD subsequently removed to Baraboo, and erected a saw-mill there. During the erection of these cabins, which was in March, Mr. PECK made two excursions with teams to Madison, to carry out supplies, and give directions about the work; there was then snow on the ground, and the lakes were frozen, so that Mr. PECK crossed on the ice to Strawberry Point, to stay over night at WOOD'S. PELLKIE remained in and around Madison for some time; at one time, BERRY HANEY, a noted character, shot PELLKIE in a dispute about a land claim, and when last heard from, PELLKIE was still carrying the ball in his back. The other Frenchman, the companion of PELLKIE in building our cabins, had a squaw wife, whose brother was stabbed and killed on the beach of Third Lake.

"In March, Mr. DOTY and lady returned, (their residence be-

ing at Green Bay), and put up over night with us. They found a decent, clean table, a thing seldom found in those days. I informed Mrs. DOTY that we were going to settle in Madison. She said if I would be the first housekeeper there, I should have a present, and my choice of the best lot in the place; it was also confirmed by her husband, but, by-the-by, I never got it; and on the 15th of April, 1837, we arrived there, and as we were well aware what our business would be when settled, we provided ourselves accordingly, and purchased at Mineral Point over one hundred dollars worth of groceries, as I have the bills now to show; among the items were one barrel of pork, two of flour, one of crackers, one of sugar, half barrel dried fruit one box of tea, and as good a sack of coffee as was ever brought into the State, besides a half barrel of pickles, put up by myself, also a tub of butter, and jars of plums and cranberries, collected from Blue Mounds' thickets. All these were carried to Madison when we moved, besides a good load of potatoes. I also made six more bed-ticks, to be filled with grass or hay as occasion required, as we fetched but four feather beds with us.

"We started from BRIGHAM'S place, at the Blue Mounds, on Thursday, the 13th of April, after dinner, with our teams, I riding an Indian pony. We traveled about seven miles, where some person had made a claim, and had laid about five rounds of logs towards a cabin. We camped therein that night with a tent over us. The next day, the 14th, we pushed on—a more pleasant day I never wish to see; but I had a severe headache before night. We pitched our tent on a little rise of ground, within three miles of Madison; spread down our beds, and rested comfortably, till near 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when we were awakened by a tremendous wind storm, and howling of wolves, and found snow five or six inches deep which continued to fall until after we arrived in Madison.

"Well, now, here we are at Madison, on the 15th, sitting in a wagon under a tree, with a bed-quilt thrown over my own and little boy's heads, in a tremendous storm of snow and sleet, twenty-five miles from any inhabitants on one side (Blue Mounds), and nearly one hundred on the other (Milwaukee).

What is to be done? Go into the buildings with no floors laid, and nothing but great sleepers laid across to walk on? No; I must have the buildings plastered with lime, and floors laid first — only one saw-mill in the Territory, and that, way up in the Wisconsin Pinery, and not completed, and of course no lumber; but there lies a pile of puncheons — just build me a pen under this tree, and move in my stove, and we will crawl in there. Sure enough, we soon had it completed, and a fire built.*

"Some two weeks from this time, or about the first of May, on a pleasant day, there were about fifteen men arrived from Milwaukee, to look a road through, and see Madison. Among the number were A. A. BIRD, the two PIXLEYS, merchants, W. M. DENNIS, and Col. MORTON, of the Land Office — but I cannot enumerate names. Well, we had a spacious dining-room — under the broad canopy of heaven — where I spread tables for them. A portion of the party, the hired men, set out on their return the next day. We immediately sent a team to the other side of Fourth Lake, where there had been some hay put up by a party of half-breed French and Indians, and got a load of it, with which we filled our bed-ticks; we then laid down puncheons in one end of one of the buildings, spread down our beds, built a fire of chips (hewn from the logs) at the other end between the sleepers, tacked three or four sheets of bed-curtains around the walls, and there they rested; and they staid with us three or four days, enjoying themselves hunting and fishing around the lakes, and looking at the country; and then left for Mineral Point, or perhaps Galena; and in eight or ten days BIRD returned, accompanied by Judge DOTY, EBENEZER BRIGHAM and others.

"Judge DOTY observed, 'Why do you not move into your house?' 'Why, my dear sir,' I replied. 'I must have it plastered with lime first.' Said he, 'we do not know as there is a lime quarry within a hundred miles of you, and you need

* Henry G. Abbot, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., informed the writer that he, with a friend, staid one night with Mr. and Mrs. Peck in the latter part of April, 1837, — before Mr. Bird's first visit.

not expect to live in this pen until there is one found and burned. No, no, you must move in; we will help daub up the kitchen part on the outside with mud, and when the lime is found you can finish the inside to suit you.' So at it they went, (only think, Governors, Esquires and Mayors, in prospective, daubing cabins!) and by night we were all comfortably situated in the kitchen. And this is the room in which, a week subsequently, the great Scotch-born and English-bred FEATHERSTONHAUGH was entertained."

"The size of this room was twenty-four feet long and eighteen or twenty wide — the same length of the dining-room, and situated immediately back of it,— wherein they used to dance cotillions, three sets at the same time. The other two buildings were joined on the northeast and southeast corners of the kitchen, leaving a passage, where afterwards was erected a frame dining-room, in which many a weary traveler and hungry wight was fed."

The next person after Mr. and Mrs. PECK, who came to Madison, and has given an account of his journey and experiences, was G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, recently referred to. In coming from St. Louis in this direction, he heard much of *Tycho-be-rah*, or the Four Lakes, and elaborately engraved plans of several cities in their vicinity were shown him. He was assured that they were flourishing finely — Madison in particular was represented as already a city. Let us now cite his graphic description of Madison and its first house, which he gives as follows, under date May 30, 1837 — passing from Dodgeville to Col. E. BRIGHAM'S, at the Blue Mounds, to dinner:

"Pursuing our journey at 1 P. M., we passed the military road leading to Fort Winnebago and Navarino (Green Bay), and soon afterwards got into one of the most exquisitely beautiful regions I have ever seen in any part of the world. The prairie that had hitherto been distinguished by a regular rolling surface, here changed its character and took the form of ridges, somewhat elevated, which frequently resolved themselves into masses of gracefully rounded hills, separated by gentle depressions, that occasionally became deepened valleys. In these,

some of the heads of a stream called Sugar river, a tributary of Rock river, took their rise. * * *

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

In the vicinity of Madison he found some very interesting mounds and other interesting Indian monuments, which he describes, and continues:

"We hastened on, as the day was drawing to a close, and we had yet some distance to go to Madison City. For some time I had kept a good look-out for some of the enterprising farmers, who must have come from great distances to this fertile country, and was rather surprised that we should hitherto have met

* The "City of West Madison" was platted and recorded June 23, 1837. The proprietors were, Steptoe Catlin, Wm. Glenny and Timothy Johnson.

† "The City of the Second Lake" was owned by J. P. Arndt, J. W. Colton, B. W. and E. W. Edgerton, S. Juneau, F. W. Hawley, E. G. Bryant, E. Starr and S. W. Beardsley. The plat of the city was recorded October 11, 1836.

no one. We had not passed a single farm, and concluded that, being an Indian country, the settlers had clustered round the great city we were bound to, and had established themselves near that lake where the best fish abounded. Fresh fish! prodigious varieties! cat-fish, pike, pickerel, salmon, trout, buffalo, perch! What anticipations for men who had for so many days been bolting pieces of tough fat bacon, cured 1,000 miles off. At length we came to a belt of open trees, and, passing through it, we reached the flat, marshy shores of the largest of the four lakes; we could see almost entirely around it, and much did we look; but, alas! no vestige of human dwelling was in sight.

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

at the door of a hastily patched up log hut, consisting of one room about twelve feet square.

This was *Madison City*, and, humble as it was, it concentrated within itself all the urban importance of the seven cities we had come so far to admire, and to which, according to our engraved plans, Ninevah of old, Thebes, with its hundred gates, and Persepolis, were but baby-houses. Not another dwelling was there *in the whole* country, and this wretched contrivance had only been put up within the last four weeks. Having secured our horses, we entered the grand and principal entrance to the city, against the top of which my head got a severe blow, it not being more than five feet high from the ground. The room was lumbered up with barrels, boxes and all manner of things. Amongst other things was a bustling little woman, about as high as the door, with an astounding high cap on, called Mrs. PECK. * * *

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

"Whilst we were at this repast, the thunder storm broke over us, and a deluge of rain came down, streaming through the roof in various places. In the midst of the confusion two other vagabonds came in; one of them a ruffian looking fellow, who said he was a miner, on his way across the Indian country from

Milwaukee; the other, a stupid, boorish, dirty-looking animal, said he had not tasted anything for two days, having lost his way on the prairie; and, having been overtaken the preceding night by a very heavy rain, whilst making his way up a coulee or vale, had been afraid to lie on the ground, and had passed the whole night sitting on a fallen tree. Fortunately there was pork enough for us all."

On the tenth day of June, 1837, AUGUSTUS A. BIRD, the acting commissioner for constructing the capitol, accompanied by a party of thirty-six workmen, arrived. There was no road at that time from Milwaukee to the capital, and the party were compelled to make one for their teams and wagons as they came along. They left Milwaukee on the first of June with four teams. It rained incessantly, the ground drenched with water, and was so soft that even with an ordinary road their progress would have been slow, but when to this are added the obstructions of fallen trees, unbridged streams, hills, whose steepness labor had not yet mitigated, and the devious course which they necessarily pursued, it is not surprising that ten days were spent in accomplishing a journey, which, since the advent of the railroad through the Four Lake country, we are able to perform in a little more than three hours. They forded Rock river near the site of the present city of Watertown, and the Crawfish at Milford. The first glimpse they had of the sun, during their journey, was on the prairie, in this county, now known as Sun Prairie — a name given it at that time as a compliment to the luminary which beamed forth so auspiciously and cheerfully on that occasion, and possibly to encourage old Sol to persevere in well doing.

Mr. WILLIAM WOOLCOCK, now of Jefferson, Wisconsin, was one who came to Madison to work on the capitol in the second arrival. He has furnished some notes of his coming to Wisconsin, and his journey here, from which the following extracts are taken:

"I left Adelaide, Canada West, in May, 1836, to visit the western territories, and came by the way of Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. At Chicago I found one brick building, the Lake

House, and thence proceeded to Milwaukee, where I arrived July 3, which contained one framed house, built in 1835 by SOLOMON JUNEAU. After spending a short time here I made an arrangement to visit Madison to work at my trade on the capitol building.

"About the last of July or first of August, 1837, we started for Madison from Milwaukee, to cut the stone for the State House, viz.: WM. SEAVIER and brother, JESSE BOLDEN and G. EGGLESTON, with our carpet bags and some tools on our shoulders, and commenced our journey in the morning on foot. Before we came to Prairieville we saw a large rattlesnake across our path, about six feet long, which we killed. At Prairieville we found one log house and an Indian camping ground. About five miles further we found a man by the name of PRATT, who had a claim of 160 acres, and who had put up a log house, and here we staid over night. The next day dined with a family by the name of BROWN, who had also a claim of a quarter section. Within seven or eight miles of the rapids of Rock river, near Watertown, we found three brothers by the name of SETCHELL, making claims, with whom we staid over night. They had a little shanty built and covered with bass wood bark, and as there was not room for all of us, Mr. SEAVIER and myself got some long pieces of bark that was coiled up in the sun, pulling the bark open and got into it; it curled tight around us, and so we got clear of the musquitoes that night. The next morning we started for Watertown, where we found Mr. GOODHUE preparing to buid a dam and a sawmill. Here we took breakfast and started for Lake Mills, at which place we found a family by the name of ATWOOD, who had also made a claim on some land, and built a log house. Here we stopped one day to rest and to prepare for the forty mile trip to Madison, as there was no settler this side of that place. We proceeded onward on the Indian's and BIRD's trail, and came to Sun Prairie where we got a lunch and some water and started on. At ten o'clock at night we came to the camping ground of BIRD and his company at Madison, tired, dry and hungry. There was about fifty (?) men and a family to cook for

them. They expected us and were glad to see us, but they had eaten all the provisions they brought with them from Milwaukee, and Mr. BIRD had gone to Galena with the teams after pork and flour and other supplies. We slept at the building known as the bedroom, about eighteen feet square and two stories high and the sleeping births were all around the sides, two or three, one above the other, and the bedsteads were made out of small oak trees and covered with marsh hay. I thought it a great treat after walking forty miles, and the musquitoes so thick that the men made a fire on the floor to smoke them out. Work was immediately commenced, and carried on during the summer and fall, at which time the walls were built six feet above the ground and the water table put in place. I cut the corner stone and JESSE BOLDEN laid it. There was a gathering on the event. A good many persons put in their deposits under it. It was laid on the southeast corner of the building, July 4, 1838. The foundation was completed in November and a small celebration was held, when the work was stopped. The money to pay the hands had to be brought from Green Bay, and Mr. PECK was sent there to bring it. The men usually were paid monthly. He started on foot through the woods alone to Green Bay. In less than two weeks he came back with the paper money. He had to swim the rivers. The money was wet and we had to wait for it to dry before we could get our pay. About the last of November we started on foot for Milwaukee. In May, 1838, JESSE BOLDEN and myself went to Madison to finish the work, and the contract to put up the buiding was in the hands of JAMES MORRISON and A. A. BIRD, Superintendent. Mr. BOLDEN could not agree with Mr. MORRISON, and returned to Milwaukee. I worked all summer at $70 per month — cut the stone arches over the front doors and attended the building generally. The rest of the stone cutters worked by the foot. In November the walls were up, the roof on and the assembly and senate chambers plastered but not sufficiently dry for the sessions of he legislature, which were held for a while in the American Hotel building."

Of the party that came with Mr. BIRD, we shall speak more particularly hereafter.

The workmen on their arrival, immediately proceeded to erect temporary houses and cabins for their own use, the most of which were put up near the foot of King street, near the Third Lake. The buildings were not of the highest order of architecture, since little or no lumber could be procured except such as was cut with a whip-saw. They have all been removed, except one which was taken to another location. The excavation for the foundation walls of the capitol was soon made, and the workmen proceeded at once to get out stone and timber. It was intended, says Judge J. G. KNAPP, "to have the building erected on the corners of the four sections, or the exact centre of the public square, but as the post of the section corners was found standing on the west edge of the level of the square, or where the ground begins to descend to the west, the ground for the foundation was so staked off that the corner should be under the west door, and not in the centre of the building. Moreover, the west wall was not placed on the section lines; consequently both these causes operated to throw the walls away from a coincidence with all the steeets of the village." This divergence became more apparent in the new and enlarged capitol than in the old; since its location it has been governed by the same lines.

The work had so far advanced that preparations were made to lay the corner stone with appropriate ceremonies on the ensuing July 4. Mrs. PECK made large preparation for the occasion, and on that day, according to her account, between two and three hundred persons were assembled.* Among them were Gov. DOTY, M. L. MARTIN, A. NICHOLS, BENJ. SALTER, Dr. ILSLEY and JOHN MESSERSMITH. The corner stone — in the "northeast corner," of course — was laid, says Mr. HYER, by Col. A. A. BIRD, acting commissioner, on the 4th of July, 1837, and the ceremony formed on that day the principal part of the "nation-

* Mr. Mills and Mr. Catlin think Mrs. Peck is in error as to the number present — that there could not have been as large a gathering as she has represented.

al clebration"—the participants in the proceedings being Col. BIRD, the men in his employ, Mr. E. PECK and family, and "LITTLE DANDY," an Indian chief, and his band—the "natives" forming by far the larger party. The celebration was quite a "spirited" affair, and lasted several days, until the "spirits" gave out.

Mrs. PECK's narrative has an interesting account of the celebration and the preparation made for it:

"Our next large arrival at Madison was A. A. BIRD again, with some thirty or forty men, hired in Milwaukee, to commence operations on the public buildings; he also brought with him a family by the name of PIERCE,* with two or three grown up daughters, for the purpose of cooking for his workmen. They immediately put up a log boarding-house, and in a week's time they had it completed and moved in. Their next work was putting up and enclosing a frame dining-room for us, in the above mentioned passage way, the same height and in range of two of the other buildings, so as to make convenient lodg-

*Josiah Pierce, the early settler here mentioned, was born in New Salem, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 21, 1783, and was devoted to agricultural pursuits; in 1827 moved with his family from his native state to Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y.; and in the spring of 1837, he migrated with his wife and seven children to Wisconsin. He was engaged by Col. Bird to remove from Milwaukee to Madison, to board some of his workmen on the capitol; and Mr. Pierce and family came with Col. Bird's party of thirty-six workmen, and arrived at Madison, June 10, 1837, after a ten days' journey, with four teams, loaded with provisions, tools, and such other articles as would be most needed, and had to cut out roads, build long "corduroy" over swamps, and ford creeks and rivers. Mr. Pierce's cabin was located at or very near the present residence of William Pyncheon, on the south side of Butler street, a little east of Peck's primitive residence; the latter was on lot 6, in block 107, on the south side of Butler street.

Mr. Pierce's was the second family that settled in Madison; but his was only designed for a temporary residence, intending to find a good locality, and settle on a new farm. In November of that year, he removed two miles south of the present village of Monticello, Green county, and made a good location; his nearest neighbors resided in Exeter, seven miles distant. He was an invalid when he settled there; but his health

ing rooms above. Then comes Judge DOTY again, and says, "Madam, prepare yourself for company on the Fourth, as a large number from Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Fort Winnebago and Galena have concluded to meet here for the purpose of viewing the place and celebrating the day." "Why, what shall I do?" said I, "here is my husband and brother, both blind with inflammation in their eyes, so that I have to feed them, and no lumber either to lay the upper or dining-room floor." "Just constitute me your agent," he replied, "and I will contract for whatever you want; and there is a crib of lumber just run down the Wisconsin river and lying at Helena, from WHITNEY'S Mill," the first and then the only saw-mill in the Territory. He went and contracted for the lumber at sixty-nine dollars a thousand, (I have still some articles of furniture manufactured from that first lumber, and I prize them as others would relics from Mount Vernon or the Charter Oak); he also contracted for a load of crockery and table fixtures, provisions, wines, liquors, pickles, preserves, more bed-ticking, bedding, and finally everything that I sent for at Mineral Point, and ordered teams to convey them to Madison.

"On the second day of July there was a drove of cattle from Illinois driven through Madison to Green Bay, out of which we purchased beeves and veal. On the same day, my husband was led out blind and put into the stage, with his eyes carefully excluded from the light, and sent to Fort Winnebago, for the purpose of having his eyes operated upon by the surgeon of the garrison, and endeavor to get a quiet, dark room, away from confusion — pshaw, talk about the time that tried men's souls,

improved, and he was able to attend to business for several years. He finally died of consumption, December 25, 1843, aged nearly sixty-one years. He had no enemies, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow, Ruth Pierce, a native of Granby, Connecticut, survived till June 8, 1867, when she passed away, at the good old age of seventy-nine years. She lived to see her family all settled in life, prosperous and respected, and she never regretted her early migration to the Western wilderness. Her son, Hon. Albert H. Pierce, has twice represented the Monticello district in the Legislature, in 1859 and 1868.

just as if a woman had none — but the recruits had just arrived there from Green Bay, and more confusion than at home, so next day he returned. On the morning of the third our "gim-cracks" had all arrived except the lumber, and that made its appearance about seven o'clock in the evening. That night our chamber floors were laid, except over the dining room. We had previously purchased three hundred pounds of feathers of Mr. RASDALL, an Indian trader, so our pillows were all ready and our beds were all spread by daylight on the morning of the Fourth, and by one o'clock our dining-room floor was laid, our dining-table built and dinner set, and between that hour and sundown some two or three hundred persons bolted something besides pork. In the evening there was a basket of champagne carried into the dining-room, and there their toasts were delivered, songs sung, dinner bell jingled between times, and good feeling, friendship and hilarity prevailed generally; and next morning they shot my two little pet crows."

Mr. BIRD, in his examination before the Territorial Legislative Committee, February 15, 1839, states that at the first meeting of the capitol commissioners, they adopted a plan of the building estimated to cost from $40,000 to $45,000. They did not advertise for proposals for the erection of said building, agreeably to the provisions of the act by which they were appointed, because they were of the opinion that it could be built much cheaper than any one would be willing to contract to do it — they therefore, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, concluded to commence and continue the work until they were able to ascertain how it could be done with the least expense and best advantage to the Territory. The construction of the work was continued by him until the month of September following, when notices for proposals were issued for the first time, and a number of bids were presented. None of them were accepted, and the work was continued as heretofore until April 25, 1838.

On the 20th of February, 1838, the commissioners advertised that they would receive proposals for the erection of the public buildings. The following is a copy of the same:

"To commence on top of the water-table — to be built of stone of the following dimensions: one hundred and four feet long, and fifty-four feet wide; the walls to be thirty feet high above water-table, first story thirteen feet between joints, second story sixteen feet between joints, floor timbers one foot deep, a projection on both sides of said edifice of four inches thirty feet long, which is the length of piazza, same all cut stone to the top of said wall; the remainder of said walls to be cut on all the corners of the edifice, and the corners of the doors and windows and caps, and sills of the same. First story walls two feet six inches thick, second story walls two feet thick; to be two front doors going into the centre of edifice, to be forty-six windows, 20 lights 11 by 16 inch glass each window; roof to be square with a balustrade rail all round, said roof with a dome in centre, twenty-six feet in diameter lighted with glass on top, remainder of dome covered with tin above its base.

"Roof covered with pine shingles three eighths of an inch thick; a lightning rod put on immediately after roof is finished; two chimney pieces carried up in the walls, with two fire places in each chimney with cut stone jams, two flues carried up in walls with tops equal to the chimney tops with necessary pipe tubes; to be four tin conductors with suitable heads and necessary gutters made of tin or sheet lead to convey the water into conductors.

"To be a piazza on each front of said edifice twelve feet projection, thirty feet long, placed on stone butments settled five feet below the surface of the ground and raised on a level with the basement story, which is five feet above the surface; floor of piazza to be of oak, two inches thick, matched; to be steps the whole length of piazza and railing on the ends with heavy bannisters; piazza roof to break in with the roof and cornice of main building; the cornice to be executed in the Grecian Doric order; piazza roof to be supported on four columns to each piazza suitable size, same order of cornice.

"First floor to have a hall twenty-four feet through centre of edifice, and one room on each side of hall, partitions to be ten inches thick, to be two doors in each partition;

to be a flight of stairs on each side of hall to ascend to second story, floor to be laid with oak one and a half inches thick, lined and matched; hall to be plastered three coat work with cornice overhead. Second floor, to be laid with oak one and a half inches thick, matched, to be divided as follows: to be a hall through centre twenty-four feet wide, to be left open twenty-four feet square in centre for the reception of the stairs and the light from the top of dome to lower floor, dome to be finished open overhead through to light in top, with proper cornice and plastering; on one side of main hall to be a hall seven feet wide the whole width of said edifice; one room for council chamber thirty feet square with gallery on one side seven feet wide circular supported on two columns with seats elevated, and stairs to ascend into gallery, under gallery to be a railing on line with columns or breastworks; to be one room thirty by twenty feet on the other side of hall; to be hall twenty-eight feet long, ten feet wide, and a representative chamber forty by thirty-eight feet, finished same as council chamber; the plastering on this floor to be three coat work, the rooms to be all corniced; the council and representative chambers to be finished with an elipsis spring in the corner over head so as to form a pannel of the level part of ceiling; to be twelve inside doors, all of which are to be made of pine two inches thick in modern style, the two outside doors to be double, three inches thick, finished with egg and dart moulding, and suitable fastenings and hangings as directed by the acting commissioner; all the doors to be cased with pilasters; all the windows to be cased with pilasters, with pannel jams and backs, to the floor; to be counter check sash, hung with weights, glass of best quality; all the wood work except shingles and floor to be painted outside and in, three coats as directed by the acting commissioner. * * Said edifice to be completed according to said plan and specification, in every particular, by the 20th of September, 1839. The outside of said edifice and the rooms on the first floor to be completed by the 15th day of October next.

"J. D. DOTY, JOHN F. O'NEIL, A. A. BIRD, *Commissioners.*

"February 20, 1838."

In reply to the proposals for said work, bids were received ranging from $24,450 to $125,000, and the contract was awarded to JAS. MORRISON for $26,200, April 17, 1838. By an act of Congress, approved June 18, 1838, the further sum of $20,000 was appropriated for finishing the work.

At the session of the Legislature, in 1839, a joint convention of the two houses was held on March 8, and N. C. PRENTISS, JAS. L. THAYER and L. H. COTTON were duly chosen Commissioners of Public Buildings to succeed those in office. The work on the capitol was continued by Mr. MORRISON, until April, 1841, at which time the work was unfinished. Mr. PRENTISS, as Building Commissioner, for and on the part of the Territory of Wisconsin, entered into a written contract with DANIEL BAXTER, by the terms of which he was required to finish the work as specified in said contract, for the sum of $7,000, to be completed on or before December 1, 1845. It is not necessary to give further details of the history of the erection of the capitol building. Much contention arose between the first Board of Commissioners and their successors, as well as the contractors Messrs. MORRISON and BAXTER and the Territorial Legislatures. Mr. BAXTER died a few years since, leaving an unsettled claim against the State for alleged damages.

Hon. M. M. STRONG, in his address, says: "The history of the early measures taken to secure the erection of a building in which to hold the sessions of the Territorial Legislature, is a history of peculation with the appropriations made for that purpose, as disgraceful to those concerned in it, as it was destructive of the manifest intentions of Congress. These appropriations amounted to $40,000. The Commissioners elected in 1836, Messrs. DOTY, O'NEILL and BIRD, received this large sum of money, and according to the report of the joint committee, made to the Legislative Assembly on the 3d of January. 1840, they had expended less than half that sum upon the public buildings. They entered into a secret partnership with the contractor in merchandize and other outside speculations, and, in the language of the report, 'had done little more than erect a shell of a capitol, which is scarcely

capable of sustaining its own weight, and which, unless it is speedily secured by extensive repairs, must become a heap of ruins.' All steps were taken which could be to recover by law from the first Board of Commissioners and from the contractor, the funds which they had misapplied, and, after several years of litigation, the suits were settled by authority of a subsequent Legislature."

To the first building erected by EBEN PECK, reference has heretofore been made, and Mrs. PECK has given an account of its internal arrangements. The buildings were of logs, and put up on block 107, and was for about a year the only public house in Madison. After Mr. PECK vacated it, he was succeeded by ROBERT L. REAM in the spring of 1838, and the building was known as the Madison House. In it Miss VINNIE REAM, the artist, was born. The building was demolished in 1857. It had a notable history the twenty years of its existence.

The American Hotel was erected by JAS. MORRISON and A. A. BIRD, on the corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, and was built in 1838. Mr. LEVI P. DRAKE, late City Surveyor, was a workman on it. It was kept by FAKE & COTTON, 1838–41, by JAMES MORRISON, with numerous successive landlords. The avenue wing of the building was originally a store located on King street, and moved thence. The Pinckney street, or northwest wing was added about 1851. The building was destroyed by fire September 5, 1868. The ground upon which it was located was for a number of years in litigation. It was sold a few years since, and the beautiful building known as the Park Savings Bank erected. Few buildings in Madison were as well known as the "Old American."

The following private history of the "Madison Hotel," another of the early public houses, has been handed us:

"In the winter and spring of 1838, the "Madison Hotel" was built, and kept the first year by CHARLES H. BIRD, now of Sun Prairie. The original building was a small, unpretending structure, to which additions were continually made until it covered considerable ground. On the first of June, 1838, the first session of the Territorial Supreme Court met and organ-

ized in the House, Hon. CHAS. DUNN of La Fayette county, Chief Justice. In December of the same year, the Territorial Legislature convened, and the now venerable GOV. DODGE and the leading members of that body took rooms at the Madison Hotel. CHAS. H. BIRD was succeeded by W. W. WYMAN, late of Nebraska Territory, and after him A. A. BIRD, the proprietor, took the hotel and kept it about four years. During this period of time, powerful efforts were made, at each session of the Legislature, to remove the capital from Madison, and it was at this hotel the friends of Madison made their headquarters, BIRD standing the expense of looking after the wavering members, and chief in concocting schemes to defeat the removal. Any friend of Madison from abroad, could obtain from BIRD board, champagne, and his last cent or unlimited credit, and his only hope of remuneration was to exhaust the resources of the enemy and ruin his credit.

"BIRD was succeeded by JESSE A. CLARK, now deceased, who purchased the property, and after keeping the house a short time, leased it to a Mr. QUIVEY, who built an addition; and again, after him, his lessor, CLARK, kept the house until the 31st of December, 1845, when he sold to CHESTER BUSHNELL, late of Minnesota, and WM. WELCH, of this city. BUSHNELL sold to J. D. WELCH, who, with his brother, kept the house some time, when W. WELCH leased his interest to H. W. YAGER, now deceased. Soon after P. H. VAN BERGEN purchased J. D. WELCH'S interest, and with the other WELCH kept the house until 1848, when it was leased for one year to CHAS. WEED, now deceased, and he was succeeded by WM. VAN BERGEN, also now deceased, the brother of P. H. VAN BERGEN. VAN BERGEN kept the house until 1849, when P. H. again took the property, and finally, in 1853, in October, purchased the half interest of W. WELCH and became sole proprietor. He soon after sold to B. F. PERRY, and since that time it has been occupied by numerous tenants. A gentleman by the name of SLATER changed the name of the hotel to that of his own; and then, again, it was occupied by a gentleman of the name of OSBORN, who gave his own cognomen to the

establishment. But the old building finally went down as the "Madison Hotel," and by that name it will ever be known in the history of Madison. At 12 o'clock, March, 17, 1863, the Madison Hotel was the oldest building standing in the city of Madison. Peace to its ashes."

Reference has been made to the party that accompanied Mr. BIRD to commence work on the capitol. The following are the names of those known to have been of the party: JOSIAH PIERCE and family of five persons, engaged to keep a boarding house for the workmen, DARWIN CLARK,* employed May 30, 1837, to April 20, 1838, DAVID HYER, THOMAS JACKSON, DAVID WILLIAMS, E. HEWITT, GILES BRIGGS, HENRY GAGE, J. W. CORNING, WILLIAM and JOHN SYMONDS, D. MUMFORD, JAMES TINLINE, GILBERT and DELOS BUNDY, RICH'D ROCKWOOD, ISAAC H. PALMER, CHAS. H. BIRD, PROSPER B. BIRD, E. H. NELSON, GEO. W. EASTMAN, H. W. THORNTON, HORACE and WM. LAWRENCE, WM. TERRIL, JEFF. HOLMES, C. P. PEASELY, JEFF. KINNEY, and —— LELAND. Other workmen subsequently came and a large part of the original number removed to the country or returned east. Among those who came in the second arrival were, HENRY ROWE, M. EGGLESTON, R. F. RISING, —— HATHAWAY, R. PENOYER, J. S. MERRILL, EDMUND C. MAXWELL, OWEN MURRAY, CALEB MERRILL, CYRUS CLARK,

* Darwin Clark was born at Otego, Otsego county, New York, May 12, 1812, and learned the business of cabinet maker. He left his home in April, 1837, with four friends to find a residence in the west, viz: Delos Bundy, Gilbert Bundy, Richard Rockwood and Hiram Sleeper. At Buffalo took the steamer DeWitt Clinton for Detroit, where the party met, having been divided on their way, and proceeded on foot to St. Josephs, Michigan, their baggage having been sent on by steamer. They crossed Lake Michigan to Chicago and traveled on foot to Milwaukee, where they arrived May 26, 1837. While at Milwaukee he, Rockwood and the two Bundys were engaged by Mr. Bird to go to Madison and work on the capitol building.

Mr. Clark has resided here since that time. He has held many town, village and city offices, carrying on a large business in cabinet ware. He was married at Webster, Monroe county, New York, to Sarah L. Goodenow, who died at Madison, March 5, 1854. He is now living with his second wife.

WM. A. WHEELER, GEO. VROMAN, September, 1837, to March, 1838, ZENAS H. BIRD, —— WHITESIDES, JAIRUS and HORACE POTTER, WM. SEAVIER and brother, JESSE BOLDEN, and WM. WOOLCOCK.

On the same day that BIRD's party reached Madison, SIMEON MILLS, * a well known citizen arrived. From him we have re-

*Gen. Simeon Mills was born in the town of Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 14, 1810. He removed with his parents to Austenburg, Ashtabula county, O., when about two years of age, and was brought up on a farm. At the age of 20 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed several years. In 1837 he removed to Madison where he has resided up to the present time, and has been largely indentified in its success. On the 12th of August, 1837, Mr. Mills was appointed Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Dane, and for some time held the only office of the kind in said county. His first official act was performing the marriage ceremony between Oliver Armel and Joseph Pelkie, two Frenchmen, and two accomplished ladies of the Winnebago nation.

In the spring of 1839, the county of Dane was organized for judicial purposes, and Mr. Mills was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and also Clerk of the U. S. District Court of the county of Dane, which last office he held for about nine years.

Mr. Mills was the last Treasurer of the Territory in 1848, and on the organization of the State Government, was elected the first Senator of Dane county, and received a re-nomination at the expiration of his term, but declined the honor, and has not been an active politician since that time.

Retiring from politics thus early, and devoting himself to business, he has long since taken rank among the wealthy men of Dane county.

Mr. Mills was appointed one of the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane by Governor Randall, in April, 1860, and has held the office up to the present time; it being an honorary position, without salary, may account for its being so long filled by others than active politicians.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Mills was Paymaster General of the state, and disbursed nearly the entire war fund of Wisconsin, and, so far as we know, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

He has at different times engaged in various kinds of business; but his main energies, for the last thirty years, have been directed to the erection of buildings for rent and other purposes; and he has, probably, erected more buildings than any other four men together that ever lived in Madison.

Commencing in Madison, when it consisted of but one log house, he has lived to see it a beautiful city of more than ten thousand inhabitants.

ceived an account of his travels in 1836 and 1837. At his first visit to Wisconsin he came by the way of Chicago, from which place in June 1836, in company with JOHN M. WILSON, Esq., he proceeded on horseback by way of Galena, Dubuque and Belmont to Mineral Point. At the latter place he remained until the last of December, when in company with Mr. VAN HORN, returned by the way of Milwaukee. He left Mineral Point when the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero, and stopped at CAMP and COLLINS' Diggings in Green County, crossed Sugar river and journeyed toward Janesville, and stopped there with Mr. HOLMES. The place was then known as Rock river rapids. Thence he crossed the prairie, and camped about 18 miles east of where Janesville now is. Next day he journeyed to Troy, Walworth county, and lodged with a Mr. MEACHAM, thence pursued his way to Mukwanago and stopped a part of the night at a log house, when he and his friend went three miles further, and sent assistance to the place, where he first stayed as the the lady of the house was taken sick, and proceeded to Milwaukee and took the stage road to Chicago, being eleven days on the route. He then returned to Ohio.

Mr. MILLS stayed at his home until May, 1837, when he concluded to make a residence at Madison, as the capitol had been located there by the legislature the year previous and the prospects were favorable. He came to Chicago, and with the company of a young man by the name of BENHAM, proceeded on foot toward the new seat of Government. Mr. BENHAM separated from MILLS at Janesville, as he had concluded to settle in Walworth county, and the latter completed the route by himself. In doing so he crossed the Catfish river three times, and at the close of the day, June 10, arrived on the opposite side of Lake Monona near Winnequah. Here he met two Indian boys who were preparing to spend the night fishing. Mr. MILLS desired these lads to carry him over the lake, but they were not willing to do so. Soon after Mr. MILLS fell in with a man by the name of ABRAHAM WOOD, who persuaded the lads to bring him to Madison, Mr. MILLS paying them fifty cents each for so doing, which settled the question, and they landed him near the East

Madison Depot. The day after his arrival, he engaged a man by the name of ISAAC TOWERS to put up for him a building of logs, 16 by 18, of hewed logs, on lot 8, block 108, for a store, and went to Mineral Point on his way to Galena, to purchase goods. At the former place, he met JOHN CATLIN, Esq., who had been appointed Post Master at Madison. An arrangement was made for a co-partnership, and both went to Galena and laid in supplies for the new store. Mr. CATLIN appointed Mr. MILLS Deputy Post Master, and the office was kept in the same building. This was the first mercantile establishment in the Territory south of Fort Winnebago, between Milwaukee and Dodgeville.

As a considerable number of workmen, including one family, arrived at Madison at that time, to commence the erection of the Territorial Capitol, the business of this pioneer mercantile establishment, although not very extensive, was by no means so limited as might well be imagined from the fact that, up to that time, the whole white population of Dane county consisted of EBENZER BRIGHAM, at Blue Mounds, and the family of EBEN PECK, with a few transient guests at Madison.

The only mails at that time were received *occasionally*, from Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago; but in the autumn of that year, a contract for carrying a weekly mail from Milwaukee to Madison, was awarded to Mr. MILLS, who commenced the service without delay.

The building erected by Mr. MILLS, was subsequently enlarged and occupied by the publishers of the "*Wisconsin Argus*," as a printing office, and subsequently as a dwelling house. About a month after the building was put up, Mr. CATLIN arrived and made his residence here.

Nearly all the buildings put up in the summer and winter of 1837–8 have been removed, as well as those erected the few years succeeding. Some notice of these structures will be given.

The first framed *building* put up was a small office for the acting commissioner; the first framed *dwelling* was built by A. A. BIRD, on lot 5, block 87, on Lake Monona. It was known as

the "Schemerhorn House." The boards used were sawed by hand. This building stood for many years and had numerous tenants. It was finally demolished, and an elegant two story brick dwelling occupies its site, and is the residence of J. M. BOWMAN, Esq.

A steam saw mill to saw lumber for the capitol, was built on the shore of Lake Mendota on block 262. Its site is occupied at present by buildings used for the storage of ice.

On the 6th of September, 1837, JOHN STONER and his family arrived, making the third family, E. PECK and JOSIAH PIERCE being his seniors. I. H. PALMER built a house on King street, below the Madison Hotel, the same season, and moved with his family. Mr. STONER built his log house the same season near Lake Mendota, on block 262. A few years after he put up a frame house a few blocks northeast, where he made his residence until his death, in 1872. A small Norwegian Lutheran church now stands on the lot where he built his pioneer log cabin.

JOHN CATLIN built a log house early in 1837, on lots 3 and 4, block 90, northwest corner of Mifflin street and Wisconsin avenue.* A two story frame building was afterwards built on the front of the old building and to face the capitol park. He had also a small stable built of round stones, laid up with mortar. The old part is gone, and the modern portion was sold to Judge E. WAKELEY, who removed it in portions to Omaha, Nebraska.

In the month of August, of this year, a society was organized called the "Madison Lyceum," for the object of mutual improvement. A debating society was connected with it. The early records of this society are still preserved by DARWIN CLARK, Esq.

Among the number of those who came here this season as residents or transiently, were J. GILLETT KNAPP, GEO. P. DELAPLAINE.† W. N. SEYMOUR, arrived January 29, 1838; NICHO-

*Mr. Catlin, in his "Early Reminiscences" (see page 35), has a more particular account of this building.

† Gen. Geo. P. Delaplaine was born at Philadelphia, Pa. He removed west in 1838, and settled at Madison. He was for six months chief clerk in

LAS SMITH, ROBERT L. REAM, JOHN EASTON, RICHARD T. DAVIS, JAMES MORRISON, ABEL RASDALL, DR. ALMON LULL, JOHN T. WILSON, GEORGE PAYNE, DAVID BRIGHAM, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND and LAFAYETTE KELLOGG, July, 1838, temporarily, and permanently, May, 1839, WM. T. STERLING, E. M. WILLIAMSON, GEO. HYER, JOSIAH A. NOONAN, ISAAC ATWOOD.

Four families, with their inmates and guests, constituted the entire population of Madison, and with two or three families at Blue Mounds, the whole population of Dane county during the winter of 1837–38.

Some of the buildings erected this year, or enlarged, were as as follows:

The Madison Hotel, of which a portion was erected the previous year, was completed, and the first session of the Supreme Court of the Territory was held in July in the sitting room. Judge CHAS. DUNN, of La Fayette county, was then Chief Justice, with Judges FRAZIER and IRWIN as associates.

SIMEON MILLS erected on lot 6, block 89 Clymer street, a framed building, which has thus far escaped the march of improvement. It was an elegant structure in its day. It was occupied first by Mr. MILLS, afterwards by Gov. DOTY, B. SHACKLEFORD, Gov. TALLMADGE, Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, CHAS. WEED and many others. The building is almost hid by trees, and the high walls of the blocks of stores in the rear on Main street. It is one of the oldest of the landmarks of the city.

JAS. MORRISON put up a small building in the grounds of the present capitol square, midway between the capitol building and the east corner of the grounds. It was a one story log building, and was removed at an early day.

The American Hotel, also built by MORRISON, on the northwest corner of Pinckney street and Wisconsin avenue, was a noted place in early times. The building was subsequently

the mercantile house of James Morrison. He has held a number of offices; was Surveyor, Assistant Clerk of Assembly, 1843, and was Private Secretary to Governor's Dodge, Tallmadge and Dewey. During the war of the rebellion he was appointed by Gov. Randall, Inspector General of Militia. Gen. Delaplaine has been a resident of Madison the last thirty-six years.

enlarged. A frame building, known as the Commissioner's Store, which was put up on the south side of King street, by Mr. Morrison, adjoining the Madison Hotel on the west, about 22 by 30 feet in size, was removed to, and formed the east wing of the American. The house was kept by FAKE & COTTON, Mr. MORRISON, HARVEY SADD and a large number of successors. As before stated, the first session of the Legislature was held in this building in the month of February. The American was destroyed by fire, September 5, 1868.

A one story framed building was put up on the southeast corner of Main and Pinckney streets, set back from Main street, and was built for Col. A. P. FIELD, who was Secretary of the Territory at this time, succeeding Col. W. B. SLAUGHTER. It was subsequently altered to a hotel known as the City Hotel, which was kept by A. A. BIRD, and also as a store by S. F. HONN, JEHU H. LEWIS and others. It was taken down some twenty years since, and the property purchased by Col. J. C. FAIRCHILD, who erected the block of stone buildings known as the Fairchild Block.

One of these early places deserves a longer notice, viz: — the old "Worser." This two story frame building, says Judge KNAPP, was placed at the northwest corner of Main and Pinckney streets, on the ground now known as the United States Block; and was built by ABNER NICHOLS, of Mineral Point, and JACOB GEORGE, in 1838. Having partly completed the building, the owners applied for a tavern license, in order to sell liquors according to law, as all good liquor sellers desire to do. For some forgotten cause, perhaps the want of "two spare beds," they were refused. Licenses for groceries were then some four times the amount of those for taverns; and they desired, like all economical men, to save the difference. On being denied the license, they declared that if they could not keep a *tavern*, they would keep something "*worser*." And so without a license, "Uncle GEORGE" opened a "worser" indeed, where men at the first session of the Legislature could buy strong drink, and in a dark cellar they could fight a certain wild animal, whose den was there. When the United States Hotel was to

be built, the "Worser" was moved down Main street, ten feet from the new brick wall. There it was burned to the ground, greatly endangering the new building, which was often on fire in the roof, doors and windows.

Another of the buildings put up in 1838, was a two story framed building on Pinckney street, adjacent to the American Hotel, as enlarged, and east of the Methodist church. It was built by JOHN MESSERSMITH, Jr. It was opened as a gambling house, and known as "The Tiger," and was kept open to the public without fear of the law. For a few years it was a success, but was afterwards used as a dwelling, and an addition placed before it, and in its rear. The property was purchased by Dr. C. B. CHAPMAN, who sold it to J. D. NOBLE, and by the latter to FRITZ MAEDER, who erected a fine three story brick building in its place. A small frame building was also put up this year by WM. T. STERLING, Territorial Librarian, on the south side on the flat, but was removed opposite and west of the residence of LA FAYETTE KELLOGG, on State street. It was afterwards enlarged and sold to Mr. KELLOGG, and by him to CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, both of whom made it their residence. It was afterward displaced by the erection of LEONARD NOLDEN'S Hotel on its site.

One other building erected this year was the Territorial Library building — a one story wooden frame, fifteen feet square, on King street, on the lot known as DEAN'S Block, near Main street.

ISAAC H. PALMER (now of Lodi, Wis.), in the summer of 1838, erected a cottage building on Johnson street, adjoining the present German Catholic Church, which is now owned and occupied by that church as a school, under the charge of the Sisters. It was originally a small one-story-and-a-half house, with two side wings, made of rived oak hewed and planed by hand, with green blinds, and was regarded at the time as the handsomest cottage in the village. It was occupied for a while by Mr. PALMER, and subsequently by Rev. W. PHILO, Dr. SPENCER and JOHN EASTMAN, and was sold by the latter to the church. This building, one of the oldest in the place, has suffered some changes, but its timbers are sound and strong.

During the year, DAVID HYER built a framed house on Fairchild street, near the office of Register of Deeds. It was one and a half stories high, and was kept as a boarding house; it has long since been removed. * The site is now occupied by a two story brick building, and was for a while the residence of Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, and more recently kept as a hotel by W. N. HAWES and WM. RASDALL as the Rasdall House. L. F. KELLOGG, Esq., states that Mr. PECK, after leaving the first log house, put up another on Wisconsin Avenue, near the residence of Prof. S. H. CARPENTER, that he subsequently sold it to JAS. MORRISON, and that it shortly after took fire and was burnt. It was 18 by 22 feet. ABEL RASDALL owned a small framed house, put up in 1837 or 1838, on the corner of King and Webster streets. It was a small affair — one room, and was used as a saloon.

Mrs. ROSELINE PECK has, under date of January 24, 1874, kindly given a few more reminiscences of her early Madison life. She says: "I visited Madison, last summer, with my daughter and a lady friend, among the excursionists, and visited the 'old stamping grounds,' but so changed that I could hardly recognize them. The old log house, which we used as a hotel for about two years, was then leased or rented to R. L. REAM, and was by him kept as a house of entertainment until we left the place, and has since been removed. Mr. REAM was the father of Miss VINNIE REAM, who was born in the cabin after we left it. I think my daughter and Miss VINNIE were the only children born in it after we came away.

"You wish to know how we enjoyed ourselves at those times; well, in various ways. We had a regular dancing school twice a week the first winter, in the old cabin. There was quite a number of young ladies and middle-aged people. Mr. STONER brought four daughters, Esquire BIRD had a young lady sister. There were two BRAYTON girls; one lived with CHARLES BIRD and mother, the other at Esquire BIRD's. CHAS. BIRD married one of them; the other taught, I think, our first school after-

* Mr. E. Burdick says he thinks the Hyer House was on the adjoining lot now occupied by Hon. S. D. Hastings.

wards. A. A. BIRD and lady used to call, at our dances, and trip the light fantastic toe, and, frequently, visitors from Milwaukee, Fort Winnebago, Galena and Mineral Point were present. Among them were Uncle AB. NICHOLS, his wife and daughter. The latter two went ahead of us in dancing, and staid with us a week. We had two girls as helps of our own, and plenty of the other sex. So we could hardly call it succotash, there was too much corn for the beans.

"We had various other amusements: euchre parties, Christmas and New Year's suppers, and verbal and practical jokes interspersed. We had also turtle soup suppers, the turtles caught by cutting holes through the ice on what was called 'Mud Lake,' brought to us by ABEL RASDALL. Mr. PECK sent some of them to a Mineral Point hotel-keeper, who informed us he netted $50 on the sale of the soup. The turtles were frozen solid, and rattled together like stones. They were put in the cellar to thaw before we could dress them, and, going down a few days after, I found they had thawed out and were crawling around on the bottom of the cellar. Mr. RASDALL had a squaw without a nose — her first Indian husband had cut it off for her infidelity. She used to draw her blanket over it when she walked out. She removed west with the rest of her band with the United States troops, before we left Madison.

"I have not mentioned our boating amusements. Before any one else was in Madison but ourselves, we found a big canoe, about forty feet long, supposed to have been abandoned by the Indians the year or two previous, in the Sauk war; and while the wind was blowing almost a hurricane from Strawberry Point (then called) across Third Lake, Mr. PECK, his brother LUTHER, myself and a boy *manned* and *womaned* the canoe, with various implements, tools, sheets, etc., and struck out for the place before mentioned, rigged our sails and returned to Madison; but it made our hair whistle; the waves were running high, but we headed her straight, she being such a length she struck two waves at once, which steadied her sufficiently to carry us safely back. We had quite a number of rides in the old canoe, but after 'Uncle Sam's boys' came in, it was appropri-

ated by others, and soon disappeared. I was determined to have another vessel of some kind to sail or paddle; so, when the Indians were about to be removed, I purchased of the old Chief WAU-CON-DA, his canoe for six dollars, painted with Indian hieroglyphics, in which I took a number of pleasant rides, until the same parties who took the first boat carried off the other through the Catfish to the further end of Fourth Lake, where they were quarrying stone from the bluff on its bank for the old capitol, and, in rolling them down and loading the scow, they smashed my little boat all to pieces. I was informed of the accident, but never of the person who did it. So you see I paddled my own canoe alone, then, as I have since, in more ways than one.

"You wish me to give you some account of the men who built our cabin. In addition to JOE PELKIE and ABRAHAM WOOD, whose names I have given in a previous paper, there was a Mr. LAVEC, a Frenchman. He had also a squaw wife. It was her brother that was stabbed and killed by another Indian, just below our house, on the bank of Third Lake, which caused such an excitement among 'Uncle Sam's boys,' as they called themselves, I suppose on account of being employed to work on the capitol at the expense of the government. They collected around our house under great excitement. Some were for taking the murderer prisoner, and sending Governor DODGE word; finally they appealed to an old miner that had been through the Sauk war a couple of years before, who was sitting upon a wood-pile, for advice. 'Well,' said he, 'you are a pretty set of Yankees! What do you suppose DODGE would say to you? I will tell you; he would say you were a set of fools. If that dead Indian was a white man, I would be the first to take him prisoner; but because one —— Indian kills another —— Indian, not a bit of it! I don't move a foot. Let them,' said he, 'work at it — it is the only way to civilize them and clean them out.' The boys finally dispersed to their different avocations. Old Mrs. PIERCE and family were very much frightened, and said we would all be massacred before morning. We finally got them quieted, and the sister of the

murdered Indian got me to go with her to see the body, and there we found the murderer, sitting upon the body of his victim smoking a long pipe, as deliberately as if he had just taken a hearty supper, and was about to retire for a peaceful nap, and to dream of happy hunting grounds.

"You wish also to have me inform you of some of the names of the men who composed Mr. BIRD'S party that came to build the capitol. If you had asked for this information some years ago, I think I could have remembered them all, but now I can but give you the names of some three or four which are not on the list you sent me. There was WILLIAM and JOHN SYMONDS, brothers. The youngest had been brought up at a tavern and was useful about the house, we offered him forty dollars a month, and BIRD released him for our benefit. The elder, WILLIAM, was a carpenter and continued work on the capitol. He afterwards married the daughter of an old settler that kept a house of entertainment near Dodgeville, by the name of SKINNER. After we came to Baraboo to live, he, WILLIAM, moved with his young wife to Sauk Prairie. After we left the log tavern, JOHN SYMONDS, with another of BIRD'S men, JEFFERSON HOLMES, went down to St. Louis and died there. HOLMES came back to Madison and worked on the capitol, and also for us afterwards. There was another party, named PEASELEY, who afterwards married BIRD'S sister, JANET. Mr. PECK married them. They first settled at Sun Prairie, on the place afterwards called by Col. BOTKIN the '76 farm.

"I think I. H. PALMER did not come with BIRD'S men, but soon after. He subsequently purchased lands at Lodi, where he made a permanent residence and where he still lives.

"Another of the early comers was a Mr. HOLLOWAY, who was a surveyor, and came with DOTY to complete laying out the town of Madison. There were five BIRDS, brothers to A. A. BIRD, that worked more or less on the capitol: PROSPER B., CHARLES, I. WASHINGTON, ZENAS B. and WILLIAM. I. W. BIRD had his arm badly injured by a saw in a shingle machine in the old steam mill. I do not recall the names of more of the workmen.

"It may be interesting to make a note of the first born child in Madison — my own daughter, born September 14th, 1837. When she was less than a week old, Judge DOTY, one of the Commissioners for the erection of the Capitol, and Treasurer of the Board, arrived from Green Bay, with a large sum of specie, guarded by Capt. JOHN SYMINGTON and a squad of soldiers from the garrison at Fort Howard, accompanied by CHARLES C. SHOLES, an early editor and legislator of Wisconsin. They put up at our house. DOTY ordered a table spread with wine, and he and his party standing around it, as solemn as a funeral — prophetic shadows go before — sipped their wine, and named the young babe WISCONSIANA. SIMEON MILLS said as my boy's name was VICTOR, his sister's name should be VICTORIA — in honor of the young queen, who had, but a few weeks before, ascended the English throne; so that name was added, making her full name WISCONSIANA VICTORIA PECK. She has been married several years to NELSON W. WHEELER, Esq., an attorney-at-law, Baraboo, Wisconsin."

Mrs. PECK in closing her article says that she is now sixty-six years of age and resides in the upper part of the building which she erected at Baraboo — the first in the village of which she is the first settler. She lives alone, and says she has had a full share of life's troubles and disappointments, and has received but few of its favors.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN shs 1846

CHAPTER III.

VISIT OF GEN. W. R. SMITH, 1837 — FIRST LEGISLATURE — "WISCONSIN ENQUIRER" AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS — DANE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS — POLL LIST OF 1839 — "MADISON EXPRESS" — JUDGE J. G. KNAPP'S ACCOUNT, 1838 — JULY 4 CELEBRATION — SCHOOLS — MERCHANTS — P. E. CHURCH ORGANIZED — R. L. REAM'S REMINISCENCES, 1838-9.

IN the summer and fall of 1837, Gen. WM. R. SMITH made an extensive tour through the Territory of Wisconsin, and in 1838 published, at Philadelphia, a small volume entitled "Observations on Wisconsin Territory," a work containing much desirable information for emigrants and tourists. Gen. SMITH shortly afterward removed to Wisconsin and made it his permanent residence, locating at Mineral Point. His account of Madison and the Four Lake country, is very interesting, but too lengthy to be republished. We have, however, made liberal extracts:

"Although the Seat of Government is laid out on the strip of land between the lakes, and the public buildings are located here, yet an extension of city lots has been made by the land proprietors all around the Four Lakes. The different sites bear the name of East Madison, North Madison, the City of the Four Lakes and Mandamus. I have called Madison a *contemplated* city; let it be remembered that six months since, the site of the city was government land; now, there are about thirty houses in a state of forwardness; a steam saw mill near completion; a population of above one hundred active mechanics and laborers employed in their own improvements, and in the erection of public buildings which are already in a forward state; add to this picture of enterprise and industry, the excellent accommodations which are obtained at the public house of Mr. PECK, and the traveler may well be surprised at the rapid progress of the city of Madison.

"The connection between the Fourth and Third Lake is *not navigable for steamboats at present* (*!*) the stream is narrow

and rapid. It is in contemplation to cut a canal through the city to connect the lakes. The distance from the head of Fourth Lake to the foot of the First Lake is about fourteen miles, and on the western bank of this lake is laid out a town, called "The City of the First Lake." I did not visit it, and cannot therefore speak of its localities. The site of the "City of the Four Lakes," * opposite to Madison on the north side of the lake, is a most beautiful location. Gov. DODGE, in his first message to the Legislature, said that the Indians had been known, in high water, to pass in canoes from Wisconsin river to the Four Lakes, the distance being only twelve miles. He therefore thought it a work of but little labor to make a communication between these two points. It is quite probable that the Legislature at its next session will make a law for that purpose.†

"The Fourth Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, six [eight] miles from east to west, and four [six] miles from north to south, in its widest parts; its regular circumference being interrupted by the protrusion of wooded points of land into the lake. The water is from fifty to seventy feet deep, and always preserves its pure clearness, and sea like appearance in color, although sometimes disturbed into a considerable tumult of waves by high winds. The Third Lake is less than the

* "*The City of the Four Lakes*" comprised fractional part of section 6, of town 7, range 9; 300 acres laid out. The town was platted and put on record July 7, 1836, M. L. Martin, W. B. Slaughter and J. D. Doty, proprietors.

† Such utterances by observant and intelligent men, give a direct clue to the leading ideas of the time. The mania for gain, ran to villages and canals. Not to own a "village site," was to be rated a poor man — not to put faith in navigation of any streams, however small, was to lack in spirit of enterprise. A row of villages around Fourth Lake, was the dream of speculation. A canal connecting the Rock and Wisconsin rivers, was looked upon as a certainty of the future — and an immigration that, in a few years, would enrich every one, was staple belief, and acted upon in all the usual transactions of life, and something assured. The present generation will smile at all this — to the early settlers, it was a bitter experience.

Fourth, and the Second and First Lakes gradually diminish in size until the river of the Four Lakes continues its regular course to the junction of Rock river. * * * *

"Springs arise all around these lakes, particularly the Fourth Lake, supplying the great mass of waters; but a principal source is a considerable stream of two or three branches, emptying in, on the northern shore of Fourth Lake. No situation can be conceived more beautiful than the shores of this lake; the land rises gently all around its margin, receding and rising gradually into a gentle eminence, for about a mile from the lake, and the whole of this lovely shore is studded and adorned with spots of wood and thick groves, giving the idea of the park scenery in England, or the rich views of Italy; and more beautiful than either, in its natural state. The lake abounds with the finest fish, perch, bass, catfish, buffalo fish, muskelonge, from a pound weight to thirty pound and more. The shores are lined with fine shingle and white sand, and amongst the pebbles are found chalcydone, agate, and cornelian, and other fine and beautiful stones suitable for seals, breastpins, and other ornaments, not only often but in abundance.

"With regard to the several additions to Madison, laid out around the eastern and northern shores of the Fourth Lake, the towns may not for some years meet the sanguine expectations of the several proprietors, but it may with truth be said, that in whatever proportion population may increase in all or any of these places, compared with other parts of the Territory, there cannot be found in any part of Western Wisconsin situations more healthy, and more fertile, or prospects more beautiful in respect to land and water scenery, than around and in the vicinity of the Four Lakes; this region must in a short time be thickly inhabited." * * * *

It will be noticed the predictions of Gen. SMITH have *not all* been fulfilled; while the city of Madison has become all that he anticipated, the Catfish is not yet navigable for steamboats and not very likely to be for years to come — the projected canal across the city, was abandoned, which also may be said of the various cities laid out on paper around the lakes. Many persons

in the speculative times of 1836 and '37 invested in this kind of property, but only to find that they were losers instead of gainers.

Hon. J. T. KINGSTON, of Necedah, Wisconsin, informs us that about the 20th of December, 1837, in company with S. B. PILKINGTON, he passed through Madison, from Racine. He arrived here the next morning, and proceeded north to the Wisconsin river. The prospects of Madison did not at all appear promising at that time to him, and the business of mining was the only one that held out any inducements to immigrants.

The Legislature of the Territory met for the first time in Madison, on the 26th of February, 1838. The capitol was not yet in a suitable condition to receive the Legislature, so that the members of the Council met in the little room on the left side of the hall of the American Hotel, and the House of Representatives in the basement dining room, in which permanent organizations took place. In the basement room GOV. DODGE delivered his first message at the new seat of government. A resolution was adopted appointing a joint committee to examine the public buildings, and report their condition, together with the probable accommodation to be afforded the Legislature. The committee reported the next day that they had the assurance of the Commissioner, Mr. BIRD, that the Representatives Hall and Council Chamber would be in readiness on the succeeding day for the Legislative Assembly. They also reported that the keepers of the three public houses would be fully prepared, during the week, to accommodate the members, to-wit: at the Madison House, two rooms that will accommodate six persons; at the Madison Hotel, two rooms that will accommodate four persons each; and at the American Hotel, eight rooms sufficient to accommodate twenty-six persons; and, further, that not more than fifty persons can be accommodated with sufficient rooms for the transaction of business. A few days later, two rooms on the south side of the capitol were pronounced in readiness for the reception of the wise men of the Legislature, representing 18,130 inhabitants, the population of the then Territory of Wisconsin. The counties of Green,

Dane, Jefferson and Dodge were represented in the Council by Col. EBENEZER BRIGHAM of Blue Mounds. Speaking of the Representatives Hall, Col. CHILDS says: "The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place, and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and fire-place so shrunk, on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and JAMES MORRISON'S large drove of hogs had taken possession. The weather was cold, the halls were cold, our ink would freeze — so that, when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days, and I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess. I bought all I could find in the Territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down, after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this we were more comfortable."

Judge J. G. KNAPP, in his "Early Reminiscences of Madison," in speaking of the first Legislative Session at Madison, says: "Having organized the Legislature, the next question was for members, officers and lobby to find places to eat and sleep in. Though we paid metropolitan prices, it cannot be said that we had exactly metropolitan fare. But men were remarkably accommodating in those early times, and without a grumble could eat 'hog and hominy' or 'common doings' when 'chicken fixings' could not be had, and they could occupy a 'field bed' when they were required to sleep 'spoon fashion.' A frontier life is a mighty leveller — much like poverty making men acquainted with strange bedfellows. The 'school section' of the 'American,' embracing most of the garret, was marked into lodging places by cracks in the floor, and its other rooms were equally crowded. At the Madison House, only six men were placed in a room sixteen feet square, and four others had a place at the fire during the day and evening. The floors of the Madison House were also nightly covered with shake-downs for travelers and transient visitors. Happy were those men who could find places in the few private houses

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where four men might find two beds in a cold room ten or twelve feet square."

Gen. GEO. P. DELAPLAINE, a well known citizen, removed here in September, 1838. He was engaged for a time with JAS. MORRISON as a clerk the Commissioners' Store.

For the sake of preserving some additional facts connected with the early history of Madison we may add, that the *first New Years* was duly commemorated at the hospitable house of Mr. and Mrs. E. PECK; and her husband's brother, LUTHER PECK, could discourse sweet music from the violin; and a dance was inaugurated, which lasted two days and two nights. In those days, with but a weekly mail, and that sometimes irregular and uncertain, and but four families in the place, some show of sociality and good cheer became necessary, to chase away the *ennui* that might otherwise have crept in during the long and tedious winter.

The first wedding in Madison took place at Mr. PECK'S, on the 1st of April, 1838. The happy bridegroom was JAIRUS S. POTTER, better known as LONG POTTER, a tall lank fellow, to contra-distinguish him from HORACE POTTER, denominated SHORT POTTER; and the bride was Miss ELIZABETH ALLEN, who worked in PECK'S family. Gen. MILLS procured a pretty bouquet of early flowers from the high sandy ridge dividing Third and Dead Lakes, to grace the occasion, and Mr. PECK, who was a justice of the peace, tied the matrimonial knot, which was followed by a dance, Mrs. Peck officiating on the violin, except when she herself tripped gracefully over the floor, when Mr. EBEN PECK was her substitute. Mr. POTTER remained in Madison until his death, about 1841; and his widow has long since passed away. Gen. MILLS, DARWIN CLARK, and Mrs. PROSPER B. BIRD, who were present, speak in terms of pleasant remembrance of this primitive wedding; and Gen. MILLS adds, that the spring of 1838 opened unusually early, or he would not have been able to procure the beautiful bouquet of wild flowers to grace the wedding festival.

On the 8th of November, 1838, the first number of the "*Wisconsin Enquirer*" was issued, the first newspaper pub-

lished here, JOSIAH A. NOONAN* was the editor and proprietor, who had the usual enterprise of frontier printers in getting his office opened.

Mr. NOONAN had ordered a press and material from Buffalo to come by way of the lakes to Green Bay, and thence up Fox river on barges to Fort Winnebago, whence it was to have been carted over-land to Madison. The bill of shipment came in due time, but weeks passed, and nothing was heard of the material. The season was getting late, and no press. Finally Mr. NOONAN engaged Mr. HYER to mount a pony, and go to Fort Winnebago, forty miles distant, and make inquiry about the missing material, and if nothing was heard of it, to continue on to Green Bay. There were then no roads, no guides, no regular stopping places; by the route taken there was no clearly defined track between Madison and Fort Winnebago, and but one stopping place, a half breed's house, within ten or twelve miles of the Fort. But from Fort Winnebago to Green Bay there was a good military road, running east of Lake Winnebago, affording a good route, and convenient stopping places among traders and Indians. On reaching Fort Winnebago, Mr. HYER gained information that convinced him that the press and material had been thrown overboard, in a storm, in Lake Huron, off Mackinaw; but it was months after the unfortunate event before its fate was fully known. Satisfied that it would be useless to look further for the missing printing material, Mr. HYER started back the next morning for Madison, reaching there that night, and gave such information of the matter as he had been able to learn. This led Mr. NOONAN

* Josiah A. Noonan, Esq., was a native of Montgomery county, New York, and educated as a printer, with Chas. S. Benton, of Little Falls, New York. In 1836 he removed to Michigan, and in 1838, after the location of the seat of government, to Madison, Wis., and was publisher of the "Wisconsin Enquirer," and elected territorial printer. In 1840 he removed to Milwaukee and published the "Milwaukee Advertiser" and afterwards the "Morning News." He was subsequently appointed Postmaster, which position he held a number of years. He was subsequently interested in the Humbolt Paper Mill, near Milwaukee, and more recently has removed to Chicago, where he is the publisher of the "Industrial Age."

to purchase the "*Racine Argus*," and transfer the material to Madison, followed immediately by the publication of the "*Wisconsin Enquirer*," the first number of which appeared on the 8th of November, 1838, and on which Mr. HYER set the first type. With a single hand press, and scarcely any conveniences, this little office issued a newspaper, the bills, journals, reports, and laws of the Legislature, including a revision of the laws then in force. It was published in a room over the Commissioner's Store on King street. It was a six column weekly and commenced its career full of spirit and energy. In the introductory, the editor says: "With party politics we shall not for the present take any very active part, believing that there is nothing in the situation of the Territory that makes it necessary for the newspapers in it now, to burthen their columns with labored discussions of the common political questions of the day."

The paper, however, was not long free from politics. The greatest strife was of a local nature. Parties at that day, had not become fully organized. In April, 1839, Mr. C. C. SHOLES became a partner. Other changes took place subsequently. GEORGE HYER, J. GILLETT KNAPP, HARRISON REED, DAVID LAMBERT and BARLOW SHACKLEFORD were interested in its management. It was discontinued after June, 1843.

1839.—An election for Board of Commissioners of Dane county, was held in May, at Madison, which was the only voting place, and SIMEON MILLS, EBEN PECK and JEREMIAH LYCAN were elected. At their first meeting, May 15, at the Madison Hotel, they chose LA FAYETTE KELLOGG, Clerk; JOHN STONER, County Treasurer; WM. A. WHEELER, Assessor; R. L. REAM, Register of Deeds; DAVID HYER, Coroner; ADAM SMITH and J. UBELDINE, Constables. On the 25th of May, GOV. DODGE appointed JOHN CATLIN, District Attorney; ISAAC H. PALMER, Judge of Probate; N. T. PARKINSON, Sheriff; ISAAC ATWOOD, Public Administrator; G. P. DELAPLAINE, District Surveyor, W. N. SEYMOUR, Justice of the Peace, vice S. MILLS, resigned, and JOHN T. WILSON, Auctioneer.

A subsequent meeting of this board was held May 15, at

which time most of the persons elected presented their bonds, which were accepted. On the 16th two election precincts were established, one at Madison, and the other at Moundville (Blue Mounds); at the former, PROSPER B. BIRD, DARWIN CLARK and J. S. POTTER were appointed Judges of Election, and at the latter, PRESCOTT BRIGHAM, J. C. KELLOGG and SIDNEY CARMAN. On the 4th of June, G. P. DELAPLAINE filed his bond as District Surveyor, and N. T. PARKINSON, as Sheriff. On the 5th of July two supervisors were chosen; No. 1, EDWARD CAMPBELL, No. 2, HORACE LAWRENCE and H. LAWRENCE, CHAS. S. PEASLEE and ISAAC ATWOOD to act as commissioners to lay out a county road in the direction of Fort Winnebago. Tavern licenses were fixed at $20 at Madison, and $12 in other parts of the county. On the 6th of July, the Clerk of the Board was authorized to receive proposals for the erection of a county jail, 24 feet long, 18 feet wide — two rooms — one story high, of square timber — walls eight inches thick, and SIMEON MILLS was directed to make a loan of $1,000 to defray the expenses. On the 22d of the same month, ROBERT L. REAM was elected Clerk of the Board, vice L. F. KELLOGG resigned. Bids were received for the erection of the jail from P. W. MATTS, GEO. VROMAN, J. S. POTTER, NELSON HART & Co. ISAAC ATWOOD, A. RASDALL, DAVID HYER, THOS. JACKSON and N. T. PARKINSON, ranging from $1,139, the bid of J. S. POTTER; to $2,000 — that of A. RASDALL. The contract was awarded to Mr. POTTER, who, failing to give bonds, it was given to N. T. PARKINSON, for $1,348. The building was erected on lot 10, block 113.

On the 25th of May, 1839, the "*Enquirer*" contained an article respecting Dane county, in which the whole population was estimated at three hundred, more than half of whom resided at Madison. This was doubtless too high an estimate, as the population by the census of 1840 was but 314. The village then contained two stores, three public houses, three groceries and one steam mill — in all thirty-five buildings. The same article states that prices had ranged during the year then passed as follows: Corn, $1.25 per bushel; oats, 75 cents; potatoes,

$1.00; butter, 37½ cents to 62½ cents per pound; eggs, 37½ to 75 cents per dozen; pork and beef 7 to 12 cents per pound.

GEO. O. TIFFANY and SIMEON MILLS advertised, September 20, to run a stage semi-weekly from Milwaukee to Madison in connection with the established line to Mineral Point.

The amount of the assessment roll placed in the hands of the collector, was $2,974.71.

On the 30th of September the Board gave a bounty of $3.00 for wolf scalps. On the 3d of October the amount was reduced to $1.00.

As a matter of curiosity we give the names of the voters at Madison precinct, as taken from a poll list, August 5, 1839, now in possession of DARWIN CLARK, Esq. Some of the voters were not residents of the village, but living outside of the limits. At that time but few farms were cultivated; land was abundant and at moderate prices, and the voters were located but a short distance in the country: BERRY HANEY, A. A. BIRD, GEO. A. TIFFANY, JOHN VOSBURG, GEO. VROMAN, WM. N. SEYMOUR, DARWIN CLARK, W. W. WYMAN, W. G. SIMONDS, Dr. ALMON LULL, JOHN CATLIN, JOHN T. WILSON, SIMEON MILLS, ABEL RASDALL, W. G. VAN BERGEN, EBENEZER BRIGHAM, N. T. PARKINSON, CHAS. H. BIRD, JEFF. KINNEY, SAMUEL CHAPPELL, ZENAS H. BIRD, REUBEN BROWN, ABRAM WOOD, LUCIUS HAMMOND, PROSPER B. BIRD, ISAAC H. PALMER, EBEN PECK, THOS. JACKSON, JONA. BUTTERFIELD, CHAS. S. PEASLEE, JOSIAH A. NOONAN, R. L. REAM, W. B. SLAUGHTER, GEO. H. SLAUGHTER, J. PELKIE, ADAM SMITH, A. WAKEFIELD, W. A. WHEELER, W. HOADLEY, DAVID HYER, H. LAWRENCE, J. F. POTTER, GEO. BAKER, OLIVER ARMELL, JOHN STONER, JOHN BETTS, HENRY FAKE, N. C. PRENTISS, NELSON HART, THOS PERRY, ISAAC ATWOOD, HIRAM FELLOWS, RICHARD PALMER, and LUTHER PECK. Total, 54 voters.

The "*Madison Express*" was the title of the second paper established in Madison. The first number was issued on the 2d day of December, 1839. W. W. WYMAN, editor and publisher. It was a neatly printed six-column weekly paper, starting off in support of the then Territorial administration, and claiming to

be devoted to the advancement of the best interests of the people. In 1840, it was enlarged to a seven column paper, and came out decidedly in favor of the Whig party, raising the name of WM. H. HARRISON at the editorial head — declaring for HARRISON and Reform. The paper continued with marked success until May, 1848, when it was temporarily suspended. In 1848 the office was purchased by DAVID ATWOOD & ROYAL BUCK, and the publication was resumed. The further history of this and other Madison newspapers will be hereafter continued.

Judge KNAPP* gives the following account of the communications leading to and from Madison at his first visit:

"My first recollections of actually seeing Madison and its surroundings carry me back to the summer of 1838, when after a rapid reconnoisance for a canal from Waupun to the head of Duck creek, I came to Madison as a delegate to a Territorial Congressional convention. Our road then ran on the west side of the Fourth Lake (the lakes were numbered, and had no special names in those days), and over the high prairies in the western part of Westport and Vienna, coming in at the paper "City of the Four Lakes," through Mandamus and around the south end of the lake, so as to enter the present road near the stone quarry.

"But two roads, then, led from the capitol out of town, the one west, partly along State street and University avenue, to near the residence of A. E. BROOKS. There it parted, one run-

* Hon. Jos. G. Knapp was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1805. He studied law, and removed to Wisconsin, landing at Green Bay, November 20, 1835. He came to Madison, 1839, and was editor and proprietor of the Wisconsin Enquirer in 1842. He was elected by the Territorial Legislature January 29, 1846, Superintendent of Public Property, succeeding Hon. John Y. Smith, and was re-elected February 9, 1847, and March 9, 1848, to the same office. Mr. Knapp practiced law in Madison until his appointment in 1861, as Associate Judge of the Territory of New Mexico. This appointment he held until 1863, when he returned to Wisconsin. Judge Knapp has written much for the newspapers and periodicals on agricultural and scientific subjects generally. He removed to New Mexico in 1873, and resides at Mesilla.

ning southwest, leading towards Green county; the other continued west beyond the second railroad culvert, at which place it branched for Blue Mounds and Fort Winnebago. The Green county road branched again beyond the Dead Lake, for HUME'S Ferry over Rock river. Janesville was then scarcely begun. This then, and long after, was the road to Rock and Walworth counties. The east road forded the Catfish river nearly where the bridge now is, and branching soon after, one led to Cottage Grove, where it again parted, one to Lake Mills, and the other to Fort Atkinson. The main track followed near the present road to Sun Prairie, and thence to Lake Mills by way of Marshall, then called "Bird's Ruins."† It was by this line the first workmen arrived here from Milwaukee. Near the "76" farm, an Indian trail ran by the Prairie House. HORACE LAWRENCE lived there then, in a little house, keeping "bach." This was the only house between Madison and ROWAN'S. The trail crossed Token creek a mile above the present village, and then ran over the prairies, striking the military road at ROWAN'S, now Poynette. By this trail I returned from Madison. Then there were no roads in the direction of Columbus, Beaver Dam and Waupun. In fact those towns were then unsettled, and the lands unentered at the land office.

Then the "City of Four Lakes"‡ had a very decided ad-

† Bird's Ruins had its name in this wise: It had been observed by Col. Bird's party who passed there in June, 1837, that it would make a desirable location; and as Bird's trail was for some time the only route of travel between Milwaukee and Madison, Zenas H. Bird, a brother of Col. Bird, took down his small building in Madison, about the spring of 1839, and re-erected it at the crossing of Waterloo creek, and moved there, with the view of establishing a tavern at that locality, and put up a much larger frame for a house; but by the autumn of that year, other routes of travel begun to be opened, and Mr. Bird regarding the prospects as unpromising, abandoned the premises, and returned to Madison; and left to the action of storms and weather, the building, in the course of two or three years, fell to the ground — and hence the place was named Bird's Ruins. The village of Hanchettville, since changed to Marshall, subsequently sprung up there. Mr. Bird, an early hotel keeper, died in Madison in 1843.

‡ A post-office was established here before the one at Madison, but was discontinued August 9, 1837.

vantage over Madison. That city, owned mostly by Virginia gentlemen, had houses and people; Madison had no such luxuries, but it had an energetic proprietor. To-day one is a city with a Mayor and common council, four storied stone and brick blocks, with moss on the roofs, railroads, Nicholson pavements, macadamized streets, sidewalks and stoned gutters, plenty of debts and taxes, thronged streets with noise, dust and jostlings of business, conflagrations and fire engines. The other city is a wheat field, or grown up to brush, with less houses than it had in 1836.

The anniversary of National Independence was celebrated in due form (1839). JOHN CATLIN, Esq., was President, A. A. BIRD and SIMEON MILLS, Vice Presidents. The Declaration of Independence was read by GEO. P. DELAPLAINE, and the Oration by WM. T. STERLING. The celebration was a "great success." Volunteer toasts were given by S. MILLS, A. A. BIRD, G. P. DELAPLAINE, R. L. REAM, D. CLARK, A. SMITH, C. PEASLEE, E. BRIGHAM, WM. N. SEYMOUR, L. F. KELLOGG, GEO. HYER, and others. Some of the toasts were very severe on the political actions of Gov. S. T. MASON, Acting Governor, who was for some reasons exceedingly unpopular. Of this celebration, Judge J. G. KNAPP, who was present, remarks: "The Madisonians having determined to celebrate the Fourth of July, and to vary for the occasion the usual diet of bacon and fish, "UNCLE AB," of the "Worser," had agreed to deliver them a fat steer for the occasion. The evening of the third came, and NICHOLS also, boisterously happy. Individually he had commenced anticipating the good feeling, which the keg he carried in his wagon, intended primarily for the "Worser," but ultimately designed, after quadrupling its cost in favor of that institution, for the Madisonians, whose whistles had long been dry. Men drank "Peckatonica" and "Rock river," in those days, and thought there could be no feast without it.* True to his trust, NICHOLS had brought the steer, and tied him in a thicket to a burr oak tree, near the intersection of Dayton and State streets,

* "Peckatonica" and Rock river," and the names of some other streams, were used to designate various grades of whisky.

where none of the hungry men could see it. Then taking one more drink from his "pocket pistol," he advanced to the crowd of loungers and longers; for the whisky of the "Worser" had long since failed, and all were remarkably dry. The keg was unloaded and tapped in less time than I can tell it, and all hands summoned to drink. So the Fourth of July began, as it not unfrequently happens, on the third. The tethered steer was forgotten, in the joy that whisky, as meat, drink and lodging, prevaded the crowd; and none enjoyed it more than "UNCLE AB" himself. The Madisonians, next day, celebrated the Fourth in due course. They marched in due form to martial music made by two squeaking fiddles.† Fiddlers and men at the head, and women at the tail of the line. GEO. P. DELAPLAINE read the declaration, and WILLIAM T. STERLING delivered a short but broad winged eagle oration. After which the procession reformed in close order, and with "double quick" marched back to the "Worser," and to the public dinner of bacon and fish, the diet of other days, except they had whisky to drink. They eat, they drank, and they danced to the cheery notes of the fiddles, and were right merry.

Three days after, when the keg was empty, and no more whisky to be had, "UNCLE AB" sobered of, and bethought him of the steer tied to the burr oak, and that instead of having been served up on the National feast, he was still under the tree. There it was that the butcher's knife released him at once from his three days' fast and from life; and he served to vary the daily diet of bacon and bread on common days of the year."

A school was taught by Mr. EDGAR S. SEARLE, in the summer of 1839. Mr. SEARLE continued one term, and was succeded in the summer of 1840, by E. M. WILLIAMSON. These gentlemen and their successors, taught in a small building on the corner of Pinckney and Dayton streets. The building is described as having a wooden frame, the inner walls of brick and entirely destitute of the modern conveniences of school houses at the present day. Four sticks driven into — sometimes

† George W. Stoner, Esq., a youth at that time, says that Eben and Luther Peck played the fiddles, and Thomas Hill played the flute.

through — a slab, and convex side down, formed movable seats. Mr. WILLIAMSON taught the boys only, his school numbering about six pupils. The girls were taught at the same time by a Miss PIERCE, in an old building, situated in the vicinity of DEAN'S new block. At this early date, thirteen pupils comprised the membership of the Madison schools. Mr. WILLIAMSON conducted the school two terms, and was succeeded in the winter of 1842, by Mr. THEODORE CONKEY.

The further history of our schools will be continued under the proper dates.

On the 14th of December, 1839, EDWARD CAMPBELL advertises he had purchased the stock of CATLIN & MILLS and was prepared to supply the wants of the people in this section, that they need not be dependent on Mineral Point, Galena and Milwaukee for supplies; and November 26, N. T. PARKINSON & Co., advertise the "Madison Exchange" on DOTY'S corner, half way between the American and Madison Hotels. These two merchants are the only persons who advertised in the Madison *Express*, the others were small dealers. In November, DAVID BRIGHAM & THOS. W. SUTHERLAND advertised a law office and land agency.

The first steps taken for the establishment of a church at Madison were as follows: A paper was drawn up in the following form with the accompanying signers, on the 25th of July, 1839. E. M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., has kindly furnished a copy of the same:

"We, whose names are hereunto attached, believing the Holy Scriptures to be the word of God, and deeply feeling the importance of maintaining divine services in our town, and preferring the Protestant Episcopal Church to any other, we hereby unite ourselves into a parish of the said church for the above and every other purpose which is requisite and necessary to the same.

"MADISON, July 25, 1839.

"Signed by JOHN CATLIN, J. A. NOONAN, HENRY FAKE, H. FELLOWS, M. FELLOWS, A. HYER, H. DICKSON, H. C. FELLOWS, ADAM SMITH, A. LULL, ALMIRA FAKE, LA FAYETTE KELLOGG, GEORGE C. HYER, J. TAYLOR, A. A. BIRD, DAVID HYER."

The history of this church will be continued hereafter.

We find that JOHN T. WILSON and ELIAS J. WILLIAMS were in business here as blacksmiths, in 1839. In December Mr. WILLIAMS retired. CATLIN and NOONAN advertised a general land office business; W. N. SEYMOUR & J. T. CLARK, attorneys, D. BRIGHAM & T. W. SUTHERLAND were practicing law and land office agency. JAS. MORRISON advertised the American Hotel for sale August 31, 1839, and on the 2d of September, it was advertised by KINTZING PRITCHETTE by his attorney M. M. STRONG. The title of this property even at that date was in dispute, and was not settled until many years afterwards. EDWARD CAMPBELL advertised that he had purchased the stock of CATLIN & MILLS, and proposed continuing the business. Mrs. LOUISA M. SAWIN, formerly Miss L. M. BRAYTON, says that in 1837 she taught a select school in Madison. The first one in the town.

ROBERT L. REAM, Esq.,* an early settler, now a resident of Washington, D. C., has kindly furnished his reminiscences of 1838 and 1839, which are here given:

"In the latter part of April, in the year 1838, I first visited Madison. I traveled there in company with Mr. WELLS, who, with a two-horse team, was supplying the people of Madison with produce from his farm in Green county. Madison then consisted of not more than a dozen houses, built and in process of erection, counting every cabin and shanty within three miles of the capitol, and was the only market for Green county farmers.

"Mr. WELLS and I left Monroe, then called New Mexico, in the morning, and reached Grand Springs, near Sugar river, late in the afternoon, and camped there for the night. This was before the land there was entered by Mr. MCFADDEN, and the Springs had not yet been named. We built a large log fire,

* Robert L. Ream was born in Centre county, Penn., October 16, 1809; emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and from thence to Wisconsin. While a resident of Madison he held a number of offices. He now resides at Washington, D. C., and has held, for a number of years, a position in the General Land Office.

(to keep off the wolves, as Mr. WELLS said), and fried our bacon and boiled our coffee. The aroma from our dainty dishes must soon have filled the atmosphere, for the prediction of Mr. WELLS was verified in an incredibly short space of time, by the surrounding of our camp with prairie wolves in droves. Then commenced such a snarling, fighting, barking and howling as I never heard before or since. They made the 'night hideous,' and kept up the music with a thousand and one variations until morning's dawn. During the night we chopped down more trees, cut them into logs, and kept up a rousing fire, the roar and crackle of which made a splendid accompaniment to our opposition concert in camp, which consisted of negro melodies and camp-meeting songs, which we had learned from the Hoosier prairie breakers in Greene, where it had been my good fortune to serve an apprenticeship at prairie breaking. Thus we spent a sleepless night (my first night in Dane county). We struck camp early next morning, without bidding our recently made acquaintances a very formal adieu.

"We found the then traveled road very crooked and winding, and running at almost all points of the compass, and when within five or six miles of Stoner's prairie we halted and took observations. After determining the proper course to take in the direction of Madison, I went ahead with an axe, blazing trees. Mr. WELLS followed with his team. We struck the prairie where GEORGE VROMAN'S farm was afterwards located. The road which I then blazed was afterwards adopted by the public and traveled for many years. After passing through the prairie, we followed the old trail to Madison, where we arrived the second day.

"Having business at Fort Winnebago, and there being no travel in that direction, I was compelled to make the journey alone, so I negotiated with Mr. UBELDINE for a roan-colored, bob-tailed Canadian pony, with cropped mane, large ears and white belly. Mr. UBELDINE kept the only livery stable, and this was the only horse to be hired in Madison. On this imposing steed I seated myself next day, and started for the fort, forty miles distant by the trail. There was no wagon road

from Madison in that direction, and the only two houses between there and the fort were those of WM. LAWRENCE near Token creek, and WALLACE ROWAN'S hotel on the military road, some thirty miles distant from Madison. At this hotel I put up for the night, and being not much used to that particular kind of locomotion, was very tired. ROWAN'S wife served me bountifully with hoe cake and bacon. I then went to sleep and slept soundly until towards morning, when I was aroused by several cocks crowing simultaneously in close proximity to my bed. I did not discover until daylight that the foot rail of my bedstead was the roost of Mr. ROWAN'S chickens.

"I remained the next night at Fort Winnebago, and picketed my pony on a grass plot near the hotel, giving him about thirty feet of rope. The hotel was the only house where travelers could be entertained outside the garrison. Mr. HENRY MERRILL and his family lived in it. I found the accommodations excellent. An amusing incident occurred there that night which I cannot help mentioning. In the room in which I slept were four beds, one in each corner, and all curtained. I occupied one of these beds, and it appears that the other three were occupied by gentlemen and their wives. In the night we were all aroused by a cry of robbers, thieves, Indians, etc. All started up at the alarm, the ladies shrieking with fright. The room was dark, and in the confusion we ran against each other very amusingly. When a light was struck, the scene was extremely ludicrous — ladies in their night clothes looking like affrighted ghosts, some of them clinging to the wrong man; men without any night clothes, and very little of any other kind, making frantic exertions to find out the cause of the disturbance. The supposition was, that some soldiers had been on a carousal, and had mistaken the hotel for the garrison; but, under the charge of Capt. LOWE, such a breach of the regulations would never have been allowed; and the cause of the alarm was not satisfactorily explained.

"I found my pony safe in the morning. The gallinippers had worried him badly, and kept him in motion most of the

night; the blood was still oozing through his perforated skin. Then, and not until then, did I realize the true force of the expression 'thicker than mosquitoes.' The atmosphere was literally filled with them. In those days, persons in the habit of traveling much, were obliged to protect their faces and heads with gauze or mosquito-bar vails, so very great was the annoyance of these insects.

"I will here digress, and relate some of the incidents told me at that time about the frontier soldier's life.

"It often happens that the government troops in these western outposts become badly demoralized and mutinous. When watched so closely that they cannot safely carry bottles or jugs of liquor into quarters, they resort to every imaginable means of smuggling it in. They have been known to saturate their blankets, overcoats and other garments with whisky obtained of the sutler, then pass the guards unsuspected, and, after reaching quarters, wring out the whisky and drink it.

"Shortly previous to my visit to the Fort a mutiny was threatened there. Capt. LOWE was in command. The sentinels at the gate refused to obey orders, which was reported to the captain. He made his appearance in due time, and demanded an explanation. As the sentinel whom he suspected for disloyalty was performing some extra evolutions which the captain did not care to exactly understand, he suddenly raised his right foot, and dexterously brought it with full force against the head of the sentinel, and brought him sprawling at his feet. This improvised tactic — (not in the manual) — was so demonstrative that the mutineers quailed before him, and at once subsided into submission, and no further attempt at mutiny was made during his command at the Fort.

"Returning to Madison, I spent the next night at Mr. ROWAN'S, slept in the same bed, and as before was awakened at cock crowing. At the dawn of day I discovered what I thought was a small flock of sheep, scattered around on the floor, but on closer observation, I found they were Indians. They had come in during the night from some trading post, where they had

obtained new white blankets, and had taken possession of the floor, without ever disturbing my slumber.

"From Madison back to Monroe there was no mode of conveyance, and I made this journey on foot in one day. It was then fully forty miles by the meanderings of the road. There were no bridges, and I was obliged to wade Sugar river and its tributaries as well as several large marshes, in some of which the track lay knee deep under water, and I suffered severely with the rheumatism in consequence thereof.

"Aside from the promising prospect of Madison as the seat of government of a great state not far in the future, I became so infatuated with the natural beauties of the place, that I soon determinated to make it my home. Like an emerald gleaming among pearls it nestled amid the clear placid waters of the Four Lakes, and the view from the undulating surface of the country around, was a setting well fitted for the unsurpassed jewels, not unworthy of comparison with the famous views from the shores of Lakes Cómo and Magaire or the Bay of Naples in the old world.

"In the latter part of May or June of the same year I made another trip to Madison, when I negotiated with Mr. PECK for the Madison House, and in the month of June removed my family there and took possession as the landlord. This was the first house in Madison, now passed from our view into chaos, the shadow only remaining — it has been photographed — was not an isolated cabin, but comprised two log cabins built of oak logs, each cabin twenty feet square, one and a half stories high, the inside hewed slightly with an axe to straighten the walls, the cracks between the logs chinked and daubed with mortar. These cabins were set about twenty-four feet apart, the space between them boarded up, roofed with oak plank, battened with slabs and floored with puncheons, as was also the balance of the house. There were plenty of doors and windows. The grand hall between the cabins made a spacious dining room, answered well for a ball room, and was often used for holding caucuses and secret councils under lock and key. On the north side there was also a cabin built of logs, shed shape, called a lean-to; this

building, made a large kitchen and room for *servants.* I take that back, there were no servants but the mistress of the house. The hired help occupied it when we had any. To this we built an additional room of frame work boarded with shakes and roofed with shingles, for a family room.

"The pioneers of a new country before the era of railroads, telegraphs or mail facilities, can only realize the domestic trials, troubles and turmoils incident to a back wood's life. Fortunately there were few lady travelers on account of the great inconveniences in modes of travel and accommodations on the road.

"There was a number of Indian wigwams around us, some in sight of our doors; at first Mrs. REAM lived in great fear and dread of them, and attributed her peace and the success with which she gained their good graces, to a large bunch of peacock feathers which she had brought with her, and dealt out to them one by one. They seemed to have a talismanic effect. We made repeated endeavors to civilize them and teach them to be of service to us, but their utter disregard to cleanliness and innate laziness baffled all our efforts. Hired *girls* were out of the question, and the stronger sex were consequently often to be seen bending gracefully over the cook stove or washtub, as well as cleaning and scrubbing. On one occasion we were happily relieved for some weeks by the assistance of two young ladies, the Misses PEIRCE of Green county. Their help was invaluable to us, but it seemed so, also to others, for they both soon returned to be married to worthy men of their own county. One became Mrs. RUST, the other Mrs. RATTAN, both well to do farmers' wives. Next there came along a Teutonian named SCHWARTZE, with a kit of cabinet maker's tools upon his back, which he had packed all the way from Milwaukee to Galena, expecting to find work there but failed, then returning by way of Mineral Point, reached Madison broken down, discouraged and disheartened and without a penny. I think it was on the 4th of July, 1838, when he arrived, at any rate the people of Madison were holding a jubilee of some kind, and a ball was coming off at the Madison House. Our newly arrived

guest desired to engage in the festivities, provided he could borrow some clean clothes suitable to the occasion. These were soon forth coming from our wardrobe, and when properly arrayed he became the grand attraction of the occasion, and exhibited his accomplishments by waltzing a long time with a tumbler filled with water on his head. He was nearly sixty years of age, but as agile and as active a boy of ten. As we could converse with him in his native tongue, he was loth to leave, and more from sympathy than anything else, we engaged him to make some articles of furniture, such as could be wrought from oak or basswood lumber as we had no other kind. Among other useful articles that he constructed was a wheelbarrow. When he had finished his mechanical labors we employed him as head cook at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, and he was also to keep the household furniture in repair. He was exceedingly kind and clever all the time, looking out for our interests. He remained with us several months. I remember one strong blustering day in the fall, Judge DOTY and Col. MORRISON arrived with their ladies. They had traveled all the way from Mineral Point without rest or refreshment and reported themselves, tired, cold and hungry. With orders to get the best supper the house could afford, SCHWARTZE was soon in the dough up to his elbows and some one else was directed to build a fire in a large Franklin stove standing in the best room, which had been placed at the service of our distinguished guests. There had been no fire in the stove during the past season, and it was not discovered until the smoke gave warning that there was a large crack or fissure in the back of the stove. The fact was soon made known to Mr. SCHWARTZE, who felt bound to see everything about the house in good repair, ran with an unbaked loaf of bread in his hands, clapped it on the crack in the stove and filled it up, thus stopping the smoke for the time being. He returned to the kitchen congratulating himself upon his ingenuity in improvising so readily this cement. As soon as the stove became heated the dough baked and burned, thus causing a denser smoke than before, and the ladies were obliged to leave the room. Mrs. REAM, who was somewhat more prac-

tical in an emergency than the German cook, soon mixed another cement of salt, ashes and vinegar, which answered the purpose well, and the weary travelers were soon quite comfortable in their room.

"Not long after this, our Teutonic friend, having earned enough money to make a payment on his lot in Milwaukee, disposed of his kit of tools, left for his home in Milwaukee, and we worked our own way as usual. Our customers and patrons were not at all fastidious. They were satisfied with clean beds, good board and genteel treatment, and this we always provided to the fullest extent of our ability. There was by this time a large amount of travel through Madison, and some sixty or seventy men at work on the capitol. We boarded a large number of them, and our house was often crowded, so that floor room could not always be had at 'two pence per square foot,' and the difference between the bare puncheons and shakedown was, 'you pays your money and takes your choice.'

"We found it necessary to make many improvements to get along. The first of importance was sinking a well on the premises. When the shaft was excavated there could be no one found to build the wall, and I was obliged to do it myself. I used cobble stone, and made a good job it. Having met with success as a well-maker, I turned oven builder, and built an out-door bake oven of clay mixed with straw, which required the same kind of labor and material that caused the children of Israel to rebel against their taskmasters. The oven was a success also, and answered us and our neighbors until FRANK SHAW came from Mineral Point and started a bake shop across the street. SHAW was a genial Frenchman and full of fun. The building he occupied was about eighteen feet square, two stories high. The upper story was used as a lodging room, and the lower story as a bakery and grocery. We kept a temperance house, and THAN'S grocery profited largely by it, as both bread and whisky could be had there on reasonable terms. "THAN" unabbreviated, means NATHANIEL T. PARKINSON, who was afterwards elected sheriff of the county, and held the

sheriff's office in this bake-shop grocery. There was as yet no prison in the county, and when the sheriff made arrests or brought in prisoners, they were at once presented at the bar, treated, and placed in the care of SHAW as jailor, with orders to feed and treat them well; they were then put upon their parole, with orders to report themselves at the bar at least three times a day. It is but just to say that these prisoners rarely forfeited their parole, the kind and liberal treatment they received at the hands of the sheriff as well as their custodian SHAW, endeared them to these officers; and there was no grumbling or cutting down, or disputing sheriff's accounts in those primeval days.

"COVALLE and PELKIE furnished us with daily supplies of fish from the lakes until we were sufficiently skilled in fishing to procure our own supplies. Shooting pickerel in the Catfish river soon came to be one of the grand sports of the time. When the fish 'run up' they are shot in shoal water in large quantities, which is done by simply discharging your loaded piece at the fish; neither ball nor buckshot will penetrate the water over an inch or so, but the fish are stunned by the report and concussion of the water, and, in a twinkling, are on their backs and easily captured. Spearing fish was the next best sport, and many nights have I spent at the outlet of Fourth Lake when the channel was narrow, and a single log which was used for a footbridge spanned the stream, in spearing fish of almost every kind. The water was very clear, and with a good brush fire on both sides of the stream, sufficient light was furnished to see all the fish as they swam by. From the foot bridge you could spear all you wanted. It was not an unusual thing for ED. GEORGE and myself to return with our boat loaded to the water's edge with fish of many different kinds as the reward of one night's labor. Fishing with a spoon hook was also a favorite sport, and, when winter came, we fished with scoop nets through holes cut in the ice. In those days we always fished for fish — never for fun.

"On the south side of Third Lake there is a small estuary or inlet from a spring. In approaching that inlet, one time, I

espied a red fox near the water, on the lookout for game; being curious to know what he was after, I kept some distance where I could watch him unobserved. Suddenly he sprung into the water and hauled out a large pickerel, longer than himself, and commenced tearing it to pieces. On my approach, he disappeared with a part of the fish in his mouth, which he had torn from his prey, leaving the back bone plainly exposed half its length, and the fish still alive, although high and dry out of water. That fox must have been hungry, for I had not gone far from the place, when I saw him stealthily retracing his steps to finish his meal.

"During the summer of 1838, we had some very violent thunder storms in Madison. An Englishman named WARREN, employed in building the capitol, was killed by lightning near our house. Another serious accident of that summer was the falling from a scaffold on the capitol, of a man named GALLARD, who broke his leg. These men were boarding with us, and dependent upon us for nursing and attention as well as burial. Another boarder, named SIMONS, was prostrated a long time with typhoid fever. In those times the duties of surgeons, physicians, nurses and undertakers, were only a few of the extra duties which devolved upon the proprietors of public houses.

"JONATHAN BUTTERFIELD, of Topsham, Vermont, and his partner PINNEO, who carried on a shingle factory toward the Sugar Bush, were the kind of pioneers it necessarily takes to build up a new country. They were good workmen, and useful in their way, and when on a bender, they were the liveliest as well as the noisiest boys in the country. Near our house stood a large oak tree, the one under which Mr. PECK'S family had camped when they first landed in Madison. This was a beautiful tree, valued for its shade as well as for its beauty and from association. BUTTERFIELD knew how we prized it, and when *strapped*, and his credit gone, his last resort was an onslaught on this old tree with an axe, and the only condition on which he would stop from damaging it, was to give him an order on NELSON'S or THAN'S grocery. In this manner, to save the tree, we were repeatedly obliged to compromise with

him; then PINNEO came in for his share of the spoils. Some of the old settlers of Madison will remember the time when PINNEO, on a spree, without hat, shoes, coat or vest, captured an old white horse which had been turned out on the common to recruit, mounted the animal bare-backed, minus bridle or halter, in his right hand holding extended the jawbone of some defunct quadruped (either horse or ox), and proclaimed himself Sampson in quest of the Philistines, as he dashed through the most prominent streets of the town, creating a decided sensation. There were then no police or constable to interfere with any kind of sport or amusement one chose to indulge in.

"Another odd character of those days was BAPTISTE, the half breed Frenchman, living with some Indians in the adjoining woods, who had a natural propensity to possess himself of valuable articles, such as axes, handsaws, hammers, hatchets, shovels, etc., almost any articles for which we had daily use. He often came to know if we had lost anything, and if we had, would at once commence negotiations for the missing article. His terms were from one half to two-thirds of its value. When the contract was concluded to his satisfaction, he would immediately go to camp and return with it, stating that some bad Indian had stolen it. My wheelbarrow was valuable as well as very useful. It was made by a Milwaukee cabinet maker and cost me twelve or fifteen dollars. One day it disappeared. BAPTISTE had taken the precaution to ascertain its value before proposing terms for its surrender. We failed to agree on the price to be paid for its restoration, and I never saw my wheelbarrow again.

"Impelled by purely philanthropic principles, we once undertook to civilize, Christianize and domesticate a wild Winnebago Indian squaw, who answered to the euphonious name of Lenape. This young squaw was about thirteen years old when brought to us in the usual filthy Indian costume. After the ablution process had been performed, and the vermin extricated from her head, she was dressed in citizen's attire and really made an attractive figure. She was expected to assist in some domestic duties, and at first evinced quite a desire to

learn, but the charm lasted but a few days, when she suddenly disappeared, and when next seen had donned her native costume, and returned to her wild, roving indolent habits.

"The Indians were very loth to leave their old fishing and hunting grounds in the vicinity of the lakes, and for several years hovered around in camps in the neighborhood of Madison, and it frequently happened after obtaining liquor, that they became very noisy and troublesome, particularly in their dexterous mode of thieving, which was almost equivalent to professional slight of hand performances.

"The following good story is told of CAL-I-MA-NEE, an old Winnebago head chief, who was invited to Washington to arrange some matters between his tribe and the Great Father. CAL-I-MA-NEE was accompanied by a second chief named SNAKE. During their absence from Wisconsin they had learned to talk some English, and had paid some attention to the rules of etiquette. When they returned they were furnished with new blankets, plenty of trinkets and money to pay their way home, also an order from the War Department on the commanding officer at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, for two horses to carry them. They left Chicago in grand style, the old man considerably inflated with vanity and importance at the attention paid him, and we hear no more of them until they arrive at Blue Mounds, which place they reached about 'noon. CAL-I-MA-NEE knew BRIGHAM, for he was known by everybody in the country, The chief thought he had found a good opportunity to display the politeness as well as shrewdness he had learned from his pale face brothers on his recent tour to the National Capitol. Riding up to the house he accosted the old hero thus: "How! How! BRIGHAM." Then dismounting he presented his man SNAKE, saying, "BRIGHAM, Mr. SNAKE;" "Mr. SNAKE, BRIGHAM." Pointing to the house, he said, "BRIGHAM, dinner;" then to the stable, "BRIGHAM, horse, corn." "Big man, me." Mr. BRIGHAM kept a bachelor's ranche and did his own cooking, but to expedite matters for his most important guests, he called in one of his workmen to aid in preparing dinner. From the manner in which they devoured the victuals it was consid-

ered doubtful whether they had broken fast between Chicago and Blue Mounds, a distance of over two hundred miles. After dinner, CAL-I-MA-NEE called out, "BRIGHAM, horse." The horses were brought, the Indians mounted, saying, "BRIGHAM, good bye," and rode off at full speed. Mr. BRIGHAM, finding himself badly sold, remarked to the bystanders that he thought they might have paid him something after putting him to so much trouble, especially as the chief had made a display of a quantity of silver coin furnished him by the Government to pay his expenses.

"For many years the Winnebagoes had made the head of the Fourth Lake their winter camping grounds, from which locality they sallied out in small parties for the purpose of fishing and hunting. Their camps were distributed around on the streams in the vicinity. Sugar river was one of their favorite places of resort for game.

"Mr. BRIGHAM relates the following singular incident which took place some years before Madison was located. He — Mr. BRIGHAM — happened to be at the camp at the time, which was situated on Sugar river crossing, near Grand Springs. An aged Indian became reduced by sickness and disease. He had the consumption and was failing rapidly. The medicine man of the camp had exhausted his best skill on the patient in vain. The chiefs of the tribes were summoned in consultation. The spirits were invoked, and an incantation held with them, accompanied by singing and dancing, and, when concluded, the decision arrived at was, that the sick man must be removed to the headquarters at Four Lakes. The snow was about a foot deep at the time. Hunters were sent out to kill a buck, which they did, and brought into camp next day. The animal was carefully skinned by the squaws, and the invalid securely sewed up in the green buckskin and tied to the tail of a stout pony. In this manner he was dragged to the Four Lakes camp a distance of about twenty miles. As the narrator did not accompany this novel expedition, he was unable to say whether the subject so tenderly cared for was killed or cured.

"After a few years the Indians were all removed from the vi-

cinity of Madison, by orders from the government, to their reservation west of the Mississippi, much to the relief of the citizens, for close contact with them soon removed every spark of the romance and poetry with which they had in our imaginations been surrounded from the reading of COOPER'S novels, and other like literature.

"As yet there was little farming done or produce raised in Dane, and I was obliged to make sundry wagon trips to Green county, to procure butter, beef, pork, potatoes and other kinds of vegetables to keep our house going. There were then no bridges on the road to Monroe, and there was difficulty in crossing the streams. To be 'stuck' with a loaded wagon was a daily occurrence in almost every stream on the road. When 'stuck,' it generally became necessary to carry your load out on your back, or with your hands by piecemeal, deposit it on the further bank, then, with your horses hitched to the end of the wagon tongue, where they would most likely get dry footing, you must wade into the water waist deep with a sapling to pry out the wheels: by this means, with considerable language more expressive than elegant, directed especially at your horses, you reach dry ground and then re-load; but when your stock consisted of potatoes and turnips in bulk, and you had nothing but a wooden bucket at your service with which to transfer your load, you can imagine the amount of philosophy it required to do this good naturedly, and more especially in a wet or rainy day, and the probabilities very strong that you would have to repeat the process at the next stream.

"I shall always remember one particular occasion on which I was returning from one of these periodical trips. After much persuasion, I had induced my good sister, Mrs. MCFADDEN, of Grand Springs, to fill a patent pail with choice fresh butter, which I carefully stowed away in the back part of my well-loaded wagon. Any one living in Madison at that time may possibly realize the value of a bucket of nice dairy butter. The owner would be envied by all his neighbors for being the fortunate possessor of such a prize. I drove along happy at the thought of being able to cater to my guests to the envy

and jealousy of others, and enjoying in anticipation the welcome I would receive on reaching home with it. But, before long, I experienced the sad truth of the old rhyme,

'Twixt cup and lip there's many a slip.'

There were many boulders and deep ruts in the road, the wagon jolted and the bucket of butter rolled out, I driving carelessly on, unconscious of my loss. I had traveled some four or five miles before I missed my treasure. As soon as I made the discovery I unharnessed one of my horses, mounted him bareback, and went back at a cantering speed, and reached the ill-fated spot where I had met the sad misfortune, just in time to scare off a pack of wolves that had not only devoured the entire contents of the bucket, but had actually eaten the greater part of the bucket itself, it had become so impregnated with the golden butter.

"We were very much troubled for help during the first year of our sojourn in Madison. To spend four or five days in traversing Rock and Green counties in search of a cook or chambermaid, and return without one, and be compelled to turn in and assist in doing your own cooking, and make your own bed, required the cultivation of much patience and fortitude, which bordered on genuine heroism.

"To provide for the winter I had a large quantity of hay cut on the marsh east of the capitol, between the lakes. The grass was best at the lower end of the marsh, but the surface was so underlaid with quicksand, although it would support a man it would not an animal. After the hay was made we found we could not approach it either with horse or ox teams. We overcame the difficulty by placing crates or racks on two long poles fastened together in style of a stretcher or handbarrow, and fastened clapboards to the bottoms of the boots of the carriers, who could then carry out large loads, and thus we saved our crop.

"During the summer of 1838, a two-horse stage line was put in operation from Mineral Point to Madison, owned by Col. AB. NICHOLS. The distance was about fifty miles, and the only

post offices on the route were Dodgeville, Ridgeway and Blue Mounds; the latter point was made the midway or half-way house, where passengers and horses were fed on the way. The line was afterwards extended to Fort Winnebago, and ROWAN'S made a stopping place on the route. At Madison we entertained all the stage passengers and most of the drivers. With the latter we always kept on good terms, and were often under obligations to them for kind favors in bringing our supplies of groceries and other things from the 'Pint,' or 'Shake-rag,' as they called it.

"TOM HANEY drove in the first stage from the Point. He kep this head quarters at the 'Worser,' in which the stage proprietor was interested. TOM was a good friend of ours, a hail fellow, exceedingly obliging and accommodating. He had and deserved many friends. In extending the stage line to Fort Winnebago, a span of extra horses were required at Madison, and it was arranged that TOM HANEY should bring them through one at a time. Accordingly one extra horse was duly entered on the way bill with orders for the proprietors of the stage house in Madison to take charge of the animal, and look out for another by the next stage. TOM set out as usual with his stage load of passengers from Mineral Point, and the extra horse lashed to the hind axle-tree with a stout windlass or well rope. All went well and smoothly — Dodgeville, Ridgeway and the Mounds were all left in the distance, Nine Mile Prairie was passed and the woods entered. Some distance this side of the Prairie there is quite a descent from a high rolling plateau down into the valley, which is nearly on a level with the Lakes. The slope is not steep but gradual. The rains had washed the ruts so that it became necessary to make another track on the hill side. These tracks diverged in the valley at the base of the hill in the shape of a letter V, and about half way up the hill formed a junction similar to the V reversed or the letter A without the bar. In the junction, or the apex of A, stood an oak tree. Usually there is nothing significant in an oak tree, especially when the surrounding forest is composed of oak trees. They may stand on either side of the road

or beween the two roads, they are simply forest trees placed where they are by Providence, subservient to the use of man, but this one placed at the forks of this road had its mission to perform, as we will soon see. Persons accustomed to traveling in stage coaches know that when a the driver approach a city, a station or even a postoffice, they resort to fast driving. TOM HANEY was not behind his fellow Jehus in that line. Now, having reached the brow of the hill, instead of putting on the brakes and driving down slowly, as careful drivers should have done, he started his team with a yell and crack of his whip and came rattling down at full speed, the stage taking the road on one side of the tree and the extra horse the road on the other. The rope brought the horse with such sudden force against the tree as to break his neck. The extra horse was not receipted for, nor was the other sent by the next stage. When HANEY reached Madison his feelings were something akin to those of your humble servant when he found the wolves had devoured his butter rolls.

"Extravagancies such as this, with many other unforseen mishaps and direlections of drivers, created the necessity of placing agents upon the route. The first agent, or superintendent rather, of this two horse enterprise, was JONATHAN TAYLOR, accompanied by a tall, lean, lank Kentuckian, whom he introduced as MICAJAH THACHER, a new driver. We found THACHER a most obliging fellow, well posted in horse flesh, as drivers generally are. Mr. TAYLOR hailed from Wabash, Indiana, a noble specimen of a Hoosier, remarkably good looking and generous to a fault. Although somewhat deficient in education he was possessed of good hard sense, and a remarkable knowledge of men and the world. He was very shrewd at a trade and soon evinced fine business qualities, which, with his kind heart and frank, open countenance, made him very popular. He quartered with us and an attachment for our family soon sprung up, and he remained with us nearly ten years. After the stage line passed from Uncle AB'S hands, Mr. TAYLOR commenced the world with a two horse team purchased on credit. He hauled goods from Chicago and Mil-

waukee to Madison, and in the winter season brought sled loads of Mackinaw trout from Green Bay, carried them to the Point and Galena, returning with articles needed at Madison, Fort Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Green Bay. I have not time to follow his career, sufficient to say he prospered, and now lives on Fifth Avenue in New York city and counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands.

"Being desirous of adding something useful to the Capital city in the way of domestic animals, I brought some fine shoats from Green county — the first brought to Madison. They thrived well and increased rapidly in numbers. When autumn came and acorns were plenty, I turned them out to forage for themselves. The drove wandered down to the lake shores, and when I thought them in a sufficiently good condition to kill, I undertook to drive them home, but to my utter astonishment I found them perfectly wild; they would neither be led, driven or coralled. So hunting parties were made up and my beautiful porkers were hunted down with dogs, shot and captured as wild game, and once more we had to depend on Green county for supplies for the winter. Col. DANIEL BAXTER furnished us a great deal of acceptable produce that winter.

"The next season I procured some pigs of a more domestic breed, and kept them penned close to my house near to the old cabins, but in spite of neighbors' dogs and all the care I could bestow on them, they were carried off by the prairie wolves.

"The wolves continued to annoy the people of Madison very greatly until we petitioned the county authorities to pass an order fixing a bounty on their scalps. The Board of Commissioners finally yielded to this request and established a bounty. A wolf hunter soon turned up in the person of WILLIAM LAWRENCE. He undertook to catch them with steel traps, but as 'their name was legion,' he found that process entirely too slow and resorted to poison. By a skillful distribution of strychnine, he succeeded in soon bringing in a large number of scalps and leaving a large number of their

carcasses on the town site, and in this manner a quietus was placed upon their further depredations and annoyances.

"In the fall of 1838, the first session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Madison, and with it came crowds of people. The public houses were literally crammed — shake downs were looked upon as a luxury, and lucky was the guest considered whose good fortune it was to rest his weary limbs on a straw or hay mattress. We hired some feather beds from Mr. NUTE of Jefferson county and paid ten dollars in advance for the use of each during the session.

"Among our boarders that winter I remember the names of the following members of the Legislature: Col. JAMES MAXWELL and O. BEARDSLEY of Walworth county, MORGAN L. MARTIN and ALEX. J. IRWIN of Brown county. Then there were BEN. C. EASTMAN, JOSEPH G. KNAPP, PETER B. GRIGNON, THEODORE GREEN of Green Bay, who officiated as clerks, reporters, etc., of the Legislature. Mr. KNAPP says these were the 'aristocracy of Wisconsin.' We thought so too and treated them as such.

"We had then no theatres or any places of amusement, and the long winter evenings were spent in playing various games of cards, checkers and backgammon. Dancing was also much in vogue. Col. MAXWELL was very gay, and discoursed sweet music on the flute, and BEN. C. EASTMAN was an expert violinist. They two furnished the music for many a French four, cotillon, Virginia reel and jig, that took place on the puncheon floors of the old log cabins, that were enjoyed, probably, quite as much as are now the round dances and Germans on the waxed floors of fashionable dancing halls, to the witching strains of Dodsworth's fine band. Want of ceremony, fine dress, classic music and other evidences of present society life, never deterred us from enjoying ourselves those long winter evenings.

"Log cabins stand no chance in competition with new fashionable hotels — rivals of DELMONICO'S, Fifth Avenue and the Grand Central — not that patrons fared any better than at the cabins, but "the aristocracy," the unerring barometer of the

in all countries and in all places, soon gave convincing proofs of the decline of business, and that shakedowns were no more necessary and puncheon floors absolutely vulgar, then, in our anguish of soul, in the language of Othello, we found our 'occupation gone;' and as we were Micawber-like 'waiting for something to turn up,' the mail, a much rarer visitor then than now, brought us a letter enclosing an agreeable surprise, which was nothing more nor less than a commission from Governor DODGE, appointing me to the office of Treasurer of the Territory of Wisconsin. This was done at the instance of our good friend 'Uncle AB.,' of the 'Point,' without our knowledge. The salary was fixed at sixty dollars per annum, and no stealings. I accepted, gave bonds, entered upon the duties of, and continued acting as such officer, until my bond mysteriously disappeared from the archives of the executive department. By this act of prestigitation, I was teetotally cleaned out and exterminated from the high and honorable position as Treasurer. I have not the slightest recollection of a single dollar of money ever passing through my hands as disbursing officer of the Territory, yet some important financial paper transactions took place. The issuing of the Baxter bonds to complete the capitol were perhaps as important as any. These were signed by your humble servant as Treasurer, and countersigned by N. C. PRENTISS as Commissioner of Public Buildings. They were issued on fine paper, and passed current in Chicago.

"In the meantime, Dane county was organized according to the laws of the Territory. At the first election, in 1839, I was put in nomination for the office of Register of Deeds. We had then no party politics to influence and control elections. My competitor, DARWIN CLARK, was considered a good man. He came to Madison with BIRD'S party of laborers to work on the capitol, had shared their hardships, toiled with them, and claimed their votes, whilst I had come there with my family to reside as a citizen. I was the candidate of the resident population, and was sustained by them. We both ran on our merits and good standing in the community. We canvassed the county fairly, honorably and without the slightest attempt at

disparagement of each other. No canvass could have been more fairly or honorably made. After the canvassing, I reported to my friends that I would be elected by a majority of one. I was advised to re-canvass, which I did as thoroughly as before, and arrived at the same result. It was insisted that I should use means to turn some of my opponent's votes in my favor. This I positively refused to do, stating that I would rather be defeated than resort to anything underhanded to obtain my election. I was perfectly willing to risk my election with a plurality of a single vote. On counting the votes after the poll, I found myself elected by a majority of two votes, which much surprised me and remained a mystery until some time after, when a friend explained to me, after exacting a promise of secrecy on my part, that the extra vote was obtained by strategy to make my election sure.

"Dane county is composed of what was originally a part of the counties of Milwaukee, Brown and Iowa. The titles to the lands lying within these counties had been recorded in the original counties. Under an act of the Territorial Legislature, it became my duty, as Register of Deeds, to have these records transcribed for the use of Dane county. In the prosecution of these labors, I visited Milwaukee and Green Bay on horseback, and made arrangement for the transcripts of those portions of the records necessary. In the county of Iowa I did the transcribing myself, often working twelve, fourteen, and sometimes sixteen, hours a day. This work was well and satisfactorily done. No more than ordinary (and I think less), fees were paid for this work in county scrip, and nothing for expenses of travel, so that no money was made by the operation. At the next election I was nominated for reëlection, but this time more than one vote was covered by strategy on the other side, and I was defeated by a small majority.

"On a beautiful Sunday morning, when the religious community of Madison were assembled in the Representative Hall in the capitol, attending divine service, a servant came hastily from the American House to the door of the Hall, and inquired for Dr. LULL, who was called out with Mr. FAKE, the landlord

of the hotel. On perceiving them hurrying across the park, Mr. SHOLES and myself, with several others, followed and overtook them as they reached the house, where we were informed that Mr. DUNCOMB, one of the guests, had locked himself in his room, stood up before the mirror, and deliberately cut his throat with a razor, the act having been witnessed by a servant in the backyard, through the windows, which were open. We were not long in forcing the door open, when, to our horror, we saw this man DUNCOMB standing on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear, the bloody instrument still in his hand, which was instantly wrested from him. Both main arteries and the windpipe had been severed. He looked like a madman. The sight was awful. Mr. FAKE fainted. Those most resolute took hold of the man all covered with blood, which was still flowing from his throat and gashes in his arms, and laid him on the floor, where it took the united strength of four men to keep him. He could not speak, but wrote with a pencil on paper, '*all I want is to see my wife*,' which dying request could not be granted. The scene is as vivid in my mind as if it had happened yesterday. He had been observed to act strangely in the morning, and tried to persuade his wife not to go to church, but she feared to remain with him.

"It was discovered that he had cut the arteries of both arms and had written his name on the walls of his room with his finger dipped in his own blood, and had broken open his wife's trunk and sprinkled her clothes with it, and scattered them over the floor. He expired in about twenty minutes after we entered the room. Jealousy was the only cause ever assigned for the dreadful deed, and it was considered very fortunate his wife had absented herself, or in his frenzy he would probably have murdered her also.

"Our good neighbor, MR. RASDALL, once owned a valuable gray horse, but from long usage and old age, the animal became useless, and was turned out to browse; when through with life's weary wanderings, he had reached that period so graphically expressed in the song of the departed soldier:

'Old fellow, you've played out your time,'.

he hied himself to the summit of an elevated knoll of ground on the Third Lake shore, in a southwesterly direction from our house, and there, in full hearing of the melancholy murmurings of the waters, as the waves rolled against the shores, he laid himself down and gave up the ghost; the soft, and balmy breezes from that direction, not exactly perfumed with the rose or lavender, gave us timely warning thereof. Scavengers, there were yet none, and in the absence of other or better authorities, we engaged some boys to perform the act of cremation on this defunct quadruped. A funeral pyre of dry brush was built over the subject and the torch applied, this ended only in smoke; another, and another fire of the same material caused a denser smoke, perfumed with unambrosial odor; finding our first experiment at cremation proving a total failure, we caused a pit to be dug, and the unconsumed remains of the horse, with the smouldering ashes, to be swept therein and covered up, when the air soon became purified. This spot was for a long time protected by a flag staff and penant erected there by the boys of the village, who also buried sundry favorite dogs and cats on the same ground, always with a procession and military honors; they called it the hecatombs.

"Father QUAW, a very clever old gentleman, made his first appearance in black, he was the advance guard of the clergy — a Presbyterian, hailing from the British Provinces. Afterwards, the highly esteemed Bishop KEMPER visited Madison, and organized an Episcopal Church there. It will by found by the records of that church, that I was appointed a vestryman of that organization. I was also pressed into service as the leader of singing choirs at religious meetings of all kinds and in all places, and it was understood that my house was open and free to all traveling clergymen, of any and all denominations, and there were not a few who availed themselves of this information.

"The foregoing reminiscences of transactions occurred during the second and third years of my residence in Wisconsin (my first year was spent in Green county); most of these scenes transpired more than thirty-five years since, whilst many, very many others have passed entirely from my memory."

CHAPTER IV.

DANE COUNTY AFFAIRS, 1840 — PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH UNDER REV. W. PHILO — NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY, 1840 — CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ORGANIZATION — SETTLERS, 1840 — REV. DR. A. BRUNSON'S FIRST VISIT — IMPROVEMENTS, 1841 — DANE COUNTY RESIDENTS, 1841 — SCHOOLS — KILLING OF HON. C. C. ARNDT — NEWSPAPERS, 1842-5 — VISIT OF J. A. BROWN AND DR. GOODHUE — CENSUS, 1843 — KENTUCKY HOUSE — MADISON, 1843 — NEWSPAPERS — IMPROVEMENTS: SCHOOLS, 1844-5 — MADISON LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS — PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH HISTORY CONTINUED — NARATIVES OF R. W. LANSING AND H. A. TENNEY.

The year 1840 commenced under as favorable auspices as could have been expected. The attention of the settlers was early drawn to the necessity of public improvements, and social and religious privileges. As will be seen, two church organizations were established, a select school opened and also a debating club. Madison was then an isolated place, and while the lands adjoining were rich and productive, there was no cash market, and produce hardly paid the expense of transportation to the Lake ports. There was no scarcity of eatables, as fish and wild game were abundant, but not much to purchase articles of necessary expenditure.

On the 14th of January, 1840, the County Commissioners, EBEN PECK, SIMEON MILLS and JERE. LYCAN, made a report of the receipts and disbursements of Dane county, from the time of its organization to that date. As a matter of interest, this, the first report of Dane county is given:

DR.

To amount paid out for the survey and location of roads, - - - - - - -	$177 00
To amount paid out for books and stationery, -	337 51
To amount paid out for furniture and office rent, -	190 25

To amount paid out for printing blanks and advertising,		67 25	
To amount paid out on contract for building jail,		1,239 56	
To amount of expenses for October term of district court, elections, cost of assessment, fees of officers, bounty on wolves, expenses of criminal prosecutions, coroner's inquests, etc.,		938 17	
Total expenses for the county,			$2,949 74

CR.

By amount of taxes paid into the county treasury for county purposes,		$2,184 41	
By amount of taxes for school purposes,		393 13	
By amount for fines,		5 00	
By amount for tavern license,		20 00	
By amount for grocery license,		100 00	
Balance due the county treasurer on settlement,		55 96	
Total amount of receipts,		$2,758 50	
Deduct the amount due the Territory,	$164 70		
Deduct treasurer's fees,	54 02		
		218 78	
			2,539 78
Balance against the county,			$409 96

In the spring of this year, definite action was taken for the organization of the Episcopal church, the preliminary steps for which, had been taken the year before.

Rev. WASHINGTON PHILO, a minister of that church, on the 9th of March, addressed a letter to the "*Gospel Messenger*," in which he gives an account of the meeting held to organize the same. This valuable letter is as follows:

"*To the Editor of the Gospel Messenger:*

"MADISON, Wis., March 9, 1840.

"REV. SIR: Whatever relates to the prosperity and extension of our Zion, can never be uninteresting to devout and consistent churchmen. I therefore send you a brief extract of the minutes of the proceedings of the citizens of this town, convened at the Capitol, for the purpose of organizing a Protest-

ant Episcopal Church, on the 8th inst. The Rev. W. PHILO presided: and after the object of the meeting was stated by him, and some few remarks made by W. T. STERLING, J. A. NOONAN and others; on motion of JOHN CATLIN, Esq., THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, Esq., was chosen secretary of the meeting. The names of the gentlemen present, entitled to vote by the rules of the society and disposed to act, were then recorded in the minutes.*

"On motion of J. CATLIN, Esq.,

"*Resolved*, That this meeting do now proceed to elect the Wardens and Vestrymen by ballot.

"Whereupon, the votes being taken and counted, it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected:

"WARDEN—JOHN CATLIN, Esq.

"VESTRYMEN—Hon. WM. B. SLAUGHTER, JOSIAH A. NOONAN, Mr. DAVID HYER, Mr. GEORGE HYER, Mr. P. W. MATTS, Hon. EBENEZER BRIGHAM, Mr. R. L. REAM, Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL.

"It was then moved, seconded and enacted that the time of service shall expire annually, hereafter, upon Monday in Easter week.

"The chair then proposed, and J. A. NOONAN, Esq., seconded the proposition, and the meeting enacted, that this society shal be known and designated as the "Apostolic Church."

"The minutes then being signed by the chairman and the secretary, the society adjourned.

"Our friends in the East may see by the above, and other like demonstration, that their brethren in the Far West are not idle; but are doing what they can for God and the church. And if we do not exhibit that augmented increase in our numbers that our brethren do in the East, it is because the Far West is newer, the population more sparse, and demoralizing influence more inveterate. The church in this station has obtained a good beginning, for a place so new, changing, and of such a diversity of religious opinions. It is not, I believe, quite three years since the first dwelling was erected. Some families re-

*The names of the persons were: David Hyer, John Catlin, J. A. Noonan, P. W. Matts and Adam Smith.

main in town but a few weeks, and others a few months, till they can conveniently settle on farms in the country. The inhabitants now here are mostly from the east, and have brought with them (as is generally the case), their old religious notions and prejudices; and among them are those who belonged to as many as six different denominations. But there were, when I came, but two communicants of the church, and but two or three others acquainted with our truly excellent liturgy. It is our sincere and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that He, of His bountiful goodness, would prosper these feeble beginnings, and further them to his own glory, evangelical piety and permanent, primitive and apostolic principles and usages. W. P."

Mrs. HENRY FAKE and Mrs. DAVID HYER were church members. Religious services were held in the old capitol building, Rev. W. PHILO having been engaged, as stated, clergyman.

In a number of the *Wisconsin Express* we find a notice that on Christmas evening, 1840, a donation party was held at the house of Rev. Mr. PHILO, the Episcopal church missionary, which was well attended, and many presents bestowed on the worthy minister.

Mr. PHILO preached at Madison for about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. RICHARD F. CADLE, formerly of Green Bay, who supplied the church for a time. The further history of this church will be continued hereafter.

The Fourth of July, says the "*Express*," passed off here in a very peaceable and quiet way, although attended with every demonstration which its recurrence is calculated to call forth on the part of a moral and religious, and yet patriotic people. We had no party political celebration — no Tippecanoe gathering — no drinking of "hard cider," and "*harder* brandy," which doubtless were the order of the day in most parts of our country, but we had a very orderly, and of course very respectable, little assembly of citizens at the Capitol, where, after religious services by the Rev. W. PHILO, the Declaration of Independence was read by T. W. SUTHERLAND, Esq., in a manner highly creditable to himself, and a very appropriate and impressive oration delivered by the Rev. Mr. SLINGERLAND.

Miss PIERCE advertised, April 11, 1840, that the second term of her school for young misses would commence on the first Monday in May.

J. S. NICHOLAS, of Baltimore, Md., advertised to sell at auction, on the 4th of June, 14,000 acres of land in Dane county.

The "*Madison Express*" of July 18, complains that wheat only brings fifty cents per bushel, and that it is often dealt out to hogs and cattle for want of sale. We note that on the 4th of September, WM. N. SEYMOUR and JULIUS T. CLARK had formed a law partnership and law agency.

The Madison Lyceum had weekly meetings for debate, during the year, and on one occasion, in May, the subject was whether it was desirable for Wisconsin to claim admittance into the Union as a state, if she obtains jurisdiction of the disputed territory.

LA FAYETTE KELLOGG, Esq.,* a well known citizen of this place, was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, on the 11th day of August, 1850. Mr. KELLOGG has retained the same office, with a short intermission, to the present time, 1874.

On the 4th of October, 1840, nine persons united themselves in an organization as a Christian church in Madison. It was

* La Fayette Kellogg, Esq., son of Rowland Kellogg and his wife Sarah Titus, was born at Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, and was educated at the same place. Came west in 1838, and spent nearly a year in the lead mines at Mineral Point, and returned to Madison in the summer of 1839—held several town and county offices until August 11, 1840, when he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the Territory, which office he held until the State Government was organized, when from continued ill health he was obliged to give up all kinds of business until December, 1851, when his health having improved, he again took charge of the office as Deputy Clerk, and discharged the duties of the same until the organization of the separate Supreme Court in June 1853, when he was again appointed clerk, and has held that office to the present time, (1874.) He was also elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives at its session in 1845, and was re-elected at the session of 1846, 1847 and 1848, and was also elected Secretary of the first convention to frame a constitution for the then future State of Wisconsin, which constitution was rejected by a vote of the people on the first Tuesday of April, 1847.

almost, if not really the planting of a church in the wilderness. At the time of its organization, there was no other except the Episcopal, within fifty miles in any direction. The church was organized in what was the Library and Court Room of the old capitol, under the direction of Rev. ELBERT SLINGERLAND, a missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church. Twelve communicants partook of the Sacrament. In spirit it was a Congregational church from the first; but in compliance with the wishes of the first pastor, it took the name of the "Dutch Reformed Church," adopting it with the provision that the form and connection might be changed when a majority of the members desired it. Besides the minister, there was but one officer in the church, a ruling elder, and that office was conferred on DAVID BRIGHAM, Esq. Mr. SLINGERLAND preached from June, 1840, to June 1841. On the 13th of June, 1841, in order to connect itself with the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin, by an unanimous vote of all the members then resident here, the church adopted the name of the Congregational Church in Madison, and resolved thenceforth "to be governed and regulated by the established rules of such churches as were then known in the Territory." Mr. DAVID BRIGHAM was chosen Deacon and Clerk of the Church under the new arrangment. The following persons were members at this time, and as all but one of them partook of the first communion referred to, they may be considered original members: DAVID BRIGHAM, Mrs. E. F. BRIGHAM, W. N. SEYMOUR, Mrs. A. M. SEYMOUR, Mrs. M. A. MORRISON, Mrs. E. WYMAN, Mrs. C. R. PIERCE, Mrs. A. CATLIN, Mrs. SLINGERLAND. Rev. J. M. CLARK, of Kentucky, then took charge of the church, and preached here till July, 1843; and was succeeded by Rev. S. E. MINER, of New York, who began preaching under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society; at this time the church had no settled place of worship, and some efforts were made to erect a church building. For a time, they worshipped in the old capitol, occupying alternately with two or three other denominations. Then they obtained the use of a log house, the old building erected by Mr. EBEN PECK, and known as the "first

house built in Madison," and met there for some time. The erection of a new barn, sometime after seemed to offer such superior and attractive accommodations, that the little church made this its temple, and "Christianity went back to the stable in which it had its origin." After great effort and self sacrifice, subscriptions were received to encourage them to build a house of worship. The building was erected on lot 10, block 108, on Webster street, and was dedicated in 1846. P. H. VAN BERGEN was builder. It was built of wood, with seats for 250 persons, and cost about $1,800. In October, 1846, Mr. MINER, resigned his pastorate. He was succeeded October 20, 1846, by Rev. CHAS. LORD, * of Independence, Missouri, who was installed October 20, 1852, by advice of an Ecclesiastical Council, and the church became self-supporting. Mr. LORD, was pastor of the church until the spring of 1854, when owing to infirmity of the eyes he was obliged to resign. He was succeeded in 1855, by Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, of Plymouth church, Chicago.

The further history of this church will be resumed hereafter.

In connection with the above history, the following account of the first steps taken towards the organization, will be found interesting:

Rev. Mr. SLINGERLAND, on the 1st of November, 1840, wrote a letter to Rev. B. C. TAYLOR, the Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, which was published in the New York *Christian Intelligencer*, the organ of that de-

* Rev. Charles Lord was a son of Rev. Henry and Fidelia (Graves) Lord and was born at Williamsburg, Hampshire county, Massachuetts, January 27, 1816. He graduated at Amherst College, 1838; Andover Theological Seminary, 1842; ordained at Booneville, Mo., October, 1841; Home Missionary in Missouri and Wisconsin, eight years; installed at Madison, Wisconsin, October 20, 1852; dismissed May 8, 1854; installed over Second Church Whateley, Massachusetts, March 20, 1856; dismissed June 14, 1860; installed at Buckland, Massachusetts, 1860. He married August 30, 1843, Clarissa Lois Wright, daughter of Luther and Sarah Wright of East Hampton, Massachusetts, by whom he has had three children; viz: Sarah D., born March 29, 1845, married Robert B. Hall of Brooklyn, New York; Alice C., born July and died July 1853, and Henry C., born October 14, 1854. Rev. Mr. Lord died at the residence of his daughter, March 28, 1872, in the 57th year of his age.

nomination, in which he gives an account of the organization of the church at Madison, and his ministerial labors in the adjacent country, with an interesting account of the Territory of Wisconsin, the state of society, and the adaptation of the country for settlement. His letter is lengthy — the following extracts are taken from it:

"It is with great pleasure that I transmit to you an account of my mission since August 1. I feel deeply indebted to the Providence of God for preserving both my family and myself in the enjoyment of health, which, of all earthly blessings, is 'Heaven's best gift to man.'

"During this quarter, I have preached at Madison every alternate Sabbath, and the rest of the time in the vicinity. On the morning of the 4th ult., we consummated the organization of a church at this place, with two male and seven female members, which number we hope to enlarge at our next communion. I dispensed, upon this occasion, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and feel assured that all the services were duly appreciated by this infant church. Some professors from abroad, members of the Presbyterian Church, being present, commemorated with us the death of our common Lord. In the evening, the ordinance of baptism was administered to an infant of one of our members.

"I am happy to state that we have a good attendance upon the Sabbath, and also upon all the appointments made in my former report. In the month of August, during an extra session of the Legislature of this Territory, I called a meeting, the object of which was to obtain a history of the rise and progress of churches in different parts of the Territory. The meeting was well attended, and of great interest. It appeared that many churches which were formed of the fewest possible materials, have grown into considerable influence, and are now exerting themselves in the most laudable manner in promoting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. It appeared also that revivals of religion had been enjoyed during the past year in several places, particularly at Prairie Village, near Milwaukee, at Racine, and at Platteville, in Grant county.

"I have twice visited Prairie du Sac, a settlement beautifully located on the borders of the Wisconsin river, some thirty miles northwest of Madison. Besides preaching here, I, by a special request, delivered a temperance address to a very attentive audience. I am, however, uncertain whether we will be able to succeed at this place in effecting the organization of a church, as several of the inhabitants, being Presbyterians, are strongly prejudiced in favor of this sister denomination.

"I have hitherto continued, and design to continue my services at Sun Prairie, a settlement twelve miles northeast from this place. This part of the country is admirably adapted for a dense population, and is now growing rapidly. The people here are very anxious to enjoy the preached gospel; and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, they constitute a moral population. Several heads of families are members of different churches; and how far time may accomplish unity of feeling in regard to their views of religion, remains to be developed.

"It is expected that in my first reports I should give a detailed account of men and things as I find them, for the information of our friends at the east. It is due to this community to state that *intemperance* does not prevail here to the same extent that it does in New York; while profanity and Sabbath breaking are prevailing vices — at least in many places. * *

"I have already received several communications from my friends at the east. I expect many of them will emigrate in the spring. Thus materials for new organizations will be furnished, and as time rolls on, treasures of moral worth and true piety will enrich and gladden our land. I hope we may have your constant prayers, that the Great Head of the Church would make us doubly useful, not only in promoting the external order of the Church, but especially in the conversion of souls. I am, respectfully yours in the Lord,

"ELBERT SLINGERLAND."

On the 26th of November, ABNER NICHOLS and J. GEORGE advertised that they had opened the Madison Exchange on DOTY'S corner, between the American and Madison Hotels, and had purchased a splendid billiard table, etc., and that gentlemen

annoyed by the growl of the "Tiger" could find comfortable accommodations at the Exchange, where "Uncle GEORGE" would at all times be in readiness to attend to their wants.

The following persons, it is believed, came here in 1840: EDWARD CAMPBELL, ANDRUS VIALL, DANIEL BAXTER, J. A. CLARK, E. QUIVEY, —— LEONARD, GEORGE HYER, CHAUNCEY LELAND, DANIEL M. HOLT, JACOB GEORGE, ELIAS J. WILLIAMS, GEO. TRUMBULL, N. A. WEBB, WM. HOADLY, E. S. SEARLES, JULIUS T. CLARK, A. BOTKIN, Rev. WASHINGTON PHILO, JOHNSON J. STARKS, HENRY GULLION, JOHN MALLO.

On the 26th of December, a meeting of printers was called to consider the expediency of procuring an act of incorporation for the Madison Typographical Society, of which GEO. HYER was Secretary.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, of Prairie du Chien, writing of his first visit to Madison as a member of the Legislature of 1840–1, says: "At that time there was a wagon stage running from the Capitol east and west three times a week in summer, and on runners in the winter. The one going west, went by Mineral Point and Platteville to Galena, and of course did not reach Prairie du Chien, the place of my residence. Our only means of reaching Madison was by private or hired conveyance. In my first visit, myself and several others hired a sleigh and and driver. Lodging places were few and far between, and we had to fix our stages of day's travel accordingly, requiring two nights out to make the one hundred miles. The only houses on the road were log cabins, not very large, and if the company was large, lodgings were in heaps, and mostly on the floor.

"The road we traveled, till within sixteen miles of Madison, was the old Military road leading from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), to Fort Winnebago (Portage City), on the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Wisconsin river on the north, and those flowing south into the Grant, Platte, Pecatonica and Sugar rivers. This road was one of the best natral roads I ever saw. After crossing the Wisconsin we had no water to cross ten feet wide in the whole distance; nor was there a bridge or a foot of dugway except between the

Wisconsin and the ridge. The road of course had to wind in a serpentine course to keep the ridge, and up and down the ravines to reach and descend from the ridge. Wild deer and other game were plenty along the road.

"The old and first capitol was then in use, and for the time was considerable of a building. It served not only for legislation, but for courts, plays, shows and for Divine worship, there being no other place in the town where such assemblages could be accommodated. The dwellings, stores and shops were in "magnificent distances," so much so, that pigs and poultry were in little danger of getting so mixed as to lose their identity.

"I think there were but two hotels — the old American and the Madison. The American (afterwards burned down), stood on the site of the present "Park Savings Bank." It was of wood, two stories above the basement, with a spacious attic; and such was the crowd when the Legislature was in session, that the attic (all in one room), was filled with beds on the floor to accommodade lodgers, and it got the cognomen of the "School Section." The Madison Hotel was not so large, but equally crowded, and besides these, every private house that possibly could accommodate boarders, was filled to overflowing. The Territory was generally well represented on such occasions, and every one had "an ax to grind." I boarded at a private house near the Third Lake.

"The streets and sidewalks were not in their present state of repair, and in soft weather locomotion was not a desirable exercise. We had some thaws that winter that would do credit to a more southern and eastern climate; a thing seldom seen in Wisconsin, and the mud and slush were such as to call for boats and canoes almost, to get from one place to another. A jocose member of the Assembly offered an amendment to a bill to prevent obstructions in the street leading from the Park to the Third Lake, that would prevent the fish from coming up the street to the Park.

"At that time, being a Territory, Congress paid the expenses of the government, and the spirit of the majority of the Legis-

lature was to create as many offices as possible, so as to give a place to partisan favorites and friends to pay them for electioneering, and to secure their votes at future elections; also to get as much money as possible out of "Uncle Sam," to circulate in the country. I objected to this course, on the ground of needless expense, and that it was constituting a precedent for our future State that would be a burden when we had to foot the bills ourselves. But when the vote was taken, I found myself in a slim minority.

"At the close of the session, it was found that considerable stationery that had been bought for the use of the Legislature at the public expense was remaining, affording an opportunity for another "steal," and a motion was made to distribute it among the members. This I also opposed, as being improper, uujust and dishonest, but I, with a few others, were voted down. It was alleged that preceding Legislatures had done so, and that the present one had the same right; and when my share was laid upon my desk, I objected to receiving it, but was told that it could not be returned to the secretary's office and be retained for another year, and if it was so returned, it would be stolen before the year rolled round, and that if I did not take it, others would. This policy was the beginning of that system which was afterwards known as the "Forty Thieves," who ruled the Territory and the State for years, on the principle "to the victor belong the spoils."

"Bad as this Legislature was in this and some other respects, the citizens of the place said it was a great improvement upon its predecessors. Whether this was a fact, or a mere compliment of flattery, I had no means of knowing. The next session composed chiefly of the same men, was like unto the other.

Political hobbies were mounted and rode at John Gilpin speed. Log rolling was the order of the day. You help me and I will help you, was the ruling spirit of that body. Personal or party interests were the motive power with a majority, and but few seemed to inquire whether a proposed measure was in itself right or wrong, but whether it would be for the

interest of the party, himself, or his constituents; and the history of legislation in both the Territory and State has not exhibited as much improvement in these respects as is desirable.

In those times when the Legislature assembled, it seemed to call together the worst elements of society. Faro banks, a thing called "the Tiger," and other gambling institutions, were said to exist, and to be run with great boldness, and in defiance of both moral and civil law, and many poor wights were said to be stripped of all the money they had. Bad whisky, in large quantities, was said to be consumed, much to the damage of the consumer. Lager beer had not then been inaugurated, but other vile drinks equally detrimental were said to be in common use. There were, however, some redeeming spirits in the place, both among citizens and visitors, and divine service was kept up in the capitol on Sundays, morning and evening, during the whole session with large attendance, the moral effects of which were quite visible.

We find but little information of the growth of Madison in 1841. The newspapers had but very little to say about local matters, but their columns were filled with articles on the political questions of the day. There appeared to be more interest in the merits and demerits of Gov. JAS. DUANE DOTY, and Gov. HENRY DODGE, than in any other subject; both these gentlemen had their admirers as well their opponents. This state of feeling, unhappily, existed for a number of years.

From the report of the County Commissioners for the year ending January 14, 1841, we learn the receipts were $2,362.61, and the disbursements $1,912.09, balance in hands of the treasurer $450.52, to meet outstanding orders of $409.96. The Commissioners were, E. PECK, S. MILLS and P. BRIGHAM.

The National Hotel was erected this season on the corner of Main street and Washington avenue (the present site of the Vilas House) by ZENAS H. BIRD. It was a two story framed building, and was used as a hotel, with a succession of landlords, until about 1852, when it was purchased by Hon. E. B. DEAN, Jr., and removed to lots 2 and 3, block 88, on Clymer street, where it now stands, and is used for a dwelling house.

GEO. HYER, Esq., became associated with C. C. SHOLES, in the publication of the Wisconsin *Enquirer* in the month of April, and was succeeded in February, 1842, by J. GILLETT KNAPP.

The National Anniversary was advertised to be celebrated as usual, the officers of the day as published, were DAVID BRIGHAM, President, N. F. HYER and A. A. BIRD, Vice Presidents, JULIUS T. CLARK, Orator, Dr. T. M. WILCOX, Reader, and WM. T. STERLING, Marshall. We do not find any notice of this celebration, and suppose it was not much of an affair.

A contract to bridge the Catfish was awarded by the Board of County Commissioners, to THOS. JACKSON, for $295.50, which was built during the summer.

E. M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., * one of our prominent men, came here in the month of September.

The following named persons, with others, were residents of Madison and Dane county in 1841, as appears from their names attached to calls for political meetings in February and June: DAVID BRIGHAM, JAS. MORRISON, E. BRIGHAM, I. H. PALMER, JESSE A. CLARK, DAVID WILDER, VOLNEY MOORE, S. CLARK, T. & D. BREZEE, H. W. POTTER, OSTON COOK, JACOB GEORGE, L. HUMPHREY, S. H. TAYLOR, A. C. DICKINSON, W. M. TAYLOR, NICH. SMITH, J. T. CLARK, A. A. BIRD, T. M. WILCOX, S. MILLS, P. W. MATTS, E. MOORE, H. CLARK, A. NICHOLS, C. H. BIRD, E. M. WILLIAMSON, A. LULL, W. W. WYMAN, J. R. BARNARD, JAS. O. REEVE, CYRUS HILL, GEO. L. COATES, W. G. VAN BERGEN, WM. N. SEYMOUR, JOHN CATLIN, N. T. PARKINSON, ABEL RASDALL, W. T. STERLING, JOHN STONER, AMOS HARRIS, HORATIO CATLIN, WM. C. WELLS, C. C. SHOLES,

* E. M. Williamson was a native of Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and born October 19, 1801. He came to Milwaukee, March 28, 1840, and settled at Madison, which he still makes his home. He has held various offices under the Territorial organization; Deputy Register of Deeds, Deputy Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, County Surveyor and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. Since 1846 he has been engaged almost exclusively as Land Agent.

Mr. Williamson was married at Rochester, New York, October 1, 1850, to Miss Eliza A. Wallace.

DAVID HYER, B. HANEY, J. W. THOMAS, CHAUNCEY LELAND, JOS. VROMAN, ABEL DUNNING, DARWIN CLARK, G. P. DELAPLAINE, ADAM SMITH, EDWARD CAMPBELL, N. F. HYER, P. B. BIRD, THOS. DAILY, A. P. FIELD, A. BOTKIN.

On the 22d of December, 1841, application was made to DAVID BRIGHAM, JAS. MORRISON and BURK FAIRCHILD, School Commissioners for the county of Dane, to set off township 7, of range 9 east, to be organized as School District No. 1. This is believed to be the first action had relative to the organization of schools under Territorial laws, in Dane county; the application was signed by Dr. ALMON LULL, IRA W. BIRD, E. QUIVEY, PETER W. MATTS and NICHOLAS SMITH. The commissioners took the same in consideration, and on the 25th reported favorably, and set off the territory described as district No. 1. On January 24, the district petitioned the commissioners to enlarge the district by including town 8, which was attached February 15.

1842. On the 11th of February, Hon. CHAS. C. P. ARNDT, a member of the Council from the county of Brown, was killed by Hon. J. R. VINEYARD, a member from Grant county. A discussion had arisen in the Council on a motion to reconsider a vote by which the nomination of E. S. BAKER as Sheriff of Grant county was rejected a few days before. During the progress of the discussion, violent words passed between the two parties. The first, conceiving himself to have been insulted, approached Mr. VINEYARD, after the adjournment, for the purpose of seeking an explanation. A slight rencontre then took place, when the latter drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Mr. ARNDT reeled for a few paces, then sunk on the floor, and almost instantly expired, having been shot through the heart. The funeral services were held at the Council Chamber, and the remains taken to Green Bay for interment.

Mr. VINEYARD immediately surrendered himself to the Sheriff, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the Chief Justice of the Territory on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterwards indicted for manslaughter, and was tried

and acquitted. Immediately after the homicide, VINEYARD sent his resignation to the Council, which refused to receive it or have it read, and immediately expelled him. No occurrence ever happened in the Territory that caused more excitement than this event. Mr. VINEYARD subsequently removed to California, and has since deceased.

On the 18th of February, 1842, the two houses of the Legislature elected JOHN Y. SMITH Commissioner of Public Buildings. The work on the capitol was finished by Mr. BAXTER the year following, and the fence placed around the square in 1842; the cedar posts having been cut partly on the banks of the lakes, and partly on the Wisconsin river.

The third newspaper established here was the *Wisconsin Democrat*. It was a six column weekly, and the first number was issued on the 18th of October, 1842. J. GILLETT KNAPP and JOHN DELANY, editors and proprietors. It was a radical Democratic State-Rights paper. It continued under those persons until February 9, 1843, when JOHN P. SHELDON and GEORGE HYER took possession. It was continued without further change until March 14, 1844, when it was suspended. The printing material was afterwards purchased and used for printing the *Argus*.

In May, 1842, JAS. MORRISON, President, and SIMEON MILLS, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees of Madison Select Female School, announced that they had secured the services of Mrs. GAY as teacher.

In relation to the business prospects of the village, the *Madison Express*, of September 15, 1842, has the following notice:

"With the greatest pleasure, we have lately noticed several glowing descriptions of rapid improvements going on in neighboring towns. We heartily rejoice in the prosperity of our neighbors, and should certainly envy not their good fortune, even were we totally disregarded by the inconstant goddess in the distribution of her gifts. Happily, however, by dint of good fortune and the industry and enterprise of her citizens, Madison is going ahead. The improvements this season

nearly, if not quite, equal all before. Facilities for the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants, as well as the accommodation of the public, are progressing daily. Several fine buildings have been completed, while others for dwelling houses, shops, stores and various other purposes, are still going up, and will be finished in the course of the fall. The capitol square is being fenced and cleared of its rubbish, which adds much to the appearance of the town. Notwithstanding the hard times, the improvements have been larger, and business much better than the most sanguine among us anticipated. Quite a number of emigrants have settled around and among us, and our streets are daily thronged with strangers in pursuit of business or pleasure. Though we cannot boast of as great an increase in population, wealth or improvements as the lake-board towns, and many other portions of the Territory, yet we can assure them, one and all, that we are gradually, steadily and surely coming up in the world. As it is the transaction of public business here which fills our streets with the greatest bustle and activity, everything is of course comparatively dormant during that portion of the year when neighboring towns are flowing with life and business. But the cups will soon turn, and while the lake towns are frozen up and idle, old Jack-frost will but increase our glee, and in turn make 'our town' resound with the tumult of business, not surpassed by other parts of the Territory during the most favorable season of the year."

The appearance of Madison in the early days of its history, while very beautiful in dry and pleasant weather, was far from attractive under different circumstances. C. C. BRITT, Esq., of Portage City, has given the following anecdote as an illustration:

"In the year 1842, or possibly 1843, Gen. JOHN A. BROWN, who afterwards became a well known citizen of our state, and his friend Dr. GOODHUE, an English gentleman of high culture and skill, were residing at Rockford, Ill. Having heard much of the beauties and promise of Madison, they resolved to journey thither and see with their own eyes if all they had heard

was indeed true. Accordingly on a fine summer's day they started on their tour of inspection, expecting, of course, to find something akin to the "promised land." Unfortunately for Madison, and to the chagrin of our tourists, the weather had become rainy on their arrival, and the highways very muddy. They sought shelter at the old "American," then kept by "Uncle JIMMY MORRISON," as he was familiarly called by every one in those days. The unpleasant weather continued for a day or two, and with slight intervals of sunshine. All travelers have observed the unpleasant hue that a rainy day will spread over otherwise pleasing scenery; so with our friends. But being men of determined character, and as they had come to *see the town*, they were not to be thwarted by foul weather; so they traversed the embryo city through streets and "across lots." In their rounds with such unpleasant sights as often greet the eye on a rainy day in frontier settlements — too much dram drinking, and an occasional stupid fellow taking a drunken snooze in the mud at the roadside. This was not peculiar to Madison alone, and they knew it, but combined with the mud and the rain, and the newness of the place and its surroundings — the lack of material improvements for a capitol city even at that day, all tended to impress our strangers very unfavorably, and particularly the worthy Doctor, accustomed as he had been to the refinements and comforts of his old English home; and as they sauntered along the shores of Fourth Lake, amusing themselves with casting pebbles into its bright waters, or skimming them on their placid surface after the manner of their boyhood, the Doctor became utterly silent and remained so for some time, evidently pondering upon some weighty matter. At last he turned suddenly to his companion, and with his finger pointing threateningly at him, exclaimed in words more expressive than elegant, "JOHN A! if you tell anybody that I *ever was in Madison* by —— I'll kill you!" and then strode rapidly to his hotel, accompanied of course with his chum. They immediately settled the reckoning with the landlord, and bade good bye to Madison, and started for home, perhaps as thoroughly disgusted with the place as it was possible for men of their ar-

dent temperament to be. In after years, Gen. BROWN would mirthfully relate this incident of his first visit to Madison, showing how unreliable it is to form impressions under unfavorable circumstances."

Mr. BRITT further says he visited Madison some three years later, also in rainy weather, and he freely admits that the appearance of the place even at that date was not sufficiently attractive, or its promise for improvement so good as to induce him to make a settlement. Subsequently he moved here and made it his home for a brief period. The settlement of the town was greatly retarded, as has been heretofore stated, from the fact that all the desirable lots and lands in Madison and the country adjacent were owned by non-resident speculators, and could not be purchased except at prices largely in advance of their true value.

JOHN Y. SMITH, Esq.,* a prominent citizen, came here in the

*John Y. Smith, was born in LeRay, Jefferson county, New York, February 10, 1807. He was left an orphan, without means, at a very early age. He learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for several years. In 1828, at the age of 21 years, Mr. Smith came to Wisconsin, and first settled at Green Bay. He afterwards resided, for a brief period, in Milwaukee, and in the county of Waukesha. He came to Madison in 1839, as Commissioner for the Building of the old Capitol. Considerable of the work upon that building was executed with his own hands. In 1843, he removed his family to this place. In the same year, the office of Commissioner was abolished, and that of Superintendent of Public Property established, and Mr. Smith was appointed the first incumbent of the new office, which position he filled till 1846. In this latter year, he built a residence on Clymer street, in this city, which he occupied till he moved to his farm some two miles into the country, about two years ago.

In April, 1844, the old Argus office was purchased by Simeon Mills, John Y. Smith, and Benjamin Holt. Mr. Smith assumed the editorial control of the paper, and in his hands it ranked high as an able Democratic paper. In 1846, Major H. A. Tenney became associated with Mr. Smith in the editorial management of the Argus; and that paper became the leading organ of that faction of the Democratic party, then known as "Old Hunkers," and Mr. Smith was recognized as the soundest and ablest writer then in that party in the State. He remained in connection with this paper, till April, 1851, when he retired from it. After a few years, the Argus was discontinued for a time, but was revived in 1860, and in

winter of 1841, from Green Bay. On February 18, 1842, he was elected Commissioner of Public Buildings. He brought his family in July, 1843, and in 1846 erected his residence on the corner of Pinckney and Clymer streets.

N. W. & E. B. DEAN, were here in 1842, and were prominent merchants for many years, and still continue residents.

Miss L. A. SMITH advertised, June 7, to open a school in Mr. PARKINSON'S building. On the 12th of June a public meeting was called by I. WASHINGTON BIRD, Clerk of School District No. 1, to vote a tax to build a school house.

J. P. B. MCCABE, published in the newspapers a census report of the village he had then completed; and that there were, on the 23d of June, 199 males, 143 females — total, 342; 71 buildings, including 2 brick buildings of three stories; 4 church organizations: Congregational, Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian, with occasional services at the capitol; 2 select schools, 11 attorneys, 1 physician, 2 justices of the peace, 5 hotels, 3 milliners, 1 dressmaker, 17 carpenters and joiners, 2 printing offices, 3 stores, 2 lumber dealers, 3 surveyors, 1 livery stable, 1 cabinet maker, 1 saddler, 1 baker, 2 painters, 2 masons, 1 locksmith, 3 blacksmiths, 2 shoe shops, 1 wagon maker, 1 watchmaker, 1 plaster and 1 brick manufacturer.

The celebration on July 4 was suitably observed. The advertised programme was: E. BRIGHAM, President; J. G. KNAPP, Reader; J. T. CLARK, Poet; Col. A. P. FIELD, Orator, GIDEON LOW, W. C. WELLS, RUFUS BROWN, ED. CAMPBELL, J. CATLIN, J. LARKIN, A. DUNNING, ISAAC H. PALMER and W. B. SLAUGHTER, Vice Presidents; A. BIRD, Marshal; S. CATLIN, Assistant Marshal. Col. FIELD not being able to deliver the oration, ALEX. L. COLLINS discharged that duty. Toasts were given by S. MILLS, P. W. MATTS, D. BRIGHAM, J. T. WILSON, N. W. DEAN, B. SHACKLEFORD, E. BRIGHAM, J. G. KNAPP, J. MORRISON, GEO. VROMAN, D. G. ADAMS and H. W. POTTER.

1861, Mr. Smith again became connected with it editorially, and continued about a year, when its publication was finally abandoned. Since that time Mr. Smith has had no permanent connection with the editorial department of any paper. He died at Madison May 5, 1874, aged 67 years.

During the year ending July 1, 1843, 6,287 acres of land were entered in Dane county by actual settlers.

DAVID BRIGHAM, Esq., died at Madison, August 16, 1843, aged 57 years. He was an elder brother of Col. EBENEZER BRIGHAM of Blue Mounds, and removed to this place in 1839. He was a graduate of Harvard university 1810, was tutor in Bowdoin college, and subsequently read law. In 1818 became established in practice at Greenfield, Mass., where he married his wife who is still living at Madison with her daughter, Mrs. H. G. BLISS. Mr. BRIGHAM was a member and officer of the Congregational church, and at his death was the senior member of the bar. The Dane county bar, at a meeting held on the 17th of August, passed suitable resolutions on his decease, testifying their respect and regard for their deceased associate, at which meeting ALEX. L. COLLINS, Esq., was Chairman, and L. F. KELLOGG, Esq., Secretary. Remarks were made by Col. A. P. FIELD, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND and ALEX. BOTKIN, Esqrs. His son, J. RIPLEY BRIGHAM, Esq., resided at Madison until 1851, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he is an attorney and counselor.

The Kentucky House, subsequently known as the City Hotel, was commenced in the fall of 1843, and completed in 1845, and was situated on the corner of King and Webster streets, on lot 9 block 107. It was 30 by 45 feet with an ell of 30 feet for dining room and kitchen, two stories high, and would accommodate 50 or 60 persons. It was built by WILLIAM M. RASDALL* (who came in the spring of 1842). The

* William M. Rasdall was born in the town of Bowling Green, Warren county, state of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, 1819, and educated in the same town. His brother, Darius Rasdall, and himself carried on the business of farming, and run a grist mill together three years. Mr. Rasdall came to Wisconsin in 1842, and took up his residence in Madison, where he carried on the livery business for about two years, and commenced building the City Hotel. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailer of the county, which offices he held for four years, terminating in 1849, when he went to California accompanied by a citizen of Madison. On his arrival there he commenced the business of mining, in which he continued until 1855, when he returned to Madison. He carried on the

house had a variety of landlords; a Mr. McCord stayed a year and a half. He was succeeded by Mr. Rasdall, who continued it till 1849, when he went to California. He was followed by two Mr. Ott's, by Messrs. Penrith, Dewey, Carter, VanWie and Cutter. On Mr. Rasdall's return he kept it three years and seven months, when he was succeeded by Scollans & Tiernay. The building was destroyed by fire December 14, 1865.

At the election in October, W. A. Wheeler, A. W. Dickinson, and W. H. Hubbard, were elected County Commissioners; Steptoe Catlin, Clerk of Board of Supervisors; Ira W. Bird, Register of Deeds; G. P. Delaplaine, Collector and Peter W. Matts, Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Badger, taught the public school during the year 1843, and was succeeded by Benjamin Holt, 1843–4.

A writer in the *Madison Enquirer*, of February 26, 1843, evidently a new-comer, has a long article on the prospects of the Territory, and, being of a poetical temperament, is quite enthusiastic on the present condition and the future of Madison, comparing it with what it was in the past. The following extracts are made, which are to be taken with some degree of allowance:

"Where this lovely village now stands, on the shores of these placid lakes, not many years since were clustered the wigwams of the savage tribe, and the beaver and otter plunged and sported undisturbed in the tranquil water. No sound at the evening hour disturbed the solemn silence of the scene, save the plaintive cry of the wish-ton-wish and the long drawn and wild cry of the loon rose from the bosom of the slumbering wave, like the low wail from the spirit-land — the solitary hunter leaning on his bow, wrapped in the contemplation of the far-off happy hunting grounds of his sires, bent his dark eye from some gently rising hill on the glorious and ever varying hues of our western summer; and as the light and feathery

City Hotel for three years, and subsequently the Rasdall House. Since then he has opened another building under the same name on Henry street, near the Dane County Court House.

vapors shone in the golden rays from the retiring orb, and stretching afar off in the blue expanse, varied their hues to the violet, deep purple and molten silver — fancied he heard the voices of his sires and the chieftains of other days inspiring him to deeds of heroism and fame.

"How sudden the transition from such scenes as COOPER speaks of in his narratives of the West, to that of our village of Madison, where the clank of the saw-mill, the sound of the blacksmith's anvil, the noise of the hammer and the saw are heard throughout the day, while the lofty capitol, house of entertainment, and neat and tasteful private residences, exhibit all the evidences of a place settled for many years; while the merchant, with his well filled store, offers to the inhabitant all the comforts and luxuries of the distant seaport.

"Soon we also shall have our crowded streets, thoroughfares and warehouses, for the spirit is among our inhabitants to do all this, and in a shorter time than our eastern neighbors would judge it possible. Already preparations have been made for a handsome brick hotel to be erected near the public square, an academy will shortly be built on or near the same grounds, also of brick or stone; arrangements have been made by the Rev. MARTIN KUNDIG, of Milwaukee, a Catholic clergyman of distinction, and a former resident of Detroit, for the erection of a handsome church in the centre of the village. The energy with which his congregation are now at work will soon furnish them with a commodious and elegant place of worship.

"From our office window we see the high dome of the capitol glancing like silver in the sun's rays, as its bright metal covering reflects the light, and the large park of many acres, encompassed by a neat painted paling, is tastefully adorned with clumps of the burr oak carefully trimmed, while the level and well-kept lawn is intersected with graveled walks leading to the different ornamental gates of the enclosure.

"The capitol is a splendid building of yellow stone. The hall is lofty and spacious, with wide corridors, and there is ample light from the dome, which is very similar to that of the New York Exchange. The chambers for the Legislature are

large, with high ceilings, and handsomely finished, with every accommodation for the members. The offices of the Supreme Court are in this building; Secretary's chamber; and the Public Library, well selected, and containing many thousand volumes of law and miscellany. In this building, the Rev. J. M. CLARK, a minister of the Congregational Church, preaches to a large and respectable audience.

"The capitol is not yet completed in all its details, and much ornamental work remains to be done; but workmen are constantly employed on it, and, before many months elapse, we can show our eastern visitors something that any village or city may well be proud of."

The "*Wisconsin Argus*" was the title of the fourth newspaper issued at Madison. It was published by SIMEON MILLS, JOHN Y. SMITH and BENJAMIN HOLT, under the firm of S. MILLS & Co. The first number appeared the 22d of April, 1844. Mr. SMITH had the entire control of the editorial department. It was a neatly printed six column weekly, edited with ability, and bore at its mast head the names of POLK and DALLAS. In its democracy, at this time, it was emphatically in favor of free trade, a hard-money currency, etc. In December, 1846, H. A. TENNEY, Esq.. who had been connected with the *Jeffersonian*, at Galena, Illinois, purchased an interest in the establishment, and became a joint editor with Mr. SMITH — S. MILLS & Co. continuing as publishers.

At the election for county officers, September 26, 1846, the Whig party ticket was elected, viz: I. WASHINGTON BIRD, Sheriff; E. BRIGHAM, W. A. WEBB and L. SANGER, County Commissioners; G. T. LONG, Register of Deeds; JESSE A. CLARK, Clerk of Board of Supervisors; N. W. DEAN, Coroner; P. W. MATTS, Treasurer, and E. BURDICK (Dem.), Surveyor. JOHN CATLIN, who had been Postmaster since August 9, 1837, resigned August 20, 1844, and DAVID HOLT, Jr., was appointed by the President.

On the 7th of November the *Wisconsin Argus* says, "our town, the trade of which two or three years ago would scarcely support a single shop on a small scale, now contains *three* es-

tablishments, each doing a fair, living business. The stores referred to were FINCH & BLANCHARD, J. D. WESTON and DEAN & Co. Mr. R. F. WILSON, now of Eau Claire, who was living here in 1844, says that the wolves were abundant in and adjoining the Capitol Park. It will be remembered that at this date the village was only staked out, and land marks difficult in some places to find, owing to the luxurious growth of hazlebrush and young timber, and that firewood was so abundant that any one could procure his winter's supply without leaving the limits of the village, and more frequently a short distance from his own residence, in the public streets.

The number of pupils in the public schools had, at this date, 1844, so largely increased, and the population so augmented that it was determined to lengthen the school term, which had heretofore been of three and four months duration, and continue the school during the year. Accordingly, in the spring of this year, Mr. DAVID H. WRIGHT of this city, took charge of the school, and continued it until the spring of 1845. The school now numbered nearly one hundred pupils, the room being filled to its utmost capacity. A novel contrivance in the school room for the purpose of relieving its crowded state, deserves a passing notice. This consisted of a long shelf built across the end of the room, and above the door, to which a ladder at one end gave access. This shelf was used for "stowing away" the smaller boys and girls. To save time, the teacher frequently caught the juveniles in hand, and by an expert toss, deposited them in their seat in "the gallery." In the summer of 1845, Miss SMEDLEY taught one term which finished the course of discipline in this building. In the summer of this year another school house was built, now known as the "Little Brick," on Butler street, near Washington avenue. This was built of bricks, and divided by partition into two rooms to accommodate two teachers. It was large and commodious for the time. A. A. BIRD was the contractor; the house is estimated to have cost $1,000. JEROME R. BRIGHAM, now of Milwaukee, was the first teacher, in the fall of 1845 and winter following, and was succeeded by ROYAL BUCK who continued two years.

An act of the Territorial Legislature was passed and approved, January 26, 1844, incorporating the Madison Academy: J. D. WESTON, DAVID IRWIN, SIMEON MILLS, A. A. BIRD, JOHN CATLIN, A. L. COLLINS, W. W. WYMAN, J. Y. SMITH and J. G. KNAPP, incorporators; and on February 22, 1845, an act was approved appropriating and allowing the county of Dane the sum of $2,616, being the amount expended by said county in the completion of the capitol, payable out of any money in the Territorial treasury: provided, that the said sum shall be paid to the Board of County Commissioners of said county, and shall be by them appropriated exclusively for the purpose of building an academy in the village of Madison; the Territory, by payment of said sum, fully discharged from all liability for the money thus expended. Out of this amount the sum of $400 was appropriated to A. A. BIRD, the contractor. By the conditions of the act, a vote of the citizens of Madison was required to be taken on the matter, subject to their approval. The village having voted in favor of receiving said sum, an amendatory act was passed February 3, 1846, authorizing the Madison Academy to receive from said county of Dane the amount referred to.

On the 5th of December, of this year (1845), a public meeting was held to draft an act of incorporation of the village, of which meeting C. D. FINCH was Chairman, and SIMEON MILLS Secretary. It was resolved that S. MILLS, S. F. BLANCHARD, JOHN CATLIN and JAS. MORRISON be such committee.

At the next session of the Legislature an act of incorporation was passed, approved February 3, 1846. Col. ALEX. BOTKIN* became a resident this year. Col. J. C. FAIRCHILD, a

* Col. Alex. Botkin, was born in Kentucky in 1801. At an early age he removed to Ohio, and from thence to Alton, Ill., in 1832. He was a Justice of the Peace at the time of the Lovejoy riots, and took an active part to preserve law and order. He came to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1841, as Assistant Secretary of State under the Territory, and was for awhile a law partner of Col. Alex. P. Field. Col. Botkin was a member of the Territorial Assembly of 1847 and 1848, State Senator 1849, 1850, and of the Assembly 1852. He was a candidate for the first Constitutional Convention of 1846, but was defeated by Hon. John Y. Smith, and was voted for by the

well known citizen (now deceased), came in 1846, and soon after erected a two-story brick building, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Wilson street. This was regarded as one of the handsomest residences at the time in the village.

A school meeting was called, to be held March 22, 1845, to vote a tax for building a school house, signed I. WASHINGTON BIRD, Clerk.

On the 24th of March, X. JORDAN, Secretary of the Roman Catholic Church, publishes that the foundation of the church building would soon be laid, and solicits assistance.

June 24, notice was given of a Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John, signed by A. A. BIRD, G. P. DELAPLAINE, E. B. DEAN, Jr., and B. SHACKLEFORD, Committee. The oration was delivered by Rev. S. MCHUGH. Madison Lodge No. 5 was organized by a dispensation from the Grand Master, June 4, 1844, with the following officers: JOHN CATLIN, W M.; DAVID HOLT, S. W., and A. BIRD, J. W. MARTIN G. VANBERGEN, Treasurer, B. SHACKELFORD, Secretary, W. W. STEWARD, S. D., DAVID HYER, Tyler. From a report to the Grand Lodge in 1845, the members composing the Lodge were: J. A. CLARK, E. B. DEAN, W. N. SEYMOUR, A. M. BADGER, ALEX. BOTKIN, R. T. DAVIS, E. CLEWITT, WM. COLLINS, S. F. BLANCHARD and DANIEL M. HOLT, Master Masons; JULIUS T. CLARK, G. P. DELAPLAINE, JOSIAH HARLOW, FELLOW CRAFT, and IRA. W. HULL entered apprentice.

On the 19th of December, 1845, the Rev. STEPHEN MCHUGH accepted a call, and immediately took measures for the organization of a parish under the title of "Grace Church, Madison." During his ministry, the "Ladies' Episcopal Benevolent Society," having, by their efforts, raised the sum of one huudred and fifty dollars, purchased the two lots now owned and occupied by the church.

The number of communicants was then twenty-five; among the names of the members were Mr. and Mrs. J. G. KNAPP, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. COLLINS, Mrs. NELSON EMMONS, Mrs. JOHN CATLIN,

Whigs in 1849, for United States senator against Hon. Isaac P. Walker. He died suddenly at Sun Prairie, March 5, 1857, aged 56 years.

Mrs. ANDRUS VIALL, Mrs. P. W. MATTS, Mrs. JULIUS T. CLARK, the two Misses MCHUGH. A. L. COLLINS and J. G. KNAPP, Wardens, and BERIAH BROWN, Vestryman.

In the summer of 1847, Rev. Mr. MCHUGH resigned, and on the 11th of August, 1850, a call was presented to the Rev. W. H. WOODWARD, of Pontiac, Mich., who took charge of the parish, September 22, 1850. On the 6th November of said year, a brick house was commenced on the church lots intended for a parsonage, and temporarily as a place of worship. On Christmas day, Divine worship was first held in the building, and communion administered to fourteen persons. On Easter Monday, 1851, the following persons were elected to the vestry: J. H. LATHROP, LL.D., Senior Warden, P. B. KISSAM, Junior Warden, C. ABBOTT, N. S. EMMONS, BERIAH BROWN, JACOB KNIFFEN, Vestrymen. At a meeting of the Vestry, May 7, 1851, P. B. KISSAM, J. CATLIN and N. S. EMMONS were elected Delegates to the Convention. Rev. Mr. WOODWARD resigned the charge of the parish November 14, 1851. No further services were held till June 13, 1852, when Rev. HUGH M. THOMPSON officiated, and on the 25th of the same month was elected as Rector. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON subsequently resigned, and the Rev. HENRY P. POWERS officiated from October, 1853, to December, 1854.

We are indebted to ROBERT W. LANSING, Esq., of Blooming Grove, for the following reminiscences of early times:

"In the summer of 1843, having received the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, I proceeded thither, and, in the first discharge of my official duties, held a public land sale in the month of October. I took a steamer at Buffalo, N. Y., and, after a safe and pleasant trip, landed at the nice little village of Milwaukee. From thence, took early stages *via* Watertown, to the embryo village of the lakes, in the town of Madison, where we spent the Sabbath in calling upon the most notable men, among whom was the late Gov. JAMES D. DOTY, one of nature's truest noblemen, Hon. ALEXANDER L. COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, THOMAS J. SUTHERLAND, J. G. KNAPP, SIMEON MILLS, A. A.

BIRD, and many others of the early settlers, some of them men of merit and becoming modesty, with a smart sprinkling of would-be limbs of the law, who were then resident here, and all striving, with the small means they then possessed, to make Madison the grand point for settlement to men of enterprise and capital.

"Madison, at this time, was the veriest representation of a wilderness, which required but the hand of industry to cause her to bud and blossom as the rose in the valley. Arriving at my destination, I settled down to business, and in the society of a people, although much feared and but little loved at a distance, whom I soon learned to admire for their native frankness and good feeling, if not for their morality and good breeding. The character of the miners — being principally Cornish — was not that of a strictly mild and moral people, still they possessed and exercised some redeeming qualities, among which, to their praise be it spoken, was their uniform attendance, with their families, at the churches on Sabbath mornings; although, in the afternoons, they employed themselves in various recreations, but mainly in card playing and drinking. While I was living here, Dr. PULFORD and others had occasion to send east for a rector to take charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for this purpose we sent an invitation to a young clergyman in western New York, who lost no time in answering, desiring to know which was best — to come by steamboat, or to drive his horse and buggy up the lakes. After every possible assurance that the good character of the people would afford ample protection to all new-comers, the reverend gentleman came with a friend, and, when near the village proper, on being informed that they must pass through a rather low and dangerous place in the suburbs, called '*Shake-rag*,' they became seriously alarmed, which alarm was greatly enhanced by the darkness of the night; and so they put themselves in an attitude of defense, and having primed and cocked their pistols, the one drove the team, with a pistol pointed ahead in one hand, while the other reversed his position and kept a sharp lookout for any invasion in the rear,

and in this condition they at last tremulously, but safely, arrived at the domicil of the writer, more scared than hurt, and as free from danger or harm as could be.

"Having received intelligence of the death of one of my children, I left Mineral Point for the home of my family. in Ontario county, western New York, and arrived at Detroit, *via* Galena and Chicago, by stages, just in time, in November, for the last steamer to Buffalo that fall, where we landed safely after a very boisterous and dangerous voyage on Lake Erie. Chicago, at this time, was a mere sea of mud and water, and, from the only respectable hotel there, passengers for the east had to wade ankle deep through the street to reach the steamer, then plying to St. Joe, in Michigan, from whence we staged it, over logways and through sloughs, slush and rain to Marshall, where we reached the first railway, and went on our way rejoicing to Detroit. I entered my name on the hotel register at Chicago, adding my official position, not dreaming that from this simple circumstance I was to derive so great a notoriety as preceded my arrival home. But when I arrived at Canandaigua, where I had many excellent and good friends, I was not a little surprised when they congratulated me upon the fact of my not being an absconding public defaulter, as had been published by and in the newspaper of the notorious *Long* JOHN WENTWORTH. Quite a number of the eastern papers republished the libel, and for which they made haste to make ample amends by the payment of money and recantations. The United States Senate afterwards unanimously confirmed my nomination. I returned, in the spring of 1844, to Mineral Point, with my family of nine children, who are all still living but one. From thence I removed to Madison, the day before Christmas, 1845, and opened the 'National Hotel,' on the site of the present Vilas House, and conducted the same on strictly temperance principles for several years.

"Having opened house just before the meeting of the Territorial Legislature, the Hon. E. V. WHITON, who was then a member of the Council, came to me a stranger and selected a room for the session. I trust it will not be thought improper

for me, here to state, that on his coming to my house, Mr. WHITON, who was a sound lawyer and otherwise a most excellent man, took his initial step in temperance reform, and from which he never afterwards departed, thus proving, contrary to general belief, that a sensible being can reform from any evil. He was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in which eminent position he lived till his death, deeply lamented and mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It was notorious, in these early times, that very many of the leading men then in the Territory were hale fellows, well met, and given not a little to inebriety, to which habit, in general, they adhered with hopeless tenacity; and to our sincere regret, candor compels us to say, that some of our best men, by this indulgence, were driven down to a premature grave, and but few of this class now remain as the wasted mementoes of the reckless past.

"Madison was now an incorporated village, and the facilities for traveling and transportation having increased, the more careful and intelligent of her people saw the necessity of improvement, put forth all of their energy and enterprise to accomplish the same, although seriously opposed by the older settlers, whose minds had not yet become susceptible of progressive impressions by reason of their unhallowed indulgences. The capitol presented the sorrowful appearance of a state house under leaky circumstances, the court room of which was generally flooded after a rain. The Methodists occupied this room on Sundays, but the attendance was small, and the benefits smaller, if anything. Religion had not yet got a fair square foothold among the sinners, some of whom were supposed to be invulnerable to good morals, and odious in character.

"Besides the 'National,' there were two or three other notable hotels. The 'Madison,' kept for a time by a Mr. CLARK, and others. Another was the 'American Hotel,' run by the inimitable JEMMY MORRISON, of whom many amusing anecdotes have been told. He had a number of good as well as some bad traits. He was friendly and good to those he loved,

but a formidable enemy to those he disliked. The 'City Hotel' was kept by the famous A. A. BIRD; he was the man who, it was supposed, first saw the sun rise at Sun Prairie, throwing its luminous rays over the enchanting scenery of the embryo Madison, destined so soon to assume a position worthy of its location. He lived to see the day of its prosperity, and himself a poor man. We could name many persons and their many eccentricities, but in doing so we fear to do a wrong, of no benefit at this time. It must suffice to say, that Madison could boast in those days of a large number of inimitable topers, and being thus early baptised in liquid poison, she has grown up with a prolific increase of the seemingly incurable curse.

"The society at Madison, in an early day, was of a mixed kind, rendered somewhat sociable by necessity, as there were many quite dependent upon their fellows for the necessaries of life. There were some, however, who prided themselves upon being the aristocracy and *élite* of the village; but they, like all other things of human frailty, soon found their level in society by being driven to the want of those necessities which were incompatible with aristocracy in Wisconsin. The citizens were quite pleasant and sociable in their intercourse with each other; and, although many times the necessities of life were scarce and could not be had, still their wants were reasonably supplied by the courtesy and kindness of those who possessed them, and that, too, as a gratuity, without the hope of any return. Good preaching was out of the question, as the people were too poor to induce talented men to come hither. Such as we had, good or bad, had but little influence over consciences hardened by the peculiar traits of a pioneer's life. Merchandise and groceries were purchased mostly at Milwaukee, and retailed at Madison at enormous prices. Farm productions of every kind were sold at ruinous rates, averaging a bushel of wheat or other grain for a yard of calico or cotton goods. Grists had to be taken to the Cambridge Mills, twenty miles distant, to be ground. It took a long time to regulate trade so as to be reasonable and acceptable to all concerned. As a whole, the peo-

ple were all that could be reasonably expected from their manner of life, the want of moral and religious instruction, and the depression of the times. It was the invariable custom of those who came in here at an early day, to receive new-comers with open hearts and outstretched arms. They were not only made welcome in an ordinary sense, but were embraced and loved as brethren, although entire strangers to each other, and who, on being thus kindly received and recognized, soon felt themselves at home, and by perseverance and industry, obtained a foundation for future prosperity. The fact is patent, and cannot be denied, that very many of those of the first settlers having in their power all of the means to accumulate wealth, never saved enough to live comfortably, but died, as they had lived, poor and penniless, a sad reminder of the unerring truth, that 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'

"Occasionally, in the course of time, men of wealth and means, with steady habits and progressive ideas, would come and settle down in our midst, and thus, by littles, the character of the people for moral and intellectual stability, grew and was established in the then beautiful village, so early to become the loveliest city of the northwest.

"At the sessions of the Legislatures there was little of lobbying done, because laws were easily obtained for legitimate purposes; legislators and constituents, at that time, not having been initiated in the art mobilier or the science of stealing from the public crib. Members and outsiders generally gav their waste time up to the indulgence of fun, frolic and high-cock-arorum! And no people more highly enjoyed life than did our solons and their constituents, and but for the native weakness of some of them, but little of an offensive character could have been justly charged against them. There were many noble geniuses among the early settlers at Madison and in its vicinity, in respect to whom, comparatively with our best citizens from other parts of the Territory, our people bore an enviable position, morally, civilly and intellectually. They all aimed their highest interests, individually and collectively, the spare means they then possessed enabled them to do; and

they had a pride in advising each other for the best, as matters and things presented themselves to their judgment.

"As a matter of fact, it may be stated, that from the least to the greatest intelligence among its citizens, all looked with emphatic assurance upon the certain prospect of Madison becoming the Queen City of Wisconsin; and, whose growing beauty, charming scenery and delightful surroundings, were destined to outvie any possible competition. Some have lived to see the day, when these fond anticipations have been fully realized, and which enables us now joyfully to refer to our beautiful Madison, as our lovely "city set upon a hill whose light cannot be hid." We have often expressed the sentiment, and we have pleasure in repeating it right here, that whoever has heard of Madison, its unsurpassed beauty, grandeur and enchanting imagery, and has ability and means to go there, should never die until he has secured the sight, and enjoyed the delights of its transporting rapturous scenes.

"There was a number of religious societies just fairly beginning to assume a position as such, and amongst whom the ladies were not wanting in their exertions to give pecuniary aid and prosperity to their several denominations, by the institution of sewing circles and fairs for the promotion of church objects, at whose meetings the male population were not backward in their attendance; and, for those times, were quite liberal in their weekly donations. As in all undertakings and projects of a benevolent and progressive character, women were the moving and untiring co-workers for accomplishing the objects of their noblest desires, so the ladies of Madison, in the infancy of their churches, labored and toiled with unremitting energy and perseverance, until their accumulations gave not only a foundation, but also, in some instances, a beautiful superstructure for their several congregations to worship in. We should give all honor and praise to these large-hearted and noble women, for their kind hearted and generous devotion; and but for whose love to God and good will to man, these consecrated structures would not now probably be pointing their spires and drawing the hearts of mankind up towards the "house not made with hands, eter-

nal in the heavens." It should be a matter of sincere joy with those now living, that God has been graciously pleased to thus "give unto these noble daughters of the church, abundantly of the fruit of their hands."

"In 1845, Madison began to improve rapidly, and particularly so under the large management and ceaseless labors and improvement of ex-Gov. LEONARD J. FARWELL. The times then seemed to be favorable for large and continuous improvements; but, as in 1836, in other sections of our country, when fortunes were made in a day, and lost as soon, by the immediate and unexpected revulsion of the times, so Madison, in its highest, hopeful assurance of continued prosperity, became checked in growth, by the sudden change of the times, and the sad reverses of fortune of her noblest and best friend. This check to its advancement continued to bear with severity upon the city of our delights for a number of years; but, as all things terrestrial have their day of trial, if not of affliction, and finally rise superior to all vicissitudes and emergencies, so Madison has emerged from the hazard of her once unfortunate condition, and risen majestically above all her fears and the frowns of her enemies, so that she has become, simply by right of her exalted position, "Monarch of all she surveys."

Maj. H. A. TENNEY writes:

"Early in June, 1845, after a boisterous trip upon the lakes, I landed at Milwaukee, then of more pretensions than proportions. It was a long, straggling village, almost wholly confined to the east side of the river. The low bottom on the west side, was in the main a mere swamp densely overgrown with tamarack. The houses, such as they were, may have numbered one or two hundred. Except a road laid out by way of Kilbourntown, there was no means of access to the interior. The steamer landed at "Higby's Pier, carried far out into the bay. If the then mouth of the river was accessible to shipping, it was not often used. The place even then, in the intelligence, zeal and activity of its population, foreshadowed the modern city; but such elements as railroads, telegraphs, etc., of course entered into the calculation of no one.

"Stages at that time left for Madison twice a week, and beyond, once a week. The route ran round by way of Prairieville, Johnstown and Janesville, to avoid the dreaded "Rock river woods," the road through which was the terror of the early settlers.

"I reached the place about two hours after the semi-weekly stage had left, and not relishing the idea of waiting four days, I secured a horse from Moore & Co. (as I now remember the firm), and started on the shortest route for Madison at noon. After passing through an almost unbroken forest with scarce a house, at dark I stopped at what is now Summit, consisting of a wretched tavern, blacksmith shop and one or two farm houses. Roughing in the wilderness was not entirely new to me, having came from the forest region of Northern Ohio, but not liking the extremely primitive accommodations, I started very early next morning, supposing that of course houses would be found all along the way. It was near noon before I came upon a house where breakfast could be procured, but as there was no name to the place, I am unable to name the point. Going on, I passed into what to me was a marvel from its resemblance to the orchards of my boyhood, to oak openings — and finally out upon the prairies, even a greater curiosity. The illusions of the route everywhere surprised me. Looking about at the magnificent groves and cleared places, I expected every moment to come out upon farms and villages, only to be disappointed. Indeed houses at that time scarce numbered more than one to twenty miles, and the road was a mere blind path, which at times it was difficult to follow, while an endless vista and solemn silence, was to me a new and wonderful experience. I reached BEECHER's old place in Cottage Grove about 6 P. M., and about 7, from the high grounds about four miles distant, obtained my first view of Madison and the Four Lake country.

"The spectacle was a vision so glorious, that it painted itself on my memory with a vividness that has never left it. Just previous to reaching the elevation I had been overtaken by a gentleman also bound for Madison, and when we reached the summit, both stopped our horses in involuntary surprise. Four

Lakes lay spread out before us, brought out in strong relief by the declining sun just sinking in the west, shining like burnished mirrors. On all sides forest and prairie swept down in lines and patches unobstructed to their shores. Except the village, magnified a thousand fold as a central figure, there was no break in the scene — not a mark of human improvement. As this line of white beach sand glowing in the sunset stood in contrast with the dark, green foliage that encompassed it, while plain and level, precipice and peninsula, bay and gulf, were clothed in a brilliancy of outline, and a beauty beyond the power of description. Half an hour of twilight passed before our interest in the golden vision was satisfied. Madison seemed to be about two miles away. Our jaded horses and tired bodies did not allow of rapid movements, and we supposed half an hour would land us at a hotel. But darkness deepened over the scene. Hours passed — we concluded we must be lost — until finally we saw a light, and about 10 o'clock learned that we were actually in Madison. We stopped at the Madison House, then chief hotel for stage passengers. Col. A. A. BIRD seemed to be the presiding genius of the concern.

"In the morning, after breakfast, great was my surprise to find the hotel in the midst of an almost unbroken forest. Although a main street, it had but five or six houses in its whole length. The road — King street — was as yet covered with an almost unbroken sod, filled with stumps of trees, cut out only in the center, while walks were unknown, and their site covered with a dense undergrowth. This description is true of every street on the site that any attempt had been made to open. Indeed, except three country roads crossing the plot there were no improvements of any kind. The capitol park had not been undergrowthed — its fences were carried through a dense thicket, and the southwest and northwest sides of the square were still almost unbroken forest, almost impassable.

"I remained four days in the place. Met J. A. NOONAN, Esq., who introduced me so all the Territorial officials — then Gov. DODGE, J. B. FLOYD, Secretary, Judges DUNN, IRVIN and MILLER, and others. While there heard SAM CRAWFORD'S

maiden plea. I made long walks around the then beautiful beaches of the lakes. The shore line was nowhere broken by an improvement, nor was the house of a settler anywhere visible. Everything almost was in a state of nature, and the foliage so dense that, except the old capitol, it was rare a building was visible.

"When I first visited Madison in 1845, it was an insignificant hamlet standing in a dense forest thicket, without streets, avenues, walks or improvements of any kind: too obscure country roads excepted. There was not a mark of man's presence upon any of its surroundings. Prairies and groves came down to the lakes, as yet unbroken. There was neither mill nor factory, nor indeed a strictly industrial pursuit of any kind. Generally the whole region may be described as a magnificent and fertile waste.

"After a few days I went on to Galena, and arranged to settle at that point. In September, I returned from Ohio, where I then lived, and later commenced the publication of the "*Galena Jeffersonian*," among the lead diggers. The incidents and curious experiences of my stay there would fill a volume. It was a period when three quarters of the whole western population were sick annually for months. I of course took the ague, and fearing I could not get rid of it while living on the Mississippi, gave up my office, and removed with my family to Madison in November of the next year, where I have ever since kept my home. It was not until 1855 that I was able to shake off the chills.

"There was so much and yet so little of importance in the early settlement, that it might be comprehended in a sentence, or swelled to a volume. One scarce knows what to say when so much may be said, and yet so little to the purpose.

"Madison was a hamlet — the country a wild waste. Population had but barely discovered it. There were three voting precincts — Blue Mounds, Madison and Albion. The town of Madison covered twenty-four townships then without name. The balance of the county was divided between the other two. There was but one German settler, X. JORDAN, and three Irish

— THOMAS and MATHEW DUNN and PETER KAVANAUGH. It took four counties to make an Assembly District — Dane, Columbia, Sauk and Green, and all the territory between the south line of the state in its central part to Lake Superior, for a Council district. Many years elapsed before towns received names.

"Game was profusely abundant. I repeatedly shot prairie chickens on the capitol square, and the hunting of quail there was common. The last deer killed within the site was in 1847 — an old buck whose way was over the University hill. He was so sagacious that he was not taken until hunted at times for three years. Bears were common, wolves innumerable, and other wild animals in proportion. In fish and fowls the present generation have not the faintest conception of the enormous profusion of that period. The way they were slaughtered at times in mere sport, was a wicked waste. In 1849 the Winnebagoes camped near the present Insane Hospital. Spreading out over the country, they drove all the deer of all kinds towards the center and killed all — sparing none. They had over 500 carcasses, when a band of citizens went over and drove them off, but the deer never recovered from that fatal raid.

"Of the population of that period I have in various articles so often spoken as to have little to say. The community was almost a pure democracy, bound together by every tie of sympathy and friendship. Almost every social gathering was in common. The standard of respectability was education, honesty, honor, and an observance of the laws of good breeding. Sixpences did not count in men's estimation of each other; kind, generous and neighborly acts were taken as a matter of course. None were so poor or lowly as not to receive necessary aid and attention. We had no organized and secret societies to help each other, and therefore did it with scarce the asking, and without thought of obligation. The modern crystallizations of conceit and selfishness were unknown.

"Our politics in those days were red hot, but almost always good natured. When able to cast seventy-two votes on one occasion, the number was a matter of public boast. It will be

seen from this, that a party could not divide much on candidates and succeed. Memory of those eventful canvasses is rich in comic incident, and laughable surprises. If we had warm differences at the polls, we made it all up in our private and social relations. We had no scandals, scarce any but imported divorces, no espionage or tattle of garrulous inferiority, no quarrels of religious orders, no temperance societies, and but little intemperance. Our wants were few; our supplies of essentials always adequate. Fashions did not disturb us. It was not regarded as vulgar to have physical strength and good appetites. Indeed, none of the modern clap-trap, little affectations, small jealousies, and party dignity troubled us. We lived lives of activity and usefulness — putting away sham, and looking only to substance.

"We had one common school house, then located in the forest, but I am unable here to name the street. Our jail was a log building, about 12X16, used part of the time as a shoemaker's shop. Shortly after, by a united effort, a church was built for Rev. Mr. MINER, soon succeeded by Rev. Mr. LORD.

"The forests from the country were continuous across the city site, except where broken by a few scanty houses. University hill was inaccessible from any direct road, overgrown with dense young timber, intermingled with gigantic oaks. The summit was the first burial place — a man killed by lightning in 1839. The grave was at the southeast corner of the present central building. In time, burial places increased to four — one on lots near or within the premises of Judge VILAS, one in the ridge south of the West Milwaukee depot, and the other the block near S. D. CARPENTER'S place. All were at the time in a dense forest.

"Prairie fires annually crossed the site from one marsh to the other, going through the timber between the capitol park and Fourth Lake. Some of these exhibitions were on so grand a scale as to remind me of the great Chicago fire.

"Of literary entertainments we had few. It was the custom to patronize everything that came along to encourage others to follow. Our first circus came in 1848, while the legislature

was in session, and adjourned the body without the formality of a vote. Social gatherings, from their freedom and intellectual cast, left little to desire. Fun and frolic was the chief characteristic, and more of it in a week than ten years now witness.

"A complete picture of primitive Madison would be a picture of the Territory at large, whose political, if not intellectual center it then was. Each of its settlers had characteristic peculiarities of his own, which affixed a decided mark to him. These have never wholly disappeared. Mutual respect and forbearance was the social as well as civil rule. It was a golden era, which once passed will never return."

CHAPTER V.

VILLAGE AND TOWN ELECTIONS 1846–49 — WATER POWER — CELEBRATION, JULY 4, 1846 — PUBLIC CEMETERY — DR. C. B. CHAPMAN'S AND J. T. CLARK'S REMINISCENCES — ELECTIONS 1847 — HOPE LODGE I. O. O. F. — KNAPP'S ACCOUNT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS — L. J. FARWELL'S ARRIVAL — FIRST BELL IN MADISON — ORGANIZATION OF BAPTIST CHURCH 1847 — TRIAL OF GROSS FOR MURDER — ELECTIONS 1848–49 — GROWTH OF VILLAGE, 1848 — STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1849 — STATE UNIVERSITY.

At the session of the legislature in the winter of 1846, an act was passed, abolishing the commissioner system of government, and substituting town organizations. By the provisions of this act, the towns of Albion, Rutland, Rome (now Oregon), Dunkirk, and Sun Prairie, were set off as separate towns — the remainder of the county comprised the town of Madison.

On the 2d of March, the first charter election for officers of the village under the act of incorporation, took place, when the following persons were chosen: President, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND; Trustees, PETER W. MATTS, E. B. DEAN, Jr., WM. N. SEYMOUR, ALONZO WILCOX and JAMES MORRISON; Clerk, JULIUS T. CLARK; Assessor, SIDNEY F. BLANCHARD; Treasurer, DARWIN CLARK; Marshal, ANDRUS VIALL.

The published statement of the receipts and disbursements of Dane county, from January 11, 1845, to January 9, 1846, were — receipts, $6,166.81; disbursements, $6,493.62.

The following persons were elected town officers at the spring election, April 7, 1846: Supervisors, JAS. R. LARKIN, EDWARD CAMPBELL and WM. C. WELLS; Town Clerk, J. DUANE RUGGLES; Collector, ANDRUS VIALL; Treasurer, DARWIN CLARK; Assessors, GEO. VROMAN, JOHN W. THOMAS and WM. LARKIN; School Commissioners, J. GILLETT KNAPP, BENJAMIN HOLT and A. H. TALCOTT; Fence Viewers, T. W. SUTHERLAND, J. Y. SMITH and E. B. DEAN, Jr.; Road Commissioners, J. M. GRIFFIN,

THOS. RATHBUN and ABIRAM DRAKELY; Justices of the Peace, WM. N. SEYMOUR, NAT. WHEELER, BARLOW SHACKLEFORD and ALONZO WILCOX; Constables, ALBERT SKINNER, JOHN COTTRELL, JAMES MOORE; Sealer, Squire LAMB. The vote for State Government was 200, against, 47. At the same time a tax of two and half mills, on the dollar valuation, was levied for the support of schools, and the same amount for road purposes. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, June 1, a tax of five mills was levied for poor purposes, and $100 for incidental expenses, and on June 3d, tavern licenses were fixed at $5.00 in the country and $15.00 in town; merchants' licenses $10, and grocers' $100.

The Trustees of the Village, on the 23d of March, 1846, published proposals to lease the Hydraulic power within the corporation limits as follows:

"WHEREAS, it has been ascertained by measurement that there is within the corporation limits of Madison, a fall or difference of elevation between the Third and Fourth of the Four Lakes, sufficient if improved, to create a water power of considerable magnitude; and whereas, the legislature of this Territory did by an act approved February 3, 1846, grant to the corporation of Madison the right to lease, improve or otherwise dispose of said water power, therefore,

"Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Board of Trustees of said Corporation, will receive proposals until the first day of June next, for leasing the right to the water above mentioned for a term of years on the condition that the lessee or lessees excavate and complete a canal of 40 feet in width at the bottom and 50 at the top, from the Fourth to the Third Lake along or near East Canal street, dam the present outlet of the Fourth Lake, build two good plank bridges across said canal, the one near the Third and the other near the Fourth Lake, with a substantial railing to each; erect a good flouring mill with at least four run of stone, and such other machinery as the lessee or lessees may see proper, all to be performed within a reasonable time, and bonds to be given to the Trustees of the Corporation of Madison for the faithful prosecution and completion

of said work. The Trustees would state for the information of those who may desire to undertake the work, that they have caused a level to be taken, and that the engineer reports a difference of 3 71–100 feet between the water of the above named lakes, with the opinion that, by the proper damming, this fall may be increased to 5½ or 6 feet. The distance between the Lakes on the proposed route is about 48 chains, and the nature of the ground favorable for excavation. This cannot but create a great power, especially when it is considered that its head is a lake of some twenty miles in circumference. The undersigned have the utmost confidence in the practicability and advantages of the work, and feel that they can lease upon terms which will make it a most desirable object to any capitalist who may have the means necessary to undertake its construction.

"T. W. SUTHERLAND, *President.*
"PETER W. MATTS,
"ELIAB B. DEAN, Jr.,
"WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR,
"ALONZO WILCOX,
"JAMES MORRISON,
"BARLOW SHACKLEFORD,
"*Trustees.*

"J. T. CLARK, *Clerk.*
"MADISON, March 23, 1846."

In reply to which, a proposition was made by SIMEON MILLS to lease the water power for sixty years; which proposition was accepted. Subsequently Mr. MILLS had a careful survey made of the level of the lakes, and not being satisfied with the result, abandoned the undertaking. In 1848 he erected on lots 6 and 7, block 116, corner of Main and Blair streets, a steam saw mill. On the 6th of December, 1857, he advertised for 1,000 saw logs.

The celebration of the 4th of July this year was observed with the following officers: JONA. LARKIN, President; M. G. VAN BERGEN and J. Y. SMITH, Vice Presidents; A. A. BIRD, Marshal; BERIAH BROWN, Reader; WM. WELCH, Orator; Rev. S. E. MINER, Chaplain; S. F. BLANCHARD, D. B. SNEEDEN, ROYAL BUCK, JOHN T. WILSON, GEO. A. CARY, E. B. DEAN, Jr., BEN-

JAMIN HOLT, ANDRUS VIALL, BERIAH BROWN, and S. M. VAN BERGEN, Committee of Arrangements. Of the celebration one newspaper says:

"The Honorable Fourth of July arrived in town last Friday night, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, many of our citizens were on hand to welcome his approach by a salute from a 150 pounder (that is to say, the anvil weighed that), and such other "hasty" ceremonies as were suited to the occasion.

"Daylight was ushered in by a magnficent thunder storm, and in the way of a morning salute, the thunder did the clean thing, while the said anvil lay upon the ground in mute astonishment. The salute being over, the vapors disappeared and old Sol received the nation's guest with warm congratulations. The oration, by Mr. WELCH, judging from the impression it produced and the various opinions and remarks which it elicited, must have possessed the rare qualities of originality and strength, if nothing more. The dinner was served up in good style by R. W. LANSING, and the Madison Brass Band enlivened the occasion by a variety of choice music, and we are happy in being able to add that but very little of intemperance or disorderly conduct was witnessed during the day and evening."

Until the year 1846, Madison cannot be said to have had a public cemetery. The sand ridge, southeast of the depot of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, the university hill, and part of block 61, had been previously used — none were enclosed or otherwise improved. The first act of the corporation for the purchase of burial grounds, seems to have taken place this year, but the purchase was not perfected until two or three years later. The grounds selected was block 180, about one mile northeast of the capitol building, and embraced an area of about three and a half acres. It was subsequently platted into 256 lots, 16 of the larger size equivalent to 64 of the smaller ones being reserved as a Potters Field, leaving 236 lots, 10 by 18 feet each, for private sale; of this last number 139 have been disposed of, leaving for future wants but 117 lots. The ground on the whole is favorably located and adapted to

the end in view, having a subsoil generally composed of sand and gravel. It has been properly enclosed with a neat and substantial fence, at an expense of about $200. The land has an elevation of about thirty feet above lake Monona, on which it ought to have bordered, and has an easy and gentle slope, and was deemed a judicious selection considering the views entertained of the probable future growth of the village.

Maj. H. A. TENNEY has an article in the *State Journal* of November 26, 1853, strongly urging the importance of purchasing a tract of land of forty or more acres, to meet the future wants of the town.

The population of Madison this year (1846) was 626, and Dane county 8,289. Two-thirds, and probably three-fourths of the village plat was covered with forest trees and hazel brush. Not over half a dozen houses had been erected westward or northward of the Capitol square; and the forest northeastward remained unbroken below the street on which the old jail is located. East and west King street (now State street), a part of Morris (now Main street), and those immediately around the square, comprised about all the streets opened for travel. Such was the appearance of the village in 1846, and for four years thereafter its growth was anything but rapid.

The amount of real and personal property assessed for corporation purposes, and the amount of taxes levied for 1846 were: Real, $41,019. Personal, $9,300. Total, $50,319. Amount of tax, $251.60.

We are indebted to Dr. C. B. CHAPMAN, who came to Madison in 1846, for the following paper of reminiscences of men and things as they appeared to him shortly after his arrival:

"It is not easy to calculate the advantage which would be conferred upon individuals and communities by the introduction into schools and families of a system by which the more important events of each day shall be noted. The small amount of time which would be demanded for a strict adherence to such a custom, seems to indicate that it only requires that some simple form should be introduced in order to secure a more general compliance with the custom. If such statements in a

diary should only embrace reports of weather and employment of the day, it would enable the person to recur to many other contemporary incidents. I am reminded of what I have stated, as I have set for myself the task of producing an account of my first years in Madison. It has been by the expenditure of much labor and care in the searching for memoranda, that the dates, which will hereafter appear, have been arrived at and made reliable, while more use of exact dates would be much more satisfactory.

"It was on the 18th of May, 1846, that I left Bristol, Trumbull county, Ohio, for Madison. There was no railroad in that part of the State; the nearest was the Lake Erie and Mad River Road, from Sandusky, extending southward. I journeyed to Cleveland by private conveyance, and thence to Milwaukee by the steamboat Wisconsin. Boats were then well patronized by travelers and emigrants, along the chain of lakes, from Buffalo to Chicago. A portion of the Michigan Central Road had been finished, and a small proportion of the passengers left us at Detroit, in order to come onward by that route, which gave but little advantage in time.

"We arrived at Milwaukee on the morning of Saturday, May 23d, and, as the stage left there for Madison but three times a week, or on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, we remained until Monday morning, the 25th. We arrived at Janesville at 11 P. M., and at Madison the evening of May 26. Our first view of the dome of the old capitol was from the elevation north from DEMING FITCH'S farm, northwest quarter of section 25. The town site was then mostly covered by a forest of small oaks. The forest along the way through Greenbush was so dense that we did not obtain another view of the Capitol until near the south corner of the Capitol square. The only building between that corner and the outlet of Dead Lake (Lake Wingra) was the log house of THOMAS DUNN, which was a short distance below the court house. The City Hotel was then the stage house, and stood upon the corner where the FAIRCHILD Block now stands. It was a story and a half house, and was kept by Col. A. A. BIRD. It was there

I took my first repast in Madison. An incident occurred during my first hours in Madison that I have well remembered. On crossing the street, after our evening repast, to the east gate of the Capitol square, accompanied by a fellow-passenger, we met a person with a surveyor's chain, who walked to the capitol with us, and was ready to reply to our various questions, occasionally attracting our attention to some new beauty of the place. As we passed to the west door, and took a view of the town in that direction, I embraced the opportunity to enquire for the residence of Rev. S. E. MINER, to whom I had letters, when I found I was talking with him. He had just been using the surveyor's chain for the purpose of preparing for the foundation for the Congregational church. It was the building that stands on Webster street, opposite the engine house. That building was finished and occupied on the approach of the coming winter. Mr. MINER occupied a frame house that stood on the lot now occupied by WAYNE RAMSAY, Esq., on the corner of Carroll and Gorham streets. It was then owned by R. T. DAVIS, and afterwards by the successor of Mr. MINER, Rev. CHAS. LORD. The only house in that vicinity was on the opposite corner, and occupied by Hon. GEO. B. SMITH.

"The block upon the shore of Lake Mendota, between Wisconsin avenue and Pinckney street, was soon after purchased by JULIUS T. CLARK, Esq., who then predicted that that ridge would become desirable residence property, although it was then reached by passing through a thick growth of oaks, and no streets were defined after leaving the Capitol grounds. The streets as well as the lots were covered by a forest of small oaks. JOHN MALLO had a brick yard on the third block west of the corner of the Capitol square. The lot where 'BROWN'S Block,' formerly 'BRUEN'S,' now stands, was mostly covered by small trees, as well as the avenue adjoining, and JAMES MORRISON and others had it in use for their pig-styes. The jail, which was a rude log structure, stood near the small brick schoolhouse. It had two rooms, one of which was reached by passing through the first, and the inner room had some of the

ancient appliances for securing criminals. The only inmate at that time was a JAMES WHITE, who was awaiting his second trial for an attempt to shoot NICHOLAS SMITH. He was confined by a chain attached to one leg, and was or had divested himself of most of his clothing. He was tried and convicted three times, and the verdict set aside each time on account of the just belief of Judge DAVID IRWIN, that he was irresponsible by reason of insanity. His conduct, after he was finally set at liberty, fully justified his course. The next year, the jail was occupied by a Frenchman by the name of GROSS, who was tried for the murder of a man in what is now the town of Springfield. Although it was alleged that some gold coin that belonged to the man was found in his possession, he was acquitted. In this jail was also confined, a few years later, the 'Monk of La Trappe,' who was afterward convicted of murder by the Columbia county court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. This Rev. Mr. LEAHEY had traversed the country as a lecturer, which vocation he attempted to resume after his pardon, but with so little success that he soon gave it up.

"The school in the 'Little Brick,' I believe, was then under the supervision of ROYAL BUCK, who was succeeded by DAVID H. WRIGHT; this house and the old Capitol were the only places where religious services were held, until the Congregational church edifice was completed.

"There were four hotels when I came, and the fifth was re-opened a few months after. These were the 'American,' kept by JAMES MORRISON; the 'Madison House,' by WELCH & BUSHNELL; the 'City Hotel,' by A. A. BIRD, and the 'National, by R. W. LANSING. The 'Lake House' was re-opened the same autumn by J. P. MANN.

"The number of inhabitants was then said to be 400, which I believe was a liberal estimate. Surrounding the square were the following buildings, as nearly as I can remember: between the north and east corners was the building which was early known as 'The Tiger,' the American Hotel, W. W. WYMAN's brick house (unfinished), and the United States Block (unfinished). Between the east and south corner were the City

Hotel, SHIELDS & SNEEDEN's store (on the site of S. KLAUBER & Co.'s store), A. L. COLLINS' and T. W. SUTHERLAND's law offices, the building now occupied by W. VEERHUSEN, the National Hotel, S. MILLS' old residence, and two smaller buildings used as saloons. The only house on the side between the south and west corners was the house of HENRY GULLION, now a part of F. A. OGDEN's building. Between the west and north corner was the residence of JOHN CATLIN, Esq., which stood where the United States building now stands. The only stores were those of SHIELDS & SNEEDEN, FINCH & BLANCHARD, and E. B. DEAN & Co., but J. C. FAIRCHILD added one a short time after. The only house on Main street, southwest from Mr. MILLS' was that of THOS. DUNN, which was in the second block below the Court House. L. F. KELLOGG occupied a house nearly opposite his present residence. PETER KAVANAUGH had a place near the corner of State street and University avenue, and there was a house about two blocks westward of that, on University avenue, which was then temporarily occupied by B. BRITTON. The only house beyond, and near the city limits, was that of A. E. BROOKS. Nearly all the buildings were around and near the Capitol square. King street, from the east corner of the park to the Lake House, was the only street that was at all defined by improvements, and these in a rude way. JOHN STONER lived near the shore of Lake Mendota, the only residence but that of ALEX. WILCOX, in that direction.

"An incident which occurred in March, 1849, will indicate the condition of improvements west of the Capitol. As Dr. N. M. DODSON, a medical student, now of Berlin, Wis., was on his way from Galena to Madison, he called at the house of PETER KAVANAUGH to enquire the *distance* to Madison. It was at twilight, or he would have been guided by the dome of the capitol.

"I remained here without my family, who joined me in September, and I was an inmate of the family of DAVID HOLT during that time. Mr. HOLT was then Postmaster, and had his office on Webster street, near the old *Argus* office building. We were first established in housekeeping in a rude old structure that was situated where J. M. BOWMAN now resides, and

then known as the SCHEMERHORN house, where we remained until the following April. I then purchased the building known as the "Tiger," on Pinckney street, where we remained until 1850. That building was said to have been a place where much money was won and lost at faro and other games, during the sessions of the Legislature; an incident not remarkably creditable to our early legislators, although, perhaps, as much so as the incidents of some of the years since that time. It may be supposed that as the times and methods of living were then crude, the Legislature and legislators would partake of the same characteristics. I have the impression however, that those early bodies would compare quite favorably, both in talent and definite ideas with most of their successors.

"The two persons I first met in alighting from the stage at the time I arrived, were A. A. BIRD and JAMES HALPIN. JAMES had charge of the dining room, and made himself generally useful. He soon after engaged at the American Hotel then kept by JAMES MORRISON. He made a contract with Mrs. MORRISON to serve for one year, but was to forfeit his wages in case he should return to his old habits. He was successful in complying with his contract, but shortly after the time specified had expired, under the influence of an event in his family, and of a generous tendency to enjoy the bestowment of hospitality, he joined in convivial circles which he was supporting, and they culminated in the rapid waste of all they had accumulated, including the tidy furniture in their room. After removing from the American to a place on the shore of Lake Monona near the Lake House, where they lived in wretchedness for a time, finding himself without the means for supplying his appetite for stimulants, he ended his carousal by taking a quantity of opium that would likely have proved fatal but for the use of the stomach pump. How well he recovered from this habit, and maintained the character of a respectable citizen, and filled the place of trust as Superintendent of Public Property, was observed with peculiar gratification by his friends. But he was not always fully himself on account of a free use of opium and morphine, and this often caused his friends to

suspect that he had partly returned to his old habit. I believe he maintained his integrity as to the use of common stimulants, but his second habit became so strong, that he declared his inability to relinquish their use, and he was sometimes nearly as much beclouded in his intelligence as formerly. His life was a peculiarly eventful one. He was a native of Ireland, and from an early age had traversed the ocean as a sailor. He landed from a ship in Quebec during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832, and suffered an attack of the malady, from which he rapidly recovered. He then came to the States — enlisted as a soldier, and was with Gen. Z. TAYLOR mostly in the capacity of a servant, during part of the Black Hawk War. He was once entrusted with despatches between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, when he traversed the distance alone, often passing the streams by swimming his horse. In April, 1838, he was a soldier at Newport, Ky., and with a small detachment that was ordered to an upper Mississippi station had taken passage on the steamer Moselle, when she blew up at a Cincinnati landing. His company were all killed or drowned. He was thrown from the upper deck into the stream, swam ashore, and proceeded to his place of destination and reported in due form. Although a roughish kind of an Irishman, he was remarkable for the fidelity with which he fulfilled any trust committed to him.

"I cannot recall any who now occupy the same places they did at that time, except Mrs. BRIGHAM, WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR and the PYNCHEONS; and Mrs. BRIGHAM is the only person who occupies the same house. DAVID HOLT owned and occupied the house opposite Gen. DAVID ATWOOD'S. The house that was recently removed from the corner in order to give place to Gen. ATWOOD'S new residence, was occupied by PETER H. VAN BERGEN, and soon after by JESSE A. CLARK. J. G. KNAPP was then Superintendent of Territorial Property, and lived opposite the Capitol House (recently known as the Rasdall House), on King street. JOHN Y. SMITH, Superintendent before Mr. KNAPP, before I came, was then of the "*Argus*" firm with BENJAMIN HOLT and S. MILLS. He was then occupying a house from

which that of Hon. S. D. HASTINGS, was remodelled, but moved to his own house that autumn, where his first wife died the following March. Mrs. SMITH, as well as her husband, was an early resident of Green Bay, where she came from New York when quite young, as a missionary of the Episcopal church. She possessed rare literary qualities which were little known on account of her peculiar diffidence. A fragment of her diary, during a thunder storm, while passing up Lake Huron, on her way to her new home, will indicate her chaste imagination, and such as has often conferred a world-wide fame. It was this: "Who but Jehovah could cause the heavens to groan in thunders, and to weep in showers."

"There were two early residents of Madison who were not well pleased with the improvements which were invading the 'Four Lake country." They were from Canada — Canadian French — and I have the impression that they preceded the first permanent residents. These were LOUIS MONTANDON and PHILIP COVALLE. ABEL RASDALL lived in the log house which had been occupied by the PECK family on Webster street, below Mrs. BRIGHAM'S residence. WM. M. RASDALL was Deputy Sheriff, and had charge of the jail at the time before mentioned. IRA W. BIRD was Sheriff and A. A. BIRD, Hotel Keeper, Rev. CHARLES LORD succeeded Mr. MINER as supply of the Congregational church in the autumn of 1846. He came from Massachusetts, but had been a missionary at Independence, Mo. He remained until 1854, and bore his part with fidelity in giving caste to our early society, in which Mrs. LORD was a true helpmate. His health, or especially his sight, failed for a time to such extent as to render him incapable of performing the necessary work of preparation, when he returned to his native hills in Massachusetts, where he remained, having so far recovered as to be able for lighter service. After a brief illness, he died at the house of his daughter in Brooklyn, N. Y. His predecessor, Rev. Mr. MINER, left the ministry a few years after he left Madison, and has recently been engaged in successful business in Kansas.

"Justice was for several years mostly dispensed by Esquire

SEYMOUR, * who was one of the most active and useful among our early citizens, and was a generous leader in every new enterprise of whatever kind. As there was no church edifice for several months, the use of the council chamber in the old capitol was shared by the Congregational and Episcopal churches. Rev. STEPHEN MCHUGH was the minister of the Episcopal church. The Methodists occupied the school house for their services. There was no church-bell until June, 1848, when one was placed in the Congregational church, and this served for common use of the several congregations for about four years. I well remember the first time I heard its tones, as I was returning from my first excursion to Chicago. The bell was not yet placed in the tower, but was placed near the corner of Webster and Main streets, where 'Squire SEYMOUR would have it rung, and when a respectable crowd gathered around it, would embrace the opportunity to secure contributions to be used in payment for the bell.

"The number of improved farms throughout the county was then, but very few, and consequently, in most cases they were far between. My first excursion outside the village in connection with the practice of my profession, was to Sugar river, about sixteen miles. It was not far from the present residence of VARNUM PARKHURST. The patient was a Mrs. LOMARY, and the messenger, SAMUEL PARKHURST. I have the impression that we did not pass more than four houses on the way. My next visit was to JOHN ENSIGN, who kept a way-side inn called the Prairie house, eight miles north-east from town on the old Fort Winnebago road. The houses passed on the way beyond

* William N. Seymour was a son of Hon. Wm. Seymour who represented the 20th Congressional district of New York, in the 24th Congress of 1835–37, and who was a member of the New York Assembly in 1832 and 1834. He was born at Binghampton, Broome county, New York, April 22, 1808, and came to Madison January 29, 1838, and has resided here since that time. He has held many offices in the town, village and city. He was the acting Justice of the Peace for a long series of years, and was the first clerk of the city council in 1856. Esquire Seymour is still living at Madison, and is one of the well-known characters of the city. For many year he has suffered from paralysis.

the Lake House, were two in town, one of which stood near the East Madison depots, and the other on the lake shore a short distance beyond the SPRECHER Brewery, occupied by Mrs. HOUGHTON. Those beyond the Catfish (now known as the Yahara), were those of GROVER, GOULD, THOS. DAILY and the old Seventy-Six house, then occupied by ALEX. BOTKIN, Esq. About the same time, 1846, I was requested to go to a place near where the MacFarland station now is, to visit one of the family of JOHN REED. He came over from Second lake (lake Waubesa) in a boat, but proposed that I find my way to his cabin by passing around the lake, a portion of the way to be guided by an Indian trail which I had not seen. I was not enough confident that I could find the way, so he then proposed to take me across the lake in a boat, to which plan I assented, on his representation that his place was but half a mile from where we would land; but it proved to be as much as two miles and a half. As we passed along the Catfish between the Third and Second Lakes (lakes Monona and Waubesa), we observed an encampment of Winnebago Indians on the east shore, which probably numbered as many as a hundred. This man REED soon after abandoned his family, and his wife became the wife of MATTHEW DUNN.

"Hon. HENRY DODGE, being then Governor, GEO. P. DELAPLAINE was his Private Secretary, which position he also occupied during the administration of Governor DEWEY. JOHN CATLIN was Secretary of the Territory, and JONATHAN LARKIN was Treasurer. It was during that year that JOHN CATLIN and E. M. WILLAMSON commenced the arrangement of the Dane County Abstract Office, which was supposed to be the second one in the Territory. One had already been commenced in Milwaukee. SIMEON MILLS had an interest in the *Argus* office although he was not an active worker on the paper, JOHN Y. SMITH having the editorial supervision. DANIEL M. HOLT was a printer in the same office. The *Madison Express* was then published by W. W. WYMAN, and the *Democrat* by BERIAH BROWN. The *Argus* and *Democrat* were soon after consolidated, and a new Whig paper started by

ATWOOD & BUCK called the *Wisconsin Express*. ELISHA BURDICK was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was succeeded by ROYAL BUCK. E. M. WILLIAMSON was Surveyor and laid out some of the early roads in the county. DARWIN CLARK had already established his cabinet shop on the corner of his present place, which business he has maintained with more than usual stability, as well as the character of a worthy and reliable citizen. GEO. A. CARY and CHAS. BILLINGS were the village blacksmiths, and CASPER ROUSE worked for them, and afterward established the business for himself. Mr. ROUSE is now a resident of Marion Center, Kansas. PETER H. VAN BERGEN (who built the Congregational church), H. C. PARKER, A. L. HARRIS, JOHN EASTON and —— GILCHRIST were the village carpenters and joiners. BARLOW SHACKLEFORD occupied the house which stands next the Hooley Opera House on Clymer street, where he died in November, 1846. ORLIN ROOD lived on the farm west of the town that is now owned by D. CAMPBELL. JAMES DOW lived in a place dug out of a side hill and covered by a roof not far from the "CARY Farm," and perhaps, it was on that place. JAMES was one of nature's noblemen, but for the habit of using strong drink — a habit which he greatly regretted, and made many efforts to desist from. He had been a sailor, and was a native of Scotland. THOMAS WALKER came here from New York by suggestion of E. B. DEAN, and established himself as a tailor. That place had mostly been occupied by NICHOLAS SMITH, who soon after became a merchant. LUTHER WILSON and DECATUR VANDERCOOK established a livery stable during that summer. ALONZO WILCOX was the shoemaker, a vocation which he still pursues at Spring Green, Sauk county, Wisconsin; although he is well fitted for what are commonly regarded as higher vocations, although this idea is but a myth, provided the part one bears is acted with fidelity. P. W. MATTS owned and occupied the house next THOMPSON'S Hotel, and was elected Sheriff, 1841–2. J. R. BRIGHAM returned that season, having just graduated at Amherst College, and entered the law office of A. L. COLLINS soon after his return.

"The only physicians in the village or county were H. A. TIFFANY and Dr. SPENCER. Two persons of more discordant character and characteristics could not well be found. The first named seemed to have plunged into the profession without much preparation, but the simple character of most of the maladies had required but the most simple routine treatment, and the possession of an abundance of assurance gave him a large practice. Dr. SPENCER had enjoyed the best advantages the country afforded, which he had well improved and but few persons any where are better qualified for the work of a medical practitioner. Notwitsthanding this, his practice had been much less than that of the other incumbent. A habit which too often prevails among persons on the frontier may have had some influence in diminishing his patronage, but it is said that he became strictly temperate after he left here.

"After the establishment of the *Democrat* as competitor of the *Argus* (which was an organ of the same political party, or rather the organ of a party within the party), the contest was sharp for the legislative printing. BERIAH BROWN had his friends as well as the *Argus*, but he is said to have put forth more effort to secure success. A characteristic little speech in a caucus, held before the printer was elected, will indicate the character of some legislators. A new member was requested to inform the caucus upon whom he wished to have the place conferred. He arose with more than common deliberation, which was said to have been somewhat prolonged on account of his ample form having become wedged into an arm chair, and expressed the opinion, that Mr. BROWN ought to have the place, adding, 'we have eat his oysters, and drinked his licker, and it will not be right to go back on him.'"

JULIUS T. CLARK, Esq., now of Topeka, Kansas, has furnished his early reminiscences, as follows:

"In the year 1840, I had completed my legal studies, and was attracted to Madison by reports of the natural beauty and salubrity of its location, as well as by its prospective advantages as the future capital of the State. I arrived in Madison in the month of August in the year above named. On my way

from Ottawa, Ill., where I had been residing, I passed through Beloit and Janesville, the former containing some half a dozen houses; the latter, but one, made of upright boards, and which was built for the accommodation of the stage, which was running somewhat regularly on that route. There were then a number of buildings in Madison, the principal ones being the American Hotel, on the northwest corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, and the Madison Hotel, on the south side of King street, east of the Capitol grounds, (both since burned), one frame store building belonging to JAMES MORRISON, just above the Madison Hotel, a small printing office, and several dwellings — some of logs and some of boards. The walls of the old Territorial Capitol were up, and the building enclosed, but the inside was almost entirely in an unfinished state. On my first visit, as above stated, I found the District Court in session, Judge IRVIN presiding, and S. MILLS, Clerk, with quite a number of cases on the docket, mostly marked with the names of JOHN CATLIN, WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR and DAVID BRIGHAM, as attorneys, SEYMOUR having rather the largest number of cases. This fact may account for my forming a partnership with him in the law practice, which lasted a year or more. The improvements at Madison were, at that time, confined almost entirely to that part of King street lying between the east corner of the Capitol grounds and Third Lake, and that part of Pinckney street fronting the northeast line of the Capitol grounds. W. W. WYMAN and J. A. NOONAN were each publishing a paper, the former an administration paper, and of which I had the editorial charge for some time, and the latter an opposition paper, as parties then existed. The steam saw mill, where most of the lumber was manufactured for the construction of the Capitol and other buildings, stood on the bank of the Fourth Lake, at the foot of the hill just below the residence of the late B. F. HOPKINS. With the exception of the small portions I have named above, almost the entire area of what is, at this day, the beautiful city of Madison, was in its wild and native condition: and what is now the most attractive portion of the city, was then, and for

some years later, almost an impassable forest, with a dense undergrowth of young trees and briars, through which I used to make my way hunting for partridges and other game, with great difficulty. I refer to the ridge or high lands on the southeastern border of the Fourth Lake. But the greatest change has taken place in the character of the level stretch of land lying between the two lakes on the east side of the city. In the early settlement of the place, most of that part of the city was covered with water, especially in the spring of the year, when the lakes were full. At such times, fishermen in their boats would spear abundance of fish in its shallow waters. The first real, and at all successful attempt to redeem this flat from the water was made by Gov. FARWELL, in connection with the German Baron MOHR, by means of ditching and planting trees, about 1849–50. The low land on the south side of the town, extending from the Third Lake, by the Fourth Ward school building, around to the north of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien depot grounds, was also for a long time covered more or less with water, and, in some portions, was impassable at all times.

"The original plat of Madison only extended half a mile from the Capitol on the west. The history of the University addition is this: The Congress of the United States had donated to the State of Wisconsin a certain quantity of land for the establishment and endowment of a University to be located at or near the Capitol. The duty of selecting a site and commencing operations devolved upon the Board of Regents elected by the Legislature in 1848, of which board I was a member. The other members were: E. ROOT, S. MILLS, H. BARBER, A. L. COLLINS, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. BANNISTER. T. W. SUTHERLAND and RUFUS KING. Adjoining the town plat on the west, was a quarter section of land which included in its boundary the elevation upon which the University buildings now stand. This quarter section we found could be purchased at a moderate expense, if I remember correctly, about twelve dollars per acre. The Regents purchased it, reserved forty acres for University purposes, and platted the remainder as an addition to the city,

to be sold for the benefit of the University fund. From sales of these lots there was realized nearly or quite an amount sufficient to erect and complete the first of the buildings now on the grounds, in addition to the original cost of the land. I do not know the exact number of the population of Madison when I came, but it was quite small, as the census for that year (1840), showed the population of the whole of Dane county, including Madison, to be only 314. The growth of the town from the time I became a citizen, was not very rapid, for several years. Even in A. D. 1846, when I commenced my improvements on blocks 94 and 95, on the banks of the Fourth Lake, it was the first instance in which any improvement had been made in that part of the town, and almost the first on the northwest side of the Capitol park. Even after I had completed and was occupying my house, my friends would jokingly ask me how I liked my country life, and whether I had any difficulty in finding my way back and forth. The brush which I grubbed out in clearing a place for my house, was made into a fence, which answered a very good purpose for some time in that capacity.

"One reason, perhaps, why the growth of Madison was slow, at first, may lie in the fact that for several years, at almost or quite every session of the Legislature, an effort was made to remove the Capitol to some other place, generally to Milwaukee, and this effort upon the part of the members from that place, as well as the general hostility which its citizens entertained, or at least, were thought by the people of Madison to entertain towards Madison, tended to create an aggrieved and embittered feeling towards the former city; which I doubt not still exists to a greater or less degree, in the minds, at least, of the early settlers of Madison. Another fruitful source of trouble and perplexity at that time was the uncertainty regarding the title to the town lots. There were three plats of the town on record, each of them differing from the others and made by two different parties. Time and the adjudication of the courts have long since settled these questions which were once a prolific source of litigation and strife. If any one is curious to know

the nature of these contests, an examination of the records of the courts of that time will give him all desired information.

"The town, for some time, had but little business to sustain it, except what it received as the Capital of the Territory, through the Legislature, the courts and the residence of the state officials; and the affairs of government were then managed with more economy than now. The Territory was in all parts sparsely settled, and during the sessions of the Legislature such of the more prominent settlers as were not actual members of that body, were very sure to be present, either looking after some public or private interest, or to pass the time in social enjoyment; for it is one of the pleasantest recollections of that period, that there was a heartiness and warmth of attachment and good fellowship felt and manifested without stint among those early pioneers, which has not existed since their time. It was not uncommon to have social entertainments given, at which there would be present invited guests from Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Mineral Point, Platteville, Prairie du Chien and all the then settled parts of the State; and this, notwithstanding the almost entire want of any public conveniences for traveling either in the matter of roads or vehicles. Such an one had just been held and very largely attended only the day before the cruel fate of the lamented ARNDT — a very sad termination to one of the most successful and pleasant festive gatherings that the village has seen either in its earlier or later history. Among the guests was the father of ARNDT. He was one of the old residents of Green Bay, and was quite advanced in years, — a gentleman of great respectability and unblemished character. He had made that long and tedious winter journey for the purpose of meeting his son, around whom the hopes and affections of his declining years centered with a very strong paternal fondness,— and not without reason, for the younger ARNDT possessed in a high degree, in addition to his mental endowments, those amiable and social qualities which attached to him very warmly those who shared his friendship. The Territorial Council, of which ARNDT was a member, occupied the room on the east side, or

rather in the east corner, and the House of Representatives the room at the north corner of the old Capitol. It was at the close of the morning session, which had been somewhat stormy — and the debates which had been elicited on certain nominations made to the Council by Gov. DOTY, had been considerably personal, and acrimonious and irritating in their character, especially on the part of him who was soon to leave the room a homicide. The President had experienced some difficulty in maintaining order during a portion of the debate just before the adjournment; and fearing a personal collision, as soon as he declared the session adjourned, he stepped rapidly from the desk to place himself between the irritated parties, but failed to reach them in time to avert the catastrophe — the fatal shot had been given, penetrating the heart of the unfortunate ARNDT, who fell back into the arms of those who were standing near, and expired immediately without a struggle. His father was in the opposite hall at the time, and hearing the commotion, came, with others, into the Council Chamber, little imagining the deep interest he had in what had transpired. I was present during the whole of the morning session, and near the parties at the time of the occurrence, and thus a witness of the whole tragedy; and of all the sad recollections of that event, that which is the most vivid, is the unutterable anguish and desolation of the elder ARNDT when he saw his son, so lately full of life and hope, lying on the floor, still in death. As to the character of the deed, I never had a doubt. The slayer had been the aggressor from the beginning, and had employed irritating and insulting language in the course of the debate, and when called upon for explanation, met it on the moment against an unarmed man with the deadly shot.

"I have mentioned the store of JAMES MORRISON as the first which was opened, and the only one for some time after my arrival in Madison. It had been established for the purpose of affording supplies to the contractors and workmen on the public buildings. As his stock became exhausted, he neglected to replenish, and for some time we were dependent for our supplies upon a peddler's cart, which made us an occasional visit,

with the most needful articles of dry goods and notions — the proprietor of which was, if I remember right, a Mr. L——, who is now a wealthy banker in a neighboring city. I believe I have forgotten who started the next store. It might have been J. D. WESTON, followed by the Messrs. DEAN and others. Of course there were not any church buildings at that early day. Before I came—two churches had occasional services, a Presbyterian and an Episcopalian. The first preacher of the former was a Mr. QUAW, who remained but a short time on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Rev. E. SLINGERLAND, who effected a permanent organization; in A. D. 1841, my brother, J. M. CLARK, became pastor of the church, and concontinued with it between two and three years, when he was appointed Chaplain of the post at Fort Winnebago. The pastor of the Episcopal church was the Rev. Mr. PHILO, a very kind, earnest and simple-hearted man; a characteristic anecdote of whom I cannot resist the impulse to repeat. During the sessions of the Legislature, there was (a common thing in the west in those days), a good deal of gambling practiced; and although severe laws had been enacted against it, yet so little attention was paid to enforcing them, that there were several places in the town where gambling was carried on in as public a manner as though it had been an ordinary, innocent amusement; several members of the Legislature being among the most ardent of its devotees. In the winter of 1841, the ladies of the town took the matter in hand, and made an earnest and energetic effort for the suppression of both gambling and drinking. Through their influence, a mass meeting was held in one of the halls of the Capitol to consider the best means of accomplishing the desired object. Everybody attended, citizens, strangers, members of the Legislature; all were there, men, women and children. All sides of the questions being represented, the discussions which followed were considerably animated, some of the speakers finding their speech and their poise a little too difficult from the present fect of having imbibed a little too freely before going. It was said, among other things, that the laws already passed were

amply sufficient to meet the case, if honestly and faithfully administered, and that the fault, if anywhere, was with the officers, whose duty it was to see to the proper execution of the laws. W. N. SEYMOUR, who was then, and for years afterwards, justice of the peace, was present, and taking the remark as a personal reflection upon his official integrity, arose and defended himself from the charge. After he had taken his seat, Mr. PHILO, or 'Dominie' PHILO, as he was more commonly called, arose, and addressed the chair as follows: 'Mr. Chairman: I arise to move to make a motion. The motion which I wish to make, I hold in my hand. I will read the motion. 'Motion; That WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR is a good and sufficient Justice of the Peace, and I hope the motion will prevail.' The character of the motion, together with the earnestness and *naiveté* of manner in which it was delivered, was too much for the gravity of the house to stand, and the meeting was forced to adjourn amidst a perfect tumult of cheering, without being able again to address itself to the consideration of the subjects for which it had been held; and Mr. SEYMOUR'S right to be considered 'a good and sufficient Justice of the Peace,' was not regarded as an open question from that time.

"I might relate anecdotes of other early pioneers, and recall other experiences; but perhaps I ought rather to apologize for even the *personal* sketches I have already given. That which may interest the parties who participated in those early incidents and experiences, and who find a real pleasure in recalling them, can scarcely be supposed to awaken anything like the same degree or kind of interest in those who only know the city, as what it has since become. If the city is beautiful to-day, with its gem of a Capitol, its shaded, clean kept streets, its almost palatial residences, and its numerous tidy homes, the result of its prosperity and accumulated wealth, it was no less beautiful when the log cabin of ABEL RASDALL overlooked the beautiful Monona and grassy slope on the shady woodland which bordered its clear waters. My years of absence have not diminished my love for its well remembered haunts. There is not a spot of that piece of earth which lies so sweetly between

the waters of the unfolding Lakes, which is not endeared to me by many an incident whose recollection is still fresh as when they transpired. Nature and art stimulated by its natural beauty, have both conspired to make Madison distinguished as a most lovely city; and my earnest desire in its behalf is, that its citizens may ever be as distinguished for virtue and intelligence, and all that beautifies and ennobles human life."

1847. In the month of February, the *Wisconsin Argus* was enlarged to seven columns. Mr. S. MILLS retired from the firm, and the same changed to TENNEY, SMITH & HOLT. During the Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1847–8, the paper was issued as a tri-weekly.

At the spring election, April 6, the following persons were elected town officers: WM. C. WELLS, Chairman; A. RASDALL, C. BUSHNELL, Supervisors; J. R. BRIGHAM, Clerk; D. CLARK, Treasurer; H. HILL and D. A. BARNARD, Assessors; Squire LAMB, Collector; D. H. WRIGHT, J. G. KNAPP and B. HOLT, School Commissioners; C. BUSHNELL, A. HARRIS and G. M. OAKLEY, Justices. Vote for State Constitution — ayes, 154; nays, 125. For suffrage to colored persons — ayes, 18; nays, 176. A tax of one per cent. was levied for town purposes. The election for corporation officers was held March 1, and the following persons elected by a majority of 60 over the opposition ticket: A. L. COLLINS, President; B. HOLT, C. BUSHNELL, W. PYNCHEON, D. B. SNEEDEN, G. A. CARY and W. WELCH, Trustees; J. R. BRIGHAM, Clerk; B. W. WILSON, Marshal; N. S. EMMONS, Treasurer; J. T. WILSON, Assessor.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held March 23, all that portion of Dane county known as the village of Madison, was organized under the name of "Madison Village School District No. 1."

An enumeration of school children, taken March 10, showed that there were 142 children between the ages of four and twenty. The amount of school money apportioned the district was $232.48. The annual statement of the Board, made for the year ending October, 1847, showed that two male and one female teachers were employed. School taught by a male

teacher, nine months; and nineteen weeks by female teachers.

On the 4th of June, the Board of Supervisors made a report of resources and expenditures to April 6, 1847: Whole amount of receipts, $3,200.48; expenditures, $2,510.82.

The *Madison Express*, of March 23, referring to the growth of the village, says: "From present appearance, building would be, this season, three-fold greater than in any previous year. Among the rest, is the brick academy, which is to cost about $3,000. This building, to which reference has been made as having received aid from the State, was located on lot 4, block 82, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Johnson street. In this building the preparatory department of the State University was held soon after its organization. The building was demolished in May, 1873, to make room for the new City High School.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held in June, 1847, a petition was received for a charter of a lodge to be located at Madison, to be called "Hope Lodge, No. 17." A dispensation was granted, and the lodge instituted on the 15th. The following persons were the charter members: P. G.'s CHARLES HOLT, C. B. CHAPMAN, J. Y. SMITH, NOAH CLEMENS and WILLIAM WELCH. C. B. CHAPMAN, N. G.; J. Y. SMITH, V. G.; N. CLEMENS, Secretary, and BENJAMIN HOLT, Treasurer. The first meeting was held in the brick building on Main street, then known as the "Argus Building." Among the early members of this lodge were D. VANDERCOOK, GEO. M. OAKLEY, J. G. KNAPP, JAS. HALPIN.

The telegraph was this year set up between Milwaukee and Madison. A. C. INGHAM and B. F. HOPKINS were the first operators at Madison.

The Convention which assembled here December 16, 1847, to form a State Constitution, having completed their work on the first of February, was, by the vote of the people, approved in April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th of May.

The assessed valuation of the real estate of the village, in

1847, was $39,116, and personal property, $8,600; total, $47,716. Amount of tax, $200. The principal merchants during the year were, E. B. DEAN, Jr., assessed $3,500 personal; SHIELDS & SNEEDEN, $2,500; NICHOLAS SMITH, $1,500; FINCH & BLANCHARD, $600; A. BOYLES & Co., $400; R. PRICE, $100.

July 4th celebration was observed as usual. DAVID LAMBERT, orator; D. B. SNEEDEN, reader; and Rev. CHAS. LORD, chaplain.

The census of the village was taken this year by E. BURDICK, whole number, 1,159, the year previous it was 626. S. MILLS advertised, in December, that he was building a saw mill, and wished to purchase 1,000 logs.

The *Argus*, of December 14, says: "One hundred Indians are encamped on the north side of Lake Mendota (Fourth Lake), three miles from this place, and have been there some weeks, and have almost annihilated the deer."

J. G. KNAPP, Superintendent of Public Property, in his reminiscences of Madison, 1846–7, says:

"At that time the Park was more than half covered with hazel bushes and oak grubs. The first were destroyed by mowing, and the last were dug up. The wild grass was succeeded by the present grasses, partly by sowing the seed, and partly spontaneous or self-sowing. The trees then were the merest bush, were trimmed up to about six feet, that being nearly one-half their entire height. In 1847, I contracted with ALEX. MCBRIDE, at fifty cents a tree, for planting out the row of maples and elms next to the Park fence, he agreeing to warrant their growth. This was done without authority of law, and before any appropriation had been made for that purpose. That legislative body could never have been induced to make such an appropriation, for the reason that there was then the greatest opposition to all appropriations for future benefit; and because there was at that time a determination on the part of many members to remove the seat of government to some other place. It was therefore with the greatest difficulty that the Legislature could be induced to make an appropriation to pay for those trees. I have often asked, what price the State

would now fix upon those same trees? To these small beginnings, this assuming of responsibility, I look back and see what our beautiful Park has since become — the ornament of the most handsomely located city in the Union, the brightest setting of any Capitol on the continent, if not in the world. If it be such now, when less than half finished, what will it be in a few years, after the hand of the tasteful landscape gardener shall have brought to light its innate loveliness?

"Two other acts, the responsibility of doing which I assumed, will be briefly noticed. The old Capitol was, by some strange design of the architect, planned without basement rooms, although the walls were about seven feet below the base, and had doors and windows at each end. For many years these cellars formed sleeping apartments for the loose hogs of the town, and not unfrequently their music was less enchanting than Æolian harps, or grand old organ tones. It struck me that this portion of the building could be better employed, and as the removal of some three feet of earth in depth was necessary, I let a contract for that purpose, at twenty cents a yard square. Into this space the dry wood was transferred, and found making much less noise than the hogs had made before. Soon after, that portion of the house having new windows cut on the sides, was made into rooms and offices, and was thus used until the lights were darkened by the construction of the new building."

This year, 1847, L. J. FARWELL,* of Milwaukee, attracted

*Hon. Leonard J. Farwell was the son of Capt. James Farwell and Rebecca Cady his wife, and was born at Watertown, New York, January 5, 1819. His father died in 1830 and his mother in 1824. After a short experience as clerk in a dry goods store, he became apprentice to a tinsmith, and followed that occupation until the age of nineteen. He first removed to Lockport, Illinois, with a small stock of hardware and a few tools of his trade, and for the time and place, soon established a thriving business. In January, 1840, he sold out his stock and store, and removed to the then new village of Milwaukee, in the Territory of Wisconsin, and embarked in business on a larger scale, and in a few years was at the head of one of the largest wholesale houses in the west. Ten years later, owing to impaired health and having secured a large fortune for those days, he with-

by the beauty of the location, and foreseeing its advantages as a place of business, made an extensive purchase of real estate, comprising a portion of the village plat and of lands lying adjacent, which included the unimproved water power between lakes Monona and Mendota. To the active enterprise, the liberal policy and the public spirit of this gentleman, Madison is largely indebted for her present prosperity. During the following winter, he commenced the improvement of the Madison water power. The fall between the lakes as taken by a number of engineers, varied from three feet ten inches to four feet eleven inches. This variation was unquestionably owing to a variation in the lakes at the several times the levels were taken, lake Monona being much the smaller, would be more affected by a rain storm than the other. Among his first works were the improvements of the water power and the erection of mills to which attention has been before given. His efforts at once infused new life into the settlement. Real estate, hitherto almost without value, began to be sought for, and to improve in price. Streets were cleared of their forests, roads were laid out

drew from mercantile traffic to engage in other enterprises. In 1847, he visited Madison, and effected a large purchase of village property, including the unoccupied water power, and soon after made a trip to Europe and Eastern countries, returning in 1849. On his return, he began the improvement of the water power, the erection of mills, the opening of streets, draining of low lands, and other measures designed to benefit the village. In 1851, he was nominated for Governor by the Whig party, and was elected; the remainder of the state ticket was Democratic.

Gov. Farwell was married September 20, 1853, to Miss Frances A., daughter of Gen. A. N. Corss of Madison, formerly of Watertown, New York; she died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1868. The financial revulsion of 1857, proved very severe on the fortunes of Gov. Farwell, as he was largely interested in railroad enterprises, and their value being depressed, he was obliged to suspend and close up his business. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln, an assistant examiner in the Patent Office, Washington, and three months later, was Principal Examiner of Inventions, a position he held for nearly seven years, when he resigned to re-embark in the same business at Chicago; at the latter place, he suffered by loss at the great fire in October, 1871. He has sincethat time lived at Grant City, Worth county, Mo.

to the surrounding prairies, bridges were built, the low lands drained, road-ways carried through them and lined with shade trees; and buildings and improvements of all kinds begun to rise among the trees, and dot the distant prairies. He matured a comprehensive system of advertising the advantages of the country abroad, and scores of thousands of pamphlets filled with valuable information, were spread all over the eastern states and Europe.

Perhaps no one person did more to promote the interests of Madison than Mr., since known as Gov. FARWELL. No important interest, structure, or association was inaugurated which he either did not originate or contribute to its success by his means or influence. He not only built mills, to which allusion has been made, but started the first woolen factory, and the first machine shop and foundry. He set the example of first grading and filling streets, and building side and cross-walks, and in the projected railroad enterprises, designed to benefit Madison, he embarked heartily and liberally. In 1857, owing to the great financial difficulties of that year, he became involved like many others, and his fortunes seriously affected. The citizens of Madison will always bear cheeerful witness to the greatness of his efforts, which had for their object the promotion of her best interests.

The information relative to Gov. FARWELL'S public improvements and his private life are taken from a Chicago Magazine.

Some correspondent furnishes for one of the village papers an account of the first bell in Madison :

"The advent of the first bell in Madison marks a kind of epoch in our remembrance. It was, if our memory is not at fault, in July, 1847. The occasion which originated the purchase was a political caucus held in the April preceding, when 'hunker' and 'tadpole' did rend and divide over the large vote of seventy-two persons; all comprised, too, within the limits of the present town of Madison. Unlike the modern style of caucus, it was thought respectful and decent to wait until every person had time to attend and be heard, if he desired to be. The 'people' in those days did not see themselves

represented by delegates thrust in at the moment before they could assemble. That practice is more modern. Well, at that April gathering, the first comers waited patiently two hours; and it was found on assembling that watches and clocks disagreed to just that extent. To avoid another such discrepancy, the writer hereof suggested the purchase of a bell which would signal all alike on every public occasion, and that a subscription follow the 'scrimmage.' The result was an early appearance of Esq. SEYMOUR, who attended to 'those branches,' with the proper paper, which was certainly very generously *signed*, and the Messrs. N. W. & E. B. DEAN, merchants, took it upon themselves to furnish the 'instrument.'

"Sometime in July aforesaid, about the hour of noon, a solitary team, which had wended its way out from Milwaukee, arrived, bringing the treasure and its hanging arrangements complete — reported at the old *Argus* office — and the teamster was advised and assisted by the boys, to land his load at the old (then new) Congregational church, as most likely to be the proper place for it — no arrangement having been made or thought of as to where it should be placed. It was scarcely off of the wagon before it was suspended upon its iron frame on the ground, and set to ringing.

"The effect of its first vibrations upon the community — nearly all of whom were at dinner — was in the highest degree sensational. As the loud clear notes vibrated through the adjacent forest, and across the clear spaces, it was as if an electric spark had thrilled through every household. Every one rushed to greet the new-comer, and for an hour or two took turns in keeping it at full swing. By a kind of spontaneous effort, and without any one's consent, it was hauled up into the little 'dormitory,' with legs pointed skyward, the theory of which was a *steeple;* and for several days and nights it seemed as if the public would never tire of the ringing. Indeed, Esq. SEYMOUR, who was recognized chief in charge, was, we almost suspected, several times victimized by some of the mischievous boys, after the public ear had got sore with listening, and kept on the trot at unseemly hours, to secure the bell rope, which had a propensity to swing loose.

"The sound of a bell striking upon the ear when one is away from brick and mortar, or a crowd, is always pleasant. But at that time, many had not heard the sound for years. 'These valleys and rocks never heard' the sound before. Its deep, rich tones broke out suddenly, when none were expecting to hear them, like a great wave of music, spreading far and wide, over wood, lakes and prairies — reaching to the very few settlers in the country, some of whom came in five miles to hear it rung, or ring it for themselves. It was a sensation of the time; and though Madison has many good bells now, none have ever thrilled the community as this. Its tones are so sweet and familiar, that we yet pause to listen to it, singling it out from the others, even when all are ringing. It marks an era, and ought to be treasured by some of the churches, if it has not been, as the pioneer of its kind — as it was the first whose tones vibrated over these hills and lakes, and heralded the advent of that advancing multitude who now people the shores, and have marked the country on all sides with visible evidences of civilization and Christianity.

"A few weeks ago a notice was made in some of the papers, that a bell was wanted for an engine house, and a proposition to buy one of the church bells. Was this the old one? I trust not."

The First Baptist Church in Madison was organized December 23, 1847, composed of twenty constituent members. Rev. H. W. READ became the first pastor; he resigned in March, 1849, when he went out as pioneer minister to New Mexico. In October, 1849, Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS was chosen pastor, but resigned the February ensuing, and in the summer of 1851, Rev. S. S. WHITMAN,* formerly professor in Hamilton Institute, New York, came from Belvidere, Ill., and became pastor of the church; but his labors were of brief duration. He died

*Rev. S. S. Whitman was born at Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1803. He was educated at Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, New York, and graduated at Hamilton College. After which he was called to the chair of Biblical Interpretation, in the first named institution. He held this position for seven years, and, in 1836, removed to Belvidere, Ill., where he

after a short illness, on the 2d of January, 1852. The history of this church will be hereafter continued.

H. A. TENNEY erected his two-story frame dwelling house on Washington avenue, near Carroll street, on lot 3, block 74, and was, as he says, the first settler southwest of the Capitol square, except HENRY GULLION'S house, next to Grace Church. All the lots in that portion of the village were covered with trees or brush.

DANIEL BAXTER, in the fall of this year, laid the foundation of the brick dwelling house on the corner of Main and Carroll streets, which was regarded as one of the most elegant private residences in the village at that time. The building was completed in 1848. This property was subsequently sold to N. W. DEAN, Esq., who occupied it for a number of years, when it was taken down, and the site improved by the erection of the Park Hotel. Mr. BAXTER was then engaged in merchandising on King street. His claim on the State for balance due on building the old Capitol has a State reputation, and was regularly brought before the Legislature yearly. The old gentleman has since died, and his claim is still unsettled.

Until the year 1848, the growth of the village was slow, and many causes operated to retard its progress. Immediately after the location of the capital, all the lands in the vicinity were entered by speculators and non-residents, and lots and lands were held at a prospective value — much higher than they have reached at any time since. Many years, and many vicissitudes were to be passed, however, before settlers gained much foothold. It was a hamlet in the midst of a mighty waste of natural fertility, and for a long period all supplies had to be wagoned for a distance of a hundred miles on either hand. It was not, indeed, until about this date, that the advancing settlers from east and west met midway, and commenced the wonderful change which transferred the country

preached ten years, as pastor of the Baptist Church. In June, 1851, he assumed the charge of the church at Madison, Wis., and continued in that office until his death, January 2, 1852. He was then in the fiftieth year of his age.

into the garden and granary it has since become. The location being at a central point between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, the advancing army of immigrants, on either hand, found a wide, fertile and beautiful extent of country, at that time nearer market, and therefore holding out superior attractions to the agriculturist. They did not, consequently, care to indulge the speculator's appetite for fancy prices. In the meantime, the fertile valley of the Rock river had been filled with settlers, and immigration began to turn into Dane county, which possesses a soil as bountiful, and a surface as attractive as any county in the State, but which, before it was tapped by railroads, was too far from market to render the cultivation of the soil remunerative.

The beginning of the real prosperity and growth of Madison commenced with the admission of the State into the Union in 1848. The Constitutional Convention then permanently located the capital here. Until this time there had been fears of its removal, and capitalists had hesitated to invest their money in the vicinity.

Since that period, its progress in wealth and population has been rapid and constant. "A great many efforts have been made to depict the beauties of Madison, but no words can convey an adequate idea of what is, indeed, indescribable. The reason of this is that every new point of observation creates a shifting panorama — that no two exhibit the same scenery. From any considerable elevation, a circuit of near thirty miles in every direction is visible. Four lakes lie embosomed like gems, shining in the midst of groves of forest trees, while the gentle swells of the prairies, dotted over by fields and farms, lend a charm to the view which words cannot depict. From the dome of the Capitol to the dome of the State University, the whole bearing and aspect of the country is so changed as scarcely to be recognized as identical. On the west, the lofty peak of the West Blue Mound, twenty-five miles away, towers up against the sky, like a grim sentinel guarding the gateway toward the setting sun, while the intermediate setting is filled in with swelling hills, majestic slopes, levels and valleys of rivers and

rivulets. Madison is the center of a circle whose natural beauties compass all that is charming to the eye, grateful to the senses, pleasing to the imagination, and which, from its variety and perfection, never grows tedious or tiresome to the spectator. The good taste of the citizens has preserved the native forest trees, so that its dwellings are embowered in green, and buried in foliage in the proper season, to that extent that the whole city cannot be seen from any point of view. It is, in itself, unique, like its surroundings, and the transient traveler gains no conception of the place by barely passing through it."

A meeting of the citizens of the town was held, March 11, 1848, of which GEO. H. SLAUGHTER was President; W. A. WHEELER, GEO. THOMPSON and J. K. PORTER of Rock county, were Vice-Presidents, and R. L. REAM, Secretary. A resolution was adopted, "that it is expedient to build a railroad from Madison to Janesville to intersect the Galena and Chicago Railroad." In the month of April, 1848, an exciting trial took place before Judge D. IRWIN of the United States District Court, the case of the United States vs. JACOB GROSS for the murder of CHARLES KOHLMAN, in which CHAUNCEY ABBOTT and GEO. B. SMITH were counsel for the government, and A. L. COLLINS and THOS. W. SUTHERLAND for the defense. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Assessed valuation of village property, 1848, was — Real, $48,803; Personal, $12,850 — Total, $61,653; Tax, $308.26. The corporation officers for this year were: A. L. COLLINS, President; J. C. FAIRCHILD, J. P. MANN, C. ABBOTT, WM. PYNCHEON, H. C. PARKER, D. MALLO, Trustees; J. R. BRIGHAM, Clerk; ALFRED MAIN, Assessor, and I. W. BIRD, Treasurer. Mr. BRIGHAM served as clerk of the Board from April 1846, to June, 1851.

In pursuance of a requirement of the new State Constitution, the first State Legislature held on the summer of 1848, vested the government of the "University of Wisconsin" in a Board of Regents, to consist of a President and twelve members to be elected by the Legislature, and hold office for the term of six years. This legislature also located the University in Dane

county, and appointed a commission for the sale of the University lands, and the investment of the proceeds.

The first meeting of the Board of Regents was held October 7, 1848, at which time it was decided to open a Preparatory Department for the reception of pupils, in February, 1849. JOHN W. STERLING was elected Professor of Mathematics, and appointed to take charge of the Preparatory Department at the time designated. The present site was selected and the purchase consummated the following year. The tract which was purchased of A. VANDERPOEL, was the N. W. 1-4 of section 23, town 7, range 9, except block 9 of the village of Madison. The price stipulated was $5 per acre, and the taxes of 1849. At the same meeting of the Board of Regents, JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., was elected Chancellor, and his salary fixed at $2,000.

The Madison *Express*, which had been published by W. W. WYMAN, was purchased October 9, 1848, by DAVID ATWOOD and ROYAL BUCK, and its publication resumed under the title of "*Wisconsin Express*," and was published until June 1, 1852, during a portion of which time, ALVIN E. BOVAY was associated with the publishers. During the session of the Legislature in 1852 it was issued as a daily.

Proposals were advertised to be received for the erection of the Methodist church, to be built of brick, 36 by 50 feet, on the corner of Mifflin and Pinckney streets, to be left with BENJ. HOLT.

There was no celebration on the 4th of July at this place; one was held at the village of Cambridge, and many of the residents of Madison participated in it.

The annual town meeting of 1848, was held April 4. WM. C. WELLS was elected Chairman of Board of Supervisors, C. M. ROUSE and N. S. EMMONS, Supervisors; R. L. REAM, Town Clerk; A. TREDWAY, ALFRED MAIN and S. M. VAN BERGEN, Assessors; D. B. SNEEDEN, Treasurer; B. F. LARKIN, Collector; A. E. BROOKS, D. A. BARNARD and D. LARKIN, Highway Commissioners; B. HOLT, J. NELSON and D. H. WRIGHT, School Commissioners; A. BISHOP, ALFRED MAIN and

J. D. WELCH, Constables; J. Y. SMITH, Sealer, W. N. SEYMOUR and ABRAM OGDEN, Justices of the Peace. The total amount of expenditures for the year ending April 2, was $1,941.59, and the receipts, $1,371.10. Total indebtedness, $570.40.

The firm of SHIELDS & SNEEDEN, in 1848, built a brick store on Main street, facing the public square. This building was subsequently occupied by WM. C. WELLS, J. P. MANN, DONALDSON & TREDWAY, in 1850, and was by the latter firm occupied until the fall of 1864. In the spring of 1865, it was sold to McKay & Bro's, for $15,500; the lot being 33 feet front.

D. B. SNEEDEN built a two story residence on Carroll street corner of Dayton, which was sold afterwards to Dr. A. J. WARD, and is now owned by F. J. LAMB.

The corporation officers elected in 1849 were A. L. COLLINS, President; J. R. BRIGHAM, Secretary; A. VIALL, Treasurer, S. MILLS, G. M. OAKLEY, J. T. CLARK, N. S. EMMONS, J. D. RUGGLES, D. H. WRIGHT, Trustees; A. OGDEN, Assessor; THOS. REYNOLDS, Marshal.

The tax of May 30, shows the assessed value of real estate, $62,674; personal property, $25,000; total, $87,674. Tax, $434.37.

The corporation and school tax was $4,964.41. The merchants who were assessed on the stock of goods were TIBBITS & GORDON, SEYMOUR & VARNEY and LEWIS & WRIGHT, each assessed at $4,500. The others were J. C. FAIRCHILD, W. C. WELLS, T. REYNOLDS, S. F. HONN, H. G. BLISS, SMITH & TREDWAY, A. BOYLES and DEAN & Co.

In the spring of this year, Mr. FARWELL commenced making permanent improvements at the outlet of Lake Mendota, and a dam was built across the outlet, and the water in the lake raised about two feet. The Yahara or Catfish stream which connects the lake, being very circuitous, and its channel obstructed by logs and brush wood, a straight canal was cut from one lake to the other. Lake Monona has since been lowered one foot by removing obstructions, rendering the water power of much value. Lake Mendota forms a reservoir of water so extensive that the longest drought ever known in the country would not affect it materially.

During the summer, a long building was erected at the outlet with a saw mill on one end, and two runs of stone on the other for grist work. TIBBITS & GORDON'S brewery was erected the same season just below the mill. The Court House was commenced on lot 2, block 68, on Main street, corner of Fairchild street, and the walls completed the next summer, and it is probably the best county building (except that of Milwaukee), in the State.

On the 30th of January, 1849, the State Historical Society was organized at Madison. A meeting of the citizens of Madison and from other parts of the state met, the evening previous, at the American Hotel, at which time it was resolved to call a general meeting at the Senate Chamber on the 30th. At this meeting, Prof. ELEAZAR ROOT was called to the chair, and Gen. WM. R. SMITH chosen Secretary. A constitution was formed and adopted, and signed by all those present, after which the Society proceeded to the election of officers. NELSON DEWEY, the Governor of the State, was chosen President; I. A. LAPHAM, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. CHARLES LORD, Recording Secretary. One Vice President was also chosen for each of the twenty-five counties then organized. The Society held annual meetings, at which able historic discourses were delivered by Gen. WM. R. SMITH, Hon. MORGAN L. MARTIN and Dr. N. L. WOOD, but during the first five years of its existence it accomplished next to nothing in the way of historical collections or a library, so little, that in 1854, the library contained only fifty volumes, and all but three of these were state laws, journals and documents, and were deposited in a small bookcase three by four feet. The Society was subsequently re-organized, and under the energetic and untiring efforts of Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, its corresponding Secretary, became very successful. Its subsequent history will be noticed hereafter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University, November 21, 1849, the several chairs of instruction were established and defined, action was taken with a view to securing a cabinet of Natural Science and a Normal Department instituted, in which instruction was required to be given

to teachers' classes during five months in the year. At the time designated by the board at a previous meeting, Prof. J. W. STERLING opened the Preparatory School in the building owned by the Madison Academy, opposite the Presbyterian church on Wisconsin avenue.

JOHN NELSON, R. T. DAVIS and ANDRUS VIALL were elected Supervisors at the election in April, 1849; R. L. REAM, Town Clerk; D. H. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Schools; NEWTON EMMONS, Assessor; M. G. VAN BERGEN, Treasurer; WM. WELCH, A. OGDEN and D. H. WRIGHT, Justices of the Peace. Some business changes in the town are noticed this year. P. H. VAN BERGEN and WM. WELCH carried on the Madison Hotel. TIBBITS & GORDON purchased the stock of D. BAXTER, and SEYMOUR & VARNEY were engaged in business.

An anniversary of the organization of the Dane County Bible Society was held May 29, and officers elected, viz: JOHN Y. SMITH President; J. T. CLARK, Vice President; BENJ. HOLT, Secretary, and H. G. BLISS, Treasurer and Depositor.

On the 7th of June, a temperance celebration was held, and an address delivered by Rev. A. C. BARRY.

The annual town meeting was held on the 3d of April, 1849, and it was voted $400 be raised for the support of schools, and $1,500 for general purposes. At a special town meeting held on May 19, this amount was changed to three mills on the dollar valuation. At the meeting in April, JOHN NELSON was elected Chairman of Board of Supervisors, ANDRUS VIALL and R. T. DAVIS, Supervisors; R. L. REAM, Clerk; NELSON EMMONS, Assessor; M. G. VAN BERGEN, Treasurer; D. H. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Schools; and A. OGDEN, D. H. WRIGHT and WM. WELCH, Justices of the Peace; A. MAIN, A. RASDALL and H. CARMAN, Constables. At the special meeting, G. P. DELAPLAINE, was elected Assessor, who failing to qualify, R. L. REAM, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The resources of the town for the year ending April 2, 1850, were $3,343.41, and the expenditures $2,831.65; balance on hand, $511.76.

JOHN NELSON, in 1849, built the addition to the present residence of Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT, on Washington avenue.

CHAPTER VI.

HYER'S REMINISCENCES OF COVALLE, PINNEO, UBELDEEN, TOM JACKSON, JUDGES FRAZER AND IRVIN — KNAPP'S NOTICE OF IRVIN — A LEAF OF WESTERN HISTORY — UNIVERSITY PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS — ELECTIONS, 1850-3 — GOV. FARWELL'S IMPROVEMENTS — SCHOOLS, 1850-3 — NEWSPAPERS — MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY — FOURTH OF JULY — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY — CAPITOL HOUSE — PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1853-4 — BAPTIST CHURCH ERECTED — R. CATHOLIC CHURCH — MADISON INSTITUTE — OPENING OF RAILROAD TO MILWAUKEE — BRUEN'S BLOCK — LAKE SIDE WATER CURE — STATISTICS.

The articles that follow were written by the late Hon. GEO. HYER and published in the *Madison Union* some years since. They are republished, as they furnish an interesting series of sketches of frontier men who were at Madison in early days:

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

many years thereafter was in the employ of a fur company as a trapper, spending years in the wilds north of the St. Mary's river, returning to the trading establishments only at stated seasons to bring in his furs and obtain supplies. Nothing pleased him more than the opportunity of recounting his adventures and 'hair breadth escapes' among the men of the wilderness in which he had spent so much of his early life. Tired of this wild life, he left the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and commenced operations for himself, trapping along the streams emptying into Green Bay, falling back as civilization advanced—giving up his cabin to villages, and his trapping resorts to lumbermen. Following up the Fox river, he kept in advance of the settlements, gathering in the little game that lingered along the line, until he was forced to abandon the vicinity of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and find hunting grounds away from the business routes of white men. Taking his Indian woman, and his small family of half-breed children, with his ever present companion 'ALEX., the fisher boy,' he came across the country to the chain of lakes, then in the undisturbed possession of the Indians, and built a cabin on the ground now occupied by Mr. RODERMUND as a brewery, at the outlet of Lake Mendota. Here he was found by the men who came to lay the foundation of the capital of a new state, and here he remained until tired of his surroundings, and longing for the quiet of the wilderness, he, with his little family, left to join his old associates who had been transferred to the wilds west of the Mississippi. COVALLE, though illiterate, was a companionable, good natured man, and interesting in the long stories he used to tell of the happy life he led in the country before it was taken possession of by the white man. He tried hard to accustom himself to the usages of civilized life, but it was unnatural to him, and the attempt only made more apparent the force of early habits. Learning that white men married, he brought his Indian woman before a justice of the peace that his own marriage might be solemnized in the presence of his children, a proceeding which was important to them only as it conformed to the customs of white men. He

would send to Dr. LULL, the village physician, to treat complaints that would be thought nothing of in his former solitary life, simply because white men employed the DR., and many a joke came back to the settlement, of COVALLE'S efforts to bring his half-breed family under allopathic treatment, and ludicrous enough were the attempts of the family to adapt some article of clothing, the gift of white people, to their native costume of buckskin and blanket. The 'first families' of Madison will, no doubt, remember the curiosity with which Madam COVALLE and her children looked in upon them through the windows of their houses, refusing to enter the dwellings, and with what interest they would gather at the doors to witness the proceedings of the meetings on Sunday; but these things are now past, and we must dismiss the subject, conscious of having said but little that will do more than bring back the almost forgotten name of COVALLE."

"None but the 'oldest inhabitant' of Madison will remember PINNEO, and little was known of him even by them. He was a vagabond naturally, and a long life of dissipation had confirmed him in all his vagabond notions and habits. PINNEO came to Madison among the first, and commenced work as a shingle maker, or 'shingle weaver,' as he styled himself. He built a hut in the woods, near the outlet of Lake Mendota, and when sober, used to retire to it and weave shingles, for which the new settlement offered a ready market. He was a queer looking object; a tall, round shouldered, large nosed, grey eyed chap, never wearing any clothing, in pleasant or foul weather, save a pair of coarse breeches and a red shirt. He claimed to be a Yankee, but had coasted so long up and down western rivers, and had imbibed so much poor whisky, that he had in appearance and manner nothing to indicate a 'down east' origin. His cabin was a mere shelter — open in front, and furnished with no article of comfort or convenience save one or two common cooking utensils, and the tools most necessary to his business in shingle making. Though orderly and quiet enough when sober, he was the opposite to it when drunk; and when PINNEO took it into his head to be agreeable, no place or com-

pany was free from intrusion. He was not a very agreeable caller — his long, gaunt form, bare head and feet, and disgustingly dirty appearance were anything but agreeable, still they had to be endured, as the possessor of these qualities was none other than Mr. PINNEO, who had a laugh and a joke for every one, and who was ever ready to do the bidding of those choosing to command his services. When sober, which was only when every artifice and cunning had failed to provide the means of getting drunk, he would retire to his cabin, work steadily and quietly until a customer came for shingles, for which terms of payment were positive — cash down. When once in possession of money, there was no more work in PINNEO, who would, by a more direct route reach town in time to get *glorious* long before the purchaser made his appearance with the shingles. After he had endured a week's drunk, his red face and bare breast shone in the sun with a peculiar brilliancy, and he was a sight as seen in the morning after a night's lodging under a tree, or under some outhouse shelter, as he shook himself and started for his morning potation at the nearest drinking house. He had not worn shoes for years, and in his drunken frolics he had acquired the habit of kicking out grubs and roots with his bare toes. This he was often induced to do for a drink, and many was the grub kicked out of King street by PINNEO, long before NICHOLSON pavement or the office of Street Commissioner was thought of. His feet looked, in shape and color, like mud turtles, and his toes resembled so many little turtle heads half drawn in, so bruised and battered were they by hard usage. PINNEO, when drunk, would occasionally have serious thoughts, and sometimes expressed serious doubts as to the propriety of his course of life. His boon companion was one BUTTERFIELD, of whom we will say more by and by. When the first minister visited Madison, and called the good people together on Sunday, PINNEO was among the first present. He listened attentively to the opening services, and when the minister began to speak of a better life than men were leading in the new country, PINNEO very deliberately rose from his seat and electrified the small audience

by saying, 'That's so, Mr. PHILO, that's so. BUTTERFIELD'S got to be saved; and you just hold on till I bring him in.' Upon which he stalked out of the room; but, failing to find his chum, neglected himself to return.

"PINNEO had but little to commend him, even to a passing notice; still he was a type of many vagabond frontier men, who, whatever their origin, accomplished nothing useful in life. They generally lived and died wretchedly, as did this PINNEO, who lost his life in a miner's cabin, his clothes taking fire while he was on one of his drunken frolics."

"The other day," says Mr. HYER, "we were shown through the sale-room of Messrs. BIRD & LEDWITH'S establishment, and looked upon the rows of beautiful carriages, elegantly lined and so richly ornamented, all bespeaking a wide departure from the olden but joyous time when we went a-riding along the by-ways and over the unbroken grounds that led us whereever we chose to go, before the streets of Madison were walled with brick, in old UBELDEEN'S one-horse cart — the first pleasure carriage brought to the capital city. That was long before BIRD & LEDWITH thought of building carriages — long before DORN or KENTZLER thought of providing the splendid 'turnouts' that come from their stables, and roll so elegantly along the NICHOLSON pavement — but not long enough to beget forgetfulness in the memory of those who, with merry laugh and in youthful glee, used to go jolting along in the one-horse 'gig,' as we called the old Frenchman's cart. Wonder if our then young boy and girl companions have forgotten the time when we used to go a berrying, and when it was only necessary to 'say the word' to ensure a cartload of as merry romps as ever perplexed the hearts of boys for a berrying expedition, or a frolic among the groves that bordered our beautiful lakes. That was a funny old cart, and would not answer for now-a-days; but we were not so refined and particular then. There were no eyes to please but our own, and 'who cared?' UBELDEEN, the envied proprietor of the 'gig,' was a Frenchman, and this vehicle came with him from the Canadas. It was of the olden style, such as may be seen in the French towns — a

two-wheeled, cart-shaped affair — having a light box, was without springs, and open behind for the *entrée* and exit of passengers. It was drawn by a coarse-limbed Normandy horse, rigged in a heavy block harness — the whole establishment being in proportion and appearance, not beautiful but substantial, symmetrical and pleasing only in its unity. When in order for a ride, it was the pride of its owner, who would bring the 'gig' around, back it up to the door, and announce its readiness for the young ladies, who, taking seats on robes placed on the bottom of the vehicle, the driver sitting on the front board, when away it would go, jolting and thumping, with its lively, joyous, frolicsome load. It was fun to see the old cart rattle and thump over the stones, or across the pole bridge that afforded the only crossing to the Catfish, or over logs and through brush, as the party jogged on, more in pursuit of fun than berries.

"There were the Miss S——s', the Miss M——s', and Miss D——and, that was all; girls were not so plenty in Madison then as now. Can it be that those romping, bright-eyed girls that were then so full of fun, so ready to join in such excursions, and so ingenious in expedients, turning inconveniences into pleasantries, ready to make the best of everything — careless of what the world might say or think, are now quieted into mature matrons, perhaps sober thoughtful grand dames, putting away their happy, mirthful, tell-tale faces, that they may assume reserve and dignity, not felt, but more becoming their changed fortune and social conditions? We cannot look upon our pleasant companions of "early times" without regretting, that with years should come so marked a change from the days when the wild prairies and forests were not more free, than the light-hearted people who enjoyed in common lot the comforts and pleasures, the cares and privations incident to a new country; for, though the elegant carriage may roll noiselessly along busy streets, and people may pride themselves upon the show and parade of a splendid "turn-out," we doubt whether there is the same real enjoyment that was found by the young folks who so long ago went a-riding in old UBELDEEN's one-horse gig. Heigh-ho, well that *was* almost thirty years ago.

"The earliest inhabitant will also remember TOM JACKSON. He was of Scottish origin, a man of intelligence, but peculiar in his manner, amounting to eccentricity. "JACK," as he was commonly called, was a ship sawyer by trade, and came to Madison to assist in ripping out with a whip-saw much of the lumber used in the building of the old Capitol. Standing in the saw-pit, the old fellow would labor hard and patiently during the long hours of the day, looking forward to the pleasures of the mug and pipe at night. He was a man of "infinite mirth," good natured but awfully profane in the expression of his views, seldom, if ever uttering a sentence without mixing in a fearful number of hard words. In person, he was a short, thick-set, ruddy looking fellow, grey eyes, and his head, with a very narrow belt of yellow hair about its base, shiningly bald. JACK seldom wore any thing in the shape of a head covering, and when he did, it was but the sorry remains of a plaid cap that he brought from Edenboro' town with him; so accustomed had he been to going without one, that on returning from his work, he would frequently tuck his cap under his arm, and march off bare-headed; but on being told he was not wearing it, he would place his hand on his bald head, swear good naturedly at his carelssness, and trudge back to the saw-pit for the lost cap, never dreaming that he had it under his arm. We remember seeing JACK very much confused at a fire. The house where he was boarding, a small log house, standing opposite the present Meredith House, caught fire in the night, causing no little confusion among the boarders. JACK was soon on his feet, as crazy as a bed-bug — could find nothing, and relieved himself by many a hard oath, directed at persons and things about him. In his search for his pants, he caught hold of a sailor-jacket belonging to one of his room mates, and imagining the garment to be his breeches, thrust his feet through the sleeves, and finding them too short for his legs, uttered a fearful judgment upon the man *who had cut off the legs of his pantaloons!* Many an anecdote will be remembered of old JACK, by those who long ago listened to his story and song. TOM has been dead many years, and the hope is a fervent one that he has gone to a better place than he often wished his own soul.

"During the territorial existence of Wisconsin, it was divided into three judicial circuits, presided over by appointees from the states. Some of these appointees were broken-down politicians, or men who failing to gain prominence in their profession, where better known, were willing to be exiled to the new territories, where "dispensing the law" was distinguished by no very marked display of ability, integrity or legal information, and were generally less noted for their legal ability than for their knowledge and appreciation of "old rye." A tolerably correct idea of some of the western judges at that time, may be formed from an *extra*-judicial remark of Judge F., while on the bench at Milwaukee. The Judge had imbibed freely of his favorite rye, and though barely able to retain his seat, he, in his drunken humor, insisted on hearing and determining cases, whether he understood them or not. Making a decision which Col. C., an attorney in the pending case, did not approve of, he called the attention of the "Court" to a certain provision of law in the statutes of Michigan, then governing the courts of Wisconsin. The boozy Judge, in a rather undignified manner, remarked, "To —— with the courts of Michigan — I am the law and the prophets." Such was the law and the prophets in those days.

"But we are getting out of our circuit. The district of which Madison was the centre, was presided over by Judge IRVIN, a worthy gentlemen, but peculiar in many respects. He was a fair judge of law, but a better judge of horses and dogs — if he could trace law principles back to Blackstone, he could more readily, and with greater certainty and satisfaction, trace every "thorough-bred" back to some famous stock of Virginia, and he knew the degree of every blooded dog he met with. He was a confirmed "old bach," made his own bed, sewed on his own buttons, and knew every thing in the line of domestic duties, from the boiling of an egg, to the whitening of his high-crowned straw hat, which in course of time, became quite noted throughout his district. He was a good talker, but an indifferent listener — he disliked being talked to, but nothing suited him better than to gossip of himself, his horse and his dog, and indeed it

was difficult to tell from his conversation which of the three he thought most of. Few of the early settlers have forgotten "PEDRO" the long-legged, slender-bodied sorrel horse, rode by the Judge. He was in the Judge's eye, an extraordinary animal, and possessed all the points distinguishing the long line of thorough-bred ancestry, through which PEDRO's lineage could be traced by his master. No suitor thought of getting a hearing in court, until he had first given the judge a hearing as to the ancestry and peculiar qualities of his favorite animal, and so well known had this become, that upon "his Honor's" ascending the bench one morning. he found PEDRO's bridle suspended over the chair, significantly described. NOAH P——, a well-known joker of that day, used to say that the bench was full only when composed of WHITON's boots, PEDRO's bridle and the dog YORK and Judge I.; but that was speaking lightly of "the court." The dog YORK, if not of the court, was its constant attendant, and woe to the suitor, witness or juryman that showed the dog disrespect. In those days, court room floors were covered with saw-dust instead of matting, and occasionally some evil-disposed attendant would cover YORK with saw-dust, in which condition he would ascend the platform to his master, who would store up wrath until he had an opportunity of gratifying it, in imposing a fine or showing his contempt for the wight who dusted YORK. On one occasion, YORK was the direct cause of an adjournment of court. TOM H., of "the Point," and BERRY H., of Madison, had arranged for a horse race, which being an unusual occurrence in these parts, the bar, the jury and others in attendance were extremely desirous of adjourning court to witness the sport, but the Judge persistently refused on account of the horses not being "thorough-breds," and not having an honorable lineage that he knew of; but the fun was not to be lost simply to gratify the whim of "the court," and an expedient was resorted to, to force an adjournment. While Judge I. was at dinner, the dog YORK was enticed into the "National," and put in charge of the landlord, with an injunction not to set the dog free, until a crowd about the door of the Capitol indicated

an adjournment of the court. Upon resuming his seat, the Judge cast an anxious look about the room for YORK, but there was no dog present. Sitting unquietly while the clerk called up the business of the session, the Judge took advantage of the first opportunity that offered, to call the Sheriff to him, of whom he enquired if he had seen "YORK." The dog had not been seen since the adjournment. "Very strange, sir, very strange," said the Judge. The case proceeded, but the Judge grew more uneasy with each passing moment, till it became quite evident to those present, that an opportunity would be afforded of witnessing the race. Again calling the Sheriff, he requested him to go to the outer doors and whistle for the missing dog. He did so, and soon word came back that YORK was nowhere to be found. FRANK D. was arguing the case then before the court, and among the most anxious to witness the race. The Judge turned to him, and said, "Mr. D., if you have no objection, and it is agreeable to the other parties, this case will go over till to-morrow morning." "Not the least objection, your Honor," said Mr. D., and the case went over, under an order from the Judge to adjourn the court until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. As soon as the crowd left the room, YORK was set loose, and was very soon at the Judge's side, to the mutual gratification of master and dog. All went to the race except the Judge. On another occasion there was quite a commotion in the lobby of the court room, which the Judge noticed, and called the Sheriff to inquire the cause of it. "There's a bear on the "Point," said the official. "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the court," said the Judge, and in a few minutes "his Honor" was astride PEDRO, making for the Point, followed by YORK, and a noisy crowd of court visitors. Judge I. was extremely neat in personal matters, and nothing save disrespect to his dog, or inattention to his horse, seemed to displease him more than the dirty, filthy, neglectful personal appearance of many of the witnesses and jurymen then attending court. It was difficult obtaining a full panel in the new county, and to do it at all, the trappers and vagabonds still lingering on the verge of civilization were frequently summoned to seats in the jury box.

Old PELKIE, the fisherman, was once summoned in order to make out the number, but on making his appearance to take the oath, the Judge challenged him with—"You dirty Frenchman, go home and wash yourself, and put on some clean clothes, and then come back and take the oath, sir." The court adjourned to give PELKIE time to wash and properly clothe himself.

"Judge IRVIN was, notwithstanding his peculiarities, a most worthy man, whose precept and example, judges of more modern date, would do well to follow. His integrity was unquestioned. PEDRO and YORK occupied his thoughts in "term time and vacation," giving no opportunity for reflections that might in their course run counter to justice in the disposal of suits at law. It may be, that justice would be more equal and exact, now-a-days, had every judge his PEDRO and YORK.

"When Wisconsin became a state, Judge IRVIN's occupation was gone. He went to Texas, and the last we heard of him, he was enjoying his horse, dog and gun on his own plantation. What became of PEDRO and YORK, this deponent saith not."

Judge J. G. KNAPP, in his "Early Recollections," thus refers to Judge IRVIN:

"Judge IRWIN, who lost a match with a rich lady in St. Louis, because, in his extreme neatness and parsimony, he would persist in mending his own stockings and sewing on his own buttons, has been drawn to life by Mr. HYER. His affection for his horse Pedro and his dog York, surpassed his love of woman. No picture of the Judge would have been complete without these, his constant companions. But Wisconsin became a State, he lost his office, and the pay stopped. He went to Texas (he had never wintered in Wisconsin, unless he was sick so as to be unable to get away,) and took up his residence on the Rio Guadeloupe. I am told that he took part in the late rebellion, and some of the Wisconsin boys, in obedience to the order of Gen. WASHBURN, attempted to take him as a prisoner of war, but failed, as he got wind of the hunters and fled. His old friends would have been glad to have seen him here, and heard him again talk of the full blooded, high-

bred Pedro, and the pure pointer York; or upon visiting him at Camp Randall, to have seen him still mending his stockings, and sewing on his buttons, so that with his usual neatness, he might have borne up, under the fact of his durance, for having fought against a Government which had sustained and even fed him so long.

"When he left, his penuriousness got the better of his love, and though his love for York especially, had at times resulted (as it is said, but for the truth of which I do not vouch,) in judgment against many a poor fellow who slighted the dog, or gave him a sly kick, as happened to the Sage of Muckwanago; or one who had even hinted a doubt about the correctness of his always scenting a game bird, as BERRY HANEY did when York came to a 'firm point' on a snow bird. Though the Judge at the time most pointedly rebuked Mr. HANEY, with the positive assurance that snow birds make most excellent pot pies, and were therefore game birds, a fact which York well knew. Though that was rather a novel definition of game bird, yet by it York was then defended, and remained so until the time came for the judgment of the court to reach the offender, then the dog was fully appeased."

The following sketch was taken from the *Philadelphia American Sentinel*, 1846. We have no knowledge of the writer, who, from the account, must have been in this section in 1835:

"A LEAF OF WESTERN HISTORY. — About eleven years ago, a young gentleman left this city, to take a tour through the Western country. His object at first was to go no further than Fort Wayne in the state of Indiana. He journeyed that far in company with the late Commissioner of the Patent Office, Mr. ELLSWORTH, who had been deputed by the government of the United States to make a treaty with an Indian tribe, then in the vicinity of the Fort. Mr. ELLSWORTH after remaining there a short time returned to Washington, while the young man, not then more than eighteen years old, proceeded to the state of Missouri, where he met his cousin, about his own age, residing at, or near Hannibal. These young men

crossed the Mississippi, reaching Rock river, and ascending to the first of the celebrated Four Lakes in Wisconsin, where they engaged the only inhabitant residing there, to carry them in a canoe up the river of the Four Lakes, to the north side of the Fourth Lake, at which place there resided a *solitary Indian*. In their course up the river, to the Fourth Lake, they saw but one white man, and no Indian, except the one already referred to. The land in the neighborhood had then just come into the possession of the government, and the Indians had of course left that beautiful region of country.

"The travelers slept on the margin of Lake Koshkonong, near an Indian burial place on their journey.

"They stopped also at the point between the Third and Fourth lakes, where the beautiful town of Madison, the seat of government of the territory of Wisconsin now stands.

"At that time, the only town in the western part of Wisconsin, was Mineral Point. Janesville, now one of the finest towns in the interior of the territory, had not then been thought of, nor had Beloit, a large and flourishing town in Rock county. No legislature had then met in Wisconsin, for the territory had just been separated from Michigan. No white man lived near the site of Madison, to think of building a town then.

"Two or three years after that period, it was fixed upon as the seat of government; and a fine spacious building erected for the reception of the legislature.

"The two young gentlemen, who traversed this section of country together, and who looked over it, while the imprint of the Indian was still upon the shores of the lakes, returned East, the one to reside in the city of Baltimore — from whom most of the particulars of this article have been obtained, while the other delighted with this captivating section of the West, as soon as he reached the maturity of manhood, returned and settled in Madison, and is now the presiding officer under the charter of incorporation, granted to the town of Madison at the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature.*

*Thos. W. Sutherland.

"We have published the foregoing remarks mainly with the view of introducing the extract below, showing how rapidly the western towns, as it were, *burst* into existence, under the tide of emigration flowing in that direction. The Milwaukee *Courier* gives the following interesting account of the seat of government of Wisconsin, but a few years ago the hunting ground of the Indian:

"Madison, the Capitol of Wisconsin, is exhibiting signs of business and prosperity really surprising. During a stay of two days at the Madison Hotel, last week, we found an average of one hundred persons at the table at every meal. *It is the most lovely location imaginable*, and nothing can prevent its becoming at an early day, a city in population and business, as well as in name. Some idea may be formed of the progressive strides of the town and adjacent country, from the fact that in 1842, the whole county contained but about seven hundred inhabitants, which it is expected the census of the present month will make ten thousand."

"We take leave to add, that besides having three well conconducted newspapers, the town has many valuable stores. The library of the Territory is there and is excellent — and the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics all have regular worship in that town. Reposing, as it does between two as lovely lakes as are to be seen anywhere, Madison is one of the most enchanting spots in the Republic. As the poet has it:

> "This gem-like town o'erlooks the crystal lakes,
> And smiles in beauty as the morn awakes."

A plan for the University buildings, drafted by J. F. HOYNE, was submitted to the Board of Regents, and was accepted. A central edifice and four dormitories were embraced within the scope of this plan. The central building was to be 150 by 60 feet on the ground, to contain thirteen public rooms, and two dwellings for officers. Of the dormitories, two were to be on each side of an avenue two hundred and forty feet broad, leading from the front of the main structure in the direction

of the Capitol. Each dormitory was to be 110 by 40 feet on the ground, four stories high, and to contain thirty-two studies, each fourteen by fifteen feet, and each study to have attached two bedrooms and a wood-room. It was estimated that these buildings, together with sundry improvements to the grounds would cost about $90,000. The actual cost of the *two* dormitories and the University Hall is shown by the records to have been $101,631.57. The plan was so far improved that the erection of one dormitory in accordance with it was authorized, and proposals were advertised for its construction, to be completed by January 1, 1851.

Thirteen bids were received by the committee, the most favorable of which was found to be that presented by VARNEY & PARKER, who proposed to complete the building of stone, according to the specifications, at the aggregate cost of $17,800.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL.D., was inaugurated into the office of Chancellor, January 16, 1850.

The lower story of the Madison Academy was occupied by the preparatory department of the University from February to August, 1850, and here the first collegiate class completed their preparation. In the fall of that year, the first dormitory building was completed, and the third session of the preparatory school was held here. The first class then entered upon the college curriculum, and Chancellor LATHROP began the discharge of his duties as instructor.

In July of the same year, the Board of Regents directed that a portion of the VANDERPOEL purchase, not needed for a site, should be laid out in village lots, and put in the market. A sufficient amount was realized to replace the original cost of the tract, and yield a profit of $7,682.70 besides. Hon. HENRY DODGE, United States Senator from Wisconsin, made a valuable donation to the library, and Chancellor LATHROP a conditional loan of his private library.

The population of the village, as taken in 1850, shows 1,525, and the town of Madison, 346; total, 1,871; a gain of 705 since 1847.

The *Wisconsin Express*, of February 26, 1850, in speaking of the prosperity of the village and its future prospects, says: "At no former period of time has our beautiful town presented so strong evidences of prosperity as at present."

The sale of school and university lands in Dane county took place on the 11th of November; 5,320 acres were sold, and brought $29,280.03. These lands comprised many valuable pieces of property, and were mainly purchased by those proposing to make them their homes, and brought good prices.

The first number of the *Wisconsin Statesman* appeared August 1, 1850. W. W. WYMAN & SONS (W. H. and A. U. WYMAN) publishers. It was an eight column weekly, well printed, Whig in politics. It belonged to what was known as the Silver Gray branch of that party. For a time WM. WELCH was associated in the editorial management.

De Norsken Ven, a newspaper in the Norwegian language, was published about the same time, OLE TORGERSON publisher, and was well supported.

The village corporation officers elected this year, were, W. N. SEYMOUR, President; S. MILLS, D. HOLT, Jr., S. F. HONN, D. H. WRIGHT, JEHU H. LEWIS, D. T. DIXON, Trustees; GEO. M. OAKLEY, Treasurer; J. R. BRIGHAM, Clerk; A. VIALL and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Assessors; W. C. WELLS, Marshal.

The corporation assessment of 1850, was: real property, $137,315; personal, $19,850; total, $157,165. Amount of tax levied, $785.33.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was completed this year, on the corner of Pinckney and Mifflin streets.

"To those who have hitherto been skeptical in regard to the expediency of improving the water power of Lake Mendota," says the *Express*, "we would recommend a visit to that improvement, and all doubts in reference to the feasibility of the work will be removed. We visited the works of FARWELL & Co., and were surprised to find so much work had been accomplished. We found, in successful operation, a saw mill turning out lumber at a rapid rate; a grist mill is also about ready to commence operations, of sufficient dimensions to supply the

wants of the surrounding country until another mill can be constructed; a turning lathe is also making bedposts, etc. A brewery has also been put in operation. The power is ample to propel eight run of stone, besides such other machinery as may be desired."

L. J. FARWELL commenced building his large grist and flour mill, May 1, 1850. It was finished the following autumn, and contained eight run of stone. He also opened Williamson street and the Fort Winnebago and Milwaukee road across the Yahara or Catfish this season. The valuable improvements made by this enterprising citizen did much to call attention to the desirability of Madison as a place of business and of residence. Mr. FARWELL'S large pecuniary means at that time were devoted to the improvement of his real property at this place. He also advertised largely, and spent large sums in disseminating information of this section, which, previous to his coming, was almost an unknown country.

A meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 1, town of Madison, was held on the 20th of March, 1850. D. H. WRIGHT, then Town Superintendent of Schools, called the meeting to order, and the following district officers were elected: WM. C. WELLS, Director; BENJAMIN HOLT, Treasurer; and SIMEON MILLS, Clerk. The census taken April 1, of the same year, shows the number of children residing in the district over four and under twenty years, to be 317; whole number attending school, 153. May 11, of this year, JAMES L. ENOS was engaged to teach the District School three months, at $30 a month, at the expiration of which term he was reëngaged, and continued for two years. It seems that efforts were here made by Mr. ENOS to inaugurate the Graded School system. The school was divided into two departments, Mrs. CHURCH having charge of the primary.

The *Wisconsin Argus*, of November 19, 1850, says: "As nearly as we have been able to estimate, over 100 (W. N. SEYMOUR says 117) new buildings have been erected this season, and numbers contemplated could not be commenced for want of material."

Among the prominent merchants at that time were, TIBBITS, GORDON & KEYES, N. W. DEAN, J. C. FAIRCHILD, W. C. WELLS, DEAN & RUGGLES, W. N. SEYMOUR, DONALDSON & TREDWAY, J. H. LEWIS, FRIEND & BROTHER, WARD & HONN, N. M. DODSON, J. B. ROWLEY, D. HOLT, Jr., C. S. NEWTON, CANNON & SADD, and D. CLARK.

The *Wisconsin Statesman* of September 19, 1850, says of the mill: "FARWELL'S mills are now nearly completed; the building is fifty feet square on the ground, five stories high, and presents to the eye the appearance of beauty, durability and strength. The first tree was cut from the stump about the middle of May last, and by October 15th the building is expected to be complete. The mill is estimated to flour 500,000 bushels of wheat per year. GEO. VROMAN was the master framer of the building, J. L. ROUNDY architect, W. A. WHEELER has charge of the mill-wright department."

September 1st, S. MILLS, Esq., Clerk of School District No. 1, comprising the village, made a report, showing that the whole number of persons of school age was 503; that a school had been taught by JAMES L. ENOS for three months, since the formation of the district, as made in March, at $30 per month.

The corporation officers elected in the spring of 1851 were: SIMEON MILLS, President; J. R. BRIGHAM, Clerk; B. HOLT, H. A. TENNEY, W. WELCH, D. H. WRIGHT, L. J. FARWELL and A. A. BIRD, Trustees; JAS. RICHARDSON, Assessor; DARWIN CLARK, Treasurer; A. BISHOP, MARSHAL. The annual receipts into the treasury of the village for 1851, were $994.77, and disbursements $908.52. The assessed valuation of real property, $122,780; personal property, $26,050; total $148,830.

The most notable improvements during the year 1851 were the erection of the two fine stone dwellings of Hon. LEVI B. VILAS and JERE. T. MARSTON, on opposite corners of Henry and Langdon streets. That of Judge VILAS was at that time regarded as the most elegant private residence in the state. It is 48 feet front on Henry street, extending 100 feet on Langdon street, and cost about $15,000.

In the spring of 1851, Messrs. ATWOOD & BUCK, then publishers of the *Madison Express*, commenced the erection of a double house, or two houses under the same roof, on Wisconsin Avenue, block 85. A solid center wall divides these houses, and there are no connecting doors leading from one to the other. The building is of red brick, manufactured in the city by PETER H. VAN BERGEN, Esq. The main part is two stories high, with a roomy attic. There is a wing on each side of the main building, one story with high attic rooms. Each house contains, on the first floor, a hall, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with various pantries, closets, etc. The second floor contains five good sleeping rooms, with closets for each, and on the third floor there are three sleeping rooms with closets for each. The brick mason work was done by the day, under direction of Mr. A. VIALL, still a resident of Madison. The carpenter work was done under contract by Messrs. JOHN D. WELCH and JOHN O. HOGG. Mr. WELCH died some two years ago, and about a dozen years ago, Mr. HOGG removed to Missouri. The plastering was done under the direction of Mr. GEO. M. OAKLEY, now a resident of Chicago; and the painting by Messrs. MICHAEL and SAMUEL FRANCOMB, both deceased. The owners removed into their respective houses in December, 1851. Mr. ROYAL BUCK occupied his house less than one year, when, on the death of Mrs. BUCK, he removed to Fond du Lac. He now resides in Nebraska. In 1853, DAVID ATWOOD purchased Mr. BUCK's house, and has owned them both since that time, and has resided in the one he moved into in 1851. The building was substantially constructed, and is now (1874) a very creditable block, affording good room for two families.

The annual election of town officers this spring (April 1), 1851, resulted in the election of L. J. FARWELL, J. P. MANN and R. T. DAVIS, Supervisors; J. T. WILSON, Assessor; J. J. STARKS, Clerk; N. S. EMMONS, Treasurer; D. NOBLE JOHNSON, Superintendent of Schools; W. N. SEYMOUR and G. C. ALBEE, Justices of the Peace. The receipts of the town to March 26th were $3,268.06, and expenditures $2,579.47.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated by act of the legislature, approved March 17, 1851. The following were the first Board of Directors: L. J. FARWELL, SIMEON MILLS, JOHN CATLIN, N. B. EDDY, A. J. WARD, W. N. SEYMOUR, N. W. DEAN, E. B. DEAN, Jr., WM. WELCH, WM. C. WELLS, DAVID ATWOOD, F. G. TIBBITS and B. F. HOPKINS. Officers: SIMEON MILLS, President; N. B. EDDY, Vice President; B. F. HOPKINS,* Secretary; L. J. FARWELL, Treasurer.

*Hon. Benjamin F. Hopkins was born at Hebron, Washington county, New York, April 22, 1829. His early life was spent upon a farm, and he was for a time clerk in a country store. While yet a youth, the telegraph was brought into use, and after a short experience he became an accomplished operator. In October, 1849, he came to Wisconsin and stopped first at Fond du Lac for a short time, and in November, he removed to Madison and had charge of the telegraph office. In 1851, he procured the passage of a law incorporating the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, which company was duly organized in April and Mr. Hopkins was elected Secretary. He served in this capacity five years and was a director to the day of his decease. In 1855, mainly through his influence, the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated, and organized in the spring of 1856, with Mr. Hopkins as Secretary. This company was subsequently leased to him for five years and became a success, and he became the owner of a majority of the stock which proved very valuable. He took an active and prominent part in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and was always a leading member of the Board of Trustees. On Governor Bashford's taking the executive chair, he appointed Mr. Hopkins his Private Secretary, which position he held in 1856 and 1857. In the fall of 1861, he was elected to the State Senate and served two years, and in 1865 he was elected Member of the Assembly. He was an unsuccessful candidate of the convention that met to nominate a congressman in 1862 and 1864. In the convention of 1866, he received a nomination on the 136th ballot and was duly elected. In 1868, he was renominated.

Mr. Hopkins had just completed his first term in congress when disease took a severe hold upon him. He sufficiently recovered to take a trip over the Pacific Road to San Francisco, but in the fall of 1869, he was again taken sick and lingered until the morning of the first day of January, 1870, when he died, in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Hopkins was married first to Miss Ethelinda Lewis, May 25, 1853, who died about two years thereafter. He married second, Mrs. Mary E. Willicutt, September 14, 1857, who survives him, and has since been married to Hon Arthur McArthur, Judge of the United States District Cour at Washington, District of Columbia.

The usual celebration on the 4th of July this year (1851) was held, the following persons being the officers: J. C. FAIRCHILD, President; A. BOTKIN, Vice President; Hon. JAS. ARMSTRONG, Orator; A. A. BIRD, Marshal; BERIAH BROWN, Reader; and Rev. W. LATTIN, Chaplain. The celebration was brought to a conclusion by a sad accident which occurred to Mr. DELANCY THAYER, a journeyman printer in this place. While firing the cannon, the gun made a premature discharge, tearing off all his clothes, blowing both of his arms literally to pieces, ruining one eye, tearing and mutilating his face and head in the most shocking manner, and otherwise injuring his body, although not seriously. He was taken to the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. DANIEL MALLO, when his arms were amputated near the shoulder by Dr. A. J. WARD, and his wounds dressed.

NICHOLAS SMITH, one of the early settlers and merchants of the village, died July 15, aged 38 years.

The Madison Sacred Music Society was organized Sept. 11, 1851, by the election of the following officers: JOHN Y. SMITH, President; DAVID HOLT, JR., Vice President; DANIEL S. DURRIE, Secretary and Treasurer; CALEB JEWETT and A. S. WOOD, Vocal Conductors; WILLET S. MAIN, ERI S. OAKLEY and LEONARD S. HILL, Board of Managers. This Society gave a concert at the Assembly Hall January 28, 1852, and one at the Court House May 26, 1852. The exercises were referred to in the village papers as highly commendable. The Society, however, had but a brief existence.

The following account of the organization of the Presbyterian church, is taken from the records of that church. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dane, held October 3, 1851, during the sessions of the Synod of Wisconsin at its first meeting in Fort Winnebago, a petition from several church members resident in and near Madison, Wis., and formerly connected with the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed churches, asking to be organized into a Presbyterian church, and received into the Presbytery, was presented by Rev. H. B. GARDINER to the Presbytery of Dane, whereupon the

Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. D. C. LYON and THOMAS FRASER, to visit Madison, and, if in their judgment the way should be deemed clear, to effect the organization of a church in connection with the Presbytery, with the privilege of inviting clerical members from the other Presbyteries belonging to the Synod to take part in the discharge of the duties of their commission.

The committee met at Madison, October 4, 1851, Saturday evening, and after divine service, organized a church consisting of the following members:

JOHN Y. SMITH, from the Reformed Dutch church, formerly existing in Madison, of which he was an Elder, and the only remaining member resident here, DANIEL S. DURRIE and ANNA HOLT DURRIE, his wife, by letter from the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, N. Y., MARY E. and CLARA GARDINER, by letter from the South Presbyterian church, Galena, Ill., and JANE MCFARLAND, by letter from the Presbyterian church of Mansfield, Ohio. An election of officers was held, and Rev. JOHN W. STERLING, Professor in the State University, and JOHN Y. SMITH were elected Ruling Elders, and D. S. DURRIE, Deacon. On the succeeding day, Sunday, October 5, after public worship at Lewis Hall, these persons were ordained and installed. Rev. H. B. GARDINER* was engaged as stated supply of the pulpit.

On the same day, in the intermission between the hours of public worship, the session received four additional members: JAMES MCBRIDE, and Mrs. MARY ANN MCBRIDE, his wife, from the associated Reformed church of Milroy, Indiana, Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE FOX, from the Presbyterian church of Greenfield, Wis., and WILLIAM FOX, her son.

The church thus organized, occupied for a while, rooms in the second story of Lewis' Hall, opposite the site of the present church building, subsequently the building owned by C. ABBOTT, corner of Mifflin and Carrol streets, and used as a grocery, or more recently by B. D. MINER as a bakery.

* Rev. Mr. Gardiner died at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1874.

Rev. Mr. GARDINER made a successful effort to obtain funds for the erection of a church edifice the year after his location here, and a framed building was erected, forty by sixty feet on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Johnson street, with a spire 110 feet above the ground. A bell of the weight of 1,000 pounds was afterwards procured. An election for Trustees was held March 18, 1852, and Rev. H. B. GARDINER was elected President, and J. Y. SMITH, D. S. DURRIE and J. T. CLARK, were elected Trustees.

The new church building was completed and dedicated, December 25, 1853.

Rev. Mr. GARDINER resigned October 21, 1855, and September 21, 1856, an unanimous call was extended to Rev. WM. L. GREEN, of Greenville, Kentucky, to become pastor, which was accepted, and he preached until April 2, 1865, when, owing to ill-health, he resigned. On the 17th of September, 1865, the church invited Rev. EDWARD G. READ, of Princeton, N. J., to become their pastor, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed October 11, 1865, with impressive services, in which Rev. J. M. BUCHANAN, D. D., of Milwaukee, and Rev. Messrs. FOX and DAY participated. Mr. READ resigned 1869, and Rev. RICHARD V. DODGE, of Wheeling, West Virginia, was elected pastor, which position he retained until March, 1871, when he accepted a call to a church in San Francisco, Cal. In the spring of 1873, Rev. L. Y. HAYS, of Ottawa, Ill. was elected, and is the pastor at this date, 1874.

The population of Madison this year (1851), was 2,306.

We are indebted to Rev. J. G. MILLER, of this city for the following history of the Church of the Evangelical Association of Madison:

"The first German preaching in Madison, while Wisconsin was a Territory, was in the year 1844, by the Rev. J. G. MILLER, from Ohio, who was appointed by the Evangelical Association of that state, and sent by their annual conference in 1844, as missionary to Galena Mission — which field of labor included a part of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

"His journey commenced from Galena north, in company with

Rev. JOHN SEIBERT (the first and then only Bishop of the Evangelical Association), to Platteville, Potosi, Beetown, Mineral Point and Prairie du Sac. They were the first German ministers who crossed the Wisconsin river. The Bishop leaving him at this point, he continued on to Portage City, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Green Bay, Two Rivers, Milwaukee, Prairieville and Jefferson to Madison, where he found a few German families from Pennsylvania, by the names of MALLO and STONER, also a few other Europeans, to whom he preached from time to time in private houses.

"In 1845, the Illinois Conference assigned him the entire Territory of Wisconsin, named Winnebago Mission. His field of labor extended over four or five hundred miles, in which he found many Germans who had not heard the Gospel preached from two to six years. He traveled from four to five thousand miles annually; his salary for the first year amounted to $40.98, and the second year to $47.52.

"In 1846 the conference saw fit to change the name of Winnebago Mission to Madison Mission, and owing to the then prevailing custom of the Evangelical Association of changing ministers every one or two years, they appointed the Rev. BENJ. EPLY, from Illinois, as missionary, who, in consequence of sickness and other causes, was obliged in part to neglect Madison.

"The following year, Madison was taken in charge by Rev. M. HOWARD, from Jefferson.

"About this time, the German population of Madison commenced increasing quite rapidly, and in 1848 and '49, they were often visited by Rev. J. G. MILLER, who preached to them, but during his absence of five years to Pennsylvania and Maryland, the conference appointed Rev. C. A. SCHNAKE, who in 1853, was ordered to organize the society and to commence the building of a church, which was erected the following year, in charge of Rev. W. STRASBERGER, and finished in 1856 by Rev. J. G. MILLER, the membership being then about fifty.

"The church being somewhat out of the way, the conference ordered the erection of the second church — the present white brick building at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, includ-

ing lot, located corner of Pinckney and Mifflin streets, which was completed in 1865, under the directions of Rev. W. F. SCHNEIDER.

"The present membership, numbering about one hundred and fifty, is in charge of Rev. C. F. FINGER and is in a prosperous condition. The following are the names of the ministers of the Association: Rev. J. ESSLINGER, Rev. A. HULSTER, P. HELD, G. FRITSCHE, J. HALLACHER, W. F. KAUFMAN, F. ZIMMERMAN, —— VON ESSEN, F. HUDSTER."

The corporation election of 1852 was held March 1, and the following officers elected: CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, President; H. A. TENNEY, J. H. LEWIS, F. G. TIBBITS, E. L. VARNEY, P. H. VAN BERGEN and MICHAEL FRIEND, Trustees; R. L. REAM, Clerk; J. J. STARKS, Treasurer; A. BISHOP, Assessor; J. D. WELCH, Marshal. The town election was held April 7, the same year, when the following persons were elected: PHILO DUNNING, X. JORDAN and J. R. LARKIN, Supervisors; JAMES DONNELLON, Town Clerk; C. ZWICKY, Treasurer; M. JOYCE and R. L. REAM, Assessors; D. CLARK, Superintendent of Schools, and WILLIAM WELCH and A. OGDEN, Justices of the Peace.

On the 25th of May proposals were advertised to be received for the erection of the new hotel for the Madison Hotel Company, to be completed by December 1, signed by L. J. FARWELL, L. B. VILAS and E. B. DEAN, Jr., Executive Committee. The building was to have sixty-six feet front on Main street, and eighty-six feet on Wisconsin avenue, five stories high, built of brick with stone fronts, to contain ninety-six rooms. The work was commenced and the walls of the foundation and the first story of the Capital House were laid this season. The hotel Company as originally composed, proved a failure; they were unfortunate in letting their contract, and the work was suspended, when Messrs. VILAS, FAIRCHILD, and FARWELL bought the property in the spring of 1853, and completed the Hotel the same season. The cost of the same was about $25,000.

The celebration of July 4, was carried on this year without any serious accident. The officers of the day were: Gov. L. J. FARWELL, President; E. BRIGHAM, A. BOTKIN, J. C. FAIRCHILD,

N. B. EDDY, JOHN GRAY, Vice Presidents; BERIAH BROWN and B. F. HOPKINS, Secretaries; D. ATWOOD, Marshal, with W. N. SEYMOUR and N. W. DEAN, aids; JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., Chancellor of the University, as Orator; and Rev. CHAS. LORD, Chaplain.

WILLIAMS and NOLAND, who had leased the grounds of N. W. & E. B. DEAN, on Wisconsin Avenue, near the present residence of Prof. S. H. CARPENTER, had an impromtu celebration, at which LEOPOLD LATHROP delivered an address. Fireworks in the evening.

The year 1852, was marked by a number of important improvements, owing to the near advent of the railroad to this place and the advantages to be gained thereby. It gave an incentive to all branches of business enterprise, and lots were in demand and new buildings almost if not equal to the ability of mechanics to put up. Among the important improvements may be noticed the stone building erected by MARSHAL & ILSLEY on Pinckney street occupied by the State Bank. This was the first bank organized under the general banking law of the state, and issued the first bank bill put in circulation; the large stone block three stories high, built by JOHN CATLIN and SIMEON MILLS, the same being forty-four feet front on King street; the upper part being occupied as a theatre by Mr. LANGRISHE; G. C. ALBEE'S brick store on Pinckney street; and about eighty private residences erected.

GOV. FARWELL commenced the work of reclaiming the low wet land northwest of the Capitol, ditched and planted Washington avenue, and planted some six thousand forest trees, mostly cotton-wood and soft maple from the bottom lands of the Wisconsin river, along the streets. The low, moist nature of the ground is well adapted to these trees, and they have had a fine growth. The lands referred to, which were previous to this time, wet and marshy, have become so much improved and benefited that they are at this time quite valuable. Some sixty hands were employed in this improvement.

The *Wisconsin Palladium*, of July 27, 1852, gives a list of manufacturing establishments then in operation: by water —

FARWELL & Co.'s large grist mill, one saw mill and turning lathe, machine for wool carding under charge of DAWSON & Co., a brewery by J. KEYES; and by steam—a saw mill by ILSLEY & Co.; planing mill by H. C. PARKER; oil mill, DEAN, RUGGLES & Co.; machine shop and foundry, by BARNES & Co.; bedstead and chairs, CONGER, GREEN & Co.; printing press, BROWN, CARPENTER & Co.; NOLAND & Co., hominy manufacturers. The following were some of the prominent merchants in the year 1852: TIBBITS & GORDON, WELLS & HOYT, DONALDSON & TREDWAY, GRAY & STARKS, N. W. DEAN, JAS. R. MEARS, LEWIS & HOLDEN, THOS. REYNOLDS, WRIGHT & TENNEY, PLATT & CHAPMAN, WEED & EBERHARD, D. HOLT, J. T. MARSTON.

On the 15th of June, 1852, the two Democratic papers, *The Argus* and *The Democrat*, were merged in one, and BERIAH BROWN and STEPH. D. CARPENTER became joint editors and proprietors of the consolidated paper, which retained the name of both the old ones. The year following, Mr. CARPENTER retired and ELIAS A. CALKINS was associated with Mr. BROWN until 1855, when the latter sold his interest to JAMES K. PROUDFIT. CALKINS & PROUDFIT were partners in the publication until May, 1857, when PROUDFIT was succeeded by GEO. WEBB, and was continued until the summer of 1859, with some other changes, when it was discontinued, and the printing materials were purchased by the *Patriot* and *State Journal* offices.

The *Wisconsin State Journal* was established by DAVID ATWOOD, in September, 1852, and the first number of the daily bears date September 30, and was a five column paper. The furniture was entirely new, and the fixtures purchased expressly for the office. It was first issued as a Whig paper, but, on the reorganization of parties, became an advocate of the principles and measures of the Republican party. HORACE RUBLEE was connected as associate editor in 1853, and in 1854 was interested as a partner. GEORGE GARY came May 1, 1855, but retired in 1856. HARRISON REED was interested in its publication, 1859, retiring in 1861, since which last date the paper has been successfully published by ATWOOD & RUBLEE, and ATWOOD & CULVER, the latter gentleman purchasing the interest

of Mr. RUBLEE on his receiving the appointment of Minister Resident at Switzerland.

The *Wisconsin Patriot* was issued on the 17th of June, 1854, by J. T. MARSTON and H. A. TENNEY, editors and proprietors. It was a Democratic paper and edited with force and ability. It was published, with numerous changes in its management, until November 14, 1864, when its publication was suspended. GEORGE HYER was connected with Mr. CARPENTER for a while, and also Prof. S. H. CARPENTER, now of the State University.

The assessed valuation of the property of the village was, (1852), real estate, $162,785: personal, $39,780; total, $202,565. The amount of tax, $1,012.82. The number of votes polled at the spring election was 300.

The first public meeting of the Madison Young Men's Association was held at the Court House on the 9th of February, 1853, with an address by J. N. JEWETT, and a discussion on the annexation of Cuba, in which H. J. NORTHROP, C. T. WAKELEY, A. D. GRAY, B. F. HOPKINS, J. H. LEWIS and J. N. JEWETT were disputants. On the 11th of February, the *Statesman* announces that arrangements are being made to have a course of free lectures during the year; Dr. A. P. LADD, H. S. ORTON, J. H. LATHROP, O. M. CONOVER, Rev. W. THOMPSON, S. H. CARPENTER, A. F. CARMAN, J. R. BALTZELL and others have proposed to assist in carrying out the plan. The first lecture was delivered February 15, 1853, by HARLOW S. ORTON, Esq., on "Human Equality."

The annual town meeting was held April 5, and the following persons were elected: J. T. MARSTON, W. D. BIRD and D. A. BARNARD, Supervisors; JAMES DONNELLON, Clerk; C. M. ROUSE, Assessor; J. W. HUNT, School Superintendent; and J. R. LARKIN and W. N. SEYMOUR, Justices of the Peace. The annual election for corporation officers resulted as follows: H. A. TENNEY, President; F. G. TIBBITS, L. CANNON, D. ATWOOD, B. F. O'BRYAN, C. ZWICKY and A. WILCOX, Trustees; WM. WELCH, Clerk; J. J. STARKS, Treasurer; A. MANNING, Marshal.

On the 23d of March, 1853, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company contracted with CHAMBERLAIN COOK to com-

plete the road to Stoughton by September 1, 1853, and to Madison, January 1, 1854.

On the 6th day of February, a meeting of the members of the Baptist church was held at the Court House, to organize said church under the laws of the state, at which meeting Deacon DANIEL GORUM was chairman. Rev. M. D. MILLER, DANIEL GORUM, JOHN W. HUNT, ELISHA W. KEYES and WILLETT S. MAIN, were elected Trustees, and the meeting empowered the Trustees to purchase a lot for a church, and to raise means by subscription for the erection of a church building. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, held February 14, Rev. M. D. MILLER was appointed agent of the Society to purchase the lot, circulate subscriptions and to superintend the erection. On the 25th of August, the sum of $3,300 was subscribed, the lot purchased (lot 5 in block 74), and considerable progress made in the building. The work was vigorously prosecuted under the direction of Rev. M. D. MILLER, who had been elected pastor of the church, and the building was ready for occupancy in September, 1854, and was dedicated on the 3d of that month, Rev. J. A. SMITH, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. R. A. FYFE, of Milwaukee, assisting. At this time, the church membership was forty-one. The church building was constructed of brick, forty-eight by seventy-eight feet in size, with a basement, fitted up for a lecture room, having seventy pews of black walnut neatly finished. The church was at that time the best building of the kind in the village. Mr. MILLER continued as pastor until his resignation in 1855, when he was succeeded by Rev. JAMES COOPER, who supplied the church for one year, and in December, 1856, was succeeded by Rev. WM. R. BROOKS, of Perry, N. Y., who occupied the pulpit until December, 1858. The church was supplied by various ministers until the summer of 1866, when Rev. W. H. BRISBANE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was invited to become pastor, who accepted the same and served until the time of the troubles at the South, when he resigned, and was appointed chaplain to the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment. In 1863, Rev. J. E. JOHNSON accepted a call to preach, and occupied the pulpit until 1865, when he retired, owing to ill

health. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. C. CLARKE, of Chicago, who preached until 1871, when Rev. Mr. PAIGE, of the State of Maine, was engaged for about a year, since which time the church has had no settled minister.

From the report of the Dane Baptist Association, the following statistics are taken: in 1850, there were 34 members; in 1851, Rev. Mr. WHITMAN, pastor, 33 members; 1852, Rev. M. D. MILLER, 40 members; in 1853, 41 members; 1855, the same; 1856, 61 members; 1857, 68; 1858, Rev. Mr. BROOKS pastor, 50; 1859, 81; 1860, 81; 1861, 70; 1862, 69; 1863, Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, pastor, 108; 1864, 131; 1865, 135; 1867, Rev. J. C C. CLARKE, pastor, 113; in 1868, 114.

On the 2d of July, a meeting was called to organize a fire company, signed by H. A. TENNEY, President, H. J. NORTHROP, Secretary.

The "Madison Guards," a military company of 50 men, was formed August 25, 1853, of which J. D. BRADFORD was Captain, J. D. WELCH and C. HABICH, Lieutenants.

The Madison Institute was incorporated by act of the Legislature, approved July 13, 1853. Its object was "for the purpose of establishing and sustaining at Madison a reading room and library, and providing for and instituting literary and scientific lectures, and other means of moral and intellectual improvement."

The Madison Encampment, I. O. O. F., was instituted, March 3, 1853, with the following officers: DAVID H. WRIGHT, C. P.; C. B. CHAPMAN, H. P.; JAS. HALPIN, S. W.; E. ILSLEY, Scribe; H. NYE, Treasurer; E. S. OAKLEY, J. W.; L. CANNON, S.; A. P. LADD, G. E.; CHAPMAN, ILSLEY and HALPIN, Trustees.

The assessed valuation of the property of the village for the year 1853, was: real property, $210,680; personal, $43,610; total, $254,290. Tax, $1,271.45.

The number of votes polled at the corporation election in the spring, was 264.

The officers selected for the 4th of July celebration were L. B. VILAS, President; D. ATWOOD and W. N. SEYMOUR, Vice Presidents; H. S. ORTON, Reader; A. F. CARMAN, Orator.

The improvements of the village for the year were large and valuable. Col. J. C. FAIRCHILD erected his large stone block on the corner of Morris and Pinckney streets. It is built of cream colored sandstone, sixty-six feet on Morris or Main street, and seventy feet on Pinckney street, designed for three stores on the first floor, the second story for offices, and the third, a large and commodious hall, 60 by 66 feet. The basement rooms are entered by a stone stairway on Pinckney street. W. D. BRUEN, Esq., of New Jersey. erected his elegant block on Pinckney street and Washington avenue. It is four stories high beside the basement, 80 feet on Pinckney street and 90 on the avenue, built of sandstone, well dressed, and tooth-chiseled style; the basement is reached by stone stairs, and divided into five rooms. The first floor, divided into five large stores, the walls 12¼ feet between the joists, fronts of double flint French glass, 36 by 46 inches, supported by 12 stone and iron pillars. The second floor is reached by a five foot entrance on Pinckney street, with a flight of stone stairs, and from the avenue by the two flights of iron stairs, and iron balcony, 40 feet long — divided into ten large and convenient offices. The third floor into three large rooms or offices; and the fourth story in one large concert room, with ante-chambers; with an observatory, and was considered the most beautiful and costly block in the State at the time. J. L. ROUNDY was the architect and builder: ANDRUS VIALL, master mason; A. S. WOOD, stone cutter. A new jail, nearly completed, fronts on Henry street, and nearly in the rear of the Court House. It is 36 feet by 56 feet, two stories high; the front part and basement used as the jailor's residence; the jail proper is divided into fourteen cells, eight below and six above, those in the second story being considerably larger than those in the first. It is built by the county of Dane. JONA. LARKIN, A. A. BIRD and J. R. LARKIN, contractors, receiving $6,900. The lot cost $400, with fencing, etc., making in all about $7,500. The Presbyterian church edifice was this year (1853) completed.

The foundation of the Catholic Cathedral was laid November 17th, and the corner stone laid with appropriate ceremony by

Bishop HENNI, May, 28, 1854, on the grounds opposite the Court House on Main street. It is to be 120 feet in length by 60 in width, of fine cut stone. The edifice when completed will be a magnificent structure of great architectural beauty. The spire is designed to have a height of 150 feet.

During the year Washington avenue was opened on the west side of the Capitol park, and King, now State street was very much improved.

During the fall, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company selected their depot grounds, and the depot building put under contract; the building to be one hundred and fifteen long by fifty feet wide, walls eighteen feet high, piazza and platform ten feet wide on each side — to be built of stone, and to be completed by January 1, 1854. The contract was awarded to BIRD and LARKIN who faithfully performed the work. The freight depot, engine house and other buildings were soon after erected.

At the time the grounds were selected, which are now sprinkled over with warehouses, dwellings, etc., they were covered with a thick growth of coppice wood, and the whole tract between the freight depot and the lake was a dense thicket of poplar and crab and plum trees.

During the year, spiles were driven, and a beginning made at building the railroad bridge over the bay of Lake Monona. The bridge was finished in the spring of 1854 and the depot completed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was completed and dedicated on the 11th of September, 1853.

H. S. ORTON, Esq., delivered an address at the Court House, October 3, 1853, on the death of Lieut. Gov. TIMOTHY BURNS.

In the fall of the year, we find that the Court House was used on Sunday as a house of worship. On the 10th of October, Rev. HENRY POWERS of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preached at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. M. D. MILLER, Baptist, at 2½ P. M., and Rev. H. B. GARDINER, Presbyterian, at 4 P. M. No notice of its being occupied in the evening.

DANIEL GORUM built a steam saw mill on Lake Mendota

near the University grounds, during the year. It was bought by I. E. Brown in 1856, and changed to a foundry — purchased by P. H. Turner in 1859, and by him sold to E. W. Skinner. Mr. O. S. Willey, became a partner in 1864 and Hon. S. D. Hastings in 1865. This establishment did a large business in the manufacture of sugar mills; in the year 1865 upwards of 500 of these mills were sold.

The property now (1874) belongs to the Madison Manufacturing Company.

Dr. J. Warren Hunt, in his *Wisconsin Gazetteer*, published in 1853, says of Madison: "The present population is about 3,500, with 700 dwellings, 26 stores, 15 groceries, 11 taverns, 2 large printing offices and a book bindery; a grist mill with eight run of stone, 3 saw mills, one iron foundry, a woolen factory, an oil mill, 2 steam planing mills, a hominy mill propelled by steam; a bank, the first organized in the State; three churches, with three others to be built during the present season; and mechanical shops of all kinds."

1854. On the 8th of April, a meeting was held to organize the Madison Institute, under the new charter, at which time a system of by-laws was submitted, and an election held to select officers for the year. The following persons were elected: J. H. Lathrop, LL. D., President; G. P. Delaplaine, J. R. Baltzell and W. A. White, Vice Presidents; Frank H. Firmin, Recording Secretary; B. F. Hopkins, Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Starks, Treasurer; H. A. Tenney, Librarian, with a board of twelve Directors. A spacious reading room was opened in the third story of Bruen's Block, and the tables well supplied with the periodical and newspaper press of the day. A department for debate was organized and a series of lectures to be delivered during the winter months.

The village corporation election took place in March, and the following persons elected: Simeon Mills, President; P. H. Van Bergen, G. C. Albee, G. M. Oakley, resigned, and Chas. Weed, elected, Michael Friend, J. Livesey, A. Bishop, Trustees; D. Noble Johnson, Clerk; D. Clark, Treasurer; D. C. Bush, Assessor; and I. E. Brown, Marshal; and at the

election of town officers, on the 5th of April, JEHU H. LEWIS, E. SUMMERS and H. J. HILL were elected Supervisors; J. DONNELLON, Clerk; E. DOERSCHLAG, Treasurer; DAVID HOLT, Superintendent of Schools, and A. OGDEN and A. B. BRALEY, Justices of the Peace.

In April, 1854, DAMON Y. KILGORE was engaged as Principal of the public school, and commenced his labors in the small brick school house on Washington avenue, now known as the "Little Brick School House." On the first day there were twenty-three pupils present, of different grades, speaking different languages and presenting a variegated appearance. For various reasons, several of the pupils were sent home the first day to be prepared for school in a proper manner (a judicious use of soap and water), most of whom returned in the afternoon very much improved in appearance. The number gradually increased until the house would not accommodate the pupils, and the school was removed to the basement of the Methodist church. Here the school was no less crowded than before. In the winter term, there were two hundred sixty-seven pupils in one room. This term, he was assisted by his sister, Miss ABBY L. KILGORE.

In the mean time, efforts were being made to incorporate the village of Madison into a separate school district. On the 25th of September, 1854, a meeting was held and a committee consisting of W. B. JARVIS, C. ABBOT, D. J. POWERS, G. P. DELAPLAINE, S. G. STACY and W. A. WHITE was appointed, whose duty it was to procure the passage of an act by the next legislature for the more efficient and permanent organization of the village of Madison as a school district.

The following notice will show the result of the efforts of the committee, and the first organization of the present Board of Education:

"SCHOOL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to an act entitled 'an act incorporating the village of Madison into a separate School District,' approved February 13, 1855, a meeting of the qualified voters of said district will be held at the school room, in the Vestry of the Methodist church

on Tuesday February 20, 1855, at 7 P. M., to select six persons as the Board of Education of said village, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them under the provisions of said act. D. S. DURRIE,

"*Clerk of School District No. 1, Madison.*"

DAVID H. WRIGHT was elected Chairman of this meeting, and FRANK H. FIRMIN, Clerk. Six School Directors were elected, who should constitute the Board of Education of the village of Madison, comprising the following gentlemen: SIMEON MILLS, W. B. JARVIS, L. J. FARWELL, J. Y. SMITH, D. H. WRIGHT and W. A. WHITE.

In the month of May, 1854, a fire proof stone building was put on the grounds belonging to the Court House, for the offices of the county clerk, register of deeds and judge of probate. The building was of stone, one story high, 44 feet in length by 27 feet in width. The work was performed by A. A. BIRD, the contractor.

The Capital House was completed and occupied this season. Mr. T. STEVENS took charge as landlord on a lease for a term of years. He furnished the house in a superior manner.

The railroad bridge of the M. and M. Railroad Co., begun the previous year, was finished in the spring of 1854, and the first train of passenger cars came across the bridge on Thursday the 18th of May. The track, however, was not laid up to the depot until the Monday succeeding; and on Tuesday the 23d, the celbration took place.

The following is an extract from an article in the Daily *State Journal* of that date relative to the celebration:

"Never was a day more auspicious. The heavens were cloudless, the air warm but not sultry, and in the golden floods of sunlight, the wide landscape of lake and forest and prairie, which forms the charming environment of our village, was 'like a bright eyed face that laughs out openly.' We trust that this is an omen of the success and future prosperity of the railroad, and the enterprising, public spirited men under whose auspices it has been thus far steadily pushed forward.

"There was a larger turnout from the country than we had

anticipated. By 10 o'clock, our streets were filled with teams, and the sidewalks crowded with people. A great many of them were men who had settled in the country at an early day and had never seen a locomotive railroad.

"By one o'clock P. M., the grounds about the depot were thronged with people anxiously obeying the injunction so common along railroads, and looking out for the engine. We should judge that at least two thousand persons from the country were about the depot and at the end of the bridge where the railroad crosses the bay. There were conflicting reports respecting the time when the cars would arrive, and the people had assembled rather earlier than they would otherwise, for that reason. Bright colored parasols, ranged in groups along the shore, lent liveliness to the scene.

"The train did not arrive until a little after two o'clock, and many were growing impatient at the delay. At length, the unmistakable whistle of the engine was heard, and the long train, with two locomotives at its head swept grandly into sight — thirty-two cars crowded with people, and drawn by two locomotives. At the rear of the train were several racks, occupied by the Milwaukee Fire Companies in gay red uniforms, with their glistening engines. Bands of music attended them, and, at intervals, as the train moved slowly across the bridge, the piece of artillery, brought along by the firemen, was discharged. It was a grand but strange spectacle to see this monster train, like some huge, unheard of thing of life, with breath of smoke and flame, emerging from the green openings — scenes of pastoral beauty and quietude — beyond the placid waters of the lake.

"From two thousand to two thousand five hundred people were on the train. On reaching the depot they were welcomed, in a brief address by A. A. Bird, Esq., the President of the Day, which was responded to in appropriate manner by A. Finch, Jr., the attorney of the railroad company. E. B. Dean, Jr., and Thomas Reynolds were the marshals. A procession was formed, and the multitude proceeded to the Capital Park, where tables were spread and a dinner prepared. The comple-

tion of this road has infused fresh vitality and energy into every channel of business, and has already doubled the trade and will speedily double the population of Madison. It is to be continued on to the Mississippi and completed at the earliest time practicable."

The Regents of the University, at their meeting in February, 1854, appointed a committee to advertise for bids for the construction of the second dormitory building on the plan of the first. The contract was awarded to Messrs. A. A. Bird and W. Larkin, who, with good and sufficient sureties, undertook to complete the building on or before the 1st of June, 1855, for the sum $18,000.

The north half of the edifice will contain sixteen study rooms, with bed-rooms and closets attached. In the other portions of the building, north of the south entry, are four public rooms, one in each story, thirty-six by twenty-three feet; on the lower floor, the laboratory; on the second, the cabinet of minerals and specimens in other departments of physical science; on the third, the philosophical chamber; and on the fourth, the library. The extreme south wing is to be finished for residence, or for occupation for such studies as may be deemed expedient.

In this year, Gov. L. J. Farwell sold to the State one hundred acres of land on the north side of lake Mendota for the location of the "Hospital for the Insane." It is about three miles from Madison by a direct line across the lake and six miles by carriage road. The grounds also adjoin the track of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. By an act of the legislature, approved March 30, 1854, the Governor was authorized to appoint commissioners to prepare plans and let a contract for the erection of a lunatic asylum, substantially on the plan of the asylum in Worcester, Mass., both in respect to design and expense. In pursuance of this act, Gov. Barstow appointed commissioners and a superintendent. The contract was awarded to Andrew Proudfit, and the work commenced. On the assembling of the legislature in 1855, that body annulled the contract on the ground that the plan adopted was much more extensive than had been authorized, and bore no particular re-

semblance to the Worcester Asylum, as well as for other reasons. The result of this action was that the work was suspended. It was revived in 1857, as will appear hereafter.

During the year 1854, a new bridge was built across the Yahara, or Catfish; and Ex-Governor L. J. FARWELL extended Washington avenue through his lands to the distance of a mile towards the northeast. This magnificent avenue, which has been opened by the individual enterprise of Governor FARWELL is now more than two miles in length, graded to a level, eight rods in width, and has a double row of trees — the inner row, cotton wood, and the outer, maples — upon each side. It terminates at a point where the various roads coming into town from the east, northeast and southwest, converge. When within a quarter of a mile of the Capitol Park, it ascends by a smooth and easy grade, the summit of the elevation crowned by the Capitol.

The erection of the "Lake Side Water Cure," by DELAPLAINE & BURDICK, was commenced in November, 1854, to be completed June 1, 1855. The site selected for this institution is one of surpassing beauty, not equalled in this country, if in any other. The grounds comprise a beautiful oak grove of fifty acres, situated immediately across the west point of Lake Monona or Fairy Lake, about two miles south of the Capitol, and one mile by water, and commanding a fine view of the city of Madison, the lakes, and the surrounding country. Over the grounds, just on the edge of the grove, flows a large and beautiful stream of water, long known for its purity, from which the institution will be supplied. This stream has its source in never failing springs.

The building stands upon an eminence about fifty feet above the water, and six hundred feet distant from the shore. The main building is ninety-two feet in length by forty in width, and four stories above the basement, capable of accommodating from eighty to one hundred guests. There are piazzas extending the whole length of the building on the first and second stories. There is also a wing forty feet by thirty-eight, and two stories in height, which is principally devoted to bath-

rooms. The house is warmed throughout by steam heat — there is also connected with the engine, apparatus for cooking, washing, drying, ironing, supplying reservoir, etc., only one fire being necessary for the whole establishment.

Dr. JAMES E. GROSS was resident physician at its opening. For some reason, the institution was not a success, and was subsequently altered and adapted for a public house; as such, it has been well patronized. It is occupied only as a summer hotel, and is a favorite resort for visitors from St. Louis and other southern cities.

In the month of February, the Madison Hydraulic Company was chartered, and was fully organized. Its object was to furnish the inhabitants a full and certain supply at all times of pure fresh water. In doing so, arrangements were to be perfected to take water from Lake Mendota of a depth of at least twenty feet, and, by steam or other power, force it into a reservoir upon a hill in the rear of the University buildings — this hill being about forty feet higher than the Capitol park. A six or eight inch pipe to convey the water east — the whole length of State street — sending off smaller branches at the intersection of streets. It was supposed that water could be conveyed into the third stories of every building about the park, and much higher on the lower grounds. It was also proposed to have two or more fountains in the University grounds, facing the village, and four within the Capitol park. The whole expense not to exceed $40,000. The officers of the company were, H. A. TENNEY, President; WM. A. WHITE, Secretary, and LEONARD J. FARWELL, Treasurer.

It is to be regretted that the company did not succeed in carrying out their plans. There was not a sufficient amount of stock subscribed to warrant the undertaking, and the project was abandoned.

The Bank of the West was organized March 20, 1852, with a capital of $100,000. S. A. LOWE, President, and W. L. HINSDALE, Cashier. The bank commenced business on the second floor of BRUEN'S Block.

The Dane County Bank was organized, and went into busi-

ness, October 2, 1854; capital, $50,000. L. B. VILAS, President; L. J. FARWELL, Vice President; N. B. VAN SLYKE, Cashier; S. V. CHASE, Teller; J. H. SLAVIN, Bookkeeper, and W. F. VILAS, Messenger.

The following table exhibits the growth, in population, of Madison, since the first settlement:

1837, - - - 1	1844, - - - 216	1851, - - - 2,306
1838, - - - 62	1846, - - 283	1852, - - 2,973
1840, - - - 146	1847, - - - 632	1853, - - - 4,029
1842, - - 172	1850, - - 1,672	1854, - - 5,126

About 1,000 buildings have been erected here since 1847; a portion of them of dressed stone and elegant style, with some of the finest blocks in the west. The projected number this year (1854), is 350.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
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CHAPTER VII.

HORACE GREELEY'S VISIT 1855. — ELECTIONS 1855–'61 — GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. — GRACE CHURCH HISTORY, CONTINUED — SCHOOLS, 1855–6 — PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS — CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH HISTORY, CONTINUED — FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS, 1855–61 — INCORPORATION AS A CITY, 1855 — BUSINESS FIRMS — PEAT BEDS — CITY HALL — UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS — HOSPITAL FOR INSANE COMMENCED, AND NEW STATE CAPITOL PROJECTED — ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY COMPANIES — NOTICE OF HON. T. W. SUTHERLAND — OF COL. JAMES MORRISON — CITY IMPROVEMENTS — REBELLION HISTORY, 1861.

IN the month of March, 1855, HORACE GREELEY visited Madison, and in May, BAYARD TAYLOR made a visit. Both of these gentlemen wrote flattering letters of their impressions, to the *New York Tribune*. Mr. GREELEY writes:

"Madison has the most magnificent site of any inland town I ever saw, on a graceful swell of land, say two miles north and south by a mile and a half east and west, rising gently from the west bank of one of a chain of four lakes, and having another of them north northwest of it. These lakes must each be eight or ten miles in circumference, half surrounded by dry, clean oak forests, or rather 'timbered openings,' which need but little labor to convert them into the finest parks in which fair homes ever nestled. A spacious water-cure establishment has just been erected in one of these forests across the lake south-eastwardly from Madison, and shows finely both from the city and the railroad as you approach it. The Capitol is toward the south end of the built up city, in a fine natural park of twenty acres, and is not worse planned than most of our public buildings. The University crowns a beautiful eminence a mile west of the Capitol, with a main street connecting them *à la* Pennsylvania avenue. There are more comfortable private mansions now in progress in Madison than in any other place I have visited, and the owners are mostly recent immi-

grants of means and cultivation, from New England, from Cincinnati, and even from Europe. Madison is growing very fast. * * * * She has a glorious career before her."

In consequence of the numerous favorable reports regarding Madison as a place of business, published in eastern papers, no western town was more prominently brought before the public. Some of these newspaper correspondents were so profuse in their compliments about the beauty and advantages of Madison as a place of settlement, that a marked effect was noticed in the increase of population and the advancement in the prices of real property, not only in the village, but in the adjoining country.

The following persons were elected corporation officers for the year 1855: P. H. VAN BERGEN, President; L. J. FARWELL, H. A. TENNEY, WM. CARROLL, L. W. HOYT, J. G. GRIFFIN and J. SUMNER, Trustees; D. NOBLE JOHNSON, Clerk; ALONZO WILCOX, Treasurer; D. C. BUSH, Assessor, and I. E. BROWN, Marshal. At this election, 522 votes were polled. The contest, although warm in some respects, had nothing to do with politics.

On the 17th of January, an act of the legislature was approved incorporating the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company; L. J. FARWELL, SIMEON MILLS, JULIUS P. ATWOOD, FRANCIS G. TIBBITS, DAVID ATWOOD, HENRY PARKINS, SAMUEL MARSHALL, N. W. DEAN, B. F. HOPKINS, LEVI B. VILAS and DAVID J. POWERS, being the corporators, and who were constituted the first Board of Directors. The directors, at their first meeting, elected J. P. ATWOOD, President; B. F. HOPKINS, Secretary, and L. J. FARWELL, Treasurer. At the same meeting, held January 20th, a contract was entered into with H. PARKINS & Co., to erect the necessary buildings for the sum of $35,000. The work was faithfully performed, and on the 10th of July, a celebration was had in the village, at which time, two two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons attended in front of the Capitol. Speeches were made by M. H. ORTON, W. N. SEYMOUR, J. W. JOHNSON, C. ABBOT, A. A. BIRD, and L. B. VILAS.

The gas works were located on the low ground, northeast of the Capitol, on lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of block 151. This enterprise, in the hands of the company, did not succeed as well as had been anticipated. The works were subsequently leased by the company to B. F. HOPKINS, under whose energetic and skillful management, the gas was soon conducted through the principal streets of the town, and within two years, had over five miles of pipe laid, and the enterprise became a decided success.

The election of town officers took place, April 4, with the following result: H. J. HILL, Chairman; R. T. WHITE and R. T. DAVIS, Supervisors; WILLET S. MAIN, Clerk; C. G. MAYERS, T. REYNOLDS and GEO. A. BARWISE, Assessors; G. C. ALBEE, Treasurer; DARWIN CLARK, School Superintendent; WM. WELCH and W. F. BAKER, Justices of the peace.

In the month of May, Ex Gov. L. J. FARWELL commenced building an octagon house, three stories high, each side twenty-five feet in length, making the whole circumference two hundred feet — of dressed stone. It is situated on Lake Monona, three-quarters of a mile from the capitol. The barn and stable is of similar architecture, of stone, one hundred and sixty feet in circumference, the walls of which were early completed. JOHN T. MARTIN, Esq., commenced building nearly the same time, a fine two story stone residence a short distance east of the former. Gov. FARWELL occupied his residence for a few years when it was sold to SAMUEL MARSHALL, and subsequently was enlarged and altered for a "Hospital for Wounded Soldiers" during the war, and more recently occupied as the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

In April, 1855, the Rev. J. B. BRITTAN, of Dayton, Ohio, visited Madison, and was invited to take charge of the parish of Grace church. The invitation was accepted, and he entered upon the duties of his charge June 1, 1855. The chapel, enlarged and refitted at an expense of $1,000, was occupied for the first time on Sunday, the 17th of June, 1855. The chapel being soon found inadequate to the wants of the parish, a subscription was set on foot, headed by a generous friend in the

amount of $1,200, and soon reaching the sum of eight thousand dollars, for the erection of a church edifice. A plan was agreed upon, and on the 25th of September, the same year, the foundation was commenced.

The building committee were ex-Gov. L. J. FARWELL, W. A. MEARS, H. K. LAWRENCE, P. H. VAN BERGEN and I. W. DE FORREST.

The following account of the building is given in the newspapers of that time. It is in the Gothic style, and composed of a tower, nave and chancel. The main entrance is through the tower by two large and massive doors. The tower is twenty-two feet square, forming a spacious vestibule. It will be a prominent feature of the structure, and is located at the corner of the nave — fronting on the corner of Carroll street and Washington avenue. It is supported at the angles by massive buttresses, diminishing as they ascend, and terminating in handsome panneled and foliated pinnacles, at a height of eighty feet from the sidewalk. The whole height of the tower and spire is one hundred and forty feet wide, and the building will comfortably seat six hundred persons. The walls are thirty-three feet high, and the highest point of the gable on which is fixed a neat Greek cross, is fifty-six feet. The east front is lighted by a large trillioned window, twelve feet by thirty, and supplied with stained glass. The sides and ends are supported by heavy buttresses which add to its strength and symmetry. These buttresses terminate in foliated pinnacles. The chancel is twenty-two by eighteen feet, and flanked on respective sides by an organ room and vestry, and is connected with the nave by a broad and high arch. It is lighted at the end by a triple lancet-window, with stained glass like the one in front.

The interior is to be furnished in tasteful and costly style; the ceiling to be an elliptic Gothic arch, richly adorned with stucco work, composed of heavy ribs — interlaced Gothic arches running from the apex of the ceiling to the springing, and terminating there on elegantly carved corbels. The interstices of the ribs are to be ornamented with carved bosses. The pulpit is of octagonal form, and located on the south side of the chan-

cel arch, and is entered from the vestry; on the north side of the chancel arch is the reading desk and organ. The nave is thirty-six feet high from the floor to the apex of the ceiling. The plan was designed by Messrs. J. & A. DOUGLAS, of Milwaukee, and the whole is estimated to cost, when completed, $16,000. It is to be of cut stone, and when finished, will be one of the finest edifices in the country.

The size of the building will be 112 by 74 feet. The nave, 80 by 42 feet, containing 80 pews, and will comfortably seat 500 persons.

The building was in readiness for public worship early in 1858; the tower, however, being incomplete and the basement unfinished. The cost of the church, as then completed, was about $22,000. In October, 1861, the Rev. Mr. BRITTAN having having accepted an appointment as chaplain in the army, tendered his resignation as rector, to take effect November 1, which was accepted.

A Madison paper of April 11, 1855, referring to the improvements going on, says:

"Never before was the building *mania* in Madison more apparent than now. Go where you will — visit whichever part of town you may — and you see on all sides — in every nook and corner — apparently upon every lot, the most active busy-bustle preparations for building. You pass an untouched, vacant lot in the morning, and at night you will find it strewed over with building materials—a foundation laid, frame raised for a good sized house, nearly clapboarded, and partly painted. This is what we saw last week. There are now no less than 150 and perhaps 200 buildings commenced and in the various stages of completion, in this town, to-day, and yet building has barely commenced. It seems that everybody is coming to Madison, and everybody who does, must build. One stimulus to building this season, is the fact that materials, etc., are much cheaper, as we are informed, than usual."

Another paper says: "Business in real estate in our city is becoming lively. We have before us the operations of a single individual, during the week last past. From this, it ap-

pears that this person was one party to sales amounting in the aggregate to $33,000. This is simply the operations of one man, in one week, and the property that changed hands is all within the city limits. Others, no doubt, have done as much, and perhaps more, of which we have no account. There has been no time when the business prospects of our place were brighter than at present. Strangers are flocking into the city in large numbers; all delighted with the place, and taking up their residence among us. In addition to an active business in sales of lots and lands, the building of stores, shops and dwellings is unusually active this spring. New buildings are being erected in every direction, and some of them of a superior order. It is truly gratifying to witness such indisputable evidences of prosperity. Long may it continue."

Mr. D. Y. KILGORE, Superintendent of the village schools, in his report for the year 1855, says, the whole number that have attended school during the year is 750; that the whole number of children, by the last census, is 1,600; that the only building owned by the village for educational purposes is a small brick school house — fast becoming obsolete and incapable of accommodating one-thirtieth part of those entitled to public school instruction, and attributes the fact that so large a proportion of pupils attend no school whatever, to the shameful lack of school accommodations and strongly urges on the Board of Education and the village authorities the necessity of four ward schools and one High School.

R. S. BACON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the year, made a purchase of the lot on the corner of Mifflin and Pinckney streets, for a Commercial and Business College, and SIMEON MILLS built a block of four stories adjoining those previously built by MILLS & CATLIN on King street. They were of stone, uniform with the other.

S. R. FOX made a purchase of the grounds on the corner of Main and Carroll streets, for a block of stone buildings, to be erected the succeeding year. WILLET S. MAIN put up his stone block, corner of Mifflin and Carroll streets; LEONARD NOLDEN, a similar building on State street, on the block west toward

the University, to be occupied as a hotel; and the elegant residences of J. E. KENDALL, corner of Langdon and Pinckney streets, and W. B. JARVIS' octagon house on Wilson street, were erected; and among others, were the residences of N. B. VAN SLYKE, Mr. ASHMEAD, I. N. DE FOREST, H. H. HAYES, A. BOTKIN and H. B. STAINES. Much attention was bestowed this season upon sidewalks, many miles of which were laid in different parts of the village.

The Board of Education established three grades of schools: the High School, the Intermediate and the Primary, under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent, and the general supervision of the Board, and the system has continued without material change to the present time. By the act of incorporation, the Board was authorized to borrow $10,000 on the credit of the village, and the Board of Trustees authorized to issue bonds for the amount, for the purpose of erecting Union school houses. But the Board of Education were unable to induce the Board of Trustees to issue the bonds, the latter being of the opinion that $10,000 was a larger debt than the village ought to incur at one time, and nothing was done in the way of building that year.

In the summer of this year, the Congregational church invited Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON of Plymouth church, Chicago, to become pastor, and its call was accepted. The spiritual and material prosperity of the church rapidly increased, and within a year, nearly fifty were added to its membership. The church room becoming too narrow for the needs of the congregation, in 1856, they moved first into the large hall of BACON'S Commercial College, which was then ready for occupancy, and then built a brick chapel which they occupied until 1873–4. This chapel is situated on the east side of Washington avenue, on lots 5 and 6, block 66, with accommodations for about 500 persons. It was built at the expense of $4,400, with the hope of soon adding to it a church building. In May, 1858, Mr. EGGLESTON retired from the pastorate and soon after returned east, where he has been for a number of years pastor of the church in Stockbridge, Mass., so long honored by the min-

istration of JONATHAN EDWARDS. He has since then been connected with the faculty of Williams College, in the chair of rhetoric.

The usual anniversary services of the 4th of July were this year changed. Under the direction of CHARLES G. MAYERS, Esq., a regatta was held on Lake Monona, open to sail boats and row boats. It is supposed some three thousand persons were present. This was the first regatta held on the lake. Hon. L. J. FARWELL, ALEX. T. GRAY, G. P. DELAPLAINE, Dr. OTIS HOYT and Hon. A. MCARTHUR, judges. The whole went off very satisfactorily, and was a decided success.

The members of Grace Church (Episcopal) held a meeting on the 6th of August, Rev. J. B. BRITTAN presiding, and J. G. KNAPP, secretary, at which time a committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. L. J. FARWELL, WILLIAM A. MEARS and H. K. LAWRENCE, to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a church edifice.

The real property of the village was assessed this year at $284,700; personal, $39,300. The corporation receipts were $5,836.09. Liabilities unpaid, $963.56.

The census of the village, as reported January 26, 1855, showed 3,781 males, 3,082 females; total, 6,863.

The amount of tonnage received at the Madison depot, over the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and forwarded from there, as shown in the tabular statement published, exhibits the amount of business greater, perhaps, than any other town in Wisconsin, in proportion to its size. The whole amount of merchandise transported over the road westward, was 27,580,378 lbs; the amount received here was 12,596,023, almost one-half of all shipped over the road. The whole number of bushels of wheat shipped eastward was 1,931,407, and from this place, 604,624, almost one-third of the whole.

On the 2d of February, 1856, the Board of Trustees of the village appointed a committee, consisting of A. A. BIRD, SIMEON MILLS, Dr. THOS. O. EDWARDS and J. P. ATWOOD, to draw up a city charter, and to procure its passage before the legislature then in session. The bill was drawn, and Madi-

son became a *City* by an act approved March 4. On the 11th of March, the first city election was held. JAIRUS C. FAIRCHILD* being an Independent, and JULIUS P. ATWOOD the Democratic candidate for Mayor; the former received 711 votes, and the latter 506, electing Col. FAIRCHILD by a majority of 205. ABRAHAM B. BRALEY received 784 votes for Police Justice, against 419 cast for WM. WELCH; JOHNSON J. STARKS, 632 votes for Treasurer, against 370 for ALFRED MAIN; FRED MOHR, 503 votes for Marshal, against 383 for STEPHEN G. BENEDICT.

The following Aldermen were elected:

First Ward—ADAM KRAETZ, THOS. HERRAN and A. E. BROOKS.

Second Ward—N. B. VAN SLYKE, D. J. POWERS and JOHN N. JONES.

Third Ward—C. G. MAYERS, P. H. VAN BERGEN and A. S. WOOD.

Fourth Ward—S. M. VAN BERGEN, JOS. HOBBINS and TIM. KINNEY.

D. H. WRIGHT, Dr. J. W. HUNT, H. N. FOSTER and D. C. BUSH, Justices of the Peace, and W. N. SEYMOUR elected Clerk by the City Council.

*Col. Jairus C. Fairchild, was born at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., December 27, 1801. He removed to Ohio in 1822, settling first at Hudson, then at Franklin Mills, Portage county, in 1826, where he was engaged in business as tanner and currier, having for a partner the celebrated "Capt. John Brown. He removed to Cleveland in 1834, and was engaged in merchandise, and was Secretary of the Cleveland and Newburgh Railroad Company. He removed to Wisconsin, with his family, in June, 1846, and at the organization of the State Government was elected State Treasurer, which office he held from August, 1848, to December 31, 1851.

Col. F. was prominently identified with the business enterprises of Madison, and died here July 18, 1862, aged about 61 years. He left four children: Lucius, who has served six years as Governor of the State, and was distinguished for his services in the late rebellion; Cassius, who died at Milwaukee of wounds received in the war; Charles, now of Boston, connected with the Navy Department during the war, and a daughter, Mrs. E. B. Dean, of this place. Mrs. J. C. Fairchild died at Madison, October 21, 1866, aged 65 years.

The officers of Grace Church advertised, February 8, for four hundred cords of stone, with a view to commence the erection of their church edifice.

The *Daily Argus*, of April 28, in speaking of the improvements commenced for the year, says: "We notice five first-class dwellings going up, five brick dwellings, forty framed dwellings, and sixteen stone and brick buildings for stores, in progress." The evidence of thrift and enterprise was very apparent. The number of new comers was large and increasing, and the prospects for the growth and prosperity of the city were never so promising. The *State Journal*, of June 3, gives the names of the more important business firms and institutions in the city, as follows: The brick block built by W. D. BRUEN, and known as BRUEN'S Block, occupied by the Dane County Bank, and J. RICHARDSON & Co., on the corner, as land agents; HALE & HARRIS, dry goods; D. S. DURRIE, books and stationery, and D. HOLT, jeweler, and WRIGHT & MAYERS as land agents and agents of American Express Company, all on the first floor. The second floor by ORTON & HOPKINS, ATWOOD & HASKELL, and HOOD & TENNEY, attorneys; Drs. BOWEN & BARTLETT, physicians; MAUL & GRIMM, book binders; State Agricultural Society, POWERS & SKINNER, publishers, and *State Journal* editorial rooms. The third story by the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, Madison Gas Light Company, S. V. SHIPMAN, architect; the City Council and Clerk's office; the *Norske Amerikan*, Norwegian newspaper; N. W. DEAN, office; W. H. WYMAN, insurance agent, and Western Telegraph Company. The fourth story, the *State Journal* printing office; Museum of the Wisconsin Natural History Association, and Mr. BRONSON, artist. The basement by HALE & HARRIS, as an eating saloon. The building adjoining, on Pinckney street, by S. MARSHALL, as the State Bank, on the main floor; DELAPLAINE & BURDICK on second floor, and by ex-Gov. FARWELL as a real estate office. The frame building next east, by L. GUILD & Co., dry goods; similar building adjoining, by COLWELL & Co., druggists; next, G. W. GILMAN, boots and shoes, the second floor by Dr. J. C. HOWELLS, dentist. The next building of brick, known

as the Badger Building, first floor, CATLIN, WILLIAMSON and BARWISE, land office and exchange dealers, and SMITH & KEYES, as attorneys. The upper part used by the United States Hotel, which adjoins it on the east. The basement by W. H. NOLAND, barber, and P. L. MOHR, real estate dealer. The United States Hotel, kept by GILBERT DUTCHER. In FAIRCHILD'S block, on Main street, S. KLAUBER & Co., dry goods, occupied two stores on the first floor, and H. B. MERRILL, clothing; the second floor as the St. Julien saloon; the third floor by LANGRISHE & ATWATER, as a theatre. In the basement, A. P. DŒRSCHLAG, as a saloon. The adjoining frame buildings, by GLEASON & MEMHARD on the first floor, dry goods and hardware, and G. E. WOODWARD, attorney; the next, by ISAAC BONNELL, stove store, and A. NEUHOFF, clothing; adjoining, by DONALDSON & TREDWAY, dry goods, and second floor by ABBOT, CLARK and COIT, attorneys, the banking house of M. T. MARTIN; B. U. CASWELL'S hat store and FRENCH as a saloon. The next brick store, owned by J. C. FAIRCHILD, occupied by D. C. POOLE, dry goods and crockery, and second floor by VILAS, ROYS and PINNEY, Drs. GRAY and BROWN, Col. FAIRCHILD'S office, and that of WM. WELCH, Justice of the Peace. The adjoining building, the Capitol House, kept by NELSON and RUSSELL, and by COOK and BELDEN, jewelers, and M. STRAUSS, as tobacconist. Across Wisconsin avenue, the next business firm is R. T. CURTIS & Co. (T. REYNOLDS), dry goods and groceries, in the brick store built by W. C. WELLS in 1851; the next by W. B. JARVIS, land agent, and T. S. WOODWARD, drugs and medicines, and S. R. FOX, hardware; and across Carroll street, Miss MCMAHON, milliner, A. ABBOTT, marble shop, and SANDERSON, milliner, REUIL NOYES, land office. The adjoining building across Fairchild street being the County Court House.

Among other buildings erected this year, was P. H. VAN BERGEN'S block, corner of Clymer and Pinckney streets; R. S. BACON & Co., commercial college building; BILLINGS & CARMAN'S plow manufactory; city engine houses; FOX & ATWOOD'S elegant stone block, occupied by S. R. FOX; Mrs. TREVOY and A. RASDALL, stone block on King street; JAMES CAMPBELL,

planing mill on Washington avenue south of the Capitol, and several fine private residences.

The Merchants' Bank of Madison was this year organized under the general banking law. Hon. A. A. BLISS of Ohio, President, and C. T. FLOWERS, Cashier. It commenced business in BRUEN'S block, July 2.

There was no celebration on the 4th of July. An excursion was had to Mazomanie, in which many participated. There was also a regatta on Lake Mendota.

The post office was removed, July 27, to their new rooms in P. H. VAN BERGEN'S block. The office is twenty feet wide by sixty-five feet deep and twelve high. Has 1,100 letter boxes and 100 private drawers. The usual daily mail matter received is from 20 to 50 bushels, and during the sessions of the legislature, one to three hundred bushels.

The "Madison St. George's Society," was organized and held their first meeting, August 13. The officers for 1856 were: Dr. JOS. HOBBINS, President; W. B. JARVIS and R. SHORROCKS, Vice Presidents; H. WRIGHT, Treasurer; J. W. MAYHEW, Recording Secretary; WM. WELCH, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. WM. HOBBINS, Physician.

R. S. BACON'S commercial college was opened in January, 1856, and was very successful. In the fall of 1858, it was purchased by D. H. TULLIS. It was continued without interruption under his charge until 1865, when, by mutual arrangement, it passed into the hands of WORTHINGTON & WARNER, by whom it was continued in YOUNG'S block, on Main street, and more recently in W. J. & F. ELLSWORTH'S building on Pinckney street.

The Dane county peat beds were discovered this year. Mr. HOUGH, County Surveyor, made a plat of the peat bog lying on the lands of Cols. W. B. and GEO. H. SLAUGHTER and WM. GREEN, lying six miles west of Madison, and immediately on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad There are three irregularly shaped beds contiguous to each other, which lie in depressions of the surface; the whole outline gives unmistakable evidence of having been, at a remote period, covered

with water. Mr. HOUGH estimates that the one hundred and fifteen acres contain nearly 350,000 solid cords of peat. Efforts have been made to manufacture the article to be used for heating purposes, but for some some reason they have not been entirely successful.

In 1856, the village having become a city, the Common Council, on the 20th of August, appropriated $24,000 for the erection of school houses in the four wards of the city. Here the matter rested, with some trifling progress in the selection of sites, until after the council had raised from the sale of city bonds, and had at its disposal a large amount of money. The sites for school houses having been selected or assented to, and paid for by the Common Council out of the money set apart for that purpose, at a cost of $6,887.50, the Board of Education immediately thereafter advertised for proposals for the erection of the four school houses, to be built of stone, forty by fifty feet on the ground, and two stories high. When, however, the proposals were received, the season for building had so far passed, that it was deemed advisable to construct but two houses during the season (1856), leaving the remaining two to be erected the following spring. Accordingly, contracts were entered into for the erection of school houses in the First and Third Wards, to be completed by January 1, 1857. After the work had so far advanced that it became necessary to make payments to the contractors, the Common Council were applied to for money for that purpose, but refused for some reason never made known to the Board. In consequence of this action of the Council, the Board of Education were deprived of the means of continuing the work, or meeting the engagements they had entered into, and the contractors brought suits to recover pay for work performed and for damages for non-performance on the part of the Board.

From the report of the Superintendent, we learn that the whole number of scholars attending school during the year, is 694; less by 56 than the number reported last year. The central or High School was kept in the old Congregational church, and has 133 pupils, of which number 67, are in the higher Eng-

lish and classical departments. Eight teachers had been engaged.

The annual election of city officers for 1857, took place in April. For Mayor, A. A. BIRD received 763 votes, and F. G. TIBBITTS, 672 — the former was elected. FRED. SAUTHOFF was elected Treasurer, receiving 735 votes, and C. H. BILLINGS 683. The Aldermen elected were: THOS. HEERAN and C. ZWICKY, 1st ward; DAVID J. POWERS and J. T. CLARK, 2d ward; J. C. GRIFFIN and DAVID HYER, 3d ward; and Dr. JOS. HOBBINS and T. KINNEY, 4th ward.

The First and Third ward school houses were completed and occupied this year. They are fine two story stone buildings, built after the same plan, and costing the sum total of $9,500, exclusive of furnishing. In each building, the second story has one large study room, capable of seating one hundred pupils, with a recitation room adjacent to and leading out of the main room. The lower story is divided into two rooms communicating with each other, used for primary and intermediate departments. They are each capable of seating sixty-five pupils.

The City Superintendent, Mr. D. Y. KILGORE, in his report says: "At this time, 1857, there are eleven separate schools, in which are employed fifteen teachers. The whole amount expended for rent of school houses, repairs, fuel, incidental expenses and teachers' wages, is less than $6,000; and that, according to the school census, 1,865 children between the ages of four and twenty, reside within the city limits."

On the 4th of July, the Germans had an extempore celebration. AUG. KREUR, Orator. The firemen had also a celebration; the Declaration of Independence read by Prof. E. S. CARR, and addresses by MYRON H. ORTON, CHAUNCEY ABBOT, J. W. JOHNSON and S. D. CARPENTER. A circus performance, with caliope music, was a feature in the celebration.

The Wisconsin Bank of Madison was organized during the year. M. D. MILLER, President, and NOAH LEE, Cashier.

N. B. VAN SLYKE and A. A. MCDONNELL erected their beautiful residences near Lake Mendota, during the season; and the

American Hotel was enlarged by an addition, seventy by thirty feet, three stories. BRADFORD WILLIAMS, proprietor.

The City Hall building was in process of erection in 1857. The size of the same is fifty by one hundred feet, three stories high, with a front on Mifflin and Wisconsin avenue. DONNELL & KUTZBOCK, architects. The first story, above the basement, designed for stores; the second floor for the use of the city council and city officers, and the third floor, in one large room, for public meetings, concerts, etc.

The chapel of the Congregational Church, on Washington avenue, was commenced in September. The building is forty-three by seventy-two feet. JAS. JACK & Co., carpenters, and J. W. HARVEY, masons.

The German Catholic Church on Johnson street, between Carroll and Henry streets, and the German Evangelical Lutheran, on Main street, between Broome and Bassett streets, were also erected this year.

An act was passed by the legislature, approved February 28, 1857, enabling the Board of Regents of the State University, to borrow $40,000 from the principal of the University Fund, for the construction of the main edifice of the University, to contain all the public rooms required in an institution of learning of the first class. After much consultation, the board adopted a plan for the edifice, of the Roman Doric style of architecture, combining beauty of outline with convenience of internal arrangement. The drawings were furnished by WILLIAM TINSLEY, Esq., of Indianapolis, an architect of experience and reputation. The edifice to contain a chapel, a lecture room for each department with study annexed for the use of the Professor; apartments for library, apparatus, cabinet, and for collections in natural science and in art.

The plan was accepted, and the contract for the building awarded to JAMES CAMPBELL for the entire work complete at $36,550, he being the lowest bidder. The stone work of the basement story was in an advanced state of forwardness in the fall of 1857, and it was expected that it would be completed before winter, so as to enable the building committee to com-

plete the entire structure before the first day of November, 1858.

The committee in their report say: "The exterior plan of the building is a model of architecture, imposing and massive; and the internal arrangements are such as to most fully meet the wants and necessities of the institution in all its several departments."

The ground was broken for the construction of the building on the first of June, 1857. The following is a brief account of its arrangement: It stands on the highest point of ground in the University Park, one hundred feet above the level of the lake, and the water table of the structure will be more elevated than the dome of the present (the old) Capitol. The general design of the building is a parallelogram, one hundred and forty by seventy feet, and about sixty feet to the cornice; to be surmounted by a dome whose extreme height will be nearly one hundred and fifty feet. It is not, however, a building of plain surface, like those now erected, but is broken by angles and projections, securing additional convenience and higher architectural effect — giving adequate space for its cabinet collections, laboratory, scientific apparatus, libraries, reading rooms, society rooms, etc.

The old log house on Butler street — the first dwelling erected in Madison — built in the spring of 1837, and occupied by EBEN PECK, the pioneer settler, as a hotel, was torn down to make way for some handsomer if not better structure, in the month of May. It was old, decayed, and must have tumbled in at no distant day, had the work of destruction not been hastened.

Very soon after the organization of the State government, the Capitol building became inadequate to the proper accommodation of the several departments, which had been brought into being, and the business of which rapidly increased with the growth of the State. Still, by renting rooms in other buildings, it was made to answer the purpose for ten years after Wisconsin was admitted into union.

It had now become apparent that a new capitol must be built without further delay, and the necessity gave rise

to a proposition, in the legislature of that year, to remove the seat of government from Madison to some other point. Whether there was any real danger of the success of the proposition or not, the people of Madison became alarmed and voted to donate to the State $50,000 in city bonds to aid in the construction of a new capitol upon the old site. This proposition was accepted by the legislature, and on the third of March, an act was passed authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol. By this act, the Commissioners of School and University Lands, were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of the public buildings," and apply the proceeds towards enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated $30,000 for the same object. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work. The plans of Messrs. DONNELL & KUTZBOCK, then architects living at Madison, were adopted, and the east wing was put under contract, and JOHN RYECRAFT of Milwaukee, received the award, being the lowest bidder, at $92,000. Mr. RYECRAFT subsequently gave up the contract and it was awarded to A. A. MCDONNELL. The work was completed and occupied by the Assembly in 1859. The following is a brief account of the building: The basement is divided into two rooms, twenty-three by thirty-five feet, and two, twenty-six by forty-five feet. In the first story the same — all these being fire proof, or covered with fire proof arches, the latter to be the governor's and his secretary's, and the secretary of state's appartments. In the upper story an assembly chamber,* sixty-five by sixty-seven feet; one room for the speaker of the house, a clerk's room, a postoffice, and a cloak and hat room; and the ladies' and gentlemen's galleries, two separate galleries leading to the latter. In front of this projection, a massive stone platform ten feet wide. The roof above it being supported by ten columns fifty feet high and about four and a half feet thick.

* This chamber was used by the Assembly in 1859, and on the completion of the west wing, that body removed to it, leaving the east room for the use of the Senate.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 6, 1857, the State Hospital for the Insane was established, and L. J. FARWELL, JOHN P. MCGREGOR and LEVI STERLING were appointed by the Governor as commissioners. The commissioners, at their first meeting, on the 5th of May, elected L. J. FARWELL, President; J. P. MCGREGOR, Secretary; and LEVI STERLING, Building Superintendent, and employed S. V. SHIPMAN as architect. After the adoption of plans, specifications and detail drawings, notice was published in every city in the State, that proposals would be received until September 1st, A. D. 1857, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials in accordance with the plan and specifications.

On the first of September, the bids were opened and the contract awarded to NELSON MCNIEL of Portage City, for building the central or main building, one longitudinal and one traverse wing for the sum of $73,500.

Mr. MCNIEL, after making some progress on the work, finally failed entirely, and threw up his contract, which caused much delay in the completion of the building; and it was not until some time in 1860, that it was turned over to the Board of Trustees for the reception of patients.

The following is a synopsis of the plan of the buildings, as drawn by the architect, Col. S. V. SHIPMAN: The structure to consist of the centre or main building, with two longitudinal and two traverse wings — the main building to be sixty-five by one hundred and twenty-seven feet; the longitudinal, each forty-one by ninety-two feet, and the traverse wings forty by eighty-six feet; the main building and traverse buildings are to be four stories high — cellar eight feet, first story twelve feet. The second, of the main building, fifteen feet; the third story, thirteen feet; and the fourth story, eleven feet. The first, second and third stories of the wing, will be twelve feet each — the walls of the fourth, or attic story, will be ten feet. The main building and each of the traverse wings are to be surmounted by a cupola; that of the main building being fifty feet, and of each wing, twenty-seven feet above the roof.

Capitol Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized

in October. Officers: Wm. Wallace, Foreman; Geo. B. McGie, Assistant Foreman; J. H. McAvoy, Treasurer; Manning Tredway, Secretary. It has sixty members.

Mendota Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was organized July, 1857, and has over fifty members. Officers: W. Babcock, Foreman; Chas. Billings and Thos. Thomas, Assistants; J. C. Rudd, Treasurer, Wm. H. Holt, Secretary; C. C. Mears, Steward.

Madison Engine Company, No. 2, was organized soon after. Officers: Geo. Memhard, Captain; J. Wisler and F. Dingleman, Assistants; Rich'd Baus, Secretary; Fred. Sauthoff, Treasurer; and M. Henrichs, Steward. The company consists of sixty-one members.

The year 1857, will be remembered by many as a disastrous one, in a financial point of view. Early in the fall, what is known as a "monetary panic," came over the country, and the western states felt it severely — Wisconsin as a state, as Madison as a city. A number of merchants were obliged to yield to the pressure and scarcity of money, and close up their places of business. The private improvements of the city were much affected.

During the sessions of the Legislature of 1858, an effort was made to remove the capital to the city of Milwaukee. A bill was introduced into the Assembly, and on its being read a third time, there was a tie vote. Hon. J. H. Knowlton, who had opposed the bill, changed his vote for the removal, which carried the bill. He then moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion upon the table, which was adopted, thus virtually killing the bill for the session.

At the city election held March 1, Hon. Geo. B. Smith received 978 votes and Neely Gray 600 votes — the former was elected, and also the following aldermen: Albert Sherwin and Simon Seckels, First ward; Eri S. Oakley and James Jack, Second ward; Darwin Clark and C. Henrichs, Third ward; and Cassius Fairchild and P. L. Dowling, Fourth ward; D. H. Wright, J. W. Hunt, H. L. Foster and P. D. Barry, Ward Justices; J. K. Proudfit, Treasurer, and A. B. Braley, Police

Justice. The City Council elected HENRY WRIGHT, Clerk; H. K. EDGERTON, Assessor; S. MILLS, Street Commissioner.

On the 4th of July, the usual anniversary exercises were held. Hon. E. BRIGHAM, President; the Vice Presidents selected from various towns; WM. R. SMITH, Reader; Hon. H. S. ORTON, Orator; Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, Chaplain, and W. T. LEITCH, Marshal.

On the 22d of February, the City Hall was opened for the first time in the evening, and illuminated by gas. The Hall is a spacious room, fifty feet wide by one hundred feet deep, and twenty-four feet from the floor to the ceiling. Exclusive of the gallery and rostrum, it is forty-six feet by seventy-eight feet; lighted with fourteen large windows, containing over four hundred lights of glass, and in the evening, by one hundred and fifty gas burners, extending around the room just below the cornice, and two large chandeliers and a number of smaller ones. The whole number of burners in the entire edifice is three hundred and fifty.

On the 18th of February, a meeting was held to organize the "Governor's Guards," and the following persons were elected: JULIUS P. ATWOOD, Captain; F. D. FULLER, 1st Lieut.; CHAS. L. HARRIS 2d, and S. H. DONNELL 3d; GEO. E. BRYANT, 1st Sergeant, H. CONLEY 2d, H. MEREDITH 3d, and GEORGE BACON 4th; V. W. ROTH, 1st Corporal, E. T. SPRAGUE 2d, E. B. CRAWFORD 3d, IRA W. BIRD 4th, and J. K. PROUDFIT, Ensign; J. P. ATWOOD, President, with E. W. KEYES and C. T. WAKELEY, Directors; W. S. MAIN, Treasurer, and J. K. PROUDFIT, Secretary. A number of changes were made in the officers during the year.

On the 25th of February, another military company was organized, called the "Madison Guards," composed mainly of Irish citizens. The officers first elected were: JOHN WILLANS, Captain; THOS. HEERAN, MATTHEW SMITH, Lieutenants, and J. R. HYLAND, Sergeant.

On the 12th of July, a meeting was held at the Court House, to organize a cavalry company, at which meeting A. BISHOP was Chairman, and D. S. CURTIS, Secretary, to be known as

the "Dane County Dragoons;" the name was subsequently changed to "Dane Cavalry." The following were the first elective officers: H. S. ORTON, Captain; H. C. BULL, A. A. MCDONNELL and W. D. BIRD, Lieutenants; S. H. CARMAN, J. E. MANN, J. W. HUNT and TIMOTHY BROWN, Sergeants; A. BISHOP, W. VROMAN, J. RODERMUND and B. F. NOTT, Corporals; A. BISHOP, Adjutant, J. C. SQUIRES, Commissary; N. W. DEAN, Quartermaster; J. ALDEN ELLIS, Paymaster; J. W. HUNT, Surgeon. At a subsequent meeting, held September 18, a number of changes were made in the officers.

Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, who had been invited to be pastor of the Congregational church in 1855, resigned on the 8th of May, 1858, and in November of this year, Rev. JAS. CALDWELL was called to supply the pulpit; but after remaining nearly a year, he returned to Illinois, when the pulpit was supplied by Prof. J. D. BUTLER, of the State University.

From the report of the Superintendent of Schools, it appears that there were 934 persons between the ages of four and twenty, and the average number attending school during the year, 524, divided into eleven schools.

The German Lutheran church this year erected a frame building for their house of worship, on block 44, on Main street, toward the depot of the Milwaukee Railroad. In 1868, as will hereafter appear, the society erected their new building on Washington avenue.

In the month of February, 1859, HASBROUCK & GURNEE commenced the erection of a three story stone building on Wisconsin Avenue, near Main street. The building was twenty-five by fifty feet, and was occupied by the proprietors as a land office and banking house, the third story was occupied by S. V. SHIPMAN, architect. The building cost about $5,500. Mr. SAMUEL R. FOX built an elegant stone dwelling house on the corner of Gilman and Carroll streets; it was subsequently sold to and is now the residence of N. B. VAN SLYKE, Esq. During the year, JULIUS T. CLARK built a large brick dwelling house, on his grounds on block No. 94. The premises were subsequently sold to JOHN N. JONES, Esq., who makes it his

residence. The grounds are regarded as the most beautiful in the city. J. H. CARPENTER, Esq., erected a brick dwelling on Wisconsin avenue, west of the Presbyterian church.

On the 8th of January, a meeting was called of all persons favorable to the formation of a religious society under the charge of Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, to meet at PORTER'S Hall, to adopt such measures as were necessary for a permanent and successful organization. The call was signed by DARWIN CLARK, J. B. BOWEN, D. ATWOOD, S. D. HASTINGS, A. SHERWIN, GEO. CAPRON, D. J. POWERS, O. COLE, JAS. MORRISON, E. W. SKINNER and H. M. LEWIS. Mr. EGGLESTON was engaged, and commenced his labors January 15, at the Baptist church. On the 12th of July, the church was formally organized under the name of the "Union Congregational Church and Society of Madison," and a Council of Recognition, composed of ministers and delegates from other Congregational churches, was invited to meet on the 14th, at which time Rev. Dr. SMITH, of Lane Seminary, was invited to preach in the morning, and in the evening the installation services were held — the sermon being preached by Prof. FISK, of Illinois.

The city election, this year, was held March 7, FRANK A. HASKELL and GEO. B. SMITH being the candidates for the office of Mayor. The former received 397 votes, and the latter 961, and was elected. For City Treasurer, F. W. LINDHORST received 532 votes, and ANDREW SEXTON, 803; the latter was elected, and also the following aldermen: First Ward, J. ZEPHENNING and WM. DUDLEY; Second Ward, JOS. BAIER and WM. HAWLEY; Third Ward, F. C. FESTNER and EZRA SQUIRES; Fourth Ward, J. A. BYRNE and JOS. HOBBINS.

The assessed valuation of property was, real estate, $2,027,466, and personal property, $264,195; total, $2,391,661.

The celebration of July 4 was observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The officers of the day were, W. W. TREDWAY, Marshal; A. A. MCDONNEL, E. B. DEAN and F. BRIGGS, Assistants; J. C. FAIRCHILD, President; J. B. BRITTAN, Chaplain; J. R. BALTZELL, Reader; and Hon. A. MCARTHUR, Orator. The "Governor's Guards," Capt. DELAPLAINE,

the "Madison Guards," Capt. BYRNE, and the "Dane County Cavalry," Capt. ORTON, were in the procession; the engine companies and Hook and Ladder Company also participated. In the afternoon, a regatta was held on Lake Mendota, under the management of C. G. MAYERS. One of the features of the celebration in the morning was a Ragamuffin Cavalcade, which attracted much attention.

HENRY BARNARD, LL.D., of Connecticut, who had been elected Chancellor of the University in 1858, entered upon his duties in the month of May, 1859, and on the 27th of July was formally inducted into the office. From the report of the Board of Regents, it appears that the whole number of students in attendance in the several departments was one hundred and fifty-nine.

Chancellor BARNARD resigned his position in June, 1860. The Board, however, did not accept of the same until January, 1861. The University was without a Chancellor until June 16, when J. L. PICKARD, LL.D., was elected. He, however, did not accept. During all this period, the internal administration was conducted by Prof. J. W. STERLING, who was made Dean of the Faculty in June, 1860, and continued in that capacity till June, 1865, when he was elected Vice Chancellor.

THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, Esq., an early settler, died at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 2, 1859. He was the eldest son of Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia. In 1835, he first came to Indiana with Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents, as a clerk of a commission to settle some Indian matters. He then crossed the country to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to Council Bluffs, from which place, with a pony, he traversed the then savage wilderness to the upper waters of the Mississippi, at or near the St. Anthony; from thence he procured a skiff, and floated down the river to the mouth of Rock river, and paddled his skiff up that stream to the mouth of the Catfish; up the Catfish, through the chain of lakes, to the point upon which the city of Madison now stands, then only inhabited by Indians. Here he spent some time in an Indian camp on the east side of Lake Monona, opposite the Capitol,

and this he then resolved upon as his future home. After a short visit to Philadelphia, he returned, and, as soon as the lands came into market, made considerable purchases in this neighborhood, and settled at Madison very soon after it was fixed upon as the capital of the Territory, and was elected the first President of the incorporated village.

In 1841, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Territory, which office he held four years. He was appointed to the same office by Mr. POLK, in 1848. In the spring of 1849, he took the overland route to California, through the valley of the Gila, and landed at San Diego. He subsequently removed to San Francisco, where he practised law with success until he was appointed to the office of Collector of the Port of Sacramento by Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. SUTHERLAND died of congestion of the lungs, leaving a wife and one child.

In his private relations, he was a noble, generous hearted man, highly esteemed by every one, and will long be remembered by the early settlers of Madison.

The city election of 1860 was held April 3. Hon. GEO. B. SMITH* received 724 votes for Mayor, and DAVID ATWOOD, 718; the former was elected by six majority. The following Aldermen were also elected: PETER H. TURNER and FARREL O'BRIEN, 1st ward; D. K. TENNEY and J. W. SUMNER, 2d ward; DARWIN CLARK and KYRON TIERNEY, 3d ward; TIMOTHY KINNEY and JOHN Y. SMITH, 4th ward; A. B. BRALEY was elected Police Justice; J. C. SCHETTE, Treasurer; and P. NIEUMANN, J. W.

*Hon. Geo. B. Smith, son of Judge Reuben Smith, was born at Parma Corners, a village in the town of Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., May 22, 1823. When a child, he removed with his parents to Ohio, and resided at Cleveland, where he studied law, and also at Medina. In April, 1843, he removed to Wisconsin, and after a year's residence at Kenosha, removed to Madison, where he still makes his residence. He was District Attorney of Dane county from 1845 to 1851, excepting two years; a member of the first Constitutional Convention, 1846; State Attorney General, 1854, 1855; member of Assembly, 1859, 1864, 1869; Mayor of city of Madison, 1858, 1859, 1860.

MAYHEW, H. L. FOSTER and H. W. REMINGTON, Justices of the Peace.

The Bank of Madison was organized April 17, with a capital of $25,000, SIMEON MILLS, President, J. L. HILL, Cashier, and opened as a temporary place of business, the rooms formerly occupied by the Bank of the Capital.

The celebration of July 4th was in one sense a county celebration. The officers of the day were Hon. L. B. VILAS, President, one Vice President from each township; E. B. DEAN, Jr., Marshal; Rev. A. MCWRIGHT, Chaplain; FRANK A. HASKELL, Reader, and Prof. J. D. BUTLER, Orator. Among other incidents, was the visit of the venerable NATHANIEL AMES, a soldier of the Revolution, who was in his one hundredth year. He came from Oregon, accompanied by some forty teams, filled with farmers and their families, to celebrate the day. Mr. AMES was two and a half years in the army, and was present at the execution of ANDRE. The military and fire companies were in the procession. The printers had a small press on wheels, and were engaged in printing and distributing handbills to the crowd. In the afternoon, "Ye Ancient and Horrible Artillery," in masquerade costume, had a parade which was greatly enjoyed by the visitors.

On the 12th of September, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS visited Madison, and were entertained by the citizens. These gentlemen delivered addresses from the balcony of the Vilas House, and also from the eastern steps of the Capitol. A large attendance of persons from the country was present.

DUNNING, JONES & Co. commenced building their drug store on Pinckney street, in May, which was opened July 2. It is a fine, three story building, of cut stone, with large show windows, iron columns, etc. During the season, S. KLAUBER & Co. commenced building a block of three stores, on the same street, near the corner of Main street, 67½ feet front by 100 feet in depth, three stories, stone fronts, which was a fine improvement.

The school census of 1860 shows that there were 2,240 persons in the city between the ages of four and twenty years.

In the latter part of A. D. 1860, it became apparent to the Board of Education, that on account of the lack of means to sustain the schools at that time in successful operation, some one or more of them must be permanently discontinued, and, perhaps, all of them be suspended for a part of the coming year. After a careful examination of the facts in the case, it was finally deemed expedient to discontinue indefinitely, the High School; consequently, at the close of the first school term of 1861, the High School ceased to exist. In order to compensate, as far as possible, for this loss of educational facilities to the city, an arrangement was entered into with Miss L. L. COUES, wherein she engaged, after the close of the first term of the High School in 1861, "to carry it on as a school of the same grade as before, without expense to the Board, and under their supervision, provided she could have the use of the building, furniture and apparatus, for one year, with the privilege of two." This arrangement was afterwards so far modified as to permit her to open her school, the first term, for the admission of females only. In accordance with this arrangement, Miss COUES opened and continued, through the remainder of the year, a female High School, affording facilities for those citizens who wished their daughters to pursue a course of study in the higher branches of female education, to secure these advantages at the trifling expense of the mere tuition fees, these fees being paid, not by the Board, but by those who enjoyed the advantages of the school. The Board were satisfied that this, though not what could have been desired, was still the best arrangement for the interests of education in the city, that, under the circumstances of the case, could have been made.

In addition to the indefinite discontinuance of the High School, the Board found itself reluctantly compelled to suspend all the other schools of the city during the summer term. This the Board deemed a serious loss to the children of the city. but a loss necessitated by its restricted finances.

The Legislature of 1861 having passed an "act to create the offices of county superintendent of schools," the Board, in accordance with the provisions of that act, adopted, on the 15th of August, the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of the city of Madison do hereby elect that said city shall, for the next ensuing year, be exempt from the provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the General Laws of 1861, being an act to create the office of county superintendent of schools, in accordance with section eleven of said act."

A copy of the resolution was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors.

By this action, the Board of Education retained the management of the schools of the city entirely in their own hands, and relieved the city from the burden of aiding in the support of the county superintendent of schools.

The number of scholars that attended the city schools during the spring and fall terms, was not quite 650. The amount of money expended during the year, for sustaining the schools under the care of the Board, was $3,460.35.

JAMES MORRISON, one of the early settlers of Madison, died December 23, 1860, aged 61 years. He was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, September 30, 1799. His father, WM. MORRISON, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a French lady. In early life, Col. MORRISON was engaged with his father in the Rocky Mountain fur trade. He removed to Wisconsin in 1827, and his first business was a lead miner and smelter at Porter's Grove, near Dodgeville. He came to Madison in the spring of 1838, when he immediately engaged in business — was contractor for building the Capitol; in 1838, erected the American House, and was long a prominent citizen of Madison. He did not move his family here till near the close of 1839. He was Territorial Treasurer under Gov. DOTY's and TALLMADGE's administrations, from 1841 to 1845. He was the owner of a large landed property, in Wisconsin, Illinois and St. Louis. He left a widow, who died at the residence of her granddaughter in California, August 28, 1866, aged 66 years, and three daughters — one the estimable lady of Hon. N. W. DEAN, of Madison. The funeral took place December 26; Hon. O. COLE, Hon. L. B. VILAS, Hon. T. T. WHITTLESEY, Col. G. H. SLAUGHTER, Hon. M. M. JACKSON and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., pall bearers.

The central building of the University of Wisconsin was completed this year. A description of the building has been given in the record of improvements of the year 1857.

In February 1861, the Congregational church which had been without a settled minister since November, 1858, invited Rev. L. TAYLOR, of Bloomington, Ill., to become its pastor. After a faithful and laborious pastorate of three years, he resigned in January, 1864, and removed to Farmington, Illinois. Previous to Mr. TAYLOR's coming, the pulpit had been supplied by Prof. J. D. BUTLER of the State University.

The city election was held on the 2d of April. Hon. LEVI B. VILAS* was the only candidate for the office of Mayor, and received 967 votes with 195 scattering. F. C. FESTNER was elected Treasurer, and the following aldermen: 1st ward, GEO. E. BRYANT and P. H. TURNER; 2d ward, D. K. TENNEY and J.

* Hon. Levi B. Vilas was born in Sterling, Lamoille county, Vermont, February 25, 1811; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course, but was prevented by ill health from graduating; is by profession a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vermont, in 1833, but has retired from practice. During his residence in Vermont, he was the first postmaster at Morrisville in 1834. The same year, he removed to Johnson; was elected to the State Constitutional Convention from that place, in 1835, and represented the town in the legislature of 1836 and 1837, and was elected by it in 1836, one of the State commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; during the same period, he held the office of Register of Probate; removed to Chelsea in 1838, and represented that town in the legislature in 1840–1843, and was the democratic candidate for speaker for the same years; was the democratic candidate for congress in 1844; the next year was elected State Senator from Orange county, and reelected in 1846; he held the office of Judge of Probate for three years in Orange county; and was supported by his party for United States Senator in 1848; was member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850 from Chelsea. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Madison; represented the Madison district in the Assembly in the years 1855 and 1868, and was Mayor of the city from April, 1861, to April, 1862; was appointed by Gov. Salomon and served as Draft Commissioner in the war for the Union in 1862; was a Regent of the State University for twelve years previous to its reorganization; was the democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1865, and was a member of the Assembly in 1873, and candidate for Speaker.

A. Ellis; 3d ward, K. Tierney and J. G. Ott; 4th ward, G. B. Seekels and J. Y. Smith.

An act was passed, approved April 11, 1861, during the last session of the legislature, appropriating forty thousand dollars for the enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane. That act authorizes the Board of Trustees, or such committee as might be designated by them, to construct a longitudinal and traverse wing, to be located on the west side of the centre building, corresponding in dimensions with the wings on the east side of said centre building. In pursuance of a requirement of said act, the executive committee advertised for sealed proposals for furnishing materals and doing said work; and at the time designated in such advertisement, the several proposals were laid before the Board, to be examined and their re-respective merits determined. After all of such proposals had been considered in reference to the price proposed and the general interests of the institution, it was unanimously agreed and ordered that the mason work and furnishing the materials therefor, should be let to Joseph Parkins of the county of Dane, for the sum of twenty thousand and five hundred dollars, and that the carpenter work and painting and glazing, with material therefor, should be let to Bradley and Norton of the city of Racine, for the sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In accordance with the said order, contracts were entered into between the executive committee and the aforementioned parties, on the 6th day of June, 1861; and the requisite bonds to secure the completion of the contract and the faithful performance of the work, were duly made and deposited by the several contractors.

The heating apparatus, gas pipes and fixtures, registers, window guards and sewerage, are not included in either of the above mentioned contracts, as it was deemed advisable to have that work performed by the State, under the direction of the Board, by purchasing the materials and having them fitted by persons in their employ. The Board of Trustees, in their annual report for 1861, speak of the commendable zeal of the contract-

ors in the prosecution of the work, which was commenced on the first of June of that year, and which was so far advanced as to be roofed and enclosed before the winter set in.

The Board also report the whole number of patients received into the hospital since it was opened in July, 1860 to October 1, 1861, one hundred and forty-five.

It will be necessary, at this point of our history, to give an account of the momentous events which were close at hand, and in which Madison, as the seat of government, took an important part. It is not necessary to recount the causes, running through a long term of years, which led to the insurrection of the people of a portion of the states of the union, against the general government, and arrayed more than a million of citizens in arms — a most bloody war, of four years' duration, involving the expenditure of almost untold treasure, and the loss, on either side, of hundreds of thousands of the country's bravest and best men. While all these important events were transpiring, the people of Madison and county of Dane had their share of them. Their coffers were opened, their young men were sent forth, some of them to lay their lives upon the altar of their country, others to return maimed for life, and others to return at the end of the conflict, weary and worn, crowned with victorious wreaths.

As is well known, the state of South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession from the general government, on the 12th of April, and commenced open hostilities by firing from James' Island upon Fort Sumter, garrisoned by Major ROBERT ANDERSON and about seventy men. The Fort was surrendered on the 14th of April. On the day succeeding (15th) President LINCOLN issued his proclamation declaring the southern states in insurrection, and issued a call for 75,000 three months' volunteers, to aid in suppressing the rebellion. In Wisconsin, as in all the other northern states, the public pulse quickened under the excitement, and on every hand the national flag was displayed, public enthusiasm knew no bounds, and in city, town and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

On the 15th of April, an informal meeting was held at the Governor's office, to consider events, Judge O. COLE in the chair, who made a speech full of patriotism and the noblest sentiments. On the day following, Gov. RANDALL notified Capt. GEO. E. BRYANT that the services of the Madison Guards had been accepted, and he was authorized to fill up his company; and on the same day the Governor issued a proclamation for the organization of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. The enrolment of men for the Madison Guards began April 17th; among others were G. E. BRYANT, CHAS. E. WOOD, C. L. HARRIS, L. D. ALDRICH, L. FAIRCHILD, D. C. POOLE, J. K. PROUDFIT, J. F. RANDOLPH, E. A. TAPPAN and W. H. PLUNKETT. Twenty-eight names were enrolled on the 17th, which number was, on the 20th, increased to one hundred and eighteen.

On the 17th, the Governor's Guards, by Judge J. P. ATWOOD, waited on Gov. RANDALL and tendered their services, which were accepted on the 18th. The company had seventy-three names enrolled.

On the evening of the 18th, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Assembly Room in the State Capitol, at which Hon. H. S. ORTON presided. A committee consisting of J. N. JONES, L. B. VILAS, W. F. PORTER, S. KLAUBER and NEELY GRAY was appointed to receive from the citizens of Madison subscriptions for the support of families as shall need aid. At this meeting $7,490 was voluntarily subscribed.

On the 20th of April, the Governor commissioned J. F. RANDOLPH, late Orderly Sergeant of the Governor's Guards, as First Lieutenant, to raise a new company for the Second, or reserve regiment, and on the 22d he reported his company full.

On the 24th of April, the two Madison companies left for camp at Milwaukee, escorted to the depot by the Fire Department and the Turners' Association.

In the organization of the First Regiment, the Madison Guards were known as Company E, and the Governor's Guards as Company K, and of the Field Staff officers, CHAS. L. HARRIS,

Lieutenant Colonel; HARRY BINGHAM, Assistant Quartermaster; L. J. DIXON, Assistant Surgeon, and CHAS. FAIRCHILD, Assistant Commissary, were of Madison.

The officers of Company E were, GEO. E. BRYANT, Captain; WM. H. PLUNKETT and WM. H. MILLER, Lieutenants; and Company K, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Captain; DEWITT C. POOLE and JAS. K. PROUDFIT, Lieutenants.

On the 22d of April, a company known as the "Hickory Guards" was organized for perfecting themselves in military tactics. Of this Company L. S. DIXON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was Captain.*

Randall Guards was fully organized April 27th, with J. F. RANDOLPH, as Captain, and A. A. MEREDITH and NAT. ROLLIS, as Lieutenants. The company was known as Company H of the Second Wisconsin Regiment.

The two Madison companies with the other companies comprising the First Regiment, rendezvoused at Milwaukee on Saturday, April 27th, of which regiment Capt. J. C. STARKWEATHER of Milwaukee, had been commissioned Colonel; CHAS. L. HARRIS of Madison, Lieutenant Colonel; DAVID H. LANE of Kenosha, as Major, and ALFRED R. CHAPIN of Milwaukee, as Adjutant.

The organization of the regiment was completed and mustered into the United States service on the 17th of May, and the War Department informed that it awaited marching orders. The troops remained in camp until the 9th of June, when, in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, it left the State for Harrisburg, Pensylvania, fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms.

Of the further history of the Regiment, under the first call, it is only necessary to state, that it was assigned to Maj. Gen. PATTERSON's Division, July 2d; led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Waters, in which battle Color Bearer, FRED. B. HUCHTING, of Company E, Madison, was the first man wounded, and SOL. WISE of Company K, also of Madison, was taken prisoner, and won a reputation for bravery and veteran-like conduct excelled by no other regiment.

After serving out the time for which it was enlisted, the regiment returned to Camp Scott, and was mustered out of service August 22, 1861. A portion of the Madison companies, about eighty-five men, arrived here August 23d, and after an ample dinner at the Railroad House, formed a line, and a procession of the Young American Cornet Band, the Governor's Guards, Fire Companies and the Turners' Society, and accompanied by the State field piece, marched to the front of the State Capitol, where a welcome address was delivered by Gov. RANDALL, after which the company dispersed. The remainder of the companies were left at Milwaukee and returned home at their convenience.

The Governor having determined to organize more regiments as a reserve for future calls, accepted the proposition of the State Agricultural Society, tendering the use of their fair grounds at Madison as one of the camps. These grounds were already enclosed with a high board fence, with several buildings which might be fitted up for use until more substantial ones could be built. Carpenters and laborers were set at work on the 27th of April, under the direction of Maj. H. A. TENNEY. WILLIAM W. TREDWAY, of Madison, was commissioned Quartermaster General, and at once proceeded, in behalf of the State, to procure clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the Second Regiment, and for the six infantry regiments subsequently raised under the proclamation of the President. SIMEON MILLS, of Madison, was about the same time commissioned Paymaster General, and paid the several regiments from date of enlistment up to the time of their departure for the field. The Second Regiment was ordered to move into camp at Madison, on the 1st of May, which was, by Col. S. PARK COON, named Camp Randall, in honor of the Governor. This regiment was first organized for three months' service, but, on the 7th of May, orders were received to recruit the regiment for three years or the war, and the Governor, wishing to gratify the enthusiastic desires of the companies who had tendered their services, proceeded also to organize the Third and Fourth Regiments. During this time, the ladies of this city

performed a large amount of labor, done at a time when great suffering would have occurred if their timely assistance had not been rendered. The ladies of other cities and villages were also diligently engaged in the same benevolent work.

The Second Regiment left the State on the 20th of June, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., one company of which was enlisted at Madison, the "Randall Guards," known as Company H, of which J. F. RANDOLPH was Captain, A. A. MEREDITH, First Lieutenant, and NAT. ROLLINS, Second Lieutenant.

This regiment was called upon to suffer much of privation and hardship. They were in the "Onward to Richmond" movement, participated in the skirmish at Bull Run, July 19, took an active part in the memorable battle of July 21, and won a high reputation for bravery and soldier-like conduct. They were the last to leave the field at the disgraceful finish, and their thinned ranks at roll call the next morning, proved the part they acted. As an evidence of what the Second Regiment had been through, it is sufficient to state that it left the State June 20, over one thousand strong, and, October 1, reported for duty *six hundred and eighty-nine.*

Of the "Randall Guards" (Company H), in these engagements, we find the following record: JULIUS F. RANDOLPH,* Captain, wounded July 21, 1861; A. A. MEREDITH, First Lieutenant, wounded, and arm disabled; G. M. HUMPHREY, First Sergeant, wounded; THEODORE D. BAHN, Fourth Sergeant, wounded; S. M. BOND, Fifth Sergeant, wounded; PETER MORRISON, Corporal, wounded; G. A. BECK, private, wounded and taken prisoner; F. M. BUTEN, private, wounded; THOS. CANNING, private, wounded; THOS. MURPHY, private, wounded; E. L. REED, private, taken prisoner; E. R. REED, private, wounded; HENRY STORM, private, wounded; J. M. ZOOK, private, wounded.

After this battle, a number of changes took place in the officers of the regiment; of these, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, formerly Captain of Company K of the First Regiment of three months volunteers, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; J. D. RUGGLES, Quartermaster, and A. J. WARD, Surgeon, all of this place.

* Capt. Randolph was killed at the battle of Gainsville, August 20, 1862.

The Third Regiment, CHAS. S. HAMILTON, Colonel, was ordered into camp at Fond du Lac, and left for Harrisburg, July 12. Of this regiment, the only company from this section was the "Dane County Guards" (Company K), of which WILLIAM HAWLEY was Captain; THEO. S. WIDVEY, First Lieutenant, and WARHAM PARKS, Second Lieutenant.

The Fourth Regiment encamped at Racine, June 6, HALBERT E. PAINE, Colonel, in which Madison and Dane county were not represented by a company. L. D. ALDRICH, of this place, was appointed Adjutant.

The Fifth Regiment was called to Camp Randall, June 21, AMASA COBB, Colonel. Madison was not represented in this Regiment.

The Sixth Regiment was called to Camp Randall, June 25, LYSANDER CUTLER, Colonel. Of the commissioned officers, the following were from Madison: J. P. ATWOOD, Lieutenant Colonel; FRANK A. HASKELL, Adjutant; C. B. CHAPMAN, Surgeon. Col. ATWOOD resigned on account of ill health, September 21. There were no companies from Madison.

The Seventh Regiment came to Camp Randall in the month of August, and its organization completed September 2, JOSEPH VAN DOR, Colonel. Of this regiment, from Madison were CHAS. W. COOK, Adjutant, and ERNEST KRAMER, Assistant Surgeon. Dane county was represented by a company called Stoughton Guards.

The Eighth Regiment was organized September 4, ROBERT C. MURPHY, Colonel, and was not called to Camp Randall until the 16th. The following commissioned officers were from Madison: GEO. W. ROBINSON, Lt. Colonel; JOHN W. JEFFERSON, Major; EZRA T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant, and WM. HOBBINS, Assistant Surgeon. There were no Madison companies.

The Ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, and was recruited among the German population, FREDERIC SALOMON, Colonel, and was mustered into the service October 26. In this regiment, Company F was composed of the Madison Sharp Shooters, of which company, DOMINICK HASTREITER was Captain, MARTIN VOIGLE and JOHN GERBER,

were Lieutenants, as the first officers. Some changes were made before they left camp, and MARTIN VOIGLE was Captain, and A. P. DŒRSCHLAG, First Lieutenant.

The Tenth Regiment was organized at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, and mustered into service October 14, ALFRED R. CHAPIN, Colonel; BENTON MCCONNEL of Madison, was Quartermaster, and was the only person holding an office. No companies were attached to the regiment from Madison.

The Eleventh Regiment was organized September 18. It was intended at the outset to be a Dane county regiment, but it was soon ascertained that Dane county had already honored too many drafts upon her citizens, to be able to fill up the regiment, and it was found necessary to do this, in part, outside of the county. The Regiment was called into Camp Randall during the month of October, and placed under the command of Col. CHAS. L. HARRIS of Madison, with the following field and staff officers: CHAS. A. WOOD, Lt. Colonel; ARTHUR PLATT, Major; DANIEL LINCOLN, Adjutant; CHAS. G. MAYERS, Quartermaster, and JAS. B. BRITTAN, Chaplain; H. P. STRONG, Surgeon; E. EVERETT and C. C. BARNES, Assistants. All of the above, with the exception of the three last named, were from this place. Of the companies comprising the regiment, the following were made up of Dane county volunteers: Company A, "Watson Guards," officered by D. E. HOUGH, Captain; P. W. JONES, and W. L. FREEMAN, Lieutenants. Company B, "Mendota Guards," J. H. HUBBARD, Captain; E. S. OAKLEY and JAS. M. BULL, Lieutenants, and consisted of 101 men. Companies F and G, the "Harvey Zouaves" and "Randall Zouaves," were made up from Dane and other counties; of Company F, E. R. CHASE of Madison, was Captain. The regiment left for the seat of war November 20, 1861.

The Twelfth Regiment was called to Camp Randall during the month of October, under the charge of Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT, formerly Captain of Company E, of Madison Guards, First Regiment (three months); of the other staff and regimental officers from Madison, were: DE WITT C. POOLE, Lt. Colonel; ANDREW SEXTON, Quartermaster; JAS. K. PROUDFIT,

Adjutant (formerly Second Lieutenant, Company K, Governor's Guards of First Regiment, three months), and Rev. L. B. Mason, Chaplain. There was no Dane county company connected with the regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment was organized September 17, 1861, and volunteers were from the counties of Rock and Green—Maurice Malony, Colonel. The regiment rendezvoused at Janesville. There were no officers or companies from Dane county attached to it.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized in November, and was rendezvoused at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, David E. Wood, Colonel. There was no representation in this regiment from Dane county.

The Fifteenth Regiment was organized in December, at Camp Randall, and was known as the Scandinavian Regiment, Hans C. Heg, Colonel; Hans Borchsenius of Madison, was Adjutant.

The Sixteenth Regiment was organized and ordered into camp at Madison early in November, Benj. Allen, Colonel. Of the field and staff officers from Madison were: Cassius Fairchild, Lt. Colonel; Thomas Reynolds, Major; Geo. Sabin, Adjutant. No Madison companies attached.

The Seventeenth Regiment was not fully organized until 1862, although a few of the field officers were appointed in October, 1861. Of this regiment John L. Doran was Colonel; Wm. H. Plunkett of Madison, was Adjutant, but afterwards promoted to Major; Thos. Reynolds was Quartermaster, but December 10th was promoted Major of the Sixteenth Regiment. No Madison companies represented.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized the latter part of October, and was expected to occupy Camp Randall as soon as the Twelfth had commenced to move for the seat of war. Jas. S. Alban was appointed Colonel, and the remaining officers from the northeastern portion of the State,

The Nineteenth Regiment was an "Independent," Regiment, the Colonel, Horace T. Sanders, received his appointment from the War Department. It rendezvoused at Racine, and April 20, 1862, was ordered to Camp Randall, to guard rebel prisoners. Madison not represented.

In addition to the above eighteen regiments of infantry organized and sent into the field in 1861, there were three cavalry companies organized. Of Company G, First Cavalry, STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN was First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain of Company E, in 1862; E. A. CALKINS, Major, and JOHN D. WELCH, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of Company L, Third Cavalry; and ten batteries of artillery. The officers named were from Madison.

The next day after the mustering out of service of the First Regiment, its late Colonel, JOHN C. STARKWEATHER, was commissioned as commanding officer of the "Three-years First Regiment." The enlistment went on rapidly, and the companies began to rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee. Of the field and staff officers, Madison was represented by HARRY BINGHAM, Quartermaster, and Dr. LUCIUS J. DIXON, Surgeon. The companies were organized in the counties of Milwaukee, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and St. Croix. The regiment started for Louisville, Ky., October 28.

Such, in brief, is an account of the organization of the first eighteen regiments that were formed in this State during the year 1861. It will be seen that a large number of the regiments were officered in part by Madison and Dane county men, and the companies of volunteers will show that this county did her whole duty in furnishing her quota for active service.

There was one EDWIN L. REED, Company H, Second Wisconsin Regiment, son of L. T. REED of Stoughton, Dane county, who was sick and in the General Hospital in Washington. Hearing that a forward movement was about to be made, he left the hospital and returned to the company, where, on account of his feeble condition, he was ordered into the Regimental Hospital. But when, at last, the regiment was formed and in line to move forward, he was found in the ranks, fully equipped, and determined to go. The captain expostulated, but without effect. The "double quick" at Blackburn's Ford, Thursday, July 18th, was too much for him, and in spite of his earnest protests he was ordered into the Field Hospital at Centerville, where he remained until after the fight on Sun-

day. At four o'clock, Monday morning, July 22d, discovering the Union forces had all gone, he awoke a wounded friend, and together they started on the retreat. His progress was impeded by his wounded friend, and at Fairfax, they were both overtaken by the enemy, and were "furnished transportation" to Richmond. After intense suffering, Mr. REED died October 23, 1861, in Libby Prison.

Capt. J. F. RANDOLPH was also sick and in hospital, and had been for some time, but when the forward movement was made, he came forward and resumed command of the company, and remained in command until he was wounded, July 21, 1861.

The history of the war, for the year 1862, will be continued in the next chapter.

The National Anniversary was celebrated this year with more than usual interest. The procession was formed of five divisions, the whole under direction of WM. T. LEITCH, Grand Marshal. The first division was composed of the Dane Cavalry, under charge of Lieut. TIMOTHY BROWN, the governor and State officers, soldiers of the war of 1812, with the venerable NATHANIEL AMES, the only revolutionary soldier living in the state, born April 25, 1761, and who was consequently over one hundred years of age; a triumphal car of thirty-four young ladies under charge of HERBERT REED, carrying the National Flag representing the States of the Union, escorted by the Governor's Guards, Lieut. FULLER; the judges of the various courts, Dane county officers, the mayor and common council, the chancellor, faculty and students of the State University, and the Board of Education. The second division, G. P. DELAPLAINE, Marshal, was composed of the State Artillery, Capt. MCFARLAND; the Fifth regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. AMASA COBB; the Sixth regiment, Col. LYSANDER CUTLER. The third division, S. G. BENEDICT, Marshal, with the Fire Department of the City of Madison. The fourth division, the military companies from Dane county, the Turn Verein Association, and citizens of Dane county; and the fifth division, PHILANDER FRENCH of Fitchburg, Marshal, with a grand

cavalcade of farmers. The officers of the day were, Hon. J. C. FAIRCHILD, President; Vice Presidents, five from the city of Madison, and one from each town in Dane county; Hon. BYRON PAINE, Orator; D. MCFARLAND, Reader; Rev. W. L. GREEN, Chaplain; J. H. MCFARLAND, Chief Gunner. The exercises at the stand were very interesting. Judge PAINE'S address was a thoughtful and philosophical production, clear and vigorous in style, and delivered without the aid of notes — the fine voice and elocution of the speaker giving it additional effect.

The *State Journal*, in an article published in the month of December, says: "The year 1861 has been an eventful one, but with all the trials and hard times, of which people have justly complained in other parts of the country, Madison has been exempt. The business has been prosperous, and the improvements of the town have been considerable and substantial, showing a healthy financial condition of our citizens. Among the improvements that have been made during the year, are: the western wing of the State Capitol, which has been put under contract in accordance with act of the Legislature, approved March 9, and the work of building so far completed as to render its completion during the next summer an easy matter. A wing nearly doubling the capacity of the Insane Hospital, has been so nearly finished that it will be opened for patients next spring. These undertakings are of a public character, and have been prosecuted with commendable enterprise. To the business buildings there has been erected the block of S. KLAUBER & Co., on Pinckney street, adding four noble stores. G. W. GILMAN has put up a fine building adjoining, eighty-five feet deep. CHURCH & HAWLEY have lately extended their manufacturing facilities, adding steam works, and various modern improvements in machinery. A. G. DARWIN has added to the hotel facilities a commodious house near the depot of the Milwaukee Railroad. This building is thirty-two feet, fronting the railroad track, and fifty-four feet deep, two story high with a longitudinal wing east of the same, fifty-five feet on the track, and thirty feet wide, with a veran-

dah on the south and east sides. Mr. J. C. SCHETTE erected a large iron foundry during the summer, which, in the fall, was coverted into a flouring mill. Among the residences, are those of C. L. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner of Dayton and Hamilton streets; J. W. HARVEY, on Johnson street; TRUMAN E. BIRD, on Pinckney street; A. C. DAVIS, corner of Johnson and Pinckney streets; G. A. MASON, on Johnson street; Mr. WALKER, a stone building, in form resembling a castle, on Johnson street; A. SHERWIN, Esq., on Gorham street; THADDEUS DEAN, Esq., on Wisconsin Avenue."

Prince NAPOLEON passed through the city August 31st, on his way to St. Paul. He and his suit were locked up in one of the cars. There was a large crowd anxious to see him, chiefly on account of the resemblance his features have to those of his celebrated deceased kinsman. The daughter of Victor EMMANUEL, his beautiful young wife, was not seen. As the train moved on, the crowd gave him a hearty cheer.

CHAPTER VIII.

REBELLION HISTORY — DEATH OF GOV. HARVEY — ELECTIONS, 1862–69 — PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1862–69 — OLD CAPITOL DEMOLISHED AND SOUTH WING BUILT — STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY HISTORY — DEATH OF NATHANIEL AMES — STEAM NAVIGATION — BUSINESS STATISTICS, 1865–68 — HISTORY OF GOVERNOR'S GUARDS — ARTESIAN WELL — NATIONAL ANNIVERSARIES, 1867–70 — UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE — PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

The administration of Gov. RANDALL and other State officers, terminated at noon, January 6, 1862, at which time Hon. LOUIS P. HARVEY, late Secretary of State, took the oath of office and assumed the Executive chair. Soon after the battle at Pittsburg Landing, on the 7th of April, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the Governor to organize an expedition for the relief of the wounded and suffering soldiers. In less than twenty-four hours, supplies were gathered, and on the 10th the party started on their benevolent object. On their arrival at Chicago, they found ninety boxes of supplies, etc., furnished, which were forwarded, to accompany the party. Of this large number, sixty-one were from Milwaukee, thirteen from Madison, six from Beloit, and the remainder from various parts of the State. On their arrival at Mound City, they administered to the wants of some thirty soldiers, and also at Paducah and Savannah, where the presence of the Governor and the benefactions of Wisconsin friends did much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. After the party had nearly completed their labors, they took the boat at Pittsburg Landing, on the 19th, for Cairo. Here, a disaster occurred which brought sorrow to many hearts, and the loss to Wisconsin of its patriotic Governor. Passing from one boat to the other (the night being dark and rainy), Gov. HARVEY made a misstep, and fell overboard between the two steamers. Every assistance was ren-

dered that was possible, but without avail. His body, which had drifted a great distance down the river, was subsequently recovered and identified by his watch and some other property on his person, and was brought to Madison. This sad event made a deep impression on the public mind. Appropriate commemorative services were held at the Assembly Hall, and addresses delivered by Gov. E. SALOMON, President A. L. CHAPIN of Beloit College, and others. The funeral services took place on the 7th of May, and the remains were taken to Forest Hill Cemetery, followed by a large procession, where they are deposited.

The Second Regiment, which had been identified with the Army of the Potomac from its organization to this time, and which was the representative of Wisconsin at the first battle of Bull Run, was about the 1st of October united with the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. In the re-organization of the army under Gen. MCCLELLAN, these regiments, together with the Ninth Indiana, were organized as a brigade, and assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. GIBBON. Thenceforth their history is identical, and the State of Wisconsin may well be proud of their record, which has procured for them the name of the "Iron Brigade." As before stated, the city of Madison and Dane county were largely represented in these regiments.

President LINCOLN'S proclamation for 300,000 additional troops was made July 1, and five regiments were required of the State of Wisconsin. In consequence of this, the Governor called out regiments 21 to 25, inclusive, to prepare for service. The Twenty-third Regiment was composed, in part, of Dane county men, and we find the following officers as being from Madison: W. G. PITMAN, Adjutant. Company A, WILLIAM F. VILAS, Captain, and SINCLAIR W. BOTKIN, First Lieutenant. Company D, JOS. E. GREEN, Captain, J. W. TOLFORD, First Lieutenant, and F. A. STOLTZE, Second Lieutenant. Company E, JAS. M. BULL, Captain, HENRY VILAS, Second Lieutenant. Company I, A. R. JONES, Captain, J. M. SUMNER, Second Lieutenant.

The casualities occurring in the service this year, as far as re-

lates to this section, are here given. The names of privates cannot be furnished, as it is impossible to ascertain their location or place of residence. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 5 (Shiloh), Lt. Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD, of the Sixteenth Regiment, was severely wounded in the thigh.

Col. CHAS. L. HARRIS of the 11th Wisconsin, was wounded in the arm and leg, at the battle of Bayou Couche, in which engagement four were killed and forty-one wounded.

At the battle of Cedar Mountains (Antietam), on the 9th of August, Capt. WM. HAWLEY of Company K, of the Third Regiment, was wounded in the ankle, and Lieut. T. J. WIDVEY of the same company, was taken prisoner. This company went into action with 44 men, and lost, in killed and wounded, 18. On the 1st of November following, Capt. HAWLEY was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment.

Maj. J. W. JEFFERSON of the Eighth Regiment, was wounded at the second battle of Corinth, October 3.

In the three days' fight of the 28th to 30th of August, at Gainesville and Bull Run, the Iron Brigade suffered severely. The Second Regiment went into the fight with 430 men, and lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 286. Capt. JULIUS F. RANDOLPH of Company H, a well known and highly respected young man of Madison, was killed, with twelve of his company, and twenty-three wounded. On the day succeeding the battle, Lt. Col. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD was promoted Colonel.

At the spring election in April, L. B. VILAS was the Union candidate for Mayor, and WM. T. LEITCH the Democratic candidate; 1,359 votes were polled, of which the former received 619 votes and the latter 740, being elected by 121 majority. CALVIN AINSWORTH was elected Police Justice and F. B. HUCHTING, Treasurer. The following aldermen were also elected: 1st ward, E. B. DEAN, Jr., and G. GRIMM; 2d ward, T. E. BIRD and A. C. DAVIS; 3d ward, C. W. HEYL and W. M. RASDALL; 4th ward, C. H. LUCE and E. KAVANAUGH.

The National anniversary was observed in the usual manner. Hon. G. B. SMITH, President; T. E. BIRD, Marshal; W. F. VILAS, Reader; Rev. W. L. GREEN, Chaplain; J. H. LATHROP,

Orator. A fine display of fireworks in the evening, closed the celebration.

Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, Superintendent of City Schools, in his report for the year, states that there were at the last enumeration, 2,380 children in the city between the ages of four and twenty years — that the whole number registered in the public schools for the term commencing September, 1862, was 656, and the average daily attendance 423. The superintendent makes a strong appeal for more and better school accomodations.

The improvements in the city were not as large this year as some others. Among them was the enlargement of FAIRCHILD'S block on Pinckney and Main streets, BEMIS and BOUDLER'S meat market, N. W. DEAN'S block on State and Pinckney streets, and the Norwegian Lutheran church, corner of Hamilton and Butler streets.

The Regents of the State University this year, established a Normal Department, and Prof. CHARLES H. ALLEN, was appointed Principal. The department was opened on the 16th of March for the accomodation of students of either sex, seeking to educate themselves for the vocation of teaching. The entire south building was set apart for a boarding house, dormitories and other rooms necessary for the department under the special charge of the Professor, aided by a preceptress. The number of pupils enrolled at the fall term was one hundred and sixty-two.

On the 16th of March, 1862, the Vestry of Grace Church extended a call to the Rev. JAS. L. MAXWELL, of Bordentown, N. J., which was accepted, and May 18, he entered upon his work as rector. During his ministry a fine organ was added by the liberality of the congregation, at an expense of some $2,500, and gave its first tones to a public congregation on the evening of Easter Monday, April 22, 1867.

A northern climate being too vigorous for the health of his wife, Mr. MAXWELL sent in his resignation May 1, 1867, and removed to New Jersey.

On the 17th of March, 1863, the old Madison Hotel, built in

1837–8, was destroyed by fire. A history of this, one of the oldest landmarks of the city, has already been given in the early history of the town.

The annual election for city officers took place the 7th of April. For Mayor Wm. T. Leitch received 774 votes, and Gen. Wm. W. Tredway, 519. The former was elected by a majority of 255. For the office of Treasurer, C. W. Heyl received received 501 votes, Kyron Tierney 461, and T. C. Bourke, 329; the former was elected, and also the following aldermen: 1st ward, J. Zehnpening, John Monaghan; 2d ward, J. H. Carpenter and H. M. Lewis; 3d ward, Jas. Ross and J. T. Stevens; 4th ward, Jos. Hobbins and H. N. Moulton.

An act of the legislature was passed and approved March 26, 1863, providing for continuing the work on the State Capitol, by which the Board of Building Commissioners were authorized to let to the lowest responsible bidder, the contract for the building and erection of the foundations of the South wing and of the rotunda and the erection and completion of the North wing; all of which was to be completed by December 31, 1863, the expense not to exceed the sum of $63,000. On the 9th of May the bids were opened, and the contract awarded to James Livesey for $50,855 as the lowest bidder. The work of demolishing the old Capitol building was soon commenced. On the 20th of May the *State Journal* says: "Heavy weights of lead were found in the window frames, which in the aggregate were worth $300. Lead was used in the early time as it was cheaper than iron. The building was a somewhat "imposing" specimen of architecture, and the imposition became the more apparent as the new capitol building began to rise around and above it. It was the scene of many interesting incidents, some of them historical, but the greater part should rest under the mantle of forgetfulness. It was in this building that were held the first Legislatures after the separate organization of Wisconsin as a Territory — here were held the first political conventions — here the two constitutional conventions assembled — here Vineyard shot Arndt, and here he was indicted — here the Dodge and

DOTY controversies were figured and worked out — here was enacted the legislation which has made some and unmade others. The old building has witnessed many changes, has stood through good and much evil report, and finally passes away, to the gratification of the people of Madison, who now consider the "Capitol question" settled."

"The work of building in the city progressed usually well this spring. A large number of dwellings and business blocks are already considerably advanced, and many others will soon be commenced. Among the fine residences now in process of erection, are those of Hon. BENJ. F. HOPKINS on Lake Mendota, TIMOTHY BROWN, Esq., and D. K. TENNEY. Gen. SIMEON MILLS, on his farm east of the city, is building an elegant country residence. A large number of other buildings, and additions to old ones, are being constructed. M. D. MILLER'S block, corner of Carroll and Main streets, is going on finely, and a new block is to be built between the Fox Block (now occupied by VROMAN & FRANK) and the building now used for the Post Office." The "Turners' Hall" was also built.

On the 27th of May, Mrs. MAGDALINE STONER, wife of Mr. JOHN STONER, one of the first settlers of the city, died, aged 71 years and 5 months. Mr. and Mrs. STONER came here the 6th of September, 1837. He built his cabin near Lake Mendota, on the low lands near the ridge, and resided in that neighborhood till his death. Mrs. STONER was the mother of four daughters and of a son, who is the first male child born of white parents within the bounds of the city — J. MADISON STONER, now a resident of Colorado. The daughters grew up to womanhood, but soon after died of consumption. The oldest son, GEO. W. STONER, is still a resident of Madison. Mrs. STONER was an estimable lady, and was highly respected by every one.

There was no formal celebration on the 4th of July, this year. The Governor, however, directed the State Armorer, Capt. MCFARLAND, to fire salutes at sun rise and sun set. There was a much larger number of persons in the city than was anticipated under the circumstances.

On the 27th of August, NATHANIEL AMES, the sole surviving revolutionary soldier of the Northwest, departed this life, at his residence at Oregon, (12 miles south of Madison,) aged 102 years, 4 months and 2 days. The chief incidents of the deceased veteran's life are familiar to the residents of Dane county, as they have frequently been referred to on the 4th of July and other national occasions, in which the veteran, notwithstanding his great age and accompanying infirmities, was always pleased and willing to participate. We have seen his pension paper, dated in 1833, signed by LEWIS CASS, which certified that he was entitled to draw a pension for his services as a private in the revolutionary army. He witnessed the execution of ANDRE, and was present at other historic events of the revolutionary war.

He has been for sixty-five years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his body was buried by them, at Rome Corners, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning. Delegations from the lodges of this city, and from those of adjacent places, were present at the obsequies of this last revolutionary soldier in the Northwest.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company commenced breaking ground for the erection of their new building on Mifflin street, near the corner of Pinckney street, on the 15th of August. It is to be 24 feet front by 60 feet deep.

An act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1863, incorporated the "Methodist Episcopal Church Building Association," and a meeting was held on the 22d of August, to raise, by subscription, $50,000 for the erection of a new church edifice. An agent was appointed to visit the different portions of the State to secure assistance for this object.

From the report of the Board of Education for the year ending December, 1863, it appears that the total valuation of school property in the city, including buildings, furniture and grounds, was $26,791.62. The number of seats in all the public school buildings was 709, while the number of pupils enrolled for the fall term of 1863 was 826. It is intended by the Board, if possible, to erect a new building in the Fourth Ward,

which will increase the number of seats to about 1,000. The census of school children, as taken this year, makes the whole number between the ages of four and twenty, 2,417, of which number 1,150 are males, and 1,267 females.

The High School, which had been closed for nearly two years on account of financial difficulties, was this year re-opened with 55 pupils.

The "First National Bank" was organized December 15, 1863, with L. B. VILAS, S. D. HASTINGS, N. B. VAN SLYKE, GEORGE A. MASON and TIMOTHY BROWN as first Board of Directors.

We find the following casualties among the officers of Wisconsin volunteers, from Madison and vicinity, during the year: At the battle of Black River Bridge, May 17, DANIEL E. HOUGH, Captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, was mortally wounded, and died at the hospital June 3. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,* Colonel of Second Regiment, was wounded in the left arm, and suffered amputation; and Capt. NAT. ROLLINS, of Company H, same regiment, was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, where he was detained until December 10, 1864, when he was exchanged. In

* Hon. Lucius Fairchild, a son of Col. Jairus C. Fairchild, was born in the town of Kent, Portage county, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1830; received a common school education; is by profession an attorney. He came to Wisconsin, in 1846, with his parents, and settled at Madison. In 1849, he made an overland trip to California, and remained there until 1855, when he returned to Madison. Was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dane county in 1859 and 1860; in 1861, entered the military service with the First Wisconsin Volunteers, and was commissioned successively Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier of Volunteers, and Captain in the Sixteenth Regiment, United States Regular Army. At the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded the Second Wisconsin Regiment, of the "Iron Brigade," he lost an arm, and, while recruiting his health, received and accepted the Republican nomination for Secretary of State, to which position he was elected in 1863; in 1865, was elected Governor, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1869, serving six years in that capacity, since which time, he has been appointed by the President, United States Consul at Liverpool, Eng., and is, at this date, filling that office with distinguished ability.

the *State Journal*, of May 12, he publishes a chapter of his personal experiences in prison.

At Whitewater bridge, in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, April 24, Capt. S. V. SHIPMAN of the First Cavalry, with forty men of his company, were surrounded by rebels, and had either to surrender or charge through a force of three hundred. They decided on the latter, and started. A deadly fire was opened on them as they advanced, from the front, but the sabres made such havoc among them that the breach was rapidly widened, and in a few minutes the company had cut their way through, and were on their way to the Cape. When nearly through the broken rebel ranks, Capt. SHIPMAN'S bridle rein was cut by a bullet, and his horse became unmanageable, when the crowd that had before given way, closed around him; and striking right and left, fighting with both sabre and pistol, he fell at last with a dangerous wound. Besides the band of rebels through whom they charged, with hundreds firing at them, they were really surrounded by 3,000, who had four pieces of artillery and 3,000 more troops at some distance. Capt. SHIPMAN'S wound, at first considered fatal, proved very severe, sixty pieces of bone being taken from it at one time, and at last, after months of suffering, left him a cripple for life.

Capt. SHIPMAN was subsequently promoted Colonel. His charge on the rebels, says Mr. LOVE, in his "Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion," "Will take rank among the most daring and grand exploits of the war."

An act of the Legislature, approved April 12, 1864, authorized the Building Commissioners of the State Capitol to let the contract for the completion of the south wing, and for the center part and rotunda to the top of the roof of the east and west wings, to be completed before December 31, and the sum of $60,000 was appropriated for that purpose. Proposals were received, and the lowest bidder was W. T. FISH, for $42,000. Section 9 of the same act which authorized the work to be completed, provides that the commissioners shall not let the contract for a larger sum than $35,000. In consequence of which, Mr. FISH'S bid was declined and the contract was given

WM. GOODENOW of Milwaukee, for $35,000, who agreed to look to the next Legislature for an appropriation to cover deficiencies. The work was immediately begun and completed by the time specified.

In the month of April, Rev. LEWIS E. MATSON of Racine, was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church, where he preached to the great acceptance of the church, until the summer of 1866, when he resigned to accept a call of the Plymouth church of Chicago. After a season of brief but arduous and successful labor there, he was smitten by disease and died at Lyons, France, June 21, 1868.

The city election took place April 5. The candidates for Mayor were WM. T. LEITCH* and J. H. CARPENTER. The former received 602 votes, and the latter 573, Mr. LEITCH being elected by 29 majority.

For Treasurer, THOS. C. BOURKE received 514, and C. W. HEYL 624 votes — the latter elected by 110 majority. For Police Justice, there were three candidates, JAMES T. FLOWER, who received 536 votes; GEO. E. WOODWARD, 172 votes, and JOHN R. BALTZELL, 459. Mr. FLOWER was elected, also the following Aldermen: 1st ward, ANDREW WALD and E. SPRAGUE; 2d ward, H. M. LEWIS and TIM. BROWN; 3d ward, K. TIERNEY and ERNEST DOERSCHLAG; 4th ward, J. M. DICKINSON and GEO. D. LINCOLN.

WM. A. HAYES was elected Clerk, and John REYNOLDS, Assessor. The assessed valuation of city property, as reported by the latter officer, was, real estate, $1,515,160; personal prop-

*William T. Leitch is a son of James Leitch, manufacturer of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was born October 18, 1808. He was educated at that place and remained there until April, 1829. Arrived in the United States May, 1829, and settled in the city of New York, where he resided nearly all the time until June, 1858, when he removed to Madison. While in New York he was engaged in a large and successful business in the wholesale southern clothing trade, until the commencement of the late war.

He has held the office of Mayor for three terms, 1862, 63, 64; was twelve years President of the Madison Horticultural Society, and ten years vestryman of Grace Church, and has held other offices.

erty, $550,555.50; total, $2,065,715.50. The amount of the tax levy was $53,575.36.

The Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers returned, after their three years' enlistment, on the 18th of June. They were received with great demonstrations by citizens of Madison, and large numbers from the country.

There was no formal celebration on the national anniversary. Salutes were given at sun rise and sun set by the State authorities. The newspapers of the 5th gave as a reason for the quiet of the day, that the people of the city and country but recently had a celebration at the reception of the Second Regiment, and did not feel inclined to have another so soon. A celebration was held at Mazomanie, in which some of the prominent men of this city participated. At Camp Randall, the "Veteran Reserve Corps," which was then in camp, had an impromptu celebration in a quiet way. A table was spread in a grove, and a good dinner provided. Volunteer toasts and speeches were made. A correspondent of the *Journal* takes the people of Madison to task for their want of patriotism, etc.

Capt. FRANCIS BARNES, this year, introduced on Lake Monona the "Scutanawbequon," brought here from Lake Koshkonong. It was 28 feet in length, 11 feet wide, and drew 18 inches of water; four horse power engine, and makes about seven miles per hour. Its introduction was a great success, and was the pioneer of the steam pleasure boats on the lake.*

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, this year, completed their road to this place *via* Beloit, giving the city a direct communication to Chicago without going to Milwaukee.

The business of Madison, this year, was promising, and a number of desirable improvements made. W. J. SULLIVAN built a block west of the Baptist Church, to the corner of Washington avenue. The former residence of Gov. FARWELL, on Lake Monona, was purchased for a hospital for soldiers, and

* It is proper to state that I. E. Brown had a small steamer occasionally, on Lake Mendota and Lake Monona, some years before. It was small in size, and did not pay for running it. Mr. Griffin, of the Lake Side House, also had a boat running to accommodate the guests.

large additions made to it. It was subsequently used as a Home for Soldiers' Orphans, and supported by State aid.

The German Methodist Church, on the corner of Mifflin and Webster streets, was built — a handsome brick edifice. Gen. L. FAIRCHILD erected a store on Main street, near the Capital House, twenty by sixty-six feet, forty feet high, and three stories. A. KENTZLER built his large brick stable.

The following casualities occured in the government service in 1864, as far as relates to Madison: F. A. HASKELL, Colonel of the 36th Regiment, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, was struck by a rebel bullet in the head and was instantly killed. His loss was deeply felt by the men under his command, and a host of friends in Wisconsin; with the Iron Brigade he had faced the fire at Gainesville, Antietam, Gettysburg and other battles in which the brigade participated. In the same engagement, Adjutant B. D. ATWELL, of the same regiment was wounded, and at the battle at Reams' Station, Va., August 25, he was missing in the action, and was subsequently a paroled prisoner of war. Lt. GEO. E. ALBEE, of Co. F, was also missing at the same battle, and was also paroled prisoner of war. C. E. WARNER, of Windsor, Dane county, Captain of Co. B., same regiment, was promoted after the battle of Cold Harbor, to the rank of Major and Lt. Colonel, and was wounded in action at Deep Bottom, Va., August 14, which shattered his left arm, rendering amputation necessary. WM. P. ATWELL, 1st Lieutenant of Co. G., 37th regiment at the assault on the mined Fort at Petersburg, Va., was so severely wounded that amputation of the leg was necessary.

At the battle of Bald Hill, near Atlanta, July 21, 1864, Lieut. Col. THOS. REYNOLDS, of the 16th regiment, was shot while passing over cartridges, by a rebel sharp shooter secreted to the right of the regiment. The ball entered his thigh midway between the knee and the hip joint, fracturing the bone, but not enough to require amputation.

The 11th regiment took an active part in the operations in front of Blakely, Alabama, and received from the commanding officer, in his report of the engagement, the highest praise "for

the zeal, energy and faithfulness of both officers and men, and for the gallantry displayed in that memorable charge on the enemy's works on the 9th of April." Particular mention is made of 1st Lieut. ANGUS R. MCDONALD, who commanded Co, E, for his gallant and heroic conduct; who on mounting the parapet of the enemy's works was attacked by six men. He knocked down two men with his sabre, and in return received a bayonet wound in the right lung and a musket ball in the right thigh. Sergeant D. B. MOORE, of Co. E, whose timely ald saved the life Lieut. MCDONALD, shot one, bayoneted another, and when his own gun was shattered, seized another, and compelled the remainder of the party to surrender.

The annual reports of the Board of Education for the years 1864 and 1865, were published in the spring of 1866, and from them the following statistics are taken: The whole number of children of school age in the city according to the last census, was 3,193. The whole number who have attended school, enrolled since September 1, 1864, 978. The Fourth ward school house was reported under contract, and when completed, the pressure on the lower departments will be relieved, that a stricter gradation can be made. There were fourteen teachers in the employ of the board. Mr. J. T. LOVEWELL, as Superintendent and Principal of the High School and Miss EMELINE CURTIS, Assistant. The salaries of female teachers were $400.

The work on the State Capitol was continued on the South wing this year, and an act of the legislature, approved April 10, appropriated $25,000 for that purpose. The census of the state as taken by the State authorities in 1865, gives the population of Dane county, 51,094—the town of Madison, 804, and the city of Madison, 9,191.

At the annual city election E. W. KEYES and FRED. BRIGGS were opposing candidates for Mayor. The former was elected by about 50 majority. JOHN REYNOLDS was elected Treasurer, and the following persons aldermen: A. B. BRALEY and J. HERRON, 1st ward; L. S. INGMAN and J. CORSCOTT, 2d ward;

E. SPRAGUE and A. HERFURTH, 3d ward; J. J. STARKS and T. W. GIBBS, 4th ward.

The assassination of President LINCOLN, on the 15th of April, was sensibly felt here, as in other places. A meeting of the citizens was held, and arrangements made for appropriate memorial funeral ceremonies. Owing to unfavorable weather the procession was omitted, and the services were held in the Assembly Hall on the 19th. Remarks were made by Gov. J. T. LEWIS, Hon. CHAUNCEY ABBOTT and Rev. LEWIS E. MATSON.

The remains of Gen. THEO. REED, a son of Prof. DANIEL REED of the State University, who was killed in a recent engagement before Richmond, Va., were brought to this city, and appropriate services were held at the Assembly Hall, with an address by Prof. JAS. D. BUTLER. The remains were interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

The 89th National Anniversary was celebrated this year in a suitable manner. The closing of the war of the Rebellion had taken place, and it was decided at the preliminary meetings held by the citizens, to have a *great* celebration. The following were the officers of the day, and brief account of the exercises: Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, President; Vice Presidents, one from each town in the county; W. H. C. HOSMER, Poet; Rev. W. L. GREEN and Rev. J. L. MAXWELL, Chaplains; Col. GEO. E. BRYANT, with six assistants, Marshal; Reader, Col. WM. F. VILAS; Hon. GEO. C. BATES, of Chicago, was expected to deliver the oration, but failed to appear, and Hon. H. S. ORTON filled his place. In the afternoon there was a target practice on the shore of lake Mendota, the gun Napoleon was served by a squad of the veterans of the 3d battery under command of Capt. H. F. HUBBARD. The target which was anchored at a distance of a thousand yards from the shore consisted of two dry-goods boxes in a skiff. The shots were well made, and the exercises interesting to the large number present. There was a supplementary celebration held in the Park in the afternoon, which was enlivened by music from a quartette choir of male singers. I. N. DEFOREST presided, and speeches were made by J. W. JOHNSON, S. G. BEAN, Rev. GEO. FELLOWS, Rev. L. E.

MATSON and HENRY DREW. In the evening, Wisconsin Avenue was crowded, and a fine display of fireworks was made on the avenue west of the Presbyterian church. The new Yacht St. Louis, that had been recently placed on Lake Mendota, did an extensive business in half hour trips to Pic-nic Point, and Capt. BARNES' steamer, the "Scut," was well patronized. The Yacht is a beautiful boat 30 feet in length by twelve feet eight inches broad, and is schooner rigged.

In July the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dane county published a table of taxes raised by the towns of the county for paying bounties to volunteers and furnishing aid to their families; from this report, the amount of tax raised in the county, was $485,532.42; raised by private subscription, $153,984.86; raised by county tax for soldiers families, $9,234.33. Making the whole amount raised by the county, $648,751.61. The town of Madison raised $7,813.19, and the city of Madison $96,077.00, of which $23,000 was by private subscription.

The City Assessor reports the taxable property of this city, viz: Real property, $1,835,318.00; Personal, $1,163,543.79 — an increase over the previous year of $325.000. The amount of tax to be collected, $36,755.42.

The Internal Revenue tax as published for 1864–5, shows Dane county entire $53,329.85 — city of Madison, $42,044.95, of which last amount, $32,292.75, was from incomes.

In addition to the statistics above given, the following showing the value of the manufactured goods in Madison for the year past, may prove interesting, prepared by W. T. LEITCH, City Assessor:

Iron manufactured and agricultural implements	$108,685 00
Clothing	100,806 00
Flour, 12,000 barrels	72,000 00
Tin ware	20,747 00
Lager beer	61,110 00
Coal gas	27,000 00
Cabinet ware	14,000 00
Boots and shoes	29,508 00

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home was introduced

in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was $12,834.69. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the capitol square, was erected for a residence by Governor FARWELL, in 1856. During the war it was purchased by the United States Government and converted into the widely known "Harvey Hospital," for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for $10,000, and the Home became a State institution, March 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the institution had been opened by Mrs. HARVEY and a temporary board of trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. HARVEY, the widow of Governor HARVEY, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. HARVEY resigned as Superintendent, and General HARNDEN as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. BREWER succeeded Mrs. HARVEY, and Mrs. BREWER was appointed Matron. Mr. BREWER resigned the 1st of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. CUNDALL was elected to the position. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. TOWERS, and MARY TOWERS, his wife, as Matron. Mr. TOWERS resigned March 1, 1872, and was succeeded by R. W. BURTON, who is the present Superintendent.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated and are brought up to habits of industry.

Under the law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater to be educated at the expense of the State for two years, the expense not to exceed $200 per year for each pupil.

On the 30th of September, 1873, there were 153 children in the Home. The Legislature of 1872 appropriated $30,000 for the current expenses, and in 1873, $20,000 for the same purpose.

During the year 1871, one of the boys of the Home, MENDEL P. BLAKESLEY, of Patch Grove, was recommended by the examiners as a suitable candidate for the naval school at Annapolis, and in June he went there, passed the examination at the school and was appointed by President Grant.

During the year, the Home received $23,000 in bonds and $554.97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly one hundred thousand dollars left by HORATIO WARD, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, England, to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal states for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1871 enacted a law to the effect that after September, 1871, all children remaining in the Home shall become the wards of the State, and that the State Board of Charities and Reform shall be their legal guardians, with authority to bind out any of the children to such trade or occupation as is deemed best, and to exercise a close supervision over their interest and safety, during their minority.

The improvements of the city for the year were numerous and valuable. The beautiful block of Mr. KOHNER, on Main street, is one of the finest ever built in the place. It is 33 feet front by 120 feet deep, three stories high above the basement, built of cream colored brick, with large plate glass windows. This building was erected on the site of the old framed building known as the Dean and Ruggles building. Some notice of this old landmark which was removed in June of this year to make room for its elegant successor, may not be inappropriate. The building was erected in the summer of 1843, and occupied by Dr. J. D. WESTON as a drug and grocery store. He was suc-

ceeded by SHIELDS & SNEEDEN,* who largely increased the business. In 1849, E. B. DEAN, Jr., and J. D. RUGGLES formed a copartnership, and occupied this building. It was next occupied by GRAY & STARKS, succeeded by GLEASON & HOUGHTON, who established a hardware store, which stock was subsequently purchased by JOHN N. JONES. On the completion of Mr. JONES' new building on Pinkney street, he removed, and the old building was overhauled and refitted for a drug store for DEAN & PARDEE, who occupied it until the time came for its removal.

Among the improvements of the year was the erection of "Immanuel Church" by the German Evangelical Society, on the corner of Pinckney and Hamilton streets — a very neat brick building 34 by 50 feet; the two story dwelling house of WM. VROMAN, corner of Henry and Gilman streets, and numerous others. Late in the fall the first Nicholson pavement was laid on Main street, on the southeast side of the park.

In closing up the record of the war history as far as relates to Madison and Dane county, the annexed account of the history of the Governor's Guard will prove of interest. It has been prepared with great care by CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Madison. It will be seen that the Governor's Guard has a noble record. It furnished some of the bravest of men who served in the recent War of the Rebellion.

The "Governor's Guard," an independent company, attached to the Eighteenth Regiment of Wisconsin State Militia, was organized, at a meeting held in the city of Madison, January 30, 1858.

The history of the company, from the time of its organization to the commencement of the rebellion, is much the same as that of similar organizations. In common with them, its members had to patiently endure the taunts of overwise civilians as to the childishness of "playing soldier," belonging to the "floodwood" militia, and the like. Their record below is their justification.

*Shields & Sneeden built the brick block next to Verhusen, and removed their goods from the Weston store.

Their close application to drill under the direction of competent officers, soon gave them the reputation of being one of, if not the best disciplined company in the northwest.

At the time of the first call for troops, in April, 1861, the roll of active members was smaller than it had ever been before. At their last street parade they turned out but little over thirty muskets.

Promptly on the first news of the call, the company tendered its services to the Governor, and, after being recruited to the maximum, assigned to the First Regiment of three months men.

Since that time (the 20th of April, 1861,) no meetings of the company have been held, and the military history of its individual members, given below, is its history.

Can any military organization in the United States, of its age and numbers, show a better record? If so, let the names and dates be published; if not, we claim the championship for the "Governor's Guard," of Madison, Wis.

The regiments are of Wisconsin volunteers, unless otherwise mentioned.

Brigadier General.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.—Capt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy. (3 mos.), April 20, 1861; Capt. 16th Regulars, Aug. 5, 1861; Lt. Col. 2d Regt., Aug. 20, 1861; Col., Aug. 30, 1862; Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Oct. 20, 1863.

Colonels.—WM. HAWLEY—Capt. Co. K, 3d Regt. Infy., April 24, 1861; Lt. Col., Aug. 9, 1862; Col., March 10, 1863.

T. S. ALLEN—Private Co. K, 1st Regt., (3 mos.); Capt. Co. I, 2d, April 2, 1862; Major, Aug. 22, 1861; Lt. Col., Sept. 8, 1862; Col. 5th Regt., Dec. 25, 1862; Col. 5th, (reorganized), Sept. 5, 1864.

JOHN W. JEFFERSON—Major 8th Regt. Infy., Aug. 8, 1861; Lt. Col. Feb. 2, 1863; Col., June 1, 1864.

CHARLES L. HARRIS—Lt. Col. 1st Regt. Inf., (3 mos.), April 22, 1861; Col. 11th, Sept. 2, 1861.

GEORGE E. BRYANT—Capt. Co. E, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Col. 12th, Sept. 27, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of three years' service.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT—2d Lt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.), April 2, 1861; Adjt. 12th, Sept. 27, 1861; Lt. Col., July 30, 1863; Col., Nov. 21, 1864.

CASSIUS FAIRCHILD—Major 16th Regt. Inf., Oct. 10, 1861; Lt. Col. Dec. 10, 1861; Col., March 17, 1864.

FRANK A. HASKELL—Adjt. 6th Regt. Infy., June 2, 1861; 1st Lieut. Co. I, July 5, 1861; 1st Lieut. Co. D, April 18, 1863; Col. 36th, Feb. 9, 1864; killed, June 3, 1864.

EZRA T. SPRAGUE—Corp. 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt., 8th, Sept. 3, 1861; Col. 42d, July 29, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonels.—JULIUS P. ATWOOD—Lt. Col. 6th Regt. Infy., May 28, 1861; resigned Sept. 14, 1861.

DEWITT C. POOLE—1st Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.), April 20, 1861; Lt. Col. 12th, Sept. 25, 1861; resigned July 3, 1863. Commissioned Lt. Col. Vet. Reserve Corps.

THOMAS REYNOLDS—Q. M. 17th Regt. Infy., Dec. 7, 1861; Major 16th, Dec. 10, 1861; Lt. Col., March 17, 1864.

WM. F. VILAS—Capt. Co. A, 23d Regt. Inf., Aug. 14, 1862; Major, Feb. 26, 1863; Lt. Col., March 23, 1863; resigned Aug. 29, 1863.

CHAS. A. WOOD—1st Sergt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Inf., (3 mos.); Lt. Col. 11th, Sept. 2, 1861; resigned June 7, 1863.

WM. H. MILLER—2d Lieut. Co. E., 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.), April 20, 1861; Major 2d Cav., Dec. 10, 1861; Lt. Col., June 13, 1863.

Majors.—WM. H. PLUNKETT—1st Lieut. Co. E, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt. 17th, Nov. 11, 1861; Major, Nov. 25, 1862.

A. J. WARD—Surgeon 2d Regt. Inf., Aug. 6, 1861; Surgeon 43d, Aug. 12, 1864.

BENTON MCCONNELL—Q. M. 10th Regt. Infy., Aug. 22, 1861; Paymaster, Feb. 19, 1863.

H. K. LAWRENCE—Paymaster U. S. A., June 30, 1862.

JOSEPH E. GREEN—Capt. Co. D, 23d Regt. Infy., Major, Aug. 29, 1863.

Captains.—A. A. MEREDITH—1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt. Infy., May 9, 1861; Capt. and A. C. S., June 11, 1862.

JULIUS F. RANDOLPH—Capt. Co. H, 2d Regt. Infy., April 26, 1861; killed, Aug. 28, 1862.

NAT. ROLLINS—2d Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt. Infy., April 26, 1861; 1st Lieut., June 11, 1862; Capt., Aug. 29, 1862.

EDWARD R. CHASE—Sergt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Capt. Co. F, 11th Regt. Infy., Oct. 2, 1861; Capt. Vet. Reserve Corps.

E. S. OAKLEY—1st Lieut. Co. B, 11th Regt. Infy., Sept. 30, 1861; Capt., Feb. 15, 1862; resigned, Jan. 23, 1863.

WM. G. PITMAN—Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt. 23d Regt. Infy., Sept. 1, 1862; Capt. Co. I, April 6, 1863; resigned, Dec. 16, 1863.

A. R. JONES—Capt. Co. I, 23d Regt. Infy., Aug. 20, 1862; resigned, April 4, 1863.

J. W. TOLFORD—1st Lieut. Co. D, 23d Regt. Infy., Aug. 21, 1862; Capt. Co. G, May 11, 1863.

ALBERT PEARSON—Chief Mus'n 2d Regt. Cav.; 1st Lieut. 1st Ark. Cav., now Capt.

GEO. T. CLARK—Capt. Co. of Colorado Cavalry, on expedition against Indians.

H. C. BRADFORD—Capt. "Washington Battery," C. S. Artillery.

Lieutenants.—LEWIS D. ALDRICH—Sergt. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt. 4th Infy., June 14, 1861; died, May 21, 1862.

JAS. D. RUGGLES—Q. M. 2d Regt. Infy., June 12, 1861; resigned Feb. 27, 1863.

THEODORE J. WIDVEY—1st Lieut. Co. K, 3d Regt. Infy., April 24, 1861; resigned, March 13, 1863.

H. B. LIGHTHIZER—2d Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. Infy., June 8, 1861; 1st Lieut., Aug. 24, 1862; resigned, June 2, 1863.

JAMES L. BAKER—2d Lieut. Co. D, 23d Regt. Infy., Feb. 6, 1863; 1st Lieut., May 30, 1863.

DANIEL R. COIT—1st Lieut. 11th Reg. Infy., May 14, 1861.

L. C. MITCHELL—1st Lieut., 19th Regt. Infy.

GEORGE M. SABIN—Corp. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt. 16th, Nov. 19, 1861; discharged at expiration of three years' service, having declined promotion as Lt. Col. 5th Infy.

ED. ILLSLEY—A. A. Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

GEO. E. BACON—Adjt. —— Regt. N. Y. Vols.

JESSE T. GLEASON—Adjt. 23d Indiana Vols.

WM. S. HOBART—1st Lieut. Pennsylvania Vols., (3 mos.)

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.—JAS. MURISON—N. C. S., 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.)

C. P. CHAPMAN—N. C. S., 6th Regt. Infy.

CHAS. CHITTENDEN—N. C. S., 11th Regt. Infy.

J. W. JOHNSON—Corp. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.)

HENRY PELLAGE—Leader of Gen. BLUNT's band. Murdered by QUANTRELL's guerillas.

T. D. KANOUSE—Musician 6th Regt. Infy.

GEO. W. SMITH—Private in BERDAN's Sharpshooters.

T. T. RICHARDSON—Private in BERDAN's Sharpshooters.

A. C. MILLS—Private, 40th Regt. Infy.

RECAPITULATION.

Brigadier General,	1
Colonels,	9
Lieutenant Colonels,	6
Majors,	5
Captains,	10
Rebel Captain,	1
Lieutenants,	12
Non-Commissioned officers and privates,	9
Total,	53

1866. The south wing of the State Capitol was completed according to contract, and the rooms and offices put in readiness for use. The State Historical Society removed their valuable library and collections to the second floor of the wing, which had been appropriated for their use by the State Legislature, and prepared with suitable glass cases and furniture. On the evening of January 24th, the rooms were formally dedicated by appropriate services in the Assembly Chamber — addresses by I. A. LAPHAM, LL. D., President of the Society, and Ex-Gov. EDW. SALOMON, and singing by a select quartette choir.

Hon. J. Y. SMITH, in writing of the opening of the new rooms for the State Historical Society, says: "The occasion was one of unmingled satisfaction to the founders and early friends of the enterprise, and of deep interest to the large assembly convened upon the occasion. We know of no enterprise of the like magnitude, which reflects so much credit upon the State as this. While its cost in money has been but trifling, its usefulness is beyond estimate. It will be a favorite and profitable resort for state officers and members of legislatures, professors and students of the University, and the curious and studious of all classes; and future generations of citizens will bless the forethought which provided such a reservoir of knowledge. No stranger should visit Madison without spending a day at the Historical rooms, where he will always find a cordial welcome."

Mr. SMITH also gives an interesting account of the history of the Society, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The State Historical Society, which was organized in January, 1849, was re-organized under a charter of the legislature of 1853. In the re-organization, Gen. WM. R. SMITH was elected President, and LYMAN C. DRAPER, Corresponding Secretary.

"The growth and prosperity of this Society began from the date of its re-organization. Under the energetic and untiring efforts of the Secretary, Mr. DRAPER, it made rapid progress from this time onward, in the objects for which it was formed — the securing of historical collections. He opened correspondence with other societies, and with individuals throughout the country, soliciting donations and exchanges from every available source, as well as written contributions and relics relating to the history of our own State, and the result was, that collections rapidly accumulated.

"Mr. D. S. DURRIE was chosen Librarian at the election in January, 1856, but for two years his duties were but nominal and rendered without compensation. The Society in 1856, procured rooms in the basement of the Baptist Church, and in 1858, the collections had become so large and of so much interest, that the Librarian devoted his whole time to the duties of that office, in which position he has been continued by the votes of the Society to the present time.

"Chiefly as the result of the labors of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, the Society has become a success beyond anything of the kind in this section of the country."

The Library* now numbers, January, 1866, 21,366 volumes, bound and unbound, of which 1,136 are bound newspaper files. Of the latter, 138 were published in the last century, several of them by Dr. FRANKLIN, and one volume in the century preceding. The Society has, moreover, sixty oil paintings, mostly portraits; over 400 atlases, maps and diagrams, some

* The Library contained, January 1, 1874, 57,254 books, pamphlets and documents, 91 oil portraits and paintings, and 2,144 volumes of bound newspaper files.

of them giving us the vague ideas entertained of the American continent nearly two hundred years ago. The Society has an exceedingly interesting collection of mementoes and relics of the recent war, and many curious articles, both natural and artificial, sent it from various sections of the State.

The city election took place April 3d. E. W. KEYES,* was the Union candidate for Mayor. SIMEON MILLS was solicited to be a candidate, which honor he accepted, but declined before the election. WM. H. NOLAN (colored), received 306 votes. Mr. KEYES, 961, and was elected. There was no opposition to Col. S. V. SHIPMAN for Treasurer, who received 1,402 votes. For Police Justice, JAS. M. FLOWER received 586 votes, and JOHN R. BALTZELL, 825, and was elected by 239 majority. The following Aldermen were elected: H. LACHER and JAS. CONKLIN, First ward; H. M. LEWIS and JOHN CORSCOTT, Second ward; KYRON TIERNEY and M. NEINHABER, Third ward; and GEO. W. MCDOUGAL and J. C. MCKENNEY, Fourth ward.

The water in the lakes this spring was higher than than for many years. The marsh, north of the capitol, was submerged, the bridges across the Catfish were broken and drifted away, and all travel out of the city by the usual route was cut off. It was some little time before the injuries could be repaired.

An act of the legislature was passed and approved for the completion of the State Capitol and heating the same, the latter to be completed by December 1, 1866, and the former, December 1, 1867, and the sum of $110,000 appropriated, of which amount $85,000 was to complete the building, and $25,000 for the heating apparatus. As required by the law, the building commissioners received proposals for the work, but the amount

* Elisha W. Keyes, Esq., is a son of Capt. Joseph and Cleve Keyes, and was born at Northfield, Washington county, Vermont, January 23, 1828. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in June, 1837. He resided at Lake Mills, Jefferson county, until 1850, and removed to Madison in December of that year to commence the study of law. He was admitted to the bar October 14, 1851, and was elected District Attorney for Dane county, 1859 and 1860. He was appointed Postmaster at Madison in April, 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, 1869 and 1873, and has been the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for a long term of years.

appropriated proving insufficient — the amount of the lowest bid being $151,500 — the commissioners decided not to take any further steps in the matter, but to refer the same to the next legislature. The steam heating apparatus was put in the building during the year, at an expense of $25,000.

The Legislature, at the same session, passed an act approved April 11, for erecting one transverse and one longitudinal wing on the east side of the main building of the Hospital for the Insane. On the 19th of June proposals were received from contractors, and the contract was awarded to A. PROUDFIT for the mason work at $64,500, and ANDERSON, DAVIDSON & Co., carpenter work, $33,500, the whole amounting to $98,000.

Dr. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND succeeded Dr. J. P. CLEMENT as Superintendent, April 20, 1864, and discharged his duties until June 6, 1868, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. A. S. MCDILL, who served until April 29, 1873, and was succeeded by Dr. MARK RANNEY, the present Superintendent.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65 by 120 — the first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last, on each extremity, is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. These elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands to the extent of 393 acres, and when the extensions and improvements contemplated are added, will make it a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing their protection. The construction of the Madison and Baraboo Railroad, with a station in the northeast corner of the hospital farm, gives the institution a railroad connection, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

From the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1866, we have the following items: The whole number of children in the city of school age, 3,366. The present school accommodations are for 965 children; the building of the Fourth Ward School House, on lots 1 and 2, block 48, overlooking Lake Monona, was put under contract to JAS. LIVESEY

for $12,130, and outbuildings, $500. This building was completed during the year, and is built in the Italio-American style, 65 feet front by 42½ deep with projections in front of 5 by 22 feet, and 7 by 22 in the rear. It is constructed of buff colored Edgerton brick, with magnesian limestone dressing with a gable or pediment on each four sides, and a bell tower in the center of the roof. It is heated by two furnaces in the basement. Hon. J. G. McMynn, then State Superintendent, pronounces it "the best arranged school building in the State." The board propose to purchase lots 2 and 3, block 138, for the Second Ward School, and intend to commence immediately the erection of a school house modeled after the Fourth Ward School.

The Board of Regents of the University, in their report for the year 1866, say they have purchased the lands adjoining the University grounds, some 195 acres, which, with lands now belonging to the institution, 40 and $\frac{63}{100}$ acres, form one tract with an area of 235 acres. These lands were purchased for an experimental farm, and the funds obtained from the proceeds of bonds issued by Dane county to the amount of $40,000, to be devoted to this purchase. The Government of the United States having in 1862, donated to the State of Wisconsin 240,000 acres of land for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, the income of a fund to be derived from the sale of these lands, was appropriated to the support of the University.

Hon. J. L. Pickard was elected President of the University, which position was by him declined, and it was then tendered to Prof. P. A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, who also declined, but reconsidered his decision and entered upon his duties in 1867. The value of the University property reported, including the University grounds, agricultural college lands and University buildings was $466,709.18. The library contains 2,600 volumes.

On the 21st of May, 1866, a contract was made with J. H. Underwood, for sinking an artesian well in the Capitol Park, near the building, with wrought iron tubing, eight inches exterior, and six inches wide; to be sunk five hundred feet. No

water was obtained at that depth, and the work was continued to the depth of 1,026 feet, or more than 100 feet below the sea level, but without success. As will subsequently appear, the well was made serviceable and used to great advantage. Of this well Maj. H. A. TENNEY says: It very clearly revealed the existence of ancient and intense igneous action beneath, and proves that our primary is not only below all other local mineral ranges, but is equally beneath the deepest borings in the gypsum and salt beds of Michigan and Illinois, the coal regions, and the saline deposits of the great plains, and it is more than suspected that it is the central focus of all the deep drainage of this portion of the Continent.

The celebration of the 90th National Anniversary was a great success. One newspaper says: "No celebration ever passed off more satisfactorily or more creditably to all concerned." The stores on the main streets were gaily decorated with banners and flags, and at least 20,000 persons were present; 700 came from Janesville; a train of 12 cars, with 700 or or 800 from Beloit and way stations. Some 3,000 are presumed to have come by the cars. The procession was very large, one a procession of battle flags, one hundred and forty in number, borne by those who had served under them; a procession of Soldiers' Orphans, Engine Companies, etc. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER was Chief Marshal, and Gen CASSIUS FAIRCHILD, Marshal of the Day. The officers of the day were: Hon. L. S. DIXON, President; Vice Presidents from Dane county towns; Rev. J. L. MAXWELL and Prof. J. D. BUTLER, Chaplains; J. E. MURDOCK, Reader, and Hon. LEVI HUBBELL, Orator. A presentation of the flags to the State was made with address by Col. W. P. LYON, and reply by Gov. FAIRCHILD. The exercises were interspersed with readings by Mr. MURDOCK and singing by the soldiers' orphans.

The city assessor in July, published a statement of the taxes of the city — the whole amount, city, state and county, to be collected is $57,760. The total valuation of property, $2,799,686, a percentage of about two per cent. against two and thirty hundredths last year.

The success of Capt. BARNES' little steamer the Scut, induced the owner to build a new one, 50 feet long and 11½ wide, capable of carrying 15 tons and 80 persons. The boat was made at Whitewater, was launched on lake Monona, April 17, and did a large and lucrative business. The Captain, with his usual foresight, purchased Squaw Point, Lake Monona, and gave it the name of "Winnequah," built a large dance room, with refreshment rooms, a fine bowling alley, and fittted up the grounds with swings, etc., making it one of the pleasantest spots around Madison for pic-nics.

Messrs. YOUNG & BRO., built this year on the vacant lot adjoining the one they owned, a block of two stores, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, of cream colored brick, three stories high, the third story used as a Masonic Hall.

The Lake Side Water Cure, on the opposite side of Lake Monona, was, in June, remodeled and prepared for a public house. It was advertised as capable of accommodating 120 guests. The building is four stories, and has all the conveniences of a first class hotel. B. FRODSHAM, Esq., was the lessee. It soon became known for the beauty of its location, and was and is a favorite resort for summer visitors from St. Louis and other localities.

On the 4th of November, St. Raphael's Church was consecrated with the imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rt. Rev. Bishop HENNI performed the service, and a sermon was delivered by Father RIORDAN. The large building was filled to its capacity, over 1,000 persons being present. The Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to 250 persons.

One of the prominent city improvements, this year, was the erection of the RASDALL House on King street. It is a large and handsome building, 85 by 75 feet, four stories high, and basement, with 72 rooms, and a dining room 58 by 25 feet, large rooms for parlor, reading room, saloon, etc.

ANDREW KENTZLER completed his large brick stable, one of the finest in the State, built of Edgerton brick, and is 74 feet by 66 feet, two stories, which, with the old building connected

with it, makes a building 66 by 132 feet — occupying the whole lot.

L. D. STONE erected a large and elegant dwelling house In the Fourth ward, below the dépôt of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. N. W. DEAN, stone barn, 33 by 80 feet, in rear of the American Hotel; German Catholic Church, on Johnson street, near State street; B. W. SUCKOW's brick dwelling house; SORENSON & FREDRICKSON, stone planing mill and sash and blind manufactory; and framed dwelling houses erected by S. HEGAN, C. HEINRICHS, J. Y. SMITH (double), W. J. SULLIVAN, W. DAVIDSON, W. DEARDS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and others.

In December, the first steam fire engine was received, and tried on the shore of Lake Monona, with one thousand feet of hose. Steam power was used five minutes after the fire was made. The engine was a success every way.

An act of the Legislature, approved April 11, 1867, authorizing the Building Commissioners to provide, by contract, for the building of the rotunda of the State Capitol, and roofing the same, to be completed by Dec. 1 of that year, and $85,000 appropriated for that purpose. On the 18th of May, the bids that were offered were opened, and the contract awarded to WM. GOODENOW, for the sum of $83,636.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, January 9, 1868, recommends an appropriation for the construction of the Dome. In the message, he states, "that the artesian well in the park has been sunk to the depth of 980 feet, but, up to that date, had not proved a success — that the completion of the present contract will leave the well 1,000 feet deep. There had been expended upon it $8,622.70.

In February, of 1867, Rev. CHAS. H. RICHARDS was called from Kokomo, Ind., to become pastor of the Congregational Church, and, on the 10th of March, entered upon his work, in which he still continues. From the *Church Manual*, published in 1869, it appears that the church has a membership of 226; an admirably manned Sunday School of about 400 members, with an average attendance of 260 since the year opened; a Ladies' Benevolent Society, worked actively for the poor ; and

Ladies' Missionary Society, which raises about $300 for the support of a female missionary in India.

On the 23d January. Hon, A. VAN WYCK delivered an address before the State Historical Society, at the Assembly Hall — the first annual address since the society occupied their rooms in the Capitol.

At the spring election for city officers, held in April, ALDEN S. SANBORN* and JAS. K. PROUDFIT were the opposing candidates for Mayor. The former received 856 votes, and the latter 608; Mr. SANBORN being elected by 248 majority. For City Treasurer, WM. HELMS received 579 votes, and GEO. MEMHARD, 895, and was elected by 316 majority. The Aldermen elected were: 1st ward, ROBERT NICHOLS and SAM. ENGEL; 2d ward, A. R. JONES and M. T. BAILEY; 3d ward, M. CHRISTOPHERS and P. B. KISSAM; 4th ward, H. N. MOULTON and SIMON FOREN.

The Grace Church (Episcopal) received, in April, their new pipe organ, which was the first of the kind introduced in the city churches. It has 680 pipes and 20 registers.

The new steamer, "The City of Madison," was completed and placed on Lake Mendota May 15. It has two engines, 6½ horse power each, and boiler capable of running a 20-horse power engine; is 56 feet long, 13 feet beam, 18 feet across the paddle boxes, with a cabin 16 feet by 12. It was built by E. & W. HENDRICKS, and very strongly constructed, and is designed to run to the Hospital for the Insane, Picnic Point, and other places on the lake. This was the first steamer built for this lake.

The Celebration on July 4 was observed in the usual manner,

* Hon. Alden S. Sanborn was born in the town of Corinth, Orange county, Vt., Oct. 21, 1820; was educated at academies in New England and New York; is by profession an attorney. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Milwaukee; was Treasurer of Milwaukee county in 1849; District Attorney of Brown county in 1851 and 1852, and of Outagamie county in 1853 and 1854; was member of Assembly for the Third District of Dane county in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and for the Fifth District in 1870; was Mayor of Madison in 1867, and City Attorney in 1869.

with a large gathering of people from the country. J. C. GREGORY, President; Rev. J. C. C. CLARKE, Chaplain; Prof. B. M. REYNOLDS, Reader; J. M. BULL, Poet; Capt. A. R. MCDONALD, Marshal; Hon. H. S. ORTON, Orator. The address of the latter was highly spoken of.

From a published account of the sales of merchants of Madison, as reported to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the year ending April 30, 1867, whose sales exceeded $30,000, we extract the following: S. KLAUBER & Co., dry goods, etc., $275,000; S. L. SHELDON & Co., agricultural implements, $250,000; M. E. FULLER & Co., same, $191,500; J. LENZ & Co., (10 months,) $154,000; DUNNING & SUMNER, drugs and groceries, $105,000; A. FINDLAY, same, $100,000; KLAUBER & OTT, groceries, $100,000; RAMSAY & CAMPBELL, hardware, $88,000; J. N. JONES, same, $70,250; E. W. SKINNER & Co., agricultural implements, etc., $77,500.

From the annual report of the Board of Education, for 1867, we have the following statistics, and also the improvements carried forward;

"The whole number of school children, 3,559; an increase of 193 since 1866; number enrolled during the year, 1,626. The following is a description of the Second Ward School House, which occupies, with its grounds, lots 2, 3 and southwest half of 4, in block 138:

"The grounds have a front of 165 feet on Gorham street, and a depth of about 265 feet to Lake Mendota, upon which it has a border of about 165 feet. This site, which contains one acre, is well supplied with native forest trees, and cost $1,650.

"The building is 61 feet front by 42 feet deep, with vestibule projection of five by twenty feet in front, and eleven by twenty-six feet in rear.

"The basement walls are of stone, laid upon a concrete foundation, composed of broken stone and cement — are eight feet high. The rooms are well lighted, and floored with brick laid in cement, upon concrete of gravel and cement, and afford ample room for furnaces and fuel, as well as play room for pupils in stormy weather.

"The building above the basement is constructed of Edgerton brick, with limestone trimmings. It is two stories high, with four gables, and a bell tower rising from the centre to the height of about 60 feet from the ground, in which is hung a 600 pound bell.

"There are four school rooms, each 26 by 34 feet, and 13 feet high, capable of furnishing seats for 64 to 72 pupils, with ample wardroom closets.

"The exterior woodwork is painted and sanded. The interior is grained to represent oak. The rooms are warmed by LITTLEFIELD'S hot air furnaces, and are each furnished with two ventilating flues, with iron fan registers, which, with the conveniences for opening windows from top and bottom, it is believed will insure complete ventilation.

"A small room, 10 by 12 feet, on the second floor, may be used as a reception room, or for recitations, or as teachers' private room.

"The water from the roof of the whole building is conducted to a cistern under the basement of the rear vestibule, which has a capacity of about 250 barrels.

"The water closets, 18 by 26 feet, are in the rear of the rear vestibule, and so constructed as to form part of the building, and by means of the cistern the vaults can be frequently washed and the contents sluiced into a cesspool some 150 feet distant. A ventilating shaft, extending from the vaults to the top of the smoke-stack, affords an escape for gasses and foul air.

"The building was erected by contract with W. T. FISH, Esq., by whom the mason work was done; the carpenter work by Messrs. SORENSON & FREDERICKSON; the plastering by Messrs. E. SHARP & Co.; the tin work and heating apparatus by Messrs. LEWIS & ALLEN, and the painting by Messrs. POLLARD & NELSON. The whole work was under the general superintendence of L. P. DRAKE, Esq., and cost $16,000. The architect was G. P. RANDALL, of Chicago."

The United States Government having purchased the lots on the corner of Mifflin street and Wisconsin avenue, for a Court

House and Post Office, the building known as the CATLIN dwelling house, was removed in July, having been sold to Judge E. WAKELEY, who had it taken apart and removed to Omaha, Nebraska. The first improvements on this corner were a log house put up by JOHN CATLIN, Esq., the first Postmaster, in 1838, and a two story framed building subsequently added to the front, facing the Capitol square. It was a fine building in its day, and, after Mr. CATLIN's removal, had many occupants, among others, N. B. VAN SLYKE, Esq., WM. A. MEARS and E. W. KEYES. To the elegant and costly structure erected on its site, we shall hereafter refer.

There was a number of important improvements made during the year. Among them a fine stone block on Washington avenue by Dr. J. B. BOWEN, on the ground occupied by the Dane county store, the building on which was destroyed by fire the year previous. The buildings are sixty-six feet by seventy feet deep, and extend to the corner of Webster, and prepared for three stores. The new Lutheran church, corner of Washington avenue and West Canal street, a stone building thirty by fifty feet; SHARP & OAKLEY's brick front building adjoining the Methodist church on Pinckney street, twenty-three by thirty-four feet, two stories; DRAPER's meat market, corner of Mifflin and Hamilton streets, brick, twenty-two by forty feet; W. J. SULLIVAN's extension to his block on Pinckney street; T. O'NEILL's Hotel near depot of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, two story brick; GEO. FESS, stone barn in rear of his boarding house, thirty-five by thirty feet, two stories brick, and a large number of framed dwelling houses; S. MILLS, two story brick store on Main street, near the old post-office.

A meeting was held on the 16th of August to organize an association, to be known as the "Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences." Nothing however was done until the year 1870, when it was organized under a charter by act of legislature, approved March 16 of that year.

The following statistics in part, in regard to the railroad business of Madison station during the year 1867, indicates

something of the amount of business transacted. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad: Total tonnage east, 16,495,610 lbs; west, 5,415,070 lbs; of this amount were 232,904 bushels wheat, and 386,500 lbs. dressed hogs sent east. Merchandise sent west, 2,143,200 lbs, and agricultural implements, 866,810. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad — sent east, 279,167 bush. wheat and 638,800 lbs dressed hogs.

In these statements are omitted minor details of shipments.

On the 12th September, 1867, the Rev. HENRY W. SPALDING, of Evansville, Ind., was invited by the Vestry to the charge of Grace church, and he entered upon the duties on the 10th of November following.

In the year 1868 the basement of the church building was floored, plastered, and put in complete order for Sunday school and evening services, at an expense of $1,874.49, and in the following year the old brick building erected in 1850, and latterly used as a chapel and Sunday school room, was taken down.

In 1868, the Governor of the State, in his message to the Legislature, January 14, 1869, states that the rotunda of the State Capitol is now completed, and that a contract was entered into in May, 1868, with C. S. RANKIN & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the erection of the dome for the sum of $90,000, the work to be completed on or before December 1, 1869. He also states, that when the dome is finished, the capitol will have cost $528,315.60.

The following account of the internal arrangements of the State Capitol, is taken from the "Legislative Manual:"

"The present capitol exhibits an attractive outside appearance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction was supplied from quarries near Prairie du Chien and Madison. The inside is handsomely finished, and contains complete conveniences; although more are yet necessary. In the basement are the water closets; boiler room, from which the building receives heat; carpenter shops; book room; the roost of the war eagles, "Old Abe" and "Andy" and some committee rooms. On the upper floor, the four passages of which are neatly laid

with squares of blue and white flag, are the departments of the several state officers. In the north passage are the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners; in the south passage the offices of the Superintendents of Public Property and of Public Instruction and the office of Attorney General; in the east passage the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, and in the west passage those of the Adjutant General, legislative clerks and State Agricultural Society, the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the centre of these passages the rotunda and dome are seen to a great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow and black tiles, and in the centre a heavy iron ballustrade marks the rotunda. In the east is the Senate Chamber; in the west, the Assembly Chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court Rooms and State Library, and in the south, the choicely filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837, and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors, present an array of books, pictures, sculpture and literary and other curiosities which are not only interesting and suggestive to Badgers, but to residents of other states. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war, are carefully preserved in a glass enclosure, and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral and vegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. ISAAC LYON, father of Judge LYON, of the supreme court, and the greatest delight of this courteous gentleman is to give all visitors information concerning them.

"The collection in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very creditable to the State, and to Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the patient and persevering originator of them. Mr. D. S. DURRIE, the Librarian, has held that office since January 1, 1856, and has taken an active part in the management to the present time. Since the Chicago fire destroyed the histori-

cal depository there, these collections can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the Northwest.

"More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the state are kept and to the tholus; from which topmost elevation impressive downward view of the whole rotunda is obtained. The outside of the tholus affords convenience for enjoying an an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes and surrounding country.

"The height of the Capitol from the basement to the gold gilt eagle on the top of the flag-staff is 225 feet and six inches, and exclusive of steps and porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

"Some impressive scenes have been witnessed in this Capitol during the war, when the legislature were acting on war measures, and also when the veteran soldiers, on their return, were welcomed with song and feasting in the chambers.

"As characteristic of the vim and energy of the residents of Wisconsin, it must be stated that the Capitol building progressed and heavy expenditures were made on it, while they were sharply pressed to raise their share of men and means for the war.

"The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition, and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression that Wisconsin has a choicely located and elegant Capitol."

The election of city officers took place on the 7th of April, at which time DAVID ATWOOD* received 859 votes for

*Gen. David Atwood was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, December 15, 1815. At the age of sixteen years, he removed to Hamilton, Madison county, New York, and commenced work at a printer's case. After he became a master of his craft, he traveled extensively through the southern and western states for nearly three years, most of which time he was engaged in the printing business. In 1839 he returned to Hamilton, New

Mayor, and WM. T. LEITCH 853 votes, the former was elected. For Treasurer, JAS. CONKLIN received 1,016 votes, and CHAS. HAMMER 684; Mr. CONKLIN's majority 332. For Police Justice, J. R. BALTZELL received 897 votes, and J. C. MCKENNEY 807; Mr. BALTZELL's majority 90. The following were elected Aldermen: First ward, S. ENGEL and A. MCGOVERN; Second ward, R. WOOTTON and H. STEENSLAND; Third ward, OLE THOMPSON and P. B. KISSAM; and Fourth ward, L. D. STONE and A. S. FRANK.

On the 27th of May, the corner stone of the new United States Court House was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Addresses were made by Gov. FAIRCHILD, President P. A. CHADBOURNE and others.

On the 31st of May, the German Lutheran church, on Washington avenue and West Canal street, was dedicated. This church was organized in 1856, and in 1858 the congregation built a small meeting house on Main street, near the depot of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. This building was occupied by them until the last year, when the present edifice was erected. It is 32 by 60 feet, 20 feet high, with a belfry. The building is wood and cost about $3,000. At the dedication service, Prof. S. FRITSCHELL of St. Sebald, Iowa, Rev. J. HAUSER of Cottage Grove, and Rev. H. VOGEL, the Pastor, delivered addresses.

York, and commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the *Palladium*, in conjunction with his brother. In 1859 he came to the west and located a farm near the city of Freeport, Illinois, which he soon after disposed of, and removed to Madison, Wisconsin. He became connected with the Madison *Express* and remained with it until the fall of 1852, when he commenced the publication of the *Daily State Journal*, which he has ever since published; in its early management he was associated with Hon. Horace Rublee, now United States Minister to Switzerland.

Gen. Atwood was a member of the legislature in 1860, and was appointed United States Assessor when that office was first created. In 1868 he held the office of Mayor of the City of Madison. On the decease of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, Member of Congress, Gen. Atwood was elected to fill his unexpired term of office.

There was no celebration of the national anniversary by the civil authorities this year. There was a large gathering of people from the country to attend a circus performance. The patriotism of the day seemed confined to the younger portion of the community, who indulged largely in fire crackers and small artillery.

The City Assessor published in August, a statement of the valuation of taxable property as follows: Real estate, $2,733,179; personal property, $1,356,745.67, being an increase of one million of dollars since the last year.

The report of the Board of Education, for 1868, shows the whole number of persons of school age, 3,485; whole number enrolled since September 2, 1867, 2,087. The expenses of the city schools for the year were, $34,815.58, which amount was for school furniture, repairs, supplies and teachers' salaries.

The amount of taxes levied for city, state, county and school purposes this year, was $88,412.81; in addition to which is $6,000 indebtedness to Madison Driving Park Association, and a bonus to the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad of $25,000, for the completion of the road from Madison to Sun Prairie, making the whole amount $119,412.81—a tax of two and eight tenths per cent. on the valuation.

JAS. M. SUMNER, this year, raised a three story building on Main street, between Pinckney and Henry streets, 22 by 132 feet, and SIMEON MILLS erected a fine block of stores on Main street, 66 feet by 80, on the site of his former residence.

The following exhibit shows the gross amount of sales of the leading business firms in the city of Madison, as returned to Assessor MAIN, for the year ending April 30, 1868. None are included whose sales have not exceeded $25,000. Considering the great depression in the value of merchandise the past year, and especially in dry goods and clothing, this list is a very creditable one, and in the aggregate quite largely exceeds the sales of 1866–7, and especially so in agricultural implements, the sales in this department reaching $900,000, none of which were manufactured here except those sold by E. W.

SKINNER & Co. Deputy Assessor MAIN estimates the aggregate of sales during the year in the city at $3,500,000:

S. L. Sheldon & Bro., agricultural implements,	$350,000
M. E. Fuller & Co., agricultural implements,	345,000
S. Klauber & Co., dry goods and clothing,	260,300
J. Lenz & Co., dry goods and clothing,	127,000
Alex. Findley, groceries and drugs,	105,200
S. Klauber, King street, groceries,	95,500
Wayne Ramsay & Co., hardware,	95,009
Dunning & Sumner, groceries and drugs,	93,500
L. P. & M. P. Jerdee, agricultural implements,	87,000
McKey Bros. & G. H. Folds, dry goods,	73,300
John N. Jones, hardware,	68,300
J. L. Bartels, dry goods,	52,000
H. Steensland, groceries,	46,000
W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries,	45,000
J. W. Sumner & Co., groceries and drugs, nine months,	45,000
Geo. Paine, groceries and drugs,	41,000
M. L. Daggett, groceries,	39,000
Huntley & Taft (now G. W. Huntley) groceries,	36,000
Moseley & Bro., books,	36,000
E. B. Crawford, clothing,	45,000
M. Friend, clothing,	42,000
J. M. Dickinson, dry goods,	42,000
Gray & Co., coal, salt, etc.,	50,000
E. W. Skinner & Co., agricultural implements,	60,000

The city election of 1869, came off April 9. There was no regularly nominated candidate for Mayor made by the Republicans. The vote for that office was 1,350 for ANDREW PROUDFIT,* and 145 for ELISHA BURDICK. For Treasurer FRANK

*Hon. Andrew Proudfit, was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, in August, 1820. He came to the Territory of Wisconsin in June, 1842, and took possession of some lands in Brookfield, then in Milwaukee county on the Rock river canal reservation, which was not then in the market. He cleared 60 acres for cultivation, part of which was heavy timber, set out an orchard and built a barn. This property he sold in 1847. Mr. Proudfit removed to Milwaukee, and was bookkeeper for Shepard & Bonnell from 1844 to 1846. He then went to Delafield, where he improved a large tract of land and built a mill. He carried on a large business at

MASSING received 714 votes, and WILLAM HABICH 784, who was elected by 70 majority. The aldermen elected were, GEO. ANDERSON and D. K. TENNEY, 1st ward; M. T. BAILEY and A. R. JONES, 2d ward; H. WINCKLER and J. M. BOWMAN, 3d ward; PETER YOUNG and SIMON FOREN, 4th ward. Hon. L. S. DIXON received 1011 votes for Judge of Supreme Court, and GEO. E. BRYANT 1018 votes for County Judge.

The expenses of the city for the past year were $26,919.26, and the bonded indebtedness $254,000 — The assessed value of personal property, $3,839,502.

In the month of May, the section of railroad between Madison and Sun Prairie was finished, thereby shortening the distance to Milwaukee twenty miles, and bringing Madison in connection with Watertown and points east. The first passenger train arrived here from Milwaukee May 22.

that place for six years. In 1852 he was elected Commissioner of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and was re-elected in 1853. During that year the works were transferred by the State to a stock company, and he closed the business and was engaged the remainder of that season in building three miles of the Milwaukee and Watertown railroad, under a sub-contract. In the year 1854, he built the south wing of the State Prison at Waupun, and completed the same in October of that year. In November, 1854, he took the contract for building the State Lunatic Asylum at Madison, and had expended over $19,000 on the same, when the Legislature repudiated the contract. By act of the legislature the matter was settled by a board of arbitrators. In 1855 he disposed of his unsold property at Delafield by exchange with Beriah Brown of Madison. In the year 1858 and 1859 he represented the Madison district in the State Senate. In 1864, he built the north wing of the State Capitol, and laid the foundation to the rotunda and south wing. In the year 1867 he built and completed the last two wings of the State Lunatic Asylum at Madison. In the spring of 1869, he was elected Mayor of the city, and was re-elected in 1870 by large majorities. During the war he had a number of contracts for subsistence and other supplies for Wisconsin soldiers. He has also been connected with one of the largest agricultural implement houses in the State since 1862.

Mr. Proudfit is Vice President of the First National Bank in Madison, and is regarded as one of the most successful business men in the city.

The Roman Catholic Church, known as the "Church of the Holy Redeemer," was formally dedicated on the 22d of May by Rt. Rev. Bishop HENNI. The exercises were very impressive, twelve priests assisted in the service. This church was organized in 1855 with some forty families, and has at this date about two hundred and fifty members. The building is of Madison stone, 125 feet long, 52 feet wide and 40 feet high. The main audience room is 30 feet at the sides, and 36 feet at the top of the arched ceiling in height, tower 160 feet high. The cost of the building is about $25,000. In the afternoon the Bishop administered the right of confirmation to 102 persons. During a severe storm in the year 1874, the steeple was so much injured as to require its removal; a new and more architectural one is to be erected.

The anniversary of National Independence was not formally observed by the citizens or authorities. Celebrations were held at Mazomaine and Middleton station in this county. The anniversary this year came on Sunday, and as a consequence Saturday, Sunday and Monday were more or less observed by the different nationalities as a holiday on Saturday, the Dane County Stock Association had a fair, which, with races advertized in connection with it, drew a large crowd. The sermons by the city clergymen on the 4th, were of a highly patriotic character.

We do not find notices of as many improvements in the city this year as some others. BILLINGS & FIRMIN built their Madison Plow Factory on Webster street, of stone, two stories in height, 50 by 66 feet. This establishment has been very successful and the excellence of their plows has achieved for them a wide reputation.

The small brick chapel on Washington avenue, which had been occupied by the P. Episcopal Church as a house of worship, was demolished in the summer.

From the report of the Board of Education for 1869, it appears that the city schools afforded facilities for 1125 pupils — the whole number of students enrolled since September 2, 1868, 2,080. Students in attendance at the making of the re-

port, 969. Number of children of school age, 3,640. The Superintendent of Schools refers to the necessity of the immediate erection of the University Avenue school house, which had been prominently brought before the public.

SIMEON MILLS erected this year one of the finest residences in the city, on Wisconsin Avenue, near Lake Monona, 66 feet on the avenue and 75 deep, of cream colored brick, with Mansard roof, etc.

CHAPTER IX.

EFFORTS TO REMOVE THE STATE CAPITAL — NOTICE OF COL. BIRD — HISTORY OF GRACE CHURCH, CONTINUED — PARK HOTEL COMPANY — UNIVERSITY WARD SCHOOL HOUSE — "STATE JOURNAL" REMINISCENCES — PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1870-4 — FEMALE COLLEGE — SCHOOLS — NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY — RAILROAD ENTERPRISES — THE MESSERSMITH HOUSE — YACHT AND BOAT CLUBS — NOTICE OF JOHN STONER — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS — METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — ARTESIAN WELL — HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING — ELECTIONS, 1870-4 — GRACE CHURCH CHIMES — CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING — DANE COUNTY CAVE — CONCLUSION.

At the session of the State Legislature, held in 1870, a vigorous effort was made by the citizens of Milwaukee to remove the seat of government from Madison to Milwaukee. Similar efforts had been made from the very first session of the Territorial Legislature, in 1836. On the 19th of February (1870), a bill was introduced for this purpose, and referred to the committee on State Affairs, which was reported back unfavorably. In the report, the committee referred to the want of hotel accommodations for the large number of persons visiting the capital during the sessions of the Legislature, but saw no good reasons, after the State had expended so large an amount in the erection of the present building, to make a change. On the 28th of February, a memorial was received from the citizens of Milwaukee, making a formal tender to the State, and free occupancy of the extensive and costly buildings now in process of erection for the County Court House, to be constructed in their interior arrangements under the supervision of the State; the property occupying the whole of block 71 in the city of Milwaukee. To this memorial the Board of Supervisors assented.

The bill in the Assembly came up for action on the evening of March 9, in committee of the whole, when a long and exciting debate took place on the merits of the proposed removal. The bill was reported back to the Assembly, with an amend-

ment striking out all after the enacting clause, when a motion was made that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed, the vote being 55 in the affirmative and 31 in the negative.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, a meeting was called of the prominent citizens of the city to organize the "Park Hotel Company," which was chartered by an act of the Legislature, approved March 18. Several meetings were held, and propositions made for a site for the proposed building. The lots on the southeast corner of the public square, corner of Carroll and Main streets, were purchased of N. W. DEAN, Esq., the company organized, and stock subscribed to an amount sufficient to erect the building. The work was commenced and continued during the winter, and the house ready for occupancy in 1871. A description of this elegant building will hereafter be given.

On the 25th of February, 1870, one of the first and most noted settlers of Madison paid the debt of nature. On that day, Col. AUGUSTUS A. BIRD died very suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. JOHN STARKWEATHER, in Green Bay, in the 68th year of his age. He was apparently in good health, and had, less than an hour before, walked home from town, and was sitting at the table, when his head suddenly dropped forward, and he was dead. He is supposed to have died from the effects of cancers, of which he had several near the heart.

Col. BIRD was born on the 1st day of April, 1802, in the State of Vermont. His mother was a daughter of Dr. BURGOYNE, who was a nephew of Gen. BURGOYNE, of the British army. When three years of age, Mr. BIRD's father, with his family, moved from Vermont, and settled in Madison county, N. Y. In April, 1824, he was married, in the town of Westmoreland, N. Y., to Miss CHARITY LE CLAR, who was a daughter of LOUIS LE CLAR, a Frenchman. In 1826, Mr. BIRD moved with his family to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained over two years, and moved back to Madison county, N. Y.

In 1836, he located at Milwaukee, and there engaged ener-

getically in the business of building. He was appointed one of the three commissioners for the erection of the Territorial Capitol at Madison, and was the active and efficient man of the Board. On the first day of June, 1837, Col. BIRD, at the head of about forty workmen, and a train of four wagons, loaded with provisions, tools, and other articles essential in commencing a new settlement, started for "The Four Lakes," the present site of Madison. There was then no road, and the party were obliged to make one for themselves. By the aid of an old map and compass, by perseverance and energy, Col. BIRD and his party were enabled to pursue their route, chopping their way through the forests, building long corduroy roads over swamps, and fording or bridging streams.

As a more particular account has been given in the former part of this volume of this journey to Madison, and the incidents connected with the history of the building of the "old capitol," it is not necessary to be repeated.

In 1851 and 1856, he was chosen to represent the Madison district in the legislature, and served the city as one of its earliest Mayors, and became well known to all early prominent men of the Territory and State. In the prime of life, he was a man of much energy, and was well fitted by his hardihood of character for a pioneer. He passed through many hardships and privations. Long will his tall, commanding form be remembered. We trust that his old pioneer associates will see that a portrait of him is secured and preserved in the gallery of the Historical Society. Colonel BIRD leaves a wife, also several children, who have reached mature years and in different walks of life — three sons in connection with newspapers in this State and elsewhere, have attained positions of usefulness and prominence.

At a meeting of Grace church, held on the 28th of February, 1870, it was resolved to proceed as soon as practicable to the completion of the tower and steeple of the church; and at a subsequent meeting, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. D. WORTHINGTON, A. PROUDFIT and W. T. LEITCH.

The funds for this purpose were soon after raised, and the work was finished during the year, and the building made complete by a graceful spire 165 feet in height. The subsequent history of this church to the year 1874 is as follows:

In the summer of 1872, the church was thoroughly renovated, the walls replastered and painted; the pulpit removed, and a new one put in its place, the pews varnished and the aisles newly carpeted.

On the 10th of February, 1873, the rector Rev. Dr. SPALDING* having been invited to another field of labor, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with deep regret.

In his farewell discourse he gave some statistics of the church, and of his labors in the vicinity, which are here given for preservation:

"He entered, he said, upon his duties as their Rector on the 10th of November, 1867, and found, as the results of previous labor and faith, the church with its organ and furniture, though without a tower or spire, or its present commodious Sunday school rooms.

"The Parish Register, dated from une 13, 1852, and reported up to the time of his rectorship — 15 years:

"Baptisms—Infants, 272, adults, 41; total, 313, or an average of more than 20 a year. Of these, some were administered at Blooming Grove, some at Vienna, a number at Middleton, and a large number are recorded as *private*.

*Rev. Henry W. Spalding, D. D., is a son of Rev. Erastus Spalding of Western New York, and was born at Rochester, April 14, 1832.

He was graduated at Hobart College, Seneca, in 1855, and removed to Milwaukee, and was nearly six years in charge of the 6th Ward School as Principal, prosecuting his studies for the ministry under J. P. T. Ingraham. In 1858, he was made a Deacon, and took charge of the Mission church in Milwaukee He removed to Janesville; was ordained President and took charge of Christ church at that place. After a residence of five years, he traveled one year, and was subsequently at Whitewater and at Evansville, Ind., where he labored three years. He accepted the call to Grace church, and entered on his duties November 10, 1867. He resigned February 10, 1873, and is now settled at Pittsburgh, Pa. In July, 1870, he received from his college at Seneca, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

"The Confirmations are: Men, 21; women, 103; total, 124—an average of a little more than eight a year; some from Middleton and some from Windsor. Marriages during that time, 124; burials, 142.

"The Communion Alms amount to $3,451.41, an average from 1855 to 1867 of $245 per year.

"He regretted the imperfect record and loss of papers concerning the work of his predecessors, and said that much in the past, of self denial and earnest hard work for Christ would be lost till the great day shall make manifest the deeds of God's servants.

"The summary, he continued, of our five years' work together is as follows:

"Baptisms—of infants, 202; adults, 106; total, 308; an average of a little less than 60 a year. Confirmations, 270; 13 of which were at Vienna; 7 at Middleton; and 23 at Evansville; 55 were males. Marriages, 49. Burials, 64. Communicants, 260 or 270. Families about 120. Offertory, $12,680.68; expenses about $15,000; the other moneys received, making a total of $30,000. Five missions have been built up. Five clergymen have taken orders, and six are now candidates for orders. There are three working organizations under the Diocesan Board of Missions."

June 19, 1873, the Vestry unanimously resolved to call Rev. JOHN WILKINSON, of Chicago, who accepted the invitation, and entered upon his duties July 13.

The city election took place April 5, 1870. There was no candidate put in nomination against Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT for Mayor, who received 1164 votes. 104 votes scattering. For Police Justice D. C. BUSH received 487 votes, and JOHN R. BALTZELL 1067, who was elected by 580 majority. For Treasurer ANDREW PICKARTS received 796 votes, and P. D. BARRY, 761. Mr. PICKARTS' majority 35. The following were the aldermen elected: 1st ward, F. DAUBNER and F. O'BRIEN; 2d ward, W. DEARDS and A. DAUBNER; 3d ward J. M. BOWMAN and W. H. KARNES; 4th ward, JAMES ROSS and T. O'NEIL.

From the office of United States Internal Revenue at Madison, it appears that the sales of all the dealers in agricultural

implements for the year ending April 1, 1870, aggregate $1,468,000; the firm of M. E. FULLER & Co., report sales to the amount of $778,000, three firms return sales of over $100,000, and the remainder, range from $10,000 to $80,000.

The United States census was taken this year, and we find the population of the city reported as 9,173, and the town of Madison, 857. The county of Dane 53,109. The value of city property as equalized by the county board of supervisors in June, was, real estate, $2,500,000; personal, $1,260,018, and the town of Madison, $70,000.

In connection with the above statistics as illustrating the healthfulness of Madison, the interments in the "Forest Hill Cemetery" for the year ending March 31, 1870, were seventy-one. Very few localities can make so good a report.

There was no formal celebration on Independence Day. Meetings were had before that date to make arrangements for a proper celebration, but subscriptions were not received to warrant the carrying out the plan. There was, however, a good number of persons from the country towns. The Zouave Company, recently organized, had a public parade and drill. Races were held at the Driving Park. Fireworks at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. In the afternoon there was a burlesque procession with reversed arms to satirize the omission of a regular celebration.

Orations were delivered at the following places by citizens of Madison: Oconomowoc, by Hon. GEO. B. SMITH; Watertown, by Hon. H. S. ORTON; Portage City, by S. U. PINNEY, Esq.; Richland Centre, by Hon. JAS. ROSS.

From the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1870, the following statistics have been obtained: The number of persons of school age, 3,958. Number of pupils enrolled from August 31, 1869, to July 18, 1870, 1,992; present number of members 956. The Board has in its possession eight school house sites, valued at $14,900; eight school buildings with furnaces, and seating, valued at not less than $70,000, with a library, melodeon, apparatus, maps, globes, charts and books of reference, valued at $700. During the year the Board pur-

chased a site for a school house in the University Addition, known as lots 7, 8 and 9, in block 2, situated on the northwest corner of Park and Johnson streets, 165 feet on the former and about 240 feet on the latter street, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications for the building were prepared by G. P. RANDALL, architect, Chicago; the precise character of which was settled upon in February last. Immediately thereafter, proposals for the construction of the building complete were invited by the committee, and a contract was made with Messrs. FISH & STEVENS for the construction of the building in accordance with the plan and specifications, under the supervision of H. N. MOULTON, Esq., to be completed on or before December 25, 1870, for the sum of $14,829.

Work was commenced about April 1st, and pushed with such vigor, that the greater part was done about November 1st.

The building is 60 feet fronting on Johnson street, by 40 feet deep, with front vestibule projecting three feet from the line of the building, and about twenty feet in length, and rear vestibule for entrance and stairway 16x18 feet.

The building has four school rooms, each about 25x34 feet and 14 feet high — front stairway to the second story 5 feet 4 inches wide, and rear stairway of about equal width. A basement the full size of the building, floored with hard brick, laid in concrete, furnishes room for storage of fuel, sufficient to supply the three furnaces designed to warm the entire building, and which can be used as play rooms in stormy weather.

Special reference to the suitable warming and complete ventilation of the school rooms was had in view, and it is believed we have in this building one of the most conveniently arranged and best ventilated school houses in the state, with capacity to seat about 270 pupils. This building was erected the ensuing year.

In the "*State Journal*" of September 13, 1870, Gen. DAVID ATWOOD gives an interesting account of the history of the publication of that paper, it being at that time eighteen years since the publication of the first number. Owing to the length of

the article, we can only give some extracts: "In 1847, the office was in the basement of a brick house that stood upon the site now occupied (1870), by MOSELEY & BROS., F. D. FULLER and GEO. W. GILMAN. The house was unfinished at that time. Between that and the old American Hotel there was nothing; and on the site of the present "State Journal Block," which is now in the heart of the business portion of the city, there was a thick growth of native trees. Our next move was into a small house that stood upon the site where BEMIS' meat market is now standing. During the year 1850, WM. C. WELLS, whom many of our older citizens well remember, erected the store recently occupied as the postoffice. It was known as the "*Mammoth Block*," and was considered in the outskirts of civilization, in the city. It was in the woods. On the 1st of January, 1851, we took possession of the third story of that "Mammoth Building," and were ridiculed for having our printing office out of town. After occupying this position for a year and a half, we had to look for new quarters. Messrs. WEED & EBERHARD had just removed a small one story building from King street to the site of JAS. W. SUMNER'S new store on Main street, and were fitting it up for a book store. They proposed to raise the roof and add a second story to this building, provided we would occupy it for a printing office. We accepted the offer, and from that little room, about 15 feet by 30, and seven feet high, which was used as a composing room, press room, business room, and editorial room, the first number of the *Daily Journal* was issued, eighteen years ago.

In 1853, "Bruen's Block" was erected, and on the 1st day of January, 1854, the *State Journal* took quarters in the fourth story, with an editorial and business room on the second floor. In 1857, a power press was added to the establishment, and occupied a basement room on Washington avenue for its use. On the 1st day of May, 1860, the office was located in the block on the corner of Pinckney and Mifflin streets.

In September, 1870, the office was removed, as we trust permenently, to a stone block erected the present season on Washington avenue, which will hereafter be as known the "State

Journal Block." Our present rooms have been fitted up expressly for our use, and every thing has been adjusted with a view to make a pleasant and agreeable printing office in all of its appointments.

The following is a brief account of the rooms: A basement room for the power presses, 66 by 22 feet, the boiler room is outside, with coal vault, etc.; on the first floor, are our business rooms, occupying 20 feet front, and conveniently fitted up. On the second floor are the editorial rooms, large, light and pleasant. On the third floor is the composing room occupying the entire story, 66 by 60 feet in size.

The public improvements of Madison in 1870, were numerous and valuable. FISHER & REYNOLDS, furniture dealers, erected a fine building of Edgerton brick, on the corner of Pinckney and Clymer streets, 44 by 66 feet and 35 feet high, which cost about $7,000. Dr. J. B. BOWEN enlarged his stone block on Wisconsin avenue, by an addition 66 feet by 60, three stories high, to be used in part by ATWOOD & CULVER as a printing office, and is known as the State Journal Block. Cost about $12,000. Adjoining this block, J. N. JONES erected a building 22 by 60 feet, uniform with those connected with it, making the whole block 154 feet front on Washington avenue, and 60 feet deep, three stories high.

Prof. J. W. STERLING built a fine dwelling of Watertown brick on State street, near the State University, at a cost of about $6,000. Prof. S. H. CARPENTER, on block 80, Wisconsin avenue, built a brick dwelling. T. E. BIRD put up a brick building, 22 by 66, three stories, on Main street, costing $5,000. W. J. SULLIVAN'S block, on Carroll street, which was destroyed by fire the year previous, was rebuilt and enlarged.

The legislature of 1870, appropriated $50,000 for the erection of a Female College building — the first instance of an appropriation by the state for University buildings. With this amount, the Regents have built, during the year 1871, a fine stone structure 50 by 75 feet, with a wing 40 by 87 feet, all three stories high, and basement. It is provided with porticos, piazza, and ample halls and recitation rooms; the conveniences

of water distribution, closets, furnaces, laundry, cooking range, etc. The basement arranged for domestic uses. The building was entirely completed, everything included, plans, specifications, wells, cisterns, and building, at a cost of $46,570.36, leaving in the hands of the treasurer $3,429.64, which has been used in partially providing suitable furniture. The building for military drill and gymnastic purposes, was completed this year, as also the laboratory for analytical chemistry and metallurgy. The University grounds have been very much improved by cleaning up, opening roadways and putting out trees, and the older buildings have been generally repaired, painted, etc.

The spring election for city officers was a spirited one. For the office of Mayor, Dr. JAMES B. BOWEN* and W. T. LEITCH were opposing candidates. The latter received 752 votes, and the former 805, who was elected by 53 majority. For Treasurer, MYRON T. BAILEY received 713 votes, and JOHN LEWIS, 862; the latter had a majority of 149. The Aldermen elected were: HENRY VILAS and JAS. CONKLIN, 1st ward; A. DAUBNER and C. P. CHAPMAN, 2d ward; J. G. OTT and W. H. KARNS, 3d ward; THOS. DEAN and ESTES WILSON, 4th ward.

The assessed valuation of city property, as published Aug. 30, by N. L. ANDREWS, Assessor, was, personal property, $1,328,537; real estate, $2,757,704; total, $4,086,241.

From the report of the Board of Education, for 1871, it appears that the whole number of students enrolled from September 5, 1870, to July 1, 1871, was 2,437; number in attendance at time of making report, 1,134. Total amount of expenditures for the year, $29,149.56. During the year, a building was erected in the northeast district, of wood enclosed with

* Dr. James B. Bowen is a son of Jabez Bowen, a native of Rhode Island. He was born at Killingly, Conn., Aug. 19, 1816. Before removing west he was engaged in the cotton manufacture, and carried on mills at Stafford and Woodstock, Conn.; Warren, Mass., and at Rochester, N. Y. He subsequently studied medicine, and graduated in 1848, at Central College, and commenced practicing his profession at Providence, R. I., where he remained four years, when he removed to Madison, Wis., and has made it his residence to the present time. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1871.

brick walls, one story high, 26 by 42 feet, with school room of size to seat comfortably 65 scholars, and cost about $2,300. Extensive repairs were made on first and third ward school-houses.

The celebration of the 4th of July, 1871, was the most satisfactory one which had taken place for a number of years, with the exception of the sad accident which cost the life of one of our citizens, the cause of which was the premature discharge of the gun. One of the men in charge was terribly mangled, losing both of his arms. The name of the unfortunate man was JOHN BÆTZ, one of the employés of the State. He died the day following. The following persons were the officers of the day: President, Hon. DAVID ATWOOD; Orator, Hon. CHAS. E. DYER, of Racine; Reader, Col. W. F. VILAS; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. H. W. SPALDING. The procession, under direction of Hon. E. B. DEAN, with his assistants, passed through the principal streets to the park, where the exercises were held. In the afternoon, a yacht race came off on Lake Monona, in which fifteen boats participated; and, subsequently, a race between the shell boats "Lady Fairchild" and "Kegonsa." Among other amusements, was a tub-race of three six-geese teams; each tub was enclosed in a snow-shoe-shaped float, and the geese attached thereto by red ribbons tied to their wings. In the evening a display of fireworks completed the celebration.

The railroad enterprises of this year opened up to Madison two new outlets, and to a section of country that had long needed railroad facilities. Through the indefatigable efforts of Hon. JAS. CAMPBELL, the road to Portage City was completed the first week in January, 1871, and the first train arrived here on the 9th. This road is proposed to be extended to Grand Rapids and other points north as soon as possible, and, in connection therewith, a road to be built south to the Illinois State line, to connect with roads in that State. The other line of road runs northwest through Lodi, near Devil's Lake, and to Baraboo, and is to be extended to the Mississippi river and other points. The road was completed to Baraboo and a cele-

bration was held at that place September 12. Both of these roads have been well patronized, and, in the summer season, the attractions of Devil's Lake and the Bluffs bring a large number of visitors from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other localities, to spend a part of the season there.

The Park Hotel, which was commenced in 1870, was completed, furnished and opened to the public in August, 1871. The following is a description of this elegant building, one of the handsomest of the kind in Wisconsin, if not the most costly:

"The location of the Hotel is on the corner of Main and Carroll streets, or directly opposite the south corner of the Capitol Park. The ground upon which it stands is several feet higher than that upon which the State Capitol stands, and higher than any other point between Lakes Mendota and Monona. Its size is 116 feet upon Carroll street, fronting the Capitol Park, and 99 feet upon Main street. It is built of Milwaukee pressed, cream colored brick, with trimmings of the best of Madison stone, which makes a wall the most pleasing to the eye of anything used for this purpose; is four stories high, with Mansard roof of elaborate finish. On nearly the entire front on Carroll street, or towards Capitol Park, is a broad two-story piazza. This front is to the northeast, where the sun only strikes it for a few hours in the morning, just when it is needed to dry it, thus rendering it one of the pleasantest places for recreation in warm weather that can be found. Upon Main street, also, a balcony runs along a portion of the building. The piazza is covered with a roof, and supported with light columns or pillars. The exterior of the building presents a most pleasing appearance, and is greatly admired by all who see it. In it there is no attempt at show, but there has been a neatness of design and execution that is very marked; and the result is a building of exquisite beauty and taste in its external appearance.

"Elegant and tasteful, however, as is the external appearance of this charming hotel, it is only an indication of its internal arrangement and finish. Much attention has been be-

stowed upon the plan of the house, with a view to its convenience in every respect. Differing from most hotels in cities, this building is wholly used for the convenience of guests. The lower, and of course the best, story is not devoted to stores or other business uses, but the entrance to the office of the hotel is upon the corner of the first story. This room, or office, is large, and presents a very inviting appearance to the weary traveler as he enters it; and, to add to the attractions of the first entrance, there are two large and airy parlors adjoining the office, to be used for writing, or for conversational purposes. This is a remarkably pleasant feature of the house, and one that must give special satisfaction to guests. There is still another large room designed for a reading apartment. The dining rooms, large and elegant, and ball room, are also upon the first floor. But we need not particularize. It is enough to say, that this floor is devoted to the convenience of the hotel, and they are many and elegant.

"In the second story are the parlors, and numerous suites of rooms designed for families, fitted up with all the modern improvements. This arrangement prevails throughout the house. All the rooms are pleasant and conveniently arranged. The views from them are those of surpassing beauty. On the one side we have a glimpse of the lake, with the finest landscape in the distance; on the other, the Capitol Park, the best business streets in the city, and so on, taking in a great variety of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere in this country. We venture the opinion, that no house in the west, or in the east either, can produce so many rooms from which are so many magnificent landscape views, as are to be found in the Park Hotel. It makes no difference whether the room be in the front or rear of the house — whether in the first, second, third or fourth story, the same beauty of scenery presents itself; and glimpses of some one of the lakes are seen from every room in the house. It is very difficult to decide upon a location in this house, with a view to its greatest pleasantness. Where all the rooms are so satisfactory, all guests must be pleased so far as room is concerned.

"In the furnishing of this hotel, no pains or expense has been spared to make this part correspond fully in style with the magnificence of the building itself; and, at the same time, afford substantial comfort to the guests. The entire furniture is of walnut, oiled, and of the most substantial character, and of modern style. The parlor carpet is CROSSELEY'S velvet. All the other carpets are English body Brussells, except those upon the fourth floor, and they are of the best Lowell manufacture. All the beds are furnished with hair mattrasses and steel rings of the best quality that could be procured. The table furniture, as silver, china, glassware, etc., is superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. Exquisite taste has been exhibited in the selection of these articles. In fine, everything about the furnishing of the house is entirely new and of the very best quality. It is heated by the most approved steam apparatus, and water, both hard and soft, is distributed through every part of the house, and for protection against fire, hose attachments are provided on every floor."

The Hotel has been leased to MARK H. IRISH, Esq., late of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and the Queen's Royal, at Niagara. In these positions, Mr. IRISH has acquired a high reputation as a superior hotel keeper.

The most elegant edifice completed this season, was the United States Court House and Post Office. It is located on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Mifflin street, opposite the City Hall. It was built by the government without regard to expense, and by mechanics who were paid by the day under the direction of Col. S. V. SHIPMAN, Superintending Architect. It is a four story building above the basement, the corners and facings constructed of Joliet marble, and Madison stone for inside walls. It is 113 feet in length, and about 70 feet in width; is built in the most modern style of architecture, and surmounted with a Mansard roof. The interior arrangements are complete in all respects. The first floor, occupied as the Post Office, is fitted up with all the modern improvements, has some 400 lock boxes, and nearly 2,000 other boxes. Many of the other boxes are trimmed with brass, and

have oval glass lights arranged in the most tasty manner Back of the Post Office proper, are apartments for postmaster, chief clerk, the paymaster, cashier, etc.

In the second story are the offices of clerks of the courts, U. S. marshal, assessor and collector of internal revenue, judges, pension agent, etc.

The third story is occupied as United States District Court Room, and is in all respects the most elegant court room in the state and in the west.

The building is placed upon the most permanent and enduring foundations, extending some thirty feet into the earth, and it is literally fire proof, being built of stone and iron, except a few interior casings, which are of black walnut of the finest finish. The building is an ornament to the state and a credit to the government. To the energy of the late Hon. B. F. HOPKINS is due the credit of securing the building of this magnificent structure.

In a review of the improvements made in the city during the year, the *Madison Democrat* says: "Though this year now closing has been remarkable for hard times throughout the State, owing to the short crops of 1870, and other causes, it has, nevertheless, been characterized by great advancement in all that tends to make a people great and prosperous. In increased railroad facilities and public improvements, the state has never made more rapid growth than in the past year, and Madison has made the same progress in all that tends to its substantial prosperity."

We give an abstract of some of the more important improvements: In February, the building on the corner of Pinckney and Clymer streets, known as the VAN BERGEN block, built in 1855 by P. H. VAN BERGEN, Esq., having come into possession of R. M. HOOLEY, Esq., the building was thoroughly re-modeled and arranged for an Opera House at a cost of about $6,000. It has all the modern improvements of a building designed for such purposes, with balcony circles, stage 60 by 30 feet, drop curtain, full set of scenery, etc., with a seating capacity of 800 to 1,000 persons. This is a building much needed for public occasions.

Dr. J. E. BAKER completed his new block, corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, one of the most handsome as well as most substantial in the city, and was built at a cost of about $30,000. The walls are of colored Madison sandstone. It is one of the most imposing buildings we have, and is greatly admired for its fine architectural appearance. It is occupied by the Park's Saving's Bank and two stores on the first floor on Pinckney street, the upper stories for insurance and other offices.

The *Democrat Block*, on Mifflin street, near Carroll street, was built by FISH & STEVENS, of Madison stone; is 66 feet front and 60 feet deep. The cost of the building is about $11,000; is two full stories with basement. The upper portion is used for the printing office of the *Democrat*, and the first floor for three stores.

The Ellsworth Block is on Pinkney street, facing the Capitol, and is 45 feet front, 80 feet deep, and three stories high; has two stores on first floor, the second floor for offices, and the third arranged with special reference to Prof. WORTHINGTON'S Business College. The building cost about $12,500

In the earlier part of this history, reference was made to the old Messersmith House, on Pinckney street. Some additional information in reference to this building and events connected with its history, may be interesting.

In the month of April, of this year (1871), Mr. FRITZ MÆDER having purchased the lot on which the building was standing, adjoining the Ellsworth Block, took it down to make room for the fine brick building which now occupies its site.

In referring to the taking down of this house, Gen. ATWOOD, in an article in the *State Journal* of April 26, gives an interesting account of its history, from which liberal extracts have been taken.

"In the autumn of 1837, SIMEON MILLS, with JOHN MESSERSMITH, began the building now demolished, and its timbers were enclosed that fall. Mr. MILLS subsequently disposed of of his interest to MESSERSMITH, who completed the building in the summer of 1838. Of saw mills, there were none in all this

region in those days, and so the beams were hewn, the clapboards, shingles and lath rived from oaks on the ground, as well as the facilities admitted, the building was finished in the fall of 1838. MESSERSMITH opened "a wet grocery" in the lower part of the building, and in the upper story, Mr. BURROUGHS, of Iowa county, unchained the "Tiger" for the first time in Madison. It was the regular Bengal animal, whose superior has never been seen here since, and where it was kept was the great place of resort for those who loved excitement, or sought amusement, indeed for everybody, for there was almost nowhere else to go, neither churches, libraries, theatres or lectures. Society was unformed, the few houses were crowded, and gambling was accounted equally respectable with any other occupation of that time. Money was abundant, and circulated freely, was easily got and carelessly spent. BURROUGHS and others in the ring "made cords of money" out of their dupes, and we have heard that the riches of the man who ran the saloon down stairs, mainly took wings and flew to the upper story out of his reach. Many a scene of despair has doubtless been witnessed in the old building, which would be a warning to all in danger from the vice of gambling."

Mr. MÆDER's building is two stories, of stone, and is occupied by himself with his large stock of fancy goods and confectionery. The building cost about $6,000.

Another valuable public improvement made this year, was the "Reaper Works," erected by J. H. GARNHARDT, Esq., on the east end of Washington avenue, on block 223. It is built of white brick, and is as near fire-proof as is possible to make it. It is 175 feet long, with a wing on each end, 58 feet, exclusive of stone house, a switch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad runs to the coal house for receiving coal and lumber. The manufacture of reapers is to be the principal business.

HIRAM BROWN & CO. have put up an establishment at the foot of Main street, 22 feet front and 114 feet deep, exclusive of engine room. It is built of brick, and cost, with the machinery in it, about $20,000, and is designed for the manufac-

ture of Anderson's agricultural steamer and low pressure steam heating apparatus. It will give employment to about twenty men.

F. A. OGDEN. Esq., has enlarged and greatly improved his block on Carroll street, west of the "Grace church." The block is 46 feet front and 40 feet deep, two stories high. and built of white brick, at an expense of $3,000.

FITCH & MCGOVERN, on Main street, near the court house, have two fine brick stores, at a cost of $8,000.

Gen. SIMEON MILLS has erected a two-story building on the corner of Main and Wisconsin avenue (on the site of his former residence), and is occupied by PARDEE & BRO's, druggists, and offices on the second floor.

Mr. KLEUTER, near the East Madison depot, built a two story brick store for his own business at a cost of $3,500. Mr. P. CASS a similar building, 22 by 44 feet on King street.

There has been quite a number of elegant residences erected during the year, besides many cottages. The following is a memorandum of those built exceeding a cost of $2,500: Maj. JAS. R. MEARS, brick, on Carroll street, $5,000; Prof. J. W. STERLING, State street, brick, $5,300; L. W. HOYT, Esq., Wisconsin avenue, brick, $4,500; Maj. J. O. CULVER, Carroll street, on Lake Mendota, frame, $4.000; Hon. B. E. HUTCHINSON, near Wisconsin avenue, brick, $4,000; E. S. MCBRIDE, Carroll street, brick, $3,700; Hon. E. W. KEYES, Pinckney, brick house enlarged, $3,500. The cost of private residences may safely be estimatd at $50,000.

The whole amount expended in permanent improvements may be put down as follows: Business blocks and stores. $217,500; private residences, $50,000; manufacturing establishments, $60,000; gas works, in buildings and new pipes, $30,000; street improvements, $50,000. To this may be added the new Female College and University grounds, $50,000; the new St. Regina Academy, on Washington avenue (three story brick with basement and Mansard roof, the building 33 by 70 feet), $8,500; and the pastor's residence, corner of Main street, a brick building, $3,500. The Madison *Democrat* puts down the whole improvements at over $500,000.

On the 9th of October occurred the "Great Fire of Chicago," the account of which produced as great excitement here as at any other point. Meetings of the citizens were held, and provisions and clothing were brought forward, and sent on immediately to relieve the sufferers. Madison responded to the call for relief promptly, and money and merchandise to amount to $10,000 were sent; assistance was also sent to the sufferers at Peshtigo in the northern part of the state, where the loss of life and property by the raging fires called aloud for aid and sympathy.

The Madison Yacht Club is the largest organization of the kind in Wisconsin. It was organized in the fall of 1870, by the consolidation of the Mendota and the Lake City Yacht Clubs, and was granted a charter by the legislature of 1871. The fleet of the club numbers sixteen boats, including schooner, sloop and cat rigged yachts. Numerous regattas are held during the sailing season, attracting large numbers of people from all parts of the State, and have heretofore always proved great successes. The club has handsomely furnished rooms in Fairchild's block, where the late papers are always to be found.

The Madison Boat Club has been in existence only one year, but has a vigorous start, and is recognized as one of the substantial attractions of the city. It has a fine equipment of cedar and paper shells, and a fine barge for excursions and picnics. The club has invested in boats, $825; boat houses, $300, and equipments, $175, and contemplates making extensive additions during the season of 1872. It numbers among its active members many of the prominent, professional and business men of the city, and with fine equipments and unrivalled boating facilities, bids fair to take a prominent place among the many amateur boat clubs of the west. The rowing course on Lake Monona is unsurpassed east or west.

At the annual meeting of the Club, held October 28, it was reported that the total receipts since the organization were $1,010.20, of which amount, $891.75 was received from members, and $118.45 from other sources — that there had been paid for boats, $800.28, and $236.46 for houses and pier.

In the account above given, we have omitted to state that GEORGE FESS has enlarged his hotel accommodations by the construction of a two story brick building, 30 by 60 feet, at a cost of about $4,000. On this lot there has been for years a neat little building which has been occupied by Mr. FESS as a dwelling, in connection with his hotel accommodations. This little building possesses a historical interest which it will be interesting to notice. It was built in 1838, and was first used by the commissioners who came here to superintend the erection of the old capitol as their office. It has been in constant use ever since. Its frame work never saw such an institution as a saw mill, or its lath a circular saw or any other kind. The large timbers for its frame were hewn with an axe, and its lath are of large proportions, having no regular size; yet everything stands as firm as a rock, and the building could be safely removed to Milwaukee or almost any other place without fear of even cracking the plastering.

On the 11th of January, 1872, Mr. JOHN STONER died at his residence, in this place, in his 80th year. The following notice of him has been prepared by WM. WELCH, Esq. He was born in Washington county, Md., on the 25th day of December, 1791. When a child, he was taken to Adams county, Penn.; from this place he went to New York city, and soon after to Buffalo, when that place was comparatively new. The family leaving Buffalo, settled at Fairport, 5 miles east of Willoughby, on the lake shore. Here his father died, when, with his mother, he returned to Pennsylvania, and learned the cabinet making trade. Soon after, the war of 1812 broke out, when he enlisted as a private, and at the close of the term of his enlistment, was discharged.

Mr. S. now went to Ohio, was married, and settled in Euclid, eight miles east of Cleveland, where he resided 25 years. With a small piece of land upon which he grew his bread, and working industriously at his trade, he managed to obtain quite a competency for those days, but his family increasing faster than his dollars and his acres, he was obliged to seek for a wider range for his field of labors, and conceived the idea of seeking a new home in the then "Far off West."

Husbanding his means, a portion of which he invested in a span of horses and a wagon, he started with his wife and a family of seven children, for Madison, the capital of the then Territory of Wisconsin, and after a tedious journey of just four weeks, through a new and almost wilderness country, reached his destination on the 6th of September, 1837. His wagon was about the first that came from Janesville here. Janesville then contained but one solitary double log cabin, and was occupied by JANES himself. The course of this place was marked by blazed trees, a party of government surveyors having just before run a line between the two points.

Mr. STONER found but three or four log cabins in this gay capital. The old PECK house, a log building, with a small frame attached, stood near the site of the present residence of WM. PYNCHEON, Esq., and was the principal point of attraction. The wood frame afterwards constituted a portion of the kitchen of the old Madison Hotel.

Aside from women and children (few indeed), the population of the place consisted of but twenty-five or thirty persons, most of whom were employed as laborers on the capitol. Milwaukee and Galena were the points from which provisions must be obtained, and as the wife and babies had not learned to live without food, Mr. S. was obliged to procure it. He concluded to go to Galena, and on foot he started. At the head of Fourth Lake, where Pheasant Branch now is, he struck an Indian trail which led off into the lead mines, and from there he found a wagon track to Galena. Arrived there, he purchased a yoke of oxen and a wagon, and his provisions. Pork was $36 per barrel; flour, $30 to $35 per barrel; butter, $1 per pound; sugar 75 cents, and everything else in proportion. Returning to Madison he was caught in a heavy fall of snow. When the storm abated the snow was so heavy that he was unable to travel, and he camped several days and nights, subsisting himself and team as best he could. On reaching home, he found a new born son, which was the first male child born here, and which he at once christened "MADISON" in honor of the place.

In 1838, he entered 240 acres of land on what is now called

"Stoner's Prairie," a few miles west of Madison — the prairie taking his name. Leaving his family in town, in order that his children might have the benefit of a school, he kept "bach" on this farm more or less for seventeen years, the first few years without fences, being annoyed only by deer and wild geese. Finally, he sold his farm for $15 per acre; within a year thereafter the same land was worth $50.

In the spring of 1863, his faithful wife, who had shared his pioneer life, died. His family having grown up, he felt alone in the world. Restless and uneasy, the pioneer spirit revived, and taking his old sorrel mare, which he had owned when a colt twenty-two years before, and his only grandson, a lad of fourteen summers, he set out for Colorado Territory, where his son MADISON had made a home four or five years before. The next year he returned to the States, going back the same season — coming and returning with the old mare. In 1865, he came again to Madison, returning the same year, after visiting Ohio.

Mr. STONER had two daughters, who were married, but they died a few years after, of consumption, as well as two unmarried daughters. His son GEORGE W. STONER is still a resident of Madison.

Mr. STONER was a good man, honored and respected by everyone.

At the spring election, April 2, 1872, for the office of Mayor, JAS. L. HILL* received 976, and ALDEN S. SANBORN, 772 votes; Mr. HILL's majority, 204. For Treasurer, Maj. CHAS. G. MAYERS received 1,017 votes, and A. HERFUTH, 722; majority for Maj.

* James L. Hill, Esq., is a son of Priam B. and Amanda E. Hill, and was born at Brockport, N. Y., July 4, 1834. He removed with his parents to Fulton county, Ill., in 1836, and, in 1842, to Milwaukee, where he made his residence until 1854, the last two years of which he was engaged in the banking house of Marshall & Ilsley. In February, 1854, he removed to Madison, and was Teller of the State Bank, which place he retained until the organization of the Bank of Madison, in 1860, when he took the position of Cashier, and subsequently President of that institution, which he retained until the business of the bank was suspended in 1873. Mr. Hill was elected Mayor at the spring election of 1872.

MAYERS, 295. For Police Justice, A. B. BRALEY received 1,224 votes; there was no opposing candidate. The Aldermen elected were: E. COOK and GEO. W. BUNKER, 1st ward; R. WOOTTON and C. P. CHAPMAN, 2d ward; F. M. DORN and JOHN LEWIS, 3d ward; and ADRIAN WEBSTER and ESTES WILSON, 4th ward.

The total expenditures of the city, for city purposes, for the year past were, $35,878.02, and the receipts, $36,304.55.

The number of scholars in the city schools, from September 11, 1871, to June 28, 1872, as reported by the City Superintendent of Schools, was 1,927; the number present at the date of the report, 1,043. The total receipts for the support of the city schools, for the year past, were $25,690.36; and the expenditures, $25,366.21.

On the 13th of June, the corner-stone of the new Congregational Church building, on the corner of Washington avenue and Fairchild street, was laid with appropriate exercises, including addresses by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL FALLOWS, Rev. C. H. RICHARDS and Gen. DAVID ATWOOD. In the former part of this work we gave an account of the early history of this church, which was established in 1840. For a number of years past, the building occupied by the society had been inadequate to supply the growing wants of the congregation, and the erection of a new building was called for as a matter of imperative necessity,

The following is a brief account of the building proposed to be erected: It is to be a little irregular in shape, but about 75 feet square, the audience room being 10 feet less in width than in depth, and will seat 650 on the main floor, and 350 in the galleries. There will be rooms for conference and social gatherings, Bible classes, etc., in the basement, with the present chapel made available for Sunday School purposes. It is to have a tower 16 feet square, with a spire 176 feet high. The total cost will be nearly $35,000, of which $23,000 has been subscribed at this date. A more detailed account of this building will be given hereafter.

The national anniversary, this year, was observed with more

than usual interest. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held their annual re-union at this place at that time, which brought hither a large number of the most prominent officers in the army to participate in the meeting. The *Journal* says: "Seldom, if ever before, has Madison been so thronged by people from the surrounding country as on this occasion. Some 4,000 persons arrived by railroad, at the East Madison depot, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and, during the day, about 7,000 arrived in all, and not less than 1,500 from the adjacent towns. Among those present, were Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, Gen. BELKNAP (Secretary of War), Gen. POPE, Gen. NOYES (Governor of Ohio), and a large number of military officers of high rank, as well as private soldiers, etc. The procession was large and attractive, under the charge of Col. W. F. VILAS and nine assistants. At the stand, the following persons took part: Hon. GEO. B. SMITH, President; Rev. H. W. SPALDING, Chaplain; WM. WELCH, Reader; and S. A. HURLBUT, of Belvidere, Ill., Orator. There was a yacht race at 3 P. M., and a rowing race at 4 o'clock, which were well attended, and were very satisfactory. The exercises were concluded by a fine display of fireworks.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Dayton street, was laid on the 30th September, with appropriate ceremonies. An address was delivered by Rev. J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D., President of the Wisconsin University. The new church promises to be a very fine and most substantial structure, and a great ornament to the city. It is to be of stone throughout, 115 feet by 60 feet, and to cost not less than $50,000. One of the features of the report adopted at the last West Wisconsin Conference, in relation to this church, was, that the whole sum was divided in three equal parts; one third to be raised by the church at Madison ($16,666.66⅔); one third by the West Wisconsin Conference, and the other third by the Wisconsin Conference. Madison has already raised about the whole of the sum apportioned to her, or has in hand property to that amount. The

work of building will be prosecuted with all despatch and as fast as funds are received for that purpose.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, of Prairie du Chien, has furnished for present use, a history of this church, from the earliest time, and other statistics derived from the church records are herewith given. We are fortunate in being able to give so full an account of the organization.

"Agreeably to your request, I send you the best information I possess on the Methodist Church in Madison.

The building of the territorial capitol, commenced in 1837. This brought a large number of workmen to that place, with others who intended to reside there. In the course of that summer the Rev. SALMON STEBBINS, now of Bristol, Kenosha county, then Presiding Elder of Milwaukee District in the Illinois Conference, in primitive Methodist style, following the new settlers as fast as they kindle their camp-fires, visited the place and preached to them; the first sermon of any kind preached on the present site of the capital of the state.

I am not aware that he found any of his own church among the workmen or settlers, but he met with a hearty welcome; and attached the place to the Aztalan Mission, to which SAMUEL PILSBURY and JESSE HALSTEAD had been appointed, and they also, probably, visited and preached to the people more or less.

The next year, Madison and Fort Winnebago were made a Mission Circuit, with JOHN HODGE as Pastor. The country being new, the settlements sparse, circuits in those days embraced a large tract of country.

Madison, being the capital of the territory, was kept at the head of the circuit, though there was not a member of the church in it; and thus it continued, once connected with Muscoda, but mostly by itself, as the nucleus to the surrounding country.

My first visit to Madison was in the month of December, 1840, as a member of the Territorial Legislature. Down to that time there had been no class formed, and preaching was

done in the Capitol, the Assembly Hall, which was the only place for public gatherings, and it was open for all denominations. Finding a few Methodists in the Legislature, and among its officers, I gathered them together on Sundays for class meetings; the first class meetings held in the place. On Sunday morning and evening, preaching was kept up in the Assembly Hall. The Chaplain, JAS. MITCHELL, being a Methodist, he and I took it turn about, there being no other preacher there, except an occasional visitor, for the winter.

The first organization of a Methodist class, as well as I can ascertain, was in 1841, by Rev. T. M. FULLERTON, consisting of six members, which increased but slowly, with now and then a decrease, chiefly by removals, leaving the present number (1873) about one hundred and thirty.

The year 1851 was a year of peculiar affliction to the Methodists of Madison, by what has since been called "the Snow Storm." The pastor, Rev. J. SNOW, by some means became partially demented, and so administered discipline as to exclude, or cause to withdraw, about half the members of the church, for which he was deposed by the conference from his ministerial functions, and those who had been expelled, or had withdrawn to avoid expulsion, were restored to their original membership, yet the effects of that terrible storm are still felt and seen, and probably will be more or less, till that generation passes away.

Madison was not separated from its county connections, and made a separate charge, until 1852, since which time it has remained as such.

The old church, "on the corner," now such an eye-sore to the membership and the people of Madison, was begun in 1849 or 1850. While yet connected with the circuit, "Father WM. FOX" of Oregon, then a part of the circuit, was the principal agent in its erection. But the society being small, and having but little of this world's goods, the building went on slowly. Business men and property holders did not seem to appreciate the value of a church in enhancing the business

and the value of property, and, therefore, did not aid the feeble society as men of that class have in other places.

The old church, however, at the time it was built, was quite respectable, being nearly the first house of worship in the city, and quite as good as others of its time. But the growth of the city, and the erection of larger and more splendid buildings and churches, the old home of Methodism in Madison fell into the shade, and our wealthy members and friends, both residents and visitors, became ashamed of it, and business men coveted the site for a building house. The house also became too small for the congregation. Under these circumstances, the society, for years, have been devising ways and means for building a house of worship that would be more acceptable to the eyes of the public and accommodate the attendants. But not being able of themselves, and others outside of the church, not seeming to appreciate the value of such a building to the name and property of the city, nothing was done in this direction until our conference of 1871, when it was resolved to make it a State affair, and the other conferences agreeing to it, the Rev. D. W. COUCH was appointed an agent to solicit aid from the members and friends of the church, and put up a building that would be an ornament to the Capital of the State, and be a fit representative of the most numerous church in it. This is now under way, and it is hoped will be ready for occupancy within a year.

Our system ot itinerancy, requiring annual or bi-annual charges in the pastorate, necessarily gives variety to the pulpit — some of the best, and some not so good — but as "variety is the spice of life," on the whole, the best results have followed, though some localities may not see it in that light.

The history of Methodism in Madison has been one of humiliating tendencies. Methodism has not grown or prospered here, as it has in other places, but as the humble have the promise of the Savior's help, we hope that better days are dawning upon us.

In 1856 the West Wisconsin Conference was set off from

the other part of the State, and the first session of it was held in Madison in that year, in the old church. In 1861, soon after the rebellion broke out, we held another session in the city. The old church being too small, we were honored with the use of the Capitol, and while the Stars and Stripes were waving over our heads, we adopted a set of resolutions, the first, I believe, from any ecclesiastical body, proffering aid and comfort to President LINCOLN in that mighty struggle for life and liberty, to which Mr. LINCOLN made a respectful and thankful reply, which was entered upon the journals of the conference.

In addition to this valuable paper, the following historical sketch has been prepared by Rev. GEO. FELLOWS. a former pastor of the church, on the same subject, and is copied from the church records:

The first conference that sent her members to labor in Madson, was the Illinois conference. The first appointment made in this State was by that conference, October 1, 1835, at Milwaukee. In 1836, Root River Mission was formed, and SAMUEL PILSBURY appointed pastor. At the Illinois conference, 1837, SALMON STEBBINS was made presiding Elder of Milwaukee district, and Madison mission left to be supplied, which is the first mention made of Madison. Col. A. A. BIRD says, a Methodist clergyman, Rev. SALMON STEBBINS, preached the first sermon delivered in Madison, in the month of September, 1837, at which time there were but four families in the place; EBEN PECK and family, JOHN PIERCE and family, JOHN STONER and family and the widow BIRD'S family. Mrs. MARION STARKWEATHER, a daughter of Col. BIRD, says that in March, 1838, Rev. SAMUEL PILSBURY (who was preacher at the Aztalan Mission), came and preached in Madison, and during the season came regularly once a month. Her father (Col. BIRD), received word from a friend in Buffalo, N. Y., that PILSBURY would be here and preach if a place could be provided, and thereupon a log barn was enclosed on the spot where Mr. A. KENTZLER'S stables are now located, and it was made ready in March to shelter the people. Mr. PILSBURY came and preached his first

sermon there. The following persons were present: A. A. BIRD and family of four children; Dr. ALMON LULL, CHARLES and WILLIAM BIRD, and the barn was surrounded by three or four hundred Indians, who were curious listeners. A few incidents of Mr. PILSBURY's labors have been preserved. While tarrying at Col. BIRD's for about a week the young girls, including MARION, having heard some of the settlers say that they had not had a prayer at their house for years, kept an account of the number of morning and evening prayers made by Mr. P. while with them, with chalk on the door. Mrs. STARKWEATHER also says, that Mr. P. was present and opened by prayer the first session of the Territorial council held in the then unfinished State House. It is also quite probable that Mr. STEBBINS was here occasionally through the year as presiding elder.

There were no members reported to conference at the session September 12, 1838, but Madison and Fort Winnebago were associated, and the Rev. JOHN HODGES was the missionary. At the end of the year five members were reported in his field. In the year 1839, Madison was left to be supplied. Rev. Mr. STEBBINS was employed at Racine and Southport, but preached at Madison occasionally during the year. Miss RUTH STARKS came here October 11, 1839. At the meeting of the Rock River Conference, held at Pine Creek, Ogle county, Ill., there were three members reported at Madison, August 26, 1840, viz., RUTH STARKS, BENJAMIN HOLT and wife. Mr. HOLT was leader. It is probable that Rev. S. P. KEYES who was at Fort Winnebago, preached occasionally during the year, there being no missionary here. At the meeting of the conference at Platteville, August 21, 1841, there were eleven members reported at Madison. At the conference at Chicago, August 24, 1842, six members reported, and S. P. KEYES at Madison mission. The services were now held in the capitol. At the conference held at Dubuque, Iowa, August 23, 1843, seventy-eight members reported at Madison, and JESSE L. BENNET, missionary. At one held July 24, 1844, fifty-eight members. SALMON STEBBINS, preacher. One at Peoria, August 20, 1845, forty-six members,

and WILLIAM ALLEN, appointed, but did not come, and BENJAMIN CLOSE came as a substitute. Mrs. HANNAH PYNCHEON WRIGHT became a member this year. At the conference at Galena, Ill., August 12, 1846, Madison reported (including adjacent towns), 260 members. F. SMITH and R. R. FARNSWORTH, preachers; the latter did not come, but WM. TASKER was associated with the former. August 11, 1847 — members, 234. JOHN PENMAN and C. B. FOSTER, preachers. The Wisconsin conference was formed July 12, 1848, and met at Southport (Kenosha), two hundred and twenty members reported, JOHN PENMAN, preacher. Conference held at Platteville, July 27, 1849, and sixty-eight members reported, one probationer and four local preachers. WESLEY LATTIN, at Madison. July 26, 1850, conference held at Beloit, and sixty-eight members and eighty-seven probationers, WESLEY LATTIN returned. The building of the church was commenced this year. June 25, 1851, conference held at Waukesha; one 104 members, 36 probationers and five local preachers. Madison district, WASHINGTON WILCOX, presiding elder and JONATHAN M. SNOW, and ENOCH TASKER, preachers. Sept. 1, 1852, conference held at Fond du Lac; there were 106 members, nine probationers, two colored and one local preacher. J. SEARLES and W. H. THOMSON, preachers. The church was completed this year and dedicated, Rev. S. C. THOMAS preaching the dedicatory sermon. Of the subsequent ministers of this church, we find, in 1853, O. F. COMFORT, pastor; 1854, J. NOLAN; 1855 and 1856, M. HIMEBAUGH; 1857, C. E. WYRICK, 1858, J. WEST MILLER, for eight months, and Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, a student of the University, appointed junior preacher, 1859, J. C. ASPINWALL and Mr. FALLOWS, assistant.

Rev. A. MCWRIGHT, appointed October, 1859, and re-appointed in 1860, but did not return. Rev. ELMORE YOCUM was employed for eleven months. September, 1861, Rev. J. A. SWETLAND appointed, and was re-appointed, but retired after a short service, owing to ill health, and W. H. WILDE appointed, and preached the balance of the year, and was re-appointed and labored until January, 1864, when his health failed. Rev. J.

M. SPRINGER, chaplain of 3d Wisconsin regiment, supplied the pulpit until May 1, when H. H. PARKER was engaged to fill the balance of the year. He remained until September 1. Rev. GEO. FELLOWS supplied the pulpit in the month of September. He was re-appointed August, 1865, and served until August, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jos. E. IRISH, Rev. H. K. COBB, Rev. P. S. MATHER and Rev. H. STONE RICHARDSON to 1874.

Rev. SALMON STEBBINS, now of Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis., who, it is believed, is the first clergyman who preached at Madison, has furnished the following account of himself, and of his first visit here: He was born at Plainfield, N. H., July 13, 1795, and came to Wisconsin, October 26, 1837. He first stopped at Southport (now Kenosha), passed on to Milwaukee, through the counties of Washington, Manitowoc and Sheboygan, to Green Bay and Fond du Lac, and reached Madison November 28, 1837. Here he found Col. A. A. BIRD and his *posse* of workmen employed in building the Territorial Capitol. He was invited by the Colonel to preach in his barroom, who sent messengers, as he thinks, to the entire population of the town, to whom he preached, as he believes, the first sermon at the capital. He further says, "the character of his congregation may be estimated by the fact that, without solicitation, the next morning he was presented with a purse of $11, to aid in his missionary work." In his diary at that time, he writes: "I preached to a very interested and interesting congregation." At that time there were no inhabitants between Madison and Jefferson, and but very few at that place.

The 4th of July, 1873, was generally observed as a patriotic holiday, although there was no regular celebration. There was no procession. The morning and a part of the afternoon was rainy. The Good Templars had an excursion to Devil's Lake, in which many participated, and many were drenched by a shower coming up on their return. There was a yacht race on Lake Monona in the afternoon. The old settlers of the city were entertained by WM. M. RASDALL, at his residence on Fairchild street.

During the summer, the State authorities erected a coal vault and room for the steam boilers and apparatus for heating the Capitol. The vault was 68 feet long, 50 feet wide and 12 feet deep, one third for the boilers and engine room, and the remainder for storing coal, and will hold 1,400 tons. The walls were of stone, covered with brick arches between iron girders, and covered with sod, with proper openings for ventilation and light. This is a fine improvement, and does away with the unseemly coal yard in the park. Neat walks were also opened in the park, and laid with a cement of asphalt. The iron fence around the Capitol grounds was completed, and the whole graded and put in good condition. The fence is now completed at a total cost of $37,912.37, which includes the sum of $7,500 for curbing and walk outside the fence, and large flagging stones in front of each of the gates, and $847.25 for the large ornamental figures on the gate posts.

In the year 1867, the State had expended some $8,000 in sinking an artesian well. After attaining a depth of 1,000 feet, the work was abandoned and closed up, in the belief that a flowing well could not be obtained. In 1873, the Legislature made an appropriation for improving the Capitol grounds, and, among other things, $5,000 for supplying the Capitol with water. This was made in contemplation of the erection of a steam pump and boiler house on the shores of Lake Monona, and forcing the water through pipes from there to the Capitol.

Gov. WASHBURN, being of the opinion that a supply of water could be procured from said well, caused some experiments to be made, which satisfied him of an abundant supply of water from the same, he caused a shaft to be sunk to the depth of the water standing in the pipe of the well, being about 60 feet from the surface, and at the bottom of it set up a powerful steam pump, connected the same with the boilers in the vault, and at a largely diminished cost, obtained an unlimited supply of the purest water.

The Governor soon after sent a jug of this water to Prof. I. A. LAPHAM, of the State Geological Survey, who had it thor-

oughly analyzed by GUSTAVUS BODE, an analytical chemist at Milwaukee, who makes the following report:

"MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10, 1873.

"Prof. I. A. LAPHAM — *Dear Sir:*—Herewith please find results of an analysis of the water of the artesian well in Madison, which I made at your request. One gallon of it contains the following salts:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium,	0.671
Sulphate of soda,	1.538
Bi-carbonate of soda,	1.956
Bi-carbonate of lime,	8.120
Bi-carbonate of magnesia,	6.937
Bi-carbonate of iron,	0.555
Silicia,	1.456
	21.233

"The analysis shows the same small amount of salts, the absence of sulphate of lime and of organic matter, and the slight excess of alkali characteristics of those waters which are recommended for their medicinal properties in the 'Bethesda' of Waukesha, or the 'Siloam' of Milwaukee, or numerous others. In regard to purity and brightness, it is certainly not their inferior. Respectfully yours, GUSTAVUS BODE,

"*Analytical Chemist.*"

The water from this well has proved very beneficial in many diseases, and some days there are large gatherings of people at the pump, in the morning, carrying the water to their homes for medicinal purposes. A charter for a company to lease the water of the State, for bottling and supplying the outside demand for it, is now pending in the Legislature.

At the spring election, 1873, Judge ORSAMUS COLE received 1,180 votes for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT 1,171 for the office of County Judge. For the office of Mayor, J. C. MCKENNEY received 504 votes, and

J. C. GREGORY* 962, who was elected by 458 majority. For Treasurer, WM. FARRELL received 791 votes, and CHARLES G. MAYERS, 671. Mr. FARRELL'S majority, 120. Aldermen — 1st ward, GEO. W. BUNKER and J. HEERAN; 2d ward, C. P. CHAPMAN and ANDREW DAUBNER; 3d ward, H. KLEUTER and DARWIN CLARK; 4th ward, A. SEXTON and THOS. DEAN.

The whole amount of receipts for the year (1872) was $127,957.33, and the expenditures, $104.333.79, of which $15,166.61 were for general city purposes.

On the 9th of June, the Presbyterian Church was re-opened for public worship. The building had undergone extensive improvements.

The only addition made, is an arched recess for the organ, in the rear of the pulpit. The greatest change made is in the windows; the plain, square sashed windows, with blinds, having been replaced by arched windows, the principal part of each large pane, ground glass, a colored border in vine-work surrounding. There are excellent seats, mainly of ash, left the natural color of the wood, with a rail on top and heavy scroll and panel work at the end of walnut. The pulpit is a neat little affair of black walnut, with ash panels. The choir is of black walnut. The wainscoting is of alternate strips of walnut and ash. The halls and ceiling have been delicately tinted almost white, and the windows and cornice very tastefully frescoed. The exterior of the church has had a new coat of white paint put on it and looks very fresh and pure.

The wood-work does credit to Messrs. SORENSON & FREDERICKSON; the painting, to Mr. POLLARD, and the frescoing to Mr. EGGE. The Church deserves great credit for so greatly improving their place of worship.

* Hon. Jared C. Gregory, a son of Ebenezer Gregory, was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., January 13, 1823; studied law at Unadilla and Cooperstown, N. Y., where he practised his profession. He was candidate for Congress in the 19th (New York) Congressional District, in 1856, but was defeated by Oliver A. Morse. Mr. Gregory removed to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Madison, where he has since made his residence. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1873.

The new organ, built by the MARSHALL Brothers and CLARKE of Milwaukee, price $3,600, is a large and very fine instrument. Its base is heavily cased in black walnut. Its pipes stand alone in the recess, and are painted chiefly with two shades of blue, and with drab, with stripes and markings of red and gilt. It has two manuals, CC to A, 58 notes, with pedal, CCC to F, 30 notes.

The instrument is a great improvement on any we have seen built by this firm, and is deserving of high praise. It is very powerful, well balanced, its voicing exceedingly good, its quality of tone excellent, and, indeed, little is left to be desired.

The expense of the repairs was about $7,000.

Rev. L. Y. HAYS, of Ottawa, Ill., having received an unanimous call to the pastorate, was installed to that office on June 12. Appropriate exercises were held, and addresses made by Rev. C. L. THOMPSON, of Chicago; Rev. MATTHEW A. FOX, of Oregon, Wis.; Rev. Mr. KNOTT, of Lodi; and Rev. G. F. HUNTING, of Kilbourn City.

The dwelling house located on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Clymer street, was moved off in the month of June of this year, to make room for a more modern structure to be erected by Gen. D. ATWOOD for a private residence. This house was one of the old landmarks of the city, and has not been without its historic incidents. Gen. ATWOOD in an editorial in the *State Journal* of June 10, says: "It was erected in 1842 by PETER H. VAN BERGEN, Esq., through whose energy many of the finest buildings in Madison were constructed. His last effort in building, we believe was the erection of what is now the Opera House block. In the early years of this house, a select school was taught in it by J. R. BRIGHAM, Esq., now of Milwaukee. On graduating from College, Mr. B., returned to his home in Madison, and issued a notice for a select school in this house, and hither the then children, now men and women, some of whom have become distinguished in the land, repaired and received instruction in the rudiments of an education. The school was a success, and we are happy to know that the

young teacher has also proved a success in the world. He now ranks among Milwaukee's most enterprising, intelligent and prosperous citizens.

The house was then used as a dwelling, with frequent changes of occupants, for many years. On our first arrival in the place, ABRAM OGDEN, Esq, resided there. He was a brother of Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, whose name is world wide. At that time Mr. O.'s family were all around him. The writer well remembers that one of the first calls he made in Madison was at this house, where he spent a pleasant evening with the young ladies of Mr. OGDEN'S family, now Mrs. J. D. WELCH and Mrs. S. B. BARTLETT. Since then, it has been occupied by Mrs. JESSE A. CLARK, WILLIAM WELCH, Dr. GRAY, Dr. RUDD, ALFRED EARL, WM. I. GORDON, GEO. CAPRON, and perhaps others, as a private residence.

In the winter of 1853, the house became specially noted, as "Monks' Hall." Under this title its reputation was extensive. Our neighbor of the *Democrat* a few days ago, spoke of it as the political headquarters of the "Forty Thieves." This was not wholly correct. That *thieves* existed there during the winter, we are not disposed to deny; but they were not wholly of any political party, nor were they wholly of that set known in the State as the Forty Thieves." We think there were at least *forty* of them, and their conduct was no better than that of the regular *forty*, but we would not willingly charge all the sins of "Monk's Hall," during the winter of 1853 to the parties known as the "Forty Thieves." Added to their other sins, this would be too much. It was perhaps the first great railroad session of the Legislature of Wisconsin. The "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," which had a blooming existence at that time, and which has figured somewhat extensively in foreign countries since, was asking legislation, and this old house became the headquarters of that organization under the euphonious name of "Monk's Hall." It was here that members were taken in and done for; they were fed here, and they took liquid beverages in the same place; rates were fixed with various appliances, and nights were often made hideous. But we will not

attempt to give a detailed history of that winter at "Monk's Hall. Most of the prominent actors in the scenes of that time have gone to their long home; and we willingly throw the veil of oblivion over many of their deeds during this eventful winter, and trust the after lives of the individuals engaged in the work of that sess ion at Monk's Hall, have good enough in them to compensate for the evils of that time. The operations of that winter in this building, may be insignificant compared with those that have since occurred in matters pertaining to railroads, but in the then innocent condition of our people, before railroads had reached our place, the scenes of that winter were deemed especially hard.

The old house is gone, and mechanics have already commenced the construction of a new one on the same lot, which it is hoped will be better suited to the location and the age in which we live, than was the old one, whose history we have briefly given."

One of the finest improvements of the city for the year 1873, was the *High School Building*, which was completed and prepared for occupation for the term commencing January 5, 1874. We are indebted to the "*State Journal*" for the following description:

"For the benefit of non-resident readers, it may be well to say that it is located on Wisconsin avenue, on the site of the old building, and is built of Waterloo brick, resting on a high stone basement. It more nearly approaches the Italian style of architecture than any other, with a Chinese-like tower, fourteen feet square, the top of the staff above the belfry being 114 feet from the ground.

"G. P. RANDALL & Co., of Chicago, are the architects. The contract was let to JAMES LIVSEY, who did the mason work, and H. N. MOULTON was sub-contractor, and did the carpenter work. The total contract price was $20,000, but it was found necessary to excavate a little farther than was at first intended, so as to get through clay into gravel, which added a few hundred dollars to the original estimate. Mr. LIVSEY's bill amounted to something over $8,000, and Mr. MOULTON's to

$12,000, for everything but the furniture. D. R. JONES, of this city, was the supervising architect. The work is admirably done.

"The main building is 63 by 44, with a wing 35 by 36, and is two stories high with a basement. The basement is 9 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling, the first story 13 feet 4 inches and the second story 14 feet 6 inches.

"The main entrance, on Wisconsin avenue, up a flight of nine stone steps, is into a vestibule, 12 by 18 feet. This opens to the left, into the office and Superintendent's room, 16 by 23, in the east wing. At the end of the vestibule is the main hall, 11 by 28 feet. To the left is the lunch room, 15 by 23, in the wing. This is for those who bring their dinners. From the end of the hall is the two covered walks, for boys and girls, to the well arranged and ventilated brick building in the rear, 18 by 28. To the right of the main hall is a long hall, 5 feet wide, leading to the vestibule and door on Johnson street, and on each side of this wing is a school room 24-4 by 35 feet, each prepared to seat 40 pupils, and each having a dressing room 5 by 25 feet.

"From the main hall are stairs leading to the upper corridor, 11 by 13. To the right from this corridor is a door into the wing. This is one of the pleasantest rooms in the building, 23-10 by 33 feet with desks for 45, and from it is a door leading into a dressing room 11 by 20, located over the vestibule. There is also a door from the corridor to this room. To the left of the corridor is a door into the High School room, in the main building, on Wisconsin avenue. It is 33 by 41 feet, and will seat 90 pupils. The building will now seat 221 students. From this room and the corridor are doors to the boys' dressing-room, 10x27; the library, 14x27, and the recitation room, 15x27. The library is to be used as a recitation room for the present.

"The building is wainscoted, the school rooms 3 feet from floor, the corridor 5, and the dressing rooms 7 feet. The walls in the school room are prepared for chalk some distance above the wainscoting, by a green preparation of prepared slate. The windows have weights and inside blinds; the floors are double, narrow pine, and the upper one is "deafened." The

work is admirably finished, and was grained in oak by Mr. POLLARD of this city. The building is heated by three large and three small Boynton furnaces. They are yoked together in pairs, the large one on the off side, as is usual with oxen. In moderate weather the small ones work alone; in colder weather the large ones work alone, and in very cold weather they all work together. They were put in admirably under the supervision of Mr. CAMMACK, of the firm of M. JOACHIM & Co., of this city. The ventilation is on the improved Ruttan system, the foul air passing through a perforated base board and to the foul air shaft, 6 feet square and 62 feet high. This is an admirable arrangement for health and comfort, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Board for introducing it.

"The basement is roomy and well arranged for taking fresh cold air for the furnace, storing coal and managing the heating apparatus; in fact from the bell in the tower to the brick of the basement floor, it is convenient and complete, an educational temple which some of the great men of the future will remember with delight, we hope.

"The following is a list of members of the Board of Education: J. H. CARPENTER, President; W. T. LEITCH, E. BURDICK, ALEX. KERR, ROBT. WOOTTON, JAS. CONKLIN, J. C. GREGORY and J. C. FORD.

"The Building Committee are E. BURDICK, J. H. CARPENTER and J. C. GREGORY."

From the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1873, we learn the whole number of school children between 4 and 20, was 1,842 males, 1,955 females; total 3,798; number of pupils in all schools enrolled, 1,183; Receipts, $37,785.41; of which $25,000 was from loan from school land commissioners; and expenditures $34,760.62, of which amount $17,072.43 was for building High School; $12,105.22 for teacher's wages, and the remainder for fuel, janitors, repairs, etc. The whole number of teachers employed, 25. SAMUEL SHAW, Superintendent.

The following statistics of the improvements in Madison in 1873, are also taken from the *State Journal:*

"Any one living or visiting here, who has "kept his eyes open," must have noticed that there has been considerable building going on during the past year in our beautiful city, including some substantial business blocks and handsome residences; but few we apprehend, realize, what the figures below show, that over $300,000 has been expended in building improvements in the Capital City during the past year. The buildings erected too, like most of those constructed within the last few years, in substantial material, good workmanship and beauty of design, will compare favorably with those of any city of its size in the State. We submit a list of the principal buildings during the past season, for which we are mainly indebted to Mr. W. T. FISH, of the firm of FISH & STEPHENS, one of our principal contractors and builders:

FIRST WARD.

The new Congregational Church, built of Madison stone, from the quarries of Messrs. FISH & STEPHENS, is nearly completed at a cost, including furnishing of about	$40,000
The High School building on Wisconsin avenue, built of cream colored brick, with stone trimmings, cost about	22,000
The splendid residence of A. H. MAIN, on Langdon street, built of brick and cost	6,500
Mrs. NEELEY GRAY, on Washington avenue, has built a neat brick house, costing	3,500
Mr. ALEX. GILL'S brick store, on State street, cost	3,500
Mr. THOMAS ROCK has made additions to his residence to the amount of	2,000

SECOND WARD.

The flouring mill and brewery so recently destroyed by fire, have been, by the energy of the respective proprietors Messrs. ROBBINS & THORNTON and Mr. JOHN RODERMUND, entirely replaced by new and substantial structures and machinery, at a cost of nearly	50,000
The solid cut-stone walls of the new Methodist Church on Wisconsin avenue, are nearly up to the auditorium floor, and have cost thus far about	10,000
Mr. TRUMAN BIRD'S Carriage Repository, on Main street, 22x66 of brick cost	5,500
Mr. E. M. WILLIAMSON'S cottage residence on Pinckney, street, cost	2,500

Mr. J. H. STEWART has made additions and alterations to his purchase of the late residence of D. R. GARRISON, Esq., to the amount of - - - - - - - - 8,000

THIRD WARD.

Fairchild estate, elegant stone store, on Main street, adjoining the Vilas House, 28 by 63, three stories, occupied by B. KOHNER, 8,000

EDWARD SUMNER'S fine new residence of cream colored brick, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Wilson street, - - 7,000

CASPER MAYER'S handsome stone saloon, 22x63, on Main street, 6,500

RAMTHEN'S brick hotel near the C. & N. W. R. R. depot 5,500

Mr. J. G. Ott, brick residence, - - - - - 5,500

Mr. O. C. MALLOWS, brick residence, - - - - 5,000

HELTMAN'S planing mill, cost - - - - 4,000

FOURTH WARD.

Messrs. DAGGETT, FRED MOHR, CHRISTOPHERS & Co. have united in erecting a substantial brick block, 66 feet front, by about 85 feet deep, on Main street, costing some - - 16,000

The residence of Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, a model of convenience, enclosed and ready for plastering, to be finished July 1, 1874, and will cost from $12,000 to - - - - - 15,000

Prof. B. M. WORTHINGTON'S elegant residence on Wilson street built of cut stone, cost - - - - - 7,000

Alderman THOS. DEAN'S planing mill on Main street, cost, 5,000

Mr. JOHN FAY'S neat residence of brick, cost - - 3,200

Mr. WM. SLIGHTAM'S new house of brick, cost - - 2,000

Mr. F. BLISS has a new frame house, costing - - 2,000

Opposite the county offices, on Fairchild street, near the court house, is CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN'S building for abstract office and fire-proof vaults, costing - - - - 3,800

STATE WORK.

In addition to the above, the work of building the coal vaults, removing the boilers and finishing the basement of the capitol building, as well as other improvements in and about the State building and grounds, have furnished employment to many, and have cost about - - - - $35,000

At the Hospital for the Insane has been added a new stone building for an ice house, also one for a carpenter shop, cosing about - - - - - - - 7,000

MINOR BUILDINGS.

Many smaller buildings have also been completed during the year, and many valuable and costly improvements to other properties have been made, among which we refer to the changing of the fronts of the old Fairchild block and the transmogrification of the old *Argus* office into a steam bakery, together costing some thousands. A considerable number of small cottages have been built. All these minor improvements would probably aggregate - - - 50,000

In the month of November, Mrs. LAURA A. RICHARDS, of this place, formerly of Sparta, Wis., presented to the Congregational Church a bell from the foundry of MENEELY & KIMBERLY, of Troy, N. Y., of 2,043 pounds weight, being some 800 pounds heavier than any other bell in the city, and costing over $1,000. Its rich, deep tones were heard for the first time on the 22d of November, and were greatly admired.

From BRAINARD'S City Directory, for 1873, the following business statistics have been taken: Dealers in agricultural implements, 7 firms; attorneys, 23 firms; banking institutions, 8; blacksmiths, 10; booksellers and stationers, 4; boot and shoe dealers, 8 firms; breweries, 5; contractors and builders, 6; carriage and wagon manufactories, 6; tobacco and cigars, 7; clothers, 10; druggists, 6; dry goods, 13; fruits and confectionery, 7; furniture, 5; gentlemen's furnishing, 5; grocers, 30; hardware, 3; harness makers, 8; furriers and hatters, 3; hotels, 16; livery stables, 4; lumber dealers, 4; meat markets, 8; millinery, 5; music dealers, 4; house painters, 5; photographers, 4; physicians, 15; printing and publishing, 8; real estate dealers, 4; insurance agencies, 10; saloons, 25; jewelry stores, 7, and a large variety of the usual occupations now found in every place, not above enumerated.

On the 19th of October, 1873, the 'Farwell Mills,' which, at the date of their erection, were hardly surpassed in the northwest, were a smoking ruin, hiding the body of one of the employés in the *debris*. The enterprising proprietors, Messrs. ROBBINS & THORNTON, immediately took the preliminary steps toward putting up a new mill. On the 17th of November the work of erection begun, and on the 21st of February, 1874,

with all its complicated machinery, it had progressed so far that the feed stone begun grinding, and soon after was in the full tide of successful operation.

Externally, the mill is four square, the same size as the old mill, without the disused wing, and is four stories high, with unspliced timbers, 50 feet long on a side; 4 by 6 joists and timbers, 46 feet long, also unspliced, perpendicularly. It is set up 2½ feet higher than the old mill. The sides are covered with matched boarding, sheathing paper and clap boarding, thus making the building very warm, and painted a pearl color, with dark drab trimmings. The roof is flat, thoroughly tinned. It has also an observatory commanding an extensive view. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber were used on the mill.

Lake Mendota furnishes the motive power, as it pours over four turbine wheels, each self-supporting, one of which is 65 inches in diameter; a second, 56 inches; a third, 66 inches, and the other 60 inches. There are five run of stone of the best French burr. Within, the mill throughout is supplied with all the modern improvements found advantageous in making the very best quality of flour, and furnished with the most perfectly adjusted and easily controlled machinery, which runs without jar and almost without noise.

The annual city election took place on the 7th of April, 1874. There was but little of the activity and enthusiasm sometimes shown. For the office of Mayor, Hon. H. H. GILES, Republican candidate, received 505 votes, and S. U. PINNEY,* the Democratic and Liberal candidate, 1,015, who was elected by a majority of 510. GOTTLEIB GRIMM received 942 votes for Treasurer, against RICHARD LYNCH, who received 585 votes.

* Hon. Silas U. Pinney is a son of J. C. Pinney, a native of Becket, Berkshire county, Mass. He was born at Rockdale, Crawford county, Pa., March 3, 1833, to which place his parents had removed in 1815, and, in 1846, to Dane county, Wis. Was admitted to the bar in February, 1854, and has ever since practiced his profession in this city. Mr. Pinney was City Attorney in 1858; a member of the City Council in 1865, and elected Mayor at the spring election of 1874.

THOMAS C. BOURKE, GEO. A. MASON, JOHN G. OTT and L. D. STONE were elected Supervisors. The Aldermen elected were: 1st ward, GEO. MEMHARD and THOS. HAYDEN; 2d ward, T. B. WORTHINGTON and W. K. BARNEY; 3d ward, DARWIN CLARK and F. M. DORN; 4th ward, P. L. SPOONER, Jr., and M. P. WALSH. For Municipal Judge, A. B. BRALEY† received an unanimous vote — 1,489.

Mr. PINNEY, the Mayor elect, in his message on taking the office, gave the following statistics: the receipts of the past year were, $112,720; the expenditures, $85,037; leaving a balance on hand of $27,684. The bonded debt of the city amounts to $230,000, of which $50,000 is capital extension, the rest mostly compromise bonds.

Alderman BUNKER was elected President of the Council, and JOHN CORSCOT unanimously elected City Clerk. The Mayor nominated the following officers, who were unanimously confirmed: Chief of Police, ANDREW BISHOP. Ward Policemen: T. C. BOURKE, 1st; H. A. DYKE, 2d; W. A. BRADLEY, 3d, and JOHN L. LEWIS, 4th.

The City Council elected the following officers: Street Superintendent, ANDREW BISHOP; City Attorney, CHAS. K. TENNEY; City Surveyor, JAMES QUIRK; Janitor, JOHN JOY; Poundmaster, EZRA SQUIRES; Member of Board of Education, C. P. CHAPMAN.

A resolution was adopted fixing the pay of city officers, as follows:

City Clerk,	$1,000 00
City Treasurer,	800 00
Street Superintendent,	1,000 00

† Arthur B. Braley was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., February 11, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1835, settled at Delavan, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1848, by Judge Dunn, then Territorial Judge. He practiced his profession, in 1849, at Johnstown, Rock county; came to Madison in 1853, and was a partner of Judge S. H. Roys. In 1869, he removed to Waukesha, but subsequently returned to Madison. He has held the office of Police Justice for the years 1856 to 1861, inclusive, and in 1872 and 1873, and Municipal Judge, 1874. In 1868, he was City Attorney.

City Attorney,	250 00
City Assessor,	500 00
Chief Engineer Fire Department,	150 00
Assistant Engineer Fire Department,	50 00
Engineers of Steamers,	400 00
Firemen of Steamers,	100 00
Stewards of Steamers, with leather hose,	50 00
Stewards of Steamers, with rubber hose,	25 00
Janitor (besides $1 for use of hall each night, paid by hirer), per day,	1 50
Poundmaster (besides fees), per day,	1 00

In the month of April a new iron bridge was set up across the Yahara, to take the place of the one consumed by fire in October, 1873. The new bridge is known as the PERRY & ALLEN Eureka Wrought Iron Bridge, and was manufactured by O. B. OLMSTEAD & Co., of Beloit. This bridge is a single span, of eighty feet, and the floor is sixteen feet wide in the clear; its ends rest upon two buttresses of solid masonry. It is composed mainly of eight lower straining cords — four on a side — each of which is one and a half inches in diameter, supported by two arches, each of which consists of eight arch cords, of one and a half inches in diameter; the arches and straining cords being connected and braced by a vast number of iron rods. All the iron used in the structure is wrought, except the massive shoes which confine the ends of the arches and straining cords, and the clamps confining the arch cords where they break joints.

In the latter part of the month of March, a chime of nine bells was received from the foundry of OCTAVOUS JONES, Troy, N. Y., for Grace church, and on the first of April were hung in place. The largest, "The Bishop's Bell," or tenor bell, and one known as the *seventh* was purchased by general subscription. The others are individual gifts, the donors indicated by the subscriptions, except the *eighth*, which was the gift of Mrs. WATERMAN.

The tenor, third and fifth are mounted, and can be rung separately, or as a peal. All are arranged with wires and lev-

ers for chiming, and can be played either on the key of E flat, from one to eight of the scale, or, by substituting the flat seventh D flat for the seventh (D natural), in the key of A. flat, from five to five of the scale. All tunes to be played on the chimes will be transposed into one or the other of these keys.

We are indebted to the Rector of the church, Rev. JOHN WILKINSON, for the following schedule of the chime, with key, weight and inscription of the several bells in their order.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.—Key E flat. Weight, 2,531 lbs. The Bishops' Bell. In memory of the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D. and the Rt. Rev. Wm. Edmond Armitage, S. T. D, first Bishops of Wisconsin. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

No. 2.—Key F. Weight, 1,601 lbs. In memoriam. Emma Eugenia Baker, ob. A. D. 1856. "He gathereth the lambs in his arms."

No. 3.—Key G. Weight, 1, 364 lbs. The gift of Mrs. Amelia Curtiss Fuller, who entered into rest, A. D. 1872. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

No. 4.—Key A flat. Weight, 1,068 lbs. In memory of Sarah Maria Proudfit. "The maid is not dead, but sleepeth."

No. 5.—Key B flat. Weight, 819 lbs. The Children's Bell. To the glory and praise of the Holy Child Jesus, "and the children crying in the Temple, Hosanna to the son of David."

No. 6.—Key C. Weight, 669 lbs. In memory of Mrs. Emma Fuller Stevens, who died A. D. 1870. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

No. 7.—Key D flat. Weight, 604 lbs. In loving memory of William, John and James Sullivan. "Numbered with Thy Saints, in glory everlasting." M. A. S.

No. 8.—Key D. Weight, 526 lbs. "We praise Thee, O God."

No. 9.—Key E flat. Weight, 415 lbs. "Glory be to God on High."

"The new Congregational church—Rev. C. H. RICHARDS, pastor—the construction of which has been watched with interest, not only by the members of the society for whom it has been built, but by the community generally, was dedicated on the 3d day of May. The event was the most important one in the history of the Congregational church of Madison, the pioneer church of the capital, having been organized in 1840, and

whose chapel, built in 1858, has long been much too small for the uses of the Society. The following facts in regard to this edifice, which is one of the most beautiful and commodious in the State, and an ornament to the city, in which every public spirited citizen will take a pride, will be of interest.

"The church is built of gray cut stone, in the shape of a Greek cross, with the arms of equal length. It was designed by G. P. RANDALL, of Chicago, and is similar to the beautiful structure built by the same architect for the Union Park Church in Chicago. Its construction has been under the superintendence of Mr. D. R. JONES, architect of this city. The corner stone was laid June 13, 1872, and the walls were nearly finished at the end of that year. In 1873, the exterior of the building was completed, and most of the work in the interior of the main audience room, but the finishing touches were not given to it till within the last few weeks. The basement is not finished, and will not be at present. The length of each axis of the church is about 80 feet, and it is adorned with a steeple 180 feet high. It is intended ultimately to put a front on the old chapel which adjoins the new church, and opens into it, harmonizing with the main edifice, and making all one.

In the audience room — to which there are two entrances, in front and rear — the seats are arranged in semicircles, about the the pulpit, with five aisles, and a graceful gallery encircles the entire room, that portion of it in the rear of the pulpit being occupied by the organ and choir. There are 152 pews in the auditorium, with siittings for 650 on the floor, and 350 in the gallery, leaving ample space for the accommodation of two or three hundred more with extra seats. Ample arrangements have been made for the perfect ventilation of this audience room, both in summer and winter. "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by all church-goers. It is heated with BOYNTON furnaces, of such power and capacity as to make it seem certain that the RUTTAN ventilation will be thoroughly secured.

"Of those engaged in the erection of this church, we may mention FISH & STEPHENS, as the builders of the mason work; SORENSON & FREDERICKSON, as having done the carpenter work;

BISHOP & MURRAY, as the plasterers; and POLLARD & EGGE, as the painters, all of this city. The beautiful stained glass windows were made by MISCH Brothers, of Chicago; and the tasteful frescoing was done by SCHUBERT & KOENIG, of the same city, with an artistic skill that has elsewhere won them a reputation as being among the best workmen in this department in the northwest.

"The carpets are a rich dark red ingrain, and the cushions of the harmonious tint of 'ponso'; this portion of the furnishing having been energetically carried forward by the ladies of the Society, many of whom have labored indefatigably in the good cause, and the upholstery has been under the skilful direction of W. B. BARCKHAM, of this city.

"The splendid bell that summons the worshippers to the house, the gift of Mr. L. A. RICHARDS, was cast by MENEELEY & KIMBERLY of Troy, and weighs 2,045 pounds.

"The organ, one of the largest and finest in the State, was built by MARSHALL Brothers' Organ Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, and has three manuals of keys, two octaves of pedals, and 36 stops.

At the dedicatory services held on the 3d day May, after the delivery of the sermon by Rev. J. S. BINGHAM, D. D., of Dubuque, Iowa, the President of the Board of Trustees, F. J. LAMB, Esq., read a statement of the financial condition of the Society, as follows:

"The cost of the church building proper was $37,716.47, as follows:

Mason work,	$16,729 30
Carpenters,	15,805 00
Plastering,	1,275 00
Windows,	1,100 00
Iron work,	600 00
Painting,	873 00
Frescoing,	400 00
Architects' plans,	934 17

"The appurtenances of the church cost $10,950, as follows:

Gas fixtures,	$935 00
Lumber, walks, etc.,	260 00

Furnaces, etc.,	600 00
Lot cost,	1,200 00
Carpets, etc.,	880 00
Upholstering,	800 00
Bell,	1,000 00
Chairs,	150 00
Lectern,	50 00
Communion set,	75 00
Communion table,	30 00
Organ,	5,000 00

"This made the aggregate cost of the church, so far as completed, $34,666.47.

"There has been raised and paid on this outlay, from the general subscription list, $24,300. There has been paid by specific donations (including sundry items specified in the list of contributions elsewhere, and also the bell by Mrs. S. M. RICHARDS, $1,000, and the chairs by J. B. BOWEN, $150, not specified), $1,320.

"There has thus been paid in all, $25,620; leaving unpaid, $23,046.47. Of this, a permanent loan of $10,000, is made of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and there is owing to the builders, $7,013.47; for the organ, $5,000; to TIMOTHY BROWN, $1,033.

"To meet this, there is available on original subscription, $3,500; on organ subscription, $1,320, making a total of $4,821, and leaving to be provided for at once, $18,225.47.

"After reading this statement an effort was made to porvide for the liquidation of the debt, which was very successful, and it was announced at the close of the appeal, that more than $20,000 had been assumed and pledged — more than enough to meet the whole debt."*

Reference has been made to the elegant dwelling of Gen. DAVID ATWOOD on lot 4, block 85, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Clymer street. The following is an account of the building and its internal arrangements:

The house fronts on Wisconsin avenue, and the main part is nearly square, being 45 by 46 feet, two full stories high, with

* From the *State Journal*, May 4, 1874.

French or Mansard roof, thus giving a complete third story. In rear, is a wing, 29 by 26 feet, one story high, with French roof. The front door opens into a vestibule and hall, 9 feet wide, which extends back thirty feet. Opening from it to the left is a double parlor, 16 by 29 feet; to the right, the sitting room is entered, being 16 by 15 feet, with a large bay window; adjoining that, with double doors between, is a library room, and adjoining that, is a large bed room with bath room and clothes press attached. From the end of the hall, the dining room is entered, the size of which is 14 by 26 feet. These rooms occupy the first story in the main part, which is 12 feet in the clear. In the wing is the kitchen, with the necessary pantries, etc. The cellar extends under the whole building, and under the kitchen part, a room is finished for a laundry. The second floor of the main part, is divided into six chambers, a hall and bathing room, with closets for each room. In the third story, a hall extends the length of the house, with rooms on either side. The second story of wing is divided into three bed rooms, and a store room, with closet for each. The rooms on the first and second floors are supplied with hot and cold water. Drainage from all parts of the house into the lake, is secured. Four rooms — the parlor, dining room, library and bed room — have fire places with grates. The mantels were furnished by ABIJAH ABBOTT, Esq. The house is built of light colored brick, made at Waterloo, and presents a fine appearance. It is thoroughly finished from top to bottom, and style and convenience, there are but few if any, superior to it, in the city. All the contractors have performed their work promptly and well; and Mr. ATWOOD and family moved into their new residence in July, 1874.

The Rev. Mr. HAYS of the Presbyterian church, on Sunday, May 4, preached his first anniversary sermon, and gave the following statistics: received as members on profession of faith 34, by letter 17, total 57. Contributed to foreign missions $250, home missions $185, education $109, church erection, $102, relief fund $89, sustentation $33, publication $29, freedmen $27, total $1,077; also, for congregational expenses, including part for repairs, $8,868.

Of late years, Madison has been visited in the summer season by tourists from southern cities, who find it a desirable and pleasant location to spend their annual vacation. Few localities possess the advantages of Madison in natural beauty of scenery. Volumes could be filled with descriptive letters written by the most distinguished literary men of the country, and published in various magazines and newspapers, setting forth the charms of our city. Some of these articles we have before alluded to.

The opening of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, northwest of Madison, has opened up to tourists the romantic scenery of the Devil's Lake and Baraboo Bluffs; and, although this section is not strictly included in our history, a short notice of these points, we think, will be acceptable to the reader. We quote from Maj. H. A. TENNEY's account:

"The bluffs of the Wisconsin at the point where the Baraboo river embouches into the valley, are 600 feet in height. In the midst of this enormous rocky stratum, is a deep fissure or gorge, depressed over 400 feet from the surface, hemmed in by mighty precipices, which constitute the basin of a body of water about a mile and a half in length by a half mile in breadth, known as the Devil's Lake. It reposes like a dew drop in its mighty casket, and from its profound depths reflects the dark shadows of the beetling crags that environ it. The level of the waters is 190 feet above the Wisconsin river, and it is supposed that the bottom reaches below that of the river. There is not in the west a sample of as bold, ragged and striking scenery, or one more pleasing to the tourist. The country about has been the former seat of intense igneous action, and it is generally supposed that the cavity was created by the sinking of the bottom through volcanic agency. This is not, probably correct, but no explanation of the origin of this strange lake has ever been vouchsafed, at least no satisfactory one. A two hours' ride on the cars from Madison will land the visitor directly on the shore, and a small steamer will give him every opportunity for exploration. The whole section is wild and full of interest."

A history of Madison and the Four Lake Country would not be complete without referring to the "Great Cave of Dane County."* We are indebted to Maj. H. A. TENNEY for the following description:

"About 11 miles distant, and a little southwest of Madison, near the crest of the dividing ridge which separates the lake region from the valley of Sugar river, there exists the basin of an ancient pond or lake covering about four thousand acres, whose waters have long since departed, and whose drainage is directly into the face of a bluff. This inlet, a quarter of a century ago, was penetrated to a depth of nearly two thousand feet, and yet has never been fully explored, or its mysterious depths examined by mortal eye. It is about five hundred feet above the level of the four Lakes, and the ppenings apparently tend to the west. Sugar river is about one and a half miles distant, but no evidence has ever been discovered to warrant the belief that these waters any where enter or make a part of that stream. All indications, indeed, point to the certainty that it is an entrance to that vast subterranean river system known to permeate the lead region at a great depth, and whose unknown outlet may be hundreds of miles away. Early explorers always halted from fatigue or lack of adequate preparation to proceed, and not because the way was not open; and nothing like an end has ever been reached.

"The deposit in which this immense grotto exists, is the cliff or upper magnesian limestone, which at this point is known to be underlaid by a sandstone formation, whose thickness is probably forty or fifty feet. That the channel has been cut down to this more friable material, at some point of its course, is not doubted, and hence it is naturally concluded that, if followed to the line of junction, the dimensions of the cave would swell to colossal proportions. As it exists at present, there are four narrow entrances, badly choked by the *debris* fallen at the mouth, or material carried in by currents. The two most southern openings unite at the distance of some fifty or sixty

* This cave is located on the northeast part of section 5, in the town of Verona, on lands belonging to Mr. D. Richardson.

feet, from whence cavern succeeds cavern, so far as known, for thousands of feet. Once within this rocky chamber, there was formerly no serious obstacle to progress; but the present difficulty of entrance has kept thousands from the spot. It has also had the effect of keeping the walls of the interior openings in a much damper condition than they otherwise would be, by preventing the draft of outer air, which passes steadily through the whole known extent of the cavern. The far inner rooms have all the usual characteristics of the most noted caves in the country. Pendent stalactite has its corresponding stalagmite, at present much discolored by the newly added sediment. The walls are worn into strange and fantastic shapes, and everywhere exhibit the erosive power of rushing water. Long corridors and halls, whose smooth, rocky sides would seem to bid defiance to any power, connect the numerous vestibules and chambers, some of which are from twenty to thirty feet in height, and of great and almost unknown depth.

"That the cave consists of several stories is evident from numerous indications, both exterior and interior. It is proved by the sound of voices when large parties are exploring the numerous ramifications; by variations in level; and more particularly by a whirlpool in seasons of flood, outside the entrance, which proves that the ancient channel has been choked by fallen rocks, and underlies the whole cavern thus far examined. It is still further proved by the clean cut bank of the outside water course, whose bottom is several feet below the present entrance — an impossible achievement if they were the natural inlet. Still further, no pond or water ever remains in front of the cave, in the basin below the existing entrance level, which would be impossible if it did not have a subterranean escape. Once cleared of accumulated *debris*, and instead of one or more, there would probably be found a cave of several stories, the lower of which would amply suffice to drain the region, leaving the others ordinarily dry and intact. Until this is done, the full extent and beauty of this mighty freak of nature will never be fully known or appreciated. Parties living close at hand give wonderful accounts of the phenomena witnessed

after great and sudden floods, when the waters, dammed back by the choked entrance, rise ten or fifteen feet against the face of the cavern, compressing the inner air, which escapes through small fissures, to the crest of the hill, with a hiss and a roar somewhat akin to the shriek of a steam whistle. At one spot, indeed, the conversation of parties deep in the cave can be heard directly overhead, showing that if extra ventilation were ever needed it could be easily provided for. Anything like floods, in this elevated basin, however, are extremely rare, and could only occur after long continued rains, or the sudden melting of great and heavy bodies of snow. No rain-fall from May to November has ever been known large enough to send any water into the opening, nor does any enter during the months of winter.

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

In closing up our history, we would only say that we have endeavored simply, but faithfully to portray Madison as it was and has become. Thirty-seven years have wrought many changes. A few of those who came here at the beginning of the settlement of the town still remain. Our good friend Mrs.

PECK resides at Baraboo, of which place she was also the first settler. Gen. SIMEON MILLS, DARWIN CLARK, Esq., and Mrs. PROSPER B. BIRD still reside here. Of the other settlers of 1837–38, a number are residents of other Wisconsin towns. Few realize the privations of those who came here as pioneers to subdue the country to the wants of civilization. They performed their work patiently and well, and we live to reap the fruit of their labors.

The future is before us. Ours may never be a city remarkable for mammoth proportions, manufactures and the busy life that characterizes a metropolis, but in all that makes it a delightful place of residence, with its unsurpassed advantages of beauty and healthfulness of location, educational, literary and other privileges, we are assured that its fame will not, cannot grow less, but that steady progress is before it, and that Madison will ever maintain a proud place among the growing and prosperous cities of our State and of the West.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF MADISON,

FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1856, TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1874.

1856.

Mayor—JAIRUS C. FAIRCHILD.
Clerk—WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR.
Treasurer—JOHNSON J. STARKS.
Police Justice—ARTHUR B. BRALEY.
Street Superin't—(Senior Aldermen).
Marshal—FRED. MOHR.
City Attorney—DAVID R. COIT.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ABIEL E. BROOKS, THOMAS HEERAN, ADAM KRAEZ.
Second Ward—NAPOLEON B. VAN SLYKE, JOHN N. JONES, DAVID J. POWERS.
Third Ward—CHARLES GEORGE MAYERS, PETER H. VANBERGEN,[1] WILLIAM F. BAKER,[2] ALGERNON S. WOOD.
Fourth Ward—SETH M. VAN BERGEN, JOSEPH HOBBINS, TIMOTHY KINNEY.

[1] Resigned. [2] Elected Aug. 28, 1856.

1857.

Mayor—AUGUSTUS A. BIRD.
Clerk—WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR.[1]
STEPHEN H. CARPENTER.[2]
Treasurer—FRED. SAUTHOFF.
Police Justice—ARTHUR B. BRALEY.
Street Superin't—(Senior Aldermen).
Chief of Police—ANDREW BISHOP.
City Att'ys—ABBOTT, CLARK & COIT.
City Surveyor—WILLIAM M. HOUGH.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ABIEL E. BROOKS, THOMAS HEERAN, CASPER ZWICKY.
Second Ward—NAPOLEON B. VAN SLYKE, DAVID J. POWERS, JULIUS T. CLARK.[3]

Third Ward—CHARLES GEORGE MAYERS, JOHN G. GRIFFIN, DAVID R. HYER.

Fourth Ward—SETH M. VAN BERGEN, TIMOTHY KINNEY, JOS. HOBBINS.

[1] Disabled by stroke of paralysis. [2] Elected Oct. 7, 1857. [3] Resigned March 3, 1858. Vacancy filled at charter election.

1858.

Mayor—GEORGE B. SMITH.
Clerk—HENRY WRIGHT.
Treasurer—JAMES K. PROUDFIT.
Police Justice—ARTHUR B. BRALEY.
Street Superinten't—SIMEON MILLS.
City Attorney—SILAS U. PINNEY.
City Surveyor—WM. M. HOUGH.[1] LEVI P. DRAKE.[2]
City Assessor—HENRY K. EDGERTON.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—THOMAS HEERAN, A. SHERWIN, SIMEON SECKLES.
Second Ward—DAVID J. POWERS, ERI S. OAKLEY, JAMES JACK.
Third Ward—JOHN G. GRIFFIN, DARWIN CLARK, CHRISTIAN HINRICHS.
Fourth Ward—TIMOTHY KINNEY, CASSIUS FAIRCHILD, PATRICK L. DOWLING.

[1] Died. [2] Elected Dec. 20, 1858.

1859.

Mayor—GEORGE B. SMITH.
Clerk—CHARLES GEORGE MAYERS.
Treasurer—ANDREW SEXTON.
Police Justice—ARTHUR B. BRALEY.
Chief of Police—JOHN SHEALEY.
Street Sup't—SIMEON MILLS.[1] WILLARD KNIGHT.[2]
City Attorney—JOHN R. BALTZELL.
City Surveyor—J. A. LIGOWSKI.
City Assessor—HENRY WRIGHT.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—A. SHERWIN, JOHN ZEHNPFENNIG, WILLIAM DUDLEY.
Second Ward—ERI S. OAKLEY, JOSEPH BAYER, WILLAM HAWLEY.
Third Ward—DARWIN CLARK, FRED. C. FESTNER, EZRA C. SQUIRES.
Fourth Ward—CASSIUS FAIRCHILD, JOHN A. BYRNE, JOSEPH HOBBINS.

[1] Resigned. [2] Elected May 23, 1859.

1860.

Mayor—GEORGE B. SMITH.
Clerk—CHARLES GEO. MAYERS.
Treasurer—J. C. SCHETTE.
Police Justice—A. B. BRALEY.
Street Superintend't—J. A. SLAVIN.[1]
Chief of Police—F. S. VAN BERGEN.[2]
City Attorney—C. AINSWORTH.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
City Assessor—DAVID H. WRIGHT.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—JOHN ZEHNPFENNIG, FARREL O'BRYAN, P. H. TURNER.
Second Ward—JOSEPH BAYER, JAS. W. SUMNER, DANIEL K. TENNEY.
Third Ward—FRED. C. FESTNER, DARWIN CLARK, KYRON TIERNEY.
Fourth Ward—JOHN A. BYRNE, TIMOTHY KINNEY, JOHN Y. SMITH.

[1] Resigned January 5, 1861. [2] Elected January 5, 1861.

1861.

Mayor—LEVI B. VILAS.
Clerk—CHARLES GEO. MAYERS.[1] WILLIAM A. HAYES.[2]
Treasurer—FRED. C. FESTNER.
Police Justice—A. B. BRALEY.
Street Superintendent and Chief of Police—F. S. VAN BERGEN.
City Surveyor—LEVI P. DRAKE.
City Assessor—GEORGE H. BARWISE.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward——FARREL O'BRYAN, GEORGE E. BRYANT,[3] PETER H. TURNER.
Second Ward—JAMES W. SUMNER, DANIEL K. TENNEY, J. ALDER ELLIS.
Third Ward—DARWIN CLARK, KYRON TIERNEY, JOHN GEORGE OTT.
Fourth Ward—TIMOTHY KINNEY, GEORGE B. SEEKLES, J. Y. SMITH.

[1] Resigned November 14, 1861. [2] Elected November 14, 1861. [3] Resigned February 24, 1862. Vacancy unfilled until charter election, April 1, 1862.

1862.

Mayor—WILLIAM T. LEITCH.
Clerk—WILLIAM A. HAYES.
Treasurer—FRED. B. HUTCHING.
Police Justice—C. AINSWORTH.
Street Superintendent and Chief of Police—ANDREW BISHOP.
City Att'ys—WAKELEY & VILAS.
City Surveyor—LEVI P. DRAKE.
City Assessor—PETER H. TURNER.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—JOHN KAVANAUGH,[1] ELIAB B. DEAN, JR., GOTTLIEB GRIMM.
Second Ward—DANIEL K. TENNEY,[2] JAIRUS H. CARPENTER,[4] TRUMAN E. BIRD, A. C. DAVIS.
Third Ward—KYRON TIERNEY, C. W. HYEL, W. M. RASDALL, JAMES ROSS.
Fourth Ward—GEORGE B. SEEKLES,[6] ED. C. KAVANAUGH, CHARLES H. LUCE, JOHN DUNN.[4]

[1] Appointed September 16, 1862. [2] To fill vacancy. [3] Resigned September 15, 1862. [4] Elected September 29, 1862. [5] Resigned September 18, 1862. [6] Resigned September 15, 1862.

1863.

Mayor—WILLIAM T. LEITCH.
Clerk—WILLAM A. HAYES.
Treasurer—C. W. HEYL.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
Police Justice—C. AINSWORTH.
City Attorney—CHAS T. WAKELEY.
Street Superintendent and Chief of Police—A. BISHOP.
City Assessor—PETER H. TURNER.[1]

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ELIAB B. DEAN, JR., JOHN MONAGHAN, J. ZEHNPFENNIG.
Second Ward—TRUMAN E. BIRD, JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, H. M. LEWIS.
Third Ward—C. W. HEYL,[2] KYRON TIERNEY,[3] JAMES ROSS, JOHN T. STEVENS,[4] HENRY WINCKLER.[5]
Fourth Ward—ED. C. KAVANAUGH, HIRAM N. MOULTON,[4] TIMOTHY KINNEY,[5] JOSEPH HOBBINS,[4] J. M. DICKINSON.[5]

[1] Resigned. FRED MOHR appointed May 2, 1863. [2] Resigned April 10, 1863. [3] Elected April 17, 1863. [4] Resigned December 28, 1863. [5] Elected January 6, 1864.

1864.

Mayor—WILLIAM T. LEITCH.
City Clerk—WM. A. HAYES.[1]
S. H. CARPENTER.[2]
Treasurer—C. W. HEYL.
Police Justice—JAMES M. FLOWER.
Street Superintendent and Chief of Police—JOHN B. HYLAND.
City Attorney—JOHN R. BALTZELL,
City Surveyor—PATRICK MCCABE.
City Assessor—JOHN REYNOLDS.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—JOHN MONAGHAN, ANDREW WALD, EBENEZER SPRAGUE,[3] ARTHUR B. BRALEY.[4]
Second Ward—JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, HENRY. M. LEWIS, TIMOTHY BROWN.
Third Ward—JAMES ROSS, KYRON TIERNEY, ERNST DOERSCHLAG.
Fourth Ward—TIMOTHY KINNEY, J. M. DICKINSON, GEORGE D. LINCOLN.

[1] Resigned June 11, 1864. [2] Elected June 11, 1864. [3] Resigned June 3, 1864. [4] Elected June 14, 1864.

1865.

Mayor—ELISHA W. KEYES.
Clerk—S. H. CARPENTER.
Treasurer—JOHN REYNOLDS.
Police Justice—JAMES M. FLOWER.
City Attorney—H. W. TENNEY.
Street Superintendent and Chief of Police—IRA W. BIRD.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.[1]
LEVI P. DRAKE.[2]
City Assessor—WM. T. LEITCH.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ANDREW WALD, ARTHUR B. BRALEY, JOHN HEERAN.
Second Ward—HENRY M. LEWIS, L. S. INGMAN, JOHN CORSCOT.
Third Ward—KYRON TIERNEY, EBENEZER SPRAGUE, AUGUST HERFURTH.
Fourth Ward—J. M. DICKINSON,[3] SILAS U. PINNEY,[4] THADDEUS W. GIBBS, JOHNSON J. STARKS.

[1] Removed July 14, 1865. [2] Elected July 14, 1865. [3] Resigned June 2, 1865. [4] Elected June 9, 1865.

1866.

Mayor—ELISHA W. KEYES.
Clerk—S. H. CARPENTER.
Treasurer—S. V. SHIPMAN.
Police Justice—JOHN R. BALTZELL.
Street Superintendent—I. W. BIRD.
Chief of Police—BEN. F. LARKIN.
City Attorney—C. T. WAKELEY.
City Surveyor—LEVI P. DRAKE.
City Assessor—C. G. MAYERS.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ARTHUR B. BRALEY, JAMES CONKLIN, HANNIBAL LACHER.
Second Ward—L. S. INGMAN, HENRY M. LEWIS, JOHN CORSCOT.
Third Ward—EBENEZER SPRAGUE, KYRON TIERNEY, B. M. NIENABER.
Fourth Ward—THAD. W. GIBBS, GEO. W. MCDOUGAL,[1] WALDO ABEEL,[2] L. D. STONE,[3] J. C. MCKINNEY.

[1] Failed to qualify. [2] Elected April 25, 1866. Resigned November 1, 1866. [3] Elected December 17, 1866.

1867.

Mayor—ALDEN S. SANBORN.
Clerk—S. H. CARPENTER.
Treasurer—GEO. MEMHARD.
Police Justice—JOHN R. BALTZELL.
Street Superintendent—A. BISHOP.
Chief of Police—WM. HICKEY.[1] JOHN SHEALEY.[2]
City Attorney—C. T. WAKELEY.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
City Assessor—THOS. C. BOURKE.[3]

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—JAMES CONKLIN, ROBERT NICHOLS, SAMUEL ENGEL.
Second Ward—HENRY M. LEWIS, MYRON T. BAILEY, A. RILEY JONES.
Third Ward—KYRON TIERNEY, H. CHRISTOFFERS, PETER B. KISSAM.
Fourth Ward—L. D. STONE, HIRAM N. MOULTON, SIMON FORAN.

[1] Removed October 11, 1867. [2] Appointed November 26, 1867. [3] Elected September 6, 1867.

1868.

Mayor—DAVID ATWOOD.
Clerk—STEPHEN H. CARPENTER.[1]
Treasurer—JAMES CONKLIN.
Police Justice—JOHN R. BALTZELL.
Street Supt.—ANDREW BISHOP.
Chief of Police—JOSH. W. TOLFORD.
City Attorney—ARTHUR B. BRALEY.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
City Assessor—THOMAS C. BOURKE.[2]

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ROBERT NICHOLS, SAMUEL ENGEL,[3] ANTHONY MCGOVERN.
Second Ward—MYRON T. BAILEY, ROBERT WOOTTON, HALLE STEENSLAND.
Third Ward—H. CHRISTOFFERS, PETER B. KISSAM, OLE THOMPSON.
Fourth Ward—HIRAM N. MOULTON, L. D. STONE, A. S. FRANK.

[1] Resigned Oct. 10, 1868, and John Corscot elected. [2] Term expires Sept. 7, 1868. [3] Resigned Sept. 4, 1868, and Fred. Daubner elected.

1869.

Mayor—ANDREW PROUDFIT.
Clerk—JOHN CORSCOT.
Treasurer—WILLIAM HABICH, Jr.
Police Justice—JOHN R. BALTZELL.
Street Supt.—ANDREW BISHOP.
Chief of Police—T. C. BOTSFORD.
City Attorney—A. S. SANBORN.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
Assessor—N. L. ANDREWS.
Pound Master—A. KOENIG.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—GEO. ANDERSON, D. K. TENNEY, FRED. DAUBNER.
Second Ward—A. R. JONES,[1] M. T. BAILEY, R. WOOTTON.
Third Ward—H. WINCKLER,[2] J. M. BOWMAN, P. B. KISSAM.
Fourth Ward—S. FORAN, PETER YOUNG, L. D. STONE.

[1] Resigned Dec. 4, 1869, and Walter Deards elected Dec. 18, 1869. [2] Resigned Jan. 8, 1870, and J. G. Ott elected Feb. 21, 1870.

1870.

Mayor—ANDREW PROUDFIT.
Clerk—JOHN CORSCOT.
Treasurer—ANDREW PICKARTS.
Police Justice—JOHN R. BALTZELL.
Street Supt.—ANDREW BISHOP.
Chief of Police—J. SHEALEY.
City Attorney—A. S. SANBORN.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
Assessor—N. L. ANDREWS.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—FRED. DAUBNER, F. O'BRIEN, GEO. ANDERSON.
Second Ward—WALTER DEARDS, A. DAUBNER, M. T. BAILEY.
Third Ward—J. M. BOWMAN, W. H. KARNS, H. WINCKLER.
Fourth Ward—JAMES ROSS, H. N. MOULTON, S. FOREN.

1871.

Mayor—JAMES B. BOWEN.
Clerk—JOHN CORSCOT.
Treasurer—JOHN LEWIS.
Police Justice—J. R. BALTZELL.
Street Supt.—ANDREW BISHOP.
Chief of Police—CHAS. C. HAMMER
City Attorney—JOS. C. FORD.
City Surveyor—P. W. MCCABE.
Assessor—N. L. ANDREWS.
Pound Master—W. J. MANNING.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—JAS. CONKLIN, HENRY VILAS, FERD. DAUBNER.
Second Ward—A. DAUBNER, C. P. CHAPMAN, WALTER DEARDS.
Third Ward—J. G. OTT, W. H. KARNS, J. M. BOWMAN.
Fourth Ward—THOS. DEAN, ESTES WILSON, JAMES ROSS.

1872.

Mayor—JAMES L. HILL.
Clerk—JOHN CORSCOT.
Treasurer—CHAS. G. MAYERS.
Police Justice—A. B. BRALEY.
Street Superintendent, Surveyor—LEVI P. DRAKE.[1]
City Attorney—JOS. C. FORD.
Assessor—WM. T. LEITCH.
Pound Master—W. J. MANNING.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—E. COOK, GEO. BUNKER, JAS. CONKLIN.
Second Ward—R. WOOTTON, C. P. CHAPMAN, A. DAUBNER.
Third Ward—F. M. DORN, JOHN LEWIS, J. G. OTT.
Fourth Ward—ADRIAN WEBSTER, ESTES WILSON, THOS. DEAN.

[1] Resigned Dec. 7, and Andrew Bishop appointed

1873.

Mayor—J. C. GREGORY.
Clerk—JOHN CORSCOT.
Treasurer—JAS. FARRELL.
Police Justice—A. B. BRALEY.
Street Superintendent—A. BISHOP.
City Attorney—CHAS. K. TENNEY.
Assessor—W. T. LEITCH.
Pound Master—ISAAC SMITH.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Geo. Bunker, John Heeran, E. Cook.
Second Ward—C. P. Chapman, A. Daubner, R. Wooton.
Third Ward—H. Kleuter, Darwin Clark, F. M. Dorn.
Fourth Ward—A. Sexton, T. Dean, Estes Wilson.

1874.

Mayor—Silas U. Pinney.
Clerk—John Corscot.
Treasurer—Gottfried Grimm.
Municipal Judge—A. B. Braley.
City Surveyor—Jas. Quirk.
Street Superintendent and Chief of Police—A. Bishop.
City Attorney—C. K. Tenney.
Assessor—Wm. F. Leitch.
Pound Master—E. Squires.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Geo. Bunker, Geo. Memhard, Thos. Hayden.
Second Ward—C. P. Chapman, W. K. Barney, T. B. Worthington.
Third Ward—H. Kleuter, D. Clark, F. M. Dorn.
Fourth Ward—A. Sexton, P. L. Spooner, Jr., M. P. Walsh.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
shs
1846

DANE COUNTY, WIS.

Dane county, so named in honor of Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, who drafted the celebrated ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwestern Territory, is situated midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river; its southern boundary being twenty-four miles north of the south line of the state. It is bounded on the north by Columbia and Sauk counties, on the east by Dodge and Jefferson, on the south by Rock and Green, and on the west and northwest by Iowa and the Wisconsin river. Its extent is forty-two miles from east to west and thirty-five miles from north to south, containing one thousand two hundred and thirty-five miles, or 709,400 acres of land.

The county was organized into a separate government in 1839, when it contained about 300 inhabitants. The United States' census, taken in 1870, makes the number 53,109, being a gain, since 1860, of 9,187.

There are thirty-nine towns in the county. Six of them are largely settled by Norwegians and six by Germans, and the American and European nationalities are more or less represented in all of the towns.

The county is well watered by lakes and streams, and the soil is generally fertile; in some parts extensive prairies prevailing, and in others undulating and hilly land. Timber is plentifully interspersed throughout the county. The public land in the county is all taken up and the unimproved land remaining can only be obtained from speculators and others.

There are churches of all denominations throughout the county, also public and private schools. The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad runs through it westwardly; the Chicago and Northwestern runs through it going northwest, the Milwaukee and Watertown runs west as far as Madison, where it connects with the main Milwaukee and St. Paul line, and the Portage and Madison road runs south as far as Madison, and efforts are being made to extend the same southwestwardly so as to reach the coal beds of Illinois.

The valuation of the taxable property in the county in 1872, as calculated by the State Board, was $24,393,808. In 1870 there were 20,695 horses; 38,420 neat cattle, and 343 mules and asses; 65,351 sheep and lambs; 122,812 swine; 8,443 wagons, carriages and sleighs; 1,296 watches; 451 pianos and melodeons; 1,250 shares of bank stock in the county,

which with the value of merchants' and manufacturers' stock, $728,277, and other personal property, $1,804,004, gave a total value of $5,092,979. There were also 760,575 acres of wild and improved land, which with city and village lots made a total real estate value of $15,475,032.

From the 395,703 acres of improved lands in the county in 1870, there were produced respectively of wheat, 2,730,130 bus.; rye, 18,398 bus.; corn, 931,264 bus.; oats, 1,465,759 bus.; barley, 148,003 bus.; potatoes, 345,852 bus. Also, 74,369 tons of hay; and respectively of wool, 251,947 pounds; butter, 1,229,226 pounds; cheese, 37,938 pounds; hops, 51,915 pounds. The estimated value of all this farm production, including betterments and additions to stock is $5,483,047, and of the manufactures produced $1,121,563. In 1870, the public debt of the county was $175,000, and the yearly total tax levy $287,072. The cost of paupers for the year was $6,000, and 20 criminals were convicted. There were 222 libraries in the county, containing 106,700 volumes. There were 75 church organizations, meeting in 61 edifices, with a seating capacity of 22,250, and a value of $165,200. The number of newspapers was eight, with a circulation of 19,170. In the year ending August 31, 1873, there were 20,530 school children in the county, between the ages of 4 years and 20 years, and the total value of the school property was $229,540.

The foregoing brief exhibit of the agricultural, manufacturing and social progress and condition of Dane county, gives substantial evidence on which to predicate the continuance of a prosperous career for it and its people; and as it is the largest and best county in Wisconsin, all that its people need for their continued success and comfort, is to keep as they have done, in the van of enterprise and material and social development.

DANE COUNTY TOWNS.*

ALBION.

The town of ALBION received its name at the suggestion of ISAAC BROWN, in honor of his former place of residence in Orleans county, New York. F. SWEET, the first white inhabitant, came from Oneida county, New York, and settled on section 23, in August, 1841. In September, 1841, BURR and OMEN ANDERSEN, from Norway, settled on section 2, and within a few weeks, SAMUEL F. STEWART, from Massachusetts, settled on section 14. These four families were the only residents until September, 1842, when JESSE SAUNDERS and D. J. GREEN settled on section 22, on what has since been called Saunder's Creek, where the village of Albion now stands.

These two families were the first "Seventh day" people in the town. They were followed by others in the early part of the next year, among whom were SOLOMON HEAD, ADIN BURDICK, JAMES WEED and HIRAM BENTLEY. On the 22d of June, 1843, they organized a Seventh day Baptist Church, which now has over three hundred members. The first pastor was Rev. O. P. HULL.

Among the early settlers in the more northern part of the town were the MARSDENS, CLARKS, WILDMANS, HALLS, SLATERS, BUSSEYS, and others, from England, who soon organized a Primitive Methodist Church, with Rev. MARSDEN as first minister.

JESSE SAUNDERS opened the first store. D. J. GREEN, the first hotel. The first school was built by the Seventh day people, voluntary contributions, in 1843 or 1844. Their church was built in 1861. A Methodist Episcopal Church was built about 1868. A new Primitive Methodist Church is now being built. Albion Academy and Normal Institute was founded in 1854. Its chief work is the qualification of teachers for common schools. Annual attendance of students from 250 to 300. There are three large brick buildings with grounds containing twelve acres of land. The corporate property is valued at $50,000. The courses of instruction embraces Classics, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Natural Sciences, Normal Course, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Bookkeeping and Spelling. Hon. C. R. HEAD, president of board of trustees.

* The author of this volume is indebted to Harrison & Warner, publishers of the "Dane County Atlas," for much valuable information contained in these notes.

Rev. A. R. CORNWALL, principal. No licenses have ever been issued in this town.

The village of Albion lies in the central part of the town, and is a small settlement.

The township lies in the southeast corner of Dane county. It is well watered, and the lands generally are of an excellent quality. Rice lake is about six miles long, north and south, and takes a part of sections 12 and 13; and the western part of Lake Koshkonong covers a part of sections 25 and 36.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad enters the township from the east on section 32 and passes out at the southwest part of section 30.

The township of Albion is known also in the government survey as township 5 north, range 12 east.

Population in 1870, 1,142.

BERRY.

The Township of BERRY is situated in the northwestern portion of the county, and was formerly a part of Springfield. It is known as township 8, north of range 7, east.

In 1852, a town meeting was held at the school house in District No. 1, JAS. BOWMAN was elected Chairman; O. KERL and E. ELLIS, Supervisors; JNO. GRAY, Town Clerk; JOHN MEDD, Treasurer; A. PUDDLEFORD, Assessor; JOHN WIGHTMAN, THOS. BARBER, JOHN SAVILL and GEORGE STEVENS, Justices of the Peace. Among the early settlers were, Mr. WIGHTMAN, Mr. CROWTHER, A. SKINNER, J. BONHAM and F. ANHALT.

The surface of the country is generally hilly, except in the western part, between Halfway Prairie Creek and Spring Creek. The soil on the bottom lands is dark loam, and on the high lands clay. The timber is principally white oak. Indian Lake lies in sections 2 and 11. A large part of the inhabitants are Germans, or of German descent.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes through sections 31 and 32, in the southwest corner.

Population in 1870, 1,156.

BLOOMING GROVE.

The Town of BLOOMING GROVE lies in the central part of the county, adjoining Madison on the east, of which it was part, until set off by the County Board in 1850. It is known as township 7, north of range 10, east. A large part of section 8, the north half of section 17, and a part of section 20, are covered by Lake Monona; also a large part of sections 28 and 33 by Lake Waubesa.

The town was first settled in 1845, by R. W. LANSING. J. G. WOLF, J. BECHTEL and Rev. G. B. MILLER arrived soon after. The town was organized in 1850. N. W. TOMPKINS was elected Supervisor; R. W. LANSING,

Superintendent of Schools and Justice of the Peace. The first marriage was that of ALBERT BARKER to ALIDA J. LANSING, in 1850, performed by Rev. J. G KANOUSE. There are (1874) 11 school districts in the town.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad enters the town on the south line, from the east, on section 34, and passes through sections 33, 29 and 30, where it proceeds west, through Madison. The Watertown division of the same road passes through sections 6 and 5, east.

Population in 1870, 1,010.

BLACK EARTH.

The Township of BLACK EARTH lies in the northwestern part of the county, and formerly included within its limits the Township of MAZOMANIE. It is known as township 8, north of range 6 east, and is composed of eighteen sections of land—one-half the usual number. It derives its name from the creek that passes through it.

At a town meeting held April 5, 1854, LEVI E. THOMPSON was elected Chairman; H. M. WARNER and E. L. POUND, Supervisors; A. H. HOLBROOK, Town Clerk; JAS. HAYES, Assessor; THOS. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The surface of the country is generally broken, but there are some excellent bottom lands on the streams. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad follows the valley of the creek, entering the town on the east line, on section 36, and passing out at the northwest corner of section 22 on the north line of the town. There are a large number of Norwegians settled in this town.

The village of BLACK EARTH is one of considerable business, and is situated on section 26. It contains a grist mill, Congregational and Methodist churches, hotel, town hall, a newspaper office and a number of stores and shops. It was incorporated in 1857, which act was afterwards repealed. Population in 1870, 966.

BLUE MOUNDS.

The Township of BLUE MOUNDS is situated in the southwestern part of the county, known as township 6, north of range 6 east.

This is one of the oldest settled towns in Dane county—the first settler being Col. EBENEZER BRIGHAM, an account of whom will be found in the former part of this volume. He first settled here in 1828, before the territorial organization. The town was organized in April, 1848. There are five school houses and four churches—two Lutheran, one Presbyterian and one Methodist. The town is well watered by small streams, and abounds in beautiful scenery. The East Blue Mounds is in the northwest part and occupies section 5 and portions of 4 and 6. It is the highest point in the southwestern part of the State and rises to an altitude of 1,931 feet above the sea and 1,072.5 above the lakes at Madison. From the summit, a grand panorama is spread out; objects many miles distant

are distinctly visible, as are the lead regions of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Mineral shafts abound all about the Mounds filled with ores of lead, zinc, copper, pyrites, spars, and the ordinary varieties of matrix that inclose this class of mineral treasures.

The eastern part of the town is settled largely by Scandinavians. Population in 1870, 1,165.

The postoffices are West Blue Mounds, in Iowa county, near the west line of Dane county; East Blue Mounds, corner of sections 10, 11, 14 and 15; Mt. Horeb, on section 12.

BRISTOL.

The township of BRISTOL is located in the northeastern part of the county, and was formerly a part of Sun Prairie, known by government survey as town 9, north of range 11, east. It is well watered by Waterloo creek and its branches in the eastern part. The surface is undulating, soil rich and fertile and considerable marsh or hay land.

It was organized as a separate town in 1848, the first town meeting being held at the house of GEORGE C. SMITH. W. W. PATRICK was elected first Supervisor.

Brazee's Lake lies in southwest corner of section 34, and is about three-fourths of a mile long, north and south.

Population in 1870, 1,275.

BURKE.

The township of BURKE lies in the northeastern quarter of the county, adjoining the city of Madison in a northeast direction, and known as town 8, north, range 10 east. It is watered in the northern part by Token Creek. This is an excellent township of land, the surface about equally divided between prairie and timber. The soil is rich and productive. The town has the advantage of two lines of railroads passing through it, the Madison & Portage Railroad, which enters on the southwest corner from the south and runs northerly from Madison through the western part, passing into Columbia county; and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad which enters on the south line in section 33, and runs northeasterly into the town of Sun Prairie.

The town was first settled about 1841-2. Among the early residents were HORACE LAWRENCE, ADAM SMITH, and GEORGE H. SPALDING. E. GROVER located in 1844. It was formerly a part of Windsor.

It was organized as a separate town in 1852. Hon. ADAM SMITH was elected first supervisor.

The village of Token Creek, in section 3, lies on the stream of that name on the north line of the town, on the site of an old Indian encampment.

Population in 1870, 1,127.

CHRISTIANA.

The township of CHRISTIANA lies in the southeast part of the county, adjoining the county of Jefferson, known also as town 6 north, of range 12 east. It is well watered in the north by Mud creek, and the central and eastern part, by Koshkonong creek and tributaries. Koshkonong prairie lies between Mud creek and the first named stream.

The town was first organized May 6, 1847. Among the early settlers were A. O. AMUNDSON, M. MAYHEW, J. PETERSON and S. H. COON. The first school house was built on section 9. The first church was of the Lutheran denomination and was located on section 27. The first preacher was a Mr. DIETRICHSON. Some portions of the town are somewhat broken, the whole about equally divided between prairie and timber. There are two villages in the town: Cambridge, on section 12, and Clinton, on section 24, both on the Koshkonong creek, the latter has a grist mill. Utica post office is on section 19.

The town is settled largely by Norwegians. Population, 1870, 1,342.

COTTAGE GROVE.

The township of COTTAGE GROVE lies east of the town of Blooming Grove, about nine miles east of Madison, and known as town 7 north, of range 11 east.

It is watered in the northeastern part by Koshkonong creek, in the southern and western part by Little and Big Door creeks.

The village of Cottage Grove is a small settlement located in section 7. Door Creek post office is on section 33.

The town was first settled in 1837 by AMOS HARRIS, who located on section 9. AMOS BEECHER, WILLIAM WELLS and H. CATTINE, on section 7. The town received its name from a burr-oak grove in the midst of which a public house was built, and where the post office was kept. The town was organized April 6, 1847. HENRY L. BUSH was elected Chairman, and F. A. MITCHELL Town Clerk. There seems to have been no Treasurer elected; at least, the records do not show it. A Presbyterian Church was early organized under the care of Rev. GEORGE KANOUSE. Subsequently, a Methodist Church was organized, and both congregations now have commodious meeting-houses. The first school house was built on section 7. There are now nine school districts, in which schools are kept from six to nine months each year. The surface of the country is rolling, some parts being rugged and hilly. The town contains about 7,000 acres of marsh land, which yields excellent hay and pasturage. There are Indian relics and mounds on the lands of ALBERT GASTON on section 4.

Population, 1870, 955.

CROSS PLAINS.

The township of CROSS PLAINS is located in the western part of Dane county, and is known in the government survey as township 7 north, range 7 east.

It is watered in the northeast quarter by Black Earth creek, and Sugar river on the southern sections. About two-thirds of the town is prairie land. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad enters the town on the east side, on section 12, and passes out northwesterly in section 5.

The town was first permanently settled in 1840, by EDWARD HUGHES and JOHN CAMPBELL. They were soon followed by JOHN W. THOMAS, BERRY HANEY, THOS. ARLAND and S. BELL. A Mr. STEEL was living in the town in 1837, engaged in hunting and trapping, but did not remain.

The town was organized in 1847, with RIPHA WARDEN, Supervisor: WM. HOWERY, Assessor; BERRY HANEY, Clerk. School districts were organized the same year, and schools soon after.

In the south part of the town is an elevation known as Pine Bluffs. This is a body of rock, on the top of which grows a clump of pine trees. There are also some high bluffs in the northern part of the town.

The villages of FOXVILLE and Christina, are on sections three and four on the railroad. Cross Plains post office is on section 2. Pine Bluff post office at the junction of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28. Population, 1870, 1,506.

DANE.

The township of DANE is situated on the northern line of the town, east of Roxbury, known as township 9 north, of range 8 east. The northwestern part is watered by Spring Creek. Some portions are rough and bluffy.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes through the town north andsouth in an irregular line. The village of Dane is a way station on section 13. Brereton is a post office on section 30.

The town was first settled by FREEDOM SIMONS, who arrived in 1842. The next year, J. LEWIS, L. BLATCHLEY, G. W. BELL, WILLIAM DUNLAP, and others, from Ohio, located in the west part of the town, and this section was called the Ohio settlement. About the same time, CLARK BABCOCK, J. BABCOCK, —— PETTIBONE, D. HAWLEY and JOHN OTTO came in. JOHN MILLER, from Vermont, arrived in 1844.

Dane and Roxbury formerly composed one township. The records of Dane date back to 1848. It took its name from the county. The soil is good, about two-thirds prairie, the balance oak openings. The people were engaged exclusively in farming, up to the advent of the Northwestern Railroad, in 1871; since which time the village of Dane has sprung up, and is a point of considerable business.

The old Indian trail from Four Lakes to Sauk Prairie ran, in a nearly direct line, through the town from the southeast to the northwest corner.

Population, in 1870, 1,043.

DEERFIELD.

The Township of DEERFIELD lies on the eastern border of Dane county, in township 7 north, of range 12 east.

The town is very well watered by Koshkonong creek, which enters the town on the west line, runs easterly and empties into what is known as *Krogh's Mill Pond*, a large body of water which covers a portion of six sections of land. Mud creek enters the town on the south line, and running north empties into this pond—large enough in area to be called a lake. Goose Lake lies in the northeast corner on sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. Norah P. O. is on section 29.

The first settlers in the town arrived 1841–42; among them were DAVID R. HYER, B. INGRAHAM, COLBEN OLESON, and STORK OLESON. Mr. HYER located on section 9; he was the first postmaster of Deerfield postoffice, established in 1843, and held the office for eleven years. During this time he kept hotel, and bought and kept on hand supplies for the stages running from Madison to Milwaukee and Janesville to Columbus.

The first annual town meeting was held at Mr HYER'S house April 3, 1849. At this meeting, ALLEN E. ADSIT was elected Chairman of Board of Supervisors; EMERY SAMPSON and GEORGE R. FRYER, Supervisors; H. L. FOSTER, Town Clerk; BENJAMIN POTTER, Treasurer, and MARTIN W. ADSIT, Assessor.

Population, 1870, 1,040.

DUNKIRK.

The Township of Dunkirk lies in the southeast part of the county on the south line, also known as township 5 north, of range 11 east.

It was one of the original towns at the organization of the county in 1846.

The Yahara or Cat Fish runs through the town, entering on the north line on section 4, and passes out on the south line on section 35. On this stream are good water powers. The village of Stoughton is located on sections 5 an 8 on this stream, and is also a station on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and is a place of much business. It contains a hotel, three stores, flouring mill, plough factory, Baptist and Episcopal churches, a large wagon factory, a number of mechanical shops and many handsome residences. Dunkirk village is a small settlement on section 21. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes through the central part of the town, entering on the east line on section 25, and running northwesterly, passes out on the north line, on section 5.

The first town meeting was held in 1846, at the house of Mr. LYONS. ABNER BARLOW was elected first supervisor.

The surface of the county is gently undulating; the soil is good, and produces the usual varieties of grain, and some tobacco.

Population in 1870, 1,194,

DUNN.

The Township of DUNN is situated in the southeast quarter of the county, and is township 6 north, range 10 east. Lake Waubesa, or Second Lake, covers portions of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, on the northwest part; Lake Kegonsa, or First Lake, on the eastern side, also takes a portion of sections 13, 23, all of 24, 25 and 26; Hook Lake, in the southwest part, on sections 28, 29 and 32; Mud Lake on section 10.

The soil is clay in the openings, and black loam on the prairies.

A large number of the settlers are Norwegians. The town of DUNN was so named by mistake. The inhabitants petitioned to have it called Door, but the Town Clerk mistook the word and called it Dunn. The early settlers were A. WEATHERBY, A. WHITCOMB, E. ROOT, WILLIAM ROOT, H. PRICHARD, WILLIAM CALLADAY and O. B. MOORE. The town was organized in 1848. There are eight schools and one church. Indian relics abound on almost every hill. Mounds, in the shape of animals, birds and fishes are numerous.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes through the northeast corner. On section 3 is the village of MacFarland, a station on the railroad.

Population in 1870, 1,172.

FITCHBURG.

The Township of FITCHBURG, formerly known as Greenfield, is situated in the south central part of the county, known as town 6 north, of range 9 east.

The north tier of sections is watered by a small stream which has its rise in nine springs in section 3, and Penora creek, on the eastern side, on which is located the village of Lake View.

Stoner's Prairie is the name of a post office on a prairie of that name on section 30. At that place, JOHN STONER, of Madison, made improvements as early as 1838. Oak Hall Post Office is a small settlement on section 33. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes through the town, entering on the south line on section 35, passing northerly out at section 2, into the town of Madison. Syene is a station and post office on the railroad, on section 11.

The first settlers were, WM. QUIVEY, JOS. VROMAN, P. PRITCHARD, R. W. SALISBURY, W. TRUE, GEO. W. FOX, WM. H. FOX, GEO. KEENAN and JOHN KEENAN. WM. QUIVEY'S log cabin was hotel, Post Office and town house for a long time. The Fox settlement was a well known locality before towns were established in the county.

At the town meeting held April 4, 1854, S. W. FIELD was elected Chairman; ISAAC EATON and M. GRADY, Supervisors; R. C. BENNET, Town Clerk; P. S. NOTT, Treasurer; C. POSTLE, Assessor.

Population in 1870, 1,152.

MADISON.

The township of MADISON includes all that portion of township 7 north, of range 9 east, except the city of Madison, and is situated near the center of the county. Almost the whole of the northern part is covered by the waters of Lake Mendota, and a portion of the eastern part by Lake Monona. Lake Wingra occupies the larger part of section 27 and parts of sections 26 and 28. The town is traversed by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which enters it from the south at section 36, passes northwesterly and westerly through the city and town to section 18, where it passes into Iowa county. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad enters on the south line on section 35, runs northerly across Lake Monona, and northeasterly through the city into Columbia county.

The history of the town is identical with that of the present city, and has been given heretofore and is unnecessary to be repeated.

On section 6, on the north side of Lake Mendota, Black Hawk and his party were encamped during the Black Hawk war.

Quarry town is a small settlement on sections 20 and 21.

Population in 1870, 857.

MAZOMANIE.

The township of MAZOMANIE is situated in the northwest corner of Dane county, and is composed of sections one to eighteen, inclusive of township 8 north, of range 6 east, and fractional part of township No. 9, lying south and east of the Wisconsin river. The northern half of this township is marsh or meadow land, very rich and productive. The southern half is watered by Black Earth creek and its tributaries.

The village of Mazomanie is a thriving place of business; located on sections 9 and 16, and is a station of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which road passes through sections 16, 17 and 18, in the southwest part of the town. It contains two grist mills, an Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist and Congregational Churches; a good school house, 4 public houses, 2 nurseries, a brewery, and a number of stores and shops.

The town was organized in 1855. The first settlers came from Liverpool, England, in the fall of 1843. A Mr. CHARLES WILSON, Agent for the British Temperance Emigration Society, purchased a quantity of land, a portion of which was occupied by the members of the society. The names of the settlers were J. RHODES, J. RAY, J. HOMES, G. ROBBINS,

J. KERR, and others; also, Mr. A. SENIER, not a member of the society, located on section 18.

The first school house was built in 1847, on section 15, and known as "Howarth's," or the "old log school house." The first church was erected on section 16. It was called the First Congregational Church, and its pastor was the Rev. D. JONES, of Dover, Iowa County, Wisconsin. The first school teacher was MARY HAYES, who resided on section 15. The first marriage that occurred in the town was that of Mr. LEACH and Miss REEVE.

Mr. WM. THOMPSON, after coming to Wisconsin, returned to England for his family. On their way back to Wisconsin, his wife gave birth to a son, and they named it in honor of the vessel in which they were traveling, PATRICK HENRY THOMPSON.

Population in 1870; town, 569; village, 1,144.

MEDINA.

The Township of MEDINA is situated in the northeastern part of Dane county; the eastern side divides it from the county of Jefferson. It is known as township 8 north, range 12 east.

The northern portion is watered by Waterloo creek. Spring creek is a tributary in the central part.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes across the town, entering on the east side on section 12, passing out on section 6. Deanville is a village and station on section 8. The village of Marshall is located on Waterloo creek, on sections 10 and 15.

The town was first settled about 1846. It derived its name from Medina, Ohio, the former residence of most of the settlers, among whom were CHAS. LUM, S. MUZZY, MARTIN KING and ASA CRASS. The first town meeting was held April 4, 1848, when CHAS. LUM was elected Chairman, and URBANE PARSONS Town Clerk. In 1847 there was no school house, meeting house, or any other public building, except an inferior tavern. In the fall of 1848 a brick school house was built, which answered the purpose of school house, town house and meeting house, for nineteen years. In 1866 an academy was built, costing six thousand dollars. In 1869 the Baptist and Methodist societies each built a meeting house. In 1871 a town hall was erected, so the town is now pretty well provided with public buildings.

On the site of the present village of Marshall, ZENAS H. BIRD, a brother of Col. BIRD, put up the frame for a large building, with the view of establishing a tavern at that locality; but other routes of travel began to be opened, and Mr. BIRD, regarding the prospect as unpromising, abandoned the premises. Left to the action of storms and weather, the building, in the course of two or three years, fell to the ground, and

hence the place was named "Bird's Ruins." BIRD sold to DOULASS, DOUGLASS to HANCHETT, when the place was called Hanchettville. HANCHETT laid out a large territory, and named it Howard City. The property was sold on a mortgage, and bought by SAMUEL MARSHALL, from whom it derives it present name.

The village contains an excellent grist mill, hotel, Baptist church, a few stores and mechanical shops. Population, 1870, 1,525.

MIDDLETON.

The Township of MIDDLETON lies near the central part of the county, adjoining Madison on the west, and known as township 7 north, of range 8 east. This is one of the early settled towns in Dane county. It is watered on the northeast by Pheasant Branch, and on section 1 is the small village of that name. On section 9 is a large expansion of water known as Mud lake, from which a small stream runs westward into Black Earth creek.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad crosses the town, entering from the east on section 13, passing out at section 7. Middleton Station, a place of considerable business, is located on section 11. It contains a steam planing mill, an elevator, four public houses, distillery, a few stores and shops. East Middleton postoffice is on section 27, Middleton postoffice on section 30.

The town was originally a part of the town of Madison. It was organized as a separate town in 1848. The first Supervisor was THOS. F. WHITTLESEY.

The early settlers were WALLACE ROWAN, MICHEL ST. CYR and Col. WM. B. SLAUGHTER, a more particular account of whom will be found in the former part of this volume. ROWAN early located as an Indian trader, at the head of Fourth lake, and was there at the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, in 1832.

He was succeeded as a trader by MICHEL St. CYR. Whisky and tobacco constituted his stock in trade. But this trade was not sufficient for a livelihood, and he cultivated about eight acres of ground, raising corn, oats, potatoes, and a few vegetables. His cabin was a small affair, but he entertained the few traders that passed through the country. This was on the site of the City of the Four Lakes. Col. WM. B. SLAUGHTER entered the land in 1835, and conveyed an undivided one-half to Judge DOTY, December 20th, in that year, with a view of having a town laid out there, and eventually securing the Territorial Capital at that point. It was surveyed and plotted in 1836. But Col. SLAUGHTER being absent at the time of the session of the legislature at Belmont, Madison was the successful competitor for the interesting prize at stake, and the City of

the Four Lakes met an untimely end. The village of Pheasant Branch is located near the spot.

The soil is excellent, and farm products generally are raised in large quantities. There is a large pond or lake situated on section 9. Population, 1870, town 1,539, station 286.

MONTROSE.

The township of MONTROSE lies in the southwestern part of the county, on the southern border, known as township 5 north, range 8 east. The town is well watered by Sugar river and its tributaries. The soil is rich and productive. The village of Paoli lies on sections 3 and 10, on Sugar river. Belleville is a small settlement on section 34.

The town of Montrose was first settled in 1841, by JOSEPH KENDRICKS and GEORGE MCFADDEN and families, ELAM ELDER, then single, and BENJAMIN CROCKER and family.

The town was organized in 1847. DANIEL M. HOLT was elected first supervisor. The election was held at Mr. MCFADDEN'S house. The first white child born in the town was in the family of Mr. HENDRICKS. The town received its name at the suggestion of Mr. MCFADDEN, after a town in Pennsylvania.

Population in 1870, 1,157.

OREGON.

The township of OREGON lies on the southern boundary of the county, in the central part, known on the surveys as township 5 north, range 9 east. It is one of the early settled towns. It is watered in the southwest part by tributaries of Sugar river.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad passed through the town, entering on the south line, on section 36, passes out on the north line on section 2.

The village of Oregon is a station of the road on section 12, and is a place of considerable business. It has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, three stores, lumber yard, broom factory, hotel, and a number of mechanical shops.

The town was organized in 1847. It was first settled in 1842-3. Among the earliest settlers were C. P. MOSELEY, from Connecticut; A. KIERSTEAD, from New Jersey; R. ROONEY, from Virginia; ROBERT THOMPSON, from Scotland; JOSEPH G. FOX, from Ireland; R. BOICE and WM. ROOT.

The first town meeting was held in the house of L. S. PRATT. A Congregational church was organized in April, 1845, by Rev. S. MINER and Rev. S. PEET, with twelve members. In November, 1846, it became Presbyterian under the ministry of Rev. M. A. FOX, its present pastor.

The land is undulating, consisting of prairie and oak openings. The

soil, sandy loam and clay. Brick clay, from which excellent cream brick is made, is found near Oregon village.

Population in 1870, 1,498.

PERRY.

The township of PERRY is situated in the southwest corner of Dane county, known as township 5 north, of range 6 east.

The town is well watered by small streams, the head waters of the East Peckatonica river. Perry post office is on sections 8 and 17. Forward post office on section 23.

The town was named in honor of Commodore PERRY, of Lake Erie fame. It was first settled in the spring of 1846, by JOHN BROWN, a native of Indiana, who settled on section 27. JOHN HOBART and ANTON KELLAR, from Germany, came later in the year, and located on sections 3 and 10. The next year, SHUTE RUDY and JOHN SEARS, from Kentucky; JOHN EASTMAN, from Ohio, and S. H. CAMPBELL settled mostly along the southern border. In February, 1848, B. F. DENSON, a native of North Carolina, moved in and settled on section 34. During this summer, several Norwegians moved in, prominent among whom were HANS JOHNSON, on section 20; LARS HALVERSON, on section 17; T. THOMPSON, on section 17, and OLE O. BAKKEN, on section 4. The last named bought out a Norwegian who had come the year before. The above-mentioned individuals may rightfully be considered the pioneers of the town, but of these only BAKKEN and JOHNSON still remain.

N. W. DENSON was the first white child — born March 19, 1848. A daughter of JOHN EASTMAN was born April 14th of the same year.

The first church was built on section 8, in 1851, belonging to the Norwegians, of the Lutheran denomination. It was twenty feet square, built of logs, and is still doing service as a church, having been repaired and modified. It served as a school house till the fall of 1852, when the first school house was built. This was located a quarter of a mile east of where DALEY'S store now stands. O. B. DALEY opened the first retail store in 1853.

As a separate organization, Perry dates back to April 4, 1851 — it being a part of Primrose up to that time. After the year 1848, the settlers were mostly German and Norwegians, apparently crowding out the Americans; among the last to leave were Mr. DENSON and Mr. CAMPBELL.

Population in 1870, 1,051.

PRIMROSE.

The township of PRIMROSE lies on the southern border of the county, in the southwest quarter, adjoining Perry on the east, of which it was formerly a part, known also as township No. 5, north of range 7 east.

The Sugar river and its numerous tributaries, water the northern half

of the county. Primrose post office is on section 21. The village of Mount Vernon lies part in section 3, and part in the town of Springdale, a small settlement.

The town was first settled in 1845. R. SPEARS located on section 19; A. SPEARS, on section 8; CHRISTIAN HENDRIXON came the next year and settled on section 25. The town was organized in 1845. The first officers were: DAVID THOMAS, Chairman; SAMUEL NASSINGER and FREEMAN FISHER, Supervisors; and ROBERT HARRINGTON, Clerk. The first school house, called "Primrose school house," was erected in 1847, on section 17. G. JACKSON was the first teacher. Rev. A. PRICE, of the Lutheran Church, was the first pastor. A mill was built on section 7 in 1858, being the first in the town. Primrose had the honor of sending a member to the Legislature in 1868 — Hon. GUNNIF TOLLEFSON.

On section 24 is a hill 200 feet high, 100 rods long and 15 rods wide at the top, called Mt. Julia. Among the natural curiosities is the "Devil's Chimney," on section 11. This is a solid body of rock 50 feet high, 25 feet diameter at the base, and 50 feet at the top. In 1850, a man by the name of JOEL BRITZ climbed to the top, and placed a flag there. He is the first and only man that ever accomplished the feat of ascending the so-called chimney. The flag staff still stands there. Names of visitors from all parts of the United States are engraved on the rock.

Population, 1870, 1,015.

PLEASANT SPRINGS.

The town of PLEASANT SPRINGS is located in the southeast quarter of the county, known also as township 6 north of range 11 east.

Lake Kegonsa, or First Lake, covers a portion of sections 18, 19, 20 and 30.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad enters the town on the south line on section 32, runs northerly, passes out on the west line of section 7. The town is watered in the northwest by Big Door Creek and Catfish Creek in the southwestern part. The town is settled largely by Norwegians.

The town of Pleasant Springs received its name from a large spring on the lands of OLE EVENSON, on section 27. Among the early settlers K. H. ROE, H. SEVERSON, ROBERT MCCOMB, P. S. MARKHAM, JOHN SONDERMAN, K. KITTELSON, K. A. JUVE, and K. A. JOITEL. The first town meeting was held April 4, 1848. The first church was built where the Lutheran church now stands, on section 14. The first sermon was preached by Pastor W. DIETRICHSON, under a large oak tree, on A. K. JUVE's farm, September 2, 1844. The first school was taught in a private house. The first school house was built in section 25.

No minerals are known to exist in the town. The soil is good and

water excellent. Wheat corn, oats, and other cereals are produced in large quantities. There were a few Indian mounds on J. J. WILLIAMS' land, section 19, but they are now nearly all obliterated. Population 1870, 1,065.

ROXBURY.

The township of ROXBURY lies in the northwestern corner of the county and includes all of township 9 north, of range 7 east, lying east and south of the Wisconsin river. Fish Lake covers a portion of sections 3 and 4. Crystal Lake, part of sections 1 and 2. Crane Lake is on sections 14 and 15.

Clifton village is a small settlement on section 6, at which place there is a bridge across the Wisconsin river. River P. O. is on section 7, where there is also a bridge. Alden's Corners is post office at junction of sections 26, 27, 34 and 35. The northwestern corner of the town is very rough and hilly, with some high bluffs. The Wisconsin river extends over two miles on the western side. There are many Germans settled in the town.

The town was originally a part of Dane. It was organized April 3, 1849. BURK FAIRCHILDS was elected Chairman; LORENZO FARR and LORENZO D. MILLER, Supervisors; JAS. CROWDER, Town Clerk; LORENZO FARR, Assessor; JAMES STEEL, Treasurer; Z. BOWERS; J. CROWDER, GEORGE RICHARDS and B. FAIRCHILDS, Justices of the Peace,

RUTLAND.

The Township of RUTLAND is situated on the south line of the county, in the southeastern part, known as township 5 north, of range No. 10 east.

The town is watered by the Badfish creek and numerous tributaries. Bass lake lies in section 24. Island Lake on section 3, which covers two thirds of the section. There is an island near the middle of the lake covered with rock-maple trees. No other trees of the kind are found in this section. The village of Rutland is in section 19.

The town was first settled in 1842, by JOSEPH PRENTISS and son, JOSEPH DE JEAN, DANIEL POND and S. D. LITTLE. They located on the southwest corner of the town, on the old Madison and Janesville road, which was a stage route at that time. No other settlements were made until June, 1844, when JONATHAN LAWRENCE and S. W. GRAVES came in and settled on section 28, then back in the wilderness. Late in the fall of the same year JEREMIAH DOUGLASS commenced a settlement on section 11. In 1845, quite a number of people from Vermont located in the south part of the town, which was called the Vermont settlement; and a majority of those people remain in the town at the present day. The same year the DOUGLASSES, DANNONS, CASLEYS and others, from Maine,

settled in the north part of the town. This was called the Maine settlement. About four hundred people came into the town that year, and afterwards the town was rapidly settled. The lands were all taken in a few years by actual settlers, and none by speculators.

The first town meeting was held in April, 1846. JONATHAN LAWRENCE was elected Chairman, and S. W. GRAVES, Town Clerk. The town was named after the town of Rutland, in Vermont. At present there are eight school districts, with good school houses. There are three churches, belonging to the Methodists, United Brethren and Free Will Baptists, respectively. The village of Brooklyn, in Green county, touches the southwest corner.

There is but very little prairie in the town; it was originally burr-oak openings. There are but few natural curiosities. In opening limestone quarries, numbers of fossils have been found — some quite large and perfect.

Population in 1870, 1,139.

SPRINGDALE.

The Township of SPRINGDALE is located in the southwestern part of the county, known as township 6 north, of range 7 east.

It is watered by the west branch of Sugar river and numerous tributaries.

Mount Vernon is a small village on section 32; Springdale P. O. on section 25; Clontorf P. O. on section 11.

The town contains some remarkable remains of that ancient people who are supposed to have inhabited this country prior to its occupation by the Indian races—the most noteworthy of which are to be found on section 15. Here are three mounds, about fifty feet apart, and extending east and west. They are uniform in size, being about six feet in height above the surface of the adjacent land, and circular at the base, where they are nearly forty feet in diameter.

Commencing at the distance of fifty feet from the most eastern mound, and extending in an unvarying direction to the east, there is a long, low ridge, or bank of earth, one hundred feet in length. The height of this ridge, above the surface of the ground on which it is situated, is four feet, and measures six feet through the base, north and south, a line drawn due east and west would divide the three mounds and ridge exactly in the centre. Being upon elevated land, the view from the site of these mounds would, were it not for the luxuriant young trees by which they are surrounded, be both beautiful and commanding.

In the summer of 1870 one of these mounds was partially explored by Mr. CHAS. H. LEWIS, a resident of the town, when a well-preserved human skeleton was unearthed, together with a stone pipe of curious work-

manship, two stone knives, some highly polished and perforated pieces of bone, and many stone implements, the use of which is now unknown.

These mounds and their contents are objects of great interest to the antiquarian, as they point to the stone age of Wisconsin, and tend to the elucidation of the great problem in regard to that extinct and mysterious people, *the mound builders of America.*

Population in 1870, 1,138.

SPRINGFIELD.

The township of SPRINGFIELD is situated in the northwestern quarter of the county, adjoining Middleton on the north; known as township 8 north, range 8 east.

It is an excellent township of land, but not as well watered by streams as many others, except in the northeastern part.

Springfield village, a small settlement, is on section 5; Hyer's Corner Post Office is on section 4: Ashton Post Office on section 26.

The town was first settled in 1842, by HAWLEY SIMONS, who located on section 10; G. B. SLAUGHTER, on section 36, and GEO. JOHNSON, on section 4. They all came from New York State. The town was organized in April, 1848. The first church was erected on section 7, in 1858, and known as St. Martin's Church. The first school house was called JOHNSON'S school house, and was located on section 12. The first physician in the town was Dr. WINSON, who resided on section 36. Rev. N. MARTIN, of the Baptist Church, was the first pastor. EUNICE JOHNSON was the first white child — born September 4, 1845. The first marriage that occurred was that of Mr. GEO. HOWARD and Miss SARAH MURRAY, which took place in 1844.

The surface of the country is undulating, in some places bluffy. Soil generally rich and fertile, the principal productions being wheat, corn and oats. No natural curiosities exist, though Indian relics have been found.

Population in 1870, 1,443.

SUN PRAIRIE.

The township of SUN PRAIRIE is situated in the northeastern quarter of the county, known as township 8 north, of range 11 east. The northern paat is prairie. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes through the northern part. The village of Sun Prairie is situated on parts of sections 4 and 5, 7 and 9, and is a station on the road. It is a place of considerable business, and large quantities of grain are shipped east. The village was organized under the charter on the fourth Tuesday of March, 1868, when the following officers were elected: WM. H. ANGELL, President of the board; CHAS. H. BIRD, WM. F. HARDWICK and C. R.

BABCOCK, Board of Trustees; WILLIAM REEVES, Assessor; G. M. SMITH, Clerk. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, has Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, R. Catholic and Congregational churches and a large school building, about a dozen stores, two hotels, two lumber yards, and two livery stables; five doctors, one lawyer, and one dentist, and a number of shops.

The history of the origin of the name of the town has been given in the former part of this volume, to which reference is made.

The town was first organized as such in the spring of 1848, with A. W. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Population in 1870 — town, 984: village, 626.

VERMONT.

The township of VERMONT is situated on the west line of the county, between the towns of Black Earth on the north, and Blue Mounds on the south, known as township 7 north, of range 9 east. It is well watered by numerous streams, the lands adjoining being rich and productive. As a whole the town is rough and hilly. There are no villages or post offices.

The town was named by one of the settlers, after his native state. The first settler was a German, named JOSHUA HARMONY, who located here in 1846.

J. C. STEELE, who located on section 7, and S. BATTY, on section 6, were among the early settlers. The town was organized in 1855. The first officers were WHALON HASBROOK, ISAAC C. STEELE and JNO. CALDWELL. AARON DANA, Clerk.

The first sermon was preached in the year 1849, by H. MAYNARD, of the Methodist Church. The first school district was organized in 1850 — ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL the first teacher. A Roman Catholic church was built in 1859; a Norwegian Lutheran church in 1860.

Population in 1870, 1,244.

VERONA.

The township of VERONA is located in the southwestern quarter of the county, south of Middleton, and southwest of Madison, known as township 6 north, of range 8 east.

It is watered by Sugar river and Badger Mill creek. The surface of the country is rolling, diversified by hills and valleys, with considerable prairie land.

The "Nine Mounds" are on section 8; the country adjoining is known as "Nine Mound Prairie."

Verona village and post office is a small settlement on section 15.

The town was first settled by people from England. The first land was sold in 1840. WM. A. WHEELER built the first mill on Badger creek. The first school house was built on Badger Prairie. Presbyterian was

the first church organization; A. BURNS the first pastor. MARGARET STEWART was the first white child born in the town; E. COLLINS among the first male children.

There is a cave of considerable extent in the northern part of the town, on section 5, an account of which may be found in chapter nine of this volume. Indian mounds and relics are found on section 18, and traces of an Indian village on section 33. Also, the remains of an ancient bakery on section 25.

The Dane County Poor House is located in this town, on section 14. It was opened for the reception of inmates in 1854. The number of persons admitted since that time is 597. Of that number 60 have died, 475 have been discharged, and 60 yet remain. The farm consists of 152 acres — 90 acres tillable land, 62 acres low land, and 60 acres of wood land. The building is constructed of brick, and is 40 x 60 feet in size. The farm and building cost $10,113.82. Other buildings have been erected, such as sheds, corn-cribs, barn, etc. The inmates are comfortably provided with clothing, bedding, good substantial food, and all necessaries of life usually furnished in such institutions for the support of the poor.

Population in 1870, 1,124.

VIENNA.

The township of VIENNA is situated on the north side of the county, the second township north of Madison, and known as township 9 north, of range 9 east.

There are no streams in this town, except in section 36.

Norway Grove P. O. is located on section 23.

The town derived its name from the town of Vienna in New York. Among the first settlers were WM. G. SIMONDS, LOUIS MONTANDER, S. NICHOLSON, THOS. LIDAY, DAVID ROBERTSON, A. A. BOYCE and WILLARD FISHER.

It was organized April 16, 1849. A. A. BOYCE was elected Chairman; BENJ. NESMITH and WILLARD FISHER, Supervisors; ISAAC MANN, Town Clerk; THOS. LINDSAY, Assessor; JABEZ WESTON, Treasurer; JONAH POYNER, W. FISHER, A. A. BOYCE, HUBBELL FULLER, Justices of the Peace.

The first church was of the Lutheran denomination, erected 1854— Rev. Mr. PREUSS, pastor. The first school house was built on section 7, in 1851.

The soil is fine, productive prairie. The timber embraces different varieties of oak and some poplar.

Population 1870, 1,177.

WESTPORT.

The town of WESTPORT lies north of Madison, and comprises all that

portion of township 8 north, of range 9 east, not covered by Lake Mendota.

The town is watered by Six Mile Creek and Catfish Creek, with their tributaries.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad enters on the south line at section 36, and passes through the town northwesterly, passing out at section 6. Waunakee is a flourishing village and station on section 8. Westport post office is on section 21. Lake Mendota covers a part of sections 33, 34, 35 and 36.

The town derives its name from the village of Westport, in Ireland. Among the early settlers were the MONTANDERS, BOYLES, O'MALLEYS, COLLINS, etc. The town was organized in 1849. First school was built on section 9, in 1846. First mill was built in 1847. In 1867 a R. Catholic church was erected on section 22. The northern and western portions of the town are principally prairie—the rest marsh and timber. There were some Indian mounds and graves where the Hospital now stands.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane is located on section 35. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the centre building being 65 x 120 feet. The elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands to the extent of 293 acres, and when some contemplated improvements are added, a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise of the people of Wisconsin and their philanthropy, will suitably accomodate the unfortunates needing its protection.

A more detailed description of the Hospital will be found in the former part of this volume.

Population 1870, 1,589.

WINDSOR.

The township of WINDSOR lies on the northern line of the county, north of Burke, and known as township 9 north, of range 10 east.

It is watered by small streams that flow into the Catfish, and the southeast corner by Token Creek.

The surface of the country is prairie and oak openings. It is an excellent township, and adapted to the production of corn, wheat and other cereals.

As originally organized it included the present towns of Vienna, Windsor, Burke and Westport. The first town meeting was held at the house of HORACE LAWRENCE in 1847. The first supervisor was CHARLES M. NICHOLS.

The Madison and Portage railroad passes through the town, entering on the south line on section 32, and passing out on the north line on section 6. De Forest station and postoffice is on section 17; Morrison

station and postoffice, on section 6; and Windsor station and postoffice, on section 29, at which place are a few stores and mechanical shops.

Population in 1870, 1,256.

YORK.

The township of YORK lies in the northeast corner of Dane county, known as township 9 north, of range 12 east. It is watered in the southwest part by Waterloo creek.

The surface of the country is prairie and oak openings, interspersed with natural meadows.

The town was organized April 1, 1848. B. B. FREEMAN was chosen chairman, D. E. EMERY and WALTER BROWN, supervisors, MARTIN MEAD, justice of the peace, and OTIS B. LAPHAM, town clerk.

It is divided into eight school districts, and has two church organizations.

York Center is a small village and postoffice at junction of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22.

Population in 1870, 1,069.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

On page 232, is an account of the organization of the Baptist Church and the erection of the church building. Rev. FOSTER HENRY, of Vermont, informs the writer that he made an effort, during a sojourn at Madison in the winter of 1849, '50, to raise a subscription to build the church edifice. That he succeeded in raising some $6,000, conditioned on the sum of $10,000 being subscribed. The latter amount was not reached and the effort was a failure. In 1854, Rev. M. D. MILLER succeeded in raising funds for the purpose as the narrative shows.

In chapter six we omitted to notice among the organizations in the year 1854, that of Hiram Lodge, No. 50, of Free and Accepted Masons, which was effected on February 21. This Lodge is in a prosperous condition, as is also the "Concordia Lodge," No. 83, which was organized March 20, 1857, which was not noticed.

Capitol Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted March 19, 1856, and has prospered well ever since, now possessing one of the finest lodge rooms in the State, in Ogden's block.

Among those who passed through the Four Lake country in early times, and have left a record of their journey, is one family who have been inadvertantly overlooked. On the 8th of March, 1831, JOHN H. KINZIE, Esq., then Indian agent at Fort Winnebago, having occasion to visit Fort Dearborn, left the Fort (Winnebago) in company with his young wife and a few attendants. They encamped the first night on a stream emptying into Fourth Lake, and the next day passed around the lake. Scattered along its banks was an encampment of Winnebagoes who were friendly; they passed on to the "Blue Mound," and thence seven miles further to Col. MORRISON'S place, and thence to KELLOGG'S, to DIXON'S, on Rock river and thence to Chicago. Mrs. KINZIE, in her very interesting work, "Wau-bun, the Early Day in the Northwest," N. Y., 1856, 8 vo., has an account of this journey.

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