

## OUTLINE OF GREEN COUNTY

YORK	NEW GLARUS	EXETER	BROOKLYN
ADAMS	WASHINGTON	MT. PLEASANT	ALBANY
JORDAN	MONROE	SYLVESTER	DECATUR
CADIZ	CLARNO	JEFFERSON	SPRING GROVE

HISTORY

— OF —

GREEN COUNTY,

WISCONSIN.

---

By HELEN M. BINGHAM.

---

MILWAUKEE:  
BURDICK & ARMITAGE, PRINTERS,  
100 MICHIGAN STREET.

1877.

---

COPYRIGHT, A. D. 1877,  
BY  
HELEN M. BINGHAM.

---

# INDEX.

---

	PAGE.
GREEN COUNTY, . . . . .	9
EXETER, . . . . .	65
MONROE, . . . . .	78
CLARNO, . . . . .	138
CADIZ, . . . . .	150
ADAMS, . . . . .	159
JEFFERSON, . . . . .	167
SYLVESTER, . . . . .	177
MOUNT PLEASANT, . . . . .	185
SPRING GROVE, . . . . .	193
JORDAN, . . . . .	202
WASHINGTON, . . . . .	211
DECATUR, . . . . .	216
YORK, . . . . .	229
ALBANY, . . . . .	234
BROOKLYN, . . . . .	241
NEW GLARUS, . . . . .	247
APPENDIX, . . . . .	259

## PREFACE.

---

Before the days of newspapers in a new country, the county and family records are almost the only means by which the dates of important occurrences are preserved. Nevertheless, when a county has been settled fifty years, each man, by reference to the dates set down in his family Bible, and to the year in which he came, is able to fix a great many other dates, thus: "Barber and Newcomb had been here a year when I came, in '37. Holland came the next spring. Smith came the year our baby died, and that was '38. Brown must have come in '37, for it was the description of the country, in his letters, that induced the Smiths to leave Illinois. Jones came the 10th of Sept. '39. That was the day Tom was born, and I remember Jones was camped right in front of my house, because some of his cattle had given out."

Alas, that the good mother of the house must shake our faith in her husband's chronology in this way! "No, Pa, that was the day Mary was born. I know, because Mrs. Jones said 'twas a pity she was n't a boy, she had such a good head." There is always a possibility that dates arrived at by the course just illustrated may be wrong; but usually there is also a great probability that they are right, and when the same dates are obtained in two or more families, the probability becomes almost a certainty. In proportion to their number, their correctness is disputed not nearly so often as the correctness of later dates which are verified by the newspapers of their time.

In the effort to make this history correct, a great many letters have been written, and a great many visits have been made in the several towns. Assistance has been received from over two hundred persons, more than one-fourth of whom came to the county before 1840, some of them before 1830. With all the avidity of Dryden's reaper, who

"——— fills his greedy hands,  
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands,"

I have seized upon these individual gleanings from memory's field, and bound them together. The result

of this labor has recently been submitted to a number of old settlers, in the hope that a comparative view of the recollections of many persons might lead to the detection of errors which escaped those who had fewer data to guide them.

One of the main objects of the following pages is a faithful delineation of life and manners in the early days of the county. With this object in view, record has been made of some incidents which are, in themselves, so trivial that one who knew of them said he supposed they were put in to fill up.

I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for the kind assistance which has been rendered me both by old friends and by those to whom I was hitherto a stranger. It has made my task one to be remembered only for its pleasures. I am under special obligations to the town clerks and to the county officers for information contained in the records under their care, and to Col. Edwin E. Bryant, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, who allowed me to examine all the muster rolls in his office.

With the greatest diffidence as to their judgment upon it, and with just one plea in its behalf, the history is now submitted to the people of Green County. The plea is this; It is often said, though whether the saying orig-

inated with an unsuccessful historian cannot now be ascertained, that that people is most fortunate whose history is most wearisome to read. Will those to whom this history is the dullest and most monotonous of books have the charity to infer that Green is the most fortunate of counties?

H. M. B.

MONROE, June 18, 1877.



## HISTORY OF GREEN COUNTY.

---

GREEN COUNTY is a square of sixteen townships. It is one of the six counties in Wisconsin that border upon Illinois. Eighty miles from its eastern boundary is Lake Michigan; forty miles from its south-western, and sixty miles from its north-western boundary line, is the Mississippi. The counties bounding it in its own state are Dane on the north, Rock on the east, and La Fayette and Iowa on the west.

Geologically, Green County is in the limestone district of southern Wisconsin, and nearly all of its western half is included in what is called the lead region of the state, which is, as is well-known, a driftless region. The eastern half of the county, in which the marks of drift currents are everywhere discernable, is remarkable for including at Exeter the only lead mines found in the three states of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin outside of the driftless region.

The surface of the county is undulating. Prof. J. D. Whitney, in the State Geological Report for 1862, has called attention to the fact, that while the whole

north-west is characterized by three divisions of surface,—the bottom land, the bluffs that shut it in, and the upland or prairie,—the surface of the lead region has certain peculiarities of its own, which are principally due to the erosion of its streams. There is, in this region, a rapid alternation of bluffs and valleys. The valleys branch again and again in every direction, and their width is usually in proportion to the size of the streams that wander through them. The conformations of surface in south-western Wisconsin present, therefore, a marked contrast to the comparatively unbroken level of the south-eastern part of the state. Green County partakes of the peculiarities of both regions, and may be regarded as the connecting link between them. Near its western boundary the hills are many, and the valleys are narrow; but in the interior of the county the valleys along the small streams grow so much wider than those in the lead region, that the bottom land of Sugar River is as wide as that of the Mississippi, and the undulations of surface gradually grow longer and gentler, until, a little before the eastern border of the county is reached, the surface becomes a level prairie.

The soil is varied, like the surface. In a few places where the sandstone comes to the surface it is a sandy loam. The usual surface rock is the Galena limestone, which underlies the soil at a depth varying from a few inches to eight or ten feet, and, with the exception of the deep clay loam in some parts of the northern and western towns, the usual soil is a rich black loam, with a large admixture of vegetable mould, and a subsoil of

clay. Good crops of all kinds are raised in every town, and even in the hilliest towns the undulations are so gradual that there is very little land which can not be cultivated. Hence, the good drainage and all the other desirable results of a rolling country are enjoyed here without the disadvantages of a too broken surface.

The Pecatonica and Sugar rivers and their larger tributaries afford excellent water power for manufactures, while the innumerable streams that start from the springs on the hillsides complete the natural fitness of the county for becoming one of the leading live stock counties in the United States.

Good timber is abundant. It is especially heavy in the north and west, and every town has its groves of ash, elm, maple, hickory, walnut, basswood, poplar, and various kinds of oak. The healthfulness of the county, which is unsurpassed, is probably due, in great measure, to the elevation of the land. The elevation of the following places was determined by the surveys of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company:

	ELEVATION ABOVE	
	Lake Mich.	Sea Level.
Brodhead, - - - - -	221	804
Juda, - - - - -	353	936
High land south of Monroe, - - - - -	500	1,083
Pecatonica River Crossing, Town 1, Range 6,	196	779

Juda is shown by these surveys to be 348 feet higher than Milwaukee, 113 feet higher than Janesville, 79 feet higher than Madison, and 312 feet higher than Prairie du Chien.

The territory included in the State of Wisconsin was first claimed by the French, by whom it was ceded to

Great Britain. At the close of the revolution it was claimed by Virginia, and ceded by that state to the United States, after which it was under the territorial government of Ohio until 1800. From that time until 1809 it was a part of Indiana territory. It was then included in Illinois territory until 1818, when it was attached to Michigan territory. On the 4th of July, 1836, it was organized as the territory of Wisconsin. When Michigan territory extended as far west as the Mississippi, that part of the territory lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi was divided into two counties, Brown and Crawford. The division was such that that part of Green County which is comprised in the four towns, Brooklyn, Albany, Decatur, and Spring Grove, was in Brown County, whose county seat was Green Bay, while the remainder was in Crawford County, of which Prairie du Chien was the county seat. So far as this county is concerned, the memory of man goeth back only to 1826-7. In 1826 there began to be a great deal of talk about the lead mines of south-western Wisconsin. In 1827 the interest in them was as general as the interest in the California gold mines in '49, and there was such a rush to them from all parts of the country that sometimes the boats that came up the Mississippi from St. Louis could not carry half of those who wanted to come. Probably the first white men who saw what is now Green County passed this way in 1826, on their way to the mines near the river. The first who remained came in '28, to trade with the Indians. Their names were McNut and Boner. They

stopped at the old Indian, or Sugar River diggings, near the present village of Exeter, where they were soon joined by an interpreter named Van Sickles, and by miners. Some time prior to 1829, John B. Skinner and Thomas Neal began to work at the Skinner diggings, in the township since called Monroe. In 1830 Andrew Clarno built the first house in Clarno township, and two years later William Wallace and Joseph Paine, who had been working at the mines, settled near him. New miners came occasionally, but the number of settlers did not increase until after the Black Hawk war, which broke out in the spring of 1832. Although this war lasted only three months, it must not, on that account, be passed by as unimportant. It cost about three hundred lives, whites and Indians, and even the great rebellion was not a greater source of anxiety, in its time, than was the Black Hawk war to the early settlers. Prior to the war, in October, 1829, the southern part of Crawford County, including, of course, the greater part of the future county of Green, was organized as Iowa County, of which Mineral Point was the county seat. Most of the depredations of the Indians during the war were committed in the mining districts of Iowa County. Hundreds of miners left the country and never returned. The movements of the Indians were so stealthy and so rapid that the settlers, separated by long distances from each other, were in the wildest alarm. Their thoughts when awake, their dreams when asleep, were all of the Indians. Finally they sought refuge in the forts, of which the more important were

Fort Union, near Dodgeville; Fort Jackson, at Mineral Point; Fort Defiance, five miles south-east of Mineral Point; Mound Fort, at Blue Mounds; Funk's Fort, near Gratiot's Grove; and Fort Hamilton, at Wiota. Other forts were at Platteville and White Oak Springs. Most of the forts were simply yards, with close fences made of upright, ten-foot slabs. There were houses in the yards to which settlers removed their families and household goods. It is the opinion of Mr. O. H. P. Clarno that the worst of the war was inside the forts. The children of the various families were soon arrayed against each other in a struggle in which an armistice was a thing unknown, and the mothers not only assisted them, but also engaged in such hostilities on their own account that a dispute as to the ownership of a frying-pan has sometimes been known to lead to the conversion of that pacific utensil into a weapon of war.

This is not the place for a detailed account of the war, for none of its battles were fought within the limits of Green County; and the departures of the settlers of Exeter and Clarno to places of safety are elsewhere described. Galena and all the villages of Iowa County furnished volunteers; and, after a few engagements, Black Hawk's forces were overpowered, and he himself was taken prisoner before the arrival of Gen. Scott, who, in eighteen days (a rapidity of travel that was thought remarkable), had transported nine companies of artillery from the seaboard around the lakes to Chicago. But the soldiers escaped the tomahawk of the Indians only to become the victims of that equally relentless foe,

the Asiatic cholera. Of 280 men commanded by one Col. Twiggs, it is said not twenty survived. Doubtless many were buried alive. At one time, writes one who was in Chicago while the troops were there, when several were placed beside the hole in which they were to be buried, one of the number moved, and asked for water. He lived to rejoice in good health.

After the war, immigration increased. To the new comers, as to the earliest settlers, those who had participated in the war ever appeared as heroes. For years the one unfailing subject of conversation, the subject which never grew old and never was out of place, was the war. Every incident was told over and over again.

There was a man named Bennett Million, who used to play the fiddle at the dances in Monroe. He, with a number of others, had been surprised by the Indians, somewhere near the Pecatonica, and chased by them. The fright made one of his companions insane, and several others were killed. Mr. Million saved himself by rolling in the mud until so covered by it that he could hide on the ground. His experience was interesting and exciting, and many a time, in later years, the gay company for whom he played bade him lay by the fiddle and the bow, and tell them his story of the war.

Iowa County was partially surveyed before the war, much earlier than would have been necessary had not the lead mines brought it into notice. In 1835 the land was brought into market, and many settlers came to the county in '35-6. Probably nine-tenths of those who came now or any time before 1840 came from

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Virginia. It is difficult to ascertain the states of their nativity. A very large proportion of them came from Illinois, but they had gone there a few years before, when "Eelinoise" was the boundary of the civilized world. The Indiana immigrants were, many of them, born in Ohio, and many who came from Ohio had spent their earlier years in Pennsylvania or Virginia. At this time hardly any one came directly from New England, but some who were by birth the children of New England came from New York state. The settlers of 1835-6-7 endured privations of all kinds. The nearest markets were Mineral Point, Galena, and Fort Winnebago. The difficulties of going to market were increased by the fact that the streams, which a few years later were shallow enough to be forded, were now so deep that teams were obliged to swim across them, and the banks were so steep that travelers carried shovels with which to cut them down. One might travel days at a time, in southern Wisconsin, without seeing a house, and dismal prophets had foretold that this state of things must continue. A history of the Black Hawk war, published in 1834 by J. A. Wakefield, after remarking that if the four lakes "were anywhere else except in the country they are, they would be considered among the wonders of the world," added this discouraging conclusion: "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." Janesville was then in its infancy, and for two or three years Mr.



Janes came to Green County to buy provisions of the farmers. Madison was thought of; but when the seat of government was located there in 1837 there were but three white men in Dane County.

About the same time that Wisconsin was separated from Michigan, Iowa County constituted her portion of the future little Green one election precinct. Henry Dodge, the first governor of the new territory, apportioned to each county its number of councilors and representatives, and the number allotted to Iowa County entitled her eastern election precinct to one representative. The election was held where Monroe has since grown up, at the blacksmith shop of a Mr. Brown (familiarily known, from the material of his clothes, as Buckskin Brown), and resulted in the election of Wm. Boyles, of Cadiz. Other things than political affiliations determined a candidate's success in those days. There were very few young women in the country, and it is said that every single man in the precinct favored the election of Mr. Boyles because he had eight unmarried daughters. At the first session of the first Wisconsin legislature, which convened at Belmont, Iowa County, in the fall of 1836, Mr. Boyles presented a petition (which had been drawn up and circulated by Mr. Daniel S. Sutherland), asking for the organization of a county which should have the limits of the present county of Green, and be called Richland. The petition was granted, so far as setting off a new county was concerned, but some one objected to the name because it was "too matter-of-fact," and Mr. Boyles was invited to select

another. According to one account he selected Green, as indicative of the bright color of the vegetation, and refused to change it to Greene in honor of Gen. Greene. Another account says he selected Greene, and when the act of the legislature was printed the final e was omitted by mistake. Be this as it may, for some years the name was usually written Greene.

To the act which detached this county from Iowa, was proposed an amendment attaching it to that county for judicial purposes. Action on the amendment was deferred until the next session, so that when the legislature adjourned in December, 1836, Green County was left detached from Iowa County, without any authority to organize, and without being attached to any county for judicial purposes. In this state of affairs, Iowa County claimed jurisdiction over Green, and, having appointed Daniel S. Sutherland and Wm. Bowen justices of the peace, directed them to hold an election for county officers; but when the people assembled election day, Mr. Sutherland urged them not to do anything which might be understood as an acknowledgment of Iowa's authority over Green, and it was unanimously resolved that no election should be held. There followed nearly a year in which Green County had no government or legal organization. By an act of the legislature, which was approved January 15th, 1838, Green County was fully organized; but while the bill was before the legislature some one said that Green was indebted to Iowa County for a portion of all the indebtedness of the mother county incurred prior to

March 4th, 1837. From this unfortunate statement arose a claim of Iowa County against Green for \$537.73. But, though the claim was urged as late as 1850, and though the lawsuits to which it gave rise cost the people of little Green as much as the amount claimed, yet they always insisted that, as they had derived no benefit from the expenditures for which they were charged, the claim was unjust and should not be paid, and it never was paid.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin from 1820 to the organization of Green County in 1838:

COUNTIES.	1820.	1830.	1834.	1836.	1838.
Brown .....	952	964	1,957	2,766	3,048
Crawford .....	492	692	810	1,220	850
Iowa .....		1,589	2,633	3,218	5,234
Milwaukee .....				2,892	3,131
Dane .....					172
Dodge .....					18
Grant .....					2,763
Green .....					494

The first election in the new county was held March 5th, 1838, at the house of Jacob LyBrand, in Monroe, or New Mexico. Two hundred and thirty-one votes were cast, and Daniel S. Sutherland, Wm. Bowen, and Daniel Harcourt were elected county commissioners. What was called the annual election was held in August, at which time the following officers were elected: Daniel Harcourt and James Reily, commissioners; Jehu Chadwick, treasurer; Jarvis Rattan, coroner; Jabez Johnson, assessor; Hiram Rust, register of deeds, and Jabez John-

son, collector. Soon after this election, a copy of the newly published laws of the state was received, and it was found that the 10th of September was the day appointed by law for holding the annual election. Consequently no certificates were issued to the officers elected in August, and another election was held in September, the result of which is given in the course of this sketch. The commissioners had for clerks, this first year of the county's existence, Hiram Rust, Mortimer Bainbridge, and Wm. Rittenhouse, successively. The commissioners' work was as follows: They appointed judges of elections, ordered that Green County constitute one election precinct, that elections be held at the house of Jacob LyBrand, and that the district court be held at Jacob Andrick's. They charged Joseph Paine \$1.50 for tavern license for three months, and Jacob LyBrand \$20.00 for license to retail merchandise for one year. They established the boundaries of road districts one and two, received and granted several petitions for roads, and issued orders to the amount of \$129.67.

The first court held in Green County, was the United States district court, Hon. Chas. Dunn presiding. It was held in April, 1838, at Mr. Andrick's house, now known as the Niles place, south of the village of Monroe. The first grand jury, Hiram Rust foreman, met in the blacksmith shop of Buckskin Brown. Once, when Judge Dunn was here, the grand jury found an indictment against a woman. Before the hour for the trial, and before the grand jurors had come out of their room, which opened into the court room, the Judge

opened a door and said to the woman, "the best thing for you to do is to run," and she speedily disappeared.

The first person tried by a jury was Daniel Harcourt, who was charged "with removing and destroying the boundaries of a lot of land." Road viewers had been appointed to lay out a road to which Dr. Harcourt was opposed. The projected road was described by its proximity to certain marks of the government surveys; namely, the stake on the corner of the section, and the trees called witness trees, upon the bark of which had been cut letters and figures showing the quarter section and the number of the section. The road viewers met to perform their duty, but they found that Dr. Harcourt and his son-in-law had removed the stake, and that the marks on the witness trees had been so nicely filled with moss and lichens that no one unacquainted with their position could tell where they had been. The case turned on the removal of the stake. Dr. Harcourt claimed that the original stake had been destroyed by a fire, that he and his son-in-law had put another in its place, and that, having put it there themselves, they had a right to take it away again. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In October, 1839, Frederick Bedtner made the first declaration of intention to become a citizen. John Thorp, the first naturalized citizen of Green County, took the oath April 14th, 1841. The first divorce was granted in 1842, and there were eight divorce cases before '50.

Lawsuits occupied some of the commissioners' time. Their journal's first mention of a suit is the following:

“ April 2d, 1839. Whereas Jacob LyBrand obtained an order to take out license to vend merchandise in the county of Green, at the July term of this court in '38, and has failed to comply with the law in that case made and provided, therefore, ordered, that suit be instituted against said Jacob LyBrand in the district court of said county, in an action of debt to the damage of said county of \$100.”

In 1839 a tax of one-half of one per cent. was levied on the valuation of all taxable property. For convenience of assessing, the county was divided into three districts, and it was ordered by the commissioners that first-rate land be valued at three dollars per acre, and second-rate land at two dollars per acre. The territorial revenue from Green County in 1839 was \$90.58, which was five per cent. of all taxes. The produce of the county in 1839 was as follows:

Wheat,	11,953 bushels.	Indian Corn,	25,610 bushels.
Barley,	85 “	Potatoes,	15,603 “
Oats,	20,245 “	Wool,	1,045 lbs.
Buckwheat,	788 “		

Immediately after the organization of the county there arose a contest for the county seat, which had the effect of preventing immigration while it lasted, and of inducing many who had come to go away. Shortly before the organization of the county, Judge Andrick laid out a town, where he lived, which he called New Mexico, but which he neglected to have recorded in the land office at Mineral Point. It was supposed that this town of New Mexico would be the county seat of the

prospective county, and Mr. Payne besought Judge Andrick to sell him an interest in it, which the Judge refused to do. Mr. Payne then laid out a town, which was immediately north of New Mexico, and which included land on both sides of that now occupied by the railroad track. Mr. James Campbell, who was Mr. Payne's surveyor, remembers that while they were surveying, Mr. Payne stopped work to make a last effort to purchase a share in New Mexico, and that he remarked, on his return from his fruitless visit to Judge Andrick, "New Mexico isn't recorded, and if the old fool wo'n't let any one else have half the county seat, he shan't have any part of it himself." The act of the Burlington legislature which made this a county, also located the county seat at New Mexico, referring, of course, to Judge Andrick's town. As soon as this act was passed, Mr. Payne named his town New Mexico, and hastened to the land office at Mineral Point. A few miles behind him rode Judge Andrick, pursuing him with a speed compared to which the most rapid movements of the Indians who followed him in 1832 and of the sheriff who sought for him in 1849 were as the crawling of a snail to John Gilpin's ride. Mr. Payne reached Mineral Point before Judge Andrick, and got his New Mexico on record first, which made it the county seat by law. But, moved by a petition which was presented by Mr. Sutherland, the member from Green, the legislature, at its next session, repealed this law, and appointed three commissioners to select a county seat. To induce Mr. Sutherland to work for the repeal of the first

law, a large number of the voters of Green County had pledged themselves to submit to the decision of the commissioners, whatever it might be. The commissioners, after looking the county over, selected a place which they called Roscoe, about two and one-half miles northeast of the present village of Monroe. The place was not acceptable to the people. It was then made to appear before the legislature that Mr. Sutherland owned all the timber in the vicinity of Roscoe, and that his influence had led to the selection of that place. The representation was a mistaken one, as regards both the ownership of the timber and the influence exerted by Mr. Sutherland. But this law was also repealed, and it was decided that the question of the county seat should be decided by a vote of the people. In the meantime, it was undertaken to dig a well in Mr. Payne's town, but, after digging about forty feet, those interested in it became discouraged, and gave up the attempt. The belief then became general that the county seat must be at some place where water could be more easily obtained, and Messrs. Payne, LyBrand, and Russell offered to give the county 120 acres of land near the spring—Mr. Russell stipulating that his share of the gift should be for the benefit of a county seminary. Mr. Andrick had also abandoned the hope of making his town the county seat, and had united with others in claiming that honor for a site which was situated a short distance south of Roscoe. At the election, in May, 1839, the point at issue seems to have been not so much the comparative merits of the two sites under consideration, as the comparative



popularity of the men who had selected them; and the tickets of one party were marked, "For Andrick, Wilcoxon and Sutherland," while those of the other party read, "For Payne, LyBrand and Russell." The vote was a tie, Andrick and Sutherland's site having received just half the 136 votes cast. A second election was held in June, and though there were cast six votes more than at the other election, the result was a second tie. This result was inadvertently brought about by Mr. LyBrand. Election day each party knew how many voters it had in town, and knew, too, that Mr. LyBrand's side had one more man than the other. To make assurance doubly sure, Mr. LyBrand sent into the country for another voter, paying his messenger \$2.50 for the trip. The man, whose name was Elias Luttrell, came, but, much to Mr. Ly Brand's surprise, he voted with the opposition. A third election was held in August. Andrick and Sutherland were now the champions of a site which was almost the geographical centre of the county; but, as votes were cast for men, rather than for places, it was probable that this election would result, like the others, in a tie; when Mr. Ly Brand, taking advantage of the great popularity of a peculiar kind of hat, braided by Mrs. Rust, offered to give one of them to a young man, named Porter, if he would induce some miners at Sugar River diggings to come to the polls. The offer was accepted, and the votes thus gained located the county seat. The selection of a name for the town was left to Dr. Harcourt, one of the county commissioners, and he selected Monroe.

In August, 1839, the land given for a county seat was deeded to the county, Mr. LyBrand reserving the privilege of selecting, from his forty acres, six town lots for himself. In May, 1840, Mr. LyBrand was desired, by the commissioners, to make choice of his six lots. It appears from the following entry in their journal, dated June 1st, 1840, that he failed to do so: "Whereas no specified time is designated for the selection of said lots, and sufficient time having been given to the said Jacob LyBrand to make such selection as by him provided in said deed; and whereas he has hitherto neglected, and, by so neglecting, refused, and by so doing, waived his right to make such choice; and whereas provision is made in the above named deed that Green County, before offering any portion of the town of Monroe for sale, shall make a deed to said Jacob LyBrand of six building lots, in said town, as provided in said deed; now, be it ordered that the following lots be selected—" A deed of the six lots chosen for him was accordingly offered to Mr. LyBrand. He declined to accept it, and selected other lots, which the commissioners, being, in their turn, willing to delay matters, neglected for some time to deed to him. But they had advertised in the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, a paper published at Madison, a public sale of lots in the town of Monroe, to be held the 8th of October, 1840. The sale was to begin at ten o'clock. Early in the morning of that day, therefore, Mr. LyBrand was given a deed of the lots he had chosen.

Mr. I. A. Lapham, in a little history of Wisconsin,

published in 1844, says there were in Green County, in 1840, 247 horses, 1,459 neat cattle, 608 sheep, 3,605 swine, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, and 3 saw mills. A tax of one per cent was levied on the valuation of all property in 1840, the valuation being the same as in 1839. In 1844 the county taxes were as follows:

County charges, including only the expenses of the courts and fees of officers for performing the duties required by law, - - - -	3	mills on a dollar.
Contingent expenses, - - - -	1½	" " "
Support of schools and erection of school houses, - - - -	2½	" " "
Roads and bridges, - - - -	1	mill " "
Support of poor, - - - -	1	" " "

1840 saw inaugurated a system of economy for county commissioners, which was adhered to until '49, and which is illustrated by this passage from the journal: "This day (October 7th, 1840) — — appeared, and filed his account against Green County for the sum of thirty-six dollars, and moved the court here for an allowance of the same. And after the matter being considered, and fully understood by the court, it is ordered that he have an order made in his favor for the sum of eighteen dollars." This system being understood, bills were usually made out with reference to being allowed only in part.

In 1842, Green County had two election precincts, called Monroe and Sugar River. Others were set apart in the following year. In November, 1848, there were eight election precincts, namely: Monroe, Greenville, Jefferson, Exeter, Mill Creek, Calimine, Decatur, and Albany.

It took some time to find out what officers were needed to do the business of the county. In 1838, and again in '39, an assessor and a constable were elected. In 1840, the number of assessors was increased to three, and in '41 the number of constables was increased to two. A collector and three fence viewers were elected in 1840, and six road supervisors were elected in '41. In 1843, justices of the peace were elected in each precinct. In 1844, each precinct elected justices, fence viewers, and a constable.

In 1840, school districts were organized. There were ten, and they were set off in the following order: Roscoe, Richland, Monroe, New Mexico, Union, York, Green, Mill Creek, Fairfield and Pennsylvania.

At this time the county commissioners were also school commissioners, but in 1841, and each year thereafter, until '49, three school commissioners were elected. The first school commissioners were Elias Jones, Wm. C. Green, and E. T. Gardner. In 1845, there were seventeen school districts which had had school three months the preceding year. In 1847, twenty-five districts, in which there were 1,323 school children, had school three months; and seventeen districts, in which there were 514 children, had no school.

The number of petitions and orders for roads recorded in the commissioners' journal during the first years of the county's existence makes one wonder that the commissioners ever had time to attend to anything besides roads, and the wonder grows when one reads petitions in which the wished for road is described by its

proximity to John Chryst's stack yard, the slough near Wm. Rittenhouse's stable, and other similar landmarks. In 1842 the first bridge in the county was built across Sugar river, on the road from Janesville to Monroe. In 1843 a bridge over the Pecatonica, and a second bridge over Sugar river, on the road from Madison to the Illinois state line, by way of New Mexico, were built, and in '44 Sugar river was spanned by a bridge on the road from Monroe to Beloit. Of these four bridges, Joseph Woodle built the first, Ezra Durgin and Jacob Linzee the second, John B. Sawyer the third, and Jacob Linzee the fourth.

In 1841-2, nearly every masculine heart in the county was fired with a desire to get wolf scalps, and many pages of the commissioners' journal for that time are filled with the names of successful hunters. The conduct of some who engaged in this onslaught upon the wolves was marked by all of a crusader's strange extravagance. A few of them suffered from a hallucination that led its victim greatly to exaggerate the number of wolves laid low by his valorous hand. Such unfortunates exhibited, in their wildest moments, scalps which indicated that in this country the wolf and the fox, and even the wolf and the woodchuck, lay down together; and the worthy commissioners were often much troubled by their mad clamor for reward.

1843 was the year first fixed upon by the Millerites, or Second Adventists, for the end of the world. Ten years had now elapsed since Wm. Miller began preaching, and as early as 1840 the number of his disciples was

thought to have reached fifty thousand. Many who did not profess his faith awaited with fear and trembling the opening of the fateful year. The winter of 1842-43 was one of almost unparalleled severity. Early in November, the snow fell to a great depth. With the exception of a few days in January, the ground was covered until April, and the idea that the world was to be destroyed by cold gained many adherents in Green County. The roads, that year, are thus described by Mr. S. F. Chipman, in Guernsey's History of Rock County: "Road-tracks across the prairie would catch the drifting snow until they attained to an elevation of two to four feet, which very much endangered the safety of meeting teams; for, in turning out, the horse that stepped from the path would often sink and plunge so deep that the mate would fall on to or over him, and both be floundering for dear life in the deep snow, with more or less icy crusts to cut and maim them." Mr. Chipman tells of meeting, one cold morning, a sleigh in which were four men who had missed their way while going from Monroe to Janesville. They had wandered over the prairie two days and nights, without food for themselves or horses, and had just decided to kill and eat one of their horses, when Mr. Chipman found them and directed them to a house two miles distant. Corn was everywhere so scarce that winter that men came to Green County from a hundred miles away to buy, and many cattle died of starvation. After a time, only three men in the county had corn to sell. They sold for twenty-five cents a bushel; but one of them, a very

sanctimonious man, said, "let us charge fifty cents." "No, said one of the others," lengthening his sentence with strong Anglo Saxon expletives, "that may do for you, but, as for me, I have a soul to save, and shall charge only twenty-five cents." Speculators wanted to buy all this farmer's corn, but, as the grateful customers of Mr. Thomas Bowen still remember, he refused to sell to any one more than one load at a time.

In May, 1848, Wisconsin became a state, and Green County passed under the supervisor system of government. Since the organization of the state government, as before, most of the officers of the county have been well qualified for their positions, and, with one exception, they appear to have conscientiously performed the duties devolving upon them. The exception is Horace B. Poyer, county clerk from the year 1849 to 1855, and forger of county orders. Probably no man in the county was ever more generally popular, more implicitly trusted, than Mr. Poyer at the time he was engaged in his forgeries. An investigating committee appointed by the supervisors reported December 27th, 1855, as follows: "The matter is involved in much obscurity, owing to the destruction and mutilation of records and papers. We are therefore unable to make so full and perfect a report as we could desire. We have, however, detected frauds committed from the year 1848 to 1854, inclusive. The aggregate amount of which the county has been defrauded (so far as we are able to state from our imperfect means of ascertaining), including orders altered, orders wholly fraudulent, and the same raised

for weights and measures, and exclusive of \$895.17 of orders, for the issuing of which no bills or resolutions can be found, is \$2,541.28; from which deduct \$696.80, the amount canceled by Poyer, and there remains a balance now due the county of \$1,844.48." The value of the orders which the report refers to as canceled, was saved for the county by the fact that a year before the forgeries were generally known, A. Ludlow and Asa Richardson became convinced that a large number of orders which they had bought were fraudulent. Their efforts to ascertain the truth were discovered by Mr. Poyer, who engaged two attorneys, to whom he made a confession, expressing at the same time a great desire to repair the wrong he had done. All the fraudulent orders which had been discovered were immediately canceled, and Mr. Poyer expressed great pleasure in his own reformation. He won the confidence and the deepest sympathy of all who knew his secret. They believed he had been the victim of circumstances which could never mislead him again. After some time, however, it was discovered that the confession was less full than it had been represented to be. Other forgeries, even forged certificates of wolf scalps, were discovered, and, after paying his attorneys with a forged land warrant, Mr. Poyer fled to a distant state, where, under an assumed name, he is said to be leading an honorable life.

The next event of importance was the building of the railway. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company purposed building roads from Milwaukee to Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Dubuque. The Dubuque branch



was to pass through Janesville, but that city, having at that time a more realizing sense of its value to the road than of the road's value to it, received the project so coldly that the company said Janesville should not have a road. The Madison road was built through Milton instead of Janesville, and all idea of the Dubuque branch was abandoned. Green County began then to look for some other way of getting a road, and Janesville had been sufficiently humbled to be willing to help her. Early in 1852, gentlemen living in Albany sent a petition to the legislature, asking to be incorporated as the Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company, with authority to build a road from Milton, by way of Janesville, through the counties of Green, La Fayette, and Grant, to some point on the Mississippi. While all the inhabitants of Green County were agreed in the desire for a road, they differed widely in the choice of a location for it. Those in the northern half of the county wanted it to go by Albany; and, with the exception of one or two old settlers, who had never been satisfied with the location of the county seat, and who hoped that a railroad north of Monroe would re-open the old county seat question, those in the southern half were quite as unanimous in the desire to have it pass through Monroe. News of the Albany petition reached Monroe. As soon as possible, one or two citizens, believing that if you would have a thing done to suit yourself you must do it yourself, went to Madison, and, there being no interested person there from Albany to prevent, changed the Albany bill by inserting in the place of the names of

the men who originated it, the names of men living in and around Monroe. Thus changed, the bill passed, and there was no longer any doubt that if there was a road it must go through Monroe. The road was surveyed, and some stock was taken by the farmers. In the fall of 1853, grading began at Monroe; but the company lacked means to carry on the work, and early in '54 gave up its charter to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, so that the projected road was thenceforth known as the Southern Wisconsin Branch of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. Many men in Green County now subscribed liberally, but, there being still a lack of money, farm mortgages, payable in ten years, were resorted to. In mortgaging their farms, some of the farmers were influenced wholly by a desire to get the railroad here, but most of them were also moved by a spirit of speculation. Stock in the railroad company was given them for their mortgages, and the general opinion of its value was such that farmers made their mortgages as large as the company would allow them to be. The company promised to pay the interest on all the mortgages, and promised that no mortgages on land west of Brodhead should be sold until the road reached Brodhead, and none from west of Monroe until the road reached Monroe. In October, 1854, stock to the amount of \$485,900 had been taken. The greater part of it was in Green County, but the mortgages given in the vicinity of Shullsburg amounted to \$128,000. By February, 1856, work on the road had begun. The mortgages were taken to New England, where they

sold readily. The company also obtained money at three different times by mortgages on the road; but much of the money obtained in these ways was used on the Prairie du Chien road, and work on the Southern Wisconsin was not prosecuted with the vigor the mortgageors had hoped for. The road to Prairie du Chien was finished in April, 1857, but the company had not then the money to push forward the other road. In August, before the track was laid to Brodhead, the road was sold on the third mortgage; stock went down to ten per cent., and the iron for the road between Brodhead and Monroe was held in New York for the duty, which, with the storage, amounted to \$20,000. The Bank of Monroe advanced the money to pay the duty, being partially repaid by farmers who gave their notes at the time for various amounts, and work was resumed. The track was laid to Brodhead in September, to Juda in November, and to Monroe the last of December. It was really Green County, not the railroad company, that brought the road from Janesville, and a great number of citizens are entitled to a share of the credit of it; but, much as it cost in money, the greatest cost of the road was in the anxiety and long suspense it brought the mortgageors.

The company assumed an appearance of great fairness towards the mortgageors. Sometimes a director was chosen from among them, and, as was especially the case in the election of Judge Dunwiddie, this was conducive to the interests of both the company and the mortgageors; but the appearance was frequently

deceptive. On one occasion, all the stockholders and their wives were given a free ride to Milwaukee, to attend a railroad meeting. They were all urged to go, but, after their arrival at the meeting, some pretext was raised by which almost every one of them was prevented from voting. The agreement of the company in regard to using the mortgages from the country west of Monroe was so far kept that, before the sale of the road in August, 1857, all those given west of Green County were released. The desire for the road was so great in La Fayette County that Mr. E. D. Clinton, the general agent of the road, and the man who, more than any one else, was the cause of its extension from Janesville, found more difficulty in releasing the mortgages than he had found in obtaining them. Two men refused to comply with the condition of a release, which was to pay the recorder's fee, and in these cases Mr. Clinton paid the costs himself. The mortgages given in the western part of the county were all sold before the road reached Monroe, and the promise in regard to paying the interest on the mortgages was not fulfilled. After the completion of the road, the stock was raised by a fictitious dividend and by some other devices to ninety per cent. The holders of the mortgages were by this time glad to sell them, and the company bought them and settled with the mortgageors by buying their stock at ninety per cent. A few of the farmers had previously effected a settlement with the purchasers of their mortgages, and paid more; but ten cents on a dollar was all that any of them were obliged to pay, and a few of them never paid anything.

The only other railroad in Green County is the Madison branch of the Northwestern railroad, built in 1864. It passes through the village of Brooklyn, in the north-eastern part of the county. Other roads are hoped for, as is more fully explained in the sketches of Cadiz and Albany.

When the war broke out, Green County responded nobly to the call made upon her. Her first company, Company "C," of the third regiment, was enlisted in April and May, 1861; it was one of the three companies of the third regiment which, with two companies of the Massachusetts fourth, fought at Bolivar against more than three times their number, and captured a heavy field piece, which was brought from the field by the Wisconsin companies under command of Lt. O'Brien, of Green County. Not less brave and efficient were the soldiers sent forth at a later day. But the very number of their heroic services makes it impossible to tell them, for every company furnished numberless instances of gallant conduct, of patient endurance, and unselfish devotion, and so far as any one who was not himself among their number can write it, the record of the marches and battles of Green County's soldiers has already been written in the Military History of Wisconsin and the annual reports of the Adjutant General of the state. [See appendix.]

In December, 1861, Green County was credited with 229 soldiers. In August, 1862, her total credit was 708, and 355 men were still lacking under the calls that had been made at that time. In the fall, twenty-five men

were drafted, but for various reasons only twelve of them were mustered into service. Under the call of October, 1863, for 300,000 more, the quota of Green County was 223. Under the four calls of 1864, dated February 1, March 14, July 18, and December 19, her quota was 1326. It has been impossible to find the credits of the several towns in the early part of the war, but the quotas and credits of each town, from October, 1863, to the end of the war, are shown in the following table:

TOWNS.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,532 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credited by order of war department.	Total Credits.
Adams .....	51	30	4	14	6	.....	54
Albany .....	95	72	11	5	10	1	99
Brooklyn .....	71	49	9	4	8	1	71
Cadiz.....	63	30	13	17	8	.....	68
Clarno .....	89	57	12	12	11	1	93
Decatur.....	115	75	17	26	23	1	142
Exeter .....	50	35	11	9	6	.....	61
Jefferson.....	115	95	10	16	14	1	136
Jordan .....	53	32	10	9	6	.....	57
Monroe.....	207	139	67	32	30	2	270
Mount Pleasant.	86	69	6	6	11	1	93
New Glarus....	52	30	11	4	6	.....	51
Spring Grove...	84	61	15	21	11	1	109
Sylvester.....	74	56	5	6	9	1	77
Washington ...	59	34	12	8	9	.....	63
York.....	62	19	4	20	6	1	50
Total.....	1,326	883	217	209	174	11	1,494

Green County's treatment of her soldiers and their families was generous as well as just. At a special meeting of the supervisors in May, 1861, on motion of Mr. Adams, it was "Resolved, that, in the opinion of this

board, the county will be willing to pay all the necessary expenses of maintaining the families of all those who may volunteer (that may need such assistance) during the war." The aid thus early promised was continued to the end, and the towns were individually as prompt and persevering as the county. The following statement of the amounts raised to pay bounties to volunteers, and to aid the families of the same, is from the Sentinel of July 26th, 1865:

TOWNS.	RAISED BY TAX.	BY SUBSCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
Adams .....	4,760 00	1,100 00	5,860 00	Stated near as possible.
Albany .....	11,000 00	6,050 00	17,050 00	
Brooklyn .....	11,900 00	3,500 00	15,431 92	Collect'd of tax voted, \$5,700 00
Cadiz .....	4,120 00	1,000 00	5,120 00	Stated near as possible.
Clarno.....	9,640 00	3,136 00	12,776 00	" " "
Decatur .....	14,600 55	8,994 45	23,595 55	For families support.. 142 45
Exeter .....	8,420 00	1,885 00	10,305 00	Collected..... 8,705 00
Jefferson. ....	13,500 00	7,900 00	21,400 00	
Jordan.....	3,300 00	1,200 00	4,500 00	
Monroe—town .	20,845 00	1,777 00	22,622 00	Collect'd of tax voted, 10,845 00
Monroe—village.	.....	11,035 00	11,035 00	All collected.
Mt. Pleasant ...	14,400 00	5,815 00	20,215 00	All collected.
New Glarus....	6,200 00	3,197 00	9,397 00	Collected of tax voted, 4,800 00
Spring Grove ..	14,113 00	3,100 00	17,213 00	" " " 7,013 00
Sylvester .....	10,237 00	4,400 00	14,637 00	" " " 6,237 00
Washington....	6,900 00	2,900 00	9,800 00	Collected of subscrip'n 2,600 00
York. ....	5,600 00	125 00	5,725 00	Stated near as possible.
Total.....	159,535 55	67,114 45	226,682 47	

Raised by the county for the support of the families of volunteers, or their children, from the beginning of the war up to August 1st, 1865,..... \$ 54,102 35  
 Whole total..... 280,784 82

Previous to any consideration of the history of the several townships, it may be well to take a general view of the progress made by the county, since the organization of the towns, in wealth and population, in its industries, and in its provisions for education. The county is free from debt, and its condition has always been one of increasing prosperity, as is indicated by the following statistics:

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF WEALTH IN GREEN COUNTY FROM 1849 TO 1877.

TOWNS.	1849.		1859.		1869.		1876.		Valuation per acre as equalized by County Board in 1876.
	Total valuation of Real Property as equalized.	Total valuation of all Property as equalized.	Total valuation of Real Property as equalized.	Total valuation of all Property as equalized.	*Valuation of Real Property.	Total Aggregate.	Total valuation of Real Property as equalized.	Total valuation of all Property as equalized.	
Adams.....	\$ 13,800	\$ 19,147	\$ 102,519	\$ 108,773	\$ 162,329	\$ 235,822	\$ 193,494	\$ 243,823	\$ 8
Albany.....	42,600	49,252	147,370	272,338	346,759	448,759	356,917	425,162	14
Brooklyn.....	32,000	34,415	164,316	172,589	278,388	363,388	200,594	378,689	12
Cadiz.....	48,100	53,882	168,224	178,080	263,767	343,916	285,105	358,670	12
Clarno.....	58,297	61,700	304,914	306,968	421,512	530,512	419,634	520,584	18
Decatur.....	41,800	47,141	283,869	306,273	510,791	685,791	338,624	432,815	16
Brodhead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253,826	437,808	.....
Exeter.....	33,000	33,000	161,999	192,831	263,081	351,110	247,696	339,284	10
Jefferson.....	45,382	52,368	274,817	321,741	456,458	581,458	467,166	590,506	18
Jordan.....	18,900	21,063	104,104	111,317	129,704	199,736	143,962	195,976	6
Monroe.....	68,311	77,084	243,216	267,437	353,010	443,010	331,695	430,025	15
V. of Monroe.....	.....	.....	263,017	352,426	487,506	895,314	696,975	1,020,655	.....
Mt. Pleasant.....	.....	.....	194,989	202,319	329,950	440,630	325,726	444,731	.....
New Glarus.....	38,100	39,716	106,399	131,080	187,940	278,940	224,012	316,963	14
Spring Grove.....	54,100	60,416	222,141	226,105	345,600	443,600	385,745	475,351	9
Silverster.....	48,794	54,833	229,652	259,135	353,755	457,755	343,500	417,011	15
Washington.....	15,000	16,565	109,212	116,750	171,592	240,299	175,379	293,366	9
York.....	14,800	17,265	79,877	92,766	146,995	217,424	176,680	244,467	7
Total.....	\$ 572,984	\$ 637,847	\$ 3,160,635	\$ 3,642,847	\$ 5,209,131	\$ 7,165,964	\$ 5,697,830	\$ 7,565,856	.....

\*Assessment List adopted May 25, 1868, and June 21, 1868. See General Laws of 1868, Chapter 130.



The taxes levied in Green County in 1876 were as follows:

State tax, -	\$17,770 19	County school tax, \$	3,523 54
County tax, -	19,723 11	State loan tax, -	1,475 50
Delinquent tax,	483 77	Total tax, -	42,976 11

MANUFACTURES.

The attention given to manufactures has been limited by the insufficient facilities for transportation. It is thought that the completion of either of the projected railroads running north and south, would give a new impetus to creative industries. But even now the manufactures of the county are varied and important, as will be seen by reference to the histories of the several towns. The progress of the county in this respect has been much greater since 1870 than the progress indicated by the following table for the decade ending in that year:

STATISTICS FROM CENSUSES OF 1860 AND 1870.

	1860.	1870.
No. of establishments, - - - -	115	201
No. of steam engines, - - - -	1	10
No. of water wheels, - - - -	Not given.	38
No. of males employed, - - - -	253	647
No. of females employed, - - - -		63
Capital invested, - - - -	\$283,625	\$470,035
Wages, - - - -	77,716	197,967
Cost of materials, - - - -	605,099	671,494
Value of products, - - - -	855,950	1,133,364

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural products of the county have changed materially within the last ten years. This was formerly

a great wheat county, many farmers raising forty bushels an acre. Soon after 1860, while no marked change was observable in other crops, the wheat crops, from some cause not clearly understood, grew smaller. Even on new land the yield was comparatively small, and farmers wisely turned their attention to the raising of cattle. Now, wheat is brought here from other states, and stock, cheese, butter, eggs, hides, tallow, and wool have taken the place of the wheat, corn, and oats that used to be shipped to the eastern markets.

The following table shows the number of acres devoted to the culture of specified crops in 1876:

TOWNS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	To- bacco.
Adams . . . . .	783	1,456	2,167	50	60	.....	.....
Albany . . . . .	373	2,847	3,675	24	302	10	17
Brooklyn . . . . .	183	3,090	3,442	10	28	4	3
Cadiz . . . . .	1,240	1,714	3,970	241	454	5	.....
Clarno . . . . .	727	2,598	4,508	145	345	14	.....
Decatur . . . . .	846	3,258	4,856	22	189	.....	11
Exeter . . . . .	377	2,258	3,481	28	10	1½	.....
Jefferson . . . . .	576	3,195	5,480	270	190	.....	.....
Jordan . . . . .	643	1,180	1,740	30	395	.....	.....
Monroe . . . . .	502	1,478	2,756	95	96	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant . . . . .	601	3,916	4,559	20	40	.....	.....
New Glarus . . . . .	1,501	1,614	1,739	93	31	.....	.....
Spring Grove . . . . .	895	2,584	5,796	30	376	4	.....
Sylvester . . . . .	805	3,095	4,450	28	71	3	.....
Washington . . . . .	730	2,201	2,703	112	60	.....	.....
York . . . . .	997	1,431	1,534	95	60	.....	.....
Total . . . . .	11,779	37,915	56,856	1,293	2,707	41½	31

SELECTED STATISTICS OF THE AGRICULTURE OF GREEN COUNTY  
FROM UNITED STATES CENSUSES.

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Bushels of Wheat.....	148,997	531,966	541,859
“ Rye.....	540	5,052	25,469
“ Indian Corn.....	133,595	540,402	947,105
“ Oats.....	152,487	359,374	743,019
“ Barley.....	4,365	9,623	15,107
“ Buckwheat....	987	1,025	5,226
Pounds of Wool.....	14,858	37,717	139,110
“ Potatoes.....	16,634	75,366	184,195
“ Butter.....	113,867	673,966	909,485
“ Cheese.....	8,417	76,227	358,830
No. of Horses.....	1,779	5,570	9,744
“ Milch Cows.....	1,277	8,254	11,474
“ Working Oxen.....	1,402	2,194	154
“ Sheep.....	5,764	10,817	39,477
“ Swine.....	8,026	17,291	35,879
Value of farms.....	\$ 1,044,736	\$ 5,061,339	\$10,269,402
Acres of improved land....	47,307	190,229	250,998
Value of orchard products...	\$ 484	\$ 2,812	\$ 28,952

Since stock raising has been one of the leading pursuits—and now nearly every farmer is a stock dealer—much attention has been given to the improvement of stock. The importations during the past seven years have been many and large. At the present time there is probably no other county in this state, or in Illinois, that sends as many and as good hogs and cattle to market as are sent from this county, and the indications are that Green may soon take the lead in fine sheep and horses also. A natural result of this new industry is the increased manufacture of cheese. In 1870 there was not a cheese factory in the county. In 1876 there were in operation more than fifty factories, which made in the

aggregate over 2,000,000 pounds—much more than was made in any other county, and about one-eighth of the whole quantity made in the state.

The high rank of the county as an agricultural county, is due in part to the influence of the Green County Agricultural Society. This society was organized July 4, 1853, with the following officers: E. T. Gardner, President; J. V. Richardson, Secretary; John A. Bingham, Corresponding Secretary; A. Ludlow, Treasurer; and six vice-presidents. A fair was held in November of that year, at the court house, at which time one hundred dollars were paid for premiums. The next fair was held in October, 1854, in a new fair ground, just north of the village of Monroe. The money to fence the fair ground and erect the necessary buildings, was raised by selling life memberships at ten dollars each. At this fair the premiums amounted to two hundred dollars. The fair ground was paid for in 1855 by selling life memberships. It included seven and one-half acres, and cost fifty dollars per acre. On the seventh of July, 1857, the society was reorganized under a state law for the encouragement of agriculture, which was passed in 1856. The fair ground now used is a little east of the village, and, with the buildings, is worth from eight to ten thousand dollars.

The following is a classified statement of the premiums and diplomas awarded by the society in 1876, at its twenty-fourth annual fair:

CLASSIFICATION.	Am't of Premiums.	No. of Premiums.	No. of Diplomas.
Cattle.....	\$ 271 00	45	4
Horses.....	230 00	50	3
Sheep.....	76 00	22	.....
Swine.....	112 00	34	.....
Poultry.....	17 00	21	.....
Farm Products.....	70 00	72	.....
Farm Implements.....	15 00	2	30
Manufactures.....	56 00	16	9
Household Fabrics.....	25 00	37	1
Fruits and Flowers.....	84 00	60	.....
Other exhibits.....	280 00	125	40
Total.....	\$1,136 00	484	87

The following is a complete list of the presidents of of the society:

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| E. T. Gardner.                    | O. J. White.                     |
| John A. Bingham, (elected twice). | Thomas Emerson.                  |
| Thomas Fenton.                    | J. H. Warren.                    |
| S. M. Humes, (elected twice).     | F. F. West.                      |
| John H. Bridge.                   | E. T. Gardner.                   |
| Israel Smith.                     | H. W. Whitney, (elected twice).  |
| Charles F. Thompson.              | Thos. H. Eaton, (elected twice). |
| E. T. Gardner.                    | Franklin Mitchell.               |
| D. S. Sutherland.                 | A. Ludlow.                       |
| J. V. Richardson.                 | J. S. Smock, (elected twice).    |

The following are the names of the other officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1877: W. A. Wheaton, Vice-President; James H. Van Dyke, Treasurer; A. S. Douglas, Secretary; C. E. Adams, Recording Secretary; A. Ludlow, Superintendent.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Owing to emigration to the west, Rock, Green, and

several other counties in Wisconsin which have been steadily increasing in wealth have diminished in population since 1870.

The following table shows the increase since the organization of the county, and the decrease since 1870:

1838, - - - -	494	1860, - - - -	19,808
1840, - - - -	933	1865, - - - -	20,645
1850, - - - -	8,566	1870, - - - -	23,611
1855, - - - -	14,727	1875, - - - -	22,027

Table showing the change in each township since 1850:

TOWNS.	1850.	*1860.	1870.	1875.
Adams...	275	840	1,007	913
Albany.....	546	1,385	1,374	1,150
Brooklyn.....	531	1,061	1,111	1,138
Cadiz.....	459	920	1,401	1,349
Clarno.....	715	1,372	1,637	1,510
Decatur.....	558	1,618	911	701
Brodhead.....			1,548	1,428
Exeter.....	450	1,040	949	883
Jefferson.....	692	1,466	1,673	1,714
Jordan.....	391	869	1,083	1,026
Monroe.....	1,146	2,171	1,128	903
Village of Monroe ..			3,408	3,227
Mt. Pleasant ..	579	1,240	1,164	1,110
New Glarus.....	311	960	958	975
Spring Grove.....	703	1,053	1,236	1,238
Sylvester.....	712	1,132	1,034	876
Washington.....	307	838	901	870
York.....	191	904	1,088	1,016

#### NATIVITY OF POPULATION.

	Native.	Foreign.
1850, - - - -	15,439	4,369
1870, - - - -	18,532	5,079

\*These figures are taken from the U. S. Census of 1860, but there seems to be some mistake about them. They make the population of the county only 18,869.

NATIVITY IN 1870, BY TOWNS.

TOWNS.	Native.	Foreign.
Adams.....	637	370
Albany.....	1,077	297
Brooklyn.....	889	222
Cadiz.....	1,264	137
Clarno.....	1,335	302
Decatur.....	767	144
Brodhead.....	1,328	220
Exeter.....	767	182
Jefferson.....	1,415	258
Jordan.....	819	264
Monroe.....	929	199
Village of Monroe.....	2,709	699
Mt. Pleasant.....	953	211
New Glarus.....	491	467
Spring Grove.....	1,078	158
Sylvester.....	819	215
Washington.....	611	290
York.....	644	444

PLACE OF NATIVITY OF POPULATION IN 1870.

Born in the State, 10,643	Born in British America, 272
" New York, 2,261	" Eng. and Wales, 598
" Ohio, 1,244	" Ireland, 942
" Pennsylvania, 1,722	" Scotland, 50
" Vermont, 391	" Germany, 892
" Illinois, 697	" France, 39
" Other states, 1,574	" Sweden & Nor'y, 1,017
	Other countries, 1,269
18,532	5,079

NATIVITY IN 1875.

Native population, 17,289	Born in British America, 254
	" Eng. Scot. & Wales, 604
	" Ireland, 879
	" Germany, 832
	" Switzerland, Hol- land, Bohemia & France, 1,207
	" Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 960
	Other nationalities, 2
17,289	4,738

## COLORED POPULATION.

1850,	-	-	None.	1870,	-	-	-	42
1860,	-	-	None.	1875,	-	-	-	25

## SEX AND AGE IN 1870.

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,042
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,569
Males between ages of 5 and 18,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,040
Females	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	3,981
Males	"	"	18 and 45,	-	-	-	-	4,256
Males 21 and upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,546
Male citizens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,040

## SCHOOLS.

When the town governments were organized in 1849, the schools were intrusted to town superintendents; but since 1861 they have been under the supervision of county superintendents. The following is a list of the county superintendents: Wm. C. Green, elected in 1861 and '63; Edwin E. Woodman, elected in 1865; D. H. Morgan, elected four consecutive times, and T. C. Richmond, the present incumbent. Mr. Woodman being absent at the time of his election, and subsequently, Mr. Green held the office during that term. The superintendent's report for the year ending August 31, 1876, contains the following statistics:

No. of school districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
No. of school houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
Cash value of school houses and sites,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$102,438
No. of persons in the county between the ages of 4 and 20,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,573
No. between 4 and 20 who have attended school,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,614
No. under 4 who have attended school,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
No. over 20 " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Average No. day's attendance of those who have been members,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
No. of different persons employed as teachers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	265



Average wages of male teachers per month,	\$34 09
"    "    female    "    "    "	22 31
Amount paid for services of male teachers,	15,195 54
"    "    "    female    "    "	16,370 09
No. of private schools,	5
No. of pupils who have attended them,	100
No. of children incapacitated for instruction from defect in intellect,	5
No. of children incapacitated for instruction from defect in hearing,	5

There are, in the county, three schools with two departments each—those at Monticello, Juda, and New Glarus, and three with three or more departments each—those at Monroe, Brodhead, and Albany. There are five school libraries, the largest of which is at Monroe.

The following statistics of illiteracy are found in the censuses of 1850 and '70:

No. of adults in 1850 unable to read and write,	-	95
"    males    "    "    "    "    "	-	44
"    females    "    "    "    "    "	-	51
"    native birth    "    "    "    "	-	72
"    foreign birth    "    "    "    "	-	23
No. over 20 years of age in 1870 unable to read,	-	345
"    "    "    "    "    "    write,	-	600
No. of males    "    "    "    "    "	-	279
"    females,    "    "    "    "    "	-	321
"    native birth    "    "    "    "    "	-	232
"    foreign birth"    "    "    "    "    "	-	368

The following is the apportionment of the school fund income for Green County for 1877:

Adams,	-	-	\$160 72	Jordan,	-	-	\$177 94
Albany,	-	-	193 11	Monroe,	-	-	561 70
Brooklyn,	-	-	202 95	Mt. Pleasant,	-	-	175 48
Cadiz,	-	-	213 20	New Glarus,	-	-	182 04
Clarno,	-	-	246 82	Spring Grove,	-	-	197 21
Decatur,	-	-	318 57	Sylvester,	-	-	155 39
Exeter,	-	-	141 04	Washington,	-	-	171 93
Jefferson,	-	-	230 01	York,	-	-	186 93

The apportionment is at the rate of 41 cents per scholar.

It is creditable to our common schools that some of the best students that have been at the State University have gone from this county, and a little examination will show that the schools of Green County have kept pace with those of any other county of the same population in the state. Mr. Richmond is now doing the schools a great service by raising the standard of teachers' examinations, and by giving the teachers, in institutes of several weeks' duration, the instruction of which they are most in need.

## CHURCH EDIFICES IN GREEN COUNTY IN 1876.

TOWNS.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregational.	Presbyterian.	Lutheran.	Universalist.	Episcopal.	Catholic.	Advent.	Christian.	Evangelical.	Union.
Adams . . . . .					1			1				
Albany . . . . .					1							
V. of Albany . . . . .			1					1				
Brooklyn . . . . .												
V. of Brooklyn . . . . .	*											
Attica . . . . .	1											
Cadiz . . . . .	1											
Clarno . . . . .	1				1							1
Decatur . . . . .	1	1										
Brodhead . . . . .		1	1	1								
Exeter . . . . .												
Dayton . . . . .	1			1				1				
Jefferson . . . . .	2				1							1
Juda . . . . .	1	1									1	
Twin Grove . . . . .					1							
Jordan . . . . .					1							
Monroe . . . . .	1											
V. of Monroe . . . . .	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1		
Mt. Pleasant . . . . .												
Monticello . . . . .	1	1										
New Glarus . . . . .												
V. of New Glarus . . . . .	1				1							
Spring Grove . . . . .					1						1	1
Sylvester . . . . .											1	
Washington . . . . .	1											
York . . . . .					1							
Postville . . . . .	1	1										

\*In Dane County.

## PAUPERISM, DISEASE AND CRIME.

The first mention of paupers in the county commissioners' journal is this of January, 1843: "Ordered that Alexis Van Ornum be paid only \$30 for nursing and for funeral expenses of Benjamin Jacobs, a poor person." From 1849 until '60 each town took care of its own poor. In 1860 the supervisors elected three superintendents of the poor—Hiram Rust, I. M. Bennett, and Ransom Drake—and appropriated \$2,000 to buy a county poor house and farm. The farm is in Mount Pleasant. The superintendents erected a building in the summer of 1861, and additional buildings were erected in 1870 and '73. During the year ending Nov. 15, 1876, the average number of inmates at the poor house was 53, and the whole number of week's support given to inmates was 1,996. The average cost to the county of each week's maintenance was \$1.46. The poor commissioners also expended about \$1,500 for the poor living in the several towns. The principal buildings on the poor farm were destroyed by fire on the last day of May, 1877, but new buildings will be erected as soon as possible.

The number of persons sent from Green County to state institutions prior to August, 1876, was—

State Hospital for the Insane,	65	Industrial School,	-	-	13
Institute for the Blind,	-	3	State Prison,	-	23*
" Deaf and Dumb,	8				

---

\*This is the number on the records at the prison, but these records only show by what county the prisoners have been convicted and sentenced. The commitment papers do not state whether prisoners had a change of venue to or from any county. Neither do they show to what county prisoners sentenced by the United States' Courts belonged.

## OFFICERS OF GREEN COUNTY.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

NAMES.	When elected	NAMES.	When elected
Daniel S. Sutherland.....	March, 1838	Thos. S. Bowen..	1844.
Wm. Bowen .....		Wm. C. Green ..	
Daniel Harcourt.....		Hiram Rust.....	
Jas. Riley vice D. Harcourt	Sept., 1838	Hiram Brown...	1845.
Jer. Bridge, vice D. S. S..	Oct., 1838	Wm. C. Green...	
Wm. Boyles .....	1839	R. D. Derrick...	
Asa Brown, vice J. Bridge.	1840	Hiram Caulkins..	1846.
Davis Bowen .....	1841	T. W. Thompson.	
Wm. Boyles .....		Wm. Boyles ....	
Josiah Pierce.....		Henry Adams...	1847.
Davis Bowen.....	1842	Wm. Boyles ....	
Asa Brown .....		Wm. Brown ....	
Daniel Smiley .....		Wm. Brown ....	1848.
Henson Irion.....	1843	Wm. Coldren ...	
Asa Brown .....		Thos. L. Sommers	
Joseph Kelly.....			

## SUPERVISORS.

From 1849 to '62 the chairmen of the town supervisors elected in April of each year constituted the county board of supervisors. Their names are given in the histories of their respective towns. A state law approved March, 1861 made the board of supervisors to consist of three electors, one to be elected in each of three supervisor districts. Elections were to be held in November of each alternate year, and the term of office was to begin the first of the following January.

Elected in 1861:

EZRA WESCOTT,

E. R. ALLEN,

HENRY ADAMS.

These supervisors divided the county into three supervisor districts, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—New Glarus, York, Exeter, Brooklyn, Washington, Mount Pleasant.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Jefferson, Spring Grove, Decatur, Sylvester, Albany.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Adams, Jordan, Cadiz, Clarno, Monroe.

Elected in 1863:

1st District.—HENRY ADAMS.

2d “ E. R. ALLEN, (resigned, Hiram Dunwiddie appointed by the Governor).

3d “ EZRA WESTCOTT, (died, J. V. Richardson appointed by the Governor).

Elected in 1865:

1st District.—ALBERT PIERCE.

2d “ HIRAM DUNWIDDIE.

3d “ J. V. RICHARDSON, (resigned, Wm. Brown appointed).

Elected in 1867:

1st District.—J. W. SMITH.

2d “ WM. COLDREN.

3d “ J. M. STAVER.

By a change in the law, supervisors elected in 1867 from the odd numbered districts held office for one year, while those from even numbered districts held office two years.

Elected in 1868:

1st District.—J. W. SMITH.

3d “ J. M. STAVER.

A law of 1869 increased the number of supervisors in Green County from three to nine.

Elected April, 1869:

1st District.—F. R. MELVIN.

LEOPOLD SELTZER.

2d District.—DAVID DUNWIDDIE.

J. B. PERRY.

3d District.—SAMUEL CHANDLER, (resigned, S. W. Abbott appointed).

A. DE HAVEN.

Those elected in the second district held office only until November, when three supervisors were elected:

J. B. PERRY.

R. J. DAY.

M. H. PENGRA.

The law of 1869 was a special law for Green County, and was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. In obedience to a law published in 1870, the county returned, after the April election of 1870, to the system of government wherein each town and village is represented.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

## OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

When elected	*SHERIFF.	REGISTER OF DEEDS.	TREASURER.	JUDGE.	†ATTORNEY.
1838	.....	.....	Joseph McCracken.....	.....	.....
1839	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	Abner Van Saut.....	.....	.....
1840	.....	.....	James Hawthorne.....	.....	.....
1841	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	James Hawthorne.....	.....	.....
1842	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	James Hawthorne.....	.....	.....
1843	Joseph Woodle.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	Hambleton C. Miller.....	D. S. Sutherland.....	.....
1844	Chas. S. Thomas.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	Hambleton C. Miller.....	Asa Richardson.....	.....
1845	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	Asa Brown.....	.....	.....
1846	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	L. Hurlbut.....	S. P. Condee.....	.....
1847	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	L. Hurlbut.....	.....	.....
1848	F. F. West.....	J. V. Richardson.....	Wadsworth Foster.....	D. Smiley.....	B. Dunwiddie.....
1849	.....	.....	Francis Emerson.....	J. A. Bingham.....	E. T. Gardner.....
1850	Chas S. Thomas.....	James L. Powel.....	Wadsworth Foster.....	.....	.....
1851	.....	.....	Francis Emerson.....	.....	.....
1852	John Moore.....	James L. Powel.....	Francis Emerson.....	.....	.....
1853	.....	.....	Edmund Hill.....	J. A. Bingham.....	Hiram Stevens.....
1854	Joseph W. Smith.....	Ezra Westcott.....	Edmund Hill.....	.....	.....
1855	.....	.....	Edmund Hill.....	.....	.....
1856	A. J. Sutherland.....	James Binliff.....	Edmund Hill.....	B. Dunwiddie.....	Hiram Stevens.....
1857	.....	.....	David W. Ball.....	.....	.....
1858	Chas. S. Foster.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	David W. Ball.....	.....	Hiram Medberry.....
1859	.....	.....	David W. Ball.....	.....	.....
1860	H. B. Capwell.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	David W. Ball.....	.....	Moses O'Brien.....
1861	.....	.....	.....	B. Dunwiddie.....	.....



1862	Chas. S. Foster	D. H. Morgan	Wm. McDowel	E. T. Gardner
1863	Horatio G. Cleveland	Wm. H. Allen	L. Frankenburg	C. N. Carpenter
1864	Eliakim R. Allen	Robt. McFarland	L. Frankenburg	B. Dunwiddie
1865	Silas Gardner	Samuel Lewis	Wm. H. Ball	B. S. Kerr
1866	Alfred Wood	Samuel Lewis	F. R. Melvin	A. S. Douglas
1867	Frank H. Derrick	C. E. Tanberg	F. R. Melvin	A. S. Douglas
1868	D. W. Ball	C. E. Tanberg	F. R. Melvin	A. S. Douglas
1869	F. K. Studley	C. E. Tanberg	J. Smith Smock	P. J. Clawson
1870				B. Dunwiddie
1871				
1872				
1873				
1874				
1875				
1876				
1877				

\*John W. Deniston was appointed sheriff April, 1838. Joseph Woodle was appointed April, 1841.

†In April, 1838, James Churchman was appointed district attorney, *pro tem*. At the August session of the court Wm. A. Banks acted as district attorney. John Catlin, David Brigham, M. Goodrich, and J. P. Shields subsequently served in that capacity, but were not appointed for any long period of time. By an act of the legislature of 1843 the office of district attorney was abolished, and the commissioners of each county were authorized to employ some attorney within their county to perform the duties previously performed by the district attorney. Several times, in 1845 and '46, John W. Stewart was employed as county attorney. In January, 1846, and again in '47 the commissioners engaged J. A. Bingham at a salary of \$100 a year. After the office became elective the salary rose to \$300, falling again to \$250. In November, 1856 the supervisors appointed a committee to consider the question of salary. The report contained this passage: "The duties of this officer have been greatly increased within the last eighteen months or two years, by the increase of population and consequent increase of crime; by the opening of railroad communications and other facilities of travel, but more, perhaps, by the agitation of the temperance cause as a political question than by anything else—a source of legal contention, which, prior to the commencement of the term of office of the present incumbent had no existence." The committee recommended that the salary be made \$400. The report was adopted, but a week later the passage relating to the malign influence of the temperance question was expunged by vote of the supervisors. The following are the salaries of the various county officers at the present time: County judge, \$950; county clerk, \$1,000; treasurer, \$900; district attorney, \$550; superintendent of schools, \$800.

## OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

When elected	CLERK OF COURT.	COUNTY CLERK.	SURVEYOR.	CORONER.
1838	.....	.....	.....	Amos Harris.....
1839	.....	.....	.....	Amos Harris.....
1840	.....	.....	A. Van Saut.....	.....
1841	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	Noah Phelps.....	Wm. Woodle.....
1842	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	J. A. Bingham.....	John Blunt.....
1843	.....	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	F. F. West.....	John Blunt.....
1844	.....	.....	Thomas Stewart.....	James Hagerty.....
1845	.....	E. T. Gardner.....	Thomas Stewart.....	Joseph Kelly.....
1846	.....	E. T. Gardner.....	Thomas Stewart.....	Joseph Kelly.....
1847	.....	S. P. Condee.....	J. V. Richardson.....	Jacob Linzee.....
1848	Noah Phelps.....	L. Richards.....	Samuel Spangler.....	John R. Walling.....
1849	.....	H. B. Poyer.....	.....	.....
1850	Noah Phelps.....	H. B. Poyer.....	Samuel Spangler.....	Asa Richardson.....
1851	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	Noah Phelps.....	H. B. Poyer.....	Hiram Brown.....	Rowley Morris.....
1853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	J. V. Richardson.....	B. F. Hancock.....	Ransom Drake.....	Chas. F. Thompson.....
1855	Edmund Bartlett.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	.....	A. W. Potter.....	D. H. Morgan.....	J. H. Warren.....
1857	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	Thomas Lindley.....	A. W. Potter.....	D. H. Morgan.....	Ira S. Dexter.....
1859	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	W. W. Wright.....	Mathias Marty.....	D. H. Morgan.....	Harris Pool.....
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....

1862	W. W. Wright.....	Mathias Marty.....	J. T. Dodge.....	Robert McLaren.....
1863	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	W. W. Wright.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	Albert L. Cleveland..	Isaac Williams.....
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	W. W. Wright.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	Albert L. Cleveland..	Isaac Williams.....
1867	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	W. W. Wright.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	Albert L. Cleveland..	John Hattery.....
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	W. W. Wright.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	Albert L. Cleveland..	John Hattery.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	P. J. Clawson.....	L. Seltzer.....	Albert L. Cleveland..	John Hattery.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	Edmund Bartlett.....	L. Seltzer.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	L. Frankenburger.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	Edmund Bartlett.....	L. Seltzer.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	John Wood.....
1877	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES OF GREEN COUNTY IN THE  
LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.	REPRESENTATIVES.	
Iowa . . . . .	Ebenezer Brigham. John B. Terry. . . . . Jas. R. Vineyard. . .	Wm. Boyles. . . . . Geo. F. Smith. . . . . D. M. Parkinson. Thos. McKnight. Thos. Stanley. . . . . James P. Cox. . . . .	1st legislative assembly, 1836, '37 and '38.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson . .	{ Eb. Brigham . . . . . Ebenezer Brigham.	{ Dan'l S. Suther- land. . . . . } Lucius J. Barber. James Sutherland	2d legislative assembly, 1838, '39 and '40. 3d legislative assembly, 1840, '41 and '42.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jeff- erson, Sauk	Lucius J. Barber. . .  John Catlin . . . . .  John Catlin . . . . .	Isaac H. Palmer. L. Crossman. . . . . Robert Masters. . . .  Chas. S. Bristol. . . . Noah Phelps. . . . . Geo. H. Slaughter Mark R. Clapp. . . . . Wm. M. Dennis. Noah Phelps. . . . .	4th legislative assembly, 1st & 2d sessions, '42, '43. 3d session, '45.  4th session, '46.
Dane, Green and Sauk. . .	Alex. L. Collins. . . .  Alex. L. Collins. . . .	Chas. Lum. . . . . Wm. A. Wheeler. John W. Stewart. E. T. Gardner. . . . . Alex. Botkin. . . . . John W. Stewart.	5th legislative assembly, 1st session, 1847. Special session April 1847, and 2d session, '48.

The first convention to form a state constitution convened October 5, 1846, and adjourned December 16, 1846. The members from Green County were Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, Wm. C. Green and Hiram Brown. The members of the second convention, which was in session from December 15, 1847, to February 1, 1848, were James Biggs and Wm. McDowell.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

YEAR.	SENATORS.	No. of Senatorial district	ASSEMBLYMEN.
1848	E. T. Gardner.....	8	Henry Adams.
1849	E. T. Gardner.....	8	John C. Crawford.
1850	Alexander Botkin.....	8	William C. Green.
1851	Wm. Rittenhouse.....	8	Julius Hurlbut.
1852	T. S. Bowen.....	8	Truman J. Safford.
1853	T. S. Bowen.....	24	Thomas Fenton.
1854	F. H. West.....	24	Abner Mitchell.
1855	F. H. West.....	24	Amos D. Kirkpatrick.
1856	Geo. E. Dexter.....	24	Martin Flood.
1857	Geo. E. Dexter.....	24	Martin Flood.
1858	John H. Warren.....	24	James E. Vinton. Wm. Brown.
1859	John H. Warren... ..	24	Albert H. Pierce. Edmund A. West.
1860	John W. Stewart.....	24	Walter S. Wescott. Martin Mitchell.
1861	John W. Stewart.....	24	James Campbell. Obadiah J. White.
1862	E. A. West.....	24	Calvin D. W. Leonard. Harvey T. Moore.
1863	E. A. West.....	24	Walter S. Wescott. Ezra Westcott.
1864	W. S. Wescott.....	24	Wm. W. McLaughlin.. Frederick B. Rolf.
1865	W. S. Wescott.....	24	Wm. W. McLaughlin.. David Dunwiddie.
1866	Henry Adams.....	24	Daniel Smiley. Egbert E. Carr.
1867	Henry Adams.....	24	Lucius W. Wright. David Dunwiddie.
1868	Henry Adams.....	24	Albert H. Pierce. Jacob Mason.
1869	Henry Adams.....	24	J. F. Wescott. Thomas A. Jackson.
1870	J. C. Hall.....	24	C. D. W. Leonard. Thomas A. Jackson.
1871	J. C. Hall.....	24	Orrin Bacon. Marshall H. Pengra.
1872	Orrin Bacon.....	12	Marshall H. Pengra.
1873	Orrin Bacon.....	12	John Luchsinger.
1874	Harvey T. Moore.....	12	C. R. Deniston.
1875	Harvey T. Moore.....	12	C. R. Deniston.
1876	J. B. Treat.....	12	John Luchsinger.
1877	J. B. Treat.....	12	Franklin Mitchell. John Luchsinger.

## GOVERNORS OF WISCONSIN.

HENRY DODGE, appointed April, 1836.

HENRY DODGE, appointed March, 1839.

JAMES DUANE DOTY, appointed September, 1841.

N: P. TALMADGE, appointed June, 1844.

HENRY DODGE, appointed April, 1845.

## UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

NELSON DEWEY, (2 terms).	EDWARD SALOMAN, (vice Harvey).
L. J. FARWELL.	JAMES T. LEWIS.
WM. A. BARSTOW.	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, (2 terms).
COLES BASHFORD.	C. C. WASHBURN.
ALEX. W. RANDALL, (2 terms).	WM. R. TAYLOR.
LOUIS P. HARVEY. (died).	HARRISON LUDINGTON.

## GUBERNATORIAL VOTE IN GREEN COUNTY.

1848. Dewey, dem., - 481	1861. Harvey, rep., - 1,461
Tweedy, whig, - 406	Ferguson, dem., - 661
1849. Dewey, dem., - 443	1863. Lewis, rep., - 2,046
Collins, whig, - 324	Palmer, dem., - 836
1851. Farwell, whig, - 504	1865. Fairchild, rep., - 1,552
Upham, dem., - 530	Hobart, dem., - 728
1853. Barstow, dem., - 769	1867. Fairchild, rep., - 2,094
Holton, rep., - 748	Tallmadge, dem., - 1,137
Baird, whig, - 153	1869. Fairchild, rep., - 2,002
1855. Barstow, dem., - 600	Robinson, dem., - 920
Bashford, rep., - 1,128	1871. Washburn, rep., - 1,757
1857. Randall, rep., - 1,156	Doolittle, dem., - 934
Cross, dem., - 832	1873. Taylor, dem., - 1,366
1859. Randall, rep., - 1,726	Washburn, rep., - 1,402
Hobart, dem., - 1,141	1875. Ludington, rep., - 1,960
	Taylor, dem., - 1,595

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

## DELEGATES FROM TERRITORY.

Geo. W. Jones,	elected 1836.	Henry Dodge,	elected 1843.
James D. Doty,	" 1837.	Morgan L. Martin,	" 1845.
James D. Doty,	" 1839.	John H. Tweedy,	" 1847.
Henry Dodge,	" 1841.		

SENATORS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

Isaac P. Walker,	elected 1848.	T. O. Howe,	elected 1861.
Henry Dodge,	" 1848.	Jas. R. Doolittle,	" 1863.
Isaac P. Walker,	" 1849.	T. O. Howe,	" 1867.
Henry Dodge,	" 1851.	Matt. H. Carpenter,	" 1869.
Charles Durkee,	" 1855.	T. O. Howe,	" 1873.
Jas. R. Doolittle,	" 1857.	Angus Cameron,	" 1875.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

\*FROM FIRST DISTRICT.

Wm. Pitt Lynde,	- - - - -	elected 1848.
-----------------	-----------	---------------

†FROM SECOND DISTRICT.

Orsamus Cole,	elected 1849.	C. C. Washburn,	elected 1857.
Ben. C. Eastman,	" 1851.	C. C. Washburn,	" 1859.
Ben. C. Eastman,	" 1853.	L. Hanchett, (died)	" 1861.
C. C. Washburn,	" 1855.	W. D. McIndoe,	" 1862.

‡FROM THIRD DISTRICT.

Amasa Cobb,	elected 1863.	Amasa Cobb,	elected 1869.
Amasa Cobb,	" 1865.	J. Allen Barber,	" 1871.
Amasa Cobb,	" 1867.		

§FROM THIRD DISTRICT.

J. Allen Barber,	elected 1873.	Henry S. Magoon,	elected 1875.
------------------	---------------	------------------	---------------

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The act establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin provided for the division of the territory into three judicial districts, and for the holding of district court by one of the three judges of the supreme court in each district. The three judges were Chas. Dunn,

\*By the state constitution, adopted March, 1848, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, constituted the first congressional district. There was one other district in the state, and each district had one representative.

†In 1849 the number of districts was increased to three. Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe were included in the second.

‡In 1861 the state was divided into six districts. Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk were the third.

§By a law published April 4, 1872, Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Green, Richland, and Crawford constitute the third district.

David Irvin, and Wm. C. Frazer. Green County was in the first, or Judge Dunn's district. Judge Irvin was assigned to the court in that part of the territory afterwards included in the state of Iowa; but on the 12th of June, 1838, the territory of Iowa was organized, and the legislative assembly which convened in the following November made a new assignment of districts. From July, 1839, until Wisconsin became a state, the second district, which in 1839 included the counties of Walworth, Rock, Green, and Dane, and of which Green County formed a part until 1848, was Judge Irvin's district. In 1848 the state was divided into five judicial circuits, the first of which was composed of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green. By a law of 1870, which went into effect January 1, 1871, Green, Rock, and Jefferson constitute the twelfth circuit.

Circuit judges who have presided in Green County;

Edward V. Whiton,	- - -	electd August,	1848.
James R. Doolittle,	- - -	"	1853.
John M. Keep, to fill vacancy,	- - -	" April,	1856.
David Noggle,	- - -	" "	1859.
Wm. P. Lyon,	- - -	" "	1865.
H. S. Conger,	- - -	" "	1871.
H. S. Conger,	- - -	" "	1876.



## TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

---

### EXETER.

---

In the beginning were the lead mines. The Sauk, or Sugar River, diggings were situated a little over a mile southwest of the present village of Exeter. The squaws were the first miners, but they had neither the knowledge nor the tools to make their labor very profitable. With such instruments as they could make, they picked out the surface or float mineral; and when their excavations became too deep to step into, they threw in a dead tree on which they climbed up and down. When a vein ran under the rock, they dug it out as far as they could reach, built a fire in the hole thus made, and, when the rock was heated, cracked it by pouring on water.

The first white man who saw these diggings was a miner named Burke, who happened to pass them after losing his way on a journey across the territory. Led by his account of what he had seen, McNut and Boner, two traders, went to the diggings in 1828, and built a trading house there. They were undoubtedly the first white men to settle in the county. In August of the

same year, Wm. Devise, who had already spent some time in prospecting at the diggings, went there to live. Almost always after this there were transient miners at the diggings. While Mr. Devise was preparing to go to Exeter, Edward D. Beouchard, a Frenchman, began to mine there. In the fall, Mr. Devise was followed by his employees, Wm. Wallace and wife, and J. R. Blackmore. It has been said that soon after the arrival of the Wallace family at Exeter, Louisa Wallace, afterwards Mrs. Chas. Thomas, was born there, and that she was the first white person born in Green County. Mrs. Thomas thinks she ought to have had the honor ascribed to her, for Exeter was the home of the family at the time of her birth, but she was born in Galena, August 7, 1830. Mr. Devise, who is now living at Bellville, is a Virginian. At the time under consideration, he and Mr. James Hawthorne were partners. Their acquaintance began at Vandalia, from which place they journeyed together in 1827 to Shullsburg, where they entered into partnership, and where, in about a year, Mr. Devise left Mr. Hawthorne to carry on their mining enterprises there alone, while he went to Blue Mounds. Soon after this he went to Exeter, and then Mr. Hawthorne went to Blue Mounds.

After their arrival at the diggings, McNut and Boner, by means of whisky and a few worthless baubles, possessed themselves of all the lead raised by the Indians. In August, 1828, when there happened to be no white person there except the traders and Van Sickles, their Dutch interpreter, McNut killed Boner. Whether the

deed was prompted by a desire to possess alone the treasure filched from the Indians, or was the unforeseen result of a drunken quarrel, cannot now be ascertained. Van Sickles hastened to Blue Mounds, the nearest settlement, with the news. McNut, probably supposing Van Sickles had gone somewhere else, also went to Blue Mounds, and was lying there drunk when Van Sickles arrived. The next day, miners, one of whom was Robert Kirkendoll, now of Cadiz, buried Boner near the spot where he was killed; but the plow long ago removed all traces of this first grave. McNut was arrested and sent to Prairie du Chien, where sixteen other men were awaiting trial for murder. Since Van Sickles, the only witness against him, was a notorious liar, McNut was acquitted; and immediately after his release he left the country. Van Sickles was very much dissatisfied with the trial, not because he laid any claim to veracity, but because one of the men called on to swear to his bad character was Jacob Hunter, whom Van Sickles declared to be a greater liar than himself. After McNut's arrest, Devise and Beouchard obtained control of the mines. In the spring of 1829, they built a log smelting furnace near the old trading house, and broke the first land broken in the county. The first crop was a crop of turnips raised in 1829. It appears from Prof. Salisbury's biographical sketch of Mr. Devise, in volume 6 of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, that in the fall of 1829 Mr. Devise went to Fulton and Peoria Counties, Illinois, and brought up a drove of hogs, and that in the summer of 1830 he broke sixteen

acres, on which he raised, the next year, corn, pumpkins, turnips, and oats.

The Indians foresaw their own doom in the advent of more skillful miners, and endeavored to avert it by throwing the windlasses into the shafts and carrying away the ropes. They stole all the mineral left on the ground, but were too cowardly to go into the shafts to steal, though few shafts at the Exeter diggings have been sunk more than thirty feet. The name diggings, by the way, was so universally applied to the excavations for lead that when a stranger asked a man who had once worked there the way to the mines, the man stared and said he did not know. After a little conversation, a sudden light burst upon him, and he exclaimed, with the air of a discoverer, "Oh, you mean the diggings!"

The customs of the miners, and the rules in regard to the diggings were much the same at Sugar River as in the more populous mining districts. The government did not sell mineral land for a number of years after other land had been in the market, but when a miner discovered a lead he was allowed to make a claim there of two hundred square yards. Claims frequently proved unsatisfactory, were abandoned, and then claimed by other miners who made them productive. In such cases, the first miner sometimes insisted that he had never given up his claim, and a quarrel was the result. The miners' houses were many of them holes in the hillsides. A traveler might derive his first knowledge of the existence of a habitation by his sudden descent into it

through the chimney, which consisted of a barrel with the ends knocked out. There were also sod houses and log houses.

There were few women at any of the diggings in the state. In some places where a hundred men were at work, there was not one woman; and many of the men became as careless of their dress as the wolves were. A miner who worked sometimes in Green County, and sometimes farther west, says that one day, when he had not seen a woman for several years, he was called to ferry Mr. and Mrs. Paine over a stream, and that he ran in an opposite direction as though a tribe of Indians was after him. Another miner says that while he was digging at Mineral Point, all the men came up from their shafts one day to see a woman that one of their number had discovered in an emigrant wagon.

Some of the miners made fortunes in a short time; others dug for years with no success. A few, working with a definite purpose, engaged in other occupations after a few years, and are counted with the best citizens of the county; but most of them were reckless and improvident, spending all their earnings, whether large or small, and being sometimes rich and sometimes miserably poor. Two miners usually lived and worked together. There was hard work to be done outside the mines. James Slater, who went to Exeter in 1828, and who is now a resident of Clarno, tells of walking from Exeter to Blue Mounds—a distance of twenty-eight miles—for a bushel of potatoes, which he bought of Mr. Brigham for two dollars, and carried home on his back.

One-sixteenth of the lead raised belonged to the government. It was paid by the smelters, who bought the lead of the miners, usually paying them from eight to ten dollars a thousand pounds. Mr. Hawthorne, who left the mines in 1833, says the highest price he ever received was twenty dollars per thousand pounds. The first lead smelted at Exeter was hauled by oxen to Galena, where it sold for eighty dollars per ton. In 1833, Col. Hamilton, who had a furnace at Wiota, built some boats with which he attempted to transport his lead down the Pecatonica, Rock, and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis; but two of the boats were overturned, their contents were lost, and the experiment was never repeated. The tariff excitement that accompanied the election of President Jackson, brought lead down to its lowest price, and caused many miners to leave Green County; but Mr. Devise, with four employés, kept on trading and smelting through 1830 and the greater part of '31. Sometime in 1831, John Dougherty established a trading post near the furnace. Prof. Salisbury says that the first information the settlers on Sugar River had of the Black Hawk war was given by the Winnebagoes about noon one May day to Dougherty's half-breed wife, and that they all started that same day to Galena. As all the teams had gone some days before with lead, the fugitives went with an old buggy and a broken down yoke of oxen. Mr. Devise afterwards went to Wiota, where he assisted in the erection of Fort Hamilton. He took an active part in the war, sometimes fighting, sometimes going on long and dangerous jour-

neys as messenger of the commanding officers; and, when he was mustered out he received a dollar a day for the services of himself and horse during the war. As soon as the war was over, Mr. Devise, the Dougherty family, and a number of miners returned to the diggings. Their buildings had been burned during their absence, and Mr. Dougherty found his merchandise, which had been left buried in the ground, much injured by moisture; but a barrel of metheglin which had been made early in the spring "to keep" was found so much improved that all present drank immoderately, forgetting, until intoxication came, the unusual strength of its ingredients. Mr. Beouchard went away from Exeter a month before the war, intending to return soon. He was a scout during the war, and did not return to Exeter for a year, and then he remained but a short time. He has now lived at Mineral Point nearly forty years. Before he came to Wisconsin in 1819, he was sent by the Hudson's Bay Fur Company to the Pacific ocean. He went to the diggings near Galena in 1822.

Soon after his return, Mr. Devise sold his furnace to Mr. Dougherty, and thenceforth worked in the mines until 1850. It is thought that during his mining life he made and lost or spent about \$40,000. In 1835 Mr. Dougherty sold the furnace to Camp (or Kemp) and Collins. From that time the diggings were known as Kemp and Collins' diggings. John and Joseph Camp were natives of Cornwall, England; the Collins brothers, only one of whom, William, worked in Green

County, were Irish. A great many of the first miners at Sugar River were from England and Ireland, which explains the appearance in Green County of the English name of Exeter. The other name, Sugar River Diggings, came from the Indian name of the river in that vicinity, Tonasookarah, meaning sugar, and referring to the maple trees on the river banks. With the new firm came new traders and miners, but traders and miners do not make villages. In the winter of 1835-6, while looking for a place to make a claim, Henry F. Janes, for whom Janesville was named, and his cousin, John Janes, went to the diggings for provisions. It was very cold and dark when they reached the place to which they had been directed, and no miners were there. While they were making arrangements to pass the night, supperless and shelterless, they saw a light. Supposing it was an Indian camp, they hastened to it, but found a miner, Michael Welsh. "He received us," wrote Mr. Janes twenty years later, "with all the hospitality with which a Wisconsin miner could receive a stranger, and any attempt on my part to describe that would be but a failure to do justice to that noble hearted class of the citizens of Wisconsin. We were now snugly ensconced in a warm cabin by a roaring fire, and soon had a stool placed between us on which was a pyramid of potatoes, a dish of pork swimming in a miniature lake of gravy, and a tin cup of coffee for each of us. \* \* \* We then went over to where New Mexico was afterwards laid out, explored there two or three days, and then to Hamilton's diggings, and finally back



again to Rock river. I then selected the claim that Janesville is built on."

The cabin of Michael Welsh stood where the village of Exeter is; and there was a still older cabin there built by Pierce Bradley. Both houses were built before the war, and there was a small garden adjoining each. Mr. Welsh was an Irishman, who had been educated to be a Catholic priest. Mr. Bradley was a native of New York. He had an Indian wife, and when the Indians went away he went with them. Soon after the war, Thomas Welsh built a house where the village is. He cultivated a little ground, and his wife, known as old mother Welsh, kept tavern there.

At the diggings, new miners were constantly coming and going, but they made no permanent improvements. Camp and Collins cultivated the land broken by Mr. Devise, but it was not until 1838 that James Slater began to make the third farm in the township. The next farms were made by Joseph Dunbar, John Ferguson, Leonard Ross, Geo. Magee, Chas. George, John Armstrong, Amos Harris, and Wm. and Robert Oliver. These farmers all came to the county before the war, or very soon after it, but, with perhaps two exceptions, their farms were made after 1840.

In 1839 or '40, Chas. Stevens built a log tavern and a furnace where the village is. The new furnace attracted miners, and the village began to grow, so that the year 1841 saw it in possession of a post office and three stores. The stores were kept by Thomas Somers, always called Tom Somers, John S. Litchfield, and

Hiram Calkins, the latter gentleman afterwards taking into partnership with him Alvinza Heywood, who has since made one of the largest fortunes made in the gold mines of California.

In 1841, a traveling Mormon preacher stopped at the school house in the village, and preached the first sermon preached in the township. Like many subsequent religious meetings, the services were attended by the miners, who are described as making a model audience, listening attentively to the sermon, and giving generously when the hat was passed around.

In 1842, Exeter had her first dance. It was at one of the taverns, for there were two taverns at that time, kept respectively by Ezra Durgin and Brainard Blodgett. People were in attendance from Beloit and Illinois. They ate supper in the kitchen, and then took out the table and danced, two sets at a time, till morning.

Most memorable of all gatherings in Exeter is a fourth of July celebration held there in 1843. The orator was a man known to fame as "the wild Yankee." He stood on a barrel of whisky; and, while he spoke, Tom Somers, cup in hand, sat by the faucet, and, for a consideration, gave drink to the thirsty. Gentlemen who attended the celebration say that the following are some of the sentences they applauded: "Let us carry our thoughts back to that time when our forefathers, led by Columbus, crossed the pathless ocean, without star or compass to guide them, and landed on the desert rock of Plymouth." "Let us recount the history of that great struggle in which they so nobly fought, bled,

and died. The hand of Omnipotence was against them, but, by the grace of God, they conquered."

In 1843, Exeter was platted, and, at the same time, transformed into the proudest of all little villages. She cherished the hope of becoming the metropolis of the county. Her pride was fed by Tom Somers, who said that though Monroe might fill her public square with court houses, she could not keep the county seat away from Exeter. For a number of years there were two furnaces, high hopes, a great deal of money, and mouths enough to drink five tons of coffee in a year, at Exeter. Then, lead grew less abundant; and, though Exeter would not see it, it was evident that the heyday of her youth and pleasure was ended. Her oldest friends left her, one by one, for California, and Tom Somers, her truest admirer, died; there were none to sing her praises, and Dayton, her irrepressible younger sister, hinted that she was *passé*, and had better retire. The hint was received as a belle of acknowledged position is likely to receive such a hint from one who first disputes her sway. But, in the rivalry that ensued, the advantages of wealth and natural fitness for the desired pre-eminence were all with Dayton, and Exeter soon gave up the struggle. Yet Exeter has not now the appearance of a defrauded sister. Unlike Decatur, she makes no show of having known better days. All traces of the old life have passed away, leaving her, instead of the bitterness of disappointment, untroubled quiet and content.

Dayton had its origin in a saw mill, which it is thought Samuel Leland built. In 1847, P. P. Havens of

New York and Lorenzo Fuller of Ohio bought the mill of Samuel Leland and Mahlon Lewis. The only building near the mill was a log house occupied by Mrs. Lewis and her sons. After a year or two the new mill owners wanted a school house. They gave the lumber, and the few farmers who lived near enough to send their children there to school assisted in the erection of the building. When it was done, all concerned felt that the love they bore to learning was expensive; but they hired their teacher, and took her to the village of Exeter to be examined. Exeter had for some time been negligent in providing for her school, for which reason Mr. Heywood, the town superintendent, gave all the money in his hands to the new school, and it proved to be enough to pay the teacher three terms. To meet a want of that part of the county, Messrs. Havens and Fuller, with William and Amos Kirkpatrick, decided to transform the saw mill into a grist mill. Before the change was effected, Amos Kirkpatrick became sole owner of the mill, which he finished and sold in 1850 or '51. While the mill was building, Mr. Havens laid out a village, which, at the request of one of the mill hands who had lived at Dayton, Ohio, was called Dayton. Improvements began at once. The first building designed for a store was built by Harvey Church. Before the completion of mill and store, Wm. Rhinehart and Samuel Gracy began to build a hotel which was finished in 1851. One of its rooms was rented to Geo. Duncan for a store, and he was soon after appointed Dayton's first postmaster.

Dayton is now a flourishing village. The flour mill of Thomas Green and the cheese factory of Ross and Richmond, with the stores and shops of Messrs. V. Ross, Wm. Green, Dick, Ellis, Doolittle, Wackman, and Rutty make the place an important one to the towns of Brooklyn and Exeter. The addition known as East Dayton was platted some years since by Mr. M. T. White.

The first town meeting in the town of Exeter was held at the house of L. D. Barnes, in the village of Exeter. For a short time after the rise of Dayton, town meetings were held alternately at Exeter and Dayton. As late as 1850 Exeter had twenty-two dwellings, two stores, one hundred and four inhabitants, and some rights that Dayton respected. But now that Exeter has no store, no post office, and not even a blacksmith shop, town meetings are always held at the Dayton hotel, which for twenty years has been owned by A. D. Hymers.

Among the first farmers who gave their attention to the improvement of the stock of the county, was Mr. Lysaght of the town of Exeter. His sheep and blood-ed horses, are said by stock-raisers to be exceptionally fine. Other large stock-growers are Messrs. Ferguson, Magee, Ross, Ruff, and Wade.

LARGEST FARMERS IN EXETER IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Henry Aebly, -	335	Geo. Magee, -	500
Thos. Bradbury, -	160	Jas. Marshall, -	240
M. Clark, -	220	Marshall estate, -	271
John Crawford, -	171	W. W. & G. W. Morse,	410
Jas. Cunningham, -	200	P. H. Multer,	170

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
D. D. Day, - -	170	Isaac Norris, - -	160
Jos. Dunbar, - -	240	W. B. Norris, - -	287
Wm. Edgar, - -	240	N. S. Park, - -	220
A. J. Edwards, - -	160	Sarah Patterson, - -	200
M. Ellis, - -	200	John Richards, - -	192
Nicholas Elmer, - -	460	Leonard Ross, - -	237
Estee estate, - -	320	M. Ross, - -	160
A. Fulton, - -	160	Wm. Ross, - -	182
John Ferguson estate,	400	Ruff estate, - -	280
L. Gassett, - -	160	W. A. Smith, - -	160
Joseph Green, - -	293	Jerry Staley, - -	160
P. P. Havens, - -	250	J. S. Staley, - -	238
Henry Hefty, - -	320	W. A. Smith, - -	160
Balthazar Hosly,	471	Melchoir Steussy, - -	183
Dennis Kerwin, - -	190	John Vance, - -	200
F. Laroque, - -	160	E. Wade, - -	340
Jas. Lewis, - -	200	Alex. Wallace, - -	260
Robert Lynn, - -	160	J. D. Wallace, - -	234
John Lynn, - -	160	Robert Wallace, - -	160
Wm. Lysaght, - -	1,085	H. B. Winston, - -	215

## OFFICERS OF TOWN OF EXETER FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

JOHN PORTER.  
 JAMES HARE, (3 years).  
 W. C. KESLER.  
 JOHN FERGUSON.  
 C. D. W. LEONARD.  
 JAMES HARE.  
 M. M. MORSE.  
 C. D. W. LEONARD, (2 years).  
 MARTIN FLOOD.  
 J. W. NORTON.  
 J. W. SMITH, (2 years).  
 J. W. NORTON, (2 years).  
 J. W. SMITH.  
 A. W. HEAL.  
 WM. RHINEHART.  
 B. B. BROWNELL.  
 H. G. SILVER.  
 B. B. BROWNELL.  
 OTIS ROSS, (2 years).  
 D. D. DAY.  
 E. C. MORSE, (3 years).

## CLERKS.

A. K. STEARNS.  
 JOHN B. PERRY.  
 A. K. STEARNS.  
 JOHN BURT.  
 GEO. C. DUNCAN.  
 W. W. SHEPHARD.  
 GEO. E. DUNCAN.  
 J. B. ORMSBY.  
 JOHN NORTON.  
 JAS. NORRIS, (2 years).  
 J. W. SMITH.  
 M. T. SMITH.  
 H. G. SILVER, (6 years).  
 C. D. W. LEONARD.  
 E. C. MORSE, (4 years).  
 L. D. DALRYMPLE.  
 VOLNEY ROSS, (4 years).

## MONROE.

---

Monroe has disputed with Exeter the honor of being the first abode of white men in the county. The first comers were miners, John B. Skinner and Thomas Neal. They discovered mineral on the banks of the stream since called Skinner, erected a smelting furnace there, and had been working in the vicinity several years when the Black Hawk war began. The general opinion of the old settlers seems to be that the first discovery of lead on the Skinner was in 1829; but Mr. Stewart, in his sketch of Green County published by the State Historical Society, says "some of them say it was in 1827." In 1834, Hiram Rust and Leonard Ross came together from New York state, and built a cabin on what is known as the Pratt farm, east of the village of Monroe. In the spring of 1835 they broke thirteen acres where the barn is on Wm. Brown's farm. Their claim also included a part of the land now in the county fair ground. In 1835, Mr. Rust examined the old Skinner mines, which he found deserted. They were on sections three, ten, and thirteen; some of them were seventy feet deep. On section three there were a dozen shafts which were about twenty-eight feet deep, and which Mr. Rust supposes were abandoned for a reason

which is readily understood after a moment's consideration of the order in which the rocks of the lead region are arranged. Though the thickness of each layer is variable, the order is invariably as follows: surface, clay and soil; hard, white limestone; shale; gray limestone, the ordinary surface rock of the mines, containing veins of lead, and, in its lower beds, zinc and copper; blue or brown limestone, cutting off the veins; yellowish limestone, in which the veins are renewed; sandstone, containing no veins; lower magnesian limestone. In the shafts referred to, the sandstone was reached after digging about twenty-eight feet. They were undoubtedly abandoned then in obedience to the general belief of that time that no lead could be found below the sandstone. Mr. Rust and Joab Enos sank these shafts three or four feet lower and struck rich veins. They continued to mine here through 1835-6, being joined in the latter year by N. Cornelius, who came from Illinois to Wisconsin some years before; and Mr. Rust thinks they raised more lead than has ever been raised in the county since, in the same length of time.

In 1835, Joseph Paine, having removed from Clarno, began to farm where the village of Monroe is now. About the same time, Jarvis Rattan, an Illinoisan who had been for many years a miner, built the second house in the village, and Julius Austin settled just west of the village—his brother, Elijah Austin, who came with him from Illinois, settling in Clarno. Jacob Andrick came the same year from Ohio, and made a farm in that part of Clarno which is now included in the southern part of the



village of Monroe. There were at this time two cabins at the Skinner diggings, occupied by Nicholas Hale and Richard Palmer, and their families. Mr. Hale cultivated a small tract of land which miners, of whom Mr. Hale may have been one, broke before the war. In 1836, the brothers Robert and Hiram Delapp came from Illinois. The former made a farm where Mr. Cornelius now lives, Mr. Cornelius being farther west, on what is called the Chamness place. Daniel S. Sutherland came in 1836, from Illinois, to the farm where he still resides. At the land sale in Mineral Point, when a friend bought the farm for Mr. Sutherland, there was quite a strife for it. The price of land, good or bad, was \$1.25 an acre, except where more than one person wanted it, in which case it was sold to the highest bidder. The price of Mr. Sutherland's land was run up to \$2.50 an acre, by a man who kept a little store at Mineral Point. He did not pay for it that day, and, according to the rule in such cases, the land was offered for sale the next day. Before the hour of the sale a number of Mr. Sutherland's friends gathered in the store, and, by one pretext and another, kept the merchant busy until the farm was bought at the usual price. Land purchases were often attended with excitement, and sometimes with danger. One Monroe farmer, while on the way to Mineral Point to buy eighty acres which joined his farm, learned that one of his acquaintances had started on the same errand two hours before him. At first he was in despair, for he had only the money to pay the government price, and the success of his

whole life seemed to him, then, to hinge on his possession of the eighty acres. But the bearer of the bad news had these words of comfort: "You will neither of you reach the Point before the office is closed; tomorrow I will lend you all the money you need to bid against him, for you are a farmer and he is a speculator." The farmer arrived at Mineral Point after dark, and went to bed, but not to sleep. The suspense was too great to be endured. A little after midnight he arose, and, with his money and the description of his land in his hand, went to the land office. He felt around in the dark until he found the door, which he pounded with the energy born of a last hope; and when, after a time, a few horrible oaths told him there was some sleepy wight within, he was filled with a wild delight which the sweetest music had never given him before. Then followed a practical exemplification of the text, though he will not rise and give him because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him. First, the deafened man opened the door, swearing he would not do business in the night; then, swearing still, he took the description and the money. The farmer went to sleep then, but, rising betimes, went again to the office to see the discomfiture of his speculating rival, who had relied so much on his earlier start from Monroe that he stopped for the night eight miles this side of Mineral Point. At another time, two would-be purchasers started together from Monroe. The one who had least money knew a shorter road to Mineral Point than the other knew, but the knowledge

was of no advantage for he could not get away from his companion. In vain he stormed and declared that no one who bought the land away from him should ever return to Monroe alive. Greek had met Greek, and the victory was not to be gained by threats. Finally, when the greater part of the road had been traveled over, the involuntary guide turned back, and the other went on and bought the land.

With Mr. Sutherland came Thos. Bragg of Virginia and Geo. Nobles of Illinois, both of whom were, after a few years, at work on their own farms near the village. In 1837, Chas. S. Wilcoxon bought Mr. Rust's farm, and Mr. Rust moved to his present residence. A. J. Sutherland and Geo. Reeder, both of whom made farms in the eastern part of the town, came in 1837—the former from New York, the latter from Ohio.

The next farmers were Asa Brown, Dixon Bailey, Mrs. Morton, and Thomas Morton, who all removed here from Illinois in 1839. So much for the beginning. In contrast with this list of early farmers is given now a list of the largest farmers of to-day.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
John Bleiler, -	392	Geo. Poff, -	210
T. J. Bragg, Sen., -	420	A. Rust, -	225
J. M. Chadwick, -	240	C. J. Simmons, -	180
Peter Chandler, -	80	J. S. & L. S. Smock, -	280
D. W. Clark, -	380	D. S. Sutherland, -	167
H. G. Cleveland, -	220	J. B. Stearns' estate, -	380
Robert Crow, -	322	P. & N. B. Treat, -	165
C. Delano, -	240	S. Truax, -	320
M. Geigle, -	160	F. M. Wagner, -	225
Jacob Kundert, -	560	Thos. Walker, -	185
A. Ludlow, -	1,766	John Wenger, -	220
R. Nalty, -	320	W. S. Wescott, -	350
Henry Parr, -	120	Wescott & Chandler, -	200

The following are the principal stock-raisers and dealers in Monroe: J. M. Chadwick, who, with his brother, J. C. Chadwick, of Juda, ships about three-fourths of the stock that is shipped from the county; J. S. and L. S. Smock, importers and dealers; Wm. Brown, one of the first in the county to import fine cattle; A. Ludlow, who shipped to New York the present year the largest drove of Durham cattle ever shipped from the state by one man; T. J. Bragg; G. O. Stearns; Hodge Bros.

There are four cheese factories in the township, of which Jacob Kundert, George Figy, G. O. Stearns, and W. S. Wescott, have each one factory. Two of them make Swiss, and two of them make American cheese.

Monroe held her first town meeting April 3, 1849, at the court house. One hundred and forty-nine voters were present, but hardly any of them had ever attended a town meeting, and no one seemed to know how to proceed. After an awkward pause, some one, tired of playing Mr. Micawber, exclaimed, "What do they do at town meetings?" Mr. Daniel S. Sutherland, who, when a boy, had attended town meetings in New York, replied, "first, they put some one in the chair, and then they go to work." Mr. Sutherland was then called to the chair, and this is the work they did: Taxes of \$125 for contingent expenses, \$25 for the support of the poor, \$200 for making and repairing roads and bridges, and \$300 for schools were voted; the running at large of domestic animals, and, as the record says, other incidental questions were considered, and the usual town officers were elected.

OFFICERS OF TOWN OF MONROE FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

D. S. SUTHERLAND.	C. S. FOSTER, (2 years).
H. RUST.	A. L. CLEVELAND, (2 years).
T. N. MACHIN.	SAMUEL TRUAX.
C. S. FOSTER, (2 years).	WM. BROWN, (2 years).
JAS. BINTLIFF.	NORMAN CHURCHILL.
L. HURLBUT.	J. V. RICHARDSON.
S. TRUAX, (vice L. H. resigned).	JAMES H. VAN DYKE.
E. T. GARDNER.	W. H. PIERCE.
HIRAM RUST.	JOHN BOLENDER, (2 years.)
F. H. WEST.	LEWIS MCKAHAN.
A. L. CLEVELAND.	JOHN BOLENDER, (3 years).
DANIEL S. SUTHERLAND.	

CLERKS.

H. B. POYER, (3 years).	W. W. WRIGHT, (2 years).
B. DUNWIDDIE, (2 years).	J. C. RICHARDSON.
D. B. PRIEST.	JOSEPH PETERS, (2 years).
E. C. MOULTON, (vice D. B. P.)	J. JACOB TSCHUDY.
J. C. RICHARDSON, (3 years).	LEWIS ROTE, (14 years).

## EARLY HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MONROE.

READ IN MONROE MARCH 21, 1876.

---

The first house in the vicinity of the Village of Monroe was that built by Hiram Rust and Leonard Ross, in the summer of 1834. In the winter of 1834-5, these two bachelors housekeepers were the only white men in the township, and they had a full taste of the pleasures of solitude. They had little work to do, and were entirely free from that anxious hurry and bustle that cheats most housekeepers out of the calm, peaceful hour which should follow a good dinner. After each meal they sat back comfortably from the table to talk and "feed their fancies with sugared suppositions." Sometimes while they were thus engaged, the squaws came in, and, dipping their fingers into the pork dish on the table, transferred its contents to their hair. When the feminine love of ornament had been thus gratified, Mr. Rust usually gave his visitors bread, with which they sopped out the remaining gravy, and made a good dinner. Though they did not use them themselves, the squaws conceived a violent fancy for the knives seen on the white men's table. Frequently, after their visits, two or three knives were missing; but, in a day or two,

one of the noble braves, æsthetically weaker, if not morally stronger, than his squaw, would come in, and, without any talk about the woman's tempting him, lay the knives on the table and go away in silence. The chief sometimes compelled Indians to return stolen articles. When Mr. Cornelius was numbered among the bachelor housekeepers of this vicinity, an Indian borrowed a gun at the cabin to shoot a deer which he said he had seen but a minute before. Mr. Enos went with the Indian to see him shoot. They went cautiously, so as not to alarm the deer. Sometimes the Indian stopped and listened, always making Mr. Enos stop too. At each of these pauses he contrived to increase the distance between him and Mr. Enos. When they were several feet apart he lay down in the tall grass, pretending he wanted to listen with his ear on the ground. Mr. Enos waited until his patience was exhausted and then went on; but the Indian was not in the place where he had dropped down, and though three white men looked for him all night, they could not find him. The next winter, for two bushels of corn, the Winnebago chief had the gun returned. The Indians had a sense of honor which made an Indian's promise as reliable as a white man's, and, as far as they could be, they were hospitable. The squaws were much more willing to give away their maple sugar than the whites were to eat it, and when they had soup, visitors were always invited to partake. A volume might be made of the early settlers' reminiscences of the Indians, and the habits of the vanished race are curious enough to warrant a still

further digression from the history of our own town and village. One gentleman observed the progress of an Indian courtship. The girl proposed to her hesitating admirer that they should take a march of twenty-five or thirty miles to see how well she could do the work of a squaw. They went, she carrying all the things usually carried on a march, and doing all the work. He was satisfied with this trial of her strength, and soon after their return to the camp they were married.

In 1835, Mr. Paine built the first house built in the village. It was near the place now occupied by the house on what is known as the Capt. Foster place, and it marked the spot where Mr. Paine had concealed himself from the Indians in the Black Hawk war. A little later in the season, Mr. Jarvis Rattan built the second house. A house of that day was a log house. A year later, Milwaukee contained only two frame, and Chicago only two brick houses. The first white child born in Monroe was a daughter of Mr. Paine's, and the last Indian born here was born on the sunny side of Mr. Paine's house, the first winter of his residence here. The Indians had only stopped there to cook something which they had shot, and, when the pappoose was but an hour old its mother bathed it in snow and swung it over her back, and its journey west began.

In 1836-7, Robert Ream, George McFadden, and Mordecai Kelly settled here with their families. Mr. Ream was the father of Vinnie Ream, and was the first postmaster in Monroe. In the spring of 1838 he moved



to Madison to keep tavern in a log house, which was then just a year old, and which was the first house built in Madison.

In 1837, two frame buildings, one a store the other a tavern, were erected here by the firm of Bininger, Smith & Paine. The lumber was brought from Pennsylvania, down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to the Mississippi, then up the Mississippi to Galena, whence it was hauled across the country. The firm failed, and in less than a year the store was closed; but soon after the failure, Mr. Jacob LyBrand opened a store in the same building.

In the spring of 1838, Mr. John Hart, now of Milwaukee, started with a stock of ready-made clothing from Milwaukee to Galena, where he intended to open a store. When he had advanced on his journey as far as the hill which is south of the railroad in Monroe, one of his horses suddenly sickened and died. The only man in the village who had horses was Joseph Paine, and he had so few that Mr. Hart could neither buy nor hire one for the remainder of his journey. Mr. Paine said, however, that this was probably as good a point as Galena for a store, and that he had a log house which might be appropriated to that use. As it was impossible to go on with one horse, Mr. Hart remained. He sold on credit, and so, when horses became more numerous, there was still a reason for his remaining; but in time all bills were paid. The year 1838 also brought to the village Mr. John Porter and his family from Missouri.

The next year there was a school. It was taught by Miss Lucy Goddard, whose home was in "the state," as Illinois was called then. Everybody contributed something towards her salary, and the contract provided for her to board 'round. About twenty children were in attendance, several of them coming from Clarno. The same summer the Rev. James Ash, who lived on Mr. Austin's farm just out of the village, and who belonged to the Rock River Conference, organized the first religious society in the town. It began with less than a dozen members, but is still in existence, and is now the oldest society in the county. The first meeting was held at the house of Dixon Bailey, northwest of the village. None of the villagers joined the society, but most of them attended its meetings.

[The contest for the county seat, which convulsed the village from 1838 to '40, having been already described in the sketch of the county, is omitted here.]

Let us now picture to ourselves this place as it appeared in 1840. The typical log house of that time contained but one room. This room had one window, one door, and a fire place with an outside chimney, which was built of sticks and mud. Other features of the domicil were less uniform. If the occupants were wealthy and somewhat inclined to luxury, they had a board floor. If they made no pretensions to wealth or elegance, they dispensed with a floor or had one made of split logs called puncheons. The great fault of the house was that, when the door was open, the smoke from the fire place was very likely to enter the room.

This evil could not be so easily obviated by keeping the door closed as ignorant people may suppose. Usually, the one window was an aperture provided with a wooden shutter that excluded light as well as air. Consequently, either the door or window was always open, the choice between them being determined by the direction of the wind. Most of the settlers had come from states farther south than this, and did not at once adapt their habits to a northern climate. The first thing to do each morning was to let in the light. Light having been admitted, the draught of the fire was regulated by putting up a cloth partition between the opening and the fire place. The cloth was easily suspended from the roof or from the floor of the loft. The loft—when there was one, for it was not found in all houses—was reached by a ladder, and was used as a sleeping room. The roof was made of what the Yankees called shakes, and western people called clap boards, held in place by logs laid crosswise. The advantages of such a roof were three. It afforded wakeful persons an opportunity of studying geography of the heavens without getting the neck-ache. It enabled people who had no door key to barricade the door on the inside and then go out on top of the house and view the landscape o'er like a prairie dog before they went away. It also enabled visitors who arrived when the lord of the manor was absent to go in and make themselves at home. Perhaps this advantage was not apparent in the village, but in the country many a traveller slipped into the house of a brother bachelor to warm and rest

himself, and then departed in the same free, if not easy, way. There was no cellar. Vegetables were kept in root houses, and pigs ran under the house. If the wealth or size of the family increased, a second room, in all respects like the first, was built, the two apartments being connected by a door. But it was a very large family that required two rooms, and so common was it for a house to consist of one room that house and room were synonymous terms. A lady who came here in 1840 was surprised, early one morning, to hear a girl say she had just mopped three houses. Her admiration of the girl's energy was somewhat diminished when she found the labor had all been expended in three diminutive rooms.

It is easy to enumerate the houses here in 1840. Three different parts of the village were known by three different names. Beginning with New Mexico proper, the most important house was Jacob Andrick's, now the residence of Mr. Niles. Across the road was the home of his brother, Christian Andrick. Near by was a third building used at different times as post office, court house, and store. In North, or Paine's, New Mexico was Mr. LyBrand's store, a frame building. It stood just west of Mr. Paine's public square, which is now known as the little park south of the railroad. East of the park or square, was Mr. Hart's house, in the front part of which was his store. Just south of where the railroad bridge is, was a log house in which, to use the old phrase, school was kept. Between the school house and Mr. Hart's store was a cabin occupied

by Mrs. Churchill and her family. Near Mr. Sheehan's present residence was a frame building, which, in a different locality, is known to us as the planing mill, but which was known then as "the tavern." Near the depot grounds, was the blacksmith shop of Buckskin Brown. The log house on Capt. Foster's place was occupied by Robert Kirkendoll and his family, and the Ream house, near the site of Mr. Geo. Spangler's residence, was the home of Mr. Joseph Smith, who had formerly lived in Clarno. Last, but not least in importance, among the twelve houses contained in the three villages was that occupied by Mr. John Porter just west of the spring. This was the only house in what was then called Monroe. It was built by Mr. Rattan, before the people were hampered in the selection of building spots by such things as streets, and when the county seat was laid out, was found to be in the road. The Kelly and Kirkendoll families had lived in it, and it was here Mr. Rattan lived in 1837, when he raised wheat on the court house square and threshed it on a threshing floor on the site of the Universalist church. Here, in the summer of '40, was the first wedding in Monroe; and Mr. Joseph Kelly, who was then justice of the peace, came from Clarno, to perform the ceremony which allowed Mr. Joseph McConnell, a resident of "the state," to take away Miss Eurana Porter. The house was a desirable one on account of its proximity to the spring, and as the thoroughfare was not crowded, it was allowed to remain some time longer. Like two or three other cabins whose builders had gone away, it

was the property of any one who obtained possession of it. Accordingly, when Mr. Porter, in the fall of '40, announced his intention of moving out, two or three families made preparations to move in; and the question most discussed in the social circles in these three villages came to be, who is to live in the house by the spring? When the dawn of the long looked for moving day was seen at last, Mr. Porter solved this puzzling problem by carrying the goods of one of his neighbors into the house before his own were carried out of it. A rail fence was made around the house, and in the summer of 1841 those who passed that way leaned over the rails and gazed with ever new surprise at the unwonted sight of flowering beans and poppies. Fences were regarded as a luxury rather than as a necessity in 1840, though most families having no permanent fence had a few rails to fence a garden in the summer, and a stack yard in the winter. A fence was the more convenient because hogs ran at large, and there were four times as many hogs as persons in the county. All the pigs went to market then, or at least to town, and thronged as mendicants around every door unprotected by a fence. They had all the energetic boldness of pioneers, and, when the outside gleanings proved insufficient to satisfy their hunger, they entered at the open door. Tradition tells of a sorrowful company at the tavern whose roasted wild turkey, left by the cook a moment while other things were preparing for the table, was seized by these hungry sentinels and borne away.

As there was hardly anything to be bought, the log house of 1840 contained only such furniture as had been brought from some former home, or the ingenuity of its inmates had contrived. Benches supplied the place of chairs; dry goods boxes served as tables; bottles were used as candlesticks; and a rag in a saucer of lard was a not unusual kind of lamp. A good bedstead was made in this way: the ends of two poles being stuck into the side of the house, the other ends, which projected into the room, were supported by poles resting on the floor. A few poles were laid on the frame work thus made, and the bedstead was completed. When there was company, the bedstead was sometimes made to support a temporary table. In houses of two rooms the inner door was accustomed to come down and serve as a table; and, since the cotton cloth used then for tablecloths allowed all the moisture on the tea-cups to penetrate to the door, such inner doors appeared ornamented with a series of rings, very suggestive of good dinners to those who understood them, but very perplexing to those unaccustomed to society. Aristocratic families had clocks with weights hanging down to the floor,—clocks which had kept time in the family for more than a generation. Next in the social scale were families that, having no heirlooms in clocks, had been able to purchase “patent clocks.” Common folks went by the sun.

Now and then a wall was adorned with a portrait of George Washington, at which little boys were expected to look whenever called on to give an account of

themselves. A more common household treasure was one of a character similar to the epitaph which the Vicar of Wakefield hung on his wall. It was a picture of a willow and of a funereal woman pulling a child by the hand and leaning over a tombstone, whereon were written the names of the departed. But, while the epitaph addressed itself to the wife only,—“inspiring her with a passion for fame, and constantly reminding her of her end,”—the more modern ornament directed its *memento mori* to all the family alike, and joined to the warning a promise of a moderately enduring name on a guarded tombstone, provided (every promise has its limitation), the person addressed died while there was still vacant space on the stone. But the especial delight of every housekeeper was seen in the pictures on her dishes. In those days, plain, sober folks, ate their pork and potatoes from plates adorned with pictures of architecture more wonderful than the Pantheon, the originals of which could have been found only in some lunatic's castles in Spain; and, when dinner was over, these strange combinations of the useful and beautiful were all displayed on a shelf called a dresser, where each plate rested on its own edge, and each cup stood in its own saucer. It must not be supposed, though, that the forefathers of the hamlet lived entirely on pork and potatoes. As late as 1843, in one week and from one herd, a hunter killed in this vicinity fifty deer, and other kinds of game were abundant. The bee trees contained honey for all, while plums and all kinds of berries grew in the greatest abundance where the village is now. Crab



apples sweetened with molasses had a prominent place on every table, and the festal board was often graced with sheep sorrel pies, and sometimes with mandrake pies.

The deserted cabin used as a school house deserves a little of our attention. The seats had no backs, and there were no desks. The children sat doubled over like figure fives, and held their books in their laps. Sometimes, while they buzzed their lessons over to themselves, they rocked back and forth, to the time of their buzzing. The little abecedarians rocked and buzzed as many hours as the oldest scholar. Sometimes they swung their feet, which hung several inches above the floor. Sometimes they curled them up under them for warmth. Along two sides of the room was a shelf, where, when the master had time to set them a copy, the older children wrote. Parents had no fear lest the children, on coming home at night, should announce a change of text books. Those who had grammars parsed. Those who had arithmetics ciphered through a great many sums, and the master helped them on the hard ones. But one lady says she attended school here from 1841 to '51, and never studied arithmetic until the last year, when she was fifteen years of age. Not until she was thirteen did she begin to learn to write. She committed her reading book and spelling book to memory, was called the best speller in school, and her friends were well pleased with her progress.

A description of the society of Monroe in 1840 would be a description of the society of the county. Socially,

village and county were one. Everybody in the county knew everybody else, and there was a community of pursuits, interests, hardships, and sympathies that brought all the settlers into one brotherhood. The social centre of the county was the tavern. Private houses being small, most social gatherings were necessarily here; and here, too, everybody went, as often as he could, to learn the news and see his neighbors. So vividly does this tavern stand out in all the chronicles of the early settlers that a student of the county's history soon is prone to think he, too, sees it in its olden form. Let us follow such a retrospective student as, in fancy, he enters unseen at the old tavern door. Perchance the first person he sees is Mrs. Paine, the voluble hostess, who has just broken off a long story of the Indian war, to discipline the children with her slipper. All undismayed, he seats himself and waits, sure that she will soon resume her story. In the intervals given to government, there is leisure to observe the other occupants of the room. Here is a group just returned from a "burying" at Andrick's grave yard. There was no clergyman with them, for there is none this week within several miles. Here is Mr. LyBrand, who, with his precise and punctilious ways, seems strangely out of place in a new country; and yet he cannot do business where there is competition. If you double the value of his goods, his customers get twice as much for their money. Reduce the value of the goods one half, and they will wait on their shelves forever for the price that was fore-ordained for them. In a few years he must be moving on to the

West, but whenever he goes, he will be remembered kindly by many he leaves behind him. His are the warmest friendships, the fullest of unselfish sacrifice, that our unseen listener hears of among the settlers. Leaning over the fire is Mr. O. C. Smith, of the old firm, Bininger, Smith & Paine. He and his brother, who together had \$10,000, are spoken of as the two men who came to the county wealthy. The older brother is dead, the property is gone, and the younger brother is destined to be laid in a pauper's grave. Near the door is Mr. John Hart. He is the owner of a small library, which has been read and discussed over and over again by the reading part of the community. Reading matter is so scarce that women sometimes take Washington and the doleful woman from their frames, in order to read again the bits of newspaper back of the pictures.

Our unseen observer stays a long time in his quiet corner. Meanwhile, the visitors come and go. Sometimes the observer sits alone; sometimes he has the company of a noisy group of miners, who make the walls ring with their jokes and quarrels. Now, there enters a young man destined to become an honored member of the legislature of another state. A few hours ago, hearing there was a letter for him in the post office, he dropped his work and hastened after it, only to learn that he could not have the letter until he paid the postage. Now, he is asking his friends to lend him money. Two or three wallets are quickly brought out, and soon he holds the precious letter. It forms its

own envelope, and is fastened with small red wafers. Where we might expect the three-cent stamp to be, the postmaster has written twenty-five cents. Now, attention is fixed on a victim of the toothache. Red pepper and hot needles proving powerless to reach the aching nerve, the sufferer thinks he must go to the dentist ten miles away. The dentist is a blacksmith, who, after his patient has lain down upon the floor, sits down on him, and pulls the tooth out with a turnkey. But here is a man who bids the sufferer think no more of the blacksmith and the turnkey. He produces a small piece of hickory wood called a punch, which he directs another man to hold against the aching tooth, and with a hammer he pounds the wood until the tooth flies from its socket. The victim groans a little as he finds they have knocked out the wrong tooth; but they try again, this time successfully. Now, some one announces that Sunday week, there'll be preaching at Mr. Austin's house; and another brings news of a bee at Mr. Andrick's. Still, the unseen man sits in his corner. He listens to the conversation of men who astonish him by their general information, as well as by their shrewd, common sense; and then he gives ear to some good dame who describes the process by which she makes saleratus from ashes, and to another who retails the contents of the almanac that "he" bought at the low price of ten cents, when he went to Galena. He listens to conversations in which neighbors tell, with great minuteness, the particulars of the journey here, the events which induced them and their brothers and their uncles to come, what

time of day these events occurred, whether it was before or after dinner, and how they know it could not have been early in the morning. The unsuspected listener sees that, for uneducated people, in a new country, this talk is almost the only avenue of escape from intellectual torpidity, and is ready to applaud it as he applauds the action of a man who, when confined many years in a dark dungeon, kept the use of his faculties by hunting three little pins upon the floor, throwing them down again as soon as found. And our friend is neither shocked nor surprised by the discovery that many of the settlers are intemperate; for he knows that never until 1808 was there a temperance society of any kind in any part of the United States, and that the society organized then, like all the temperance societies of the next twenty-five years, allowed members to drink liquors at public dinners, dedications of churches, ordinations of clergymen, and ministerial conventions. He knows that when, in 1833, at a meeting of the American Temperance Union in Philadelphia, some one advocated total abstinence from all that may intoxicate, even the original apostles of the temperance movement opposed it, on the ground that it would be injurious to health, and that they regarded him who advocated it as a crazy radical, likely to bring disgrace upon the cause.

And now a dance at the tavern, to which fathers and mothers come with all their children, affords a good opportunity to study the styles of dress of a dozen different years, in nearly as many different states. In the course of the evening, liquors seasoned with nut-

meg are passed around. In the ball-room, half a dozen women sip from one glass; in the bar-room, men drink from bottles, something less than half a dozen wine glasses at a sip. In the bits of talk to which he listens, the visitor is surprised by the changes that many of the names of the settlers are undergoing; he observes, for example, the change of Clarno into Clino; Chilton into Shelton; Hawthorne into Hartharn; and Henson Ir-i-on' into Hanson Iréons. Occasionally, in the pauses of the dance, he hears the people say, in joyful manner, to-morrow we shall know; I'll have mine to-morrow; the peddler comes to-morrow. It is Mr. Ludlow upon whose coming these expectations hang. To his energy the people are indebted for many comforts and conveniences otherwise unattainable. His route is from Chicago to Madison, via Rockford, Belvidere, and Monroe; and, though there are only blazed trees and Indian trails to mark the way, he makes the trip every month. In the summer, he crosses the rivers in ferry boats. In the spring and fall, when the strength of the ice is uncertain, he first walks across. If there are no signs of danger, he crosses with one horse. If it still seems safe, the wagon is taken over. His customers are always watching for him at the appointed time. Hastening to meet him, they ask, "did you remember my tobacco?" "have you brought some pretty calico?" And he is always able to say he has remembered and brought whatever they wish. He stops a day or two at the tavern, intrusting his money, done up in a leather mitten, to the landlady, who puts it under the floor. Such is the hon-

esty of the people that although everybody goes to see his goods, which seem to be scattered all over the tavern, and although in all his travels he has never had a lock on his wagon, he has never lost a single article.

The observer has marked many other good qualities of the settlers. He sees that it is by their own force of character they make their way. Many of them are the children of pioneers, and they have never been given those weapons for the battle of life which we call education and culture. The habit of encountering and overcoming obstacles as pioneers has developed within them a tendency to resistance which is not always agreeable, but their life brings them more virtues than faults. They are ever hopeful and helpful. They feel it no hardship to go ten or twenty miles to care for the sick and sorrowing. There is a spirit of kindly affection among them never called out in older places. The little successes of each one are rejoiced over by all, while individual misfortunes are regarded as common calamities, which all hands are ready to repair. They are all as one kindred. The good matrons are everybody's aunts; and their husbands, unless they happen to be squires, like Squire Rust and Squire Gardner, are uncles, like Uncle Jimmy Hawthorne, and Uncle Daniel Sutherland. All find their own good qualities reflected back to them from their neighbors and their county. When asked concerning the home of their adoption, they say it is the best new country God ever made. And, as our historical student brings his long

sojourn at the tavern to an end, he says to himself, "These patriotic settlers are worthy of their county.

'They are each of the breed of the heroes,  
The manhood attempered in strife,  
Strong hands that go lightly to labor,  
True hearts that take comfort in life.

In each is the seed to replenish  
The world with the vigor it needs,  
The centre of honest affections,  
The impulse to generous deeds.'"

A building intended for a temporary court house was erected in the summer of 1840, where the United States House now stands. The contractors were A. J. Sutherland and James Campbell. In the fall, however, before its completion, it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The next spring, the county commissioners agreed with Demas Beach to lend him \$400 for six years, for which consideration he was to erect a building in which the county should have the use of certain rooms. This building, since known as the American House, had a court room and county offices on the second floor, while the ground floor was used for a store and dwelling. When court was not in session, a shoe shop was kept in the jury room. The building was ready for use in November, 1841.

In the spring of 1841, one of the citizens of Monroe, who had endured many of the hardships of frontier life, was called on to bear trouble of a new kind. The unfortunate man was the postmaster, Mr. Noah Phelps. The postmaster's duties were not arduous. Only three newspapers were taken at the office. Sometimes, owing



to high water, there was no mail for a month, and the receipts of the office were only about \$3.00 a year. Whatever the duties of the office were, Mr. Phelps performed them faithfully and well—always thawing and drying the mail by the fire when it had been dipped in the river, and always striving hard, as a faithful servant of Uncle Sam, to avoid being convinced by letter writers, whose postage was in proportion to the distance their letters were sent, that the continent was only five hundred miles wide. But political parties had been organized in Monroe in 1840, and it happened that the party which elected Gen. Harrison president that year was not the party which received the aid and sympathy of the postmaster, who accordingly lost his office, being the first victim brought under the political axe in Green County. It was several years, however, before elective offices were made dependent on political views. Comparatively few of the early settlers had any aspiration for office, and a man who had both the ambition and the qualifications, received the support of all parties. For years, Mr. Rittenhouse held, at the same time, the three offices, clerk of the circuit court, county clerk, and register of deeds. He spoke of them as “my offices,” and everybody else, both before and after election day, called them “Rittenhouse’s offices.”

Occasional shopping expeditions to other places were still necessary. The shoppers travelled in a covered wagon, and carried—besides the load intended for market—corn for the horses; food for themselves, cooking utensils and bedding, a gun, and a scythe for cutting

fodder. (In those days women preferred to have their husbands go shopping with them.) Bad as the roads were, there was some pleasure travel. In November, 1842, a party went from Monroe to Mineral Point to see a murderer hung.

In 1842, the county built a kind of bastille. Remembering the fate of a house built upon the sand, the commissioners paid fifteen dollars for a foundation of stone.

1843 is memorable, in the annals of Monroe, as the year in which James R. Vineyard, a state senator, was tried here for the murder of C. P. Arndt, also a senator, or councilor, as the name was then. An account of the murder reads like a telegram from Texas. An altercation arose during a session of the council, and, immediately after the adjournment, Vineyard shot his antagonist in the council chamber. The jury acquitted him, and the acquittal was the signal for great rejoicing. Mr. Vineyard received his friends at the new Monroe House, and entertained them so well that they rose almost to a level with those men of Shakespeare's,

So full of valor that they smote the air  
For breathing in their faces, beat the ground  
For kissing of their feet;

and when the question, were you ever intoxicated, is propounded to the most temperate of the old settlers, it is likely to elicit the reply, Yes, when Vineyard was acquitted.

A brewery was built this year, and several new buildings made more clear the outline of the public square: the Monroe House on the north side, built by John R. Walling; a second dwelling on the west side;

two stores on the south side, built by Beach, Goodhue and Slawson; and the old frame store of New Mexico, which was now moved over to the north side. There had been a tailor shop on the east side a year.

By 1844, one-third of the land in the county was entered. Soon after the land came into market, a great number of acres, including much timber land, were bought by New England speculators—a proceeding that the settlers regarded as iniquitous. All non-residents who owned land were called speculators, and opposition to speculators was held to be an essential element of loyalty to the county. The usual form of opposition was stripping the timber from the land of the obnoxious class. To a great extent it was the speculators' timber that fenced the farms, and kept the cooking stoves and the saw mills running. Ordinarily, wood cut from any speculator's land was good enough; but a speculator owning land east of Monroe died, and (as though his death was an addition to his former indignity to the settlers), from that time until the timber was all used, his land, known as "dead man's land," was the favorite place of supply in this part of the county. Until 1844 the speculators made no effort to defend themselves, but in that year a number of them engaged J. A. Bingham to prosecute every one found cutting their timber, and for a time the old hatred of speculators was forgotten in the new desire to resist a citizen who dared to become a representative and defender of the obnoxious class. For a year or two, it seemed as though the more the timber cutters were

prosecuted, the more they developed a martyr-like persistency and a very un-martyr-like aggressiveness. These qualities might have reached the heroic, had not the courage of the choppers wasted away so rapidly that their conduct became the laughing stock of the county. A brother of Mr. Thomas W. Thompson once came from New York to visit him. At Milwaukee he hired horses and a covered carriage for the remainder of the journey. Before his visit in Sylvester was over, he wanted to see the county town. He started, but lost his way. Presently he saw three men and three loads of rails standing in the road before him. Before he was near enough to ask for information, they all started. Two of the men had horse teams, and they soon disappeared. Mr. Thompson then called loudly to the man with the ox team to stop, but the more he called, the more the man pounded his oxen. Psychologists may well tell of the strange influence which, under favorable circumstances, a man who concentrates his mind on one thing is capable of wielding, even if he does not utter a word. In this case, the circumstances were favorable, and the concentration was perfect; and, in an incredibly short time, both oxen and rails seemed to have been inspired with the belief that only a speculator would ride in such a fine carriage as that which was coming behind them. The oxen galloped, and the rails flew off at the sides; and the last Mr. Thompson saw of the driver, he was clinging with both hands to the wagon, from which the last rail was gone, while the oxen were making time to which Mr. Thompson, in

his amazed and bewildered condition, was entirely unable to bring his high-spirited horses.

In 1844, the brick court house was begun. The contractor, Mr. Wm. Dunton, burned his own brick, and it was not until April, '46, that the building was ready for use. A cemetery was laid out in '44, just west of the village, which at that time contained twenty-nine dwellings; and a frame school house was built the same year, near the present residence of Dr. Monroe. In this school house, in the summer of '45, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Truax, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kirkendoll, uniting under the rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal church, formed the first religious society in the village.

As late as 1845, there was but one well in Monroe, that one being on the place where Mr. Banta lives. It was generally regarded as woman's work to carry water from the spring; and those who had large families and who lived far from the spring had in this way all the exercise they needed. This was especially the case when it happened, as it sometimes did, that after a laborious wading through the mud, seeing they were almost home, and going into a joyful calculation of how long the two pails of water they carried would last, how many faces, windows, and dishes it would wash, how many potatoes and turnips it would boil, they slipped in the mud, and, like the milkmaid whose story they had so often pondered at school, fell prostrate, losing the treasure so full of promise a moment before. Nevertheless, these women did not encourage men to

drink anything stronger than water, as is proved by the existence of a temperance society, which in the fall of '45 had ninety members. Nor did this daily exercise weaken in any way the effect of the common law which forbade any woman, especially any young woman, to walk when she went to a dance. Though she might have carried the water for a washing during the day, and might have done the washing, yet, however short the distance to the tavern, she must ride to the party. It was a natural result of this social law that, before the days of livery stables, comparatively few young men could take any one to a dance. Another result was another inexorable law forbidding any young man to invite one girl without inviting, or persuading some one else to invite, all the other girls in the family. One lady says she has been one of seventeen girls to go to a party with one young man, and that she has been to many parties to which two gentlemen escorted all the young ladies. At supper the ladies sat down first, and their partners waited on them. A man compelled to wait on seventeen hungry girls would hardly care to practice his steps much in the ball room, or if he did, he would probably go too fast for the music; but it was mercifully provided that, once at the party, a girl might receive, until it was time to ride home, the devoted attentions of any pedestrian there, and accordingly all the gentlemen served at the supper table.

Long before this, the learned professions were represented in Green County; but, with a few honorable exceptions, they were represented, as they are in all new

countries, by men poorly qualified for their work. The principal physician based his practice on the belief that when blisters, calomel, and the lancet will not save a man, nothing will save him, but that bleeding is then to be resorted to in order to make him die more easily; and he is said to have bled, blistered, and salivated his patients successively or simultaneously with an energy that made this a very easy place to die in. Physicians seem to have been distinguished by peculiarities in their dress, rather than by those in their practice. There was one who was always called the calico doctor, not that there was anything unusual at that time in the calico coat he wore, but the name was distinctive because his principal rival always wore buckskin clothes and a coon-skin cap. Most of the ministers scorned book learning and relied on inspiration. They made up in noise what they lacked in ideas. Their favorite subject was the day of judgment. One, who spoke in a nasal, sing-song tone, described it as a day when the sun will be darkened, the moon will be turned to blood, the tangents will fly out of their sockets, and the cattle will stick up their tails and run. Another, who was heard by those of the villagers who remained at home, as well as by those gathered in the court room, spoke as follows: "In that solemn hour, my dearly beloved bretheren and sisteren, all sinners will be call-ed before the judgment seat to receive their sentences. First, the murderers will be call-ed, then the burglars and highway robbers, then the horse thieves and the gamblers, and last and worst of all the Universalists will be call-ed." There was one

minister who made some pretense to education. He had a Greek testament which, although he could not read it, he brought out whenever he found himself beaten in a theological argument. With his finger on the open page he would say, here is the original Greek, which proves that I am right; and, as his brother was, like himself, unable to read the passage, this always ended the dispute. Professional men came in the order in which there was a demand for them. First appeared the doctors, some of whom never thought of doctoring until they came here, and most of whom were willing to preach. Next were the ministers, and then came the lawyers, the first of whom had nothing to do. One lawyer came and went away before 1840, and his discouraged successor went in 1841. Two came in 1842, both of whom would have starved had the law been their only means of support. But public sentiment was undergoing a curious change. Before 1838, and even later, the people had little to do with law, and they prospered so well that they were reluctant to change. Even the county organization they lamented as an evil. But after they had become accustomed to the workings of the new government and to the courts, there was a reaction in favor of law; and, notwithstanding the difference in population, there was more litigation in the ten years beginning with 1842, than in the decade next following. As an extreme example of this reactionary feeling is quoted the case of Mr. Paine,<sup>q</sup> who, it is said, had forty summons served on him in one day. The number is probably an exaggeration, but the example



is a good one. Though formerly prompt enough in the payment of debts, he now refused payment in a number of cases, saying, "if you're going to have law here, you may as well use it." And there were many who were willing to use it. With great freedom of speech and manners, with the freest hospitality, and the greatest brotherly kindness, there existed a seemingly incompatible severity of judgment, and an admiring approval of all severe punishments. At one time a grand jury in Monroe came near indicting a man for playing cards, and subpœnaed Mr. F. F. West to explain the nature of card playing. Mr. West told the jury he could not give the desired information without the assistance of a pack of cards. The jury ordered a pack brought in, and Mr. West explained its uses at some length, enjoying at the end of the explanation the satisfaction of seeing all his hearers thoroughly interested and pleased, and some of them so enthusiastic that their continued investigations were a matter of no doubt whatever. But even in the midst of legal proceedings men sometimes showed that it was more agreeable to them to fight their own battles than to intrust the duty to a lawyer. A case in point is that of Mr. Peter Rutledge, one of the early settlers of Jefferson, and afterwards a resident of Washington. He was indicted for giving a challenge to fight a duel. At the trial it appeared that, while riding horseback in Washington, he met a man to whom he said: "Here's a pistol, d—n you, take it and defend yourself." Mr. Rutledge's attorney, the Hon. David Noggle, claimed that this was not a challenge, and he was trying to prove

that his client was innocent of the charge brought against him, when Mr. Rutledge, a Virginian as full of pride as any of the F. F. V.'s and as ready to defend his honor, arose and silenced his advocate with the words, "sit down, Noggle, you don't know what you're talking about." He then denied as calumnious the implied assertion that he did not know how to give a challenge, and insisted that no one who understood the law would deny that there was one in the words which have been quoted. Judge Whiton decided that they did constitute a challenge, and the prosecution then went on to show that Mr. Rutledge bore a bad reputation before he came to Wisconsin, that he had stabbed one man, inflicting a dangerous wound. The stabbing was proved, and Mr. Rutledge's friends despaired of saving him from the penitentiary. They brought rebutting testimony, but this made the prisoner more impatient than anything that had been said against him. He again took the floor, and, in spite of the remonstrances of his and of the opposing council, in spite, too, of the repeated order of the court to be quiet, he acknowledged the stabbing, and gave his reasons for it, and then his reasons for the challenge. He gained the sympathy of all present, and was acquitted.

Some of the lawyers who practised here while Judge Irvin was on the bench, and the number included many whose residence was out of the county, seem to have believed, like Aaron Burr, that law is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained. The dæmon of gush seems to have taken possession of them, and they

talked so long and so strangely that the justices were reduced almost to imbecility, as is shown by the following bit of Green County history: A lawyer, distinguished for education, dignity, and piety, stated his case, and the justice said to him: "The right is clearly on your side. I think I may decide at once in your favor." "Hold on," cried the second lawyer, who, like his opponent, came from Madison, "I haven't told my side, yet." When he had finished, the justice said: "I was mistaken, the right seems now to be on your side." "But I have still something more to say," said the first lawyer, who then launched forth in long continued praises of the majesty of the law, and of the sacred responsibilities of the law's officials, closing with a statement of the duty of this particular justice. The justice was much affected by his appeal, but, before he had time to give a decision, up sprang the other lawyer, apparently in a frenzy of righteous indignation. Pointing contemptuously at his opponent, he said, "that sanctimonious hypocrite hopes to deceive you by all this cant; he takes you for a basswood man; he thinks he can grease and swallow you; can such hypocrisy succeed?" "No," said the now irate justice, "it can not succeed; I decide in your favor."

Sometimes, however, the justice showed a remarkable ability to weigh conflicting claims, as is shown in the case, *Harcourt vs. Bedtner*. Dr. Harcourt was called to prescribe for Mrs. Bedtner, a mile and a half away. Arrived at the house, the Doctor found he had forgotten his saddle bags, in which were his medicines;

and he sent Mr. Bedtner after them. When the Doctor presented his bill, Mr. Bedtner refused to pay. The case was tried before a justice who decided that Mr. Bedtner owed nothing, as, in going after the saddle bags, he had rendered as great a service as the Doctor had rendered him.

When the district court was in session, the lawyers felt obliged to say something that would make a strong impression in a short time; for there was always a possibility that Judge Irvin would adjourn court at a moment's notice, and go hunting. The Judge was a man of whom no rival would have said to the lady of their choice, as was said to Amy of Locksley Hall, "he will hold thee something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse." In the Judge's opinion, the three things most essential to a happy existence were gun, horse and dog; and to intimate friends he stated very frankly his belief that his gun was the best gun in the United States, that his pointer, York, was the best dog in the world, and that his horse, Pedro, was possessed of more sense than any lawyer in his court. It was supposed that his strongest feeling was his affection for York; and more than one poor man, when judgment was rendered against him, ruefully, and probably mistakenly, attributed his misfortune to a kick, which in some hour of wanton pride he had bestowed upon York. The Judge had no natural qualifications for his office above those of any honest, indolent, pleasure-loving man, who firmly believes that everything southern is good, and everything "Yankee"

is thoroughly bad. His talk was more of prairie chickens than of law; and his knowledge of law was so limited that in court he was in the habit of ordering a recess, that he might take his successor, Mr. Whiton, then a practising attorney, one side, and ask him the law bearing on the case under discussion. The following is said to be a charge given by him to a jury in 1841: "It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant in this action are brothers-in-law. On the Wabash river, in the state of Indiana, they associated themselves together for the purpose of swindling their neighbors. Not content with that, they got to swindling each other, and I am like the woman who saw her husband and a bear fight: 'fight husband, fight bear; I don't care which beats.' And, gentlemen of the jury, it is a matter of indifference to me how you bring in your verdict." Five minutes after the jury had retired the sheriff was instructed to see if they had agreed. A negative answer was returned; whereupon, the jury was immediately ordered in and discharged.

At the close of his term of office, Judge Irvin went to Texas. Judge Knapp, in his *Early Reminiscences of Madison*, says that, "as penuriousness had prevailed over love, leaving only kindness in the bosom of Judge Irvin, York was left in the kind family of Joe Kelly at Monroe, where he died;" and "the high bred Pedro fared worse: he was sold for the purpose of drawing the plow and the lumber wagon." Mr. Kelly pronounces the above a mistake. Judge Irvin was a Virginian, and he always spent his winters in the south.

During these absences from Wisconsin, York, to whom all the old settlers concede a place in the history of Green County, was left in Monroe; but when the Judge went south to remain both York and Pedro accompanied him.

In 1844 or '45 Sanger's stage-coaches began to run from Milwaukee to Galena, by way of Monroe. There was a coach going one way or the other every day, and each coach was capable of carrying seventeen passengers. Preference was given to through passengers, and Monroe people were never able to pre-engage a seat for a journey in either direction. There was so much travel that Monroe men sometimes waited a week for a seat, and were then obliged to find some other conveyance.

A package of old letters written in Monroe in 1845 and succeeding years gives some facts of interest to those who care to follow the progress of the village.

It was about this time that Green county gained the name of "the sang county," a name so well known that one of our representatives at Madison began his first speech there by proudly announcing himself as the member from the sang county. Sang, which being interpreted means ginseng, was very abundant here; but as men, women, and children devoted all their leisure moments to digging it, the supply was exhausted in a few years. Mr. Ludlow bought all there was, being the only person in this part of the sang region who shipped it to New York, and says he made more money on it than on any other little thing he ever dealt in. A letter dated August, '46, says: "Flour is \$3.00 a barrel.

Wheat can't be sold. Oats are twelve and one-half cents, and corn twenty cents a bushel. Wild hay is \$2.50 per ton. A boy from Maine has dug five hundred pounds of ginseng within three months and sold it for twenty-two cents a pound." It is not recorded whether wheat was ever too abundant to be given away, but two or three years later Mr. C. J. Simmons hauled oats from his farm in Washington to Janesville, and sold them for six and one fourth cents a bushel; and, as the oats did not bring him as much money as he needed, he sold some yearling calves for \$3.50 apiece.

In 1846, Mr. Samuel Spangler's gun shop had its beginning, and Mr. Ludlow opened a store to which his old customers came from all directions. In 1847, our chronicler mentions as signs of progress a public library and preaching three times every Sunday. The Presbyterians, Christians, and Methodists had each a regular minister, though the Christian minister was partly, and the Presbyterian minister was wholly, supported by eastern missionary societies. One letter (written to induce immigration) has this significant remark: "Please tell James Collins this would be a very good place for him as a preacher if he still works at his trade of making chairs." There was also a Mormon shoemaker here who preached sometimes. There were several Mormons in this vicinity, some of whom are still here, but none of them were ever polygamists. In '47 the Methodists began, on the land given them for that purpose by Mr. LyBrand, the first meeting house in the county. It was finished in '48, the same year the

Christians built the meeting house used now as a marble shop. In '47, the United States House was built by Chas. Hart, and Mr. Eilert opened a drug store on the north side of the square.

A fanning mill factory, a traveling daguerreian, a jeweler (probably Mr. Thos. Emerson, as his was the first jewelry store here), and a load of apples hauled from southern Indiana and sold on the square for a cent a piece, are told of in the letters of 1848. A letter of '49 speaks of those carried off by the California fever, and says: "Twenty-four wagons left this place last Monday. They go with from three to six yoke of oxen to a wagon, and with eighteen months' provisions."

In 1849, the county town had one hundred dwellings and five hundred and twenty inhabitants. A saw-mill was erected in the village this year, and the trustees of the Green County Seminary let the contract for the seminary building. In the fall of 1850, Mr. H. C. Burchard, now a member of congress from Illinois, took charge of the seminary on the following terms: "Said Burchard," says the trustees' journal, "will conduct a school therein, under this board, supply suitable assistant teachers, furnish the rooms (as rent therefor) with stoves and pipe, and furnish fuel; he will receive as compensation such sums as he may collect for tuition." Though students of all ages and degrees of advancement were received, the seminary was a great power for good in its time. In August, 1852, Mr. Burchard held, at the seminary, the first teachers' institute in Green



County; it continued several weeks. The land on which the seminary was erected was part of that given to the county when the county town was located. It was sold to the stockholders of the seminary by the county, in 1848 or '49; but no deed was given until 1855, when John B. Bachman and Geo. Bloom, who had purchased all the stock, received a deed. These gentlemen had a school there a short time, after which the building was sold several times, being once used as a carpenter's shop, and becoming, in 1858, the property of public school district No. 8.

In 1850, there came to Monroe an old man, who said he was sent by the New England Agricultural Society, to select farms for men who wanted to come west. He wore a broad brimmed hat, a butternut coat, and red flannel shirt; he was plain and unassuming in his manners, and speedily became very popular. He said the New England Agricultural Society was so wealthy that it had founded and endowed a college, and had deposited a large sum of money in the bank at Woodstock, Vermont. It had been such a benefit to its members that they had all become wealthy. Influenced by these reports, the farmers of Green County formed an agricultural society; and they invited Mr. Hitchcock—for so the old gentleman was called—to act as their president as long as he should be with them. Meanwhile, Mr. John W. Taylor, a land agent residing in Monroe, and several citizens who had land to sell, were devoting their time to the work of assisting Mr. Hitchcock. Some one of them took him out every day to see the country,

and those who went oftenest excited the jealousy of those who had failed to secure his company. He rode all over the county several times. At one time, thinking his Vermont friends would prefer living near each other, he decided to buy a whole township, and thought he would take Clarno; but he also selected land in other parts of the county, and in other counties. Finally he published a notice that, on a certain day in September, he would meet the farmers of Dane, Rock, and Green, and conclude his partial contracts with them. Mr. Hitchcock brought no money with him, and, not being fitted by education to write an order on the Woodstock bank, he employed Mr. Dunwiddie, and kept him writing drafts a whole day. With these drafts he paid his creditors, some of whom soon found to their sorrow that the drafts were not honored at the Galena bank, whereupon Mr. Hitchcock swore that a lawyer who could not write a draft that would bring money was a humbug, notwithstanding which there began to be a suspicion that Mr. Hitchcock was a humbug. Shortly before the time appointed for the land purchase, Mr. Hitchcock married a widow living in the village. *Charivaris* were fashionable then, and there was a *charivari* the night of the wedding. It was good, after the manner of its kind, ending with the entrance of three goats at the window of the bride's parlor. When morning dawned Mr. Hitchcock had gone, and he has never been seen in Monroe since that time. He was undoubtedly insane. After his disappearance, his wife and sons came from Vermont, in obedience to the direc-

tions given in his letters. They were very worthy people, and remained here several years, hearing nothing from the husband and father who had assumed the name of Hitchcock. When the farmers came, on the appointed day, and found there was to be no sale, they stood around the streets for a time, telling what they had always believed, and then called a meeting of the agricultural society. J. V. Richardson was called to the chair, and nominations for president were declared to be in order. The old hat and coat of Mr. Hitchcock were brought in as the regalia of the president, who, it was agreed, must be some one who had been dear to the departed. One gentleman was nominated because of the oysters he had given Mr. Hitchcock; others were brought forward who had loaned their horses, or worn out their buggies in the service. Then Mr. Stewart urged the claims of Mr. Taylor. He was understood to say that once when half a dozen of them were showing Mr. Hitchcock the town of Spring Grove, they came to a small brook. They were all anxious that the old gentleman should keep his feet dry. One offered boots, another offered to make a bridge of his coat, still another to bring stepping stones, but Mr. Taylor seized the venerable personage in his arms and carried him over the stream. Mr. Taylor was unanimously elected. He was arrayed in the official coat and hat, after which the society discussed the best method of carrying butter to market. There were several subsequent meetings, all conducted in a noteworthy manner, peculiar to themselves; and until a recent time the recollection of them

has been a source of unalloyed pleasure. But lately—since the authorship of Shakspeare's plays has been attributed to Bacon—the opinion has gained ground that the society was guilty of an injustice to Mr. Stewart; and Mr. Taylor, with a frankness that must commend itself to both Shakspeare and Bacon, declares that Mr. Stewart himself performed the work which got his friend into office.

A more formidable visitor than Mr. Hitchcock was the cholera, brought to the village by a teamster. About half a dozen persons died, and a panic ensued, which led to this entry in the record of the circuit court, September 3, 1850: "It having been made to appear that a mortal sickness is now prevalent at Monroe, where this court is now sitting, it is therefore ordered that this court do now adjourn."

In April, 1850, was started the Green County Union, subscriptions to which might be paid in cash, grain, potatoes, butter, eggs, wood, lumber, saw-logs or labor. It was edited by J. W. Snow, and published in Francis Emerson's stone building on the south side of the square. The first number contained this promise: "In reference to the subject of politics we shall studiously avoid injuring the feelings of any one." The Union lived only about a year. In May, 1851, John W. Stewart published the first number of the Sentinel. It was a whig paper for a few months, and then the Rev. J. Walworth and O. D. Moulton bought it and made it an organ of the democratic party. In September, 1854, the paper passed into the hands of republicans, Geo. W. Tenney

and N. L. Stout, the latter of whom was connected with the paper only about a year.

The papers of 1853 complain that Monroe has never had a baker, and is "much in want of a person who will butcher regularly." The village had already recovered from the surprise occasioned by her first barber shop; and both baker and butcher were here before the end of the year. The need of a bank was first pointed out by an Ohio congressman by the name of Delano, while he was here on a visit. In accordance with an agreement made with him, J. A. Bingham opened in May, 1854, an exchange office, in which he was joined in the fall by A. Ludlow. Circumstances prevented Mr. Delano from taking any interest in the business, but through his influence J. B. Galusha came from Ohio to act as cashier, and early in 1856, the firm, which, having been joined by Asa Richardson, was known as Ludlow, Bingham & Co., obtained a charter as the Bank of Monroe, and in May of the same year, the first notes of the bank were issued.

In February, 1855, in the destruction of the jail, the county suffered her second loss by fire. This led to the erection of a stone jail, and, a little later in '56, to the erection of a fire proof building for county offices. The stone jail was used until the last and best of the county buildings in Monroe was built, in 1870, to take its place.

In 1855, the senator from Green, Mr. West, introduced in the senate a bill whose object was to take from the town of Clarno that part of the township now included in the village of Monroe. A remonstrance was

sent to Mr. West, and he withdrew the bill; but soon after this, during his absence from the senate, the bill was introduced again, and passed, all unknown to the good people of Clarno, who, in April, 1855, elected as their town clerk, Alfred Wrisberg, who lived in that part of the town which had been transferred to Monroe. Their blissful ignorance ceased when their votes at the fall election were thrown out on the ground that, because of his residence in Monroe, Mr. Wrisberg, who made the returns, was not legally a town clerk of Clarno.

In 1857, the foundry of R. Sylvester & Co. did away with the necessity of a trip to Janesville or Beloit everytime any part of a threshing machine was broken. In January, 1858, Monroe was joined to the rest of the world by the railway; and in the following April, when she had the town-like possessions of a brass band, a fire company, and one sidewalk before a private house—being that built by Mr. J. S. Bloom in the spring of 1857—the village was incorporated, and the early history of Monroe was ended.

---

### LATER HISTORY.

---

The village has had but a moderate number of sensations since its incorporation. The greatest of these grew out of the war. In the summer of 1862, there was in Monroe a man who was said to have expended a large sum from his private funds in purchas-

ing Sharp's rifles for the Confederate army, and to have served six months as a Confederate soldier. He expressed treasonable sentiments so freely that a public meeting was held to consider his case. D. W. Ball was chairman of the meeting, and W. W. Wright was secretary. Addresses were made by T. H. Eaton, E. Bartlett, F. Q. Ball, and L. Davenport, after which it was "resolved that the said Morris Rosa be allowed twenty-four hours in which to leave the county, failing to do which he remains at his peril." Morris Rosa went; but there were other secession sympathizers who resided in the county. To decide upon the course to be pursued with them, other meetings were held. At a meeting held the 29th of July, and presided over by Mr. L. Rood, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That all the citizens of this community be requested to take and subscribe to the annexed oath:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, of the Town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of Green and State of Wisconsin, do solemnly swear that I am a loyal citizen of the United States of America, that I will bear true allegiance to the same, that I will to the utmost of my ability support the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; that in rendering such support I will discountenance in every possible manner by word or action every sentiment or expression the tendency of which may be to encourage disloyalty to the Government, and that I will not, by word or deed, countenance any disloyal, secret organization; and for a violation of this oath may I suffer the just penalty of the crime of treason."

*Resolved*, That any person refusing to subscribe to said oath shall be considered and is our enemy, whom it is our first duty, as good and loyal citizens, to expel from our midst.

*Resolved*, That in all summary proceedings under the authority

of this meeting, the course indicated and ordered in Gen. Pope's Order No. 3, (which we annex) be adhered to and carried out, so far as applicable to the case, the same as though we were acting in his department and under his authority.

*Resolved*, That a judicial committee of fifteen of our best citizens be appointed to investigate and take judicial cognizance of all refusals to take, and subscribe to, and violations of said oath, and that the Home Guards being organized here to-night be authorized and ordered to faithfully execute the decrees of said judicial committee.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed such judicial committee:

B. Chenoweth,	L. Davenport,
N. R. Usher,	Arabut Ludlow,
C. S. Foster,	D. W. Ball,
M. Reitler,	W. W. Wright,
John A. Bingham,	B. Dunwiddie,
Edmund Hill,	George King,
J. V. Richardson,	Wm. Brown,

J. S. Bloom.

Messrs. E. Bartlett, A. J. Sutherland, Harris Pool, S. E. Cole, Dr. S. Porter and C. Godfrey, were appointed a committee to invite citizens to take the oath.

POPE'S ORDER NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, }  
July 23d, 1862. }

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest disloyal male citizens, within their lines or within their reach, and within their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the



rear, they will be considered as spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified shall be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and confiscated.

The oath was left with L. Rote, who was justice of the peace. A majority of the citizens hastened to subscribe their names to it; and some who did not do it voluntarily, did so from fear. A few refused. Of these, one, who was an old resident of Sylvester, was marched to the village limits, and ordered to keep outside. Another, a resident of Clarno, rode part way home on a rail. While the excitement caused by these cases of discipline was at its height, one — Steves, of Durand, a man who was generally believed to be a secessionist, chanced to be in the village. He was denouncing the proceedings in a violent manner, when some one remarked that probably Mr. Steves had better take the oath. A crowd formed, and escorted him to the court house, and summoned Mr. Rote from his supper table to administer the oath. Mr. Rote read it and asked the prisoner if he would subscribe to it. Being answered in the negative, he said nothing more, for by that time the office was so full of men who wanted to take it that he was obliged to light a candle and go up into the court room to accommodate them. When about sixty men had been sworn, proceedings up stairs were interrupted by a cry that those who had been laboring with the man below were riding him out of town on a rail. Mr. Steves' fate made copperheads cautious about expressing themselves in Monroe; and his resistance taught union men to be less busy in seeking out

offences. This was the last encounter of the kind during the war, but it was long before men heard the last of this. Mr. Steves brought suit against twelve citizens of Monroe. In selecting the twelve, he was assisted by Monroe men whose opinion of the war was the same as his own. All those selected were zealous supporters of the war, and most of them were members of the committee of fifteen appointed the 29th of July; but a majority of them were opposed to such violent measures as were adopted in Mr. Steves' case, and some of them did not reach the square that night until the work was done. One of those sued was Mr. Rote, whose part in the affair has been told. On the other hand, some who helped carry the rail were not mentioned in the suit. The case was tried in 1865 in Milwaukee; Judge Miller presided, and during the trial gave vent to his feelings by exclamations of "oh!" and "horrible!!" The disunion element predominated in the jury, and damages were awarded Mr. Steves to the amount of \$5,000 and costs.

The robbery of the Bank of Monroe, in October, 1864, is still a subject of wonder and speculation. Burglars entered the bank in the night and blew the safe open with gunpowder. The explosion, which broke all the glass in the room and carried the safe door, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, through the opposite wall and left it under the staircase, was heard a long distance; but the night was dark, and the burglars escaped with \$25,000 in money. They had dropped one package of \$5,000, and one small door in the safe was

so warped by the action of the powder that they had not been able to open it. In that compartment was \$100,000.

The greatest improvement to be noted in Monroe since its incorporation is in its manufactures. In July, 1865, Messrs. Whitney, Treat, Lloyd, Pullen, Patterson, and Billings organized the Monroe Manufacturing Co., with a capital of \$25,000. The works were burned in June, '72, and in the following August the company was re-organized as a stock company with a capital of \$40,000 with A. C. Dodge, president, and H. W. Whiting as business director and secretary. The general business of the company is manufacturing farm wagons, carriages, and farming implements. The usual number of men employed is twenty-five. Fine carriages and sleighs are made at several other places in the village, and wagon shops are numerous.

Another important manufacturing establishment, is the planing mill of Dodge, Churchill & Co. Its history is as follows: The brick flour mill on Racine street was built by Moulton & Fish in 1850. The machinery was afterward taken out, and in the spring of 1859 Norman Churchill and Jesse Robertson put in its place wood cutting machinery. About the same time a Janesville firm converted Payne's old tavern (which had been moved to its present position and used successively as tavern, cabinet shop, and flour mill) into a planing mill. In '61 Mr. Churchill united the machinery of the two mills in the historic frame building. A saw mill has since been added, and the business

has been enlarged so as to include the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, screens, cheese boxes, and brackets. The manufacturing establishments in the village include two other saw mills, two flour mills, two breweries, two marble shops, a gun shop, furniture shops, and a brick yard where both red and white brick are made; and a large number of persons find employment in the manufacture of clothing, patent medicines, cigars, confectionery, and pop. Three lumber yards and a large number of groceries and dry goods houses do a thriving business. Nearly all the old land marks have disappeared from the square since the village was incorporated. Of the new buildings required by the increase in business the largest and best were built by B. Chenoweth, Elisha and Jared Mosher, Washington Hill, McKey Bros., Eilert and Whitney, D. F. Corson, Henry Duerst, Treat & Co., John W. Stewart, Peter Wells, John H. Bridge, and the German Turners.

It is claimed that there is no point of shipment in Wisconsin, outside of the great centres of transportation, where a larger amount of produce is bought and sent to market than at Monroe. During the two months ending Dec. 30, 1876, the First National Bank of Monroe paid upon the checks of Barber & Van Dyke, Johnson & Gillett, and J. M. Chadwick, stock and produce dealers, the sum of \$227,675.71. These firms do not deal in cheese, which is supposed to have brought into the county during the year 1876 nearly \$200,000. Moreover, a great many shipments were made in the two months referred to, by the producers and by other

firms dealing in cattle, sheep, hogs, and grain, of the value of which no record has been kept. The bank to which reference has just been made is the result of the union, in May, '64, of the old Bank of Monroe and the First National Bank of Monroe organized in February, '64, by Messrs. Chenoweth, Hoffman, Perine, Bingham, and Jacob and Mathias Marty. The second and only other bank in Monroe was that of N. R. Usher & Co., (Usher & Thrall). It was not a bank of issue, and after an existence of three or four years was closed in '64.

Schools and churches have kept pace with the material progress of the village. In 1866, the school districts were united, since which time the schools have been more or less perfectly graded. Three school buildings furnish accommodations for nearly 900 pupils.

Several newspapers have been born and have died since the village was incorporated. Mr. Tenney's successors in the editorship of the Sentinel were James Bintliff and E. E. Bryant. Mr. Bryant left the paper to enter the army, and the firm name became Bintliff & Carr. A little later in the war Mr. Bintliff entered the army, still retaining his interest in the paper, which was edited by Egbert E. Carr. In July, '65, the paper passed into the hands of A. J. High and C. A. Booth. Five years later Silas E. Gardner purchased Mr. High's half of the paper, and leased it to Mr. Booth.

The Jeffersonian Democrat, edited by Geo. C. Baker, lived only from late in the summer of 1856, to April, '57. In the fall of 1857, the Independent Press, edited by S. P. Condee and E. C. Moulton, arose from the ashes of

the Democrat. Mr. Moulton withdrew from the Press in January of the next year; and three or four months later Mr. Condee sold it to gentlemen who transformed it into the Albany Times. The next venture in the way of a newspaper was that of N. L. Stout, who published the State Rights a year or two, beginning in the spring of 1859. The next was that of A. W. Potter, who, in January, 1870, started the Green County Republican. In the fall of 1872, F. J. Mills started the Liberal Press, which in September, 1873, was consolidated with the Republican, the new paper being known at first as the Republican and Press, but latterly as the Green County Reformer. It was edited by A. W. Potter and Geo. H. King, until January, then by Mr. Mills until April, then by G. J. Patton until January, 1875, since which it has been edited by I. T. Carr, with whom Wm. Bullock was associated the first year. For two or three years Mr. Geo. South has published a semi-monthly paper called the Sun.

#### VILLAGE DIRECTORY FOR 1877.

##### CLERGYMEN.

James Evans, Methodist.	D. R. Howe, Christian.
J. Fisher, Universalist.	— Whitelaw, Baptist.
Henry Uphoff, German Methodist.	J. McGinnity, Irish Cath.
John M. Obermiller, Ger. Catholic.	— Fotsch, Lutheran.
S. E. Miner.	

##### ATTORNEYS.

P. J. Clawson.	E. T. Gardner.
A. S. Douglas.	B. S. Kerr.
B. Dunwiddie.	H. Medberry.

##### PHYSICIANS.

J. N. Bradshaw.	Frederick Byers.
Hall & Rood.	F. B. Righter.
N. A. Loofbourow.	W. O. Sherman.
Wm. Monroe.	

DENTISTS.

J. S. Reynolds.

S. M. Smith.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONROE.

A. Ludlow, President.

J. B. Galusha, Cashier.

Geo. W. Hoffman, Vice-President.

H. Ludlow, Ass't "

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

Bostwick & Cheney, dry goods and clothing.

S. Lewis, dry goods.

F. S. Parlin, dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, &c.

B. Chenoweth, dry goods and clothing.

J. B. Treat, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, crockery, &c.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Hoehn & Weber, tailors and dealers in dry goods.

Peter Spahr.

A. Wettengel & Son.

TAILOR.

J. Cohn.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. W. Goddard.

J. J. Tschudy.

JEWELRY.

Geo. H. King.

H. G. Van Wagenen.

A. B. McKelvey.

DRUGS.

C. E. Adams.

J. K. Eilert.

Bradshaw & Adams.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A. J. Kane.

R. D. Vaughn.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

Bennett & Son.

Ed. Ruegger.

J. Bolender & Co.

Schuler & Kleb.

J. Carroll.

Treat & Co., Treat's block, on west side.

Glascott & Bragg, north side of square.

D. S. Young & Co., east side square.

L. B. Johnson.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

John Sissons.

Grant & Fairlamb.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY.

John Kleckner.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Mrs. Wm. H. Allen.

J. H. Miller.

Mrs. — Meyer.

DRESS MAKERS.

Mrs. Robertson.

Mrs. Willy.

Miss A. Smith.

	HARDWARE.	
W. S. Bloom & Co., Harper & Staver.		Mack & McCracken.
	PUMPS AND SEWING MACHINES.	
N. Churchill.		
	FURNITURE.	
Chas. Baer. J. H. Foster.		Anton Miller.
	LUMBER.	
A. C. Dodge. J. L. Rood.		Persons & Barnes.
	HOTELS AND PROPRIETORS.	
Gleissner House, J. A. Gleissner & Son.	United States House, Louis Schuetze, north side square.	
Tremont House, Calvin Ludlow.		
	RESTAURANTS.	
John Peregoy.		A. M. Wolcott.
	PROPRIETORS OF LIVERY STABLES.	
Jas. Campbell. Gleissner & Son.		U. F. Zeigler.
	PHOTOGRAPHERS.	
H. G. White.		Alfred Baer.
	ARCHITECT AND DRAUGHTSMAN.	
W. M. Wright.		
	CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.	
Adleman & Soper.		Washington Hill.
	REAL ESTATE AGENTS.	
W. W. Wright. T. L. Summeril.		S. Swan.
	PAINTERS.	
H. G. Austin & Son. J. H. Milman.		J. C. Sally. K. Scovil.
	IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF STOCK.	
Smith Smock.		
	MILLS.	
Dodge, Churchill & Co., planing mill.		J. T. Dodge, saw mill. C. D. Hulburt, saw mill.
	BREWERIES.	
Jacob Hefty.		Leuenberger & Somer.
	MARBLE SHOPS.	
Evan Busby.		J. D. Mosher.
	BRICK YARD.	
R. Craven.		
	GUN FACTORY.	
Geo. Spangler.		



CIGAR FACTORIES.

B. N. Rusch, cigars, pipes, and tobacco. Carl Ruff.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Monroe Manufacturing Co.; Directors, A. C. Dodge, J. B. Treat, H. W. Whitney, A. Ludlow and R. Craven.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

P. Miller & Son, corner of Jackson and Paine streets. John Scannel. John South. Patterson & Billings. E. R. Copeland. A. Brundage.

HARNESS SHOPS.

D. F. Corson & Son. S. Schuler, saddles and harness. Koehler & Koehli. P. Sheehan. — Ruff.

SHOE SHOPS.

L. Everett. D. B. Everett.

TIN SHOP.

J. Kadderly.

MEAT MARKETS.

Miller & Palmer. I. Robinson. F. Oprecht. Mattern & Tom.

DEALER IN HIDES, PELTS AND HAIR.

L. B. Miller.

C. D. Meeker, Agent United States Express Company. P. W. Puffer, Agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Joseph Wood, Clerk Public School Board.

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE FROM 1858 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

PRESIDENTS OF VILLAGE BOARD.

JOHN W. STEWART (4 years.) BROOKS DUNWIDDIE. J. A. BINGHAM (2 years.) J. S. HARPER. BENJAMIN CHENOWETH. HARRIS POOL. LAUREN HURLBUT. J. K. EILERT. BENJAMIN CHENOWETH. E. T. GARDNER. E. P. TREAT. WM. BROWN (3 years.) R. B. STEVENSON. NORMAN CHURCHILL.

CLERKS.

W. W. WRIGHT (11 years.) EDMUND BARTLETT (3 years.) EDMUND BARTLETT. A. S. DOUGLAS (3 years.) E. M. BARTLETT. P. J. CLAWSON.

## CLARNO.

---

The first man who came to Green County to farm was Andrew Clarno. He visited the county as early as 1827. In 1829 he selected a part of section 30 of the township which bears his name, for a farm, and, after spending the winter of 1829-'30 at Skinner diggings, he began work on his claim. In 1831 he persuaded Wm. Wallace and Joseph Paine, Mr. Wallace's son-in-law, to settle near him with their families. He had been acquainted with his new neighbors in Illinois, whence they all came to Green County. The next year the Black Hawk war broke out, and the Wallaces and Paines went to Willow Springs, where, to use the phrase of the time, they "forted" during the war. On the day selected for going to the fort, Mr. Paine, fearing no immediate danger, walked leisurely to the Pecatonica, three or four miles south-west of his house, to bail out the ferry boat. The two families were nearly ready to start and expected to overtake Mr. Paine by the time the boat was ready for use. At the river, Mr. Paine was surprised and startled to find that the Indians had been there before him. They had stolen his ferry boat and

gone he knew not whither. Their camp fires were still smoking, and he thought he could discern one dusky warrior lurking in the grass and watching him. No long time elapsed before Mr. Paine was again at his cabin. Almost in despair, he saw that Mr. Wallace still sat smoking his pipe, and that the preparations for the journey had made no progress whatever since he went away. Very soon, however, the wagon was made ready and the flight began. It was not much like the removal of patriarchs. They took no large flocks and herds, no rich treasure with them. As Mr. Paine expressed it, they threw in the women and children, and started. In a short time darkness overtook them. There were no roads except Indian trails. With a wagon, it was difficult to follow the trails in the day time; after dark it was impossible. They stopped for the night in a little grove on the Capt. Foster place in the village of Monroe. Here, without daring to strike a light, they sat in silence and waited for morning. Sometimes the long silence of the night was broken by a wild whoop in the distance. Once they saw Indians passing by, and great was their fear lest some movement of the horses or the children should betray them. But a strong wind carried all sounds of the little camp in an opposite direction. Morning came at last, and the travelers went on in safety to the fort, crossing the Pecatonica nearly as far north as Argyle. The day after their flight the deserted home was visited by soldiers sent out from the fort to warn and assist the settlers; but they found the cabin burned and its contents destroyed. At this time, Mr. Clarno was in Illinois, where he had gone

after his two sons. Hostilities having begun, he stopped on his return at Fort Hamilton, so-called in honor of a son of Alexander Hamilton, Col. W. S. Hamilton, who, as early as 1823 had distinguished himself by his bold enterprises in Illinois and Wisconsin, and who used to say, half in earnest, half in jest, that he might have been quite a man but for his distinguished father, with whom people always compared him. Mr. Clarno was made captain of a company of soldiers, and his son O. H. P. Clarno, then a little boy, had charge of a gun inside the fort.

After the war, the settlers returned to their homes, or rather to their land, for this was all they had. Mr. Clarno, who had neither oxen nor horses, helped his boys across the streams, and father and sons walked from the fort. In 1833 Mr. Paine induced James Hawthorne to come to Clarno. Mr. Hawthorne had come to the mines in the western part of Iowa County in 1827, had afterwards returned to New York state, and had again come west on hearing that Uncle Sam had given miners permission to work on the Dubuque side of the river; but he was soon driven from Dubuque by the cholera, and during the war he was at White Oak Springs. When a boy of seventeen, Mr. Hawthorne served in the war of 1812 as a substitute for a drafted man, though, as substitutes were not accepted by the government, he was known through his soldier life by the name of the drafted man. In 1832, wishing to try again the life of a soldier, he offered \$125 for a horse, but he could not get one for that amount, and, as a horse was an indispensable part

of a soldier's outfit, he took no active part in the Black Hawk war.

During the winter of 1833-'34, O. H. P. Clarno was left alone on his father's claim. To while away the long evenings, the Indians undertook to teach him their language. After a time, he observed that the woods around his cabin were full of little piles of corn cobs, and now was explained the hitherto mysterious diminution of his corn. While some of his instructors were giving him a lesson, the habit had been for others to shell a few ears of corn, putting the corn into the bags or pockets always carried on their persons. This exercise being over, they went into the house, to relieve the teachers who had preceded them. In 1834 Abner Van Sant and his son-in-law, Johu W. Deniston, moved to Clarno from Missouri, and in 1835-'36 they were joined by Matthew, William, and Peter Wells, Jonathan Snyder, A. De Haven, Calvin Hale, Adam and Levi Starr, and Joseph Kelly of Ohio, John Patterson of Indiana, T. S. and Wm. Bowen, natives of New York but directly from Illinois. O. J. White, Wm. Chilton, and Wm. Draper of Illinois. Jacob Starr of Virginia, Joseph Smith of Pennsylvania, P. C. Grupe of Missouri, Wm. and John Blunt, Wm. Brown, Henry Ater, and ——— McDonald. Mr. De Haven returned to Ohio in 1836, and remained several years, during which time his brother-in-law, John Cameron, worked his Clarno farm. Besides these men who made homes, there were probably many single men, Certainly there were Cutler Wilkins of Missouri, Wm. Baird of Ohio, now, as for many years a prominent

citizen of Sylvester, and James Campbell of New York, the first settler in the town of Albany. Whenever a new settler came, those here before him helped him raise his house. One of the best attended of the Clarno raisings was that at Mr. Starr's, where both house and barn were built the same day the logs were cut.

In October, 1835, occurred the first wedding in the county, being that of Mr. J. R. Blackmore and Miss Nancy Wallace. In the same month, Chas. Deniston, Green County's eldest son, was born. When he was but a few months old, a squaw stole him from his cradle, leaving her own baby in his place; but timely pursuit forced her to make another exchange of children. Christmas was celebrated in 1835 by a dance at Mr. Deniston's. People came thirty and forty miles to attend it, and many of them waited in the vicinity a week in order to attend a New Year's ball at Mr. Paine's house in Monroe. Sometime in the winter of 1835-'36, John Patterson, who, with his family, lived on what is called the Goodrich farm, went to Mineral Point to enter his land. Coming home he lost his way, and was out all night. He suffered so much from cold that soon after reaching home he died. He was the first white person to die a natural death in Green County.

In the absence of other sources of amusement, the Indians were sometimes found amusing. One of Mrs. Deniston's visitors was a squaw who wrapped her baby in a wolf-skin. The child's condition was not that of happy comfort which babies who listen to their mother's songs associate with rabbit-skins, and Mrs. Den-

iston gave the mother clothes for the child. The squaw was pleased, but quite unable to use the gift, and a white girl offered to dress the baby, on condition that she was first allowed to wash it. The puzzled mother gave assent, and the pappoose was washed and dressed. Then the mother put it on the floor and for a whole hour danced around it in ecstasy of delight, accompanying the dance with such strange noises and contortions that those who went in to see her were convulsed with laughter. Indian visitors were sometimes so loath to go away that Mrs. Deniston, the gentlest and kindest of women, was forced to keep a stick with which occasionally to clear her house. After one of his hastiest departures, a Winnebago chief flung back to her the name "cross squaw," and she was thenceforth known by that name among his followers. Until she had learned by experience that they were not dangerous, the Indians were likely to impose upon a woman. A few Indians entered the house of Mr. Jesse Mitchell in Sylvester, just before supper one washing-day; and seeing that Mrs. Mitchell was afraid, they took from the line where they were drying, all the stockings of the family, filled them with mush from a kettle on the stove, and carried them away.

The first sermon preached in Green County was preached in August, 1835, at the residence of Matthew Wells, by Daniel Harcourt. In the summer of 1836 Rev. James McKane, who resided in Illinois, and belonged to the Rock River Conference, organized the first religious society organized in Green County. The members were Matthew Wells, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Maria Blunt, and Wm. Baird.

Among the good gifts which nature has bestowed upon the town of Clarno are Richland and Honey creeks. The name of the former creek explains itself. Tradition says the other records the experience of a man who was looking for a place to make a claim. He felled a tree, upon which he walked across the stream. In the course of his travels he returned to the bridge, and drank from the brook. To his surprise, the water had the taste of metheglin, and, though examination showed the reason of this to lie in the fact that he had felled a bee tree for his bridge, he ever afterwards spoke of the stream as Honey creek, and others followed his example. It was upon Honey creek that Van Sant and Deniston built in 1836 the first mill in the county. So great was the desire for a mill that nearly every man in the county offered his assistance in building it. Beginning as a feed mill, it soon grew into a flour mill. Van Sant and Deniston hauled flour to Galena every week, and did business for their Green County friends at every visit to the city, until it seemed as though nothing could be done in the county without the assistance of these stirring, whole-souled men. In 1837 two saw mills were built on Honey creek. One, near the grist mill, was built by Van Sant and Deniston and Henson Irion, the other, where Banta's mill is now, was built by Joseph Smith and Joab Enos. A year or two later, John Church built another saw-mill near Smith's mill. By 1838 Clarno farmers found in Madison a market for much of their produce, and Madison was largely dependent on Clarno. After the completion of the capital, the garrison at Fort Winne-



bago afforded the best market, and then for many years there was a demand at the pineries for everything the farmers could produce.

A lady who moved to Clarno in 1838 gives a glimpse of things as seen through a housekeeper's eyes: We, like most families, brought flour, meat, and a little money with us. When our money was gone, we did without things. Flour was \$13 (it had been \$16), and pork \$30 a barrel. Calico was fifty cents a yard, and other kinds of cloth were proportionally high; but in many families the men wore buckskin clothes, tanning the skins themselves, and the women were so industrious with the spinning-wheel and the loom that the cloth of the family cost only what was paid for the warp of its linsey. I bought some soft soap and paid a dollar a gallon. The next year I made soap to sell, but it wasn't worth much then. At first butter was fifty cents a pound, and after awhile we had to do without butter; we had no money, and nothing to barter. By the time we had cows, butter was down to a shilling. That was the way with everything; so high we couldn't buy it the first year, so plenty we couldn't sell it the next. The usual meat was bacon from Galena. After a year or two, men killed hogs here. Sometimes they went into the woods and killed those belonging to other people, much as they took other people's timber. Visits were all-day affairs. That was southern fashion. Invitations to spend the afternoon were never given here until New England people became numerous. At first the eastern and south-

ern people seemed like oil and water, but circumstances soon made them good friends and neighbors.

In 1840 Daniel R. Howe, now pastor of the Christian church in Monroe, taught the first district school in Clarno. There were other district schools in the county that year, but it is thought that Mr. Howe's school was the first to begin. Before the school began he was required to pass a written examination, the arithmetical part of which consisted of the question, How much would twenty bushels of oats come to at thirty cents a bushel?

The part of Clarno's history most widely known is that which relates to the Hawthorne burglary. The burglars entered Mr. Hawthorne's bed-room between midnight and daylight, July 25, 1857, moved a cradle which stood near the bed and in which was a sick child, drew from under the bed a trunk containing \$1500, and carried the trunk to the barn, where they took out the money. It was evident the theft was committed by some one acquainted with the house, and two men, Samuel Jackson, who had worked for Mr. Hawthorne, and his friend Wm. Garrington, were arrested the next morning. The money was not found in their possession, and, as they proved by the clerk of the Monroe House that they were in their room at 1 o'clock that night and came down to breakfast at the usual time the next morning, they were discharged. But several circumstances indicated their guilt. The track made by the thieves from the barn to the house showed that the thieves had only socks on their feet; and wet and dirty socks, which a washerwoman identified as Garrington's, were found near the barn. Moreover, a

peculiar boot-track from the barn towards town was like a track which one of the men had been seen to make at the hotel. A detective policeman was employed. He introduced himself to Garrington and Jackson as a counterfeiter, and so far gained their confidence that they entered into partnership with him. Davis, so the officer called himself, then went away to engage a woman to assist them. In his absence, and by his direction, the suspected men were re-arrested, Monday, August 10, and put under bonds so heavy that bondsmen could not be found. Davis returned, and passed a counterfeit bill, for which he was arrested Friday, August 14, and put into Garrington's cell. Davis then wrote a letter to a friend, asking to be bailed out. This letter he read to Garrington. The next morning Davis' friend, a second detective officer, appeared and granted his request. Later in the day, in accordance with a promise which Davis had made Garrington the day before, the friend visited Garrington in jail. Garrington's bail was \$2,000. His visitor told him that he had \$1,500 good money; that he would add to it \$500 in counterfeit bills, deposit it all in the bank, and, with the certificate of deposit, procure Garrington's release, if Garrington would, as soon as he was out, go with him to the place where Mr. Hawthorne's money was concealed, and get him \$500 in gold, with which he could redeem the counterfeit bills before their real nature was discovered. Garrington gladly agreed to this plan, and was released just at dark. The greater part of the money was buried near Smith's mill-pond. That night Garrington went with the policemen

and dug it up, and, while thus engaged, told his new friends that he had a short time before killed a man in Ohio. As they were returning to town, merry as larks, a number of men sprang from the brush on either side of the road, and took Garrington prisoner. On the 28th of August, Wm. Morgan, alias Wm. Jones, Wm. Marcy, and Wm. Garrington, was given up to an officer who came with a requisition from the governor of Ohio. He left behind him a complete set of burglar's tools and a knife, which Mr. Hawthorne, believing it was meant for him, cherishes with peculiar care. Garrington was sent to the Ohio prison for life, since which he has attempted to kill one of the wardens. He is regarded as one of the worst men in the prison. Jackson was sentenced on the 8th of September to nine years in the penitentiary, but two days later he made his escape from jail, and he has never been retaken.

The only village in Clarno is Shueyville, a place which Mr. Van Sant first selected for a milling town, before he went to Cadiz, and of which J. W. Shuey built the first house in 1847-'48. It is a village only in name, and the place derives its only importance from the saw-mill and flour-mill which Mr. Shuey built near it on Richland creek, both of which are now owned by Henry Truempy. Besides these two, there are four other mills in Clarno: the flour-mill of Jared Banty, and the saw-mills of M. Bowers, H. Beckman and David Fritz.

There were in 1876, four cheese factories in Clarno: Jacob Niklaus made Swiss cheese, F. Lenherr made both Limburger and Swiss cheese, and Zumbrunnen and Wittmer had two Limburger factories.

Clarno is the best farming town in the county. Other towns have as good land, but in none of the others is all the land of the best quality, as it is in Clarno.

LARGEST FARMERS IN CLARNO IN 1876.

NAME.	NO. OF ACRES.	NAME.	NO OF ACRES.
George Adams.....	320	Daniel Leiby.....	240
Jacob Adams.....	380	Peter Lichtenwalner.....	188
George Beach.....	215	John McCammant.....	290
Eli Chapin.....	200	James Moreland.....	260
O. H. P. Clarno.....	357	H. C. Morse.....	180
G. W. Clingman.....	234	Samuel Raymer.....	287
Levi Deal.....	240	Frederick Staver.....	160
Alpheus De Haven.....	360	Henry Thorp.....	240
T. G. De Haven.....	266	A. J. Trickle.....	240
Martin Dribelbis.....	160	Edward Trickle.....	400
David Fritz.....	165	Henry Truempy.....	315
George Goodrich.....	340	T. B. Wells.....	200
James Hawthorne.....	480	O. J. White.....	279
Wm. Hogan.....	194	John Whitehead.....	180
Joseph Kleckner.....	257	James Wilkins.....	230

LARGEST STOCK GROWERS.

T. J. Anderson.	Henry Thorp.
O. H. P. Clarno.	O. J. White.
James Moreland.	

Clarno has one of the three town-houses in the county. It was completed in the spring of 1858. The first annual town meeting was at the residence of Isaac Callender, and the elections were held that year at the residence of John Blunt.

OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

THOS. S. BOWEN, 3 years.	SIMON BARTLETT, 2 years.
HENSON IRION.	JACOB ADAMS.
ISRAEL SMITH.	SIMON BARTLETT, 2 years.
THOS. S. BOWEN.	WM. J. HODGES.
ISRAEL SMITH.	A. ALBRIGHT.
THOS. S. BOWEN.	SAMUEL WAGNER.
ISRAEL SMITH, 2 years.	W. J. HODGES.
JACOB MASON.	T. H. EATON.
THOS. S. BOWEN, 7 years.	W. BEEKMAN.

## CLERKS.

J. W. SHUEY, 5 years.	JACOB ADAMS, 4 years.
ALFRED WRISBERG, 2 years.	J. H. McVEAN.
J. W. SHUEY, 3 years.	JACOB ADAMS.
WM. McDOWELL.	PETER GNAGI.
J. W. SHUEY, 3 years.	JOSEPH KLECKNER, 4 years.
HIRAM TICKNOR.	C. H. ADAMS, 2 years.
J. W. SHUEY.	

---

 CADIZ.
 

---

As is evident from the history of Exeter, Monroe, and Clarno, many of the earliest settlers came to the county from the mines to the west of us. It was probably in 1834 that George W. Lot of Pennsylvania came from the mines and made, in the south-east corner of the township, the first claim made in Cadiz. Wm. Boyles from Indiana, and Stephen G. and Nicholas Hale and Bennett Nolen directly from the mines, but before the Indian war from Illinois, settled near him. Next, in the spring of 1836, came Jesse W. Shull, a Pennsylvanian, who came to Green County from a trading house, which he had kept several years, and around which was growing up the village called for him Shullsburg.

The second wedding and the first school in the county were in Cadiz. In August, 1836, Mr. James Hawthorne and Miss Massy R. Boyles were married. Preparatory to the wedding, Mr. Hawthorne went to Mineral Point to get a license, and, arriving there in the absence of the functionary who was to give it, was obliged to wait two

or three days. In consequence of this, the wedding-guests were at Mr. Boyles' before him. As he approached the house he met many who had tired of waiting and come a few miles to meet him. The ceremony proved that the minister had spent the long hours of waiting in preparing himself to shine when the bridegroom came. When everything else had been said and done that could be said and done, he had the bridal pair kneel on the puncheons while he made a prayer, in the course of which he repeated the whole of the fifth chapter of Ephesians.

The school was taught by Ralph Hildebrant in the summer of 1837, in a smoke-house built on a root-house. The house, or houses, belonged to Mr. Nolen, and the school included Clarno as well as Cadiz children. There was a store "in the state" at this time, so near the territorial boundary line that its owner, Geo. Curdner, boarded at Mr. Shull's. The first death in Cadiz was that of the merchant's brother, Christopher Curdner, in 1837.

In those days the vicinity of the Pecatonica would have answered almost all the requirements of a hunter's paradise. Even in a summer evening, one had only to float down the river for a little while, to get a shot at a deer, and years after the settlement of the county there was one place where two men speared a wagon-load of fish in a single night.

The wolves were exceedingly troublesome. It was with, if not to, their music that the hunter marched home when he carried his game from the woods. At night they serenaded him to a most unreasonable length, and, for

their trouble, were often shot through the port-hole near his door. Traps of various kinds were set for them, but the number caught was much smaller than the number of domestic animals carried away. Mr. E. T. Gardner, who went to Cadiz from Illinois in 1840, had a large litter of pigs that he took great care to save. When they were small, he covered them at night with a wagon-box; and when this enclosure was outgrown, he built them a high, tight pen by his cabin. One night there was a great noise among the pigs, and Mr. Gardner fired his pistol into the darkness. The report was followed by a pattering of feet that sounded like rain, and the pigs became quiet; but the next morning they were all gone. Horses had to be watched almost as carefully as the pigs, for the streams were so miry that a horse that went alone to the brook was not likely to come back. Hay—and the best of wild hay grew on the bottom lands—was cut where even oxen could not stand, and carried away on pitchforks.

In 1839 Mordecai Kelly and Wm. Bridges settled in Cadiz, and before the end of 1841 John Billings, Philip Michaels and Elias Deyo were there. They all came from Indiana. Before 1840, Martin Burt and Felix O'Fling from Illinois, had begun on Skinner creek, where Geo. Michael's saw-mill is now, the first mill in the town. It was not finished until 1841, before which time it became known as Gardner & Burt's mill. Cadiz has almost always had more mills than any other town in the county. Around four of its mills, four small villages have grown up. The saw-mill owned by C. R. and J. C. Deniston



in the village of Cadiz, on Honey creek, was built in 1844 by Van Sant and Deniston. Mr. Van Sant hoped to build up there a manufacturing town, for which he chose the Spanish name of Cadiz; but both he and Mr. Deniston died within two years after the mill was built. The first man who went to Cadiz with his family was David Cline. The next was John Saucerman, who lived in a tent while his house was building, and whose family suffered a great fright one evening because the baby was missing and it was believed the wolves had carried it away. Now, quite a number of dwellings are clustered around the mill; but Cadiz, though a platted village, has never had either hotel or store. South-west of the village is David Klassy's saw and grist mill.

The saw and grist-mill at Martin was built in 1845-46, by Isaiah and Nathaniel Martin. The village of Martin was platted in 1869, and in the summer of 1876, had within its limits twelve families, a store and post-office, N. Martin's mills, including an unfinished woolen mill, and Hasse's furniture factory. The Pecatonica, which enters Cadiz after draining over half the lead region of Wisconsin, and which gives Martin its excellent water power, is always turning, seemingly to see where else in Cadiz man is preparing to make use of its strength to do his work. As yet it looks in vain. The resources of the town can never be fully developed without a railroad. A company called the "Lone Rock, Dodgeville, and Freeport Railway Co." has been organized, and during the present year its project of building a road along the Pecatonica valley, from Dodgeville via

Argyle and western Green County to Freeport, has given rise to several town meetings and some voting ; but there is no immediate prospect of a road.

Browntown and Franklin are unrecorded villages. Browntown, on the left bank of the Skinner, dates its beginning from a mill built in 1846-'47 by Wm. Brown, Henson Irion, and John Wood, and consists of Emanuel Divan's flour-mill, the usual store and blacksmith-shop of country villages, and dwellings enough to make a total of ten buildings. The store and dwellings of Franklin find the reason of their being in the saw-mill of J. E. and Geo. L. Shattuck, which is also a factory of wagon feloes and broom handles. At a very early day speculators bought a large tract of land in Clarno and Cadiz, and borrowed money of the Franklin Bank in Illinois to pay for it. They were never able to pay the bank, and so gave up the land, which was thenceforth called the Franklin land. Before the organization of the towns, the Methodists divided the county into circuits, and the name of the circuit in which this land lay was Franklin. The usual place of holding meetings in the circuit was a school-house on what is now section one of the town of Cadiz, and gradually the name was restricted to this particular place. A steam saw-mill, built there in 1854 by Benjamin Chenoweth and Henry Barber, was called the Franklin mill, and when a post-office was established there, the people wanted to call it Franklin. The post-office department objecting, it was called Lamar ; but the place is Franklin still.

The other post-offices of Cadiz are Skinner and Wau-

semon, on sections three and six. Cadiz's only tavern, the well known Buckhorn, was built by Joseph Paine, who soon after 1840 traded a mule for a tax title to the quarter section of land on which it stands. It was so much the fashion then "to dicker" wool, corn, lead, or some other commodity for whatever one wanted to buy, that a Green County justice once astonished a man who was hoping for money by rendering judgment in his favor for a thousand feet of basswood lumber. All the little money in the county was hoarded up to buy land and pay taxes; and how to take care of this little was an important problem. As most of it was hard money, it was necessary to deposit it somewhere. Notwithstanding his efforts to conceal it, the care of a hundred dollars—when that was all the money he had—was evident enough to give Mr. Lake of Spring Grove the troublesome reputation of being enormously rich. At one time, a neighbor went to his cabin to borrow ten dollars, and Mr. Lake told him he would get the money as soon as he had been to the spring. He went out, apparently to get a drink, but really with the hope of digging up his money without letting it be known that he kept it in the ground. As he dug he heard a laugh, and, turning around, he saw his neighbor watching him. The ground was no longer a desirable safe, and the money was moved to a straw stack. Going to the stack one day after an absence from home, he found that the cattle had uncovered his golden store. Before he could conceal it again, he was addressed by a young man who thenceforth, with his friends, looked upon Mr. Lake's farm as a place every part of

which might conceal treasure more valuable than the buried riches of Captain Kidd. Of all the guests of the Buckhorn, probable none ever passed a more anxious night than Mr. M. H. Pengra passed there in 1848, when on his way to enter land. He had with him in a shot pouch, \$200 in coin, mostly in half dollars and Mexican five-dollar gold pieces. The pouch was too heavy and bulky to be easily secreted. Once when he tried to keep it in an inner pocket of his coat it broke through the pocket and fell to the ground. He sought relief by going to bed with it as early as possible, but Mr. Paine's entrance into his room an hour or two later, with a request to be allowed to sleep with him, filled the night with suspicions which murdered sleep as effectually as Mr. Paine's sudden transformation into Ali Baba's forty robbers could have done it.

When Mr. Paine first bought his land in Cadiz he built a cabin on it, and laid out a village to which he gave the name of Pecatonica City. The new village did not grow as Monroe had grown. The cabin was unoccupied, except as travelers stopped there occasionally; and, when careless pilgrims forgot to put out the fire they had kindled, there was no one to do it for them; whence it happened that Pecatonica City was destroyed. From its ashes arose the Buckhorn, which Mr. Paine sold to John Bringold. It was always Mr. Paine's peculiarity to forget the particulars of business transactions. As passionate and turbulent as he was careless and forgetful, he often quarreled with those who had accounts with him. In the spring of 1849 he quarreled with Mr.

Bringold about the rails on the land, and, as Mr. Bringold insisted on taking them, Mr. Paine shot him dead in the field. Mr. Paine was taken to Monroe, but, before the time for his trial, he escaped to California, where he died in December, 1875. Once since then a moment's passion, and if not a willful, at least a careless use of a gun at a charivari, cost the life of a citizen of Cadiz. In this case the unfortunate doer of the deed delivered himself up to the law, and was tried and acquitted.

LARGEST FARMERS IN CADIZ IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
August Bast, - -	160	Geo. Michaels, - -	329
Sol. Binger, - -	181	J. W. Montgomery,	199
W. Binger, - -	160	Mason Parmer, - -	180
Warren Clark, - -	160	A. Pickett, - -	161
E. Divan, - -	565	M. Reinhart, - -	160
Henry Divan, - -	198	J. V. Roberts, - -	401
E. F. Evans, - -	198	H. Rush, - -	424
F. S. French, - -	160	S. Saucerman, - -	210
W. Fuller, - -	239	J. H. Shank, - -	172
W. & G. Hodges, -	230	M. Shank, - -	180
M. Kelly, Sen., -	180	Hiram Smith, - -	385
S. Kelly, - -	166	T. D. Taylor, - -	192
John Keller, - -	186	P. Timmons, - -	233
David Klassy, - -	205	G. Truman, - -	162
M. Kratzer, - -	160	E. Ullom, - -	280
Geo. Lawver, - -	235	John Warner, - -	160
F. Long, - -	160	Thomas Watson, -	165
C. W. Loomis, - -	160	N. L. B. Wescott,	176
John Loomis, - -	200	F. F. West estate, -	453
A. Ludlow, - -	160	Edward Whitehead,	450
S. P. Lynch, - -	320	Levi Whitehead, -	160
N. Martin, - -	437	W. Whitehead, - -	160
Ben. Michaels, - -	221	Whitney & Treat, -	200

LARGEST STOCK RAISERS.

Wm. & James Bratley.      Shank Bros.      E. Ullom.

The first voting place in Cadiz was the house of Mrs. Deniston, but for some years there has been a good

town house. When Cadiz and Jordan were united in the Calimine election precinct (named in remembrance of a Winnebago head chief), the usual voting place was Michaels' mill.

OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

JOHN WOOD.	J. H. LAND.
E. DIVAN.	J. M. STAVER, (2 years).
ALFRED FLOWERS.	WARREN CLARKE.
WESLEY SWANK.	C. R. DENISTON, (2 years).
W. M. BROWN, (5 years).	J. M. STAVER.
EZRA WESCOTT, (7 years).	M. REINHART.
M. REINHART, (2 years).	E. F. EVANS.
HENRY RUSH.	H. RUSH.

CLERKS.

WESLEY SWANK, (3 years).	J. G. SANDERS.
ISAAC WILLIAMS, (3 years).	HENSON IRION.
J. G. SANDERS, (3 years).	F. M. BRADFORD, (2 years).
E. DIVAN, (H. Irion acting).	J. A. MEACHAM, (3 years).
C. R. DENISTON.	B. C. CURTIS, (2 years).
ISAIAH MICHAELS.	J. A. MEACHAM, (2 years).
FRANCIS HAUGHEY.	B. C. CURTIS.
C. R. DENISTON.	G. L. SHATTUCK, (2 years).
J. M. STAVER.	

## ADAMS.

---

Before the Black Hawk war, the work of surveying and sub-dividing range six was intrusted to Gen. James Biggs, of Ohio. In the prosecution of his work, which was finished in 1834, he discovered in the northwestern part of town three a very rank growth of the lead weed, a plant whose roots are said to extend forty feet below the surface. Gen. Biggs knew that the Indians regarded a line of this weed on the surface as an indication of a fissure which might contain mineral, and in the intervals of his work as surveyor he began to dig there. His labor was so successful that he made the place his home; but for several years his family spent much of the time at Hamilton's diggings. In the fall of 1837 Wm. Brazel settled in the southern part of the town, and in '38 Jonas Shook settled where he still resides near the eastern boundary of the town. Geo. Morrison in '41, Wm. Morrison, Samuel Truax, James H. Bailey, Gabriel Long, Lemuel Iliffe, and Matthew Cunningham, in '42, were the next settlers. Mr. Cunningham was a Virginian. All the other settlers named after Gen. Biggs came from Illinois. Messrs. Truax, Bailey,

and Long came to the southern part of the county in '39. Mr. Bailey's house was the first voting place in the town.

In the summer of 1842 the first religious society in Adams was organized. The first minister was Dr. Church and the second was Mr. Iliffe, who had been accustomed to "exhort" in Illinois.

One of the saddest accidents that occurred in the first years of the county's existence occurred in Adams, in January, 1843. It was at the raising of Wm. Morrison's house. James Brown, of Monroe, was on the roof, and one of the logs which held the shingles in place rolled to the ground, throwing him down and killing him instantly.

Sometime prior to 1846, Chauncey Smith built a saw mill on the creek which had for many years been called as it is called now, the Dougherty, in commemoration of the early visits there of Exeter's Indian trader. After the building of the saw mill, Mr. Osborne, who, in allusion to the wild ducks there, fastened upon the mill pond and its locality the name of Puddle Duck, corrupted into Puddle Dock, set up a carding machine there. It changed owners, and under the care of Geo. Ball and E. M. Hilliard grew into a fulling mill. In 1868 the saw mill was washed away, and its companion and survivor the fulling mill has recently been transformed into a flour mill. This mill, of which L. M. Stevens is proprietor, and Jacob Karlen's cheese factory, are the only manufacturing establishments in the town.

In 1847, Mr. Wilderman, a young man who was living



at Mr. Shook's, excited the wrath of the community by entering a piece of timber which adjoined his own land, and formed part of the claim of a man whom Mr. Wilderman called, in defence of his own conduct, speculator. It was the Monroe doctrine, and it prevailed all over the county that, by fair means or foul, claim jumpers should be made to deed their land to the squatters. Those who intended to bring about this result in the present case were afraid of Mr. Shook's opposition. They therefore sent a man to pick a quarrel with him, the result of which was that Mr. Shook was arrested just before dark and taken to Attica. Twenty men then appeared at the door, and called upon Mr. Wilderman to come out. He declined to go out, and they entered the house. On one side of the room were two high bedsteads, one in each corner. Mr. Wilderman stepped between the bedsteads, and, having snatched a large butcher knife from the table, defended himself so well that his assailants were forced to retire to bind up their wounds. When Mr. Shook knew the real cause of his arrest, he had the rioters arrested. After a whole night's wrangling at the court house, they were set free on a recognisance. Their release was followed by the burning of Mr. Shook's grain stacks, and this by a long continued prosecution. Under similar circumstances, life and property have been endangered in almost all the other towns. One man who entered land was put through a hole in the ice into Smith's mill-pond, and held there until he promised to give the squatter a deed, but in no other case was the trouble of such long con-

tinuance and such notoriety as this that Mr. Wilderman began.

In 1846, a quarrel of two drunken miners, Patrick Ryan and Patrick Egan, resulted in Ryan's killing Egan with a drill. An indecisive trial followed, and at a second trial no witnesses appearing against him, Ryan was discharged. Like Cadiz and Mount Pleasant, Adams has a second murder on her records. In the case referred to, there was a dispute about money which a woman demanded of the father of her child, for its support. After many altercations in other places, the dispute chanced to be renewed at a hotel in Monroe, and the woman shot and killed the man. She was tried and acquitted.

In 1849, a mail route was opened from Albany to Argyle. Adams had an office on this route, and Mr. Shook, the first postmaster, named it Willett, because there was but one office of that name in the United States. The office has for a long time been kept at Puddle Duck, a place which has the advantages of possessing a central location and more houses than any other one place in the town, and of being the usual place of holding town meetings.

A history of Adams that left out her mines would be as incomplete as Newcastle without her coal. The Badger diggings, section eleven, were discovered in 1843, by John Bailey, an old Exeter miner. He was looking for a bee-tree, and happened to notice that in the dirt which the badgers had thrown out of their holes there were pieces of lead. The Newkirk diggings, section

24, on land bought in 1836 by Mathew Newkirk, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, were discovered in '42 by John Bailey and Jonas Shook; and they furnish a good example of what Miss Thackeray calls the strange part played in life by the things that never happen. For years their owner was looking forward to the time when they should lead him to the source of boundless wealth. The town was made famous by the hopes, the money, and the labor that went down into their black mouths; but when all these things were swallowed up that was the end. It was not until 1850, when much of the float mineral had been raised, that Mr. Newkirk began to work the mines. He had become convinced that there was a large amount of lead there, and, it is said, expressed his willingness in the outset to spend \$20,000 in searching for it. The belief was just then gaining ground in the lead districts of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, that the mineral extended several hundred feet below the surface, and that most shafts failed to reach the lower deposits. This belief was stated more clearly than ever before in 1853, by the poet Percival, who was the next year appointed State Geologist of Wisconsin. Mr. Percival visited the Newkirk diggings, and his published report refers to "a remarkable opening in the blue limestone in that vicinity," as "in its character unlike any other I have examined." Though having no special reference to Adams, the following passage from a letter written by Mr. Percival in August, 1853, may be of interest in this connection: "I will just give you a touch of the mining language: I was staked on a pros-

pect, and, after prospecting several days, I struck a lead and raised a lot of bully mineral; but it was only a bunch in a chimney without any opening, so I petered out and a sucker jumped me."

The Newkirk diggings were under the supervision of the Rev. James Smith, whom Mr. Newkirk sent from Philadelphia in 1850. By Mr. Smith's direction, the mineral found was tested in Philadelphia. The lead was a carbonate of lead. Silver ore was found containing  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of silver, and copper ore containing 56 per cent. of copper; but no veins of either copper or lead were followed out, because Mr. Newkirk had resolved to make his mine a deep one. After a time, the water came in so rapidly that a pump was kept going night and day to keep it out. The pump was worked by a tread-wheel about thirty feet in diameter, and the wheel was turned by oxen. In 1857, owing to financial embarrassments, the work stopped. When it was resumed, two pumps were used, and a steam engine was employed to work them. Buildings for the pumps and engine were begun in '64, on a scale corresponding to the great success anticipated. The engine house is some distance from the mine. Two long walking beams passed from the engine to the pumps, through an underground passage way which was meant to be arched over with solid masonry. The engine was powerful enough to drive, besides the pumps, the machinery of a saw mill and flour mill; and the engine house was really designed as a flour and saw mill, but the requisite machinery was never put in. In

1866 Mr. Newkirk engaged another agent in place of Mr. Smith, and some disagreement then about accounts led to the Smith-Newkirk lawsuit—a case which, for interminable intricacies, has no parallel in Green County, and which at the present time bids fair to grow out of comparison with all suits except, perhaps, the famous case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. Under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Monteith, work in the mine went on five months longer, and then stopped never to begin again. In 1866, Mr. Newkirk sold the land to Mr. Monteith, who has made it much more productive above the surface than it ever was below. Pumps and engine are gone, the shafts have nearly been filled up, and the mill is used as a grain barn; but the mammoth tread wheel and the half-finished arched passage way still remain, unchanged monuments to the great expectations once raised there.

A large proportion of the inhabitants of Adams are of foreign birth. Most of the foreigners are Irish, but there are also many Norwegians, and a few Germans, as is indicated by the following list:

LARGEST FARMERS IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Edmund Barry,	- 346	Owen Knight,	- 300
Arne Benson, -	380	A. K. Lien, - -	453
Geo. Bleiler, -	440	K. L. Lien, - -	211
E. & J. Blumer,	240	James Menahan, -	180
Christopher Boman,	160	Hugh Monahan, -	260
H. M. Brazel (heirs of),	360	William Monteith,	240
Thomas Byrne, -	200	Frank Mullin, -	256
Thomas Carey, -	366	John Mullin, -	292
*Thomas Collantine, -	320	Andrew Nelson, -	160
John Conway, -	305	George Poff (heirs of),	240

\*Largest stock raisers.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
*Michael Crotty,	- 560	Jacob Poff, -	- 280
Thomas Everson, -	167	Gilbert Post, -	- 182
*Michael Flanagan, -	465	John Reiley, -	- 160
*William Flanagan,	300	*John Ryan, Sen., -	200
Patrick Flanery, -	160	Richard Scott, -	280
James Gilligan, -	180	Adam Shrake, -	240
James Grant, -	200	Jonas Shook, -	277
Reuben Holcomb,	340	James Smith, Sen., -	320
H. C. Jorunby, -	160	James Smith, Jun.,	280
Richard Keegan, -	160	John Sullivan & Co.,	360
John Knight, Sen., -	240	Edward Toban, -	280

## OFFICERS OF ADAMS FROM 1849 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

SAMUEL KELLY (2 years).	LEVI P. DUNCAN.
A. L. GRINNELL.	JAMES SMITH.
JONAS SHOOK.	J. F. GRINNELL.
JAMES SMITH (4 years).	JOEL KELLY (2 years).
JONAS SHOOK.	LEVI P. DUNCAN.
JAMES SMITH.	ADAM SHRAKE (2 years).
ROYAL M. JACKSON (2 years).	JONAS SHOOK.
RICHARD SCOTT.	THOS. BYRNE.
JONAS SHOOK (2 years).	WM. MONTEITH (4 years).

## CLERKS.

T. M. BIGGS.	JONAS LAND.
R. M. JACKSON (6 years).	THOS. BYRNE (3 years).
E. D. JACKSON.	C. M. BALL.
JAMES SMITH.	THOS. BYRNE, (3 years).
JONAS LAND (3 years).	FRED HUMMEL (3 years).
THOS. BYRNE.	HENRY GILLIGAN (5 years).

---

\*Largest stock raisers.

## JEFFERSON.

---

In 1835, Jonathan E. Clark of Ohio built on section thirty-two the first house built in the town of Jefferson. Thither, in the spring of 1836, he brought his family from the mines. He was not long without neighbors. In the fall of 1836, David Bridge, also from Ohio, built on section twenty what was called the prettiest cabin this side of Chicago. Settlers had so much to do, and it took so much time to get lumber and puncheons, that in all the towns some families lived at first in doorless and floorless houses. Doors were the only things for which lumber was provided. It was lumber that Mr. Hawthorne had brought from Galena to make a cabin door that made the first coffin in the county—Mr. Patterson's. In Mr. Bridge's cabin, a puncheon floor was made in the ends of the room, and there the beds were made. At first, Mr. David Bridge and his father, Mr. John Bridge, slept at one end of the room, and Mr. Jeremiah Bridge and his family slept in the other end. A homeless family asked and obtained leave to sleep on the ground in the middle of the room, but rattlesnakes that raised their heads there were inhospitably

cut off, ere they were fairly out of their holes. Other settlers in 1836 were Daniel Harcourt, John Chryst, and Joseph and Simeon Forbes, all from Indiana. In the winter of 1836-'7 Mrs. Jeremiah Bridge died. The settlers of 1837 were Wm. Rittenhouse, F. T. Kendrick, James Riley and Henry Minert from Indiana, Jehu Chadwick from Pennsylvania, and James Christie, Michael Alben, and Joel De Camp. Most of those who came in the next few years came from Pennsylvania. They were not only bound to each other by recollections of the home they had left, but they selected their farms here with reference to the new ties that might be formed through church organizations. The north-east corner of the town became a stronghold of the Baptists, section seventeen was a Methodist centre, and the Christians congregated on and near section thirty-two. Before there were any churches, a man so tall that some of the boards in the floor of the loft had to be moved to make room for his head preached once at Mr. Clark's house. All the people came with ox teams, some of them from a long distance, and good Mrs. Clark meant to give them a dinner. The dinner was put to boil in kettles suspended over a fire which was built by the side of a brook; and then the women, remembering the praise given to Mary, went in to hear the sermon. While they listened, an unexpected storm arose, the stones which supported the kettles were blown down, and the dinner was washed away in the brook. The catastrophe was explained by the supposition that the minister's head had penetrated and broken a storm



cloud, but the minister thought that if some of the women had been contented to watch the dinner, all would have been well.

Soon after his arrival here, John Chryst constructed a "horse mill" for grinding buckwheat. Crops of all kinds were raised in 1837-'38. One man raised great quantities of oats, which he sold for forty-four cents a bushel. Another raised potatoes, four hundred bushels an acre. Some good things were lacking yet. There were hardly any stoves, and the ever-praised old fire-place did little more than burn those who sat near it. In the spring, after his first winter here, Jeremiah Bridge laid a floor in his cabin, and found that the ground on which his family had lived all winter was frozen to the depth of eight inches. One day when Mrs. Chadwick set aside her wheel to get dinner she found her fire had gone out. Friction matches had never been seen in the county at that time, and J. M. Chadwick, then a lad of fifteen, was sent three-quarters of a mile for fire. Going home, he was obliged, in order to keep fire, to stop frequently to gather up and burn dry twigs and barks, so that his return was delayed until the family was in a very unusual state of mind and appetite. If Charles Lamb, who thought that since in most families dinner is no precarious or unusual thing it is therefore a less appropriate time than many other occasions during the day for saying grace, had dined at Mr. Chadwick's that day, he would no doubt have seen a peculiar beauty in the ceremony. In 1838, Mr. LyBrand had matches to sell at twenty-five cents a bunch (a bunch consisting of

about twenty-five matches glued together at one end), but they were of so poor a quality as to be of little use except to quiet the apprehensions of children who had heard too much about fire and brimstone. Those were the days of borrowing and lending. Mr. Daniel Bridge once went nine miles to borrow a brush scythe, and was told that he might get it from another borrower who had taken it nine miles farther. Everybody with an axe to grind, though he lived as far away as Orangeville, went to Mr. Bridge's.

Among the first civil appointments made in Jefferson was the appointment, some time before the end of 1841, of John Cain to the office of justice of the peace. The petition asking for the appointment was written by a resident of the town, and is said to have begun as follows: "To his majesty, Henry Dodge, governor of Wisconsin and superintendent of Indian affairs; We, your humble subjects, ever praying, do humbly pray."

A Methodist camp meeting, the first in the county, was held in Jefferson in the summer of 1841, and later in the season there was "a basket meeting," lasting five days.

Almost as soon as she came here, Mrs. John Bridge instituted weekly spelling schools, which were held at her home, and attended by all the children within a mile. In 1840, Jefferson paid her school tax and drew her portion of the public school fund; but this was paid in Mineral Point bank-notes, and even before it was paid, the bank had failed. Jabez Johnson taught Jefferson's first school, at the house of David Bridge, but in

1841 a school house was built on Mr. Rittenhouse's farm, and in this the first teacher was Wm. Jones. Mr. Chadwick, fearing his children might lose their way on the prairie, ran a furrow from his house to the school house with his breaking plow, which was drawn by five yoke of oxen and which made a furrow twenty inches wide. On this furrow the children walked until the snakes, pleased with the soft ground, took up their abode there, and then they walked in the high grass by its side.

The villages of Jefferson are two—Juda, in the northeast corner, and Twin Grove, almost in the centre of the township. Jehu Chadwick entered, sold, and bought back again the land on which Juda is built, after which he sold several lots and gave lots for a cemetery and Baptist church. The first building there was a log school house, called, for the old home of the settlers, the Pennsylvania school house. The first person buried in the cemetery was James Chadwick, who died in September, 1846. People who had moved their dead from farm to farm, as their own homes had changed, now brought the precious remains to the new cemetery; so that when, a few years later, the growth of the unexpected village necessitated the removal of the cemetery, some coffins were taken up for the third time. The church was built in 1848 by the society which was organized by Elder Wm. Stilwell, September 19, 1840. This was the first Baptist society organized in the county, and it numbered thirteen members. Elder Stilwell lived in Illinois, but for four years

preached to the society once in two months. As he was not willing to give up his other churches, and as all were anxious to have preaching every week, Deacon Davis went to Pennsylvania in 1845, to find a minister. Elder G. R. Patton, who had charge of five churches, was induced to give them up, sell his home, and come to Wisconsin. While he was selling his property Deacon Davis came home, and found that during his absence the people had engaged another minister, Elder Lewis. Deacon Davis remonstrated, but the desire to have Elder Lewis was by that time so great that remonstrance would have been in vain, had not the Elder himself been touched by the injustice to his brother minister, and refused to stay. Elder Patton arrived in October, 1845, and is still the pastor of the church. In 1864 it was necessary to build a larger church. Since then, letters have been given to a great many who were going west, or who wanted to form other churches. The number of members is now two hundred and fifty-one. The first dwelling house in Juda was that of George Debolt, who built a dwelling and a blacksmith shop about the time the first church was built. The next comer was Garrett Clawson, who built a wagon shop. The third dwelling was Edward Tenney's, and through his efforts a postoffice named Juda was established there in 1849. Soon after this, Robert Hanna came from Pennsylvania, bringing with him a few groceries and dry goods, which he kept for sale in his house. A little later another store was opened by —— Broadbent, and it began to be hoped that there might sometime be a

village. Two hotels, kept respectively by Robert Hanna and John Overton, sprang into existence and into rivalry with each other; and when the coming of the railroad was foretold, Barney Taylor and John Overton platted the place as Springfield, a name now used only by lawyers and scribes, for, as the postoffice department refused to change the name of the office to Springfield, the people have refused to call the village anything but Juda. Soon after Springfield, or Juda, was platted, a number of enterprising business men were numbered among those interested in her improvement. Prominent among these were Messrs. Axtell, Sherman, J. C. Chadwick, and S. and D. Witmer, and few, if any, have done more to promote the welfare of the village than was done by the gentleman last named. Being the only point of shipment in Jefferson—a town which has some of the best land, best farms, and best stock in the county—the growth of Juda is necessarily sure. The Judæan, a diminutive but spicy paper recently started by Witmer and Stair, will hereafter be likely to keep before the people of the surrounding country the good points of the village, chief among which are West & Reed's flour mill, Christian Karlen's American cheese factory (one of the largest in the state), the stores of Messrs. Byrne, Newman and Stair, and the large stock business of J. C. Chadwick.

The first voting place in Jefferson was the house of A. Sanborn, near Twin Grove, which is a village of two streets, where the neighboring farmers have their children started on the road to learning and their horses

shod, where they hear the gospel Sundays, and get their mail and all the treasures of a country store on weekdays, and where the only butter factory in the county in which the churning is done by horse power may be seen. The factory belongs to J. M. Chadwick, and is under the direction of Robert Start.

The twin groves were a favorite resort of the Indians, and there were well-worn trails to the grove from Freeport and Mineral Point, that, like the old trail from Monroe to Exeter, lasted years after those who made them had passed away. After the coming of the whites, the Indians stopped each year at the groves, on their way from Fort Winnebago to Chicago, where they were paid their annuities, and, as they filed along in their trail, which in places was a foot below the surface, the line was sometimes half a mile long. About two hundred spent the winters of 1835-'6 and '36-'7 at the groves, and one night in the fall of '36, they dug and carried away all but one bushel of an acre of Mr. Clark's turnips. And yet they were not an unmixed evil. Besides their services as tanners,—and the most durable suits the settlers had were made from skins the Indians tanned,—they brought with them tea-kettles, frying-pans, and various household conveniences, which they may have stolen somewhere else, but which the whites gladly bought, paying in provisions.

The first house at the corners, as Twin Grove is sometimes called, was the house of Jonathan Hill, built about 1845. It was a good place for a blacksmith shop, and Jonathan Cabel, who made the second home there,

kept a wagon and blacksmith shop. Among the farmers who lived near was Isaac Sanborn, who about 1850 started a pottery there, where jugs and crocks have since been made almost every year; and about the close of the war Harrison Clevenstein opened a store there. Since then there has always been one store there. Rightsell & Co., E. L. Walker, and George Wells have done a large business there. The postoffice at the corners was first christened Montezuma. It was then moved southwest and named successively Hope, Josephine, and Newkirk, with which name it went back to the village about 1860. Not being very profitable it was discontinued for a time, and when it was established again it was named Twin Grove.

LARGEST FARMERS IN JEFFERSON IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
J. Andrews, -	180	D. Holmes, -	220
J. J. Armstrong, -	185	John Howard, -	160
Wm. Bradley, -	160	H. Hunt, -	280
G. W. Bridge, -	162	D. Keister, -	160
*J. H. Bridge, -	298	John Meyers, -	201
S. Bryant, -	240	G. R. Patton, -	195
*John Carter, -	338	W. C. Penn, -	170
Wm. Carter, -	160	I. Raymer, -	225
*J. C. Chadwick, -	870	C. Roub, -	177
J. J. Chadwick, -	200	*Jacob Roderick, -	640
*J. M. Chadwick, -	797	J. W. Roderick, -	200
W. W. Chadwick, -	300	J. B. Searles, -	240
*J. Chambers, -	368	*A. South, -	320
J. Chryst, -	180	Peter Starr, -	320
J. Emerick, -	320	W. Stevenson, -	160
John Fisher, -	200	A. Stull, -	210
C. Foster, -	320	J. M. Swartz, -	160
*L. Gapen, -	400	M. G. Todd, -	415
M. T. Gapen, -	240	A. Will, -	160
S. Hale, -	160	D. Witmer, -	195

\*Largest stock growers.

## TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

JEREMIAH BRIDGE.  
 JOHN BARREY.  
 H. DUNWIDDIE.  
 WM. COLDREN.  
 H. DUNWIDDIE.  
 WM. COLDREN.  
 D. W. BALL.  
 WM. BLACKFORD, (3 years).  
 H. DUNWIDDIE.  
 JOHN H. BRIDGE.  
 ISAAC TREMBLY.

## CHAIRMEN.

JAMES STEVENSON.  
 L. GAPEN.  
 D. WITMER.  
 S. WITMER, (2 years).  
 WM. COLDREN, (2 years).  
 S. WITMER.  
 D. WITMER, (5 years).  
 E. J. BLACKFORD.  
 H. HUNT.  
 J. RODERICK.

## CLERKS.

E. J. BLACKFORD.  
 J. ANDREWS.  
 E. HOSIER, (5 years).  
 E. J. BLACKFORD, (4 years).  
 W. F. PRITCHARD.  
 J. BOLENDER.  
 H. HUNT, (2 years).  
 F. BARNUM.

S. M. HANNA.  
 H. HUNT.  
 H. FRANKENBERGER, (3 y'rs).  
 V. B. S. NEWMAN.  
 E. J. BLACKFORD, (3 years).  
 C. F. FISHER.  
 J. A. PATTON, (3 years).



## SYLVESTER.

---

The first of the Pennsylvanians in the eastern part of Green County was Allen Woodle, who came to southern Wisconsin in 1835. In the spring of 1836, Allen and Wm. Woodle, the latter bringing his family, came to Sylvester and built the first house in the township, though it is thought Mr. McCracken bought, at the land sale in '35, the first land bought in the township. In the fall they were joined by their brother, Joseph Woodle and his family. The settlers of 1837 were Joseph McCracken, a native of New York, but for some years a resident of Illinois, Thos. Woodle and Jesse Mitchell from Pennsylvania, and Davis Bowen from Virginia. Mrs. Bowen, who came in 1838, has lived in Sylvester longer than any other woman now there.

In the winter of 1837-8, Joshua Davis, a very estimable young man who came from Pennsylvania with Mr. Mitchell, died of the "winter fever"—probably the typhoid fever of modern times. He was attended by Dr. Harcourt, whose medical studies consisted, it is said, of a few experiments made with lobelia and a few

other medicines on a calf. He visited his patient three times a day and charged a dollar a visit. Dr. Harcourt, whose name was usually pronounced Haircourt, was no more popular in Sylvester as a preacher than as a doctor. The common opinion of him seems to have been expressed by Mr. McCracken, who, after listening to a long harangue of the doctor's, remarked to a fellow sufferer: "The Lord never called Haircourt to preach; oh, no! he wouldn't have done that. He called Bearcourt, or some other court, and Haircourt thought he meant him." In some respects the Doctor seems to have been one of the most agreeable of the early preachers. He comforted those frightened by the doctrine of election, by saying: "Don't believe it; God don't choke religion down any of His children as an Indian rams a knife down the throat of a deer." In the funeral sermons of his own patients he was naturally to their virtues a little kind, and funeral sermons then had in them the possibilities of dreadful things. At one funeral in Monroe in 1843, the minister preached his subject to hell, showed a possible avenue of escape, and preached him in again so many times that the audience was almost frenzied. One woman rose to go out and the minister ordered her to sit down. She replied that she would not stay and hear such talk, to which he retorted, that she could not get through the crowd, but he had under-estimated the humanity of his audience.

Amos Sylvester of New York, Joseph and Jacob Reeder, Buckeyes, A. G. Houghton, a Kentuckian, who was in Monroe in 1835, and Rees Rush and Benjamin

Mitchell, Pennsylvanians, came in 1838. Among the settlers of 1839 were Thomas W. Thompson, who had spent one year in Clarno, John Sylvester, Sylvester Hill, Justus, James, and Andrew Sutherland, Erastus Hurlburt, Mrs. Rachel Sylvester, Mrs. Jerusha Colton, from New York, Dr. Wm. Griffith, who platted the village of Monroe, Jacob Stull, Isaac Betts, and Miss Rachel Palmer from Pennsylvania, and ——— Sullivan.

The first school in Sylvester was the York district school, taught by Mr. Isaac Woodle. The first wedding was that of Mr. Wm. Baird and Miss Elizabeth Woodle.

The citizens of Sylvester seem to have been the first in the county to avail themselves of that best means of education within their reach, a debating society. From 1842 to '50 the village of Monroe was never for any long time without some organization of the kind, but Sylvester had a society in the winter of 1839-40. Most of the questions discussed were political, and great interest was taken in the meetings. Sylvester lost the characteristics of a wilderness more rapidly than the towns that were settled before it. Settlers came in more rapidly, and it cost them much less time and trouble to get lumber and flour from Clarno and other merchandise from Monroe than it had cost those towns to get all the necessaries of life from Galena.

In Sylvester, as in the other towns, every house was open to travelers. Hospitality was both a duty and pleasure; but to a housekeeper who, like one of the hostesses of Sylvester, had a family of ten, with no

help, and with a house whose dimensions were only ten by fourteen feet, the duty must have been more apparent than the pleasure. In many cases, the acquaintance begun by giving the stranger a dinner grew into a life-long friendship, but sometimes the visitor proved to be a nuisance. One housekeeper, to please some pretentious guests, killed her only brood of chickens long before they reached the size described as "frying," and, as a reward for her kindness, had the mortification of hearing her son pitied because, in his "boiled shirt," put on in honor of the company, he seemed too good to live in such a cabin, which cabin was one of the best houses in the county. Another housekeeper went to great inconvenience to get a good breakfast for two men who voluntarily promised to pay a high price. Breakfast eaten, they asked her to change a larger bill than she had ever had, and, as she could not change it, they paid nothing. Usually the amount paid was entirely at the option of the guests. Many travelers stopped at Mr. Thompson's in Sylvester. If they paid well, it was all right; and if they did not pay anything, it was all right. The highest price ever charged was a shilling a meal and a shilling a lodging. Once ten men and a woman with their horses stopped over night. They had their own provisions, except butter and milk, which Mrs. Thompson supplied. Every bed in the house, all the bedding, and all the stables were given up to the travelers and their horses, but the total charge of ninety cents was complained of as exorbitant. As a general thing, travelers were not delayed by being borne heav-

enward on flowery beds of ease. Mr. Daniel Dunwidie's house was the favorite stopping place in northern Spring Grove and Jefferson when the only bedstead in his house was of the kind described in the sketch of the village of Monroe. Three of the men who worked on the court house in 1841 roomed together in a smoke-house which had, of course, no window and but one door. The only furniture in the room was one ordinary bedstead and one bedstead fastened in the side of the house, and yet the \$2.50 per week which each of these men paid was thought small pay for the accommodations furnished them.

In 1842, A. R. and Chas. Sylvester and Nelson Hill built a saw mill on Sugar river, section twenty-two. It was at this mill that the first town meeting was held, and at this meeting the town was named. As soon as Mr. Thompson raised anything to sell, he began to go to Milwaukee occasionally, and the neighbors sent by him for anything they needed. This led him to keep groceries for sale at his house. The business grew, and he opened a general store. To this he added, as they seemed called for, a blacksmith shop and a tailor shop, the tailor spending a part of the year in other towns. A great deal of business was done at this store, but in '49 Mr. Thompson died, and since the store was closed a few years later, there has never been any store in the town. Until about 1850, there was no post office in Sylvester. Nevada post office, the first in the township, was near the southern boundary. There were two postmasters, Zina Round and Jeremiah Lovelace.

Then, Sylvester post office was established at Thompson's store, and Chas. Thompson was the first post master.

Of all the ancient foes of dull monotony, no other had so long a life and so strong a constitution as a road fight. Road fights were common to all the towns, and they had an infinite variety which makes the selection of a typical example difficult, but perhaps Sylvester gives as good an example of them all as can be found. Mr. Justus Sutherland petitioned the town board of Sylvester to so change a road that it would go around instead of across his land. The petition was not granted. He appealed from the decision of the board to a justice of the peace. The commissioners summoned by the justice to consider the matter ordered the road changed, but, through ignorance of the law, did not file their order with the town clerk within the thirty days allowed by law, and the omission left the order of the town board in force. By the advice of his lawyer, Mr. Sutherland fenced up the road, but his opponents tore the fence down. It was taken down several times, for truth crushed to earth is not more sure to rise again than was this fence. Then Mr. Sutherland and his sons armed themselves and stood guard. The first traveler who came that way flourished a pistol at them, but, seeing them determined, turned around and went away. At the next term of court, suit was brought against Mr. Sutherland for obstructing the highway, but Judge Whiton decided that the road was not a legal road because the law required that in every order for a road the width should

be stated, and this had been omitted in the case under consideration. Through the winter following this decision, the road remained fenced up, and the dispute was supposed to be ended. But Mr. Sutherland was still smarting under the injury which his feelings, if not his property, had sustained the year before, when the town board sent men on to his land to work the road, and at the next term of court he sued the board for trespass. This led to a diligent study of road laws, and Judge Whiton learned that an act subsequent to that on which he had based his decision, legalized all roads in existence at the time the first law was enacted. He then reversed his decision, and the road was re-opened. Again Mr. Sutherland petitioned the town board, but with the same result as before; for before this time the road question had become the question that divided the town at elections, and the party opposed to a change in the road had elected its candidates. Again he appealed to the justice, also with the same favorable result as before; but this time the filing of the commissioners' report was omitted because Mr. Sutherland's lawyer, Geo. E. Dexter, had been elected state senator, and he thought the easiest way of settling the matter was to have the road changed by an act of the legislature. With this end in view, he introduced a bill which would have passed, all unknown to Mr. Sutherland's opponents, had not Judge Noggle, of Rock County, been a member of the legislature. The Judge had at one time counseled the town board, and he still felt enough interest in the case to defeat Mr. Dexter's bill. The next step in the controversy

was the endeavor of Mr. Sutherland's friends to make it appear that the report of the commissioners had been properly filed. The attempt was a failure, but about that time the board proposed a compromise to which Mr. Sutherland assented.

## LARGEST FARMERS IN SYLVESTER IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
S. D. Ball, -	176	Peter McVean, -	160
J. C. Barber, -	604	G. S. Nicks, -	200
E. Berryman estate, -	275	G. S. Pengra, -	160
Geo. Bloom, -	215	M. H. Pengra, -	160
S. R. Bloom, -	200	J. J. Putnam, -	410
J. E. Bowen, -	430	Henry Roderick, -	480
B. B. Bowell, -	240	R. D. Searles, -	160
T. A. Bowell, -	245	S. R. Stephens, -	200
J. S. Brown, -	165	Lavina Stewart, -	327
G. W. Bulfinch, -	160	Isaiah Staffaucher, -	160
W. C. Gorham, -	345	Sol. Sutherland, -	160
Wm. Hartwig, -	370	A. R. Sylvester, -	352
Darwin Hulburt, -	180	Samuel Vance, -	360
Samuel Hutzel, -	289	Mat. West, -	288
Jacob Luchsinger, -	229	Samuel West, -	524
S. T. Mallory, -	200		

## LARGEST STOCK RAISERS.

Henry Roderick.      A. W. Sutherland.      P. McVean.

## PROPRIETORS OF MILLS.

Samuel Ball, Saw and Grist Mill.

Samuel Dennis, Steam Saw Mill.

## PROPRIETORS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.

W. C. Gorham, American Cheese.

P. & H. Staffaucher, Swiss Cheese.

## TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMAN.

THOS. W. THOMPSON.

CYRUS BENSON.

WM. BULFINCH, (2 years).

M. H. PENGRA, (4 years).

J. M. SEARLES.

JASPER CLEMMER.

A. W. SUTHERLAND.

I. M. BENNETT.

L. FRANKENBERGER, (2 years).

L. HARE, (2 years).

D. MURDOCK, (2 years).

G. S. PENGRA.

SOLOMON SUTHERLAND.

G. S. PENGRA.

M. H. PENGRA.

WM. DUBOISE, (2 years).

J. S. BROWN.

D. W. BALL.

L. HARE, (2 years).

G. S. PENGRA.



## CLERKS.

M. C. SUTHERLAND, (2 years).	L. FRANKENBERGER, (2 y'rs).
OLIVER LINDLY, (3 years).	M. H. PENGRA, (5 years).
H. T. THOMPSON, (3 years).	J. M. MILLER.
L. FRANKENBERGER, (3 y'rs).	W. S. PENGRA, (2 years).
W. W. SUTHERLAND.	M. H. PENGRA.
M. COLTON, (2 years).	B. B. BOWELL, (4 years).

---

## MOUNT PLEASANT.

---

Most fitly named of all the towns is Mount Pleasant. No one can ride over its gently sloping hills and through its long valleys at any time from seed time to harvest, without blessing the good taste of those who first described it in its name.

A part of the first land broken in the county was in this township, but as the house and furnace belonging with the farm were in Exeter, the honor of being the first settler in Mount Pleasant was reserved for John Mitchell, an Englishman, who came to the county with Camp and Collins. He had made important improvements when Mr. Pierce came to Washington in 1837. Leonard Ross and Elias Luttrell had also cultivated land in Mount Pleasant when Mr. Pierce came, but their home was at the Skinner diggings. When but one or two settlers had purchased land, the fairest portion of the township was seized by speculators. One man, Caleb Hopkins by name, bought 2,240 acres in

Mount Pleasant and Washington, the greater part of it in Mount Pleasant.

John Burt, Chester Bushnell, and perhaps Samuel Robb settled in Mt. Pleasant as early as 1840. Michael McNutt, Edward Raymond, John, Daniel, and Benjamin Rina went in 1842, and found there John Lewis, James and Thos. Gillett, Foster Steadman, and Lewis Nixon. Visitors of the township in '43 remember seeing, on their claims, Wm. Boyles jun. (at whose house the first town meeting was held), Thos. Morton, Josiah Munts, Leonard Heacox, Lyman Smith, Lewis Vincent, Geo. W. Barks, John Manley, Abner Aikens, Edward Gillis, John McLany, John Sergeant, and —— Whaley. Many of these men, like many who came after them, spent their first years in the county at Exeter. They followed each other into Mount Pleasant in such quick succession that the oldest inhabitants are unable to agree on the order in which they came. Among the settlers of '44 were Ira Foster, Benjamin and W. W. Truax, Abraham Pratt, Porter Pratt, Samuel Hopkins, Geo. Rogers, Barnett Sunday, Wm. Kessler, John Bain, James Cassle, James Bedell, Lewis and Artemus Silver, Pliny Colton, Wm. Fulton, —— St. John, and —— Baker. Various states were represented among them, but a majority of those named were from Ohio.

On the tenth of July, 1844, there was discovered in Mount Pleasant a murder, which caused the greatest excitement in the county at the time, and which has remained a mystery ever since. The murdered man was Mr. Arthur Smith. His body was found in his field in

the eastern part of the township, where he had been breaking prairie. The ground still bore the marks of a struggle for life, and, though the remains were so changed by the wolves and the summer sun as to be recognized only by the clothing, yet upon the skull, found some rods from the body, could be seen several fractures made by a small hatchet which had hung on the plow and which showed, when it was found on the ground, the use last made of it. Mr. Smith must have been killed the 28th of June, as he was seen about sunset that day, and the next morning his oxen were running about in the yoke. He had sold his claim for \$200 in gold, and he was probably killed for his money. The contents of a trunk in his cabin were scattered in a way that showed there had been a hasty search there for something; but the money escaped the eye of the murderer, and was found, after the discovery of the murder, done up in the cloth intended for a wedding suit. Suspicion attached itself to several, but nothing was proved against any of those arrested; and some of those who attempted to ferret out the murderer became convinced that the deed was done by some one living out of the county. Thirteen years after this murder, an old man, whom trouble had made insane, shot and killed his son-in-law. He was tried and acquitted, and these two make up the record of violent deaths in Mount Pleasant.

Like Adams, Mount Pleasant had in old times a claim society which sometimes had exciting work to do. A man in Cadiz once entered eighty acres in Exeter that Mr. John Troy had claimed. The circumstances were

such as to excite general indignation against the speculator; and the society, most of whose members were Mount Pleasant men, sent him a summons to appear in Exeter at a specified time, with a specified sum of money to pay Mr. Troy for the improvements he had made. Instead of going himself, the purchaser of the land sent Mr. Noah Phelps, to make some compromise. Mr. Phelps proposed to the members of the society, most of whom were assembled to enforce their demands, that Mr. Troy should buy the land of the speculator, paying the government price. They grimly made answer that they had not a hundred dollars among them, but to the proposition that they should all sign Mr. Troy's note with him, in case some one could be found to lend him the money, they readily agreed. There was one man in Monroe who had the money—Mr. Alanson Corson. To him, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Gardner, would-be-peace-makers, betook themselves. It was night, but they called him up, obtained the money, and hastened on to Cadiz. The speculator was awakened and easily persuaded to deed the land to Mr. Troy; but, when he called his wife, she refused to sign the deed without a present of a new dress from Mr. Troy. By this time the patience of the sleepy and half frozen peace-makers was exhausted. They intimated that, previous to the bestowal of such a gift, Mr. Troy would observe the lady's sojourn in a country so warm that dresses suitable to the climate of Cadiz would be quite out of place. Still the wife insisted that a dress for a deed was one of the rights of women. She was strengthened and encouraged by

the example of a determined matron who, rather than sign without a dress, had suffered "him" to lose a sale, and by the knowledge that sometimes in such cases the husband secretly paid for the dress himself. But history records few victories for human rights achieved at four o'clock in a winter night. It was hard to stand for a principle (or a dress), when three men were telling her that if she did not yield her husband would be killed; and just as the day was dawning, she wrote the words that to Mount Pleasant and Exeter were only an assurance of peace, but to the writer were two black warnings that she had prepared the way for a total loss of her time-honored tax.

<sup>o</sup> In 1843, Robert Witter built a saw-mill on Little Sugar river, in the western part of Mount Pleasant. The mill was built for Chester Witter, who soon sold it, however, to Mr. Steadman, by whom it was sold to Mr. Truman. In 1845, John Williams, who had built Shobar's mill, the first mill on Richland creek, began to build a grist-mill on Little Sugar river, near the central part of Mount Pleasant. The next year was the "sickly year," when nearly all the inhabitants of the Sugar river valleys were victims of the "chill fever," a fever described as differing from ague in the absence of "shakes," well days, and appetite. All of Mr. Williams' family were sick, he died in August, 1846, and the mill was never finished. In 1845, Mr. Steadman was made a postmaster on the mail route from Monroe to Madison. The most striking peculiarities of the surface in that part of the county are the mounds bordering "long hollow," a long

valley which extends from Mt. Pleasant far into Washington. In reference to these mounds or bluffs, Mr. Steadman named the office Monticello, meaning little mountain. A year or two later, he laid out, on the south side of the river, near the mill, a village to which he gave the same name. Jacob and Mathias Marty bought the whole village, vacated the greater part of it, and then extended it on the other side of the river. The only buildings in the vicinity of the village were the mill, the dwelling known as the mill house, and the house on Mr. Steadman's farm. To induce him to settle there, the new proprietors of the village gave a lot to Mr. Peter Wilson, who in 1851 built the first house on the north side. The same year Sylvester Hill built a house which was both store and dwelling, and the Marty Bros. built a hotel. Several dwellings were built in 1852. O. R. Bacon's flour mill was built in '54 and Sweeting Taft's saw mill in '56. New stores and shops have since appeared from time to time to meet the demands of the two towns, Washington and Mt. Pleasant, from which the village draws its support, and with which it is steadily growing. Among the successors of Mr. Hill in the mercantile business in Monticello were George Campbell now of Portage, Garland and Noble now of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Messrs. Robert Godfrey, A. Jennison, R. Bridges, and O. R. Bacon. Prominent among those in trade there at the present time are A. Witter, S. Dunbar and J. Berkey. One of the few stores in the county conducted by a grange is at Monticello.

For a brief period beginning in 1874, Monticello

had a newspaper, the Monticello Items, published by Stair & Lane. A more successful enterprise is that undertaken in 1866 by the Monticello Manufacturing Company, a stock company organized with the following officers: O. R. Bacon, president; Thos. Sears, secretary; and Samuel Johnson, treasurer. The company built a woolen mill in 1866, and two years later another building was erected for a store house. Fourteen persons have constant employment at the mill, which consumes on an average twenty thousand pounds of wool in a year. Yarns, blankets, balmoral skirts, and all kinds of woolen cloths are made. There is also a saw mill connected with the woolen mill. The officers of the company are at present, Orrin Bacon, president; Thos. Sears, secretary; Benjamin Chenoweth, treasurer.

LARGEST FARMERS IN MOUNT PLEASANT IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
R. Aylsworth, -	200	John Marty, -	300
Isaiah Babler, -	195	L. W. P. Morton,	277
Sarah Baker, -	160	Samuel A. Newman,	160
R. Barlow, -	165	Charles Parkins, -	200
Peter Bertram, -	200	Franklin Pierce, -	240
Jud. Bowen, -	243	R. Pryce, -	200
Joseph Chandler, -	211	Henry Rhiner, -	240
Henry Cheesbro, -	160	James Richards, -	190
W. H. Coates, -	170	Caspar Schindler, -	315
Thomas Conway, -	200	David Sears, -	177
Richard Dooley, -	240	Sears Brothers -	200
John U. Elmer, -	200	Artemus Silver, -	224
Elijah Evans, -	165	C. Silver, -	224
E. Fenton, -	473	Anton Staffaucher,	240
Gideon Gillet, -	413	Dietrich Staffaucher,	200
John Gillett, -	160	John Sutherland, -	280
Jesse Gist, -	275	N. Swager, -	241
E. B. Hilliard, -	160	Siloam Tone, -	332
Mary Hutchins, -	240	Cyrus Troy, -	210
John Hurlbut, -	260	D. H. Walling, -	179
John Jenny, -	160	Cyrus Whittier, -	203
E. Layton, -	160	Wm. Wood, -	255
John Lewis, -	228		

## LARGEST STOCK GROWERS.

Thos. & Wm. Fenton.	Jesse Gist,
Gideon Gillet.	B. L. & Wm. Wood,

The Chicago papers gave Mt. Pleasant the credit of sending the largest flocks of sheep sent to Chicago in the spring of 1877. They went from the farms of B. L. and Wm. Wood and numbered 1,800.

## PROPRIETORS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.

Henry Babbler, Swiss Cheese.	A. Staffancher, Swiss Cheese.
John Marty, Swiss Cheese.	J. U. Elmer, Swiss Cheese.
Rheiner, Babbler & Co., Swiss Cheese.	J. & R. Regetz, Limburger Cheese.

## TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

HENRY ADAMS, 2 years.	JESSE GIST, 4 years.
ARUNTHUS THOMAS.	JOHN F. VAN SLYKE.
THOS. FENTON.	JESSE GIST.
HENRY ADAMS.	G. W. BAKER, 4 years.
THOS. FENTON.	A. H. PIERCE, 3 years.
SAMUEL JOHNSON, 2 years.	F. K. STUDLEY, 2 years.
JESSE GIST, 2 years.	G. W. BAKER.
JAMES BRODERICK.	A. H. PIERCE.
C. F. THOMPSON.	

## CLERKS.

JAMES L. POWELL, 2 years.	HENRY ADAMS.
M. MARTY, (resigned, C. H. Woodworth appointed).	JOHN F. VAN SLYKE, 2 years.
ALONZO H. JENNISON.	W. E. NOBLE, 3 years.
JAMES BRODERICK.	B. C. BAKER.
ALONZO H. JENNISON.	S. JOHNSON.
F. R. DRAKE.	F. K. STUDLEY, 9 years.
CYRUS TROY.	DAVID SEARS, 2 years.
	HENRY H. BISSELL, 2 years.



## SPRING GROVE.

---

Among the pioneers of Green County were many single men, some of whom could hardly be called settlers. "My home was under my hat," said one who may be taken as a representative of the class. Yet they did good work in taming the wilderness, and, whether they went from town to town and from county to county, as work and the hope of gain called them, or kept bachelor's hall on their own land, they were an important element in the society of that time. Bachelors' parties were among the most enjoyable gatherings there were. Not infrequently, a dozen bachelors met in the evening at Smith & Enos' mill, or at some brother's cabin, and spent the night in fun and jollity. Occasionally, they went as far as Hamilton's diggings to hear the Colonel tell, in his entertaining way, of the great men he had seen at Washington; and sometimes they had a party to which married men and their wives were invited. At one such party at Mr. Rust's, the floor was turned bottom side up after supper, "so as to have a clean, smooth surface" on which to exercise the light fantastic toe. Among the pleasantest parties of this kind in the eastern part of the county, was that given by Mr. Lake to

celebrate the gathering of the first fruit from his orchard, which was one of the first orchards in the county. Mr. Rust's blackberry preserves are still sweet in memory, and those who have forgotten the flavor of Mr. Lake's apples still praise the hot biscuit he made for supper. But if these bachelors cooked well, they did not always cook willingly. One acknowledges that he often went hungry because he had no time to cook. Mr. Asa Richardson used to carry his cream over to Mrs. Rust, preferring to do without butter rather than churn. Another, who proposed to a girl the evening he was introduced and married her the next time they met, explains his haste by saying, "it was the way then to do things up pretty quick, and as I had to work out doors as much as any of the men, nobody needed a wife more than I did." The arrival of a young lady anywhere within fifteen miles was an especial promoter of the labors of hair cutting, shaving, washing, ironing, patching, and darning among the bachelors. There were no photographers to catch the shadow of these self-made men, but an indication of the beauty and harmony to which they were expected to attain in their dress is given by a bit of the experience of a gentleman who in 1842 went with two companions from Monroe to see a newly arrived belle of Spring Grove. Despite much preparation, there were still three or four holes in his coat. His companions, who, like himself, are now well known all over the county, told him they could not introduce him in such a plight, and, under pretense of pinning up the holes, they managed to grasp the coat

so as to tear it into pieces small as those to which a freshman's garments are reducible in a rush. When thus bereft of his coat, no objection was made to introducing him.

The first improvements in Spring Grove were made by an old bachelor whose name is thought to have been Church. In the summer of 1836, he broke, fenced, and cultivated ten acres which he sold the next year to Daniel Baxter of New York, who immediately went there to live. The next settler was Mr. Eli Kline from Indiana. In '37, he and his sons, John and Isaac, built a carding mill where the village of Spring Grove, of which it was the beginning, is now. For many years after this, the stream on which it was built, and which is now called Spring creek, was called Mill creek. In '37, French Lake bought his present home in Spring Grove. He is a Virginian, and, before coming to the Wisconsin mines in '27, built on his father's plantation the wall which gave to Gen. Jackson the name of Stonewall. The next year brought David Davis of Pennsylvania, who says it cost more money to move his family and household goods from Galena to Spring Grove than from Pennsylvania to Galena, and Samuel Myers of Indiana, who purchased an interest in the carding mill, and at whose house many of the elections in Mill creek precinct were held. In 1838-9 Stephen Bowen, Archie Davis, Horace Griffin, Thos. Judkins, and probably Alford Blakely, and E. P. Purdy, came. The next homes were made by Jacob Ten Eyck, Adolphus Derrick, and James Kildow; Mr.

Ten Eyck's in 1839, the others in 1840. Mr. Kildow came to the county from Pennsylvania in 1837, and helped build Paine's tavern that year.

The carding machine was a great help to Mill Creek precinct, which included most of the territory included now in the towns of Spring Grove and Jefferson. Public opinion required settlers to wear homespun cloth, and all the wool in the county was carded at Kline's mill, to which was added, after a time, a fulling mill.

In the first years of its existence, the abolitionists made this precinct a principal field of their labors. Probably the first abolitionists in the county were Jacob LyBrand and G. W. Rogers of Monroe. Perhaps the most active of them all was Hollis W. Button of Spring Grove. Mr. Button was originally a democrat, but while in Illinois in the winter of 1840-'41, chance led him to attend a meeting which brought upon him the suspicion of being an abolitionist, and he was mobbed by his democratic brethren. This treatment awakened in him a new interest in the anti-slavery agitation. He read anti-slavery books and papers, and soon became an abolitionist, laboring unceasingly to convert others. For several years the abolitionist made nominations for as many of the county officers as they had men to fill. "The first time this was done," says Mr. Button, "we had seven votes and a half, all cast in Spring Grove." The half vote was the vote of a man who scratched all the names on the abolition ticket except Mr. Button's. It was very unusual for abolitionists to hold office in Green County. Even the office of road master was de-

nied them. One of their number was once appointed judge of elections, and half a day elapsed after the time had come for him to take the oath of his office before he was allowed to take it, the objection being that an abolitionist's oath was not to be believed. In August, 1845, the abolitionists, who then numbered thirty-one in the county, induced a Mr. Mathews of Racine County to lecture to them at the court house in Monroe. A place of entertainment was found for him at the house of an influential and very worthy Baptist, but the host did not know, until he had kept his guest one night, that the subject of the coming lecture was abolition, and when he did know it, his conscience would not allow him to keep Mr. Mathews an hour longer. Another abolition meeting was appointed for the next 4th of July, but, when those interested in it assembled, they found the court house fastened against them; whereupon Mr. LyBrand wrote an account of the affair for an anti-slavery paper, and desired all the other abolitionists to subscribe their names to the article. This they refused to do, on account of some personal criticisms which it contained, and Mr. LyBrand was so displeased by the refusal that he never worked with them after that time. The strongest instrument in weakening the opposition to their cause was a Methodist minister, by the name of McKey, from Janesville. Escorted by Mr. Button, he made the tour of the county as a preacher, and in this capacity gained great popularity. The field being made ready in this way, he went over the county again as an abolition lecturer, and from this

county he went to Wiotia, where he was nearly killed by a mob. All his late admirers flocked to hear him, and many were converted to his views. Some of the churches were nearly broken up by the differences of opinion that followed the lectures, and there were Methodists that called McKey the devil's ploughshare that tore up the churches, and "big nigger Button" the devil. Not long after this the Rev. J. D. Stevens, the Presbyterian clergyman, made Monroe one of the stations of the underground railroad. Now and then an abolitionist fell from the ranks. The first vote in Jordan for an abolition ticket was that of Davidson Covey, in 1847. The vote involved him in an argument which soon lead to blows. He whipped his antagonist, but afterwards changed his opinion of the measures of the abolition party, and said he was the one that ought to have been flogged. The next abolition votes in Jordan were cast by Lemuel and Miner Taylor. In '52 the abolitionists began to be numerous enough to be courted by both the opposing political parties, though an abolition meeting in Cadiz this year was attended by only about half a dozen men, and one of them showed his contempt for it by bringing a basket of corn which he shelled during the meeting. Among the leading abolitionists at this time were James Kildow, Mordecai Vanderbilt and Wm. Wilford, of Spring Grove; J. W. Stuart and Donald Johnson, of Decatur; Wm. McDowell and Joseph W. Smith, of Clarno; D. H. Morgan and Thos. Lindley, of Sylvester; L. Chamness and Thos. H. Millman, of Monroe; and Samuel Overmeyer,

of Albany. Many others who were opposed to slavery were not counted as abolitionists because they did not approve of all the measures of the abolition party.

In 1844, what was called a temporary post office was opened in Mill Creek precinct. No mail route was open that way, but Mr. Kildow, who lived on section thirty, was authorized to receive and distribute mails, and the settlers took turns in carrying the mail from Monroe to Mr. Kildow's house. In recognition of the great number of springs and groves in the precinct, Mr. Kildow called the office Spring Grove. In '48, when a mail route was opened from Rockford to Mineral Point, it was made to go by the Spring Grove office, and Mr. Kildow received a commission as post master, which he resigned in '57, in order to remove to the southern part of the town. The office then went west into Jefferson, where it was named Oakley, with which name it was moved in 1860 to its present resting place, the village of Spring Grove. The Peedee office, in the southern part of the town, was also established in 1860. For several years after Mr. Baxter went to Spring Grove he kept a store there, after which there was no store in the town until about 1847. The people traded with A. Ludlow, until he went into business in Monroe, and then with Geo. W. Hoffman, until he opened a store in Oneco. Then Mr. J. Hoffman opened the first store in the village of Spring Grove, which, though changing owners occasionally, still continues there with Mr. John Kelly's woolen mill, the child of Kline's fulling mill. There was formerly a good store and a tavern at Clar-

ence, a little village on Sand Prairie, near the north-east corner of the township. Around the Sugar River crossing on the Beloit road, there had been for a number of years a settlement of Canadians, sometimes called Derrick's settlement, as the settlement of the immigrants from the Wabash around Spring Grove was called Kline's settlement. Prominent in Derrick's settlement were the families of — Boslow and Dr. P. B. Springstead. Dr. Springstead's son and son-in-law, Chancellor Springstead and Wm. Sherry, built in 1841 the first house on Sand Prairie. Clarence was the child of this settlement. The first house was built in '45 by Wm. Sherry. For a number of years the village grew, and then, when Brodhead and Juda began to grow, it wasted away as an apple tree withers, and yellows, and dies, when a walnut begins to grow by its side, and by the time the railroad was completed the life of Clarence was gone. Like Decatur, the other village that died that Brodhead might be, Clarence had for some time borne a bad reputation. Counterfeiters had given it a notoriety that must have gone far to reconcile its best friends to its decline.

The report of the county clerk for 1877 shows that this year Spring Grove leads all the other towns in the most important crop in the county. Following is an extract from the report:

Of Wheat—New Glarus has the largest No. acres,	927
Corn—Spring Grove	6,600
Oats—Sylvester	3,131
Barley—Jefferson	252
Rye—Cadiz	584
Hops—Clarno	14



Tobacco—Decatur has the largest No. acres,	24
Flax Seed—York “ “ “	313
Cultiv'd Grasses—Clarno “ “ “	3,357
Potatoes—Jordan “ “ “	127
Roots—Exeter “ “ “	6
Apples—Clarno “ “ “	2,600
Timber—Washington “ “ “	4,417
Clover Seed, bush.—Sylvester, - - -	332

LARGEST FARMERS IN SPRING GROVE IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Hugh Alexander, -	410	Wm. Johnson, -	260
Frederick Arnsmeir, -	325	Abram Knutson, -	272
James P. Atwood, -	200	Levi Knutson, -	191
*Pervine Atwood, -	706	A. J. Kreider, -	160
David Austin, -	344	J. J. Kreider, -	160
Norman Barker, -	240	*French Lake, -	962
S. L. Boyles, -	200	Wm. Martin, -	180
John A. Brant, -	215	W. W. Martin, -	160
James H. Clemons, -	245	Sarah Myers, -	187
*David Davis, -	280	*J. J. Newman, -	388
P. L. Dederick, -	171	Asa Nichols, -	240
F. H. Derrick, -	207	Wm. O'Neil, -	240
S. B. Douglas, -	645	C. I. Putnam, -	180
F. Dreakey, -	160	Jesse Schrock, -	160
Eli Frisbie, -	160	Thos. Shaff, -	216
J. B. Galusha, -	403	August Schurd, -	179
August Geise, -	220	Benj. Stabler, -	239
A. J. Goodrich, -	160	Josiah Straw, -	370
Jacob Haas, -	267	Jacob Ten Eyck estate, -	657
Thomas Hamilton, -	260	Daniel Vanderbilt, -	260
Esther Hostetter, -	170	Chas. A. Warner, -	191
Thos. A. Jackson, -	160	John H. Woodling, -	320

The first voting place in the town was Hostetter's mills.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

J. W. KILDOW.	J. W. KILDOW.
ABNER MITCHELL, 3 years.	DANIEL DUNWIDDIE, 2 years.
R. D. DERRICK, 2 years.	E. R. ALLEN.
E. A. NEWTON, 2 years.	DANIEL DUNWIDDIE, 2 years.
DANIEL DUNWIDDIE.	J. W. KILDOW.
R. D. DERRICK.	W. W. MARTIN.
E. R. ALLEN, 6 years.	F. H. DERRICK, 3 years.
PERVINE ATWOOD, 2 years.	

\*Largest Stock Growers.

## CLERKS.

ALDEN FRISBIE.  
 JOHN R. BUSSEY.  
 A. D. TENNEY.  
 E. R. ALLEN.  
 A. D. TENNEY.  
 A. S. DYE.  
 L. E. TOWNE, 3 years.  
 WM. B. COOLEY.  
 WM. COLBY.

ANDREW BOYLES, 2 years.  
 JOHN MYERS.  
 J. W. KILDOW, 3 years.  
 THOS. A. JACKSON.  
 L. M. KNOWLES.  
 THOS. A. JACKSON, 5 years.  
 ANDREW BOYLES, 4 years.  
 E. R. ALLEN.

---

 JORDAN.
 

---

No reverence attaches itself to the modern Jordan. It may be a very good creek in its way, but the town which it waters has a bad reputation, for which both town and stream must suffer. No pilgrim stranger ever stands on this Jordan's crooked banks. If, perchance, there be one who wishes to do so, he is whisked off by some one mindful of his county's honor to the Jordan prairie of Decatur; he is let down into mines in Monroe, and dragged to the top of the mounds in Mount Pleasant; he is made to admire the level land and fine crops of Spring Grove, and the undulating land and fine crops of York; but when his time and strength are gone, he has not seen Jordan. Green County finds her proverbially necessary skeleton in the closet, her black sheep in the flock, in this town. Josephus himself, could he hear the jokes and the expressions of sympathy of which Jordan land and Jordan

farmers are the subjects, would lose all reverence for the historic name, and his next volume might bear upon its title page this warning addressed to would-be Jordan farmers:

Pull off your coat, and roll up your sleeve,  
For Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe.

In 1865, that part of Jordan which borders on Skinner creek was declared to be a good oil country, and a great many with faith in the fitness of all things for some good believed the report. A man supposed to be acquainted with the Pennsylvania oil district visited the Skinner land, and warned the citizens that, if they hesitated, wise men from the east would step in before them, and occupy this newly discovered road to fortune. They did not hesitate. In March '66, the "Farmers' Oil and Lead Co.," a stock company having "power and authority to mine and dig for mineral, ore, and coal, and to bore and search for salt, oil, and petroleum," was incorporated. An engine was bought, and a bore forty feet deep was sunk. Meanwhile, oil was really found in one or two springs, and, though the incredulous insisted that a little investigation would show that some cruel joker had first found it in a Monroe grocery, land owners on both the Monroe and the Jordan side of Skinner felt that they were among earth's favored few. But this glorious summer was followed by a winter of discontent. The company abandoned the enterprise and dissolved, and the price of Skinner land went down again, since which time there has been no popular hope for Jordan. But after all, there is something to be said

for the town. It is healthful. Among the oldest settlers in the town is Mr. John Stevens. He happened to camp there while he was taking his family from Missouri to the east, for health. A stay of one night so invigorated the invalids that a longer stay, a further renewal of strength, then a home there and perfect health followed. Other settlers testify to a similar improvement of their health in Jordan, and one centenarian spent his last score of years there.

If people do not choose to farm in Jordan, other sources of wealth are open to them there. One of these is a fine hard limestone, which is almost a marble, and which only needs a railway to bring it into demand as a building stone. Lead is found in small quantities all over the town, and some shafts have yielded a large amount. One farmer struck a three hundred dollar bunch with his plow. The Indians mined extensively in Jordan, and had seven smelting furnaces just over the town line in Adams, where they carried the lead from northern Jordan on account of the natural conveniences there for washing it. In the stream on his farm, Mr. Wm. Soper has found hundreds of pounds which he thinks the Indians took there to wash. It is believed that the only natural cranberry marsh in southern Wisconsin is in Jordan. It is not large, but since its discovery, cranberry vines have appeared spontaneously in several other places in the town, and there is little doubt that the culture of cranberries in Jordan might be made, and will sometime be made profitable. In the western part of the town there is an inexhaustible bed of ochre,

which has been found, by examination of a specimen sent to Ohio, to be identical with the ochre from which the excellent and well known Ohio paint is made. Along Jordan and Skinner creeks are wide beds of peat, from three to ten feet in depth. The peat is of an excellent quality, but, except to a limited extent as a fertilizer, no use is made of it, for Jordan has too much good timber to be willing to dig for fuel. Had Jordan a fertile soil there would be nothing in the town to complain of. Good water is abundant. Jordan and Skinner creeks traverse the town from north to south, and Jordan farmers claim that there is an average of one spring for every forty acres in the town. There is properly no prairie, but the bottom lands are very wide and level, and the remark of the American Cyclopædia that the hills in Green County "are arable to their very summits," shows that the hills alone do not make Jordan a poor town. The under-drainage is so perfect that in case of heavy rains the roots in cultivated ground are sufficient to prevent the soil from washing, and the injury from drouths is comparatively small, because the soil does not bake like an undrained surface, and, being always porous, it easily absorbs the dew and vapors of the air.

But good health, good drainage, and good water are the rule in Green County, and since others of the towns are supplied with lead, fine limestone, and peat (the town of Washington, for example, has a bed of limestone exactly like the so-called marble of which the normal school building at Platteville is built), all these

good things count for nothing, and, because it has the poorest soil in the county, Jordan is unhesitatingly condemned as a very poor town. It would seem, though, from the learned Dr. David Dale Owens' Geological Report of the mineral region of Wisconsin that Jordan has nothing to be ashamed of in the way of soil. A measure of the value of a soil is the average quantity of organic matter, in other words the plant food, it contains. The average quantity of organic matter in one hundred specimens of the soil of Massachusetts analyzed by Prof. Hitchcock, was 7.68 per cent. In specimens from New York it was 6.64 per cent. In Dr. Owen's report, published in 1839, is given the following analysis of soil from "township two, range six east, Green County, Wisconsin:"

Water,	- - - - -	3.	per cent.
Salts, soluble in water,	- - - - -	3.	"
Salts, soluble in dilute muriatic acid,	- - - - -	0.5	"
Silicious matter,	- - - - -	82.	"
Organic matter,	- - - - -	11.5	"

It will not be claimed that all the soil in Jordan is as good as that which Dr. Owen analyzed, but where some of it is so much better than the average soil in New York and Massachusetts, it does not seem probable that the township as a whole is much inferior to the average land in those states. That it is much better land than is generally supposed might be inferred from the fact that a large proportion of its inhabitants are foreigners who went there, not only without a knowledge of the language, customs, and climate of the country, but without money enough to pay for the land

they settled on, and that they are now, almost without exception, possessed of good homes and large farms. Good crops of all kinds are raised in Jordan. It must be admitted that in a great part of the town the land does not grow more valuable from year to year, but in these cases the farmers have done nothing to raise the value of their farms. Some farmers who use no fertilizers raise crop after crop on a field until it is exhausted, and then, without seeding it down, they call it pasture. Were Jordan so poor a town as to render such a course impossible, her reputation would be much better. But better methods are coming into use, and it is not too late to rectify mistakes. Jordan land will bear a great deal of abuse. One of the best farms there, a farm which would be called good in any town or state, was bought by its present owner as a worn out farm, and, by only a reasonable amount of care, brought by him to its present excellence.

The earliest settlers in northern and middle Jordan were Robert Brazel, John Trotter and Joshua Chilton, all from Illinois. The former came in '37, the latter two in '39. Wm. Brazel came in '40. John and Geo. Yazel, Nathaniel Matthews, James and Absalom Kelly, who all came to the county in 1839-'40, were in the southern part of the town before the end of '41. John Pinney and —— Jacobs were in western Jordan before 1840, and there were two or three men in Lafayette County so near the boundary line that they have been counted as Green County settlers. James Mills was already on his farm just west of "lattice bridge," and

—— Hunter was a few miles farther north. The place now called Wiota was then called "the cape," in whimsical allusion to the fact that one of the first families that settled there came from a cape on the Atlantic coast. The Wiota of that day was at the junction of the forks of the Pecatonica, just west of the north-west corner of Cadiz. Steamboats from some point on Rock river ascended the Pecatonica as far as the junction in 1845, and it was supposed there would be a city there. The settlers of 1843 were Henry Hard and Curtis Cary, of Ohio; John and Geo. Chilton, of Virginia; John and Wesley Church, of Illinois; and —— Shafer. Next, in 1844, came Mr. John Soper, of Vermont. Lars Larson (sometimes called, in accordance with the Norwegian custom which allows individuals to affix to their names the name of their native place, Lars Larson Bothan), came in 1844. It is thought he was the first Norwegian to settle in the county. He was followed the next year by Axel Iverson (Stortottle), and almost every year since then Norwegian immigrants have come to Lafayette and western Green. Some of the eastern towns, particularly Albany, have also a large number of Norwegians among their farmers. Since 1845, too, a great many Irish immigrants have made their homes in Jordan. In 1843 or '44 Dr. John Church, already mentioned as a preacher, built a saw mill in Jordan. In '47, John Bachman built the first grist mill in the town, and in '48 Benjamin Cross and Lemuel and Miner Taylor built the second saw mill.

The first road laid out in the town was the White



Oak Springs and Exeter, territorial road, recorded as being on the line between Adams and Jordan. It followed the ridge, some parts of which are on the line, while others are half a mile south of it. The first school was taught in the early summer of 1841, by Miss Emma Green, in a cabin owned by Mr. Joshua Chilton. The first school house was built in 1844, by Wm. and Robert Brazel, Joshua Chilton, and Mrs. John Trotter. It was on the Wm. Brazel place, since known as the John Scott place. The first public school taught in it was taught by James Tennyson in the winter of '44-'45. The first frame school house was built in '48 in "the Blaine" district, near the south-east corner of the town. The only post office in Jordan is that at Jordan Centre, where there are a number of dwellings and a school house, and where a church is building.

There are four cheese factories in Jordan, owned respectively by Miner Taylor, Jacob Figlan, F. Haffner, and a company.

## LARGEST FARMERS IN JORDAN IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Wm. Ableman,	- 280	Andrew Fryslie,	- 348
F. Anderson,	- 200	Richard Gibbons,	- 200
Wm. Ault,	- 178	L. O. Grove,	- 160
F. Babler,	- 220	Andrew S. Hanson,	200
John Beach,	- 344	Mary Jane Hanson,	- 305
D. E. Benson,	- 160	Frantz Haffner,	- 266
Chas. Beyerhoffer	- 220	Geo. Hartwig,	- 253
Joseph Blum,	- 255	Iver Iverson,	- 240
Owen Burns,	- 160	Daniel Kesler,	- 160
B. Ellis,	- 200	Lars Larson,	- 220
Thore Erikson,	- 180	James Lewis,	- 268
Ole Evenson,	- 179	John MaGrath,	- 251
Peter Fenne,	- 220	Richard MaGrath,	238
John D. Fritsch,	- 220	A. Meythaler,	- 197

*History of Green County.*

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Horace Sawin, -	175	Kund Torson, -	240
Thore Severson, -	218	Trotter estate, -	193
Squires & Cook, -	160	Jacob Voegley, -	293
A. Schultz, -	190	A. Wiggins, -	182
C. Stephens, -	180	Miles Wilson, -	220
*L. Taylor, -	473	*A. P. Wells, -	220
*Miner Taylor, -	417	O. F. Wells, -	200
Bottel Toiefson, -	248		

## MILLS.

Samuel Blackford, Saw and Grist Mills.

H. Rust, Saw Mill.

The first town meetings were held at the Ostrander school house.

## OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

WARREN OSGOOD.	WM. BIGGS.
THOS. WHITE, 3 years.	J. K. BLOOM.
WM. MUNSON.	N. T. HANSON.
LEVI SPAULDING.	IVER IVERSON, 4 years.
WM. MUNSON, 3 years.	GEO. R. KING.
JAMES Y. CLEVELAND, 2 years.	IVER IVERSON.
TAYLOR WICKERSHAM, 2 years.	SAMUEL BLACKFORD, 2 yr's.
H. G. CLEVELAND, 2 years.	IVER IVERSON.
IVER IVERSON.	J. B. BLACKFORD.

## CLERKS.

T. N. ELLIS, 2 years.	WM. H. ALLEN.
M. SATTERLEE.	TAYLOR WICKERSHAM.
ISAAC TREMBLEY.	WM. BIGGS.
H. G. CLEVELAND.	JAS. M. COOK.
M. DEVAREAUX.	JACOB DEETZ, 3 years.
D. H. MORGAN.	NELSON RUST.
H. G. CLEVELAND, 3 years.	N. T. HANSON, 2 years.
JAS. M. COOK.	JACOB DEETZ, 6 years.
H. G. CLEVELAND, 2 years.	

\*Largest stock growers.

## WASHINGTON.

---

About the time the capitol at Madison was begun in 1837, Josiah Pierce of New York landed at Milwaukee, where he was almost immediately engaged to go to Madison and board the workmen. His was the second family in Madison. In the following November, he removed to a cabin which he had built during the summer in what is now the town of Washington, Green County. The cabin, whose dimensions were sixteen by eighteen feet, was on the line of nearly all the travel from the eastern part of the state to Galena, and there was hardly ever a night that some one did not stop there. Sometimes the guest was Gov. Dodge attended by his colored servant, who rode at a respectful distance behind the Governor, and carried his excellency's pistol.

This was the time of the "wild cat" currency. Apparently everybody could issue money and as much as he chose, and those who did not issue it had no trouble in getting it, though it was often not worth the getting. Mr. Albert H. Pierce, then seventeen years of age, could easily earn \$30 a month at farm labor, but it took \$50 dollars to buy him an ordinary coat. A man who

was hauling flour from Galena to the garrison at Fort Winnebago once broke down near Mr. Pierce's, and finding he could not go on with the whole load, kindly sold Mr. Pierce two barrels at thirteen dollars a barrel.

Mr. Noah Phelps, who helped survey Green County before the Black Hawk war, returning at the conclusion of his work to his home in New York state, wished to bring his family to Wisconsin in 1837. He was nearly ready to start in May, when the banks suspended specie payment. As all his money was in bank notes, and as government land could be bought only with coin, he was obliged to wait. When specie payment was resumed the next May he was still ready to come, and in June, '38, he made the second home in the town of Washington. By 1842-'43, when the next settlers came to Washington, there were so many people in the county that residence in it was no longer presumptive proof of acquaintance with all its inhabitants. The settlers in the different parts of Washington seem to have had very little to do with each other, and it is now impossible for any of them to give a chronological list of the first comers. Samuel Holloway, of Illinois, went to Washington in '45, before which time — Wise, — Vance, Franklin Pierce, J. S. Fessenden, Elias Wright, of Ohio, and — Kirkpatrick, of Pennsylvania, had made their claims. Elijah Roby, of Ohio, went in '46, and C. J. Simmons went in '47. Among the next settlers were Samuel O. Allison, of Illinois; Hiram Bain, of New York; James Richards, of Indiana; John Perine, Barney Becker, Wm. Tucker, James Crouch,

— Webster, Jas. Parks, — Sires, James Lang, Solomon Willis, John Frost, — Hendrickson, and James Hilton. In '46 and a few succeeding years, a great many Swiss went to Washington from the colony at New Glarus, and at the close of the Mexican war the soldiers' land warrants gave a new impetus to the settlement of the town.

Washington is watered by Skinner creek and by several branches of Sugar river. It is more abundantly supplied with timber than New Glarus, to which town it is similar in having a good soil, a broken surface, and a Swiss population largely engaged in the rearing of stock and the manufacture of cheese. It is unlike New Glarus in having once thrown the whole county into a commotion. The exciting cause was an ignorant boy who went to Madison and told that his employer in Washington had murdered a man. The story was the more shocking from being told of one who was as little likely as any man in the town to be suspected of crime, and until the boy had confessed that the whole story was false and had been sent to the reform school there was little else thought of in the county. This was the second time that the grave of a living man was sought for in Green County, where evidence of murder will probably be necessary hereafter to make men take up the cry of murderer.

Washington is mainly distinguished for her cheese. Since a part of this book has been in type it has been stated on the authority of the manufacturers that 1,000,000 pounds of American, 775,000 pounds of Lim-

burger, and 225,000 pounds of Swiss cheese were made in Green County in 1876, and sold at an average price of twelve cents per pound for Swiss cheese, and ten cents per pound for other kinds. No estimate has been made as to how much of this valuable product Washington might claim, but no other town except New Glarus has made so much. Following is a list of Washington's factories in '76. Several new ones have been started the present year:

## CHEESE FACTORIES.

Names of Manufacturers.	Kinds of Cheese.	Names of Manufacturers.	Kinds of Cheese.
D. & H. Freitag,	Swiss & Limb.	J. Zimmerman,	Swiss.
G. Witwer,	Swiss.	John Gange,	American.
Jacob Karlen,	Limburger.	John Boss,	Limburger.
N. Gerber,	Limburger.	M. L. Barney,	American.
G. Behler,	Limburger.	E. W. Cheesbro,	American.
R. Karlen,	Swiss.	Miller, Frautschy & Co.,	Limburger.
C. Theiler,	Limburger.		
	M. Zumbrunnen,		Swiss and Limburger.

## LARGEST FARMERS IN WASHINGTON IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
James Barney	- 265	John Gempler,	- 160
Anton Baumgartner,	260	Geo. Gill,	- 240
John Baumgartner,	- 160	Andrew Harper,	- 360
Caspar Becker, Sen.,	401	Fridolin Hefty,	- 203
Caspar Becker, Jun.,	- 171	Thos. Hefty,	- 401
David Benkert	- 165	Gustavus Hilton,	- 177
J. G. Biddlingmeier,	- 200	Benedict Isely,	- 160
Adam Bloomer,	- 387	Christopher Isely,	- 240
John Bloomer,	- 180	Rudolph Karlen,	- 302
Fridolin Blum,	- 263	Richard Keegan,	- 384
Jacob Buergy,	- 172	Thos. Leman,	- 200
L. Burtis,	- 310	Wm. Leman,	- 180
E. W. Cheesbro,	- 200	Wm. Maguire,	- 280
John Dick,	- 168	Melchoir Marty,	- 257
Fridolin Elmer,	- 200	Benedict Miller,	- 260
J. S. Fessenden,	- 160	James Murphy,	- 160
Wm. Fleury,	- 320	Patrick Purcell,	- 400
Jacob Frautschy,	- 200	E. Roby,	- 160
John Frautschy,	- 160	Melchoir Schlittler,	180
Dietrich Freitag,	- 253	Christopher Schuler,	- 167
John Gange,	- 280	Michael Shay,	- 160

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
C. J. Simmons,	- 560	M. Wittenwyler, -	160
John Teehan, -	160	Gottlieb Wittwer, -	323
Christ. Theiler, -	200	Jacob Zimmerman,	198
Jeremiah Thurlow,	166	Bernhard Zweifel, -	164
Dietland Tomm, -	200	Fridolin Zweifel, -	210
Joseph Voegly, -	302	Fridolin Zwickey, -	163
Peter Wagner, -	211	Gottlieb Zumbrunnen,	192
Jacob Weissmiller,	280	Jacob Zumbrunnen, -	298
Christ. Wessenberg, -	240	Martin Zumbrunnen,	620

LARGEST STOCK GROWERS.

E. W. Cheesbro.  
C. J. Simmons.

M. J. & O. Zumbrunnen.

The first town meeting in Washington was held at the house of James Lang.

OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

ELIJAH ROBY,  
ALBERT H. PIERCE.  
ELIJAH ROBY,  
ALBERT H. PIERCE.  
ELIJAH ROBY, 4 years.  
ALBERT H. PIERCE.  
ELIJAH ROBY.  
ARGALUS LOVELAND.  
A. H. PIERCE,  
L. SELTZER, 2 years.  
SAMUEL SHOOK.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, 3 years.  
L. SELTZER, 2 years.  
FRANKLIN PIERCE,  
L. SELTZER.  
S. T. CLAYTON.  
BENEDICT MILLER.  
S. T. CLAYTON.  
SAMUEL SHOOK, (resigned,  
Adam Bloomer, appointed).  
FRIDOLIN BLUM, 3 years.

CLERKS.

WM. TUCKER, four years.  
M. J. HANCOCK, two years, re-  
signed, Addison Macomber  
appointed.  
ARGALUS LOVELAND, two years.  
J. M. WHITE.  
L. SELTZER, three years.  
F. BLOOM, Jr., four years, re-  
signed, M. L. Barney, ap-  
pointed.

JACOB HEFTY, four years, re-  
signed, J. Frautschy ap-  
pointed.  
JACOB FRAUTSCHY, two yrs.  
L. SELTZER, two years, re-  
signed, S. T. Clayton ap-  
pointed.  
BENEDICT MILLER, five  
years.

## DECATUR.

---

The history of Decatur begins with the history of Centreville, "a paper city" laid out in 1836 on the west bank of Sugar river, within half a mile of the place where the village of Decatur arose some years later. Upon the plat of Centreville, which was exhibited in Milwaukee, Detroit, and the eastern cities, were represented steamboats, churches, warehouses, and blocks of stores. Thus portrayed, the place was the cause of many a yearning for a western home, and a brisk sale of high priced business lots and four acre out lots began. Careful, prosperous farmers and tradesmen, wealthy speculators, and penny-saving laborers all embraced the opportunity to make a good investment, and purchased real estate in what the agents called the growing, bustling city of Centreville. One by one the purchasers learned that they were the victims of a fraud, that their land was no better than might have been bought at the government price. And so undesirable did it seem, when the unsettled state of the country was made known, that although their titles were unquestionably good, yet, so far as can be ascertained, not one of



the purchasers of Centreville lots ever claimed a foot of the much lauded city, or ever settled within the limits of Decatur township. The place had indeed been surveyed and divided, as the plat showed, but the red stakes marking these divisions were the only marks of their presence which white men had ever left in the so-called city. Possibly too, though its social advantages were hardly of the kind to attract immigrants from the east, the city was as populous as its owners had claimed, for it was an Indian hunting ground. Here were found the marks of Indian labor which endured longest in Green County. The remains of an Indian council house and blacksmith shop could be seen here until 1847, when they were destroyed by a prairie fire. In one place in this vicinity, the first settlers found an acre or two of holes dug in the sand, which it is supposed the Indians had used as store houses for their corn; and Mr. Wm. Jones found, on attempting to cultivate one of their old corn fields, that they had entirely exhausted the soil. Aside from the arrow heads which are occasionally turned up by the plow, few relics of the Indian are ever found in Green County. Mr. Jonas Shook remembers seeing an Indian burying ground north of Dayton in 1837, and in '41 Messrs. John B. Perry and brother, Thos. Gillett, and others opened some mounds on "lost prairie," a little east of the village of Exeter, and found bones that it seemed to them must have belonged to a race of giants. The mounds were in two rows, one row on each side of the opening or prairie, with twenty-five mounds in one row and twenty-six in the other.

For many years after the advent of the whites, a remnant of the Winnebagoes visited their old Centreville hunting ground each winter, spending the summer at the mouth of the river. In their long snow shoes they hunted over the ground very rapidly, and usually remained but a few weeks; but sometimes, as in the winter of 1842-'3, the cold weather kept them till spring. They numbered but a few families, and most of their children were half breeds. Being partially civilized, they sometimes made their pilgrimages in wagons, but their mode of life was essentially Indian. Their lodges, covered with storm proof mats, which the squaws had woven, were some of them thirty feet long. In the middle of the larger ones was a fire, round which the inmates lay and warmed themselves. Two Frenchmen lived with the Indians, one of whom, named Lavelle, told Mr. E. T. Fleek in 1841, that game was much more abundant in the vicinity of Sugar river then than it was when he first saw the country in 1826. He ascribed the change to the decrease in the Indian population.

The first settlers in Decatur township settled on Jordan prairie, near the Little Jordan creek. The first claim was that of John Moore of Ohio, made in 1839 on section twenty. In the following year he was joined by his son-in-law, Thos. Chambers, by John J. Dawson, and by Samuel Rowe. The first person born in the township was Caroline Chambers, born in 1840. In 1841 Robert Mattox and E. T. Fleek settled on section seventeen. In the winter of 1841-'2, a post office was established, which the postmaster, Mr. Moore, named Decatur, in

honor of Commodore Decatur. The office gave the name to the election precinct, and still later to the village and the township.

To Decatur belongs the honor of having the first bridge in the county. It was built in 1842, a little north-east of the site of the village of Decatur, at the place where the river was crossed by the Indian trail from Sand Prairie to the northern part of the county, and by the territorial road from Janesville to Galena. The next settler, Wm. Jones, came in 1842. Soon after his arrival he built on Sugar river, section fifteen, the first saw mill in the township. The first grist mill was built by Edson and Brown, but was not begun until 1849. In 1842-'3-'4, Donald Johnson, David Bigelow, Wm. Frazee, Thos. Stewart, ——— Axtell, and probably some others, settled in the town. Many more came in 1845 than had come before, and the work of breaking prairie was carried on with such energy that the decaying vegetation on the overturned sod produced malarial fever. In some neighborhoods almost every person was sick, and some died who might have recovered under proper care. Men sometimes went both to Monroe and to Exeter for a physician, and were unable to get one in either place. To their failure was ascribed, in a few instances, the recovery of the sick. One man who, as a physician, was never heard of in Decatur after the summer and fall of 1846, made between two and three thousand dollars by his practice along the Sugar river at that time. Mr. David Bigelow was the first victim of the fever, and the first person to die in the township.

The reputation of Decatur has not always been good. At a very early day the township was infested with counterfeiters and thieves. The counterfeiting was probably confined to making bogus silver half-dollars and dimes, but those engaged in it also bought and put in circulation counterfeit bills. Were the inhabitants of Decatur as imaginative, as garrulous, and as idle as the Spaniards, their reminiscences of the counterfeiters would be a fund of entertainment for their children equal to that furnished little Spaniards by legends of the buried and enchanted treasures of the Moors. How fortunate that time and inclination forbid! It would be troublesome to have boys running away to the woods to look for remains of fine horses left there to starve because those who put them there never dared to go back and feed them. Nobody would like to have neighbors' children slipping into his cellar, to see if the walls had been blackened by the fumes of chemicals; and still worse would it be if gamins were always waiting on the corners to ask the dimensions of the box of sand which somebody's respected ancestor might be fabled to have bought, foolishly believing it held a thousand dollars of the "queer." While the counterfeiting was in progress, Decatur had within her borders a floating population that no more belonged to her than to the rest of the county, and some of those engaged in it lived in other towns. But the centre of it all, so far as Green County was concerned, was Decatur township. Decatur men who went abroad in those days say that it always took them twice as long as other travelers to pay their

bills, for, although large sums might be taken from other parts of Green County without hesitation, the smallest bill was never taken from Decatur until "the detector" and the microscope had been consulted. The end justified the hope of good citizens that the corruption would work itself clear. Soon after 1850, the visits of the transient class ceased, and the unlawful practices were ended. A few years later Monroe became the headquarters of another gang of countefeiters. Their business was suddenly brought to an end by the government, since which Green County has been free from the stigma which the conduct of such men attached to her.

° The village of Decatur, to which reference has once or twice been made, was laid out in the spring of 1848, by Mr. Wm. Jones. He had, himself, built the first dwelling there, and he now built the first hotel. A few years later, Mr. I. F. Mack bought the greater part of the village, and, as the Decatur plat had never been recorded, he platted eighty acres and had it recorded as Floraville, the name being a compliment to his mother-in-law, and, it is thought, the only compliment of the kind which history records. But Mr. Jones insisted that the village should either continue to be called Decatur, or should be named for his mother-in-law; and in 1852 an act of the legislature restored the old name.

The refusal of Decatur to give \$7,000 for a railway was her own death sentence. When the road reached Brodhead in 1857, Decatur had five stores, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, and

about four hundred inhabitants. All the business and all the best houses immediately went over to Brodhead. The next year, the bridge, where the first bridge in the county was built, was taken down, and moved farther south to shorten the road to the all-swallowing town. The mills followed, and Decatur was literally a deserted village. There are now fifteen houses standing there, but several of them are unoccupied, and "the sounds of population fail."

The original owners of the town of Brodhead were E. D. Clinton, I. F. Mack, John P. Dixon, E. A. West, E. H. Brodhead, and J. L. B. Thomas. As laid out by them in the spring of 1856, the town was a mile square; but the only house there was a log house owned by Samuel Lampson. The place was named for Mr. Brodhead, and he promised to give a bell to the first church built there. Clinton would have been an appropriate name for the village; but Clinton Junction had been named for Deacon Clinton, Kilbourn City had been named for another railroad man, and it seemed right that Mr. Brodhead should have his turn in honor of this kind. Citizens of Waukesha, Deacon Clinton's former home, were the first from out of the county to ally themselves with the new town. The next comers were Vermonters, led by Messrs. Moore, Laird, and McLaren. There was the usual question as to which way the village should grow. At first business seemed likely to keep south of the railroad, and Messrs. Clinton and Dixon had each a natural desire to lead it into the street bearing his own name. But Martin Mitchell

(a business man from the village of Decatur, and the first clerk of the town), and a few others, happened to build north of the railroad in the street between these rival streets, and this half way ground became the nucleus of the village. Dwellings went up in the new town in the summer of '56 as fast as workmen could be found to put them up. Before the end of September, Messrs. Sherman & Clinton had erected two good stores and were preparing to build others; and Messrs. Laird & Coffin were ready to entertain all guests of the village at the Manly House. Laird, McLaren & Co.'s lumber yard (the first in the county, and the only one until N. H. Allen started his in Monroe the next year), Messrs. Clinton's warehouse, and a number of stores appeared in 1857. In the first eighteen months after the town was platted, lots were sold to the value of \$112,000; and at the end of her second year, Brodhead had over six hundred inhabitants. In the fall of '57, thanks to the farmers, to Deacon Clinton, to Messrs. Graham, the contractors, and to J. T. Dodge, the engineer who had charge of the work, the railroad reached Brodhead. In February, '58, the dullest month of the year, the freight shipped from Brodhead amounted to 896,014 pounds. Monroe, Brodhead's senior by twenty-two years, shipped 1,212,206 pounds during the same time.

One of the first improvements in the new village was the mill race, which Thos. and John Hendrie dug from the river dam near Decatur to the site of the flour mill which Messrs. Hendrie, H. B. Stewart, and S. C.

Pierce built in Brodhead. Citizens of Brodhead subscribed several thousand dollars to assist in defraying the expenses of the race, which is eighty feet wide, and nearly three miles long, and which furnishes the power for a foundry, several wagon shops, and the Norwegian plow factory. The plow factory, which makes twenty-five plows a day, was built in 1874 by W. A. Wheaton, C. W. Mitchell, H. C. Putnam, and H. H. Sater.

Since August, 1869, Brodhead has had a bank, known as the Bank of Brodhead. The stockholders are Ephraim Bowen, J. V. Richardson, Edwin Ludlow, and Mrs. Thos. Hendrie. It grew out of the necessities of the place, for in point of activity Brodhead is fulfilling the promise of its infancy. With good manufacturing facilities, Brodhead has also the advantage of being the point of shipment for a part of Rock County as well as for a large part of Green. There has always been a great deal of business done there, and conductor Wadsworth says there are nearly twice as many passengers to and from Brodhead as to and from Monroe, though the tickets sold in Monroe amount to more than the tickets sold in Brodhead. Since 1870, Brodhead has enjoyed the honors and privileges of an incorporated town, and, notwithstanding her greater age, wealth, and size, if Monroe was not the county town, she might have reason to fear that her lively neighbor would quite overshadow her.

Unlike Monroe, Brodhead never had to wait for anything. There were religious meetings there from the first, and Dr. Morris had established his reputation in



the town as a good physician long before Brodhead was thought of. For some time after the village was started, the Congregationalist was the only religious society, but the first church was built by the Methodists, to whom Mr. Brodhead gave the promised bell. Political meetings were held at the depot at first. Early provision was made for public schools, including a high school; and since her fourth year Brodhead has never been without a newspaper. Beginning in the latter part of '59 the Brodhead Reporter was edited two years by L. W. Powell, and after him for a short time by T. J. Johnson. In '61 the life of the Brodhead Independent began. It has been edited successively by I. F. Mack, sen., I. F. Mack, jun., E. O. Kimberly, Morse & Stone, and E. O. Kimberly, the present proprietor.

The village is already so old that this brief sketch has had space for but few of the names of which a more detailed history would make frequent mention, so old that it has already been called to mourn the death of some who were long and intimately connected with its progress. The names of J. B. Blanchard, John L. Mc Nair (whose brother and former partner Miles McNair still lives in the village), Edson Clinton, H. T. Moore, and W. B. Wheaton will at once suggest themselves in this connection.

## BRODHEAD DIRECTORY FOR 1877.

BANK OF BRODHEAD.

Bowen &amp; Co.

DRY GOODS.

B. R. Clawson.

Orr &amp; Putnam.

Kurtz Bros.

S. Stewart.

Morrison &amp; Son.

## BUTTER AND EGGS.

G. S. Parlin.

## GROCERIES.

Dickinson &amp; Son.

F. W. Smith.

F. W. Owen &amp; Co.

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Wm. Fleek.

## FURNITURE.

F. B. Smith.

Shirk &amp; Atkinson.

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. W. Beebe.

## PROPRIETOR YOUNG HOUSE.

J. A. Young.

## DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

Broughton Bros,

Clark &amp; Towne.

## HARDWARE.

Bloom &amp; Roach.

G. T. Spaulding.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

L. S. Fisher.

J. Myers.

Fred Hintz.

Chas. Itman.

J. Bush.

## PRODUCE DEALERS.

Edward Cole.

T. D. Laird.

## LUMBER, SASH AND BLINDS.

H. Bowen.

Lampson &amp; Button.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Bloom &amp; Roach.

Geo. West.

J. B. Searles.

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

E. Hahn.

Wm. Mooney.

## MILLINERY.

Miss C. Burnham.

Mrs. J. Thompson.

Mrs. Mary A. Cole.

## LIVERY.

J. A. Broughton,  
Jas. Mitchell.

Geo. B. Wooster.

MEAT MARKETS.

Wm. Clapp. Sawyer & Douglas.  
Ross & Taylor.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

John J. Pfisterer. O. Errickson.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

M. Jones. C. W. Lucas.

ATTORNEYS.

C. N. Carpenter. A. N. Randall.

PHYSICIANS.

R. Broughton, M. D. R. Morris, M. D.  
E. W. Fairman, M. D. L. E. Towne, M. D.

DENTIST.

F. R. Derrick.

HARNESS SHOPS.

Brandt & Golden. Colby & Wright.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

Bartlett & Son. Williams & Ballou.  
Lauby & Beck.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Rugg & Gosling.

FLOUR MILL.

S. C. Pierce & Son.

PLANING MILL.

Worcester & Cole.

NORWEGIAN PLOW FACTORY.

Chamberlain, Mitchell & Co.

OFFICERS OF BRODHEAD FROM 1870 TO '77, INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

I. F. MACK. GEO. SPAULDING.  
A. C. DOUGLAS. L. H. LASSELLE.  
H. T. MOORE. J. V. RICHARDSON.  
BURR SPRAGUE. S. C. PIERCE.

CLERKS.

J. V. VANCE. P. J. CLAWSON.  
O. S. PUTNAM. H. KIMBERLY, five years.

## LARGEST FARMERS IN DECATUR IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Wm. Asmus, -	165	R. G. B. Fleek, -	564
W. Atherton, -	193	W. E. Gardner, -	508
Frank Atkinson, -	247	S. Graham, -	187
J. I. Bowen, -	316	Daniel Keene, -	170
F. J. Burt, -	160	Phil. Kilwine, -	168
James Burt, -	166	French Lake, -	321
H. W. Button, -	450	L. N. Lewis, -	176
Rufus Colton, -	206	I. F. Mack, -	283
Jesse Copp, -	160	Wm. Maddock, -	232
Lydia Copp, -	160	Washington Mitchell,	380
W. K. Cortelyou, -	240	Thos. Munger, -	175
*J. N. Davis, -	520	Alex. Murray, -	400
J. J. Dawson, -	360	W. P. Murray, -	200
Martin Dixon, -	380	S. Northcraft, -	320
R. J. Day, -	208	S. C. Pierce, -	397
John Douglas, -	313	H. D. Putnam, -	232
*D. Dunwiddie, -	418	J. J. Putnam, heirs,	381
Wm. Frazee, -	240	Sam. Rowe, heirs, -	249
A. G. B. Fleek, -	291	Andrew Smith, -	200
*B. H. Fleek, -	564	Mrs. E. Spangler, -	160
*E. T. Fleek, -	840	Thos. Stewart, -	222
J. A. Fleek's heirs,	240	W. Strawser, -	164
J. B. Fleek, -	340	Jacob Ten Eyck's heirs,	483
Fred Gumber, -	424		

The first town meeting was held in the school house near the residence of Wm. Jones.

## TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

GEO. GARDNER.	JOHN P. LAIRD, two years.
ALEXANDER CLARK, two years.	JOHN DOUGLAS, two years.
SAMUEL NORTHCRAFT, two yrs.	J. N. DAVIS.
JOHN J. PUTNAM.	W. A. WHEATON, three yrs.
ALEX. CLARK.	R. J. DAY, five years.
JOHN J. PUTNAM.	D. DUNWIDDIE.
E. T. FLEEK, two years.	J. V. RICHARDSON.
D. DUNWIDDIE, three years.	A. N. RANDAAL.

## CLERKS.

MARTIN MITCHELL.	C. N. CARPENTER, six years.
ROWLEY MORRIS, six years.	ALFRED WOOD.
MARTIN MITCHELL, two years.	C. N. CARPENTER.
DONALD JOHNSON.	P. J. CLAWSON.
R. M. SMITH, three years.	H. KIMBERLY, five years.
S. A. POTTER, two years.	

\*Largest stock raisers.

## YORK.

---

The first settlers of Green County never tired of extolling the beauty of its prairies. Sometimes, when they watched the play of the sunlight on the long grassy billows before them, something of its brightness entered into their own hopes; and, with unusual confidence in the world's progress, they remarked to each other, sometime, though it wo'n't be in our day, these prairies will all be in farms. Then, because they had come, originally if not immediately, from a wooded country, and it seemed to them more in accordance with the fitness of things to spend life making a clearing than to take one of nature's making, a great many of them turned their backs on the beautiful prairie and made their homes in the timber, though a few of them, after grubbing away their best years, adopted a contrary opinion and removed to the prairie, where they speedily acquired a competence. Even while they admired the prairies, most of these denizens of the forest lamented the country's great scarcity of trees; and, as the Indian was known to be the cause of some of the

inconveniences to which they were subject, they ascribed the deficiency of trees also to him, or at least to the fires which he sent sweeping over the country every year to make the hunting good. By the time York was settled, prairies were in better repute than they had been five years before. It does not appear which one of the opposing theorists on the treelessness of prairies numbered the first settlers of York among his followers. These pioneers may have seen the cause of prairies in climatic influences, in dried-up lakes, or in peculiarities of soil; though, since they saw that the seeming deficiency of trees was really a blessing—and there has always been a superabundance of woodland—it might have seemed to them a pity to deny the blame-laden Indian the credit of it. Whatever their theory was, and it is possible they never bothered themselves with any theory, the first settlers of York left the timber of the northern and western parts of the town unclaimed, and made their settlement on the prairie, near the south-east corner of the township.

John Stewart, the first settler, came from Ohio in 1840. The next settlers, Wm. C. Green, Chas. Reed, and Ezra Wescott, came together from New York state. They also came in 1840. In 1841-'2, Amos Conkey, Albro, Chester, and Wm. Crowell, Joseph Miller, Philander Peebles, H. H. Hurlbut, J. F. Wescott, Wm. Spears, and Simeon Allen came, most of them from New York, the others from Ohio. Most of them settled at once in the south-eastern part of the town, calling their settlement Green's Prairie. They were poorly prepared for

the cold winter of 1842-'3, but they had health and hope, and only one person died—a little daughter of Philander Peebles, who had contracted consumption in New York.

It was several years before any settlement was made in the northern and western parts of York. Since 1853-'4-'5, these parts of the town have been mostly occupied by Norwegians. There are also a few Germans and Irish, and near the south-west corner, Yankees are numerous enough to give one place the name of Yankee hollow.

As the prairie north of Green's Prairie was settled, it began to be called York, in honor of the original home of the people; and at the suggestion of the Rev. Augustus Hurlbut, the first clergyman in the township, this name was given to the town, which would probably have been named for Mr. Green had not Green been the name of the county. In 1846 or '47, Green's Prairie obtained a post office, to which the first postmaster, Lemuel Chase, gave the name of Farmer's Grove, in allusion to a grove near his house. A little later, Edward Sendel opened a store on the prairie. Both office and store were farther north and west than the present village of Farmer's Grove. Mr. Sendell closed his store and Mr. E. T. Gardner opened another a short distance west of the site of the village. In the meantime Bem post office, named by admirers of the Hungarian general, had been established on York prairie, and the Farmer's Grove office had been moved south, and after several changes in the ownership of the store,

store and office met at the house of Mr. J. F. Wescott, where the small village of Farmer's Grove has grown up around them.

The village of Postville dates its beginning from the arrival of Albro Crowell, who made his home there when he first came to the county. The second and third houses were built by Ira Walker and Edwin Crowell. In 1858, Gilbert Post built the fourth house, the lower story of which was used as a store. After a time, Mr. Crowell started another store. A drug store, a tailor shop, a harness shop, and more dwellings followed. The Stewart post-office, so called for York's first settler, was moved there from its first place a mile or two west, and the village was recorded as Postville. Through all succeeding changes Postville has prospered. The first store has been transformed into a hotel, and long ago the village was thought large enough to have a saloon; but York has never had a board that would grant a license.

During the summer of 1876 four large cheese factories, all owned by companies, were in operation in York. At Farmers' Grove, at the factory north of the village (where was formerly Eli George's tavern, the first voting place in the town), and at Yankee Hollow Limburger cheese is made. At Postville the cheese is American cheese.

LARGEST FARMERS IN YORK IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
O. Ames,	- 175	D. Ash,	- 205
C. Anderson,	- 224	Holver O. Brenden,	- 161
Hans Arneson,	- 200	Ole Burgeson,	- 160



Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Wm. Byrne, -	300	Joseph Miller, -	340
*Richard Byrne, -	480	R. S. Mosher, -	189
S. C. Campbell, -	230	Helga Olson, -	233
A. Crowell, -	189	*Gilbert Olson, -	450
R. Crowell, -	190	M. J. Owens, guardian,	265
James Cullen, -	320	J. M. Peebles, -	164
A. O. Eidsmoe, -	170	P. Peebles, -	241
C. O. Eidsmoe, -	242	*Gilbert Post, -	489
Hans Embertson, -	220	Chas. Reed, sen., -	240
K. T. Fjose, -	195	T. C. Richmond, -	279
*Hiram Gabriel, -	643	Davis Robb, -	203
*J. S. Gabriel, -	280	S. M. Sherman, -	176
R. Gabriel, -	170	B. O. Slitten, -	204
Geo. Gilbert, -	365	Ole C. Sorum, -	172
C. Gulson, -	390	A. A. Strowmen, -	288
Andrew Hanson, -	200	Erick Sviggum, -	259
Ole O. Hougen, -	180	Hans S. Sviggum, -	223
H. H. Hurlbut, -	171	Knud J. Sviggum, -	200
Ole Jeremiason, -	214	Ole & A. Thompison, -	360
John Johnson, -	326	Christian Toreson, -	161
A. O. Jorde, -	178	John C. Ula, -	170
Annon Kjellesvig, -	167	J. T. Vollen, -	160
Erik Larson, -	240	A. Wheeler, -	180
Ole H. Lee, -	191		

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

Wm. C. GREEN, four years.	J. STEWART.
J. STEWART.	D. STEWART, three years.
Wm. C. GREEN, four years.	D. C. DAY.
P. PEEBLES.	P. PEEBLES.
H. H. HURLBUT.	D. STEWART, five years.
J. STEWART.	P. PEEBLES.
No record for 1861.	J. S. GABRIEL, three years.
H. H. HURLBUT.	

CLERKS.

E. B. CROWELL.	D. STEWART, two years.
E. T. GARDNER.	F. A. DUNHAM.
E. B. CROWELL.	J. F. WESCOTT, two years.
H. GABRIEL, three years.	J. M. PEEBLES, five years.
J. F. WESCOTT.	A. O. EIDSMOE, two years.
H. GABRIEL.	J. A. KETTLESON.
H. H. HURLBUT.	Wm. C. KING.
A. ALDER.	A. O. EIDSMOE.
J. F. WESCOTT.	A. PETERSON.
No record for 1861.	

\*Largest Stock Growers.

## ALBANY.

---

In 1840, five years after he came to the county, James Campbell built the first house in the town of Albany. It was near Sugar river, about a mile farther south than the present village of Albany. The same year, Mr. Higby built a house in Rock County, which was so near the north-east corner of Albany that it has been called the first house in the township. Mr. Campbell did not go to Albany to live until 1841. It is his opinion, and the opinion of Mr. Christopher Martin, who came from New York in 1840, and who lived with Mr. Campbell during parts of 1841-'42, that the next comers were Hiram Brown and Samuel Mitchell, both of whom were here before the end of '42, as were also John Broughton and Wm. Burgess. Some of the next settlers were Christopher Minert, Joshua and A. Whitcomb, S. L. Eldred, and Aaron Broughton in '43, Daniel Smiley, Asa Comstock, Wm. Webb, Israel Phillips, and A. S. Holmes in '44. Gilbert McNaught, — McVee, Edward Copp, Geo. Bagley, Price Hills, and Aaron Kellogg, were among those who came in 1845-'46. Among the occasional residents of Albany was Reuben Folsom, or old Reube the wolf hunter, a

discharged soldier who came from Fort Winnebago to Sylvester in 1840, and who would have made a good character for one of Cooper's novels. Kind, generous and brave, with a fund of anecdotes equaled only by his wonderful power to endure hunger and fatigue, he was at home with all the settlers, but his most constant companions were his dogs. A cave in the bank of the river, a few miles from the village of Albany, is pointed out as one of his retreats.

The locality of the village of Albany was first known as Campbell's ford. The land comprised in the village was entered by James Campbell and Thos. Stewart, and through their influence Capt. E. O. Pond and Dr. S. F. Nichols went there in the spring of 1846, and built a log cabin (the first in the village), which was occupied by the families of both until a frame house could be erected. With a yoke of oxen S. A. Pond, then sixteen years of age, hauled the lumber for the second house from Amos Sylvester's mill, being sometimes obliged to first cut the logs and take them to the mill. Both houses were east of the river, the log house about ten rods from where the dam now is, and the frame house on the ground where Mrs. Pond still resides. At that time there were but two frame, and two log, houses between the ford and Janesville. On a few rough shelves in one corner of Capt. Pond's house, the frame house, were kept the dry goods and the boxes and barrels of groceries constituting Albany's first store. The report that Pond and Nichols were going to build up a village at the ford attracted others. A. R. Bur-

gor and John and Nelson Stevenson came with them, and in August, Robert Gleason, who was employed to build the mill the next year, removed there with his family. In '46, with the assistance of J. V. Richardson as surveyor, Pond and Nichols laid out the village of Albany. They also built a saw mill, and succeeded in getting a mail route established from Beloit via Janesville, Albany, and Exeter to Mineral Point. Capt. Pond was the postmaster at Albany. The next year, J. B. Sawyer and Dr. Stearns built the American House, Capt. R. H. Hewitt opened a general store, and several new families came. They all shook with the ague, and all talked proudly of their beautiful country and their noble river. In the mean time, the flattering prospects of Albany had led Messrs. Bugor and Stevenson to lay out the village of Independence, on the river, three-fourths of a mile below Albany, but Independence never grew beyond half a score of houses.

Zebina Warren's grist mill, R. J. & Wm. Richardson's general store, S. A. Pond's book and drug store, and a number of shops were among the acquisitions of Albany in 1849-'50. A sad occurrence in May, '51, seemed for a time to blast the prospects of the village. Moved by a spirit of wild adventure, Wm. Richardson and S. A. Pond went over the dam in a skiff, and the former lost his life, the latter barely escaping. The Richardson brothers had just bought a large stock of goods, and had made preparations to build a large business block; but the surviving brother was so overcome

with sorrow that he closed the store and left the place. But enterprise could not be stopped. J. H., L. H., and E. F. Warren became the successors of the Richardson Brothers, and E. Bowen, Robson and Prentice, Jas. Campbell, Hunter & Kellogg, E. B. Noble, Burt & Harris, John Lemuel, C. T. Barton, J. Johnson, J. Dunkleburg, T. Carrier, V. R. Vancuren, and a score of others were soon identified with the business interests of the village, which promised to become the largest village in the county, and even the death, before 1855, of several leading men, Capt. Pond, Zebina Warren, and Robson and Prentice among them, delayed its progress but a little time. S. A. Pond did a large real estate and brokerage business, and a Madison firm opened the Bank of Albany. S. & A. Johnson erected a sash, door, and blind factory, and T. Kellogg another grist mill. In May, '58, I. S. Dexter and Y. T. Lacy transformed Monroe's languishing "Jeffersonian Democrat" into the Albany Times, in the control of which they were succeeded by Joseph Baker.

The tenor of Albany's way has never been even. Fate has doomed her to an astonishing number of reverses and disappointments. Her failure to get the Southern Wisconsin Railroad has been told in another part of the history. Recovering from this disappointment, she fixed her hopes on a Sugar river valley road, and, with James Campbell as the champion of her claims, seemed likely to achieve success. In June, 1857, subscriptions to the road reached nearly \$100,000. Depot grounds were purchased at Albany, and failing

then, the project has occasionally been revived, and this year, more than for several years past, hopes are entertained that it may sometime be accomplished. The projected road, for which the grading from Albany to the state line has long been done, is to form a connecting link between the road from Madison to Portage, and the road from Rockford to Rochelle.

The crisis of 1857 ruined some of the business men of Albany, and the decline in southern securities caused the failure of the bank in 1861; in 1866 the river carried away the saw mill, the sash and blind factory, and the bridge; a freshet of 1868 destroyed the Warren store and flour mill, damaged the Kellogg mill, and again took away the bridge, and a fire that year destroyed five stores. Messrs. Warren, Tompkins, and Eroe, S. A. Pond, Parker & Kellogg, J. F. Lacy, John Hahn, and J. Lemuel rebuilt that same year, and in a manner that made the change a great improvement to the village, all the buildings destroyed in 1868; but the loss from fires which in 1869 and '71 destroyed a hotel, a gun shop, and five stores, has been put partially repaired. The Albany Times came to an end when its editor entered the army, and its only successor, Messrs. Osgood & Bartlett's Albany Journal, was published only from October, 1865, to May, 1866. There is no bank in the village, and the number of stores—which may fairly be taken as an indication of the prosperity of the village—is smaller now than of old, including only those of Bartlett and Roberts, H. B. Jobes, J. M. Dodge, and John Lemuel. Brodhead, Evansville, and

Brooklyn have dispelled the brightest of Albany's visions, at least for a time; but they can not destroy her good water power, which is even now persuading Messrs. J. H. and E. F. Warren, and S. A. Pond to build a large woolen mill there; nor can they entirely destroy her hope of a railroad, the realization of which would, she thinks, restore to her all her old life and activity.

At the present time Albany ranks first among the unincorporated villages of the county. In 1876 the village lots in the town of Albany were appraised at \$43,065. Those of other towns followed in this order: Jefferson \$30,270; New Glarus \$20,495; Mount Pleasant \$18,006; Brooklyn \$16,010; Exeter \$8,573; Cadiz \$3,285; while lots in Monroe and Brodhead were valued at \$696,075, and \$253,826.

LARGEST FARMERS IN ALBANY IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Richard Atkinson,	- 200	Richard Hamer,	- 200
Jeremiah Brewer,	240	A. S. Holmes,	- 200
Aaron Broughton,	- 160	Moses Ingram,	- 160
*John Broughton,	- 560	J. D. Jenks,	- 224
F. J. Burt,	- 200	Aaron Jones,	- 160
J. W. Carver,	- 200	Edward Jones,	- 164
John Carodine,	- 214	Wm. Jones,	- 200
John B. Chase,	- 201	Ole Kattleson,	- 160
Mrs. Asa Comstock,	171	John F. Lacy,	- 160
Lewis Comstock,	- 165	Ole Levenson,	- 200
Edward Davis,	- 290	Edward Lloyd,	- 240
S. L. Eldred,	- 400	Hosea Ludington,	160
S. R. Eldred,	- 160	Christopher Minert,	- 254
John Flint,	- 160	Thos. Mitchell,	- 242
Joshua Flint,	- 220	Mary Meredith,	- 171
*Thos. Flint,	- 280	Geo. Moore,	- 280
Wm. Francis,	- 160	N. B. Murray,	- 160
Ole Gilbertson,	- 220	Mrs. S. F. Nichols,	277

\*Largest stock growers.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
W. S. Peckham, -	421	Daniel Smiley, -	200
*Israel Phillips, -	340	Benj. Swancutt, -	173
Evan Pryce, -	320	John Trow, -	220
J. M. Purinton, -	160	John H. Watkins, -	164
H. D. Putnam, -	200	Joshua Whitcomb,	240
Wm. Reese, Sen., -	182	John Williams, -	220
John Shafer, -	176	John Wood, -	160
C. B. Smiley, -	400		

## TOWN OFFICERS OF ALBANY FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

AARON BROUGHTON.	DANIEL SMILEY,
JULIUS HULBURT.	JOHN BROUGHTON.
JOHN BROUGHTON, 2 years.	DANIEL SMILEY, 5 years.
W. B. WELTON.	ISRAEL PHILLIPS, 2 years.
JOHN BROUGHTON.	E. F. WARREN, 6 years.
DANIEL SMILEY, 2 years.	J. M. PURINTON.
JOHN BROUGHTON.	E. F. WARREN.
JOHN WOOD.	ISRAEL PHILLIPS, 2 years.

## CLERKS.

GILBERT McNAUGHT.	M. T. GLEASON.
Z. WARREN.	HIRAM BROWN.
A. R. BURGOR, 3 years.	HIRAM B. JOBES, 3 years (C.
JACOB G. SHOEMAKER.	S. Tibbitts appointed).
HIRAM BROWN.	J. B. PERRY, 2 years.
S. A. POND.	HIRAM BROWN, Jr.
HIRAM BROWN.	H. B. JOBES.
IRA S. DEXTER.	J. H. LUDINGTON.
JOHN B. PERRY.	RICHARD GLENNAN.
HIRAM BROWN.	J. B. PERRY, 5 years.

\*Largest stock growers.



## BROOKLYN.

---

Of at least five of the sixteen townships in Green County, the first settlers were by birth the children of Ohio. The first of the Buckeyes in Brooklyn was J. W. Haseltine, who, though he did not begin to make a home there until 1845, bought, in December, 1839, the land on which he is living now. At Mr. Haseltine's solicitation, another Buckeye, W. W. McLaughlin, the first settler in Brooklyn, went to the township in the autumn of 1842, taking with him a flock of sheep and thirty-four head of cattle. He completed his first cabin and moved into it the first day of November, just five days before "the hard winter" began. His house was on the line of travel from the southern part of the county to the pineries, whither a large part of the produce of the county was hauled; and, though Mrs. McLaughlin was the only woman the family saw for three months, men stopped at the house several times every week, and whatever supplies the family needed were obtained from them. The stock was not so easily provided for. Mr. McLaughlin hauled straw fifteen miles, but, in

spite of all he could do, all the sheep and most of the cattle died before spring.

Among the next settlers were Chas. Sutherland, A. D. Kirkpatrick, Henry Montgomery (whose death the next year is thought to have been the first in the township), and his sons Tracy and Cyrus A., who all came in 1844. Prominent among the settlers of 1845 were Jas. F. Eggleston, Stephen H. Ludlow, Jeremiah Anderson and his son Amos, Wm. R. Smith, sen., Wm. R. Smith, jun., Leroy Hudson, John Sawin, Monroe Carpenter, and Martin Flood. Most of these settlers were in the northern and eastern parts of the town. They went to mill and to market in Dane and Rock Counties much oftener than in Green, and when they were sick their hopes centered in Dr. Fox in Dane County. Many of them lived on Jug Prairie, a fertile prairie in Rock County and the eastern half of Brooklyn, which derives its name from a remark of one of the first settlers who went one day to Rock County to trade. So many of his neighbors had sent by him for vinegar and molasses that by the time he reached his destination he had nearly a dozen jugs in his wagon. To a joke of the bystanders, as he drove up to the store, he replied, oh, yes, I come from jug prairie; and in spite of the effort of the good people on the prairie to change the name to temperance, the name jug has stuck ever since.

While the prairie in the eastern part was filling up, another settlement was growing in the south-east corner of the town, where in 1843, Major Downer (so

generally called Major that his Christian name is forgotten) built a saw mill on Sugar river. One or two log houses were built there about the same time. In November, '44, Chester Witter removed from Monticello to Downer's saw mill, as the place was called, and a few months later he and John S. Litchfield, of Exeter, built the first grist mill in Brooklyn. At the raising Mr. Geo. Durgin climbed to the ridge pole, and made a speech, in the course of which he gave the place the name of Winnesheek—a name rendered familiar to the earliest settlers of the county by an Indian village where Freeport is now, and by a Winnebago chief. Nearly ten years later, Connecticut people with more love of home than good taste changed the name to Milford. This name not proving satisfactory, but two or three years passed before the village was dubbed Attica. Before 1845 — Dustin had a distillery and D. D. & W. W. Day had a store in Attica. At the present time the principle points of interest in Attica are Joseph Bartlett's saw and grist mills, J. Crampton's carding machine, a cheese factory, owned by a company, the stores of C. D. W. Leonard and Wm. Young, and a hotel. The southern part of Attica was originally included in the township of Albany, but was transferred to Brooklyn in answer to petitions from the village, the first of which was presented to the County Commissioners in November, 1851.

Across the town, diagonally from Attica, on land entered by Chas. Sutherland, is Brooklyn, the youngest village in the county. The necessity for this village

began with the building of the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in 1864, and the first house was built that year by H. Capwell. Beginning in the corner of the county, on the east side of the railroad, the village was afterwards extended on the west side by Alonzo Melvin, whose farm, lying in the three counties of Dane, Rock, and Green, bounds it on the south and west. The village has also spread over into Dane. The leading business interests of the village are represented by E. G. Andrews and Son, produce merchants, whose elevator is the largest between Madison and Beloit; Melvin, Blair & Co., manufacturers of 140,000 pounds of American cheese per annum; Johnson & Gliddin, proprietors of a feed and planing mill and cheese box factory; L. J. Wilder, B. S. Axtell, Marvin Bros., merchants; Lovejoy and Richards, lumber dealers, and D. H. Glidden, proprietor of the hotel. One of the largest granges in the county is that which has a store in the village of Brooklyn. It numbers about a hundred members, and its weekly meetings, which are varied by debates, essays, and dramatic representations, are largely attended. Its members carry home books from their circulating library, and feel repaid for their long rides by the recreation, the general information, and the ability to conduct public meetings gained at the regular gatherings of the association.

Town meetings in Brooklyn are held sometimes in Attica, sometimes in the village of Brooklyn. The first meeting was held at the house of Nelson J. Patterson, April 7, 1849. The number of votes cast was

eighty-two. J. W. Haseltine acted as clerk of the meeting and made the first returns to the county. The county clerk hesitated about receiving the returns because the clerk elected for the year had not brought them, but finally took them because they were "in better shape than those from half the towns." At a town meeting held at Attica, April 7, 1874, it was found that twenty-three men were present who had voted at the first meeting twenty-five years before. By order of the meeting the clerk recorded their names as follows:

Davis Fenton.	Cyrus A. Montgomery.
Jonathan Smith.	O. P. Stowell.
*William Kirkpatrick.	Otis Thompson.
C. D. W. Leonard.	*W. W. McLaughlin.
Franklin Patterson.	J. F. Eggleston.
N. J. Patterson.	*Sylvester Gray.
Alonzo Purington.	Joel Smith.
*Powell Shell.	J. W. Haseltine.
David Heathman.	Jeremiah Anderson.
John Pace, Sen.	Wm. R. Smith, Jun.
D. N. Shaw.	Chas. S. Gray.
Ezra Doolittle.	

LARGEST FARMERS IN BROOKLYN IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Jerry Anderson,	- 160	Stephen Lewis, -	- 160
A. Bennett, -	- 220	T. Lewis, -	- 160
John Dalrymple,	- 350	A. Melvin, -	- 353
Peter Derimer, -	- 280	Jas. McCoy, -	- 280
Ezra Doolittle -	- 200	John McClairinon,	160
J. F. Eggleston, -	- 254	W.W. McLaughlin est.	238
Wm. Gill, -	- 179	Thos. O. Patrick Nevil,	160
J. W. Haseltine -	- 261	John Pace, -	- 160
Geo. Hollerbush,	- 240	Frank Patterson, -	- 220
Daniel Johnson, -	- 318	J. N. Patterson,	- 180
S. D. Kirkpatrick,	- 279	Alonzo Purington,	200
Wm. Layton, -	- 219	James Root, -	- 160
Wm. Lee, -	- 182	A. J. Sawin, -	- 160
C. D. W. Leonard,	220	E. C. Smith, -	- 160

\*Messrs. Shell, S. Gray, Kirkpatrick, and McLaughlin have since died.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Joel Smith, - -	220	A. H. Waldo, -	240
Stephen Swan, - -	280	John Weaver, - -	200
W. M. Tallnian, -	320	W. W. Young, -	220
David Watkins' estate,	240		

## TOWN OFFICERS OF BROOKLYN FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

## CHAIRMEN.

A. D. KIRKPATRICK.	W. W. McLAUGHLIN, 6 y'rs.
CHESTER WITTER, 2 years.	J. A. SAWIN.
H. M. ALLEN.	D. N. SHAW.
MARTIN FLOOD.	HENRY R. ALLEN, 3 years.
W. W. McLAUGHLIN.	W. W. McLAUGHLIN, 3 y'rs.
MARTIN FLOOD.	C. D. W. LEONARD.
A. D. KIRKPATRICK.	JAMES ROOT.
H. L. HYDE.	C. D. W. LEONARD.
W. W. McLAUGHLIN.	F. R. MELVIN.
LEVI CRAWFORD.	

## CLERKS.

O. P. STOWELL, 3 years.	E. J. ANDREW.
EDMUND HILL, 2 years.	EDWIN NETHERWOOD, 3 y'rs.
W. B. PATTERSON.	M. F. ROSS.
H. M. ALLEN.	J. W. HASELTINE.
JAMES MCCOY, 2 years.	M. F. ROSS, 3 years.
TRACY MONTGOMERY.	B. S. AXTELL.
JAS. MCCOY, 9 years.	

## NEW GLARUS.

---

In July, 1845, four men, Armstrong, Greenwood, Slater, and Jackson by name, had claims in what is now called New Glarus. There was not a single inhabitant there who owned the place on which he lived; but the time had come when the long waiting of the unoccupied township was to be rewarded. Here was to be shown, as it was to be shown in no other township in the county, how the superfluous and poverty-stricken children of the old world are transformed in the United States into prosperous and useful citizens. Early in 1845 the Emigration Association of Glarus determined to relieve the crowded population of that canton by sending a colony to the United States, and Fridolin Streiff and Nicholas Duerst were delegated to come in advance of the colony and select a place for the settlement. They left Switzerland March 8, 1845. At the conclusion of a long voyage they were met in New York by friends of the society, and on the 11th of May they started with Joshua Frey of Pennsylvania, on their search for a home for the colony. They arrived at Chicago the morning of the 19th of May, and here the

search began. They traveled over Illinois and a large part of Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Their aim was to find a place with a healthful climate, convenient markets, good soil and water, and plenty of timber. They selected the township named by them New Glarus, and on the 25th of July they purchased twelve hundred acres in sections fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-seven of that township. The purchase was made at Mineral Point, where Mr. Streiff took the first step towards becoming a citizen of the United States. Not being sufficiently acquainted with the language to take the usual oath, the ceremony, so far as he understood it, consisted in kissing the bible.

The first work of the commissioners was to lay out a road from Green's Prairie to the prospective village, after which, on the 6th of August, Mr. Frey left them to return home. Meanwhile, Messrs. Duerst and Streiff had hastily erected a few shanties for the colonists who were daily expected. The society had not wished to send the colony so soon, but the emigrants became so impatient that it was impossible to restrain them, and they were permitted to start the 16th of April. Some communities paid the traveling expenses of those of their emigrants who could not pay for themselves, and during the night of the 15th and 16th of April, charitably disposed persons raised the money to pay for the passage of a number of families that wished to come but for whom no provision had been made. The colonists went to St. Louis and thence to New Glarus, where they arrived August 12. Their progress had been delayed



by some misunderstanding, on account of which the commissioners were looking for them in Chicago while they were waiting in St. Louis for instructions from the commissioners. At first they were crowded together in a few shanties. Then, as they were able, they built log houses; and whenever a house was built, a shanty was taken down and the lumber used to make the floor and the door of the new house. Few of the houses had two windows, none had more than two. The doors had wooden hinges that Mr. Streiff made himself. Two months after the land was bought, Mr. Duerst, who had never intended to remain in this country, returned to Switzerland, shaking as he went with the ague. The whole care of the colony now devolved on Mr. Streiff. Some of the colonists had a little money, but most of them were so poor that, as one of them expressed it, "if they had to pay six cents for a cat, they couldn't buy it." A few went to Thompson's settlement to work, and a few others spent the winter in Galena; but as a whole the colony was so helpless that Mr. Streiff was compelled to ask for help. The Association sent him \$1,000, with which he bought provisions, oxen, seed, agricultural implements, and whatever else was indispensable before the people could take care of themselves. Provisions were bought by the quantity, and sold to families at the lowest possible price. There was little in the houses, and little room for anything besides the folks and the beds. One stove and a few chairs were bought. Bedding had been brought from Switzerland, and beds were made on the floor so close to each other

that a housekeeper who confesses to many tears because the men stuck their dirty boots against them, says that while she made her bed she always stood on some other woman's bed. In the mountainous land of their birth, the people had never known such winds as swept through their cabins that long, first winter; and sometimes when they crept shivering to bed they had to take their few umbrellas with them. Fearful of being deceived by the harmless appearance of the Indians who visited them occasionally, timid men and women told till they trembled with terror the stories they had heard of Indian perfidy and cruelty. No wonder that wherever Mr. Streiff turned he found a woman in tears; no wonder that his incessant labors excited little gratitude, and that he wrote home, "I shall remember the year 1845." The wonder is that on a thousand dollars he could keep nearly a hundred persons from fall to spring in such a way that they should be grateful to him in after years. He did this, but, though often urged, he has never consented to take charge of another colony from Switzerland. Through the winter, the men were busy cutting wood and splitting rails. In the spring, the work of breaking prairie began. The Association sold each man twenty acres at three florins an acre, on ten years' time without interest. Some men bought more land, and some claimed land adjoining them, and paid for it in 1855, when the deeds were given by the Association. The commissioners divided the land so that the shares were as nearly as possible alike in their advantages in wood and water, and then, when all had

promised to abide by the result, the shares were drawn by lot. Rules for the government of the colony provided that no one should cut wood from another's land, but all might cut from the road. During the first year, two families at least should live in one house, and colonists should help each other in building houses and barns. Until their land was paid for, they were not to dig for mineral. After it was paid for, they might dig; but if lead was found, the land was to be given up to the society, in which case the owner was to be paid the original cost of the land and the value of his improvements in cultivation and buildings, but nothing for the lead.

The reports that went back from the colony were so encouraging that several times in the summer of 1846 recruits came from the mother country. One of them was J. Jacob Tschudy, who was sent to assist in the care of the colony. A report of the condition of the colony dated November 20, '46, and printed for circulation in Switzerland, contains the following: The owners of lots were Fridolin Hoesli, John Kundert, Paulus Kundert, Henry Hoesli, Leonard Hämmerli, Mathias Smith, George Legler, Mrs. Barbara Hoesli, Abraham Schindler, Balthasar Dürst, Niklaus Dürst, David Schindler, Markus Hoesli, Mathias Duerst, Fridolin Hefti, Fridolin Legler father, Fridolin Legler son, John Caspar Legler, Oswald Bähler, Fridolin Bähler, Henry Aebli, Hilarius Wild, Mathias Hoesli, Jost Trümpli, Jost Becker, Fridolin Streiff, Gabriel Baumgartner, Caspar Zwicki, Fridolin Oertli. Six men with their families had gone away,

and three men, J. Jacob Tschudi, Peter Hoesli, and Jacob Ernst had not yet drawn their lots. There had been two births and seven deaths, and the colony numbered at that time 125 persons. There were twenty houses, of which thirteen were in the village. One hundred and nine acres had been broken, seven hundred bushels of corn and "more than enough potatoes" had been raised. The live stock owned by individuals consisted of two horses, ninety-seven head of cattle including eighteen oxen, one hundred and ninety-nine pigs, and nine sheep. Fowls were still owned in common. A few orchards had been set out. A few garden vegetables, "as peas, chicory, cabbages and tobacco, also pumpkins were planted by way of trial." Fortunately, the experiment succeeded, especially in peas and pumpkins. The ground was thought to be too new for wheat, and there was complaint that the potatoes were not so good as in Switzerland. There were as yet but few fences, and the crops were much injured by the swine as well as by field mice. The prairie fires destroyed hay stacks and fences, and some of the colonists lost their hair in saving their hay-covered houses. Published extracts from Mr. Streiff's letters show that the people were well, but, on account of the hard work they had done, very ragged, also that there was a general desire for a minister and a school. After Mr. Tschudy's arrival, he was, until the people were able to pay for all services rendered, overseer, minister, physician, and teacher. In the summer of '46, the first Swiss school was taught. The next school was Eng-

lish. The first frame house in the colony was a school house, though previous to its erection some of the log houses had been boarded over. The people showed no great anxiety to learn the English language, but the children learned it at school, and it gradually made its way in the colony. More efficacious than the schools in Americanizing the people was the habit of the young men and women of going out to service. For years all the hired girls in Monroe were from the colony, and with the language they also acquired in their various homes many of the ideas and customs of the country. Married women sometimes left their families, walked to Monroe, washed three or four days, took their pay in flour, old clothes, or whatever they could get and carried it home on their backs. The men were naturalized very soon. Usually before an election each party had an agent at the colony who offered to pay the naturalization fees of all who would vote for his candidate. The second or third year after the arrival of the colony, Conrad Ott opened a store in the village. Mr. Frederick Egger, who succeeded Mr. Tschudy as agent of the Emigration Society, was the second merchant. The third store was that of Mr. Tschudy, who soon sold it to Mr. Gus. Alder. About the time of its appearance, Dr. Samuel Blumer, the first physician, and the Rev. Wm. Streisgood, the first clergyman, came from Switzerland. In 1855, a stone church was built. For five or six years there was no blacksmith in the colony, and for ten years the people went to Winnesheek to mill. Mark Luchsinger was the

first blacksmith, and David Klassy built the first mill.

One of the colonists has had the curiosity to search the county records to see how early and how often the names of New Glarus and her citizens appeared. The result is as follows: April, 1847, New Glarus school district was credited with forty children and school three months. Frederick Streiff was appointed road supervisor. January, '48, said supervisor made his report and was paid. A road was laid out from Exeter by way of New Glarus and Green's Prairie to the Mineral Point road. July, '48, J. Jacob Tschudy was allowed an account for bringing witnesses to United States Court. February, '49, J. Jacob Tschudy was petit juror. November 16, '49, a petition from township 4 north, range 7 east, asking to be set off from the town of York as the town of New Glarus was granted, and it was ordered that the first town meeting should be held at the school house in the village of New Glarus the first Tuesday in April, 1850. January, 1850, J. Caspar Legler was paid \$2 for a wolf scalp. November, 1850, the result of the first assessment of the town was recorded, to which is added by way of contrast the assessment of '76:

	1850.	1876.
Value of taxable property.....	\$8,915 00	\$323,996 00
Amount of state tax.....	17 83	744 32
County tax.....	57 95	826 11
School tax.....	13 37	173 02
Blind asylum.....	00 60	... ..
Total tax.....	89 75	1,743 45

The village of New Glarus, apart from its interest as a piece of Switzerland in America, is an important one.

The hotels of S. Luchsinger and H. Marty, the cheese factory of the New Glarus Cheese Manufacturing Co., the saw and flour mills of F. Kundert, the brewery of Hefty and Elmer, the stores of F. E. Legler, F. Tschudy, and A. Kundert, with their various minor accompaniments, enable the village to meet all ordinary wants of the township. At the cheese factory in the village of New Glarus, Mr. Wilder made in 1876, 136,000 pounds of American cheese. For several years cheese has been shipped directly from this factory to England. In their old home the Swiss were accustomed to the care of herds and the making of cheese, and as soon as they saw the uneven surface and innumerable springs and brooks of New Glarus, they rejoiced over the adaptation of their new home to the industry learned in the old. From the very first they made cheese to use at home and sell in the county, but its manufacture in large quantities was delayed until some five or six years ago when Mr. Nicholas Gerber started two factories in southern New Glarus and one in Washington. At first only Swiss cheese was made, but of the two lines of industry the manufacture of Limburger cheese is now the more important. Besides the factory of American cheese already mentioned, there is one other, that of Hoesly & Lenherr.

The following table shows about the amount of Swiss and Limburger cheese made in 1876 by the largest manufacturers in New Glarus and Washington:

(TABLE REFERRED TO ON PRECEDING PAGE.)

	No. of Factories.	Lbs. of Swiss.	Lbs. of Linburger.
G. Babler, - - -	1	....	22,000
Jacob Boss, - - -	1	....	24,000
Jacob Freitag, - - -	1	5,000	....
Nicholas Gerber, - - -	3	....	227,900
Jacob Karlen, - - -	3	....	24,000
Paulus Kundert, - - -	1	6,000	....
Geo. Legler, - - -	1	8,000	....
Staffaucher & Weiss, - - -	1	20,000	....

The Swiss are among the best farmers in the county.

LARGEST FARMERS IN NEW GLARUS IN 1876.

Names.	No. of Acres.	Names.	No. of Acres.
Albrecht Baebler, -	270	Balthasar Kundert, -	265
Christopher Baebler,	160	Fridolin Kundert, -	490
Fridolin Baebler, -	185	Oswald Kundert, -	160
Fridolin Becker, -	180	Paul Kundert, - -	530
Jacob Burgy, - - -	180	Thos. Kundert, - -	300
Adam Duerst, - - -	160	Fridolin Legler, Sen.,	215
Balthasar Duerst, -	180	Geo Legler, Sen., -	400
Jacob Duerst, - - -	210	Friedrich Luchsinger,	196
Jacob Duerst, Jun.,	210	John Luchsinger, -	200
J. Henry Duerst, -	300	Fridolin Marty's est.,	160
Samuel Duerst, - -	240	M. North, - - -	300
Thos. Duerst, - - -	170	Anton Ott, - - -	190
Julius Eichelkraut, -	270	Jacob Rueggy, - -	165
Elmer Bros., - - -	400	Adam Smith, - - -	420
Mathias Figy, - - -	240	Frid. & Abe. Schindler,	220
Henry Geiger, - - -	160	Joseph Schindler, -	160
Caspar Häuser, - -	210	Dietrich Staffaucher,	195
Caspar Hefty's estate,	300	Jacob Steussy, - -	350
John Hefty, - - -	220	Melchoir Steussy, -	190
J. Jacob Hefty, - - -	180	J. Jacob Streiff, - -	200
Andrew Hoesly, - - -	350	Peter Streiff, - - -	280
Henry Hoesly, Sen., -	210	Joseph Trogner, - -	175
Henry Hoesley, - - -	160	Joshua Wild, - - -	210
John Hoesly, - - -	180	Nicholas Zentner, -	290
Jost Hoesly, - - -	400	Fridolin Zimmerman,	160
Mathew Hoesly, - - -	280	Gabriel Zimmerman,	190
Peter Hoesly's estate,	200	Adam Zweifel, - - -	160
Peter Jenny, - - -	240	Henry Zweifel, - - -	160
John Klassy, - - -	200	Jost Zweifel, - - -	280
Peter Klassy's estate,	200	Zwicky Bros., - - -	235



TOWN OFFICERS OF NEW GLARUS FROM 1850 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

JOHN WESCOTT, 2 years..	HENRY HOESLY, JR.
JOSHUA WILD.	HENRY TRUMPY.
RUDÓLPH BAUMGARTNER.	MELCHOIR STEUSSY, 2 years..
MELCHOIR STEUSSY.	CONRAD ZIMMERMAN, 2 y'rs..
PETER JENNY.	M. STEUSSY.
MELCHOIR STEUSSY.	JOHN LUCHSINGER, 2 years.
HENRY TRUMPY.	M. STEUSSY.
A. ALDER, resigned; F.	CONRAD ZIMMERMAN, 2 y'rs..
Egger, appointed.	JOHN LUCHSINGER, 2 years.
MELCHOIR STEUSSY, 5 years.	

CLERKS.

JOSHUA WILD, 7 years.	CHRIS. LUCHSINGER, 6 y'rs.
PETER JENNY.	THOS. LUCHSINGER, 3 years.
MATHIAS STEUSSY, 10 years.	M. STEUSSY.