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E. A. Hartman

ROCK COUNTY

WISCONSIN

A New History of its Cities, Villages, Towns, Citizens
and Varied Interests, from the Earliest
Times, Up To Date

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HISTORY OF JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

By

Charles L. Fifield.

The history of Janesville is comprised within the limits of a man's life, covering but little more than the allotted three score years and ten. In fact, some of the earliest settlers here, who came after they had grown to manhood, have just passed away during the present year.

From one house in 1835 Janesville has grown to a city of 16,000 inhabitants. Situated in nearly the center of Rock county, fourteen miles north of the Wisconsin-Illinois state line, ninety-one miles northwest of Chicago, and seventy miles southeast of Milwaukee, it now covers four sections of the town of Janesville (25, 26, 35 and 36), two in the town of Rock (1 and 2), one-half section in La Prairie (W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6), and two half sections in the town of Harmony (W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 and 31). This makes a rectangular plat two and a half miles wide and three miles long, or 4,800 acres, all of which is fairly well covered by homes, except the half sections at the south, which portion is rapidly becoming the center for new factories. The southern section of the city will probably grow with increased rapidity now, as the Northwestern Railway Company has just commenced (July, 1907) work on a \$3,000,000 system of yards, roundhouse and shops, just adjoining the southern limits of the city.

The contour of the land is ideal for the location of a city. From the north flows the beautiful Rock river, entering the city limits a half mile west of the center and flowing almost directly south for a mile, when it bends to the east and crosses section 36, through the heart of the city, diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corner of that section; then it bends sharply to the west and runs nearly due west through the north part of sections 1 and 2 in Rock, to the western limits. On both sides

of the river as it passes southerly through the city, there is a narrow level bank and then the ground rises to a height of 100 feet or more. On the east side this rise is quicker than on the west, and the bluff extends southerly to where the river turns west. Here a large creek, called Spring brook, flows into the river from the east, and the land is low, not much above the river's level. On the west side the bluffs rise directly from the water's edge at the north end of the city, gradually sloping down so that, in the center of the city the rise is of easy graduation, while going farther south in the bend of the river, it becomes a level plain but fifteen or twenty feet above the river. From the top of the bluffs on both sides, the ground runs back as a level prairie, furnishing unlimited room for growth.

There are two dams across the river within the city limits, the upper being slightly above the center of the city, and the lower being about two miles below it as the river runs, so that the back water keeps the river at a good level all through the city. All the streets are bordered with large shade trees, making the city a bower of green, and giving it its name—"Bower City." The store buildings are mainly on two streets, Main street, running next and parallel to the river, on the east side, being the location of the first stores built and improving ever since, and Milwaukee street, crossing the river and Main street at right angles, at the point where Janes built his cabin and started the city. Store buildings also are found for a short distance on numerous streets leading off from these two, and particularly on River street, occupying the relative place of Main street, but on the west side of the river.

The city is divided into five wards at present, the first on the west side of the river and north part of the city, running down to Milwaukee street; the second in the same relative portion on the east side of the river; the third taking the remainder of the east side of the river, and the fourth and fifth, the lower portion of the west side. The two steam railroad lines cut through the city diagonally from the center of the northern part to the southwest corner, crossing the river twice and having their depots at the northwest corner of the business section, two blocks north of Milwaukee street. The Chicago & Northwestern railway main line from Chicago to St. Paul runs through Janesville, going north of the west bank of the river. The same road also branches,

crossing the river to the north for Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. It also has a line to the south, on the north bank of the river, running to Beloit and Rockford. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has a parallel line to Rockford, running around to Chicago, and a new line running southeast more direct to Chicago. They also have a line west to Monroe and Mineral Point, and another crossing the river north, dividing at the north of the county for Milwaukee and Madison. A third system is preparing to enter Janesville, running as an outside belt line around Chicago, from Gary, Ind., to Milwaukee, and being already built as far as Rockford. An interurban car line furnishes frequent and easy access to Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, and by way of Elgin, through service to Chicago. A franchise for another line to Stoughton and Madison has been granted, and the line doubtless will be built soon.

The city presents a very substantial appearance, nearly all the business blocks and public buildings being constructed of stone or brick, as also are many of the dwellings. The dwelling houses are mostly of a plain and unpretentious but comfortable and home-like character, and are generally owned by the occupants.

From the busy city of today to the unsettled wilds of seventy-five years ago is a far cry, but we must wipe out our knowledge of the present, and try to bring ourselves back to the early days in order to understand the growth of the city and its gradual evolution from the wilderness. Many other portions of the state were settled before this. As there were no railroads, the first settlements naturally clung to the waterways. Green Bay was an old town, and the lead settlement around Prairie du Chien had been in existence for a long time before the Rock River valley attracted the pioneer. This valley was the happy hunting ground of the Indians. They held Lake Koshkonong in high esteem as a hunting and fishing ground, and they also had cornfields on its banks. So, too, they had cornfields at the bend of the river in the southern part of Janesville. When the Black Hawk war broke out, the Indians kept to the Rock River valley. After the war had been in progress for some time, the Indians massacred the majority of a number of settlers near Ottawa, Ill., and carried away two young girls, Sylvia and Rachel Hall, into captivity. These girls were taken around with the Indian band

during their sorties for some time, and finally were brought with them to the present site of Janesville. Black Hawk and the major portion of his forces were camped just outside the eastern limit in what has since been known as Black Hawk grove, being on a farm known as the Moore farm, later the Rooney farm, and now owned by George G. Sutherland. Black Hawk remained there in camp about two weeks, and during that time the Hall girls were ransomed for the sum of \$2,000, paid in horses, etc. This was in June, 1832, and the tent poles, ashes and brands of the Indian camp fires were visible for a number of years after the settlement of Janesville. Mr. Volney Atwood, who came in 1837, told me that they were very plain to be seen for some time after he came here. While Black Hawk was in camp here, the army under General Atkinson was coming up the Rock river valley in pursuit. When they reached the mouth of the Pecatonica river in Illinois, the Indians broke camp and moved up to the foot of Lake Koshkonong, and later to Black Hawk island at the head of the lake. General Atkinson and his army entered Rock county on June 30, 1832, and encamped just above where Beloit now is. The next day they came on across the prairie, striking the river at the bend south of Janesville, and proceeding from here to Lake Koshkonong. They missed Black Hawk, however, and no battle took place until General Dodge overtook the Indian army at the Wisconsin river some weeks later. The defeat of the Indians practically ended the Black Hawk war, and the volunteer army was soon disbanded and dispersed. Wherever the soldiers went, however, they were singing the praises of the upper Rock river valley, and Rock county, with its rivers and springs, its beautiful oak openings, and its wide prairies, covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses and many colored flowers. These reports soon started settlers towards Rock county, and the history of Janesville begins.

The history of a city, necessarily is the history of the men and women who have made it, their business successes and failures—a history of its educational and religious development, of the factories and mills within it, and many other things that may trench to some degree upon some of the special articles in this book.

For most of this information one must of necessity rely on the printed records of the past. In many instances these dis-

agree, and the things herein stated may possibly conflict with statements in other articles herein. I desire to say that while I have carefully read as many accounts as I could obtain, regarding the facts herein set forth, and have checked as far as possible to avoid misstatement, yet I would not presume to say that every date and circumstance is correct, but simply that it is as near right as I can find out. I wish to acknowledge especial indebtedness to the "History of Rock County, etc.," published by Orrin Guernsey and Joshua F. Willard in 1856; the "History of Janesville," by Alex T. Gray, in the "Janesville Directory" for 1859; the "History of Rock County," published in 1879, the "Firemen's Souvenir" of 1902, and the bound files of the Janesville newspapers.

The most logical arrangement seems to be to take the years, and note the changes by them, even though this makes a somewhat unconnected narrative, so that will be the method followed.

1833.

The United States began the surveys of this part of Rock county in the summer of 1833. The portion of the town of Janesville west of the river was first surveyed. The town lines were run by surveyors, Mullet and Brink in the third quarter of 1833, and the sections and subdivisions were surveyed later in the same year by George W. Harrison. These lands were opened for entry and sale at the land office, which was situated at Green Bay, in 1835, before any actual settlers arrived here, so that when they did come, they settled on the east side of the river, which was not surveyed until 1836.

1835.

All lands on the west of the river in range 12 were put on the market in the summer of 1835, and were entered by Thomas A. Holmes, G. R. Page, H. Pennoyer, Morgan L. Martin and others who had never been here.

On July 14, 1835, John Inman of Lucerne county, Pennsylvania, and William Holmes, of Ohio, started from Milwaukee to prospect and find a location. They had heard there of the beauties of the Rock river valley, and so directed their steps in this direction. On July 16, they arrived at what is now Fort Atkinson, and following down around Lake Koshkonong, they

encamped the next night, the 17th, about where Fulton now is, in Rock county. During the night their ponies escaped and wandered on down the river. The next morning, July 18, 1835, they took their stuff on their backs and tramped on down the river, reaching the location of Janesville that afternoon. They must have forded the river somewhere, for they encamped that night on the bluff at the southern edge of the river on the east side of the river, from where they could see the remains of Black Hawk's camp. This must have been near where George Hawthorn's residence now is on Sharon street. The next morning they went over to where the Indian camp had been, and called it Black Hawk's Grove, which name it has ever since retained. Not having found their ponies, they kept on walking down the river as far as where Turtle creek enters Rock river in Beloit. They saw no one; no settler had yet claimed any part of this virgin land for his own. Even the old squaw man Thiebault had not yet then located where he afterwards did in Beloit. Determining to retrace their steps, they found their ponies and returned to their Janesville camp. No place they had seen had so appealed to them as this, and the combination of forest and prairie, with the spring creeks and the river, the untouched forest trees in the oak openings, and the countless wild flowers of every shade and hue on the prairie, must indeed have been an alluring sight. Their minds were made up to look no farther, but that this point should be their future home; so they started back for Milwaukee to get their families on July 20, 1835. They were delayed in returning until November 15, but on that day John Inman, George Follner, William Holmes, Jr., and Joshua Holmes left Milwaukee to reside permanently at this place; they arrived opposite the big rock at Monterey, where the Indian ford was, on November 18, 1835, and proceeded to build a cabin at that place. This log cabin was the first house built within the limits of the city of Janesville, and stood about where the new Janesville & Southeastern railway passes before it crosses Eastern avenue, about thirty rods east of the Monterey bridge.

On December 18 of the same year, Samuel St. John, his wife and three children came from Vermont and joined the above named party, making nine people who lived all winter in this cabin.

In the fall of 1835, Thomas Holmes, of Milwaukee, who had

entered land on the west side of the river, laid out the village of Rockport, which now constitutes a portion of the city of Janesville. Thomas Holmes was the oldest son of Judge William Holmes, and never was a resident of Janesville, though he came here for a while in 1836 and located south of the river where the Bailey farm now is; he only staid a short time, when he started to cross the plains of the Indians, with whom he was very friendly, and a number of whose languages he spoke.

1836.

In the month of January in the little log cabin spoken of above, the first child born in Janesville arrived in the family of Samuel St. John; this child was named Seth B. St. John; he moved from Janesville to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and later farther west. He was still living recently.

In the month of January also the party in this cabin was augmented by the arrival of Dr. James Heath and wife. They, shortly afterwards, started a city which they named East Wisconsin City, being about a mile and a half down the river from Janesville; this place did not grow, so they eventually moved to California.

In January also, Henry F. Janes visited the location of Janesville, and also went on to First lake, Whitewater and Sugar creek, coming from Racine with his cousin, John Janes. Janes, with others, had started twice before, but owing to the loss of their supplies and other reasons, they had turned back without seeing Rock river, though at one time they had reached within five or six miles of it. Janes made his claim to land on the east side of the river, and carved his name on a tree standing where the Myers house now stands, on February 15, 1836. He staked and marked off his claim and then hired two men to build him a cabin eighteen feet square on it. He started back for Racine, and as he says later, followed the section line on foot and alone, sixty-three miles without seeing a solitary individual, or a mark of civilization other than the surveyors' marks in surveying the line. He did not return with his family until May.

March 30, Judge William Holmes and family moved from Michigan City to Janesville, coming by way of Chicago. His family at that time consisted of his wife, Rachel, his sons, Thomas,

George, John, William and Joshua, and daughters, Catherine (later Mrs. Volney Atwood) and Lucinda. As stated above, William and Joshua had arrived before their father came. John Holmes' wife came with him, and also Joshua Clark. Judge Holmes and family lived for six months in a cabin near the Miltimore quarry, and then they erected the first frame building within Janesville's limits, built of lumber cut with whipsaw, by Robert and Daniel Stone, who had shortly before arrived here, and who staid in Janesville for a short time before taking up their land, which they afterwards did, near Indian Ford, ten miles north of Janesville. This house of Judge Holmes was erected about thirty-five rods south of the present Fourth Ward park. Judge Holmes had gone to Green Bay a couple of months after his arrival here, and on June 3, had entered five 80-acre tracts on the west side of the river, within the present city limits, and one 80-acre just west, which had been previously unentered.

On May 19, 1836, H. F. Janes arrived with his family, and was also accompanied by Levi Harness, Richard Miller, — Beasley and Isaac Smith, the two latter returning shortly to Racine. Janes' cabin had been built, but, as he says, was minus a floor, and with a hole sawed out for a door. In June, 1836, the first death in the little settlement occurred, Mrs. Samuel St. John dying, and being buried on the high land just off the road leading to Beloit.

In August, 1836, John P. Dixon and wife arrived from Vermont and entered a claim south of the bend of the river, on which he stayed but a short time, and made a new claim east of the river, being the land which is now Dickson & Bailey's addition to Janesville. In this month also the second death occurred, that of George Holmes, and the second birth, Mary Catherine Holmes, daughter of John and Hannah Holmes. There was no other death until 1840.

In September, 1836, Hiram Brown and family arrived at the cabin opposite the big rock. In October, W. H. H. Bailey and wife came from Vermont and claimed land with Dickson. Bailey and his family lived for some time on the farm just at the bend of the river, later called the Burr Robbins farm; they had a daughter born there in 1837.

In October also, Levi St. John and family located on what was

later known as the Cobb or Paul farm, in the southeast corner of the present city limits. His brother Samuel's wife had died in June, so Levi and his family occupied his house.

The first election was held at the house of Samuel St. John on October 10, 1836. At that time the Indians were quite numerous around Janes, Mr. St. John reciting that as many as a dozen at one time have ridden up to his house armed with tomahawks, knives and guns.

All the provisions had to be hauled from Milwaukee or Chicago, which cost \$3 per hundred weight, and made flour \$21 a barrel and pork \$40 a barrel; and butter cost from 3 to 6 shillings a pound. The settlers had the hardest time, however, in procuring seed, Levi St. John reporting that he rode for four days in Illinois and only succeeded in obtaining three bushels of buckwheat for seed. Oats cost \$2 a bushel.

In this year the county was detached from Milwaukee county and made a part of Racine county; it was not organized as a separate county until the spring of 1839, though the county seat was established at the legislative session of 1836 and 1837.

During this year of 1836 a number of settlers started the new Wisconsin City; this was on the west bank of the river below Janesville, and was at the foot of the rapids below the big rock, which they thought would retard the growth of Janesville; at that time they expected the future travel to come by water, and thought the rapids would be mostly insurmountable. This was not so, for in June a steamboat arrived coming from the Mississippi river; it passed up over the rapids and stopped some time at Janesville, finally returning to the Mississippi. This steamer did not go any further than this place, but two Mississippi boats that came up later, proceeded as far as Jefferson. A stage line was started by John Inman & Co. after the inauguration of East Wisconsin City, and made regular trips between that place and Racine.

Other settlers that came in 1836 were Anson W. Pope, who located on the river about four miles above Janesville; Virgil Pope, who lived with him; Daniel Smiley, who entered a claim on the east side of the river north of Janesville, and later called the Culver farm; Marcus Fenton and three brothers; Jason, Aaron and Alfred Walker, who shortly afterward entered claims north of old Milton; David Hume, who entered a claim at the

end of the Four Mile or Hume's bridge, north of Janesville; George W. Ogden and Stephen B. Butts, who settled at Milton.

1837.

Early in 1837 or perhaps late in 1836, Henry F. Janes commenced running a ferry across the river about where the Milwaukee street bridge is now, in connection with his tavern where the Lappin or Hayes block is situated. He also, in the spring of 1837, made out a plat of the land that he had homesteaded, although the land had not been put in the market and was not until 1839, when it was reëntered by the county commissioners, as will be stated hereafter. He sold lots from his plat to a number of persons.

In April, 1837, through the agency of General W. B. Sheldon, a postoffice was established at Janesville, and Mr. Janes was appointed postmaster; the first mail, carried by Joseph Payne, arrived on April 22, 1837, starting from Mineral Point on the way to Racine, and Dr. B. B. Carey, postmaster of Racine, inducted Janes into office. A cigar box fastened on the end of the bar served to hold all the mail for quite a period of time.

Besides the ferry run by Janes, Judge Holmes was operating a ferry at the Big Rock, Monterey.

William Spaulding and Joseph Spaulding both came in the spring of 1837, with their families, and entered adjoining farms on the Milton road four miles northeast of Janesville, of which one is still held in the family, and the other has passed out of it but recently.

E. V. Whiton, later chief justice of the state, came here in the spring of 1837, and settled on a claim about five miles up the river on what was later known as the Cy Davis farm. From some cause or other, Whiton, at that time, was almost a misanthrope, and lived the life of a recluse on his little clearing; he did not move into the city until 1839 or 1840.

Charles Stevens and family arrived in the spring of 1837, rented the tavern of Janes and commenced keeping a hotel there. Janes put up a shanty on Main street, where the McKey or Parker Pen building now is.

Volney Atwood, who died at Janesville, December 29, 1906, arrived here in July, 1837; he had started from Vermont and gone to Missouri, but not liking that country, came back up the

Mississippi river to Hennepin, and thence by stage to Chicago. Learning that a Vermont friend was expected at Racine, he took a boat for that place; not finding his friend, and there being a surveying party just starting out from Racine to lay a territorial road to the Mississippi, he reterminated to go west with them. They continued laying out the road to within a mile and a half of Janesville, and then for some reason decided to quit work there and returned to Racine. Mr. Atwood came on to Janesville, thinking to find company from here on to the Mississippi, but as he found no one going on, nor any conveyance procurable, determined to remain here. He made his claim on section 15 of the town of Harmony. At that time there were only between 400 and 500 people in Rock county. In Janesville there was the first log house in Monterey, the Holmes house in Rockport, the tavern at the corner of Milwaukee and Main streets, the St. John house at the southern limits, the log house of General Sheldon at the head of Main street where the railway now crosses it, and one other log house on the river. Dr. Stoughton, who had just arrived, was building a log house on Main street where the William Lawrence house was afterwards built.

There was no store kept here at that time, but Dr. Heath had a small stock of goods for sale at East Wisconsin City.

Quite a number of other settlers came in 1837, among them being Seymour Stoughton, Harvey Storey, George H. Williston, E. J. Hassard, George R. Ramsey and Daniel A. Richardson and family.

Not all of these persons settled in what is now the city of Janesville, but they took up claims in Rock county, and were nearly all in Janesville on rainy days and Sundays, congregated at Stevens' hotel, so that they were accounted residents.

Richardson had a claim just east of Mt. Zion near the Menzies farm; Ramsey, a claim near the Brace place up the river. Hassard had a claim near Milton; Williston was just east of the Spaulding claims. Harvey Storey had a little shelter built in the northwest corner of the courthouse park, and was sharpening plows and doing rough blacksmith work.

The first religious service was held here in July or the first of August, 1837, by an itinerant Methodist minister, who came in on horseback, and held service in the open air under a large oak tree.

1838.

In 1838 a number of additional settlers arrived, among them Theodore Kendall and wife. Mrs. Kendall has just died (December, 1907), having been a resident of Janesville for nearly seventy years.

In the fall of 1838 Charles Stevens erected a new hotel on the site of the present Myers house, called the Janesville Stage house. Under his able management this tavern was long known as the best public house west of Lake Michigan. On going into the new hotel, he sold the old Janes hotel to J. P. Dickson.

In the winter of 1838 and 1839 Hiram Brown taught a few children in a log schoolhouse in the southeast part of the city, being the first school in Janesville.

1839.

February 13, 1839, a territorial act was passed organizing Rock county and separating it from Racine county, to which it had formerly been attached, and also reestablishing the county seat at Janesville. An election was held, in which Lucius G. Fisher was elected sheriff; W. H. H. Bailey, register of deeds; W. S. Murray, William Spaulding and E. J. Hassard county commissioners. There had been an informal election for justices of the peace before this, in which Daniel Smiley and Hiram Brown had been elected, and they had been serving for some time.

In the proceedings to locate the county seat, the little settlement had to be given "a local habitation and a name," and Generals Dodge and Sheldon and Knapp suggested the name of "Janesville," owing to the county seat being located upon the fractional quarter section which Mr. Janes had entered, and because of his tireless efforts in procuring the location of the county seat at this place, when it was opposed by all the other settlements in the county.

The first act establishing the county seat (act 12, laws 1837-8, approved December 27, 1837) did not mention the name of "Janesville," but simply provided "that the seat of justice in Rock county should be on part of the northwest quarter of section 36, town 3, range 12," being the tract claimed by Janes. The name had been mentioned in the laws a year previous, however. In act 33, laws of 1836, approved December 8, 1836, a com-

mission was appointed to lay out a territorial road from Lake Michigan to Rock river "to terminate at or near Janesville on said river." Mr. Janes, in a letter from California published in "History of Rock County," 1879, gives another account of the naming of Janesville, as follows: "I had first given it the name of "Black Hawk," it having been one of the old warrior's camping grounds, and sent up a petition to the postoffice department for a postoffice of that name, and recommended myself as postmaster. Amos Kendall, at that time postmaster general, refused to establish an office by that name, as there was one already bearing that name in what is now Iowa, but then a part of Wisconsin territory, and gave the names 'Janesville' to the postoffice."

The first session of the Rock county district court was held in Janesville in 1839, using as a courthouse one of the rooms in the Janesville Stage house, and as a jury room a small frame building adjacent thereto. Judge Irving presided, and Dr. Guy Stoughton was appointed clerk of the court.

In February, 1839, range 13, comprising the towns of Milton, Harmony, La Prairie and Turtle, was brought into the market, and in September of the same year, the fractional part of range 12 east of the river was also put into the market. This made all the location of Janesville subject to purchase.

In 1839 the first store in Janesville was started by Thomas Lappin, and a Mr. Ward, of Milwaukee, in a frame building erected by Volney Atwood, where the Jenkins store now is on South Main street; it was used as a carpenter shop when first erected for a short time, and then rented to Lappin & Ward. After being in business a short time, Lappin & Ward had some difficulty, and the store went out of business for about six months. Mr. Lappin then bought the corner where the Hayes block now is, and built a wooden store building, occupying it as a general store. When he started his store here, Mr. Lappin walked to Chicago to purchase his stock of goods; in those days the results had to be accomplished regardless of the hardships encountered.

In August, 1839, Mr. Janes removed from Janesville westward, as there were getting to be too many settlers here, and he found that the county could take his preëmption. Janes was a typical frontiersman, and his name is perpetuated in Janesville, Minn., and Janesville, Iowa, as well as in Wisconsin, and perhaps in places farther west. On December 17, 1866, he wrote a letter

to the "Gazette" from Camp Curtis, Cal., which was published in the "Gazette" of January 31, 1867, in which he gives his experience in settling Janesville, and ends up in the following words: "In the fall of 1849, the Pacific coast put an end to my further progress towards the setting sun, and as I never varied much from north to south, my wanderings are at an end. I managed to keep ahead of all railroads and telegraphs, and now, in my sixty-third year, I have never yet seen a railroad or a telegraph."

1840.

Under a law of congress, a county could secure a preëmption to any quarter section of land upon which a county seat should be located; so that when the land was put on the market, the board of county commissioners, consisting of W. B. Sheldon, J. J. R. Pease, James Bemis, S. P. Stoughton, Guy Stoughton, Charles Stevens, Volney Atwood and Theodore Kendall entered the quarter section which had been platted by Mr. Janes. Mr. Janes was ignorant of this law until he found himself simply a tenant, as was each of the others to whom he had sold; but friction was avoided by the commissioners deeding back to the claimants for a nominal consideration, the portions which they were occupying.

In May, 1840, the county commissioners made a new plat, supposedly, but which in fact had very few changes from Mr. Janes' plat. This plat became "the original plat of the village of Janesville."

As showing the importance at that time of river communication, two public landings upon the east side of the river were laid out, but their intended use has not materialized in the years following.

In 1840, the cemetery was located in the block where the Third Ward school now is, and burials were made there until 1851 or 1852.

The first public school was opened during the summer of 1840 in a log building near north Main street near General Sheldon's residence, which was taught by Miss Cornelia Sheldon, his daughter.

1841.

In the month of February, 1841, the county commissioners took measures looking towards the erection of a courthouse. The

contract was let to D. A. Richardson, but not much work was done upon it during that year.

The postoffice had changed hands upon the removal of Janes, D. F. Kimball holding the place for a short time afterwards, and J. L. Kimball being appointed upon his resignation. The last appointee held for a number of years, not being removed until January, 1849.

In the latter part of 1841, a select school was opened by Harrison Stebbins.

1842.

In January, 1842, the courthouse was raised and roofed, but was not completed for occupancy until December of this year. This courthouse was back of the present courthouse, and near South First street or St. Lawrence avenue. It was nearly opposite the Morris Smith residence.

A log jail was also built on Main street opposite the Lewis Knitting Company's building; it remained here but a few years, however, when another jail was built in the courthouse park.

In 1842 the first bridge over Rock river was built by Charles Stevens, Thomas Lappin and W. H. H. Bailey. It was a private enterprise with them, and was operated as a toll bridge for nearly ten years. It was erected where the Milwaukee street bridge now is, at a cost of \$2,000.

In December, 1842, A. Hyatt Smith located in Janesville, coming overland from Chicago with team and farm wagon containing his family, servant and baggage. There was considerable snow on the ground, and they had much trouble in getting through the drifts, but finally arrived safely by the help of Mr. Sears, a resident who was returning from Chicago after purchasing some goods. From the time of his arrival, Mr. Smith took a prominent part in the business enterprises of Janesville.

1843.

In the spring of 1843 the first permanent Methodist church was organized by Rev. Boyd Phillips; it had nine members, and Mr. John Winn was appointed leader.

In this year a census taken showed the population to be 333 persons.

In 1843 the territorial legislature authorized by a charter granted to A. Hyatt Smith, Charles Stevens, W. H. H. Bailey and

Lewis E. Stone, the building of a dam across Rock river at a point where the upper dam now is. Nothing was done under this charter until the latter part of 1844.

In 1843 the first lumber yard was established at Janesville by Elbridge G. Fifield, near the west end of where now the Court street bridge is situated. Mr. Fifield had moved to Wisconsin from Vermont in June, 1837, and had preëmpted a claim about three miles above Jefferson; he worked winters in getting out logs and in a lumber mill at Bark river, and in the spring rafted the lumber down the river, going as far south as Dixon, Ill. Prior to the establishment of this lumber yard, the lumber was bought from these rafts when they floated through Janesville, as the parties desired the lumber. From the time of the establishment of this yard in 1843, a lumber yard has been operated in Janesville by the same Fifield family until the present time; the three brothers of E. G. Fifield, Thomas B., Leavitt and David, were associated together at various times, and now the yard has been owned for some years by the son of Elbridge. Other lumber yards were established soon after by Uriah Schutt, A. P. Lovejoy and others.

1844.

The first brick block for business purposes was erected by Daniel A. Richardson; this was three stories high and known as the Commercial block, and was a portion of the block where J. M. Bostwick & Sons store now is on Main street. There was a house and little store building occupied by Ward & Lappin, moved away to make room for the brick block. This small store building was moved farther south on Main street just below where J. L. Bear's residence is and incorporated into a house, which is still standing.

July 4, 1844, a steamboat from the Mississippi river arrived at Janesville, and taking on the major portion of the inhabitants, made an excursion to Jefferson. This was a regular Mississippi boat, 130 feet long, and holding a large number of people. They got by the bridge at Milwaukee street, but when they reached Ft. Atkinson, there was a bridge across the river which they could not get under, and they desired the proprietors to remove part of it so that they could get by; the proprietors refused and there was nearly a riot, but the passengers greatly outnumbered



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the whole population of Ft. Atkinson, and, as there was such a determination to go by, the proprietors finally acceded and took out a bent, allowing the boat to pass. The excursion party stayed all night at Jefferson and returned the next day. In returning, some weeks running excursions, but in the fall the captain started back for the Mississippi river, and thus ended navigation from the Mississippi up the Rock.

In the fall of this year, a dam was built across the river about three miles up by Gilbert Dolsen, known as Dolsen's dam. Hanchett Brothers were interested in this project, and a sawmill was built there, but only operated a very short time. Smith, Bailey & Stone had contracted with a Mr. Phillips to build the upper dam in Janesville, but while he was getting out material and preparing to build he was taken suddenly sick and died. The building of this dam would destroy the Dolsen dam, so they entered into a new contract with Hanchett Brothers, who were interested in the Dolsen dam, to build a Janesville dam. It was not finished by them until 1845.

A hotel called the Rock County House was opened by Volney Atwood at the corner of Main and Court streets, where the Masonic Block now is. It was kept by him only for a short time, and he was succeeded by a Mr. Blood, and then later by Sol Hudson, who ran the hotel as the American House there until it was burned in 1868.

September 18, 1844, Trinity Episcopal church was organized by Rev. Thomas Ruger, with six members. October 13, 1844, the First Baptist church of Janesville was organized by Rev. Jeremiah Murphy with thirteen members.

1845.

February 11 the First Congregational church of Janesville was organized by Rev. C. H. Buckley, assisted by Rev. Stephen Peet, with sixteen members.

During the year 1844 a little one-story brick schoolhouse was erected by the village on Division street near East Milwaukee street. This was the first building erected by the public. This brick building was used as a school building and then did duty as a stable until recent years. Orrin Guernsey was the first teacher in charge of this school. In the fall another schoolhouse was built on Eastern avenue under contract by J. P. Wheeler; it was

painted red and was known thereafter as the "little red school-house."

Brick-making had begun in a number of places within the city, and in 1845 considerable brick were being made here. In the early part of this year the dam was considered finished by Hanchett Brothers, but it did not prove satisfactory, and Hanchett's interest was bought by A. Hyatt Smith, who arranged for the completion of the dam under charge of Ira Miltimore. Mr. Miltimore was also employed as the architect to plan and superintend the building of a mill, which was known as the "big mill." This mill was located just north of Milwaukee street on the river and raceway and was erected by James McClurg for A. Hyatt Smith and others, at a cost of \$45,000. Changes in ownership during the erection left the mill on completion owned by the firm of Smith, Walker & Doe.

A sawmill was erected during this year near the head of the raceway by Charles Stevens. The first store on the west side of the river was erected in 1844 by D. F. Kimball; it was a small brick building on Milwaukee street.

The first newspaper in the county was started August 14, 1845, by Levi Alden, of New Hampshire, and E. A. Stoddard; it was a weekly, called "The Janesville Gazette," and is still carried on under that name. The subscribers at the beginning numbered about 300. Mr. Stoddard continued with the paper until December, 1845, when he sold his interest to William F. Tompkins, and a short time afterwards Mr. Tompkins sold to Levi Alden, who continued alone until September, 1848, when Mr. Charles Holt purchased a half interest and became joint editor. Alden & Holt published it until March, 1855, at which time Mr. Holt became sole publisher and continued as such until August, 1859, when Hiram Bowen and Daniel Wilcox purchased an interest. Later proprietors of the "Gazette" included Mr. R. L. Colvin, the baker, and now the paper has been for a number of years under the ownership and control of Mr. Howard Bliss.

The population of Janesville had been rapidly growing, and in October, 1845, a census showed it to be 817.

1846.

In March, 1846, a tri-weekly line of stages owned by Frink & Walker commenced running between Janesville and Milwaukee.

About January 1, 1846, the Janesville Academy was opened by Rev. Thomas J. Ruger. This was a stone building 35x55 feet, situated on High street near Milwaukee street, where the central or Lincoln school is now located. A. Hyatt Smith was the first president of the board of trustees. This school was purchased by the city in 1855 and continued for many years to be used with the free school system of the city.

In August, 1846, a second newspaper, called the "Rock County Democrat," was established by General G. W. Crabb, and continued under his management until 1848. In 1849 it had passed into the hands of Charles S. Jordan, who issued a few numbers and then suspended publication until March 1, 1849, when its publication was resumed under the title of "Rock County Badger." In 1850, under different editors, the name was again changed to "Badger State," and in 1851 it was merged with a new paper called the "Democratic Standard." Under this name it continued until 1858, when it gave way to the "Janesville Daily and Weekly Times."

In December, 1846, the constitutional convention met at Madison. A. Hyatt Smith was a member of this convention from Janesville and took a very prominent part in its deliberations. They adopted the state constitution on December 16, 1846, and this was rejected at the April election of 1847, and another convention assembled.

The bridge was built across the river at Monterey, Ira Miltimore being the contractor.

1847.

On January 26, 1847, the "big mill" building, which was mentioned under "1845," was first put into operation. This was a great event for many miles around. Grain had been brought from distant points in the state to be ground, some of it coming from as far north as the Wisconsin river. A large share of the people of Janesville assembled to witness the first working of the machinery, and the owners and builders were greatly congratulated on the admirable way in which everything worked. This mill was 50x80 feet, four stories high and an attic, with six runs of stone.

About October 1, 1847, a stone foundation to the Farmers'

Mills was commenced by A. R. Jones. These mills were not completed until 1849.

In 1847 a three-story brick block next to the Rock County House—then called the American Hotel—on Main street was erected by Morris C. Smith and his partner. It was later occupied by William Conrad as a store building.

In December a census showed the population to be 1,458, nearly doubling the last census.

On November 6, 1847, a mass meeting was held at the Stage House to consider a project for a railroad to Chicago. E. V. Whiton presided. Mr. Whiton was also elected to represent Janesville at the second constitutional convention, which assembled in December, 1847. A constitution was adopted on December 16; this constitution was ratified at the election in April, 1848, and Wisconsin admitted as a state accordingly.

In this year the first secret society was organized at Janesville, being the Wisconsin Lodge No. 14 of the Odd Fellows, which was chartered February 11, 1847. This lodge is still in existence here.

The first Catholic church was also built in 1847, being a small brick building at the corner of Homes and Cherry streets, erected by St. Patrick's Society, and this building afterwards was enlarged and grew into the present church.

1848.

Early in this year Charles Stevens began building a large hotel, to be called the Stevens House, at the corner of Milwaukee and Franklin streets, where the Hyatt House was afterwards situated. The new hotel was to be something grander than had ever been erected in Janesville. On June 1, 1848, the "Gazette" published an article concerning it, in which it was stated that it would require more than an acre of plaster. It was finally finished and opened on October 12 by Landlords Churchill and Sibley, and was run as a hotel until it was burned in 1853.

In the spring of this year James Sutherland, who had arrived here in the fall of 1847, opened the first book store in Janesville. This store was continuously thereafter kept by Mr. Sutherland and his sons, and is still in existence, having been carried on by the sons alone after their father's death in 1905. This book store is the oldest store of the kind in Wisconsin. Mr. Sutherland took

an active part in municipal affairs after his arrival in Janesville, being twice mayor, and also state senator, member of the school board, etc. In the state senate he was the founder of the normal school system of the state, being the author of the bill under which those schools were authorized and run.

The first lodge of Masons was chartered January 15, 1848, being the Western Star Lodge No. 14, F. and A. M. This lodge is still in existence in Janesville.

On May 7, 1848, the first large fire occurred—the William Hodson brewery on North Main street, where the New Doty Manufacturing Company now is, was destroyed by fire, as was also Mr. Hodson's residence at the corner of North Bluff and Pease court. The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

On May 8, just prior to the admission of the state into the Union, occurred the first state election. Edward V. Whiton was elected as judge of the First judicial district of the state, which comprised Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green counties. As we have heretofore mentioned, Mr. Whiton came to Janesville in 1837, but lived quietly a few miles out of town; he was then about thirty-two years of age, having been born in Massachusetts in 1805. He was an accomplished lawyer in Massachusetts before he moved to Wisconsin, but seemed to desire not to take any part in public affairs on his removal here; the people, however, learning of his ability, in 1838 against his will elected him to the first territorial legislature as one of the two members from Rock and Walworth counties, which constituted then one district. He was reëlected in 1840 and 1842, thus being a member of the territorial legislature up to the time of the admission of the state. He was the principal compiler of the statutes for 1839, and as a member of the judiciary committee of the second constitutional convention was most largely instrumental in framing the adopted constitution. In 1852, when the supreme court was made a separate court, Mr. Whiton was elected chief justice, and continued in that position to his death, although he never removed from the city of Janesville and always kept his residence here. It was at his Janesville residence that he died April 12, 1889.

In this year of 1848 there was considerable building; the Farmers' Mills was built just south of Milwaukee street near the river, by Eli Jones, at a cost of \$20,000. It was later sold to Jackman & Smith and was run as a mill for many years. When

Captain Pliny Norcross bought this mill, about 1880, it was removed to the foot of Dodge street, where it has since been operated by E. P. Doty. The Excelsior Mills, located where the Blodgett Mills now are, were also built during this year by Hamilton Richardson. The lower dam was completed by Ira Miltimore about October, 1848, and stood until 1852, when it was partially swept away and rebuilt. Mr. Miltimore also commenced building the large home on the hill south of Monterey bridge which is now occupied by his son, and moved into it on Christmas day of 1848.

In June, 1848, the present Trinity church building was finished and dedicated. September 7, 1848, the Milwaukee and Galena Telegraph Company was organized, A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville, being president, and R. W. Wright, of Waukesha, vice-president. The building of the line was rushed, and on December 15, 1848, the line reached Janesville and was commenced to be operated, so that Janesville came into telegraphic communication with the outside world over this line to Milwaukee and from there to Chicago, and so on.

1849.

In January of this year a large public meeting was held at Janesville to promote the project of a railroad coming into Janesville. The Madison & Beloit Railway Company had been incorporated at the first session of the legislature in 1848. On August 17 surveys were commenced in Rock county for the Rock River Valley railroad, under charge of Colonel Hugh Lee and A. T. Grey. Surveys between here and Beloit were finished in six weeks.

In March, 1848, a census showed the population of Janesville to be 1,812. There were 318 families, 113 of whom lived on the east side of the river and 205 on the west side. And it was shown that 116 houses on the west side of the river had been erected in the last eighteen months.

In this year, 1849, Thomas Lappin built the present store occupied by Putnam on Main street, forty-two feet front and 100 feet deep for one store and sixty feet deep for the other. These were occupied in 1849 by Whellock & Sutherland.

The Congregational Church Society in this year also com-

menced building its first house of worship, but it was not finished and dedicated until October, 1850. This was built on the site of the present Congregational church, but was torn down in 1865 to make way for a more pretentious building.

The county jail was built during this year on the courthouse square, being near the southern side of the park and about in front of the present residence of Hiram Merrill.

The building of a large woolen mill upon the lower water-power was commenced by Frank Whittaker during 1849; it was not completed and the operating started until 1850.

Monterey bridge was also being built during this year by Mr. Miltimore, and was completed in 1850.

August 30 a public meeting was held to secure the location of the state asylum for the blind at Janesville, and it was soon after established here. Though at first by private parties, the first term of school was held in one of Ira Miltimore's buildings on Center avenue near the Monterey bridge. Later, in 1850, the school was transferred to the residence of Mrs. H. Hunter on Jackson street. In 1852, Captain Miltimore having donated ten acres where the site now is, a building was erected thereon, and in the fall the school commenced operation there. At about this time the state took charge of it.

One of those who took a most active interest in the establishment of this school, and who was instrumental in having it located at Janesville, was Josiah F. Willard, father of Frances Willard, the famous temperance advocate. Mr. Willard had come here from Ohio with his family, including Frances, then seven years old, in 1846, and settled on a farm a little ways south of where the school for the blind is now located, where he lived until November, 1858. He was trustee of the blind asylum from 1852 until 1858. He was one of the members of the first legislature in 1848 and was president of the Rock County Fair Association and of the State Agricultural Society. He was the earliest historian of Rock county, having compiled the "History of Rock County" which was published by the Rock County Agricultural Association and Mechanics' Institute, in connection with Orrin Guernsey.

In October, 1849, the postoffice department established a daily mail service between Milwaukee and Janesville. The mails were then all carried by stage, and there were nine mail routes cross-

ing Janesville, so that the arrival and departure of the stages furnished daily excitement and added to the lively appearance of the town.

1850.

In February, 1850, the large Excelsior Mills built by Richardson in 1848 on the raceway were destroyed by fire. There was also a break at the eastern end of the upper dam, but this was shortly afterward repaired.

In June, 1850, the count of the population was 3,100, showing that it had increased about 1,300 in a little over a year.

In 1850 the first regular pastor of the Catholic church took charge, being the Rev. Patrick Keenan; prior to this time the services had been held by outside priests.

In December of this year the Masonic chapter was chartered, being Janesville Chapter No. 5, chartered December 9, 1850.

1851.

January 8, 1851, the Oak Hill Cemetery Association was organized and procured land where the Oak Hill Cemetery now is. Previous to this time, as stated before, the block now occupied by the Jefferson school was used as a cemetery; but from this time on no more bodies were interred there, and in 1855 and 1856 those that had been buried there were taken up and reburied in Oak Hill and Mt. Olivet cemeteries.

On June 1, 1851, the raceway bank above where the Blodgett Mills now are, broke, and the water, being suddenly released, swept across the river and flooded the opposite side, causing considerable damage.

On July 10 the first ground was broken for the building of a railway between Fond du Lac and Chicago, by what is now the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company; it was then called the Rock River Valley Railway Company, and A. Hyatt Smith, of the city of Janesville, was president. He officiated as president at the breaking of ground at Fond du Lac on this date; about the same time work was started on the road at Chicago, and building rapidly progressed at both ends.

During this year some of the largest buildings were erected. Ensign H. Bennett and J. F. Clapp erected a three-story building on Main street, being now a part of J. M. Bostwick & Sons' store.

The Ogden House, a five-story building on the northerly side of Milwaukee street between Main and Bluff, was built by J. M. May; it was used for commercial purposes for a couple of years, but was turned into a hotel after the Stevens House burned in 1853. In 1859 the postoffice was located in this building.

S. D. Smith, J. T. Norton and William M. Tallman built the Tallman block on Milwaukee street at the west end of Milwaukee Street bridge in 1851.

The Baptist Society built a church during this year at the corner of Cherry and Pleasant streets, which was occupied by them until 1867, when they built a new church on Jackson street and sold the old church; this building still stands, having been for many years used as a laboratory by William M. Tallman, and later as a tobacco warehouse.

On October 12, 1851, the first state fair was held in Janesville, and the Rock County Agricultural Society also held its fair in connection with it. This fair was held on the prairie east of the courthouse park, being where the George McKey and C. S. Jackman residences are now located. This fair was attended by at least 5,000 people, and the net receipts, given as \$254, were divided equally between the state and county associations.

1852.

In 1852 the Southern Wisconsin Railway Company, afterwards the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company, and merging in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, was organized at the Stevens House in Janesville. It was formed to build a railway from Janesville to the Mississippi river, but never reached the western terminus. It was finished to Monroe in 1858.

In this year, 1852, the Mt. Olivet Catholic cemetery was opened on four acres of land east of Oak Hill Cemetery and was dedicated by Rev. Father McFaul, of St. Patrick's church.

1853.

The year 1853 was a famous year for Janesville, because then it was incorporated as a city by chapter 93 of the Private and Local Laws of 1853, which was approved by Governor Farwell on March 19, 1853. As incorporated Janesville was bounded and included the same quantity of land that it now covers, namely, four sections of the town of Janesville, two of the town of Rock,

and three half-sections, one in La Prairie and two in the town of Harmony. It was divided into four wards, two on each side of the river; the First, Second and Third wards being substantially as they now are, and the Fourth including what are now the Fourth and Fifth wards.

The first election was fixed for the first Tuesday of April. A. Hyatt Smith was elected the first mayor of Janesville at that election.

Mr. Smith was probably the foremost citizen of Janesville at that time. He was born in New York city in February, 1814, and began studying law when fourteen years old. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in New York city for six years. Because of impaired health he was advised to leave the seacoast, and as he had previously visited Wisconsin on business, he determined to move here, coming in 1837, as we have stated before. From the time of his getting here he took a most prominent part in the activities of Janesville, starting the upper water-power almost at once on his arrival. He was elected to the first constitutional convention in 1847 and was the same year appointed attorney general of the territory, and held that office until the state was admitted into the Union. At that time there was no railroad between Janesville and Madison, and he used to drive up to Madison to attend to his duties as attorney general, sometimes driving up in the morning and returning in the afternoon. He owned most of the land on the west side of the river in Janesville, and much property in Chicago, and was estimated to be worth at one time over a million dollars.

In 1847 he organized a company to build a plank road from Milwaukee to Janesville, giving it most of his time and a number of thousand dollars in money during the ensuing six years. There was considerable antagonism to the project, and finally it was given up and the franchise allowed to be disposed of to Wall street brokers at a large loss to Mr. Smith and his co-workers. The burning of the Hyatt House, spoken of hereafter, and the Chicago fire in 1871, finished the financial destruction of Mr. Smith, though he kept his spirits and continued in the practice of law at Janesville until almost the time of his death, which occurred October 17, 1892.

The first board of aldermen elected with Mr. Smith to govern

the new city were: B. T. Pixley, E. L. Roberts and W. P. Burrows, of the First ward; John J. R. Pease, Timothy Jackman and George Barnes, of the Second ward; E. A. Howland, B. B. Eldredge and Charles Conrad, of the Third ward; George H. Williston, George W. Taylor and John Carlin, of the Fourth ward. James H. Ogilvie was elected city clerk, Charles S. Jordan city attorney, J. W. Hodson city treasurer and W. T. Hopkins city marshal.

On election night, the first Tuesday of April, the Stevens House was destroyed by fire during one of the most violent gales of wind ever experienced; it was a wonder that more of the city was not burned, as there was no fire department except a volunteer bucket brigade. The burning of the Stevens House prompted the common council to take action in securing a better fire department and apparatus, though this was not accomplished for some time thereafter.

The building of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railway during the previous year had progressed so far that it was ready to operate early in January, 1853. On January 5, 1853, the city celebrated its completion with public meetings and speeches. The first locomotive did not arrive until January 10, 1853, when it pulled into Janesville and stopped at the depot on the bluff east of the present gas works, in charge of Engineer John C. Fox. Mr. Fox has been with the railway company ever since that time, being now master mechanic of this division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the successor of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company.

The third newspaper was started on January 6, 1853, being the "Free Press," Rev. Joseph Baker, editor. This paper was Republican in politics and was issued until 1857, when it was bought by the "Gazette" and merged with that paper.

The McKey Brothers, merchants, built during this year the four-story building on the east side of Main street, twenty-two feet wide and 100 feet deep.

The population according to the first city census was 4,800.

In the summer of 1853 the plan of Mayor Smith for a railway line from Janesville to the Mississippi, leaving the western terminus open, led to the coming of two delegations to Janesville, one from Galena and the other from Dubuque, advocating differ-

ent routes. The teamster who drove the wagon that brought the first party registered at the old American Hotel as "U. S. Grant and Team, Galena." That hotel, called the American House, stood at the northwest corner of Court street and Main. The venerable city clerk, Mr. James Burgess, subsequently said about this fact: "Whether the driver of the Galena team and the late President Grant are identical, I have no means of knowing. After the meeting adjourned the two delegations invited me to a dinner which lasted well along toward daybreak; rumor says that one of the party, when the time came for the Galena delegation to leave for home, was heard to propose to another that they should send for Ulysses. 'Let him sleep,' was the reply; 'it's better for him and us too.'"

1854.

The burning of the Stevens House in 1853 started an agitation for adequate fire protection; the talk, however, did not materialize in procuring any engines until 1855, but before the engines were received two fire companies were organized, being the Rock River No. 1 and Water Witch No. 2.

During this year, 1854, the upper or Milwaukee Street bridge was completed, taking the place of the old toll bridge. It was built by John F. Rayne, Ora L. Phelps and William Hume, with three tiers of stone and timber arches.

Thomas Wollescroft built a store building at the east end of the bridge, being the building now used as a saloon. Afterwards for a number of years the lower portion of the building was used as a postoffice and the upper part as a meeting hall for the Young Men's Christian Association.

On July 4, 1854, the first daily paper in Janesville was issued by the Janesville "Gazette," Levi Alden and Charles Holt, proprietors. Owing to insufficient patronage it was determined later in the year to suspend publication of the daily, and the paper was not issued as a daily from October 7, 1854, to March, 1857.

In 1854 Alex T. Gray, a Janesville man, was inaugurated as secretary of state. He had been chief clerk of the assembly since 1850, and held the office of secretary of state until 1856. Then he came back to Janesville and practiced law here for several years. J. B. Doe was mayor during this year, but most of the old council were reelected.

1855.

In April, 1855, the present system of graded public schools was adopted by the city, though they were not thoroughly graded until 1856. The old academy was used as the central high school, and there were eight other graded schools provided for. At the same time there were three private select schools and the school for the blind, so that the city was well provided with educational facilities.

On June 25, 1855, the two hand fire engines previously ordered by the city arrived, and in the evening the first regular parade of the fire department took place. They paraded in full uniform, consisting of leather helmets, red shirts and black pants with red-top boots, so that they made an imposing appearance. Two days afterwards, on June 27, a fire occurred, it being the Third Ward schoolhouse, which was located in what is now known as Forest Park addition near Logan avenue. Notwithstanding the use of the new engines the building was destroyed.

On July 4 the Milwaukee fire company No. 3 visited Janesville as the guest of the Janesville department and participated in the Fourth of July celebration.

Gilbert Dolson, later sheriff, was the first engineer of the fire department, Joseph H. Buff first assistant and Winfield S. Chase second assistant.

As an auxiliary to the fire department Sack Company No. 1 was organized in March, 1855. This was composed of twenty business men of the city, who gave their services voluntarily to do general police duty during fires. This company has been in existence ever since its organization in 1855 to the present time, though the name was changed to the Janesville Fire Police in 1889. The most prominent business men of the city have been connected with this organization, and it has come to be the pride of the department.

Now they have a patrol wagon which is built so as to act as a chemical engine. In addition they always carry a number of portable fire extinguishers, and many of the fires have been checked by the prompt use of these extinguishers that would have grown into disastrous conflagrations had it been necessary to wait for the use of water by the regular department. For many years they also responded to ambulance calls, having purchased

an ambulance equipment to be used in connection with the wagon.

On July 5, 1855, the body of Andrew Alger, a citizen of Jefferson county, was found in Spaulding's woods, four miles east of Janesville; he had been murdered there on June 16 by David F. Mayberry. Mr. Alger had sold a considerable quantity of timber and had the money with him at Beloit. Mayberry, who had served several terms in the Illinois penitentiary for high crimes, planned to rob him, and succeeded in getting permission from him to ride north with him from Beloit. He rode in the wagon to Janesville, and here they halted for a short time, and Mayberry purchased a hatchet. Proceeding on their way to Jefferson, they reached the Spaulding woods, when Mayberry struck his victim with the hatchet, killing him, and after robbing him concealed his body in the underbrush. After the finding of the body Mayberry was very soon arrested near Rockford, Ill., and brought to Janesville for trial. The circuit court was in session, Judge Doolittle presiding, and he was put to immediate trial. On July 12 in the morning he was convicted and sentenced by Judge Doolittle to life imprisonment. A large number of Alger's friends and neighbors from Jefferson county, and also lumbermen from the north, whom the money was to pay, were in attendance on the trial, and while Mayberry was being taken from the courthouse to the jail they seized him from the officers and dragged him from in front of the jail, then situated in the courthouse park, through the park to a tree nearly opposite where Hiram Merrill's residence now is situated, where Bluff street crosses the park; a rope was thrown about his neck and over a limb of a tree, and the mob swung him into eternity. After they were sure that he was dead the mob quietly dispersed, and the authorities cut the body down and conveyed it to the courthouse. The tree was shortly after cut down and pieces of it taken as souvenirs.

The citizens of Janesville were in favor of allowing the legal sentence to be carried out, but the cold-blooded way in which the crime was committed, its deliberation and planning, did away with any sympathy or pity that might have been had for the perpetrator, and the citizens would not try to defend Mayberry from the mob violence or assist the officers in protecting him, though they regretted the forcible substitution of mob rule for the authority of the law. No attempt seems to have been made to punish the lynchers.

In October, 1855, two banks were started in the city of Janesville, which have endured to the present time. There seems to be some question as to which one began business first. The Central Bank of Wisconsin, now the First National Bank, began business on October 19, 1855, and has continued in practically the same location ever since. Its first president was O. W. Norton and the cashier William A. Lawrence; it was organized as a national bank in September, 1863. The Rock County Bank was organized as a state bank October 16, 1855; Timothy Jackman as president, Andrew Palmer vice-president and J. B. Crosby cashier. In January, 1865, it was organized as a national bank, and since that time has been known as the Rock County National Bank. Prior to the formation of these banks the Badger State Bank had been engaged in a general banking business. It was incorporated in 1853 by H. C. McCrea, W. J. Bell and E. C. Dimock, who had been doing a private banking business since 1850 under the name of McCrea, Bell & Co. McCrea and Bell were Milwaukee men who started banks in different Wisconsin cities. After the institution of the First National and Rock County banks the business of the Badger State Bank fell off and it went out of business in 1857. The Janesville City Bank, operated by H. B. Bunster and J. P. Hoyt, and the Producers' Bank, by Governor Barstow, did a small business in 1857 and 1858, but soon closed.

On June 10, 1855, the second Blue Lodge of Masons was organized, being Janesville Lodge No. 55, F. and A. M. During this year there were some of the most pretentious business blocks erected. Thomas Lappin built the Lappin block, a four-story building at the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, at a cost of \$36,000. This was owned by him until the time of his death, but a few years ago was sold by his estate to Dennis and Michael Hayes, who rebuilt it into a modern office building, and it is now known as the Hayes block.

A four-story brick block 22x100 feet was built by William Hutson north of McKey's on the east side of Main street. Peter Myers also started building a four-story block next north of the Hutson building and south of the present Myers House, 90x100 feet; this was not finished until 1858. Sanford Williams built a portion of the five-story building still standing on East Milwaukee street east of the Ogden House; of the balance of this

block two stories had been built by Nelson Hurlburt in 1849, and during the year 1855 the balance was raised three stories by J. M. Riker, making the whole building five stories in height. A four-story store building just west of the Ogden House on Milwaukee street was also built by D. J. Farwell.

The Presbyterian Church Society erected a building for their worship on the west side of Jackson street; this was a wooden building between Wall and Bluff streets and was used by them until the erection of their new church in 1891, when it was sold for \$2,100 and is now the property of the city, being used for patrol service, etc. The society had been organized on May 5, 1855, through the labors of Rev. M. W. Staples, who became their pastor, and in that position he continued until 1858.

The erection of these buildings, with those that had been previously built gave the city quite a metropolitan air. The city's population had increased so that the state census of 1855 showed a population of 7,018.

Edward L. Dimock was the mayor during this year.

1856.

During this year two new bridges were erected by the city, the Monterey bridge being rebuilt by them, and a new bridge built across the river between Court and Pleasant streets. This latter was erected under the superintendence of William McLean and was called the lower bridge as distinguished from the upper bridge.

The Janesville Gas Company, chartered by the legislature during 1856, completed its plant and commenced the manufacture of gas.

In September the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway Company, now the Chicago & North-Western, completed its track as far as Janesville, and on September 15 the first passenger train arrived. The depot at that time was at the east end of the present bridge across the river near the Miltimore quarries.

During the next year the road was completed to Oshkosh, as the building of it had been started from both ends. It was extended to Green Bay in 1862. The bridges across the river must have been built during 1856 or 1857. Both the North-Western and the St. Paul companies joined in the building of the upper railway bridge.



Loren Finch

The fire department was enlarged during this year by the organization of a hook and ladder company, with W. B. Britton as foreman; they did not procure their equipment, however, until the next year.

July 10, 1856, the second Odd Fellows lodge of Janesville was chartered, being Janesville City Lodge No. 90; and on September 11, 1856, the Masonic commandery of Knights Templar was chartered.

1857.

In 1857 two additional wards were added to the four previously formed—the Fifth, on the west side of the river, and the Sixth, out of the Second and Third, on the east side. Aldermen of these wards were elected, but at the next session of the legislature the new wards were abolished and the city remained divided into four wards until 1871, when the Fifth ward was again established and still remains.

In March, 1857, Charles Holt purchased the Janesville "Free Press," united it with the Janesville "Gazette," and began publishing a daily paper again. It was published as a morning paper and called "The Daily Morning Gazette," being a seven-column paper. From that time until the present there has always been a daily "Gazette," though it was changed to an evening paper many years ago.

The second state fair was held at Janesville from September 28 to October 2, 1857. This was held on the grounds which had been made into a fair grounds at the lower end of Main street in what is now the Spring Brook addition to the city. This fair was very largely attended, the gross receipts amounting to \$8,804.60.

A bridge was built by the city across the river from the foot of Jackson street to the west end of the fair grounds. This bridge remained in existence for some years and then was destroyed, and there was no bridge across the river at that point until about fifteen years ago, when the present Jackson Street bridge was erected.

In 1857 the building of a new high school was commenced. This was erected in the square on the hill in the Third ward where the cemetery had been abandoned. It was built during 1858 and completed in 1859.

The Hyatt House, the most pretentious hotel building ever erected in Janesville, was also completed during 1857, being opened for business May 7, 1857. It occupied the site of the old Stevens House, burned in 1853, at the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Franklin streets. It was built of brick, five stories in height, at a cost of \$140,000. The building was erected by A. Hyatt Smith, and most of the cost was borne by him, although a number of citizens subscribed a bonus to aid in the building. Everything about the structure was substantial and imposing, the dining hall being so large that from 400 to 500 guests could be seated at once at its tables. It was carried on as a hotel and famous as such all over the state until it was burned in 1867.

In 1857 ex-Governor William A. Barstow, over whose incumbency of the governor's chair there had been such a contest, removed to Janesville and opened a new bank called the Producers' Bank in connection with A. T. Gray and E. M. Hunter in the Hyatt House block. This bank continued in existence only a short time, as it did not prove a success, and Governor Barstow then went into the milling business in Janesville, which business he followed until he entered the army in 1861. While living here he occupied the large frame house on the west bank of the river just south of where the Croak brewery is now situated. This house remained a permanent landmark there for many years after his departure, being known as the Governor Barstow house. When the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company built the Evansville cut-off this house had to be removed, and it was moved to Mineral Point avenue and converted into a building which was used as the city hospital for a number of years.

A. Hyatt Smith was again elected mayor for 1857 and Amos P. Prichard, who had been city clerk, was elected as judge of the county or probate court. Judge Prichard was reelected every term subsequently until his death in 1886, nearly thirty years.

1858.

In May, 1858, the Young Men's Christian Association of Janesville was organized, Josiah T. Wright, who is still actively engaged in Sunday-school and Y. M. C. A. work, being one of its organizers and first officers. Chief Justice Cassoday, then practicing law here, was also one of the early officers. On July 27, 1858, David Noggle, of Janesville, was appointed as circuit judge

of the First circuit, succeeding J. M. Keep. Judge Noggle held this office until 1865. During this year the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway finished its line to Monroe. The high school was being built during all this year, and the first class of the Janesville high school graduated during this year, there being only three members of the class.

Among other buildings erected then was the present First National Bank building, built by the Central Bank of Wisconsin.

In 1858 the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, now at Milwaukee, one of the best known of the large life insurance companies, began business at Janesville. It was incorporated by chapter 129 of Laws of Wisconsin for 1857. The incorporators were mainly from Janesville, though some were from Beloit and also some from outside the county. Among the Janesville incorporators were Thomas Lappin, M. C. Smith, David Noggle, Edward McKey, Solomon Hutson, James H. Knowlton, John P. Dickson, Joseph A. Sleeper, Edward L. Dimock, B. F. Pixley, J. F. Willard, John Mitchell, Luke Stoughton, James Bintiff, Peter Myers and Lucian S. Fisher. Matthew H. Carpenter, late United States senator from Wisconsin, but then practicing law at Beloit, was also an incorporator. Janesville was designated as the location of the corporation, but the law was amended a few years later substituting Milwaukee for Janesville and also adding "Northwestern" to the original corporate name, which was Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin. The offices were soon moved to Milwaukee. The formation of the company was largely due to the efforts of General J. C. Johnston, who owned a farm of 3,000 acres a few miles out of Janesville on the Milwaukee and Madison territorial road. General Johnston had been connected in a high capacity with one of the old line insurance companies of New York before coming West, and he saw the opportunity open to a western company. The preliminary work of organization was nearly all done under his direction. Hon. J. J. R. Pease was also very active in the early life of the company.

1859.

April 12, 1859, Chief Justice E. V. Whiton of the supreme court died and was buried from his home in Janesville.

On May 22 the Rock county courthouse was totally destroyed

by fire, leaving the county without an adequate home for its courts and records, and no other courthouse was built until 1869.

In May, 1859, the High School building (now the Jefferson school) was finished and the high school classes were transferred from the old academy to the new building. This was considered the ne plus ultra of school buildings at the time, and it still remains a slightly landmark; standing on the highest elevation of the city, with its three stories and large cupola, it is the first object seen when driving into Janesville from any direction. It was built of wood, brick and cut stone and cost about \$40,000. Levi Cass was principal at the time of the completion of this building. The first formal graduation exercises took place in 1859, there being six members in the class; one of them was W. D. Parker, who became principal of the city schools a number of years thereafter and later was president of the normal school at Black River Falls.

October 1, 1859, has long been considered a red letter day in the history of Janesville, as Abraham Lincoln visited us on that Saturday and made a political speech in Young America Hall. He was brought here from Beloit by Hon. A. A. Jackson, afterward our mayor, and entertained while here by W. M. Tallman.

The churches of the city were increased during this year by the organization of Christ Episcopal church by the Rev. Thomas J. Ruger. They erected no church building, however, holding their services in Lappin's Hall until 1861.

This year ended the first twenty-five years since the settlement of Janesville, and a short resumé may serve to bring its condition at that time more forcibly to mind.

The population of the city was over 7,000; Main street and East and West Milwaukee streets were well built up with substantial buildings. Peter Myers was building the present Myers House to take the place of the old Janesville Stage House, and the traveling public was more than provided for by the immense Hyatt House, the old American House at the corner of Court and Main streets, the Ogden House, and other smaller hotels. The city was even then busily engaged in manufacturing. On the upper water-power was the Ford Flouring Mill, by A. Hyatt Smith and O. B. Ford, with three runs of stone; then coming towards Milwaukee street, the Excelsior Mill, built by Hamilton Richardson, with two runs of stone; Allen Coppinger's mill, just

being built, with two runs of stone; and the Novelty Mill, by H. W. Spencer, with two runs of stone; the Bower City Mills, built during 1859 by McChesney, with two runs of stone, and the big mill standing at the west end of the Milwaukee Street bridge, with six runs of stone.

The Farmer's mill then run by Jackman and Alden was at the east end of the west side water power with three runs of stone.

On the east side of the river near the end of the dam was Norris' saw mill, capable of cutting 4,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. Also, down near the present Doty Manufacturing Company was a plow factory and foundry, built by A. W. Parker and operated by D. C. Ward & Co., and in the same building was James Mills, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds; where Thoroughgood & Co. now are was the woolen factory just then being built by F. A. Wheeler.

On the Monterey water power were located Heller & Henderson's flouring mill, built in 1856, with two runs of stone; Andre & Crosby's mill with three runs of stone, and a large flouring mill just being built by Ira Miltimore with four runs of stone. The flouring mills on both the upper and lower powers were capable of manufacturing about 200,000 barrels of flour per annum.

On the Monterey power were also Whitaker's woolen mill, which was later for many years operated by the McLeans, and a mill operated by Miltimore for sawing and polishing stone.

On North Franklin street was the steam operated plant of the Western Novelty Works, built by Joseph H. Budd, and on South River and Center streets was the nucleus of what is now the Janesville Machine Company, a large manufacturing establishment built by William Hume and operated by a number of different manufacturers; among them were R. Williams, making sash, doors and blinds; Mansfield company, manufacturing flour barrels, and Harris, Guild, Angell & Tyler, operating a foundry and machine shop.

Even then there were a number of beautiful and costly residences. On the east side of the river Timothy Jackman had built the large brick dwelling house east of the court house park, now owned by George McKey. Morris C. Smith's residence south of the park on the east side of Division street had been erected.

J. J. R. Pease had occupied for a number of years the large house on the knoll at the corner of Prospect avenue and Cornelia street, and the A. C. Bates brick residence at the top of the hill on Milwaukee street had been finished some little time. On North Bluff street was the residence of A. Hyatt Smith, now the German Lutheran church, and above it in Hickory glen was the large Isaac Woodle house.

On South Main street Charles H. Conrad had completed his large residence; the Bailey and other places were occupied by their builders.

On the west side of the river Andrew Palmer's residence at the corner of Academy and Pleasant streets had been completed, and the William Tallman house at the north end of Jackson street had been built.

Less pretentious residences were to be found in all parts of the city.

The city then had railway connections with Milwaukee, Chicago, Monroe and Oshkosh. A number of stage lines were still running, and a daily newspaper gave the citizens the local and the outside news.

With the milling faculties which Janesville enjoyed as shown above, it drew custom from a very large section of the country. As will be remembered on the opening of the big mill, farmers brought their grist from as far north as Portage, and while this tributary country decreased as railroads and stage lines increased, nevertheless, people for many miles around still continued to bring their grain to Janesville and buy their provisions here. The stores of Janesville had been noted for their facilities ever since they started. I have been told by those acquainted with the facts that persons teaming from this section north to the pineries would drive right through Madison to Janesville in order to buy their supplies here rather than in Madison; also, that in the early days, before the railroad was built to Monroe, farmers and other residents of Green county would come to buy their lumber here from as far west as Monroe. This supremacy of the Janesville stores has continued down to the present time. As to the dry goods and furniture stores of Janesville, they are yet known to have the largest stocks of any outside of Milwaukee, and they draw trade from all the surrounding cities and villages.

1860-1864.

The five years from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, were with Janesville, as with all the rest of the country, principally filled with the visible results of the war. There were many volunteers recruited from Janesville, and valiant service was done by Janesville men during the war. There were two camps at Janesville, Camp Cameron, where the cavalry were located, being situated on the old fair grounds at Spring brook, and Camp Treadway for the infantry at the fair grounds on Milwaukee avenue.

The first company recruited here left Janesville for Camp Randall at Madison on May 6, 1861. This was Company D, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, George B. Ely, captain. On June 20 they passed through Janesville from Madison on their way to Washington and stopped here long enough to partake of a dinner which the ladies of the city had provided; tables were set in a grove occupying the site of Schaller & McKey's lumber yard on Center avenue. On June 22 of the same year (1861) Company E, of the Fifth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, H. M. Wheeler, captain, being the Janesville Light Guard, left Janesville for Camp Randall. They were mustered into the United States service on July 13, 1861, and mustered out July 16, 1865.

On August 12, 1861, a company recruited largely from the Janesville fire department left Janesville for Madison; they became Company G of the Eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, W. B. Britton, captain. Captain Britton at the time of the enlistment was chief engineer of the fire department.

William H. Sargent, who became orderly sergeant, was secretary of the department. The Grand Army Post formed in Janesville after the war, was named for Mr. Sargent.

Captain Britton during the war became colonel of the regiment, which was famed in history as the Eagle Regiment, bearing Old Abe, the famous Wisconsin eagle.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers was recruited from Rock county and Walworth county, six companies of the regiment being recruited from Rock county; they rendezvoused at Camp Treadway on Milwaukee avenue in August, 1861, and stayed until January, 1862, although they were mustered into the United States service in October, 1861.

The company commanders from Janesville were Captain Ed-

ward Ruger of Company A, Captain E. E. Woodman of Company B, Captain F. F. Stevens of Company F, Captain Pliny Norcross of Company K. Captain Norcross was attending the university at Madison when the war broke out and was the first student to enlist from that institution.

In December, 1861, Company E, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, went into camp at Spring brook and stayed there until March 26, 1862. Ira Dustin, Jr., was captain of this company, which was recruited in and near Janesville, as was also Company M, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, with Nathaniel Parker, captain.

Ex-Governor William A. Barstow was the colonel of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which left camp here for the southwest, March, 1862.

On August 20, 1862, Lieutenant E. G. Harlow, with about sixty men recruited for the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, left Janesville and was present at the battle of Iuka Mississippi, September 19, 1862. On September 29, 1862, Company E, of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, Ira Miltimore of Janesville, captain, left Janesville for Racine, where they were mustered into the service October 18.

Janesville was also connected with the war through Louis P. Harvey, the war governor of Wisconsin; while he did not live in Janesville yet he was a Rock county man, was present in Janesville a great deal of the time, and had many close friends and acquaintances here; he was born in Connecticut in 1820, and moved to Rock county in 1847. He was engaged in the milling business at Shopiere for a number of years, and was elected to the state senate from Rock county for four years, beginning with 1853.

In 1859 he was elected secretary of state, and in 1861, governor; after his inauguration in January, 1862, he took a great interest in the Wisconsin soldiers and went personally to see to their wants after the disastrous battle of Pittsburg Landing. While upon that trip, distributing the supplies which he had gathered for the Wisconsin troops, he was accidentally drowned in the Tennessee river, April 19, 1862.

Prior to the beginning of the war Janesville had listened to a political speech from Stephen A. Douglas, Democratic candi-

date for president, who visited the city October 12, 1860, and spoke to a large crowd in front of the Hyatt house.

On November 12, 1863, the first draft took place, in Lappin's hall, for recruits for the United States army. Janesville's quota under the call for 500,000 men was 125 persons.

In 1864 on May 17 the last regiment left Janesville for Madison. This was Company A, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, S. D. Lockwood, captain. Of those mentioned as officers of various companies above, Captain Edward Ruger, F. F. Stevens, Pliny Norcross, Colonel Britton, Adjutant William Ruger and Lieutenant Harlow have resided in Janesville since the war, and are all living here yet. Drs. Henry Palmer and J. B. Whiting also saw much service as army surgeons. Colonel W. P. Lyon, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was elected circuit judge of this circuit directly upon his return from the war, and continued to hold that office until the election of Judge Conger in 1871, when he was elevated to the supreme court of the state. Besides these, Janesville has been represented in the regular army by Generals Thomas H. Ruger and George M. Randall, and is still represented by Captain Thomas Richardson, son of Hon. Hamilton Richardson.

In 1860 Peter Myers began the erection of the present Myers hotel building, on the site of the old Janesville Stage house at the southeast corner of Main and East Milwaukee streets. It was opened for business in November, 1861, and Mr. Myers began running it personally at that time. Mr. Myers had been a resident of Janesville since 1845, and had accumulated quite a fortune in the manufacture of lard, and in packing pork and other meats. In many ways he was considered very eccentric, but he devoted his means and services for many years to the development of Janesville, building stores on Main street south of the Myers house. In 1870 he built the opera house at a cost of over \$30,000, and in 1881 built the Armory building, on the site of the old Hyatt house. Besides this he built a number of stores on North Main street, and the Galbraith barns, and other buildings on Milwaukee street.

During 1864 the present St. Patrick's church was completed, it having been building for some time; the convent and school buildings to the east of the church were finished soon afterwards.

In 1861 the present Christ church was finished and dedicated on October 31 of that year.

During the war time General Phil. Sheridan spent several weeks at Janesville, purchasing horses for the cavalry. Later General William T. Sherman visited Janesville, and made a public address.

1865-1869.

During these five years Janesville seemed to suffer an epidemic of fires, large tracts of the old buildings and many of the better ones being destroyed. In November, 1865, the Roethinger brewery, at the foot of South Main street, was destroyed, and on December 12 the greater portion of the block on North Main street from Milwaukee to North First street was destroyed. The hand fire engines were of no avail and brands from the burning block on Main street were carried a considerable distance, destroying several remote residences and barns.

On January 12, 1867, occurred the Hyatt house fire. The only fire in which a life has ever been lost in Janesville. That fire started in the kitchen in the northwest corner of the hotel, and as the department was unable to check it, destroyed the whole building with a loss of \$140,000. Some of the occupants were fortunate enough to get their belongings out of the hotel, among them being A. A. Jackson, who had his offices on the first floor, and who succeeded in getting out his entire library and legal papers. Miss Maggie Burns, an employee of the hotel, was caught by the flames on the fifth floor and burned to death.

No hotel was ever built on this ground again, and the most of it remained vacant until the large three-story block was built there by Peter Myers in 1881.

The old stone barn belonging to the Hyatt house was not burned in the fire, but remains to the present time, and is now occupied as a storage warehouse.

Three days afterwards, on January 15, 1867, Morse & Hanson's furniture factory and the McChesney flour mills, situated on the raceway, were totally destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$20,000; and in July of the same year Allen & Schuyler's flax mill at Monroe was destroyed.

In 1868, on January 20, the American house, at the corner of Court and Main streets, was burned, and on September 27, 1868,

all of the frame stores on Milwaukee street from the raceway to the river were destroyed by fire.

On October 1, 1868, Adam Wilson's shop at the corner of South River and Dodge streets, was burned, and on November 23 the Fredondall block on South Main and Court streets was also burned; in both of these cases there was an estimated loss of \$12,000.

After the burning of the Hyatt house there was a great agitation for the purchasing of steam fire engines, and in August, 1868, two steam fire engines were brought to the city for examination and testing. The city finally determining to purchase both of them, one was installed at the fire station on the west side of the river and the other on the east side. Their first service was at the fire, September 27, of the buildings on West Milwaukee street.

In 1869 two murders occurred, which created a great deal of excitement in Janesville; the first was that of the wife of Dr. William P. Duvall; she was supposed to have been poisoned by her husband at the boarding house where the Grand hotel is now situated, where they were boarding. Dr. Duvall was arrested and tried and convicted twice, the first conviction being set aside and a new trial granted by the court. On September 10, 1870, on the second conviction, he was sentenced to Waupun for life.

The other murder was that of Humphrey Roberts, of the town of Harmony; he was shot by a man named Stowe while drunk. Stowe was also sent to Waupun and died there.

In September, 1865, the fourth state fair was held in Janesville, and General W. T. Sherman, ex-Governor A. W. Randall, Senators James R. Doolittle and T. O. Howe and ex-Governor J. T. Lewis were present as speakers; they proved great drawing cards, and the gross receipts amounted to over \$11,000.

A state fair had been held here in 1864, when the receipts amounted to \$7,700; and the state fair was also held in Janesville in 1866, when the receipts amounted to \$15,000. This was the last time the state fair was held here until 1877.

In September, 1869, the "Rock County Recorder" issued its first number, Garrett Veeder and Sylvester St. John being the proprietors.

In 1865-6 the Congregational Church Society built a new

church building on Jackson street, at a cost of \$57,000, including the organ.

St. Paul's German Lutheran church bought 'Hope chapel at the corner of East Milwaukee and Wisconsin streets, which they used as a church until 1883, when the building was sold to Michael Dawson, and by him moved to River street and made into what is now the Riverside hotel.

In 1867 the Baptist Church Society erected the brick church on South Jackson street, which they occupied as a place of worship until it was burned, January 13, 1884, and the present church built the same year.

1870-1874.

During these five years there was a notable addition to the public building of the city in the completion of the present courthouse, which was finished, ready for occupancy, in 1870. The courthouse is a handsome and commanding structure and has served the purpose of the county well to the present time, though the business and population of the county have doubled since its erection; it cost about \$75,000. During the same year (1870) the handsome brick church building on the site of the old American house was erected by the Court Street Methodist church; it was dedicated August 18, 1870. The lower floor was built for store purposes, the auditorium being on the second floor; this was used as a place of worship until 1906, when the two Methodist churches united and erected a new church building on the west side of the river.

On June 29, 1871, the big mill at the west end of Milwaukee street bridge was totally destroyed by fire at a loss of \$45,000. There was not so much need for mills at that time as in the earlier days, and no attempt was made to rebuild, so that nothing was done with this site until the erection of the building for the United States postoffice.

On April 12, 1874, the main building of the Wisconsin State School for the Blind was totally destroyed by fire; the fire department from Janesville tried to check the flames, but owing to the distance from the water, they were unable to do much of anything in that regard.

In 1874 a manufacturing enterprise was launched in Janesville, which gave employment to many persons for a number of

years. This was the Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company, incorporated August 4, 1874, with a capital of \$125,000, which was later increased to \$500,000. Mr. Frank Whittaker suggested the feasibility of building a cotton factory here and aided greatly in its construction. O. B. Ford was president, J. J. R. Pease vice-president, F. S. Eldred treasurer and William A. Lawrence secretary of the company. On the completion of the main building its use was donated to the Janesville Sack Company for a charity ball, which was held February 9, 1875. The "Gazette," in its account of the party, says that at least 4,000 persons attended. On the third floor ninety-six sets, or 768 persons were dancing at one time. The exercises were held on the first floor and speeches were made by Dr. Palmer, Pliny Norcross, Judge Bennett and others. This company bought a large amount of both the upper and lower water powers, and erected during 1874 two large buildings, fitted with necessary machinery, at a cost of about \$200,000, the main manufacturing establishment, between North Franklin and River streets, 221x54 feet, three stories high, and another building spanning the raceway just east of it. Later on in 1883, they erected a large factory building and power plant southwest of the woolen mills in Monterey on the lower water power at a cost of \$250,000. To run the mills they procured two expert cotton men from North Adams, Mass.; one, A. J. Ray, became secretary of the firm, and the other, Chester Bailey, who had been the superintendent of the Arnold mills of North Adams, Mass., for fourteen years previous, became superintendent of the mills. During many years they did a large business. In 1878 they made over 5,000,000 yards of sheeting, valued at over \$300,000, with a pay roll of \$70,000. Nearly the same amount was made in 1880 and 1883. They then employed nearly 400 hands. After the erection of the lower factory their output was further increased. Excessive freight rates on cotton for such a distance as it had to be brought and the high price paid to operatives forced the mills into financial troubles, and in 1886 a new corporation, called the Janesville Cotton Mills, was formed to take over the business, with a capital of \$150,000. They ran the mills for some years longer, but the business still proving a losing venture they wound up the affairs of the corporation, and the plant was finally sold a few years since to the Janesville Electric Company.

In 1871 and 1872, Morris C. Smith built the fine brick block at the northeast corner of Main and Milwaukee streets to take the place of the old frame building which had been burned there; the upper story of this block was used as a meeting place by the Masonic society for many years, and until they bought their own building in 1906. Brick buildings were also erected on Milwaukee street between River street and the river to take the place of the old frame buildings destroyed by fire.

In 1870 Peter Myers built the opera house at the corner of East Milwaukee and Bluff streets; this opera house was a vast improvement over the halls which had theretofore been used for theatrical entertainments. Lappin's hall, located in the Lappin Block, continued to be used, however, for a number of years after this time.

In 1872 George C. McLean bought an interest in the Payne & Hastings Woolen Mills, which they bought in 1868 of F. Whittaker, who built in 1849, on the lower water power in Monterey, and under his management, as the New McLean Manufacturing Company, the mills did a large business for many years. The mills were totally destroyed by fire in August, 1881, but were at once rebuilt. After Mr. McLean's retirement about 1890 they were sold to Jonathan Ellis of Fort Dover, Canada, and are still a large factor in Janesville's industries under the name of the Rock River Woolen Mills.

In 1874 Colonel Burr Robbins bought the old Doty farm and what was formerly the old fair grounds at the bend of the river in the southeastern part of the city, and made the same into winter quarters for his Great American and German Allied Shows. His circus wintered here until he left the show business in the later 80's. During the winters it was a busy place, preparing for the coming season, and a great source of entertainment to many who took delight in seeing the animals in their winter quarters. The circus always gave its first performance of the season at Janesville, and when it went out of existence it left a void in the lives of the Janesville youngsters.

1875-1879.

May 1, 1875, the Congregational church was totally destroyed by fire; the fire caught in the pastor's study and burned very slowly, so that it was thought for many hours that it could be

extinguished; there was a heavy snowstorm during the day and Prof. Bischoff, the famous blind organist, who was organist of the church at that time, wished to take out the magnificent pipe organ, but as the fire was deemed to be under control, he was dissuaded from removing the organ, and when it was seen that the church must go there was no time for that removal.

A new church, the present building, was erected on the same site, commencing shortly after the fire.

In October, 1875 a third bank was established at Janesville, being the Merchants & Mechanics' Savings bank, organized under the state laws with a capital of \$50,000. This was the first savings bank in Janesville, and it has grown steadily since its establishment until now its deposits amount to over a million and a half dollars, being the largest of any of the city banks. For a number of years this bank was located in the Lappin block, and then was removed to the Jeffris block, at the west end of the Milwaukee street bridge, where it has since remained. During the past year the building has been remodeled for it and beautifully finished in white marble and mahogany, so that it is now one of the handsomest bank buildings in the state.

On November 18, 1877, the Williams house, formerly the Borden house, at the corner of West Milwaukee and High streets, was burned. No building replaced it until 1879, when David Jeffris built the present Grand hotel on the same site.

On March 11, 1878, a new daily newspaper was launched by Garrett Veeder and W. H. Leonard, who had been publishing a weekly since 1869; it was named the "Janesville Daily Recorder," and is still published, Peter J. Mouat being the present owner and editor. This paper is the only Democratic daily in Rock county.

The year 1879 is noted for a carnival of crime. On May 13 of that year George Mack was found murdered at his farm home in the town of Turtle. His wife and one George Dickerson were arrested. Dickerson was found guilty and testified against Mrs. Mack, who was tried in the Rock county circuit court, being defended by Ogden H. Fethers and John Winans. Mrs. Mack was convicted, but the supreme court reversed the conviction and granted a new trial, and after a change of venue to Jefferson county the case dragged along until she was finally allowed to

go on her own recognizance. Dickerson was sentenced to life imprisonment, but was pardoned by the governor in 1891.

In September, 1879, the little son of Alex White was brutally murdered by George Baumgartner in the town of Porter. On October 6 a large mob of neighbors and others from that section of the county rode into the city and made demand upon Sheriff Comstock for the surrender of Baumgartner. The coming of the mob had become known, however, and Baumgartner had been taken out of the city; he was taken first to Elkhorn and then by a roundabout way to Monroe, where Judge Conger was holding court; there he was brought into court in the dead of night, and after pleading guilty was sentenced to Waupun for life.

In October occurred another murder at the town of Milton; Edward Fogarty being killed by Henry Christianson.

In 1879 David Jeffris built the present Grand hotel on the site of the old Williams house, and it was opened for business on January 1, 1880. Mr. Jeffris for many years ran a lumber yard just south of the Grand Hotel building, and erected many prominent buildings in Janesville. It is said that he built over 400 buildings in the city.

The Grand hotel has been operated by J. F. Sweeney from nearly the beginning, and is now known as one of the best hotels in southern Wisconsin.

In 1877 John Thoroughgood and F. Stevens commenced the manufacture of cigar boxes and cigar box lumber in Janesville, buying out a small business which had been established by Fred Morse in 1874. In 1883 the late Fenner Kimball acquired a half interest in the business, and it was run by him and Mr. Thoroughgood jointly for a number of years. Since Mr. Thoroughgood's death, a couple of years ago, it has been operated by the Thoroughgood estate, George F. Kimball and Henry A. Gagan. For a number of years they occupied a large building owned by the Lappin estate at the foot of Pease court, and then erected for themselves in 1889 at a cost of \$20,000, the large four-story brick building at the foot of Prospect avenue.

Another cigar box factory was established by Henry A. Doty a short time afterwards, and was in business for a number of years just north of the Thoroughgood factory.

In 1875 the making of shoes was begun in Janesville by the Janesville Shoe Manufacturing Company, who occupied a build-



Fenner Kimball

ing at the corner of South Main and South Second streets, erected on the ground where the ice skating rink had been burned in 1872. In 1878 the business passed to the Wisconsin Shoe Company, incorporated February, 1878, with a capital of \$20,000. This concern continued operating for a number of years, making about \$200,000 worth of goods a year. They were burned out in January, 1888, and before they ceased a number of other like manufacturers had commenced business, the next being the Janesville Boot Company, organized by J. A. Cunningham and others in 1882. Later, Alexander Richardson and F. M. Marzluff operated a large factory on South River street for some years, when F. M. Marzluff withdrew and started a separate factory on the raceway. This factory was destroyed by fire in February, 1902, entailing a loss of about \$55,000; but the factory has been continued by Mr. Marzluff, and is now located in two stories of the old main building of the Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company.

The factory of Alexander Richardson was removed to Menominee, Wis., but later Mr. Richardson withdrew from it and established a new factory at Janesville, which now occupies the building across the raceway formerly owned by the cotton company.

1880-1884.

September 8, ex-President U. S. Grant visited Janesville and held a reception in the Myers house, shaking hands with an immense crowd of people who were presented to him.

During the above period of five years began a new industry in Janesville, which is now one of the principal industries of the city; this was the purchase and handling of leaf tobacco. Tobacco had been raised in Rock county for many years previous, first being raised by Mr. Pomeroy near Edgerton in the 50's. It was also raised in Janesville, as it is stated in the 1856 directory that "Mr. St. John has raised five tons of tobacco from six acres, worth 10 cents per pound, amounting to \$1,000."

Tobacco raising had become quite universal prior to 1880, 3,476 acres having been raised in Rock county in 1879, but it was mostly sold to Chicago dealers. Rowe & Stevens, who had a warehouse on the corner of Wall and Madison streets, were heavy buyers of the 1881 crop at Janesville, and the firm of

Baines, Heddles & Co. was organized about the same time. F. M. Hibbard, J. G. DeLong and Conrad Bros. were early buyers. The "Gazette," giving a review for 1880, says that 5,100 cases were handled here during the year, and in 1881 says there were from 8,000 to 10,000 cases put up in Janesville.

The industry of Janesville has grown steadily from that time until now there are thirty leaf tobacco warehouses in Janesville, and more leaf is packed here than in any other city of the United States excepting Lancaster, Pa.

In buying the 1906 crop the Janesville dealers invested over two millions of dollars, and assorting and handling of this crop gave employment to over 950 men and women for several months. The Janesville dealers buy heavily in other sections of Wisconsin where tobacco is raised, notably Dane and Viroqua counties. Within the last few years the stemming of the lower grades of leaf for export purposes has become quite an industry in Janesville, and a mammoth brick warehouse costing about \$30,000 was erected during the past year by M. F. Green & Co. on Academy street just north of their old warehouse in order to handle this one branch of the industry.

The amount of money invested in the tobacco crop is shown by the loss in a fire which has just occurred (January 18, 1908), where the Julius Marquissee warehouse, situated at the foot of South Franklin street, was totally destroyed with the packing therein, entailing a loss of over \$200,000, in the packing alone.

In 1880 electric light was first introduced into Janesville by the Janesville Electric Light Company, which was incorporated March 18, 1880, by Dr. Henry Palmer, W. T. Vankirk and others. This plant was afterwards bought by Captain Pliny Norcross, who extended it from time to time. During Captain Norcross' ownership of the plant the main buildings were situated at the end of the upper raceway, on the river between Milwaukee and Dodge streets. The waterpower at Fulton and also that at Indian Ford was bought by Captain Norcross and run in connection with the Janesville plant for the lighting of the city streets and the furnishing of motive power, etc.

In 1904 Captain Norcross sold out to a company composed of M. G. Jeffris, Levi Carle, T. O. Howe, Stanley B. Smith and George G. Sutherland, who commenced rebuilding and extending the plant. They bought the waterpower and buildings owned

by the old Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Ford Milling Company and others, which thus gave them the control of the greater portion of the waterpower in the city, both the upper and lower powers. On the site of the old Ford mill at the west end of the upper dam they built a modern power plant at a cost of about \$70,000, and also rebuilt the plant on the lower waterpower at a cost of a number of thousands of dollars. The capital stock of the company was increased to \$100,000. Before Captain Norcross sold his interest the electric company had commenced in a small way the furnishing of heat by a forced circulation of water heated by steam. This business has been continued by the present company, and quite a number of business blocks near Milwaukee street bridge are heated in this way, among them being the entire Jackman building.

In 1880 Chester Bailey, formerly superintendent of the cotton manufacturing company, established the Badger State Warp Mills near the west end of the upper dam; later he began the manufacture of cotton batting, and this business was bought out in about 1890 by T. O. Howe and Fred Howe, operating as Howe Bros. This business has grown steadily from that time, and now, under the name of Rock River Cotton Company, under which name it was incorporated in 1902, occupies nearly the whole block between Franklin, River, Wall and West Bluff streets, the company having bought all of the land in the block except the north building, owned by L. B. Carle & Son. Large brick factory buildings have been erected on this block from time to time, and now the plant represents an expenditure of over \$300,000. The Howe brothers, besides operating this plant, are extensively interested in the Janesville Machine Company, the First National Bank and other of the city's industries.

On October 5, 1881, the Janesville Machine Company was incorporated by James Harris, J. B. Crosby and others, with a capital of \$100,000, to take over the business of the Harris Manufacturing Company; this was done on the first day of January, 1882, and the Harris Manufacturing Company then ceased to do business as a corporation. The Harris Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1869 by James Harris, E. G. Fifield and Horace Dewey, and continued the business started by Harris, Guild & Angell, as mentioned in the review of 1859. Prior to the formation of the Harris Manufacturing Company, the in-

terests of Messrs. Guild and Angell had been bought by James Harris, and later Leavitt and E. G. Fifield became interested with Mr. Harris, which organization, as Harris, Fifield & Co., was carried up to the organization of the corporation.

The business of manufacturing agricultural implements had grown steadily, so that in the review of the city's industries in the "Gazette" of December 1, 1880, it was stated that their capital was now \$150,000, and the surplus \$91,000; that they had manufactured during the year of 1880 \$235,000 worth of goods. Since the organization of the Janesville Machine Company the growth has continued steadily and the concern is now the city's largest manufacturing industry. Under J. A. Craig, the general manager, the past years have seen an exceptional increase in the plant. New buildings have been erected until now they occupy nearly three city blocks, extending south from Pleasant street on both sides of River street. Their capital has been increased until it is now \$500,000; they employ on an average from 250 to 300 men, and their buildings and plant have a valuation of \$500,000, with a payroll of \$5,000 to \$6,000 semi-monthly. Their annual output is about \$500,000 to \$600,000.

The plows manufactured by the Janesville Machine Company have taken the grand sweepstakes prize at the annual competition in Illinois for many years, and their Little Champion mowers and reapers and disk harrows are favorably known wherever agricultural implements are used. The Little Champion mowers were invented chiefly by James Harris, who was connected with the concern which bore his name for so many years. Mr. Harris withdrew from active connection with the firm a number of years ago; prior to 1880 he had invented a safety oil lamp, and associated himself with D. P. Smith for its manufacture. In 1880 the firm of Harris & Smith was reported as manufacturing about \$30,000 worth of these lamps annually, and they were shipped all over the world, a large trade being in Europe. About 1885 the firm of Harris & Smith drifted into the manufacture of barbed wire. Mr. Smith withdrew from the company after a few years, and the business has been carried on since then by James Harris and his son, A. J. Harris. It has grown to be a very large manufacturing industry, and the making of wire nails and woven wire fencing has been added to the manufacture of barbed wire, as the use of the latter has fallen off in favor of the more humane

smooth woven wire fencing. The business was incorporated by the Harrises in 1903 as the Janesville Barbed Wire Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000.

In March, 1880, the first telephone exchange was opened in Janesville by the Janesville Telephone Company with sixteen subscribers; the number of subscribers had grown to fifty-eight by January 1, 1881. This exchange became a part of the Bell telephone system, and the Wisconsin Telephone Company was granted a franchise by the city in 1892, and increased its equipment, having a large number of subscribers.

In 1898 a movement was started for an independent telephone exchange, and the Rock County Telephone Company was given a franchise. This company took away most of the subscribers of the old Wisconsin Telephone Company, but owing to a reduction in the prices both companies have increased their patronage to a marvelous degree; now both companies are running exchanges in the city with a large number of subscribers, the Rock County Company having about 1,500 and the Bell Company about 900.

In 1880 the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company built a line from Janesville to Afton in Rock county, so that better connections were given for Madison and the northwest; and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company built a line from Janesville to Beloit, which gave another outlet to Chicago and to Racine and points in western Illinois.

The citizens subscribed \$6,000 or \$7,000 bonus for the building of the Northwestern line and about \$10,000 for the building of the St. Paul line. The two roads ran parallel along the west bank of the river as far as Afton, the St. Paul line continuing across the river a little further down.

Beginning with the year 1880 and extending on for a considerable number of years, Janesville became the head of the draft horse importing industry. Thomas Bowles brought the first Norman horse to Janesville in 1865, and in 1873 began dealing in imported horses, though not making importations himself until about 1883, when the firm became Bowles & Hadden. Later the firm was changed to Hadden, Scott & Mouat. They did a very large business in importing French horses.

Alexander Galbraith and his brothers, under the name of Galbraith Bros., began importing Clydesdale horses from Scotland in 1880; their importations of Clydesdales and Hackneys

increased until they were probably the largest importers in the United States.

Other extensive importers with headquarters at Janesville between 1880 and 1895 were Reid Bros., Hunter Bros. and Hopkins & Son. The horses imported were sold all over the United States and Canada, and Janesville became the mecca for horse buyers.

A drop in prices in 1893 caused all of the firms to cease business. Alexander Galbraith, however, commenced importing again about 1896, as prices began going up, and since that time to the present, in company with his son, all importations have steadily increased. The McLay Bros. are also heavy dealers in Clydes.

Mr. Galbraith is considered an authority on horses, and his services as judge are in constant requirement at all of the large exhibitions in the United States. He is at present president of the American Clydesdale Association, and prior to becoming president was its secretary for many years.

Janesville did not give its whole attention to draft horses, however, for it was celebrated for many years as a center for raising extremely fast trotting stock. Messrs. Henry D. McKinney, H. S. Woodruff, B. B. Eldredge, John Griffiths and others were large owners and breeders of trotting horses. The annual June race meet, held by the Janesville Driving Park Association for years prior to the passage of the anti-pool selling law, drew many thousands of people to Janesville to witness the races.

In 1884 South River street began to be used for mercantile business through the building of a three-story mercantile block by Captain Pliny Norcross. Captain Norcross also built during that year the Phoebus block on West Milwaukee street; this block was built on the site of the old Farmer's mill, the mill being removed to the foot of Dodge street, where it has since been run by E. P. Doty.

In 1881 a municipal court for the county of Rock was established at Janesville, taking the place of the police justices with a considerable increase of jurisdiction. L. F. Patten was elected as the first municipal judge and began holding court the last Monday of June, 1881. H. A. Patterson was elected municipal judge in 1887, M. M. Phelps in 1893 and Charles L. Fifield in

1899 and 1905. The criminal business of the city had been taken care of by the police justice from 1856 to 1881; among the justices were Sanford A. Hutson, William Smith, M. S. Prichard and T. S. Nolan, holding the office when it was abolished.

In February, 1881, Janesville was cut off from the outside world by a snow blockade which lasted over three days; the streets of the city were so filled with snow that all travel was abandoned, and the country roads were impassable for more than a week.

1885-1889.

In 1885 a company formed by Pliny Norcross, F. C. Cook and others purchased land and erected a large roller skating rink building, 88 feet by 150 feet, on South River street. Roller skating had begun to be popular and rinks had been opened in the Norcross block and in the Young American hall on Main street during 1884, and after the opening of the new rink the sport continued for a number of years. Polo was played on skates and Janesville had a team famous over the northwest, games being played in many other cities where they were victorious. After the decline of roller skating the rink building was used as a carriage manufactory by J. W. Richardson, and as a place for holding the Janesville Mid-Winter Fair until the last four or five years, when roller skating has again become the fad, and the rink is now thronged nightly during the winter season; it being now under the management of James Connors.

In October, 1885, a franchise was granted the Janesville Street Railway Company to construct a horse railway through the Janesville streets, and a line was built and put into operation during 1886. The snow during the winters proved such an obstacle to the running of the cars, that the superintendent, Mr. Charles Atwood, substituted covered sleighs, and thus took care of the traffic while the line was blockaded. The line was run as a horse railroad until 1892, when it was rebuilt with electricity as the motive power, at a cost of over \$100,000. In 1893 the road was sold to George W. Blabon, of Philadelphia, and has since been run under his ownership.

In 1885 work was commenced on a line of railway from Janesville to Evansville, about sixteen miles; this was completed during 1886 by the Janesville & Evansville Railway Company, formed

to complete it, and was by them deeded to the Chicago & Northwestern in May, 1887. To aid in the building of this road the city of Janesville as a municipality paid the sum of \$40,000, and it was proved to be a wise investment. This was the first time that the city had ever given aid to such an enterprise, they having escaped the craze of bonding themselves for the aid of railways when they first began to be built in the 50's; a craze which caused many Wisconsin cities to become involved in financial difficulties and litigation for many years.

The original Chicago & Northwestern line from Chicago to Oshkosh at the time of building, and for a number of years afterwards, was considered the main line of the Northwestern system, but as time had gone on and the northwest had grown, the line running through Madison by way of Beloit and Afton had become the main line to St. Paul and the northwest. The building of this Janesville-Evansville line, called the "Evansville Cut-off," shortened the distance from Chicago to St. Paul by many miles and made the line running through Janesville the highway for the greater part of the traffic. Prior to the building of the "Evansville Cut-off" the running time to Chicago was about four hours, whereas, now with many more trains, the average time is about two and one-half hours, and a number of trains have a schedule of two hours. The train service has increased so that from two trains a day in the 50's there are now upwards of eighty trains in and out of Janesville during each twenty-four hours.

About 1887, Edward F. Carpenter, under deed from Thomas Lappin, the owner of the river bank on the southeast side of Milwaukee street bridge, commenced the erection of a building built on piles driven into the bed of the river, and abutting on the south side of the bridge. A building had already been erected in the middle of the river, on the south side of Milwaukee street bridge by Peter Myers in the early days of the city. Just when the building now in Rock river abutting on Milwaukee street prior to 1852, for chapter 426, laws of Wisconsin for 1852, approved April 17, 1852, grants Peter Myers the right to maintain the building now in Rock river abutting on Milwaukee street bridge provided it does not interfere with the floatage in the river and so long as it shall be used as a meat market. Mr.

Myers then occupied it as a meat market, and one was kept there by R. J. Rooney and others until comparatively recent time. This Myers building was built on stone abutments, there being a rise in the river bottom in the nature of an island, at this point. After the building of the Carpenter building the waterpower owners procured a law to be passed by the legislature making building over the river a nuisance, and when Mr. Carpenter started to erect another building running from his first block to that built by Peter Myers, over what was then a vacant space about eighty-seven feet in width, proceedings were commenced in court under the act mentioned above. The case went to the supreme court in 1890 and the court held the act of the legislature unconstitutional and dissolved a temporary injunction which had been granted. The building was thereupon completed by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. George G. Sutherland. Later buildings were erected on the south side of the bridge from the Myers building to the westerly bank of the river, and by M. G. and W. S. Jeffris on the north side of the bridge west of the center of the river. At the present time the only place where one would know that he was crossing a river in going over the Milwaukee street bridge is on the east half of the north side, where no buildings have yet been erected. Buildings have also been erected on the north side of the Court street bridge by W. B. Conrad.

On May 10, 1887, the city granted a franchise to Turner, Clark & Rawson, of Boston, to construct and operate a system of waterworks in the city. A board of water commissioners had prior thereto been established by the laws of 1883 for the building of a waterworks system by the city. The board had adopted plans and purchased land and commenced the digging of artesian wells for the supply of water.

On January 20, 1887, the well at the waterworks station commenced flowing, being at that time drilled to a depth of 1,060 feet, with an eight-inch bore. That well gave about 500 gallons per minute, and was turned over to Turner, Clark & Lawson under their contract. Other wells have been drilled since as more water was needed to supply the city.

Turner, Clark & Lawson completed the plant and it was tested and the services accepted by the common council on June 2, 1888.

In the 90's the plant was purchased by a number of Janesville men, and there was considerable agitation and litigation regarding the purchase of the plant by the city under an option given by the original purchasers. The purchase was voted down, however, and the plant is still run by a private corporation, the chief owners being C. S. Jackman, of Janesville, and W. G. Maxey, of Oshkosh.

In 1887 the service of the fire department was made much more efficient by the construction of a fire alarm telegraph by the Gamwell company; the contract being entered into by the city in November and the alarm system completed, tested and accepted in December, 1887. Henry Klein was appointed city electrician and he devised many improvements in the system, one of his inventions being a machine which enables the number of any box to be pulled from the fire station when the alarm is turned in by telephone. The service of Mr. Klein was so satisfactory that the council, on the death of John C. Spencer, chief of the fire department, elected him to fill the vacancy.

The burning of the Myers opera house on February 20, 1889, was the first large conflagration since the building of the water-works, and although the opera house was totally destroyed, causing a loss of over \$40,000, the abundant supply of water saved the Myers hotel and the other buildings in the neighborhood, which would probably have been otherwise consumed.

Mr. Myers had died the year previous to the destruction of the opera house, but it was rebuilt during the next year by his sons, and opened again to the public on January 12, 1891.

In 1889 the erection of flat buildings for residence purposes was inaugurated by Hiram Merrill, who built the Waverly block on North Main street at a cost of \$20,000. There proved to be such a demand for these buildings that many have been built since that time, among them being the Cullen flats, six apartments on South Main street, the A. C. Kent flats on South Main street and on Court street; also his flats on North Bluff street, the Schmidley flats, six apartments on North High street, the Burdick flats on South Franklin street, the Eaton flats, constructed out of the A. C. Bates residence on Milton avenue; the Jeffris flats on Dodge street, the Bowles flats on East Milwaukee street, and a number of others in different sections of the city.

1890-1894.

During the years from 1890 to 1894 Janesville took on the fad of expansion by the opening of new additions and forcing building, which from being overdone caused somewhat of a setback for a while, yet probably was of permanent benefit to the city. George L. and Sarah H. Carrington, the name under which they did business, were husband and wife who removed here from the East and commenced the platting of new additions in 1889; they began with Riverview Park addition, located on the hill east of South Main street; they also platted Out o' Sight, Glenetta, Carrington, Wheeler & Whitehead's and Carrington's addition. Streets were built, sidewalks laid, grading was done, and much money expended in all of these additions. Lots were sold on easy terms, and the building of homes encouraged. A building and loan association was organized by the Carringtons to further this plan. The hard times of 1893 and later, caused the Carringtons to fail in carrying out and maturing their plans, and they were finally compelled to close their operations in Janesville. Most of their additions, however, have continued to grow, showing that there was need for such a scheme.

Some of the Janesville men had bought a large tract of land lying east and south of the old high school in the Third ward in 1887, and had platted it under the name of Forest Park addition; they had not tried to push this addition with the activity shown by the Carringtons, however, but it had grown slowly, though the last three or four years has shown a notable increase in the number and class of buildings erected there. Previous to the opening of Forest Park there had practically been no new additions to Janesville since the early years of the city, when most of the land was platted and put on the market for residence purposes. The largest addition on the west side of the river covering the business area and much of the residence portion was platted by A. Hyatt Smith and others as Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition, within a year or two after the original plat of the village was made. It is stated that this firm bought land previous to platting at the ridiculously low price of \$12 per acre.

Shortly after the advent of the Carringtons came another boomer named John W. Hamilton. Under some bonus from the citizens of Janesville he purported to bring large factories here

from Springfield, Ohio. Large buildings were erected in different portions of the city for the Champion Shelf Manufacturing Company, The Family Friend Publishing Company and others, all of which have faded into nothingness since the bubble burst. Hamilton's promises and the kind of fulfillment of them caused the people of Janesville to fill out the middle letter of his name, and he is still remembered as "John Windy Hamilton."

During this period, however, there was an industry established in Janesville, which has probably made its name known in more sections of the country than any other industry has, that is, the Parker Pen Company, which was incorporated by George S. Parker and others in 1891. Mr. W. F. Palmer became associated with Mr. Parker in the company after a few years, and owing to the efforts of these two gentlemen the concern has made enormous progress. For a few years they occupied small quarters in the opera house block, but in 1898 the business had grown so that they purchased the four-story double building owned by the McKeys on South Main street, and since that time have occupied the three upper stories in the manufacture of fountain pens, inks and like allied articles.

This factory is now the largest fountain pen factory in the world, making about \$250,000 worth of pens annually; one other firm manufacturing more pens, but in various factories by contract and not under one management.

The Parker Pen Company has always been an exceedingly large advertiser, and it is owing to this fact that Janesville has sometimes been known as the home of the "Lucky Curve." During the last year the Parker Pen Company has purchased a number of acres of land near the fair ground on the eastern limits of the city and purposes building model factory buildings thereon with landscape gardening made a feature of the plant, somewhat as has been done by the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio. The success of the Parker Pen Company has naturally caused other manufacturers of fountain pens to locate in Janesville, the next largest being the Williamson Pen Company, who have a factory in the Corn Exchange block; and besides this there are the Century Pen Company, H. B. Smith Pen Company, the Burdick Pen Company and the Scritchfield Pen Company.

June 12, 1891, the corner stone of a new edifice for the First

Presbyterian church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at the southwest corner of North Jackson and Wall streets; February 18, 1892, occurred the dedication of this building free of debt, the cost of the lot, \$2,500, and the church building, about \$17,500, having been provided for before the dedication day. The new pipe organ, costing \$2,500, had previously been inaugurated with a concert, held in the new building, February 2, 1892.

In 1892 the citizens were very much wrought up over the murder of Mrs. Daniel Stone of the town of Fulton, she being found dead in the cistern of her residence. Her husband, Daniel Stone, was one of the first settlers of the county and had been blind for many years. This murder occurred in August, 1892, a grand jury was called by the circuit judge to investigate the matter, and they indicted Mathew R. Ashton, a nephew of the Stones, on December 4. His trial took place before the circuit court of Janesville, he being defended by Hon. E. M. Hyzer. Ashton was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in February, 1894, but during the pendency of appeal proceedings, died of smallpox in the Dane county jail.

Another murder where there was an attempt at lynching occurred in April, 1893, when Mathew Bitson murdered his wife and Mrs. Arthur Hearn in the town of La Prairie, south of Janesville. Bitson was captured at Clinton Junction, and a mob assembled to lynch him, but Sheriff Bear and a posse from Janesville kept the prisoner safe until the arrival of a company of militia from Madison. In December of 1893 Bitson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Waupun for life.

In 1893 proceedings were begun for the removal of the county poor farm, which had always been located at Johnstown, to a point near Janesville. Johnstown was so far from railroad service that it was thought best to remove the poor farm where it would be accessible to the railways, and the county finally decided upon the purchase of the Barker farm, a little north of the city near the crossing of the Northwestern and St. Paul railroad tracks. This farm was purchased in February, 1893, and the buildings were erected during that year at a cost of over \$100,000; the county insane and poor inmates were removed to the new quarters on March 30, 1894.

1895-1899.

The year 1895 saw the completion of two public buildings in Janesville; one being the Y. M. C. A. home, which was finished in August, 1895. This building was erected at the northwest corner of West Milwaukee and High streets at a cost of over \$30,000. Since its completion the furnishing of rooms has necessitated the erection of a two-story addition to the west of the original edifice. Besides the offices, reading rooms, baths, etc., the building contains a large and well fitted gymnasium, where classes are held daily under the leadership of a physical director. On the second floor is a large auditorium, where lectures and other meetings are held.

The other public building erected in 1895 was the new high school. The old High School building of the Third ward had been overcrowded for a number of years, and the conditions had become such that a new structure was imperative. The school board was authorized at the April election, 1894, to build a new building, and a bond issue was provided to the amount of \$55,000. A site was selected on South High street, being the second block south from Milwaukee street, plans were prepared by W. A. Holbrook, of Milwaukee, and Clark & Stuart, of Janesville, were the successful bidders. The contract being let in September, 1894, the building was completed for occupancy by the beginning of the fall term of 1895. This building cost over \$56,000; it is built of Menominee red pressed brick with trimmings of red Portage sandstone, and is 174 feet in length by 84 feet in width, with three stories and a basement. The appointments and plans of the school and its buildings were due in a large measure to the energy of the superintendent of schools, Mr. D. D. Mayne, although many insisted that he was visionary in providing such a large building. Time, however, has proved him correct in his judgment, and the structure is even now taxed to its capacity. Mr. Mayne was also responsible for the introduction of manual training into the school curriculum, an innovation which has resulted in a large increase in the attendance, especially of young men.

Prior to 1890 there were many years when no boy ever graduated at the high school, and the graduating classes were exceedingly small compared with the whole number enrolled. The

class of 1890 numbered nine, all girls. The attendance in the high school, before the erection of the new building, averaged about 200 pupils. Now the enrollment of the high school room averages over 400, and the number of those graduated has increased accordingly, so that in 1899, the first class which had spent the entire four years in the new building, numbered seventy-four, and of these twenty-nine were boys.

The school attendance in the graded schools as well as the high school had greatly increased, and it has become necessary to build a number of new grade buildings. The Grant school on Pleasant street, drawing from the First and Fifth wards, was the first of these extra schools constructed, and since then the Jackson school, south of the river in Spring Brook has been added, and the Garfield school, located on South Jackson street. Additions have been made to the First and Second ward buildings and a new addition was made to the old High School building during 1907, at a cost of \$20,000.

Kindergartens have been established in four of the school buildings during the past five years, so as to take care of the children between the ages of four and six years, and these schools have been crowded to their capacity ever since their establishment.

The schools have been named during the past few years and are not now known, as they used to be, as First and Second Ward buildings, etc. They are now called the high school, the Washington (First ward), Adams (Second ward), Jefferson (Third ward), Webster (Fourth ward), Douglas (Fifth ward), Lincoln (old Central or Academy building), Grant (Pleasant street), Jackson (Spring Brook) and Garfield (Jackson street). The cost of running the schools of the city is now about \$60,000 annually.

Prof. Mayne was also responsible for the organization of the Twilight Club of Janesville. This club was formed by thirty business men in October, 1896; the club has so grown that its membership a number of years ago was limited to 160, with a large waiting list. This organization, composed wholly of business and professional men, meets monthly from October to April, and after a dinner served at six o'clock discusses topics of general interest. For a number of years the meetings were held in the Myers hotel, but owing to the growth of the club, the meet-

ings have, for the past five years, been held at the Y. M. C. A. building, the dinner being served by that organization. The success of this club has led to the organization of similar clubs in many portions of the state. The plans of organization have been submitted by the officers of the Twilight Club to similar organizations at Madison, Beloit, Racine, Appleton and many other places.

As an organization they have entered heartily into anything tending to the city's good, mention of which will be named hereafter.

The year 1895 saw the beginning of golf in Janesville. The credit of introducing the game belongs to Alexander Galbraith, who bought a set of clubs over from Scotland in 1893; he tried during that year and the next to get people interested in the game, but was not successful until the fall of 1894, when he succeeded in persuading C. C. McLean, William Proudfoot and a few others with Scotch blood in their veins to go out on his farm east of the city and "try the clubs." They became enthusiastic, and in the spring of 1895 grounds were leased from H. S. Woodruff at the western edge of the city limits. The club's growth was steady and it was incorporated October 27, 1896, under the name of the Sinnenissippi Golf Club, "Sinnenissippi" being the old Indian name for Rock river. In 1898 the grounds, consisting of ninety-three acres, were bought from the Woodruff estate by another corporation formed for that purpose, called the Janesville Country Club. A commodious club house was erected, and since that time the grounds have been improved until they are now spoken of by experts as the best nine-hole course in the northwest. The state tournaments were first inaugurated at the Janesville Club, and have been held here ever since.

Golf is not the only sport enjoyed by the citizens of Janesville, however, as the use of the river has grown within the past few years to a large extent. Steamboats have navigated above the upper dam for many years; the first steamboat was built in 1854 by Hammond & Thorne; after that had disappeared about 1860, a steamer eighty-five feet long called the "Star of the West" was constructed by William Foster; she made a few trips and a quarrel ensued between her owner and the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company over the question of the construction of a draw bridge; as the cheapest way out of it the railway



J. R. Bease

company bought a controlling interest in the boat and it mysteriously disappeared. Fifteen years later, in 1875, William Brooks ascertained that the hull had been loaded with stones and sunk to the bottom of the river, across from what is now known as the island; Mr. Brooks secured the title and raised the hull; he rebuilt the decks, christening her "The Lotus," and she carried parties up and down the river for a number of years, having a capacity of about 500 persons.

Then came the "Bower City Bell," the "Lottie Lee," the "Billy Burr," and now we have the "Columbia" and one or two smaller boats run by steam.

A. C. Kent brought the first gasoline launch to Janesville about 1888; this was what is known as a naphtha launch. His boat was followed by another naphtha launch, the "Lorna," which is still on the river and owned by George McKey. John C. Harlow soon afterwards bought the first gasoline launch, operating by the explosive force of the gasoline. Since then the number of boats has increased rapidly, until at the present time there are over sixty gasoline launches plying on the river above the upper dam. These boats have a free run for fifteen miles up the river, and during the last two years a launch railway has been put in around the dam at Indian Ford, so that with a little effort a launch owner can take a party from Janesville clear to Fort Atkinson through Lake Koshkongong.

A shooting club is also well kept up at Janesville; tournaments at live birds or clay pigeons being held at short intervals. In the olden days, in the late 70's Janesville was famed for its baseball team, called the Janesville Mutuals. Many of the famous players in the country received their first training in that club, among them being Ward, the famous shortstop and captain of the New York League Club.

In 1895 the fourth bank was opened in the city of Janesville, being called the Bower City bank. It secured offices at the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, and has enjoyed an increasing business ever since its organization.

In 1899 Janesville was furnished with its first modern office building; the Hayes brothers, Dennis and Michael, in the early part of that year bought the Lappin block at the southwest corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, and tearing out the whole interior, rebuilt it into offices, furnishing it with elevator ser-

vice, heat, janitor service and other essentials for a modern office building. The Hayes brothers were large railroad contractors for many years, building a great portion of the railroad between Janesville and Evansville, and they had also large contracts on the Chicago drainage canal. They showed their faith in Janesville by investing their money at home, they having bought the Armory block on West Milwaukee street from the Myers estate in 1893, and then later followed it by the investment of about \$100,000 in the office building spoken of above.

The successes of this office building led to the remodeling of another block during the next year, when the Jackman estate built over the Jackman block at the east end of Milwaukee street bridge, across from the Hayes block. This building had been erected by Timothy Jackman about 1860, and was four stories high; in rebuilding it another story was added to provide better quarters for Valentine's School of Telegraphy, which had occupied the fourth story in this block for a number of years.

The fitting up of these two magnificent office buildings had caused most of the professional men to change their offices, so that the two blocks contained a large share of doctors and lawyers of the city.

1900-1904.

These four years saw a fast improvement in the appearance of Janesville to the casual visitor. In 1900 the city began to improve its streets with more of a definite plan than theretofore. The city had bought a small stone crusher and steam roller in 1895, and the work that was done with the small amount of crushed stone finally determined them to proceed upon a larger basis. A stone quarry was rented for a series of years, a large stone crushing plant erected in 1899, and the systematic laying of macadam streets began in 1900. Since that time a number of miles of macadam has been laid, the expense being borne by the owners of land abutting the improvements. In connection with the macadam, cement gutters and curbs were laid, and the further laying of plank sidewalks was prohibited. During the past few years nearly all walks have been built of Portland cement, and the appearance of the city has been greatly benefited. Brick paving and brick crosswalks have also been adopted. West Milwaukee street was first paved with brick, taking the

place of a block pavement which had proved utterly worthless for the heavy teaming done upon it. The first pavement on this street was the patented Nicholson pavement, which lasted for many years, but the blocks substituted when that wore out proved to be a delusion and a snare. The brick pavement of this street giving good satisfaction, it was followed by the paving of Main street, River street and East Milwaukee street.

On January 23, 1900, the new county jail was completed and accepted by the county; the new building is built in the same block to the north of the old jail and presents a much better appearance, being constructed of red brick and according to modern designs. The county appropriated \$25,000 for its construction, and it was built with the appropriation.

In 1901 the county added to the city's appearance by the erection of a soldier's monument in the court house park, raising for this purpose the sum of \$10,000. This monument of gray granite surmounted by the carved figure of soldier, stands in the park in front of the court house, in the middle of where Bluff street would be were it continued through the park.

Three magnificent public buildings were next erected, being the public library, a city hall and a postoffice.

The public library dates back to 1865, when a company of the business men of the city formed the Young Men's Association, to furnish entertainment and education. They commenced the acquisition of a library, which was circulated among the members at a small cost per year. This library grew slowly until it had accumulated about 2,500 volumes. The library was located in the Lappin building, called the postoffice building, at the east end of Milwaukee street bridge. Mrs. L. S. Best was the librarian for a number of years prior to 1882; in that year the Women's Clubs of Janesville started out to make it a free library, and succeeded in raising money enough, partially through the agency of Colonel Burr Robins, who donated the receipts of his circus at Janesville, to buy the library; it was moved to the Bennett block on West Milwaukee street and opened as a free library in February, 1883. In January, 1884, the city adopted it as a city library and undertook its support. Mrs. Best continued as librarian. After the city took over the library it grew steadily in use and value. The quarters in the

Bennett block becoming too small it was removed to the Phoebus block, where it remained until the new building was furnished.

March 9, 1901, a letter was received stating that Mr. Andrew Carnegie would give to the city \$30,000 for the erection of a library, providing the city would furnish the site, etc. The library board finally selected a site on Main street just opposite the courthouse park. This place was occupied by two residences, which had been erected by the late James Van Etta, and which were then owned by Dr. E. F. Woods. The price, \$20,000, for the land being so high, it was thought by some that it was unwise to locate the library there, but the idea seemed to have passed away in view of the improvement which it has wrought.

The buildings on the site selected for the library were sold by the city and moved to other portions of the city, the larger building being moved south on Main street by Dr. Dudley, and the other is now the residence of J. M. Bostwick, Jr.

The sale of his home caused Dr. Woods to find new quarters, and he bought the old All Soul's church, which was owned by the Unitarian society and located at the corner of Court and Bluff streets. This society had determined not to continue a separate organization any longer, and so sold the building to Dr. Woods, who remodeled it into a residence for himself and into flats.

On the land purchased for a library, the library board erected a building about 100 by 60 feet in size, two stories and basement; it is built of gray pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings. After the reception of Mr. Carnegie's gift, the death of F. S. Eldred, long a leading merchant in Janesville, revealed the fact that he had willed to the city the sum of \$10,000 to be used for a library building; this sum was used in connection with the \$30,000 given by Mr. Carnegie and especially devoted to the construction of a children's room with an art room in the second story, in the north part of the building as a memorial to Mr. Eldred's daughter, Ada Eldred Sayre.

Upon the removal to the new building, the system of open shelves was adopted, and all of the 16,000 or more volumes which now compose the library, are open to its patrons, the children's books being kept separate in the children's room. Miss Gertrude Skavlem is now librarian, and Miss Rose Hathorn, children's librarian.

Stanley B. Smith, for many years a member of the library

board, at his death, two years ago, left the sum of \$500 for pictures for the library; two beautiful paintings were purchased in Europe by the board during the past year and are now hung on the walls of the library.

The second story of the building is used in giving entertainments, principally by the Apollo Club, the largest musical organization of Janesville.

The gift of the library was indirectly responsible for the erection of the city hall, which Janesville had long needed but never quite made up its mind to build. As is always the case in a city divided by a river, the way Janesville is located, there is some rivalry between the sides of the river, and the building of the library upon the east side of the river led the council to commence the erection of a city hall at the same time, when, under ordinary events it might have been delayed some years. Land was purchased at the corner of Jackson and Wall streets and the building, commenced in 1901, was completed in the fall of 1902. This building is constructed of Berea sandstone with tile roof, and is about 71 by 98 feet, two stories, basement and attic. It contains all of the city offices, also the municipal court on the first floor, and a public assembly hall and council chamber on the second floor; the police department and the city lockup, with some other offices, are in the basement. This building and the site cost the city about \$80,000.

During the building of the city hall, some question was raised as to whether the element of graft might not be creeping into the city; this talk resulted in the formation of a Municipal League, which put a citizens ticket in the field, and resulted in the election of A. O. Wilson as mayor. Some legal proceedings were also started, but were afterwards dropped.

The third building, the postoffice, was really started by the government before either of the above, but it was the last finished. The site was bought by the government at the corner of Franklin and Dodge streets a couple of years prior to the erection of the building. The building, however, was begun during the time of the erection of the library and the city hall, and was finished in 1903. This building is all of gray pressed brick with stone trimmings, two stories high and costing about \$75,000, and will furnish sufficient accommodations for the postoffice even though the city grows as expected.

Prior to its removal to the new building the postoffice had been located for nearly thirty years on Milwaukee street at the west end of Milwaukee street bridge. This building was erected for the use of the postoffice by Captain William Macloon and others after the burning of the Big Mill, and the postoffice removed from the east end of the bridge to the west end about 1875. At this time free delivery was not in vogue, all had to go to the postoffice for their mail, and a more central location could not have been found.

In December, 1886, Janesville was given free delivery and the use of boxes and general delivery decreased accordingly. The introduction of rural free delivery about 1900 caused a considerable increase of the work of the Janesville office, a large number of routes starting from this point.

In 1901 a new railway outlet was furnished to Janesville. Prior to that time the Chicago & St. Paul passengers for Chicago were obliged to go through Beloit and change at Davis Junction. To cut down their distance from Chicago the St. Paul road built a line from Janesville to Schlessingerville, Ill., connecting with their main Chicago & Milwaukee line. This road was built by a separate corporation organized for that purpose and called the Janesville & Southeastern Railway Company, and was completed and running in June, 1901. The building of this road made the distance by the St. Paul road to Chicago about the same as the Northwestern, namely, ninety-one miles, and added a number of fine trains to the Janesville service. In connection with the building of this road the St. Paul company also built new freight yards at the western limits of the city and rebuilt and enlarged its roundhouse.

About the same time of the building of this steam road the building of an interurban line from Janesville to Rockford was begun by the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville Company, incorporated in 1900 with a capital of \$1,000,000. This road was completed so as to be running in 1902, and the travel over it has more than justified the expectations of its builders. Cars run regularly every hour from 6 in the morning until 11 at night, and in the summer the service is often doubled so as to give half-hour service. The road has changed hands twice during its existence and is now owned by the Rockford & Interurban Company. During the summer of 1907 the building of a line out of

Elgin completed the entire line between Janesville and Chicago, and express cars are now making the through trip from here to Chicago. Freeport and Aurora are also reached by transferring at Rockford. Ordinances granting franchises to two different concerns to build from Janesville to Madison have been granted, and there seems to be a certainty that a line will be built between these two places during the next year.

In 1902 a magnificent new church building was erected by St. Mary's Catholic church congregation at the corner of Wisconsin and North First streets. This church is built of red pressed brick and has an extremely lofty spire which supplants the old high school dome as the highest point in Janesville. The old frame church, which had been erected in 1876 and in use from that time, was moved back in the same block for use in connection with the church for meetings, etc.

In 1898 the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company built a new depot to take the place of the old wooden structure which had been used by the company for many years on Academy street. The depots of both roads, as we have mentioned, when they arrived in Janesville were on opposite sides of the river, but remained there only a short time; removed to Pleasant street and Center avenue, they remained there for a few years and then moved to Academy street about 1872. These depots were opposite each other, with the tracks between. For the building of the new depot the city council vacated a portion of Wall street, giving the North-Western company room for its long platforms and handsome building of brick with stone trimmings of tile roof.

The St. Paul company, not to be outdone, in 1902 commenced building the new station on the east side of Academy street, extending as far as Jackson street; the common council partially vacated High street, so that there is left a driveway between the baggage room of the St. Paul company and the main depot for passengers on High street. These two depots are a vast addition to that section of the city and are fully in keeping with the depots in cities of like size.

October 25, 1904, Janesville lost an old and greatly valued official by the death of Marshal John W. Hogan. Mr. Hogan had been city marshal and chief of police since 1880 with the exception of a few years when he was sheriff of the county. He

kept the best of order in the city with a small force and was himself a terror to evildoers, by whom he was known all over the country as "the big man." For a number of years prior to his death Mr. Hogan was afflicted with that dread disease, cancer, but in spite of his sufferings attended to his duties and kept up a cheerful spirit to the last.

In 1904 an enterprise was started in Janesville that meant much to the whole county of Rock as well as to the citizens of Janesville. This was the erection of a beet sugar factory by Captain James Davidson, of Bay City, Mich.; this was incorporated as the Rock County Sugar Company in March, 1904, with a capital of \$800,000. A site was purchased out of the old Paul farm adjoining the eastern limits of the city on the Emerald Grove road. Immense brick buildings were erected and the machinery installed therein during 1904 at a cost of nearly a million dollars. The farmers throughout the county began the raising of beets, and contracts were also made for the raising of beets in other counties, the beets being shipped in here by rail. The St. Paul and North-Western railway companies both constructed spur tracks to the factory, and it has been in successful operation since November, 1904. Each season's run, or, as it is commonly called by the company, "campaign," lasts from three to four months, depending upon the number of tons of beets handled. During this period the factory runs day and night and employs from 400 to 500 men constantly during that time. The rest of the year they have a smaller number of men at work getting the factory in condition for the next campaign and seeing to the growing of beets. The quantity of beets handled necessarily varies from year to year, but so far will probably average about 60,000 tons per year, for which the farmers receive in the neighborhood of \$300,000, payment being made at so much per ton, the price varying as to the time of delivery and the amount of sugar in the beets as tested when they arrive.

Captain Davidson's son-in-law, Mr. M. R. Osburn, is the manager of the local factory, and took up his residence in Janesville at the time of coming to the factory. Mr. Osburn says the raising of beets is increasing, their contracts for 1908 and 1909 being larger than for the years previous.

Another enterprise which has helped the farmers of Rock county is the Peter Hohenadle, Jr., Pickling and Packing Com-

pany. This company erected a factory here about 1900, building in the Spring Brook addition on the sidetracks of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company. They have made a specialty of canning corn and making sauerkraut, the sweet corn and cabbages being generally raised in Rock county. This company has also devoted considerable attention to making cucumber pickles, and the cucumbers have been mostly raised outside of Rock county and shipped in. Mr. Hohenadle is the major owner of other canning factories, one of them being located at Cassville, Wis. He contemplates adding to the factory here during 1908 a department for the canning of peas, and has already contracted for the erection of a large addition for that purpose.

The Hohenadle factory is not the first canning and pickling factory that Janesville has had. The Janesville Pickling and Packing Works were operated here for some ten years after their establishment in 1874. This company devoted itself principally to the manufacture of pickles and vinegar, and finally ceased business because the farmers would not continue raising the cucumbers.

The large amount of cash paid to the farmers each fall for the tobacco, beets, corn and cabbage in addition to their other Rock county crops places the Rock county farmers in an exceedingly enviable condition and makes hard times of very little effect in this county.

In 1904 work was started on the sewerage system for Janesville, and during that year about \$40,000 worth of work was completed. A detailed system for the whole city was adopted and the city divided into sewerage districts, and the work planned so that it could be carried forward in sections as would most benefit the city. Wherever a sewer is laid the owner of the adjacent property pays a certain portion of the cost and the rest is made a general tax upon the sewer district wherein it is laid. Work on the sewers has been continued during succeeding years and will so continue for a number of years to come.

Another industry which has grown to a large extent during the years since 1900 in Janesville is the baking industry. Messrs. Bennison & Lane purchased ground, a part of the old Doe homestead at the corner of High and Wall streets, in 1902, and erected a large brick bakery building thereon. They make very large

daily shipments of bread and other bakery goods in all directions from Janesville within a radius of sixty to seventy miles. The Colvin Baking Company has been engaged in the baking business in Janesville for many years. This company does a large outside as well as local business, but has worked up the shipping of bread more since 1900.

1905-1906-1907.

In 1905 an association of Janesville business men was formed, called the Janesville Advancement Association, for the purpose of attracting new industries to the city, and in 1907 an association inaugurated by the Twilight Club was formed, called the Janesville Park and Pleasure Drive Association. This latter association has planned and is about to carry into effect the improvement of the parks and drives about the city and the establishment of new parks and pleasure grounds. It intends doing this by means of subscriptions from the business men of the city, and large subscriptions have already been pledged for that purpose. Dr. Corydon G. Dwight is the president of this association.

Another benefaction fostered by the Twilight Club was that of the Sisters of Mercy Hospital. A private hospital known as the Palmer Memorial Hospital was in successful operation under the auspices of the physicians of the city for a number of years, having been opened about the time of the death of Dr. Henry Palmer by his son, Dr. William H. Palmer, and others associated with him. They occupied a house originally built by D. P. Smith as a residence on Washington street near the bank of Rock river. The need for a public hospital where charity cases might be treated was so great that a committee of the Twilight Club raised a fund towards the purchase of the Palmer Hospital, and the Catholic Sisters of Mercy bought the property from the Palmer association with the aid of the fund thus raised and began its operation as a public hospital on April 1, 1907.

A chautauqua association was formed by a number of Janesville people in 1905 and for the last three summers has held a two weeks' entertainment upon grounds on the river just north of the city limits. This association has not erected any permanent buildings as yet, but has held the entertainments and exercises in large tents.

Another entertainment that has brought outside fame and many people to Janesville is the Fourth of July attraction, or what is called the None Such Brothers' Circus. This is a burlesque circus parade arranged by some of the business men and has been given three different times on the Fourth of July, the last being in 1907. The parade with its many features generally covers the length of a mile or more, and its fame extends throughout southern Wisconsin.

On March 4, 1906, the Cargill Memorial Methodist church was dedicated. This church was erected at the corner of Franklin and Pleasant streets, in the same block with the Baptist church, at a cost of \$55,000. It was erected by the two churches, the Court Street Methodist and the First Methodist, which had united about 1904.

The Court Street Methodist congregation sold its building to the Masonic fraternity, and the First Methodist church building was sold to St. Peter's English Lutheran Society, which had no church building theretofore.

Another church has been built since 1907 on Milton avenue near the crossing of Prospect avenue, by the United Brethren in Christ.

In 1907 J. M. Bostwick built a large new factory building at the east end of the Court Street bridge for the Bassett & Echlin Harness and Saddlery Company. This firm had occupied the first and second floors of the Armory block on West Milwaukee street for many years, but their business increased to such an extent that Mr. Bostwick erected a building for them at the corner of Court and Park streets in 1902. A third story had to be added to this to accommodate the growing business in 1905, and now the new building in 1907. Both of these buildings stand where the old landmark known as the Charles Wilcox livery stable was burned in 1894.

Another concern that has been obliged to increase its manufacturing room is the Janesville Clothing Company, manufacturers of overalls and like goods. They formerly occupied the first floor of the Parker Pen building on South Main street, but their quarters becoming too cramped, they purchased the former Woodruff buckle factory on North Franklin street in 1905 and remodeled it at a cost of \$12,500.

Another Janesville industry which has sprung into being

within the last few years is that of the bottling of table water by the Hiawatha Springs Company. This water is procured from what is known as the Pope or Burr springs about two miles north of Janesville. This water has long been known as of exceptional quality, but was not brought into prominence until the time of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, when its proprietor, Mr. Burr, entered the water in competition with other table and medical waters of the country, in which competition it took first prize. The Hiawatha Springs Company, organized by Thomas S. Nolan, of Janesville, comprising a number of Minneapolis business men, bought out the Burr holdings and has been extending the sale of the waters greatly during the last few years. This company shipped twenty-seven full carloads during the last six months of 1906 and has adopted plans for an immense bottling establishment and sanitarium to be erected at the springs as soon as it can procure adequate transportation facilities there.

During 1906 the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company purchased about 300 acres of land adjoining the city limits on the south for yard purposes at a cost of over \$100 per acre. During 1907 they built on this tract some twenty miles of sidings and a thirty-six-stall roundhouse at a cost of about \$500,000. These new yards are intended for transfer business outside of Chicago from the Northwest and will bring many new residents to Janesville. This has necessitated the building of a new bridge across the river to accommodate a double track from the city to the southern yards. It is believed that within a short time the railway company will erect large shops at these yards, and if this is done it will more than ever tend to the benefit of Janesville. As it is, at the close of 1907 Janesville seems in an exceedingly fair way to continue to prosper in the future as she has in the past. Her valuation has increased until in 1907 it was fixed by the board of review at \$9,845,000, which of course is considerably below the actual value. The city now has about 100 factories, large and small, employing upwards of 3,000 persons, and more in times of special activity.

With these industries and the richest of agricultural surroundings, it is evident that no backward step need be expected, but rather a continued progress.

Janesville Fords, Ferries and Bridges. The first ford across

Rock river used by the Indians and early settlers was from the big bend southwest across to the east side opposite the "big rock." In the spring of 1836 Judge Holmes built a ferryboat of timbers and planks which he sawed with a whipsaw. After the scow was completed the Holmes boys and their father, the judge, carried on that ferry about midway between the big bend and the big rock for several months. In the fall of the same year Henry F. Jones and Aaron Walker constructed a larger ferryboat and, having obtained a charter from the territorial legislature, conducted their ferry at the location now occupied by the Milwaukee Street bridge in connection with a one-story log tavern, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Lappin block. They were succeeded in the business by J. P. Dickson until 1842, when Charles Stevens and others purchased it and began the construction of a toll bridge. When that was completed they ceased running the ferry, and as settlers were increasing the toll bridge became quite a profitable enterprise. A few citizens, however, who resented the so-called monopoly, raised funds and began to build an opposition free bridge about sixty rods south of the Stevens toll bridge. They were legally enjoined by the circuit court, but allowed by the supreme court of the state. During the long litigation Isaac Blood, wishing to cross the toll bridge, and being determined not to pay toll, battered down the toll gates with a big club. The gates were repaired, but as the law now allowed the lower bridge, it was soon completed, and then the owners of the upper bridge voluntarily took the toll gates from their hinges and Janesville had two free bridges. The bridge at Monterey was built by the city in 1856. All three bridges have been several times rebuilt, and the upper two are now substantial structures.

Janesville Cemeteries.

About one and a half miles northeast from the center of Janesville are the two city cemeteries—Oak Hill and St. Patrick's. The Oak Hill Cemetery Association was organized January 8, 1851, under an act of the Wisconsin legislature passed in 1850. The management of the association is in the hands of nine trustees, and the lot owners are the stockholders. The grounds are exempt from taxation and are maintained by an income derived from the sale of lots, the purchasers of which ac-

quire title, which insures continuous ownership in their families. All lots must be used expressly for burial purposes. The association reserves the right to determine the manner of fencing or inclosing said lots and the manner of burial of the dead; it can also levy a tax for ordinary expenses and can make such other regulations concerning the property as shall to the members seem fit and proper.

The first purchase of twenty acres of ground has been increased until now the association has a vested interest in fifty-six acres, beautifully situated and of late finely improved. In earlier days the square bounded by Second, Third, Wisconsin and East streets was used for cemetery purposes, but the bodies buried there were removed to Oak Hill when the first high school building was erected on part of that square.

St. Patrick's, consecrated to the use of the Roman Catholic church, occupies fourteen acres just east of Oak Hill and has been much improved and beautified.

EARLY JANESVILLE MANUFACTURERS.

Some of the early history of the manufacturing industries of Janesville, prior to 1880, as remembered by a former resident: The beginning of the manufacturing interests of this beautiful city is the common history of all western towns. It began with a saw mill, which in conjunction with the grist mill, are always the pioneers in furnishing first aid to supplying the necessities of the first crop of town builders.

It seems like an idle dream when glancing over the busy factories, which line the river in the little Giant City, that in the memory of men still living, all of this hum and bustle originated in the spring of 1845 when Charles Stephens, one of the earliest settlers in Rock river valley, and who was for many years connected with the greater part of Janesville's leading industries, built a saw mill on the race near the dam. There was a great demand for lumber in those days, and as the larger part of the old Janesville was built of lumber from this mill, it was taxed to its full capacity of three million feet a year, most of the time running night and day.

About this time A. K. Morris & Co. built a saw mill at Monterey and, shortly after, moved this machinery to the upper water power and established two mills, one of them being run by steam, but neither of them was in operation long.

J. M. Morton and O. B. Ford bought the Stephens mill, and operated it until 1856, when they rebuilt it, and installed new machinery, and converted the plant into a flouring mill. They had seven runs of stone and ground from 700 to 900 bushels of wheat per day; they kept increasing the capacity until in the late seventies, they were producing 1,200 barrels of flour per week, shipping their products to the principal cities of the East, and also filling large orders in the southern states.

Many of the older inhabitants remember the old Big Mill, for many years the big institution of the Rock river valley, which

was in successful operation from 1846 till 1872, when it was totally destroyed by fire. It was then built for Ira Miltimore by A. Hyatt Smith, James McClurg, Martin O. Walker and Shubael W. Smith, who contracted with Mr. Miltimore to construct the mill at the south end of the race. It was first operated with six runs of stone, to which additions were made later. From the time of its construction until the time of the fire there were many changes of ownership, among which may be recalled Frank Pixley, Timothy Jackman, J. B. Doe, Governor Barstow, Joseph H. Wood, J. C. Jenkins and L. E. Stone, who were either owners or lessees of the property.

The destruction of this old landmark seems to the older residents of Janesville and vicinity, much like the passing away of an old and cherished friend.

In 1876 another flouring mill was built upon the site of the burned mill, by O. B. Ford & Sons; it was of smaller dimensions, was fitted up with the latest improvements in machinery and had a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day.

The Hodson mill was built for a starch factory by Ogilbie & DeRoe, but was not a financial success and, after two years of disappointments, Hamilton Richardson purchased the property in 1849 and changed it into a flouring mill. William Truesdell, a lawyer, was associated with Mr. Richardson. During their first year, a break in the upper dam occurred, at the time of the great flood, and nearly washed the entire establishment away. But in the spring of 1852 it was rebuilt and enlarged; in the fall of the same year it was again nearly destroyed by flood. Not discouraged, they repaired and placed it in good condition for the next crop, but on account of short yields of grain and financial depressions, they were forced to suspend and the property was sold to E. H. Bennett, who disposed of it to eastern parties.

In 1864 Barnes & Hodson came into possession of the mills and operated them for many years. The next mill to be constructed was the "Farmers' Mill," which was built on the south side of Milwaukee street in 1848 by Andrew B. Johns; in the same year it was sold to F. H. Jackman, who ran it until 1857, when C. A. Alden bought one-half interest, and later Mr. Jackman sold out to John Clark; during the wheat raising days of southern Wisconsin this property went through many changes in ownership, and was considered one of the best mills of its day.

The Stone mill was built in Monterey in 1852, by N. P. Crosby, and was leased to different parties until 1877. It was then purchased by Notbohm Bros., who were practical millers, and did a large business for years.

Another one of the pioneer mills was the Bower City mill. For years it was one of the leading flouring mills in the valley. In 1869 it was destroyed by fire, but in a short time was rebuilt, and thereafter conducted chiefly as a feed mill.

During the early forties the country was fast filling up with settlers, who were anxious to bring the fertile soil of southern Wisconsin into cultivation, and immense quantities of agricultural implements were in demand, so that factories of this class were badly needed. The first enterprise of this kind to be started in Janesville was by Thomas Shaw and John M. May in 1845, on the ground where Heimstreet's drug store now stands on Main street. In 1849, the firm built two stone buildings on North First street between Bluff and Main, where they carried on a large and profitable business. Shortly after the venture of Shaw and May was started A. W. Parker and Ole Evenson commenced the manufacture of plows in the shops vacated by Shaw & May; in 1853 they sold this site, and after several changes finally purchased their original property, removed the wooden buildings, and erected the brick buildings occupied by Mr. Heimstreet on N. Main so many years. He has recently moved to S. Main street.

There were numerous small factories in operation, whose output was used by the neighboring farmers, but there was no united effort on the part of men of much means until 1859. During this year James Harris, Zebediah Guild, D. R. Angell and Leonard Tyler built shops for the manufacture of farm implements on the west side, near the lower bridge; they did quite a flourishing business, and enlarged the plant at different times until 1868, when the business was transferred to Harris, Fifield & Co. In 1869 it was incorporated by J. Harris, E. G. Fifield, Leavett Fifield and Horace Dewey as the incorporators. The first board of directors consisted of the above named gentlemen and S. E. Cobb; the original capital stock was \$60,000, and as the business grew the capital increased until, in the seventies, the capital was \$150,000, they were employing 125 hands and the annual sales amounted to \$250,000. The firm was known as the Harris Manu-

facturing Company, and their products were known and extensively used by the farmers of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota. At that time their plant covered two squares of ground, and the Leader reaper and mower, which they manufactured, was having great sales all over the west. The board of directors consisted of J. B. Crosby, S. C. Cobb, L. L. Robinson, C. S. Crosby and A. P. Lovejoy; the officers were A. P. Lovejoy, president; J. B. Crosby, general manager; L. L. Robinson, treasurer; Isaac Farnsworth, secretary, and C. S. Cobb, superintendent. At this date (1908) Mr. Harris is still in the harness, and is one of Janesville's active manufacturers, being connected with the leading enterprises of the city.

One of the manufacturing institutions, which has withstood the ravages of time and survived through many changes of ownership, is the Doty Manufacturing Company, the commencement of which was in 1853, when Pixley, Kimball & Olsen built the general machine shop on the site formerly occupied by Hodson's brewery, and commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements. They were succeeded in a short time by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York. In 1865 Hamilton and R. J. Richardson bought the plant and, after making many changes and additions to the buildings and reorganizing the business, formed a stock company, which included the Metropolitan Washington Machine Company, of New York, the estate of E. P. Doty, Z. Guild and the Messrs. Richardson, the latter gentlemen holding a majority of the stock. They engaged almost exclusively in the manufacture of the Doty Washington machines; their business increased rapidly until 1874; their output was over 8,000 of these machines, which were sold over a territory embracing almost the entire United States. Soon after this date, the demand commenced to decrease on account of the immense number of washing machine factories that were started all over the country, and the firm turned their attention to the manufacture of punching and sheaving machines, grain drills and wind mills.

The first carriage and wagon factory was owned and operated by John King, in 1848. It was located on the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Bluff streets, and the first buggy ever built in Janesville was constructed by M. S. Ryckman, in this shop.

In 1845 Mr. King, built a shop on the opposite corner, which he operated until 1851, when he built the Janesville City hotel,

which he conducted until his death in 1852. He had in the meantime sold his manufacturing plant to Robert Hodge. In 1860 Herman Buchholz joined Mr. Hodge as a partner; they enlarged the business by rebuilding and employing more men, and in a few years were doing a business of over \$25,000 per year. About 1853 C. Sexton built a factory on the west side of the river and commenced the manufacture of plows and cultivators, and was joined later by his son, H. B. Sexton; they were quite successful and built up a large trade.

In 1849 the manufacture of woolen goods was commenced in Janesville by Mr. Frank Whitaker; he erected a four-story brick building at Monterey. It was a three-set mill with a capacity of 12,000 yards a month. In 1856 Mr. Whitaker sold the factory to Mrs. A. Hyatt Smith, but repurchased it in 1860, and in 1868 again sold the property; the purchasers this time were William Payne, William Cannon, W. S. Hastings and George C. McLean Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Wheeler Manufacturing Company was the name of the woolen factory, which was built in 1859 by F. A. Wheeler. After his death it was operated by his son, C. F. Wheeler, under the firm name of Lawrence and Atwood. It had a capacity of 1,000 yards per day. For years this mill was a favorite with people who used spinning wheels, for here was where they came to get their roll carding done.

The date of the first brick making was in 1843, and brick was burned by Mr. C. C. Phelps. In 1846 J. M. Alden commenced the making of brick, his first yard being north of the city, and from there to the island, and later he located on Bluff street, and was in the business for many years.

Furniture was first made in Janesville in a small way by M. W. Frask in 1846, on Main street opposite the public square, and in 1847 Alvin Miner operated a small factory on Milwaukee street. In 1852 J. F. Morse bought out Mr. Miner and a few years later took S. A. Martin into partnership, and in 1860 they moved the factory to the race. In 1863 Mangus Hanson bought Mr. Martin's interests and the firm became Morse, Hanson & Co.; they had quite an extensive trade and made large shipments to the Northwest. In 1864 W. B. Britton, Fenner Kimball and W. H. Ashcraft established a furniture factory on the race, the com-

pany being known as the Janesville Furniture factory, and it was a prosperous institution for years.

Among the earliest manufacturers of finished lumber were Hume, Booth & Co., also Doty and Burnham, and James Spencer, who were located along the race, and they furnished the new town with sash, doors and other articles of that kind for years. In 1866 the Phoenix Planing mill was built by Nettleton & Jacks. It became the property of Harvey & Anderson, and from them passed to Shopbell & Morris. They were quite prominent in their line and shipped large quantities of goods.

In the early days the manufacture of harness was quite profitable, and there were quite a large number of people engaged in the business. Among the early settlers who were in this line may be mentioned H. S. Woodruff, Chase & Joslyn, A. Shearer, William Wright, H. H. Meader and J. M. Riker, who were extensively engaged in the business, and in 1846 sold out to Bates & Jenkins.

The first brewery to be operated in Janesville was by William Hodson in 1848; the building was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by Mr. Hodson and sold to Henry B. Brunster, and later to Pixley, Kimball & Co. In 1853 John Buob built a brewery up the river north of the railroad and the next year following sold one-half of his interest to Anson Rogers. Marsh & Wagoner erected the Black Hawk brewery, near the south end of Main street, in 1856, and after a few years sold out to John Roethinger, who enlarged the plant and called it the Janesville Steam Brewery; it was then burned in 1872 and Mr. Roethinger built the Cold Spring Brewery on the same site and, after operating it for a few years, leased it to Rose & Bender.

John G. Todd established an ale brewery in 1869 at the east end of the upper bridge and did a large business in this line for many years.

In 1852 the Janesville Iron Works were established on River street by Joseph H. Budd, who manufactured all kinds of machinery and farm implements and employed from seventy-five to 100 men.

Jerry Bates was the pioneer broom manufacturer of Janesville, commencing in 1855; he built up a large trade before the war and, after returning from the army, resumed business and continued for many years.

In 1874 the Janesville Pickling and Packing Works were established; the directors were E. G. Fifield, J. D. Rexford, Henry Palmer and F. S. Eldred. They did an annual business at one time of 12,000 bushels of pickles, 4,000 barrels of kraut, besides a large quantity of vinegar.

The Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company was established in 1874 and was a local enterprise. The gentlemen interested in that organization were O. B. Ford, president; John J. R. Pease, vice-president; F. S. Eldred, treasurer; William A. Lawrence, secretary; directors were O. B. Ford, John J. R. Pease, W. A. Lawrence, F. S. Eldred, Henry Palmer, Jacob Fisher, Peter Meyers, A. J. Ray and L. B. Carle. A stock company was organized with a capital of \$120,000, which was increased to \$206,000; in a short time a building of brick was constructed on the race 221 feet long by 54 feet wide and three stories high, with a two-story building, 35x54, for picker room, and a one-story boiler room. The factory was enlarged in 1877, and the force increased to 250 hands; the factory had 400 looms and manufactured in 1878 5,350,900 yards of sheeting, which was valued at \$310,000, their pay roll amounting to \$70,000. At that time it was the only factory of that kind in the West. It was a bold business venture, that required courage and ability of a high order. There is one enterprise, started in 1862, which is still in existence, and that is the feed mill of Henry A. Doty, a remarkably long run under one firm name. The largest firms are constantly changing their titles and new names and new faces are being added so frequently that we soon lose track of the old ones.

The gas works of Janesville were first built in 1856 by a stock company, which included the leading citizens of the town. The works were located on Bluff street, and Mr. J. Woodward was the contractor. The company did not get on smoothly at first and encountered financial difficulties, and the property passed into the hands of Milwaukee parties. Hiram Merrill was the superintendent and a large stockholder..

XXVIII.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF JANESVILLE.

By

Alexander Matheson.

Janesville is prominent as a manufacturing and distributing center, and the causes are obvious. It is on the natural highways of commerce and travel from Chicago and the East and South to Minneapolis, St. Paul and the great West and Northwest.

For years it has been an important railroad center. The Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company both have many lines and branches upon which Janesville is an important point, or from which lines radiate in many directions.

Our county seat is situated in the midst of a rich and productive country and upon Rock river, a stream far-famed for the beauty and picturesqueness of its scenery and one which furnishes abundant water power. In this we account in a large measure for the prominence of Janesville as a manufacturing city. In all the history of Rock county in the records of our courts, and as far back as runneth the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the river and water power upon it have formed important elements in the commercial life of the city. There are now two dams, called the upper and lower, furnishing abundant and cheap power for those who are willing to utilize it. In an earlier day there was still another dam about two miles further up the river. As one proceeds up the river from Janesville to Indian Ford, and still beyond, he finds other evidences of the utilization of the abundant power of Rock river.

Janesville is favored in the diversity of her manufacturing institutions. Those who own and manage them are among her own citizens. The interests of its manufacturers are something more than financial. The managers of its industries are intimate-

ly associated with all that pertains to the social and civic welfare of the city.

In this diversity there are elements of strength. There is no great corporation or manufacturing institution such as by its size and the number of its employes sometimes casts a shadow over a city. So long as such an institution is prosperous, the city prospers with it, but when the institution is no longer prosperous or removal is threatened, a blighting depression settles upon the city. The citizens of Janesville appreciate the value of all its manufacturing institutions, large and small, and desire to encourage them in every possible way, but it is a satisfaction to feel that upon no one or two does the prosperity of the city almost wholly depend. While other cities have been troubled with strikes and serious difficulties between capital and labor, such problems have not yet presented themselves in a serious manner to Janesville citizens for solution.

It is unsatisfactory, especially in a history intended to have permanent form, to give statistics of the output of the different manufacturing plants of a city, for such figures vary greatly as between periods of depression and prosperity, and even from year to year. The manufacturing plants in Janesville are numerous, and the number of those of considerable importance as producers and institutions which add to the prosperity of the city may be conservatively stated at forty. There are still other institutions which manufacture in a small way for local trade.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that the Janesville Machine Company is the largest and most important manufacturing institution. From conservative figures collected, it appears that the output of this institution is the largest. It employs the greatest number of men, and contributes more than any other to the manufacturing prosperity of the city. The stock of this institution is held mostly by citizens of Janesville. It is also the oldest manufacturing institution in the city. It started in a modest way decades ago, and grew out of a small manufacturing partnership. One of the partners was James Harris, who later was instrumental in the organization of the Janesville Machine Company. He is still one of the directors of the company. He is also engaged actively in the manufacturing business, being the principal owner and active business head of the Janesville

Barb Wire Company, manufacturers of wire fencing and nails. The five largest institutions in Janesville are the following:

The Janesville Machine Company, Rock River Cotton Company, Janesville Barb Wire Company, Rock County Sugar Company and Blodgett Milling Company. In naming these five institutions, no attempt is made to name in the order of their manufactured products, save that the Janesville Machine Company stands first. After the five above named, the next ten may be named as follows:

Bassett & Echlin Company, the Choate-Hollister Company, Hough Shade Company, Peter Hohenadel, Jr., Company, Janesville Clothing Company, Lewis Knitting Company, New Doty Manufacturing Company, Parker Pen Company, Rock River Woolen Mills and Thoroughgood & Co. Here again let it be noted that there is no attempt to name them in the order of their productive capacity.

It is of interest to note, in connection with the history of the manufacturing institutions of Janesville, that Mr. James Richardson, who is now engaged in manufacturing in connection with the Globe Works Company, came to Janesville in 1846. He began to manufacture in 1851, and from that time until the present, a period of fifty-six years, has been connected with the business of manufacturing and has carefully watched the growth of the manufacturing interests of the city.

Janesville is well located for manufacturing industries. Citizens are ever on the alert to interest new enterprises. Associations of business men organized for the advancement of the city have done much to promote these ends. Janesville has been favored with a steady, substantial growth which will continue with the passing years. While the commercial prosperity of the country has increased in the past as if by magic, bringing into the realm of fact what formerly belonged to fairy tales and fiction, men with large vision assert that our increasing population and the continued development of the mighty resources of forest, farm, water power and mine will bring multiplied results in the future. In this growth and progress, because of her advantageous position, her transportation facilities already established and to be established, her water power, her thriving industries and her progressive people, Janesville will richly share.

Let it be the hope and effort of all that this commercial growth shall not dominate the richer and deeper things of life, but that our material growth may be directed by those influences and forces which count for the moral enrichment of the people.

Janesville, Wis., October 22, 1907.

List compiled by Geo. Sutherland, Esq.

	Product.	Capital.
1. Croak Brewing Co.....		
2. A. W. Allison (weather strips).....		
3. Janesville Clothing Co.....	\$128,000	\$ 40,000
4. Hiawatha Springs Co. (mineral water)...	30,000	100,000
5. Janesville Batting Co.....	25,000	25,000
6. Janesville Shirt & Overall Co.....	40,000	25,000
7. Marzluff Shoe Co.....	41,000	55,000
8. Western Shoe Co.....	50,000	30,000
9. Blodgett Milling Co. (rye and buckwheat).	300,000	50,000
10. Colvin Baking Co.....	15,000	15,000
11. Bennison & Lane (bakery).....	20,000	
12. Burton & Blaisdale (windmills and tanks).	10,000	
13. Kalamazoo Knitting Co. (socks).....		
14. Badger State Machine Co. (punches and shears)	25,000	
15. Rock River Cotton Co. (bats, mattresses and twine)	500,000	250,000
16. Randall & Athon (metal novelties and tools)		
17. Bennett Marble Works.....	5,000	
18. William Hemming Sons Brewery.....	10,000	
19. Fredericks, Wetmore Co. (barber supplies)	5,000	
20. Burdick & Murray Co. (harnesses).....		
21. The Harlow Canopy Co. (boat canopies and canopy fittings).....		
22. Magee Bros. (tobacco cases).....	4,000	
23. Fifield Bros. Lumber Co. (tobacco cases)..	4,000	
24. Janesville Lumber Co. (tobacco cases)....	2,000	
25. Janesville Cornice Co. (sash and door frames)	10,000	
26. Nott Bros. (paper boxes).....	10,000	
27. H. L. McNamara (cornices).....	5,000	

28.	Dryer Marble Works.....		
29.	Janesville Machine Co.....	\$750,000	\$250,000
30.	Janesville Barb Wire Co.....	400,000	150,000
31.	E. O. Burdick Fountain Pen Co.....		
32.	Hildebrandt & Co. (furs).....		
33.	Gray's Pop & Soda Water Co.....	10,000	
34.	Levi G. McCulloch (brooms).....	1,000	
35.	Henry Shoemaker (brooms).....	1,000	
36.	Wisconsin Carriage Co.....	30,000	
37.	Hough Shade Corp. (porch shades and hammocks)	125,000	200,000
38.	Peter Hohenaedel, Jr., Co. (canning).....	200,000	75,000
39.	Choate-Hollister Furn. Co. (tables).....	100,000	50,000
40.	Bicknell Mfg. & Sup. Co. (iron tools).....	20,000	
41.	Rock River Woolen Mills.....	100,000	75,000
42.	Williamson Pen Co. (fountain pens).....	25,000	10,000
43.	M. Buob Brewing Co.....	30,000	
44.	Janesville Granite, Brick & Stone Co.....		35,000
45.	Janesville Red Brick Co.....		
46.	Rock County Concrete Stone Co. (building blocks)		5,000
47.	Janesville Cement Post Co. (fence posts). .	18,000	
48.	Rock County Sugar Co. (beet sugar).....	610,000	800,000
49.	Victor Concrete Mfg. Co. (building blocks)		
50.	Shurtleff & Co. (ice cream and butter)....	40,000	
51.	Lewis Knitting Co.....	75,000	30,000
52.	Doty's Flour & Feed Mill.....	10,000	
53.	Bassett & Echlin Co. (harnesses and sad- dlery)	175,000	50,000
54.	H. B. Smith Fountain Pen Co.....		
55.	Silica Stone & Brick Co. (sand brick).....		
56.	E. B. Heimstreet (fish food).....		
57.	J. Sutherland & Sons (picture framing and moldings)		
58.	Skelly & Wilbur (picture framing).....		
59.	Schaller & McKey Lumber Co. (tobacco cases)		
60.	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (gravel roofing and ballast)		
61.	E. A. Truesdall (metal cornices).....		

62.	Janesville Music Co. (picture framing)...		
63.	O. P. Brunson (artificial limbs).....		
64.	W. E. Clinton & Co. (book binding and blank books)		
65.	Robert W. Clark (barrels and kegs).....		
66.	Carl W. Diehls (picture frames and window shades)		
67.	Independent Printing Co. (stamps and stencils)		
68.	Janesville Floor Rug Co.....		
69.	Thoroughgood & Co. (cigar box lumber and cigar boxes).....	\$100,000	\$50,000
70.	New Doty Mfg. Co. (punches and shears).	100,000	75,000
71.	Rock River Hay Tool Co. (hay carriers)..	15,000	
72.	Janesville Carriage Works.....	30,000	150,000
73.	New Gas Light Co. (gas and tar roofing).		50,000
74.	Rock River Machine Co. (punches and shears)	45,000	15,000
75.	Parker Pen Co. (fountain pens).....	202,000	100,000
76.	Janesville Electric Co. (electric appliances)		100,000
77.	Janesville Cash & Package Carrier Co. (overhead carriers)		25,000
78.	J. P. Cullen Co. (sash, doors and blinds)..		10,000
79.	Gund's Brewing Co.....		
80.	Milwaukee Elevator Co. (grain).....		
81.	Janesville Pure Milk Co. (sterilized milk).		
82.	Globe Works Co. (elevator tanks and windmills)		
83.	Hanson Furniture Co.....	70,000	30,000
84.	Janesville Plating Works.....		
85.	Cigar Factories		
86.	J. D. Owen & Son (lightning rods).....		
87.	N. Pappas (candies).....		
88.	Janesville Candy Kitchen.....		
89.	Janesville Cement Shingle Co.....		
90.	F. A. Ambrose (metal boilers).....		

XXIX.

THE LAST QUARTER-CENTURY OF БЕЛОIT'S MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

By

J. B. Dow.

Beloit has long been noted as a manufacturing center and a most important one, but in the year 1886 she was whistling to keep her courage up. Her principal factories, the work of a generation, had failed, and her importance and prestige as a manufacturing center had been painfully minimized. There was little available capital here at that time and seemingly but little tangible inducement for outsiders to come in and bring more. Beginnings had been made upon the ruins calamity had entailed, but they were small and Lazarus-like, were bound head and foot with grave clothes. Beloit young men, discouraged and following Greeley's advice, were leaving and going West to "grow up with the country." There was no employment for idle hands. Beloit was in a bad way. Her extremity was great, but this extremity, in the divine economy, was God's opportunity. A few men were large enough to grasp the situation and pave the way for a revival which should be lasting in its effects. They did this and almost a generation now have been witnesses of that resurrection.

A Business Men's Association was formed. Twenty men were called together, and twenty men came together; but only eleven stayed—eleven righteous men—one more than was asked for to save Sodom. And Beloit was saved.

In the organization Mr. J. B. Dow was made secretary of the association, and for the next twelve months put in some of the most strenuous work of his life. He enlisted men in the service until the eleven founders before the close of the first year grew to nearly one hundred. He proposed to issue a folder extolling the advantages Beloit offered to people to come in, was authorized to do this, and prepared a document which was enthusias-

tically received by the association and thousands of copies ordered printed. This edition exhausted, the common council of the city, which had been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep, opened its eyes to the advantages of the situation and ordered thousands more at the expense of the city. The folder was unique, startling, effective. It renamed the city "Beautiful Beloit." The renaming was approved and passed into history. The title page of the folder, which the late Professor J. J. Blaisdell, of Beloit College, characterized as a "stroke of genius," read thus and challenged at once the attention of the reader:

Beautiful Beloit.

A Healthful and Picturesque Location,
A Thriving Manufacturing City.

THE HUM OF HER VARIED INDUSTRIES

Makes Music and Money.

Superb Water Power,

Excellent Railroad Facilities and

Favorable Distributing Advantages.

AN INVITING FIELD

For Laborer and Capitalist.

**MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND METROPOLITAN
ADVANTAGES.**

Schools, Churches and College

CONTRIBUTE TO THE

Intellectual, Social and Moral Welfare.

READER, LISTEN!

If you want a Home, an Occupation, Prosperity,

Happiness, a Long Life and a Fruitful Life,

COME TO BELOIT!

Among the founders of this association, which did so much to resurrect Beloit and set the wheels of prosperity in an industrial sense again in motion, and which is eminently deserving of conspicuous mention on this historic leaf of Beloit's manufactories, are the following, some living, some dead: Mr. E. J. Adams, who was the first president of the association; J. B. Dow, its secretary; Professor E. G. Smith, Attorney B. M. Malone, David S. Foster, Fred Messer, C. C. Keeler, L. H. Parker, John Foster, William H. Wheeler, C. D. Winslow, W. M. Brittan, E. F. Hansen,

C. B. Salmon, President E. D. Eaton of Beloit College, A. N. Bort, C. F. Rau, Dr. Samuel Bell, E. S. Greene, Cham Ingersoll, F. F. Livermore, C. W. Merriman, C. F. Hardy, C. A. Smith.

The Berlin Machine Works. As a result of this organized effort upon the part of determined business men, new industries were brought in, some at considerable cost; but in nearly every case expectations were far more than realized. The Berlin Machine Works was induced to remove its wood-working plant to Beloit by the gift of a plant costing our citizens \$9,000, and from the start its growth has been phenomenal, until at the present time it is accredited as the largest plant manufacturing wood-working machinery in the United States, if not in the world.

Every kind of wood-working machinery is made in this plant. Factories all over the world engaged in the manufacture of wood into various forms are equipped with Berlin machinery. Furniture factories at Grand Rapids, wagon factories at South Bend, implement factories in our own city and in Moline and Chicago, car shops at Pullman, woodenware factories in Michigan and Indiana, planing mills in Japan and the Philippines, and factories of like character, all pay tribute to Beloit through the coffers of the Berlin Machine Works. In recent years citizens at a cost of \$7,500 secured the vacation of part of Third street, on which the company, according to its promise, expended about \$70,000 in new buildings.

The Berlin Machine Works is capitalized for \$2,500,000, and the officers are P. B. Yates, president, and L. D. Forbes, secretary and treasurer. They maintain branch offices in Chicago, New York, Boston, San Francisco, Spokane, Seattle, New Orleans and Macon, Ga., and have representatives in many other sections of the United States as well as agencies in all principal foreign cities. The plant is absolutely modern, all of the present buildings having been erected in recent years, and in every detail they are equipped with the best labor-saving machinery and equipment that the ingenuity of man has devised.

Railroad tracks run into every building and electric traveling cranes provide easy facilities for handling the work in the shops and for loading it upon the cars. The first open-end cars for loading machinery were made for this company, and the company itself owns a large number of cars. The plant and yards occupy fifteen acres of ground and the buildings have 552,500 square

feet of floor space. Part of this has been added within the past year. A new pattern storage house has just been built, three stories high and covering a ground area of 150x72 feet. Another new building has just been finished measuring 200x40 feet. The development of the great empire of the Dominion of Canada has not passed unnoticed by the company. Their machines have been in constant demand on the other side of the border, and for some years the trade has been so important as to warrant a careful study of the special circumstances which regulate this commerce. As a result the company has built a large branch factory at Hamilton, Ont., where machinery will be manufactured especially for the Canadian and export trade. This will not in any way affect the prosperity of the main factory, as the business is steadily growing and constant additions are necessary to keep pace with the demand for Berlin machinery. The Berlin Machine Works employs over 800 men and the output of its factory is over \$2,000,000.

The Fairbanks-Morse Manufacturing Company. As another result of the effort of the aforesaid Business Men's Association the Williams Engine Works was secured and a plant built beside the then growing Eclipse Wind Engine and Clutch Pulley Works, all of which were later sold out and consolidated in what is now known as the Fairbanks-Morse Manufacturing Company, which alike of its kind, in the multiplicity of its practical products with its large and ingenious sales department, has no equal in this or any country.

The plant occupies fifty acres and has more than a quarter of this under roof, providing over 500,000 square feet of floor space. This plant was established in Beloit in 1894 by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., by the consolidation of the Eclipse Windmill Company and the Williams Engine and Clutch Pulley Works, the former of which had been in operation in Beloit since 1872. From small beginnings in the early part of the last century as Vermont scale manufacturers the Fairbanks-Morse Company has grown into a powerful concern in the manufacture and selling of its products. The company foresaw the coming of the tremendous development in the manufacture and use of gasoline for power and installed in Beloit what has quickly grown to be the greatest gas and gasoline engine manufacturing plant in the world. They make gas engines in 200 sizes and styles, from 2-horsepower engines to the

giant 200-horsepower vertical. They also make engines to be operated by gas, gasoline, kerosene or crude oil and have been the leaders in the development of the marvelous producer gas engine, proclaimed by the experts of the United States government to be the power of the future.

This concern manufactures about 10,000 engines every year, an average of a complete engine every twenty minutes of the working day. Among its other manufactures are steam pumps from all sizes up to the largest triple expansion pumps for city water pumping stations, making over 4,000 yearly. Steam hoists and artesian well engines are also a part of their product. The quantity of wooden and steel windmills or wind engines which this company manufactures and sends out is simply enormous. They make steel mills for every conceivable purpose, and with them wooden railway tanks and tank fixtures. The foundries operated by the company pour an average of 114 tons of iron every day.

The company is constantly adding to its plant more buildings and machinery and employs about 2,000 men.

Recently a superb office building covering a ground area of 40x170 feet has been constructed, complete in all its appointments. The plant is equipped with the most modern labor-saving devices, electric traveling cranes being installed wherever possible to carry the work from one machine to another and to load the finished product upon railroad cars, which run into every part of the shops over its private tracks. Its fire protection through seven miles of its own water mains and its sprinkler system is very complete.

The officers of the company at the present time are: C. H. Morse, Jr., president; W. E. Miller, vice-president, and George B. Ingersoll, secretary and treasurer. The general manager of the Beloit plant is Mr. J. A. Vail, a man formerly with the Allis-Chalmers Company, a most competent man and one of wide experience. The general superintendent is Mr. W. T. Clark. Besides its Chicago offices the company has offices and warehouses outside of Chicago in all the leading cities in the United States, in Canada, and in London, England, and also conducts numerous other manufacturing plants in this country.

Beloit Iron Works. One of the most reliable and substantial of Beloit's industries, the Beloit Iron Works, dates its birth in



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1885. Four men—Fred Messer, Alonzo Aldrich, Noble J. Ross and William H. Grinnell—with a combined cash capital of \$9,100, made a start in the manufacture of paper mill machinery. They bought the old frame shops, machinery, patterns, etc., of the defunct Merrill & Houston Iron Works, and the first year, with this small capital, through their individual efforts and with fifteen men in their employ, catalogued an output of \$20,000. Fred Messer was president, an accredited genius along those lines in which they were engaged; Aldrich secretary, Ross superintendent and Grinnell treasurer. From the start the concern proved to be a pronounced success. Within about ten years its home trade this side the water was enlarged until it reached Japan and China. It shipped the first American paper mill to Japan, two to China, and in 1904 sent off a solid train of twenty-five cars loaded with a paper mill to be erected on the Thames near London. The concern now employs 200 men, has an invested capital of \$136,500 and has an annual output of \$420,000. It has during the years erected fine substantial modern factories, equipped with the most modern machinery and mechanical devices known to the craft for its use, and, with the Berlin Machine Works and the Fairbanks plant, has helped to make Beloit, as Milwaukee beer did Milwaukee, famous the world over. Messrs. Aldrich and Ross are now the active managers at the head of the concern, and it is said to make its stockholders supremely happy by paying monthly dividends the largest of any company in the city and possibly in the state.

J. Thompson & Sons Manufacturing Company. The history of this concern is a part of the history of Beloit and of Rock county and well deserves prominent mention upon this page. Its beginning dates back nearly half a century and was among the early inspirations which helped to make Beloit. Mr. John Thompson, the father and founder, who is still an active survivor among early settlers, started business as a blacksmith alone in 1860 in a small brick shop where the present implement factory is located. From that small beginning he soon took up the making of sleighs, wagons, and later in a small way plows and farm implements. After ten years, in 1870, he took in as a partner Colonel O. C. Johnson, and later his brother, J. A. Johnson, of Madison, and the firm began to make plows and other farm implements in a wholesale way, shipping them to various points in the West.

In 1873 they put in a steam engine and boiler and at that time were employing only about twenty men, the wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day.

In July, 1876, the factory was entirely destroyed by fire entailing a loss of about \$60,000, with practically no insurance. The following day work was begun clearing up the ruins, and with temporary quarters business was shortly resumed. The following year, in 1877, a new brick shop was built, and year by year enlargements were made. In 1880 John Thompson bought out his partners and took in his sons under the firm name of J. Thompson & Sons. The business expanded very rapidly under this new management and in 1886 was incorporated with a capital stock of \$120,000. In a few years the capital stock had increased to \$200,000, the company then employing 150 men.

In 1897 the company began the manufacture of the Lewis gas and gasoline engine, and this became a prominent part of the business. Thousands of these have been sent to all parts of the United States and have given excellent satisfaction.

Mr. John Thompson in 1903 retired from business and the capital stock of the company was then increased to \$300,000. A modern plant was erected in South Beloit and the gas engine was built on a large scale. Fire and flood in 1904, March 20, however, nearly destroyed the new plant, entailing a heavy loss; following this soon after, the same year, the old implement factory in Beloit was almost destroyed by fire, another heavy loss. But the company rebuilt and equipped its South Beloit shop with the best and most modern tools and equipment, including a fine 15-ton electric crane for handling heavy work. The company added then to its line of work the gas producer engine and has turned out some very fine machines of this type. It built single engines up to 250 horsepower and twin tandem engines up to 500 horsepower rated capacity.

The Beloit plant was also rebuilt and continued the manufacture of agricultural implements.

The officers of the company are: O. T. Thompson, president and treasurer; E. A. Thompson, vice-president, and A. S. Thompson, secretary.

The Thompson Plow Works, familiarly known all over the United States, is deserving of a great deal of credit for the labor it has furnished to citizens of Beloit, for what it has added to

Beloit's material wealth and for the reputation it has given to Beloit as a reliable manufacturing center.

Charles H. Besly & Co. As manufacturers of taps, dies and disc grinders, along with other lines, this concern ranks among the leading factories of Beloit. They began in a very small way about twenty years ago in the making of taps and dies, later adding the disc grinder which was invented by F. N. Gardner. The company was organized under the firm name of C. H. Besly & Co. and commenced business with an investment of about \$10,000, under the management of F. N. Gardner. It employed at the outset only about half a dozen men. It has a capital now invested of \$115,000, employs upwards of eighty men and has an annual output of about \$100,000, sending its products, which have been largely increased in variety and kind, all over the world. Three years ago a large new fireproof building was erected on the water-power and a new water-power plant installed. The method of making the kinds of tools above enumerated has been greatly changed under the management of the Besly shops, which have contributed largely to its success. Mr. Charles H. Besly, the leading man of the concern, is a resident of Chicago, the active management now in Beloit being in the hands of Charles Munson and John Miller, Jr.

The Gardner Machine Company. Mr. F. N. Gardner, president and general manager of the Gardner Machine Company, is accredited as the man who was the inspiration of the mechanical part of the Besly company and a large factor in bringing about the success that concern has achieved. While he worked during the years there he thought and planned and invented not only his disc grinder, which has so important a place now in large manufactories, but other labor-saving devices and improved tools and machinery which are most useful and largely used. About three years ago Mr. Gardner resigned his position with the Besly people and organized the Gardner Machine Company, he being its president and general manager; N. J. Ross, of the Beloit Iron Works, vice-president; W. H. Grinnel, treasurer, and C. T. Mitchel, secretary. The business has a good start, manufacturing principally all of the inventions of Mr. Gardner, which now have a large demand at home and abroad.

Gesley Manufacturing Company. The history of Rock county would be incomplete without mention being made of the Gesley

brothers, whose inventions of farm machinery have found such large place in the markets of the West. Among them are the Gesley sulky plow, the New Improved three-wheeled sulky plow, Gesley cultivator, the Gesley lever harrow. They were established in Beloit as manufacturers nearly fifty years ago and for many years did a successful manufacturing business. The manufacturing end has largely been eliminated during recent years, but they are still at the old stand, dealing in other manufactured products and doing a very successful business. The officers of the company are Torris Gesley and C. O. Millett, both enterprising business men contributing not a little to the industrial interests of our city.

R. J. Dowd Knife Works. The R. J. Dowd Knife Works is another old established and vigorous concern, which was founded by R. J. Dowd over thirty years ago. Mr. R. J. Dowd began in a small way in 1877, employing but few men, manufacturing machine knives at that time of a limited number of kinds, his first year's output being but about \$8,000. From the start this business has grown in volume and importance until its annual output is now considerably over \$100,000 and its product is sold outside of this country in Mexico, Europe and Australia. Its invested capital is about \$100,000. There are two sons, G. A. Dowd and Robert I. Dowd, active managers with the father, who is still hearty and vigorous and whose counsel is yet an important asset in the running of the business.

They have twice suffered fire loss, but have never indicated a loss of confidence in themselves or their business and each time have rebuilt in better shape than before. The Dowd Knife Works is a vital part of Beloit's manufacturing interests.

John Foster Company. Someone once published the fact that "if there was a foot in America that hadn't worn the Foster shoes, it wasn't because Foster couldn't fit that foot." This factory was planted in Beloit for the manufacture of high-grade shoes in 1870 under the firm name of Libby, Foster & Co. Its output the first year was about \$100,000 and its product then sold largely in the western states. Later the firm changed to Libby, Foster & Chapman, then to John Foster & Co. Shoe Factory, and within recent years incorporated as the John Foster Company. It employs approximately 200 people, the active management being John Foster, W. D. Hall and Frank Kunz, all

practical business men. Mr. W. D. Hall is the artist, inventor, mechanic and producer of the multiplicity of high-grade styles of shoes which the trade demands, a demand which is met in a most satisfactory manner, as is attested by this and other facts. The Foster factory made the shoes for Frances Folsom, the bride of President Cleveland; for the second wife of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and for Mrs. McKinley at the inauguration of the late President McKinley. This company has been the originator of nearly all the styles in fine up-to-date shoes. They make them for every occasion, of all leathers, canvas and silk, and of every conceivable cut and shape which a lady could desire. Every shoe is practically custom made, their entire product being made on orders from large retailers in all sections of the country, both here, in England, Australia and on the European continent.

Warner Instrument Company. This is among the youngest factories in Beloit, but has had the most phenomenal success of any ever planted here. It began in some experimental lines by the Warner brothers on their own invention, and did but little for the first six months or a year. In July, 1904, it put upon the market its well known automobile indicator, the Auto-Meter. Its sales from the first rapidly increased until now this company is the largest manufacturer of speed indicators in the world and is recognized as the standard speed indicator on the market. This fact is shown in all national and local automobile events, as there are then seen more Warner Auto-Meters than all other speed indicators combined. Last year in the Glidden tour, which is the greatest automobile event ever seen in this country, over 70 per cent of the cars were equipped with Warner instruments. Theirs is the only magnetic instrument built in the United States and so stands in a class by itself.

Until very recently, little was done to put this product on the market in foreign countries for the reason that it was almost impossible to supply the demand here, but now the company has contracted with the Electric and Ordnance Accessories Company, Limited, Birmingham, England, who are a branch of Vickers' Sons & Maxim, to manufacture the Warner Auto-Meter in England on a royalty basis. The company is now in its new shops in South Beloit, large up to date in construction and equipped with every possible appliance in the way of first class machinery for the manufacture of its goods. The company

now manufactures with the Auto-Meter the Cut-Meter and Anemometers, the latter of which are being extensively used and approved by the United States government. The company employs about 150 men, has an investment of about a quarter of a million and its prospects for still further growth and larger output are not equaled by any concern in the country. The company has offices in the principal large cities in this country as well as abroad. The officers are James Barclay, president; A. P. Warner, vice-president and general manager; C. H. Warner, secretary and treasurer.

Lipman Manufacturing Company. The above is another concern of more recent birth in Beloit, a producer of devices for the operation of automobiles, and is doing a very successful business. Mr. Carl Lipman is an inventor of marked ability, as is shown by the various devices he has brought out and put upon the market. He is a Beloit man, born and raised in the city and early turned his attention toward the line of business which now engages his attention. Among his inventions are automobile oilers, electric speed indicators and a rotary pump, the latter of which has met with greater demand than any other like pump on the market. The Lipman Manufacturing Company was organized upwards of two years ago, taking on the individual business of Mr. Lipman, occupying a fine plant on the water power and making seemingly a pronounced success of the business. Together with the manufacture of the articles above noted, the company manufactures a high power automobile and motor-boat engine, making them all the way from ten to eighty horse power, and the manufacture of this engine is an important part of the business at the present time. This enterprise is accounted as an important one here in Beloit and swells the list of those industries which give to the city its substantial reputation. Carl E. Lipman is president of the company, and L. Holden Parker secretary and treasurer.

H. Rosenblatt & Sons. This company has been established in Beloit over thirty years. The father, H. Rosenblatt, began the business in a small way with John C. Rau, during the '70s, finally assumed the business himself and, as his sons grew to manhood, took them into partnership with him. It first began to manufacture but one line of goods, men's overalls and jackets, but gradually the line was increased until their catalogue shows a

large variety of garments manufactured. Mr. H. Rosenblatt, the father and founder, dying several years ago, his two sons, Moses Rosenblatt and Louis Rosenblatt, succeeded to the business. They own their own plant, two fine brick structures at the head of Fourth street, and employ approximately 200 people. The output of this factory is about 2,500 garments of various kinds per day. The goods are sold all over the United States, and their line is recognized as standard wherever known.

The Rosenblatt Gowing Company. This company is an outgrowth of the H. Rosenblatt & Sons factory and was organized a year ago by Isaac Rosenblatt, F. S. Gowing and H. C. Holcomb. The management is by Mr. Isaac Rosenblatt and at the outset they employed only about twenty-five men. They are all practical men, make a line of goods in part the same as the parent factory, and knowing well how to make the goods, how to buy the material, how to manage help and how to sell the goods, this concern is accounted as a success from the start and will no doubt prove an important element among our manufactories.

Racine Feet Knitting Company. This is one of Beloit's industries of which the city is justly proud. It is under the management of Mr. J. W. Amend and one of the best managed, productive and prosperous of our manufacturing institutions. The plant was established only about four years ago, when a fine brick factory building was built just across the line in South Beloit and equipped with the most modern machinery for the purposes of its line of work. The company manufactures hosiery and underwear, turning out upwards of 500 dozens pairs of hosiery per day and this output constantly increasing. The help employed are mostly girls, who receive good pay for their labor. The best material upon the market is used in the productions of its goods, their workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed and the reputation of the firm has been established and its patronage constantly increased by reason of the quality of the goods turned out. This plant is just across the street from the new plant of the Warner Instrument Company, and the enterprise of both these concerns is a matter of pride to the citizens of Beloit.

Beloit Box Board Company. The Beloit Box Board Company, as a corporation, is the successor of the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company, which was the successor of the Beloit Straw Board Company, the successor of Barrett & Kimball, the succes-

sors of Wright & Newcomb, a long line of paper manufacturers on the west side of the river, extending back for nearly half a century. The present owners of the property have an elegant plant and 3,933 inches of the water power, which is reinforced by steam, the latter being necessary for the manufacture of the paper. The product this mill turns out is box boards, made of old papers and straw, and the daily output of the finished product is twenty tons. They employ upwards of thirty-five men. Capitalization, \$80,000. The product is all sold in this country. The officers of the company are: President, Henry Weis; vice-president, A. D. W. Weis; secretary and treasurer, Howard S. Smith, and superintendent and general manager, J. A. Fisher. This is one of Beloit's permanent, substantial institutions.

M. C. Pierce Specialty Company. The M. C. Pierce Specialty Company succeeds Goddard & Allen in the manufacture and sale of the Belvidere Carpet Stretcher and Tacker and household specialties. The manager of this concern is Miss M. C. Pierce, a young woman of marked business ability and who is making a success of the business.

M. C. Pierce Plating Company. The M. C. Pierce Plating Company is a part of the specialty company, only that others skilled in the plating business are connected with it. The company does a general plating of gold, silver, nickel, brass and the polishing of all kinds of metals. It has been in operation between one and two years and is largely patronized by the iron workers of the city.

C. Mattison Machine Works. C. Mattison began the manufacture of wood turning machinery at 644 Third street in 1897, with \$1,500 capital and one man employed. In 1901 the business was moved to Fifth street and Portland avenue, and in 1903 was incorporated, C. Mattison, president and treasurer, and A. M. Mattison, vice-president and secretary. The authorized capital is \$25,000, and the company has from twenty to twenty-five employees, occupying two white brick buildings, 40 by 100 and 40 by 80 feet, respectively. The annual output is valued at about \$90,000. The original inventor and patentee of the machines made by this company is Mr. C. Mattison, and his machines are sold not only in the United States, but also in foreign countries.

N. B. Gaston's Sons Company. The one manufacturing institution of Beloit, which has lasted through nearly the whole

life of this community, continuously maintained at the same place and in connection with the same family for nearly sixty-four years, is the Gaston Scale Factory.

It was founded by Nathan B. Gaston, who while a young man had worked in a scale factory at Rochester, N. Y., and who came with his father-in-law, A. J. Battin, to Beloit in September, 1844.

Promptly after arrival he began upon the west side of Rock river the work of making scales, employing but three men and doing all his work by hand. When Hanchett & Lawrence finished the dam on Rock river, late in the fall of 1844, Mr. Gaston bought some of the preferred stock and also the first registered number of inches of water power sold. He also erected a stone building, the first manufacturing establishment on that side of the river, and connected with the pond above the dam by means of a ditch of his own, made along the line of the present race, to the site of his shop.

Mr. A. J. Battin furnished capital at first, but the business was conducted under the name of N. B. Gaston, and later as the firm of Gaston & Edgar until about 1850. Then Mr. Edgar withdrew to go to the Pike's peak gold fields, and N. B. Gaston worked this iron field alone until 1875, when the firm became N. B. Gaston & Son. In the year 1898 that son, his oldest, Augustine J. Gaston, sold out his interest and a new partnership, including two younger sons, Thomas Edgar and Theodore Irving, was formed under the designation of N. B. Gaston & Sons. July 16, 1900, the senior member, then ninety years old, died, and the next year, July 20, 1901, the business was incorporated as the N. B. Gaston's Sons Company; president, Ann E. Gaston; vice-president and treasurer, T. E. Gaston; secretary, T. I. Gaston. March 28, 1907, Ann E. Gaston's interest was transferred in equal parts to these two sons and the business remained and still continues under the same firm name. The present officers are T. E. Gaston, president; E. E. Gaston, vice-president; T. I. Gaston, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$30,000, from fifty to sixty men are employed and the annual output is valued at about \$60,000.

Nathan Brockway Gaston was born at Auburn, N. Y., March 17, 1810. As a youth in the city of Rochester, N. Y., he learned the trade of a gunsmith, but while yet a young man, went to work in a scale factory there and mastered that trade also. When

twenty-five years of age, on Sunday, February 8, 1835, he married Amelia C. Tillinghurst, who died October 9, 1842, leaving a daughter, Maria (afterwards Mrs. Thorne). August 31, 1843, Mr. Gaston married Miss Ann Eliza Battin, daughter of Augustine J. Battin, formerly of New York city; came at once with his family and father-in-law by boat from Buffalo to Southport, now Kenosha, and thence with their own teams and wagons to Beloit, Wis., arriving September 13, 1844. Here Mr. Battin bought a small brick house and lot at the northeast corner of State and Broad streets, and for a year or two the Gastons and Battins lived together there.

Immediately on arrival, Mr. Gaston began his business of scale making upon Race street on the west side of Rock river, doing all his work at first by hand. In the late fall of 1844, soon after the first dam across the river was made, he built at the same spot a stone building, the first manufacturing structure on that side of Rock river, and was the first user of the new water power. The account of that scale manufactory, continued by the same family yet, is given in the chapter on Beloit manufactures.

In 1847, Chester Clark, who came in that year, built on the west side of the river, for Mr. Battin and Mr. Gaston, that pebble-stoned walled house, which, somewhat modified and enlarged, is still the Gaston home, standing a short distance south of St. Lawrence avenue, and west of the Northwestern railroad track.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaston were charter members of the St. Paul Episcopal church of Beloit, whose first church building, Mr. Humphrey's school house, stood on the south side of Public avenue (now No. 534). He was also for many years one of the vestrymen of that church, and always a regular supporter. He died at his residence in Beloit, July 16, 1900. Mrs. Gaston still occupies the old home in hale old age, with her oldest daughter. One other daughter has died and the youngest is married and living at La Crosse, Wis. Of the three sons, Augustine, Edgar and Irving, the two latter represent the present firm called the N. B. Gaston's Sons Company.

Other Lesser Institutions Catalogued.

The foregoing represents the larger of Beloit's manufacturing interests, the bulk of the capital invested and the aggregation especially of skilled labor employed. There is a multiplicity,

however, of smaller manufacturing concerns, which give variety to the line of products here created and sent out over this and other countries and which, to a greater or less extent, hold out inducements for people to come to Beloit, find employment and make homes.

Among these last mentioned and which are relatively as important as many others, we name Slater & Marsden, who manufacture shellers, grinders, cement block machines, wood turning and wood working machines.

Ferguson Bros., wagon and carriage manufacturers.

C. O. Warner, band and scroll sawing, banisters, mouldings, etc.

F. S. Kent Construction Company, boiler manufacturers.

E. A. Lufkin, bottling works.

Beloit Brewery.

L. E. Cunningham, contractor and builder, sash, doors, blinds and other building specialties.

Sturtevant & Wright, butter factory and creamery.

A. L. Dearhammer, contractor and manufacturer.

Compressed Air Cleaning Company.

Beloit Carriage Works, Kinsley.

A. L. Munger, wagons and buggies.

Askin & Green, cement contractors.

Hascall Cigar Company.

Sylvester Florey, cigar factory.

C. M. Oliver, cigar factory.

Kendall & Billington, cigar factory.

Beloit Steam Dye Works.

Beloit Concrete Stone Company.

Inman Concrete Building Block & Machine Company.

Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company.

City Mills, flour and feed.

Star Mills.

Beloit Brass Works.

Beloit Foundry Company.

Beloit Furnace Works.

Beloit Glove and Mitten Company.

Halls Glove Company.

Kent Construction Company.

McLean & Son, interior woodwork.

William Schultz & Son, machine shop.

Griffith Manufacturing Company, moulding machines.

G. F. Beedle, motor cars.

Beloit Plating Works.

Line City Roofing Company.

C. S. Gregory, tanks, roofing, plumbing and plumbers' supplies.

Newton & Zimmerman, slate roofing, tanks and metal workers.

Beloit Upholstering Company.

Milan Northrop, upholsterer.

George M. Allen, section car, gasoline engines.

Rockford & Interurban Power House. The manufacture of electricity or generating the same through twentieth century methods is an industry in importance second to none in the conduct of local transportation and turning the wheels of factories.

The Interurban power house was built in Beloit four years ago, primarily for the furnishing of power to run the cars on the interurban line from Rockford through Beloit to Janesville. Its capacity, however, that of 2,500 horse power, was intended to take in, in time, other enterprises, and this it has now done. It furnishes power, in addition to the Rockford Interurban line, for the line from Rockford to Belvidere, and also for the Beloit Traction Company, and from this it lends a helping hand to the Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company when there is any giving out or weakening of its generating equipment, thereby guaranteeing the city of Beloit at any time and all times against a calamity of darkness.

The power house is equipped with duplicates of the Allis Chamber Bros. compound condenser Engines, and with every other modern appliance necessary to make this an up-to-date "lightning producer," successfully meeting every demand it assumes to supply.

Beloit Traction Company. The Beloit Traction Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin with a capital stock of \$50,000, and its first meeting was held April 30, 1906, at which said time its officers and directors were elected and all of the capital stock subscribed.

Later than this on May 1, 1906, an application was made for franchise in the city of Beloit to construct, equip, maintain and

operate a street railway along and across certain streets and avenues in the city of Beloit.

On July 16, in the same year, a franchise was granted and soon thereafter the company began its work of construction, and on August 1, 1907, the road was equipped and completed, covering about six miles of track, consisting of one loop on each side of the river, and began operations.

As a little matter of history, in the inception of the work, quite an impressive ceremony was held, when a gold and a silver spike was driven, fastening down the first rail, the golden spike being driven by Joel B. Dow, president of the company, and the silvered one by his honor, Mayor L. E. Cunningham.

The road has given excellent satisfaction, as the best of service has been afforded and it receives a liberal patronage from the public.

The officers of the company are Joel B. Dow, president; Charles A. Gault, vice-president; O. S. Baylies, Chicago, secretary, and W. F. Woodruff, of Rockford, Ill., treasurer; T. M. Ellis, of Rockford, Ill., general manager.

Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company. The Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company was organized in February, 1906, by the purchase of the water works from C. B. Salmon, the gas works from Hendley Bros. and the electric works from Milwaukee parties.

The present company owns and operates these three utilities in Beloit and has reconstructed and added large extensions to all the properties.

The investment of the company is reported by them in 1908 as amounting to \$1,000,000. They employ about seventy-five people.

C. B. Salmon, president and treasurer.

E. G. Cowdery, vice-president and manager.

Charles H. Deppe, secretary.

B. F. Lyons, assistant general manager.

They have recently (June 30, 1908) surrendered their local franchises and are now being operated under the regulation of the Wisconsin state law governing public utilities.

History of Three Franchises Surrendered June 30, 1908.

Electric. In the light of history, possessing an electric light franchise in Beloit has been to own a thing of great trouble. Ex-

cepting for the present management, for which the "Free Press" is not prepared to speak—but it is supposed they also have their worries—the story of the electric lighting business in this city has been that of financial loss and brain-wrecking effort.

The first franchise for an electrical lighting plant was granted to W. A. Knapp on January 6, 1887. This franchise carried the right to set poles and lay wires about the city, but was not an exclusive privilege. It carried no city expense and no rates or conditions of service were given in the ordinance. Before this was granted, a year or possibly more before, Fred Messer, E. J. Adams and others had installed a dynamo in the Beloit Iron Works and supplied some of the stores with electric arc lights. The enterprise attracted attention and made Beloit feel proud, but was not practical, but after that the incandescent light came into general use.

W. A. Knapp set about to build his plant and the following summer made a contract with the city to furnish a few arc lights. The power plant was in the old Besley building, where there was good water power. On June 4, 1891, the common council granted a franchise to C. W. Wiley and A. P. Warner, who established a business under the name of the Wiley-Warner Electric Light Company. The plant was in the old Gray planing mill, where they had both water and steam power. With competition and the numerous trials that attend the establishment of an electric business—even in this day—the experience of the companies was anything but profitable and pleasant, although the Wiley-Warner company continued for six years, when it sold to the successors of the Knapp company, a Mr. Westbrook, of Chicago.

The power station was then taken to the stone building on Short street, near the Northwestern passenger station and north of the City Mills. After a life and death struggle for existence, the business went into the hands of a receiver and in 1892 E. F. Hansen was appointed receiver and for a year and a half he carried on the business and got order from chaos and the business was then bought of the creditors by Guy L. Cole, who spent thousands of dollars trying to build up the business. He bought the old paper mill property on the east side for a power plant.

Mr. Hansen, speaking of his receivership, said that it was during those months that his gray hair sprouted. "It was awful," he said, "and I notice that gray hair has followed the

management since. The business was one series of worries, expense and renewal of appliances and the service was inferior at best."

Mr. Cole later sold to Messrs. Cowdery and Smith, of Milwaukee, men of large investment in lighting plants. Their interests then went into the merger in 1906.

The franchise under which the merger has been operating was that original one granted to W. A. Knapp and his assigns. The present company has spent a fortune in new machinery and extensions and is giving as nearly a perfect service as it is possible to provide with present-day electrical machinery.

Gas. The pioneers in the gas lighting business had their trials along with the balance of the utility pioneers in the smaller towns. Few of the original enterprises paid anything to speak of, if there were any dividends at all, and this was the experience of the Beloit Gas Light & Coke Company. It was founded by a number of Philadelphia men and established on a charter granted them by an act of the state legislature February 13, 1855. The plant was not constructed till 1859, however, and was then put in by a company capitalized at \$42,000.

The charter limited the charges to \$4 per thousand cubic feet. The original stockholders included L. G. Fisher, William T. Goodhue, Hazen Cheney, S. W. Peck, S. J. Sherman, A. L. Field and John Hackett. The first president was S. J. Sherman and the secretary A. L. Field.

John Hackett subsequently became president and Joseph Hendley, Sr., superintendent, and both remained in these positions until their death. All of the original stockholders and officers are now dead.

Later the business passed into the control of the Hendley family and was managed for many years by Messrs. J. L. and T. C. Hendley, who sold out in 1906, to the merger company, which was reorganized in July, 1906, under the present company.

The early day historians speak of the enterprise as a discouragement for all connected with it. There were few patrons and no incentive for enlargement, and the gas was expensive to produce on so small an output, and had it not been for such a determined and capable business man as Joseph Hendley, Sr., it is doubtful if the enterprise would have been carried on after the first few years of experiment.

Mr. Hendley inspired all with confidence in the enterprise, and made friends for the company by his patient, consistent, conservative and wise administration of its affairs. He urged patrons to be economical of gas and showed them how to get the best results from it and finally developed a fine business from an almost forlorn hope.

Water. Prior to 1885 city fire protection in Beloit consisted of two hand fire engines, which were operated by two volunteer fire companies, who always did splendid work wherever they could get water from the river. Numerous and disastrous fires often occurred, however, outside of that supply, especially from 1880 to 1885, the last two destructive fires being the Baptist and Catholic churches, both of which slowly and tantalizingly burned to the ground without water before a helpless crowd. Along in this period Beloit was dead. Numerous failures had occurred, manufacturing was stagnant, growth impossible, and, on account of the fire risk, new companies would not locate at Beloit. The citizens and common council took up the matter and succeeded, in 1882, in getting some Philadelphia people to accept a franchise under the name of Beloit Water Company and to build a water system. This company, after spending some \$20,000, failed and stopped work. During the next three years the city publicly advertised for a water works system and offered unusual inducements to any one who would take up the project.

In 1885, Messrs. C. H. Morse, W. H. Wheeler, J. B. Peet, C. H. Parker, E. C. Allen and C. B. Salmon agreed to build a water works system, and the present franchise was granted under the name of M. M. Moore, who assigned to the Beloit Water Works Company, and the works were completed, tested and accepted by the city in November, 1885.

From that time forward the city began to show new signs of life and steadily grew from 5,000 people to its present size of 15,000 people. Early in June, 1906, the Salmon brothers, who were the sole owners, sold the water works to individuals, who also purchased the gas and electric plants, and put all three utilities into a new company, under the name of the Beloit Water, Gas and Electric Company, which, on account of the default of one of the promoters, was reorganized in 1906 under the present management.

The record of the Beloit water works in service is unequaled



William Clifton Daland

by any water company, private or public, in Wisconsin. Beloit's fire losses to the per cent of premium for fire insurance collected, since 1885, is less than that of any other city of its size in the northwest. If all the fire premiums paid by citizens since 1885 had been paid into the city treasury and the city had paid all of the fire losses during the same period, there would now be a surplus of over \$400,000 on hand.

XXX.

THE PRESS OF BELOIT.

Journalism in Beloit dates back to September 4, 1846, when Messrs. Cooley and Civer established the "Beloit Messenger," a paper independent in politics; this was published but a short time when it suspended for lack of interest and no file of it is known to the editor.

The existence of many other papers has been clearly established, but only faint traces of their existence have been found. Files are undiscoverable, and the only means or proofs of their existence are the memories of some of their old time patrons.

The Beloit "Journal," supposed to be the next paper published, made its first appearance on June 29, 1848, issued by Stokes and Briggs. This paper was a weekly, published in the interest of the Whig party and was edited by J. R. Briggs. With various changes of name and proprietors, this paper has been continuously published up to the present time, and still lives and flourishes as the Beloit "Free Press." In the fall of 1848, it passed under the control of J. R. Briggs, Jr., who was sole proprietor until September, 1849, when a partnership was formed with C. G. Foster, of Troy, New York. In May, 1854, Foster purchased the interest of his partner and continued the publication of a Republican paper until August, 1855, when he sold out to A. Paine, J. J. Bushnell and Lucius G. Fisher, under the name of A. Paine & Company. The paper was published by them but a few weeks when it was again sold to H. L. Devereux. In January, 1856, Devereux formed a partnership with B. E. Hale, who had charge of the editorial department. On May 27, 1856, the paper made its appearance under the name of B. E. Hale—no explanation for the change being made in any of its columns. February 19, 1857, B. E. Hale & Company were announced as the publishers.

In 1857 a weekly Democratic paper was started by De Lorma Brooks, and was called "The Herald"; shortly after that an-

other Republican paper called "the Beloit Times," made its appearance and was published by N. O. Perkins, the two publishers effecting an arrangement whereby the Democratic "Herald" was printed on one side of the sheet, and the Republican "Times" on the other. D. P. Hineking was associated but a short time with Mr. Brooks in the conduct of the "Herald." Mr. Perkins ultimately purchased Mr. Brooks' interest and becoming sole proprietor of the "Herald," changed the name of the paper to the "Beloit Courier," and on January 1, 1860, having associated with himself Barret H. Smith, the firm changed to Perkins & Smith, with A. P. Waterman and Wright and Newcomb as silent partners.

Under the management of B. E. Hale & Company, the "Journal" was continued until April 21, 1859, when it was purchased by William E. Hale and Horatio Pratt, with H. Pratt as editor. In 1860 Mr. Hale retired and the paper passed into the control of H. Pratt & Company—the firm consisting of Horatio Pratt and James A. White.

The field, however, being too small for the support of two Republican papers, negotiations were started and arrangements ultimately made, under which the two were consolidated and named the "Journal and Courier," managed by Perkins & Smith, N. O. Perkins editor. A bound file of the Beloit "Journal and Courier," complete, from April 5, 1860, to March 27, 1862, has been preserved by Mrs. N. O. Perkins and loaned to the editor of this history. It is expected that this volume will be added to the meagre, scanty and imperfect files of Beloit papers now preserved in the Beloit college library. On October 31, 1861, the paper was reduced from eight to seven columns. On November 7, 1861, the "Journal and Courier" was transferred to Barret H. and Lathrop E. Smith. On the 22nd of January, 1863, Lathrop E. Smith retired and the paper was carried on by Barret H. Smith. April 21, 1864, Barret H. Smith severed his connection with the paper, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Paine, who announced that the paper would not be tied to any political party. June 9 the compound name was dropped and the paper reappeared as "The Beloit Journal."

Chalmers Ingersoll started the "Beloit Free Press" in February, 1866, and soon absorbed the "Beloit Journal" by purchase. In the summer of 1869 Ingersoll sold his interest to M. Frank

& Co., and the old name of the paper—"The Journal"—was revived. During the next winter the paper passed to the control of T. O. Thompson, and J. B. Dow, the latter disposing of his interest, in the fall of 1870, to E. D. Coe. The "Free Press" was resurrected September 21, 1870, by Chalmers Ingersoll and N. O. Perkins. After about three months, Chalmers Ingersoll became sole proprietor, but Perkins continued as editor. During the spring of 1871 the "Free Press" again absorbed the "Journal," Mr. Thompson retiring and Mr. Coe acquiring a half interest in the "Free Press." The following fall Mr. Ingersoll bought out Mr. Coe and became sole owner. Mr. N. O. Perkins continued his editorial connection until the winter of 1872 and '73, when he changed to a position on the staff of the "Milwaukee Sentinel."

May, 1873, Henry R. Hobart, after publishing a quarterly, called the "Beloit Crescent" for a year or so previous, became associate editor of the "Free Press" with Mr. Ingersoll; in March following bought a half interest in the business and, until March, 1877, conducted the paper under the firm name of Ingersoll & Hobart. In the latter year Mr. Hobart became the sole proprietor. In 1875 Messrs. Ingersoll & Hobart had enlarged the size of the "Free Press" to a nine column folio.

July 1, 1878, Charles S. Guernsey and David J. Welch began publishing an evening paper, called the "Daily Herald," with Albert Ayer as manager of the advertising department.

August 7, 1878, the "Free Press" office first issued a daily paper, called the "Phonograph," which was published and edited by J. W. Cary, G. E. Farrer, Ingalls & Hobart. In continuation of this, on the first of February, 1879, Henry F. Hobart started the "Daily Free Press," a four-column folio, with Albert F. Ayer as local reporter, merging in it also, later, the "Daily Herald," of which in 1880 Otis H. Brand was editor and proprietor.

In 1882 Mr. Cham Ingersoll again became the owner, editor and publisher of the "Free Press," Mr. Ayer continuing as city editor.

In the year 1903 Mr. M. C. Hanna, a Milwaukee newspaper man, was admitted to partnership. In 1907, June 1, Ingersoll and Hanna sold the paper to the Free Press Publishing Company, M. C. Hanna, President and Editor; A. F. Ayer, Vice

President; D. H. Foster, Secretary; J. S. Hubbard, Treasurer. With the new firm arrangement the capacity of the business of the office was doubled and the circulation has been largely increased. From the beginning this paper has been and still is strongly Republican.

Another paper, of which no file has been preserved, was the semi-weekly "Register," started by Mr. Ehrman and Mr. Leland in the spring of 1870. It was soon numbered among the "lights that failed."

The "Graphic," an eight-page Democratic weekly, made its appearance, January 13, 1877, with F. E. Fillmore and W. D. Matthews as the editors and proprietors. Early in 1878 Mr. Matthews withdrew from the paper and Mr. Fillmore continued it until his death in December of that year. He was succeeded in the proprietorship by O. H. Brand and a Mr. C. B. Case, who in August, 1879, sold his interest to Brand.

In the summer of 1879 Mr. Julius A. Truesdell became associated in the editorial work with Mr. Hobart, on the "Free Press." Soon after Mr. Truesdell founded a weekly paper, called "The Outlook." In May, 1883, Mr. F. F. Livermore became editor and proprietor of the "Outlook" and served as its editor about three years. In or near 1886 a stock company was formed to publish a successor to the "Outlook," a paper called the "Daily Citizen," with Rev. Forest A. Marsh, pastor of the Baptist church, as its editor. This was continued about two years, when the plant was sold to a Mr. Wallace Brown. After conducting the paper about one year he sold it to the firm of Metzger & Repogle. The latter soon after sold his interest to Metzger, who then continued the paper under the name of the "Daily News."

January 1, 1897, D. B. Worthington, leaving a position on the staff of the Chicago "Times-Herald," came to Beloit and took active business and editorial management of the Beloit "Daily News," then an afternoon newspaper. The "Daily News" for several years had been conducted as a Democratic paper and the preponderance of Republicans in Beloit had made the paper's success impossible. It had drifted into the hands of two young men, who changed its name to the "Morning News," but the paper survived that name only a few months. Just as it had determined to go out of existence Mr. Worthington took hold of the paper and restored its original name, made it an after-

noon instead of a morning newspaper and at first, Independent in politics. A printer was associated with him in the venture, but after two years Mr. Worthington secured for a partner Walter S. Goodland, now owner of the "Racine Times," who, ten months later, sold his interest to Mr. Worthington. The latter's progressive, energetic policy resulted in the "Daily News" becoming a largely circulated, influential and prosperous paper, Republican since the year 1900. He modernized the plant and engaged extensively in high-grade color and half-tone printing and owned the business alone until July 1, 1906; then T. C. Hendley, a successful business man of Beloit, bought a half interest and a stock company was formed under the name of the "Daily News" Publishing Company. In 1907, this company erected a building of its own on Fourth street, Beloit, costing over \$30,000, and added the latest types of presses and linotype machines, making the plant as a whole one of the most complete in Wisconsin. The circulation of the "Daily News" has now, 1908, reached about 3,500. It is Republican in politics and represents the so-called "progressive" wing of that party in the state.

The Beloit College "Monthly" was established in 1853, and first edited by J. A. Brewster, Alexander Kerr and H. L. Marsh. The "Monthly" was published by a Publication Society, until the winter of 1872, when that society was merged into the Archæan Union. On September 18, 1875, the "Monthly" merged with the "Round Table," a journal founded by W. H. Carr, Booth M. Malone and J. A. Truesdell, all members of the class of 1877. The "Round Table" and "College Monthly" (as the publication was from that time called in order to preserve the name and prestige of the older journal), was published semi-monthly under the new management. The next year the class of 1877 arranged with the Archæan Society to assume the publication of the "Round Table," and the year following the management reverted to the society; the college magazine was edited by their board of editors, and has been called ever since, the "Round Table." It is published weekly during the college year by the Archæan Union, as the organ of the students, alumni and friends of Beloit College.

XXXI.

SMALLER CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

The histories of Janesville and Beloit have been separately given. The smaller cities of Rock county are Clinton, Edgerton and Evansville.

Clinton is the southeast township of the county and is known as town 1, range 14, east, and is one of the very choicest gems of the magnificent Badger state.

April 9, 1837, Deacon Chauncey Tuttle, Dr. Dennis Mills, Milton S. Warner and William S. Murray commenced a settlement on the west side of Jefferson Prairie, within the present limits of the town of Clinton. The first structure consisted of four crotches set in the ground with poles thrown across and a brush heap for a roof, sided up on three sides with Indian blankets. By a log heap fire in front was cooked the first meal in Clinton. The floor was made of a wagon box carefully taken to pieces and laid upon the ground, and this served every purpose of a house for eight days and nights. April 10 was spent in an examination of the prairie and adjoining timber lands. A few sections were marked and taken possession of in the name of the "Jefferson Prairie Company." The next business was to cut and haul logs, from which a house 12x16 was soon constructed without the use of a single foot of sawed lumber, which building afterwards served as a shelter for many of Clinton's first settlers.

Charles Tuttle was soon dispatched to Rockford, the nearest point where grain could be obtained. The horses were exchanged for oxen and a breaking plow, and about one hundred acres were broken and crops of corn, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, turnips, etc., were sown.

Ezekiel Brownell and Adaline Pratt were the first couple married in the township, Joseph S. Pierce, justice of the peace, officiating. The nearest provision market at this time was Chicago, where flour was from \$10 to \$12 per barrel and pork from \$7 to \$10 per hundred. The journey was made in from two to three weeks, according to the condition of the "sloughs."

Mrs. S. S. Downer, in the year 1838, gave birth to a daughter, afterwards named Lucy, who was the first white child born here. Mrs. Milton S. Warner was the mother of the second native born child; also a daughter, named Charlotte, afterward the wife of the late William B. Guild.

The first school taught in Clinton was by Miss Eliza Baker, in the year 1843, at Willis' Corners, with an attendance of twenty scholars.

Ole K. Knudson, or Natesta, father of Henry Natesta, was the first of our many thrifty and early Norwegian settlers.

The town was organized in 1842 and was then nine miles square, taking in what is now a part of Bradford and Turtle.

The first town meeting was held at the home of Charles Tuttle, April 5, 1842. The early settlers deserve great credit for the interest they took in school matters, and their example has ever been followed by our people. At their first school meeting was levied the initial public tax, and was for school purposes, to the amount of \$100.

Clinton has ever since then maintained a good school and has been the institution from which very many have gone forth to successfully battle with the ups and downs of life. At the present time there is a large new school building, presided over by seven able teachers, while in the outlying districts there are several so-called district schools.

The Congregational Church, of Clinton, was organized March 30, 1858, with a membership of thirty-five. The ministers who have served as pastors are: Rev. W. H. Bernard, Rev. P. F. Warner, Rev. James Brewer, D. M. Breckenridge, Rev. G. F. Bronson, Rev. S. D. Peet, W. J. Clarke, F. N. Dexter and Rev. W. H. Moore. The main church edifice was erected in 1860 at a cost of some \$2,000, besides the site and much labor given by Thomas Tuttle. In 1867 the parsonage was built at a cost of some \$1,800. In 1871 the addition was built for a vestry, costing some \$1,900. The bell was purchased in 1876 for \$300.

The Baptist Church. In August, 1838, Deacon Stephen Barrett with his family moved here from Ohio, and John Lewis and his family arrived here from the state of Pennsylvania, October 30, 1838. Deacon Abel F. Lewis, a licentiate, came to visit his brother, John, and while here for a few days in November held the first Baptist meeting in the place. In the spring of 1839

Brother Lewis again returned and services were held during the summer. The first Sabbath in January Elder F. Topping held a meeting at the home of Deacon S. Barrett, after which, for some time, he preached here every other week. A goodly number of additions to the church was the result. May, 1840, the meeting was held at the home of Brother John Lewis, with Elder P. W. Lake as moderator and Elder Topping as clerk. In the years 1849 and 1850 the old Baptist church was built at Clinton Corners, but was moved here in 1857. This building was used by them until the year 1867, when the present structure was erected, which is a building 38x64, with a vestry in the rear which is 20x33, at a cost of some \$6,500. October 24, 1840, Elder F. Topping was invited to preach half the time. July 3, 1843, Rev. Mr. Winchell was secured for each alternate week. November 11, 1843, Rev. Moses Pickett was called to preach every other week. September 7, 1844, he was re-engaged and remained two years. November 28, 1846, Elder Charles Button was engaged, remaining until 1849. In 1850 M. W. Webster and M. B. True were the pastors. Rev. Purrett was the pastor in 1856, S. Jones in 1857, E. B. Hatch from 1858 to 1865, C. M. Newell from 1865 to 1867, T. S. Mize from 1867 until his death in 1871, after which Rev. Taylor supplied the pulpit for four months and W. W. Moore six months. Rev. H. W. Stearns was the pastor from 1872 to 1878, Rev. C. C. Marston from 1878 to 1881, Rev. H. A. Smith from 1882 to 1886, Rev. H. Happell from 1886 to 1891, Rev. W. B. Stubbett from 1891 to 1896, and Rev. T. J. Parsons, ? ? ? ?

The Methodist Church. This church was organized at Summerville in the fall of 1844. The members at the organization were J. O. Case and wife, Bennett Wooster and wife, and Peter Losee. Elder Flanders was the preacher in charge; Elder Stocking was the presiding elder. In 1845 Harson Northrop and wife, and H. Newell and wife settled here and united with them. The present church edifice was erected in 1857, Rev. H. B. Crandall being the preacher in charge. Rev. Thomas Eddy preached the dedication sermon. Their present fine new parsonage was erected in 1896 at a cost of some \$3,000, under the efforts and great assistance of the pastor, Rev. W. P. Leek.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church. On the first Monday in 1880 Rev. F. Buhning came and preached the first German Lutheran sermon in Clinton, in the home of F. Mix, near the

depot. After having preached for a time at different private houses the attendants of the services had become so numerous that they were forced to build a church. A lot on the hill was bought and a little church 24x40 was erected and, on July 16, 1882, dedicated. The congregation was organized by Rev. F. Buhring in 1883 with sixteen members. Everything went smoothly until 1886. In 1886 Rev. F. Buhring received a call from Minnesota and accepted. For a short time the congregation was without a minister. A call was sent to Rev. Emil Base, who accepted, and July 25, 1886, he was duly installed by Rev. J. Schlerf, of Janesville. The church building became too small, and in 1887 it was rebuilt. In 1891 Rev. Base was called away to Mayville, Wis., and Rev. H. Rohrs, from Hilbert, Wis., became his successor.

The Holy Catholic Church, of Clinton, was established under the supervision of the diocese of Milwaukee in the fall of 1844. Very Rev. Martin Kundig, from Milwaukee, attended for two years; Rev. Peter John Fonder, of Burlington, two years; since which time the fathers from Janesville, Geneva, and most of the time from Beloit, have looked after the spiritual affairs to a considerable extent in the southeastern part of the town, where they have a neat church building. At times they have had nearly three hundred communicants; but of late years, the families having become scattered, services have been held there but irregularly.

The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in the Town of Clinton. According to the history of Rev. O. J. Hatlestad the congregation was organized by the Rev. O. Andrewson, and the time of organization is given in a historic sketch left by Rev. Andrewson, as the summer of 1849, at the house of Even Larsen. The records of the first meeting have unfortunately been lost. For about six years the congregation was without a permanent pastor, but was served partly by Rev. O. Andrewson and partly by Rev. O. J. Hatlestad. In 1851, at a meeting held at Cedarville, Ill., September 18-24, it participated by regularly elected delegates in the formation of "The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois." In the month of August, 1855, a meeting was held in the log meeting house, near the residence of A. K. Natestad, for the purpose of calling a permanent pastor. This meeting resulted in a unanimous vote to extend a call to the Rev. O. Andrewson, which he accepted and became the settled pastor of the

church in the spring of 1856. According to resolutions passed at a meeting held April 7, 1858, a church building was erected during the summer of this year, costing about \$1,700. In 1860 the congregation participated in the formation of the Scandinavian Augustana Synod, which was organized at the old frame church at Bergen Postoffice, Wis., at a meeting held there June 5-12. This meeting consisted of six Norwegian and sixteen Swedish pastors and fourteen congregational delegates. The congregation remained in connection with this synod until 1870, when the Norwegians separated from the Swedes and formed the Norwegian Augustana Synod at a meeting also held at the old church at Bergen Postoffice, October 5-12. This connection was continued until the synod in 1890 was merged in the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. On the 22d of March, 1892, the Antimissourian congregation and the Conference congregation, agreeably to earlier resolutions, formally joined the Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the town of Clinton, Rock county, Wis., and since that time the church has been one of the strongest in the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

Secret Societies.

This has ever been a great place for secret and benevolent organizations, all the old and many of the new orders having received a hearty welcome.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation dated May 24, 1862, and its charter bears the date of June 11, 1862. The place of meeting was then at Shopiere. The lodge was removed to Clinton in 1867, since which time it has thrived and now has a large membership, a fine hall, etc.

The I. O. O. F. order was first organized at Johnstown Center, July 21, 1851, and ran until 1867, when, on account of so many of its members having gone to the war, its charter was surrendered. In March, 1868, it was removed to this place and re-organized, meeting the first time at W. H. Cornwell's.

The Clinton Grange, P. of H., No. 38, was organized in November, 1872, Milton S. Warner being the first worthy master, with eleven charter members. C. M. Treat was worthy master from 1872 to 1875, when E. J. Carpenter was elected to that office. For some years it was a strong order and had for its members a great number of our best citizens; but was finally given up.

The Patrons of Industry was another farmers' organization which once had a strong hold, but which also went peacefully to sleep and is now in sweet repose.

The Knights of Honor, a fraternal insurance organization, was chartered October 4, 1877, with eighteen members, which grew to about ninety, and it still has an organization here.

The Knights of the Globe, another fraternal insurance society, has been running for some months and has a good membership.

Adelphia Camp, 374, M. W. A., was organized July 21, 1887, with thirteen charter members.

Home Forum, No. 504, is a like organization, which has a large membership and also includes upon its roll many of our leading citizens, the ladies included.

The Clinton Postoffice was established August 12, 1843, with Stephen Perley as postmaster. On July 12, 1844, Griswold Weaver succeeded him. August 16, 1849, John F. Gillman was appointed to the position and on the 5th of September, in the same year, Alonzo Richardson took the office. April 28, 1856, Thomas Hunter was commissioned. March 6, 1857, the name was changed to Ogden and Thomas Hunter was again commissioned. On August 3, 1861, William H. Snyder was appointed, and on January 16, 1864, the name was changed back to Clinton, and Mr. Snyder recommissioned. W. I. Hartshorn was appointed February 28, 1865, and Henry S. Wooster March 15, 1868. He it was who separated the office from other places of business and conducted its affairs, with the assistance of the late Hon. D. G. Cheever and ye editor until April, 1877, when James Irish was appointed. H. N. Cronkrite's commission was dated in April, 1886, and from April, 1890, to May, 1894, R. W. Cheever was postmaster. From then until April 1, of this year, J. E. B. Budlong has held the position, he being succeeded by William A. Mayhew.

There was also an office started at Summerville upon the same date as this one, with William Stewart as postmaster. He was succeeded by R. P. Willard, January 11, 1850. This office was discontinued and blended with the Clinton office on March 6, 1857.

The office "Bergen" was started on the state line, four miles south of the village, in the summer of 1895, with C. K. Johnson as the postmaster. At present Henry S. Anderson holds that position.

The first Norwegian settlement of Wisconsin, and the fourth in the United States, was started in the southern portion of our town by Ole Knudson Natesta, July 1, 1838, being the first Scandinavian to come to the state, and this was also the beginning of the settlement of Jefferson Prairie, now one of the most pleasant and fertile gardens on earth. He was born in Vaegli, Norway, December 24, 1807, and died here May 28, 1886. When he first settled here there were but eight American settlers in the township. In the spring of 1839 his brother, Ansten, accompanied by Thore Holgerson, Kittle, Christopher Newhouse, Erik Skavlem and others, came, bought land and settled near Ole, where children of theirs are, for the most part, still residing. In 1839 and 1844 quite a number of natives of Voss also came and settled here, of whom K. B. Duxstad, who is still living, was one. Ansten K. was born August 26, 1813, and died April 8, 1889.

The Newspapers of Clinton date back to April 6, 1861, upon which date volume 1, No. 1 of the "Clinton Enterprise" was issued by Hamilton and Turner. Next we find that in 1868 N. D. Wright, of Delavan, with Henry Coleman, as local editor, was running a paper by the same name. October 14, 1871, B. F. Latta and T. J. Allen started the "Clinton Gazette"; but none of these long survived. November 12, 1874, Chet. M. Whitman and Curt. M. Treat brought out the first number of the "Clinton Independent." In July, 1875, Curt. became sole proprietor and ran it until November 15, 1878, when it was purchased by P. H. and H. S. Swift; after a few months Rev. C. C. Marston became its editor and shortly afterward he was followed by Dr. Bowers. In 1882 W. C. Brown was the proprietor, but during that summer sold to D. G. and R. W. Cheever and Dr. Covert. R. W. Cheever soon afterward acquired the sole management and is its present publisher and proprietor.

"The Rock County Banner" was started by Mrs. L. S. Wilcox in 1887 as an organ of the W. C. T. U., ever since which time she has largely shaped its course, although its ownership and politics have met with numerous changes.

"The American Antiquarian," a magazine founded by Rev. S. D. Peet, of Chicago, was published here for several years.

Village of Clinton. Upon August 19, 1881, a notice was prepared and posted to the effect that a petition was to be presented to the circuit court asking that the village be incorporated. This

was signed by H. S. Wooster, F. A. Ames, P. D. Dickerman, C. P. Drake and F. P. Wallis. The petition included, via of description, Commencing at the southeast corner of section 8 and running north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, thence west $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, thence north $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, thence west $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then south $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, thence east $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, to place of starting, continuing 320 acres and being in section 8, township 1 north, range 14, east. Population at that time being 931. Said petition being signed by F. A. Ames, P. D. Dickerman, C. P. Drake, Whitfield and Kennedy, O. L. Woodward, T. Babeock, E. S. Smith, F. P. Wallis and E. W. Jerman. Upon December 13, 1881, Judge H. S. Conger ordered an election to be held upon the question and appointed J. W. Jones, John Hammond and William Edwards as inspectors of said election. This election was held at Union Hall, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1882. The whole number of votes cast was 186, of which number 119 were yes and 67 no. The first election for village officers was held February 25, 1882.

Manufactures. Although Clinton has always been a strictly farming community, and as such has no superior on earth, yet it has had some factories which have helped to give it notoriety abroad.

The Wallis Carriage Company, which was started here by F. P. Wallis, in the spring of 1869, was one of these. Large buildings were erected and for a number of years the business thrived. At times as many as thirty-four hands were employed, turning out a complete carriage daily, and no better class of work could be found than was produced by them; but new and improved machinery, less honest work and sharper competition by other concerns, made it necessary for them to have more capital, and, in 1885, a stock company was formed and the factory was removed to La Crosse.

The Clinton Steam Flouring Mill was erected in the summer of 1875 at a cost of some \$25,000. There was then much experimenting and numerous changing of costly machinery; but they finally succeeded in building up a reputation for a first class product. About fifteen hands were given employment and some \$50,000 was invested in the business; but this was not sufficient to compete with the greater concerns which were located nearer the wheat fields, and they were crowded out and the mill was afterward sold to parties who moved it to Freeport.

Cooper Shop. Barrels were manufactured by the carload. They also made vast numbers of cheese boxes and gave employment to some fifteen or twenty hands; but, in 1879, fire destroyed the plant; after which it was never rebuilt.

The Clinton Truck Factory is an institution which for a great many years was managed by Hiram Cobb, now deceased. Some years ago J. W. Hartshorn took hold of it and in 1887 a large stone building was erected, new machinery put in, so as to make of it a very neat, complete factory, from which are being constantly turned out large numbers of fine new trucks, besides which they do much of the repair work for the American Express Company.

Banking. The first bank was started here by Captain J. F. Cleghorn, and he was succeeded by O. C. Gates. In 1882 The Citizen's Bank of Clinton was incorporated and their fine bank building was erected by C. P. Drake, P. D. Dickerman, William Edwards, A. Woodard, Sr., R. M. Benson, George Wilcox, A. G. Ransom, L. Downs, K. B. Duxstad, O. R. Tillerson, J. C. Church, George Covert, Artemus Smith and James McNee, fully half of whom have since passed away. It was managed by the three first named until 1887, when A. Woodard purchased a controlling interest and has since then been its president. The present officers are: A. Woodard, president; K. B. Duxstad, vice president; A. Woodard, Jr., cashier, and H. A. Moehlenpah, assistant cashier.

Public School Buildings. In the early forties the first school building was erected on the corner near where Mr. Robinson's house now stands. After a few years this was not large enough to accommodate all the scholars, and another one was built upon the same lot. Early in the sixties the sight was changed and a larger building was erected, and in after years was enlarged, but served its purpose well for some thirty years. The cost of this structure was some \$3,500. In 1893 the present fine building was erected at a cost of some \$13,000, and is one of which any town of our size might well feel proud.

The First Town Meeting was held at the home of Charles Tuttle on April 5, 1842. The number of votes cast was fifty-nine. William Stewart was elected chairman; Heman Murray and Jared H. Randall, side supervisors; Henry Tuttle, clerk; G. Weaver, treasurer; L. R. Gilbert, assessor; R. P. Willard, collector. Heman Murray was elected chairman the following year,

1843. In 1844 James Chamberlain, 98 votes cast; 1854, Heman Murray, 141 ballots; 1846, William Stewart, 101 votes; 1847, S. O. Slosson, 136 votes. In 1848, 112 votes were cast; in 1860, 235; in 1867, 263; in 1870, 337; in 1874, 341, and in 1876, 376. At the general election, held that fall, 464 votes were cast. That year H. Pierce was chairman; J. F. Cleghorn, clerk; A. C. Voorhees, treasurer; S. Conley, assessor.

Edgerton. This thriving little city of nearly three thousand people is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, seventy-one miles west of Milwaukee and twenty-six miles east of Madison. In 1853, Lucius M. Page and H. S. Swift laid out the village north of the railroad and Adin J. and E. A. Burdick on the south side.

The first frame house was built in 1853, by Ferdinand Davis, who used it as a store and residence; in 1853 two brick stores were erected, and in 1857 H. S. Swift erected the "Swift Block." In the winter of 1853-54, Nelson Coon erected the first hotel building and conducted it as the Exchange hotel. He sold this in 1854 and built the United States Hotel. From this time forward the village continued to grow and the number of buildings increased in size and grandeur, until now there are many large and well stocked stores, a modern hotel and large modern and up-to-date residences, quite different from those of pioneer days.

Edgerton has a free public library, four churches, seven church societies, five lodges, two banks, and modern schools, including the graded departments of a high school whose graduates are accepted at the Wisconsin University.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated in 1863, and for a number of years, services were held in the school house. In 1867 a brick building was purchased, 22x40, with a seating capacity of 200, fitted up for church purposes, and since then the society has been in a flourishing condition.

St. John's German Lutheran Church was organized in 1872, with a membership of seventeen. This society has had a steady growth, built a new church and is prosperous.

The other churches are the First Congregational and the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran.

The Church Societies are, Father Mathew's T. A. and B. Society, Ladies, Aid of the Norwegian Lutheran church, Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church, St. Rose Ladies' Society of St. Joseph's



ANDREW JENSON.

Catholic Church, Young Ladies' Society of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, Young Ladies' Society of the German Lutheran Church and the Young People's Society of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Fraternal Societies. Fulton Lodge No. 69 F. and A. M.; Edgerton chapter No. 63; O. E. S. Edgerton Lodge No. 135, I. O. O. F.; H. S. Swift Post No. 137, G. A. R.; Modern Woodmen of America, Edgerton Camp No. 440.

The First National Bank was incorporated Nov. 23, 1903, with a capital of \$25,000. George W. Doty, president; W. McChesney, vice-president; Wirt Wright, cashier.

The Tobacco Exchange Bank is the oldest bank in Edgerton, and was incorporated in 1897, with a capital of \$50,000. Andrew Jensen, president; W. S. Heddles, vice-president, and (until his death in 1907), W. S. Brown was cashier. Very large amounts of money, considering the size of the place, pass through this bank every year because of the immense trade in cigar leaf tobacco, which centers here.

Edgerton has an excellent local newspaper and also one of far more than local reputation, the "Tobacco Reporter," edited and published by F. W. Coon. This goes all over the United States and across the ocean and is a recognized authority on the tobacco market.

It will doubtless surprise many nonresidents of Edgerton, to learn of the extent to which the raising, purchasing and exporting of tobacco is carried on in this place. Its fame as a tobacco-raising locality has long since reached to states and cities in the east, whose inhabitants, especially those engaged in the business of manufacturing tobacco, were not slow to turn their knowledge to good account, by the establishment of agencies at this village, now city.

The "weed," which from time immemorial, has proved a source of comfort and joy to the sons of men, was first grown in Edgerton by Messrs. E. Hall and Robert Johnson, in 1853; but, unaccustomed as they were to the growth of the plant, they failed to save the crop and the mystery of growing and saving tobacco successfully was left unsolved until a few years later, when it was again essayed, this time with success, by Mr. Ralph Pomeroy, who was an old Ohio grower.

Up to 1858, crops were planted and saved, but they were very

light, owing to the non-existence of a market. That year gave the budding industry a bad "set back," the principal agent in the work being the heavy frosts, which nipped the young plants in the bud and turned the hearts of the owners thereof to gall and wormwood.

The idea of growing tobacco having received a shock, no more crops worthy of the name were put down until 1860, when some five hundred cases (400 pounds to the case), were garnered, which brought, in the Milwaukee and Chicago markets, from four cents to six cents per pound. This was encouraging and soon the tobacco buyer was as much an institution in Edgerton as the cotton buyer was in the southern states. From that time to 1866, the amount of tobacco garnered gradually increased, until it reached the then large amount of 2,000 cases.

The fame of the market at this place had reached by this time to the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Hartford, and to other places, and representatives of the leading houses were sent out to learn its magnitude and the prospects of the longevity of the interest, with the view of establishing agencies. Apparently they were satisfied, for Messrs. Shohn & Ritzenstein of New York, immediately commissioned Mr. William Pomeroy to purchase for them. Very soon after that, Mr. W. P. Bently received instructions from Messrs. Joseph Meyer & Sons of New York, to act for them, and he was followed by Mr. C. H. Wheeler, who had authority from Messrs. Becker Bros. of Baltimore, Md., and Rothschilds, Schrader & Eiel, of Chicago, to purchase all the tobacco they could get. Following him came Mr. W. W. Child, who bought for Messrs. Wintermeyer & McCowan, of Hartford, Conn.; and after him Mr. Thomas Hutson, was directed by Schroder & Bond, of New York, to represent them in the leafy field. The firm which he represented built the first tobacco house in the village, in 1869, with a storing capacity of 2,500 cases.

Since this time other firms have erected large storehouses, until now there are in Edgerton in the neighborhood of forty-nine commodious brick buildings used for the storing and packing of this commodity.

The presence in 1870 of such a large number of agents, all buyers for first-class houses, instigated the farmers of Edgerton to put forth greater efforts in the tobacco-growing line than they had ever before attained, and, as a result, in the next year they

gathered and sold 30,000 cases or an aggregate of 12,000,000 pounds, for which they received six cents per pound, or the enormous sum of \$720,000. Prices had been higher; for instance, in 1869 they had reached twelve and one-half cents per pound; but then there was only a small crop, not more than 20,000 cases. But in the following year from fifteen to twenty cents per pound was paid for a crop of 3,500 cases; in that year, as in 1869, the crop was small, and that of Connecticut, the largest tobacco raising state, very poor. Another cause which militated very much against the reception by the growers of high prices in 1871, was the large quantity and poor quality raised. They outgeneraled themselves, but since then, have had no special cause for complaint.

The tobacco grown in the neighborhood is what is known to the trade as cigar leaf, and in that class dealers and growers now say that Wisconsin takes first rank as a tobacco growing state.

Edgerton now (1908), is claimed to be the largest leaf tobacco market in the world. (See also the paper on "Rock County and Tobacco," on page

PIONEERS OF EDGERTON.

By

Mrs. Charles R. Bentley.

As our country has been growing away from its early history "The Dames" and "The Daughters" have been interesting themselves in preserving places of historic value and in keeping in the memory many heroic deeds of our pioneer countrymen. The women's clubs are doing much work along the same line, and this evening we are assembled, in this same spirit, to take an inventory of our possessions, past and present, in our home city of Edgerton. It is fitting, then, that we pay tribute to the men and women who braved the hardships and difficulties of a new country in laying the foundation of our prosperous little city. I take pleasure in bringing to mind, so far as I can, the pioneer families of Edgerton and something of their manner of living in pioneer days.

I find the first to settle within what is now our city limits was **William Bliven**, wife and child. They came from Allegany

county, New York, in 1842, took up government land and built a log house, in which they lived, in the extreme northeast corner of our city. Mr. and Mrs. Bliven were Seventh Day Baptists. They raised a large family amid hardships and privations, we may believe. For water to drink they took a barrel on a stone-boat drawn by oxen and went to Aden Burdick's (now known as the Thomas Atwood farm). Water for washing and other purposes they drew from Mud Lake, also with an ox team. Rather a slow method of drawing water, even with a most speedy ox team, as compared to turning a spicket.

In 1843 **Mr. Arnold Collins** came from New York with his wife and five children. They took up government land and built the first frame house—whose history you know. A son, Milo Collins, is now a resident of our city. This family were also Seventh Day Baptists. We believe it took seven days of religion to keep faith and heart strong. Bread with pumpkin butter was not sufficient. A man from the Emerald Isle, named Thomas Quigley, owned a farm purchased from the government in 1843. It comprised the land on which the railroad depot now stands.

In 1848 **John Fassett** came from Pennsylvania with his wife and two sons, Sherman and Porter; Mr. Fassett's brother, Schuyler, accompanied them. By the way, this gentleman was the third postmaster, and I am told that in those early days he found it quite a task to keep his silk hat smooth, nor could he take a trolley or limited express to Milwaukee to purchase a new one.

John Fassett was a practical man; he took up 160 acres of government land, including that ground now sacred to many of us because it is the resting place of our loved ones.

In 1842 **Mr. Aden Burdick** came from New York state and bought a large tract of government land on which he made his home with his wife and grown children. In 1851 his youngest son, Austin, left the home farm and came with his bride and made a home in a log house on the site that J. B. Tointon's house is now on. This log cabin home was warmed in winter from logs burning in an open fireplace in front of which the meals were cooked until 1852, the advent of a new method of cooking, when Austin Burdick purchased an iron cook stove in Beloit.

For meat they caught fish in the streams or killed game, and Christmas, 1851, Mr. Burdick killed three deer on the slope of the hill behind the house Lew Towne lives in. He killed one by the

Catholic church later. We are proud to speak of Mr. and Mrs. Burdick as the representative pioneer family, having lived longer in close touch with the life and activities of Edgerton than any couple the writer has knowledge of. The influence of pioneer life was felt in their home. The cordial greeting, the true hospitality shown to acquaintances as well as to friends, and I feel certain that many strangers were made welcome to a "dish of tea." To such pioneers much credit is due for all that has been best in the social and business life of our city. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick have ever discouraged all that was low and degrading, while they assisted and supported that which had a tendency to uplift and ennoble character. Mrs. Burdick was one of our Monday Club's charter members. To Mr. Burdick I am indebted for information regarding pioneer life. I will tell you a little story he told me in regard to a little girl who came to his well for water when he lived where Mr. William Clarke does. They drew water with a pail hooked on to the end of a pole. As the girl lowered her pail Mr. Burdick was frightened to see her disappear head foremost into the well. He called to some one passing to assist him in getting her out, but what was his astonishment when he looked into the well to see the girl, her pail full of sand, climbing out by placing her hands in the crevices in the sides. She got her pail of water and, without a word, walked away with it to her home, a block and a half distant. Such was the pluck of a fifteen-year-old pioneer maiden.

In 1853 **Daniel Coon**, the first carpenter, came. His wife and daughters were prominent members of the village society. At this time, Robert Attlesey, then living in England, received a letter from his father, who was living here, telling him of the good prospects in this new country. Mr. Attlesey decided to try his fortune here, and came as all did in those days, by sailing vessel. He was eleven weeks and three days on the ocean, and sixty-four out of twelve hundred passengers died on the voyage.

Roslyn Robinson came in 1853 also, with his wife and three sons. Grant is a resident now.

Ferdinand Davis, who sold the first stock of goods, came at this time. He had a wife and two sons, Percy and Evan, who were sent to Milton College to complete their education begun in the village schools. Mr. Davis and wife were from New Jersey. In 1853 they went to California, where he died, leaving consider-

able wealth in silver mines. They were Seventh Day Baptist people, as were our mayor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Doty, who came west in 1849. Mr. Doty owned a sawmill at Newville. While living there in 1852 Mr. George Doty was born. They moved to Edgerton in 1853. Mr. George and Will Doty and a sister in Janesville are all that are left of a large family.

Mr. William C. Banks came here in 1853, bought grain, and returned in 1855 for Mrs. Banks. They built the house which she has lived in ever since that time. Certainly she is one of a few who have lived here for forty-eight consecutive years.

Mr. William Hall, who was the first postmaster as well as the first photographer, came to Fulton Depot, now Edgerton, in 1853. He built the building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Edwards. William Hall had the postoffice in the front, a little store in the back rooms, and the family lived in the rooms over. There Frank Hall was born, with the distinction of being the first child born in the village. Many came the winter of 1853-54, among them James Hill, a carpenter, whose wife and three daughters were prominent in society in later years.

James Corduer, a contractor and builder, O. D. Peck, the first depot agent, who lived with his wife and son in the rooms over the depot. Mr. John Ash came from Palmyra with Mr. Peck and bought grain in partnership with him. I have been told that Mr. Ash was the first baggage master, and I have also been told that Mr. Welch was. Both these came when the railroad did. Mr. and Mrs. Ash were English people, the parents of two of our business men of that name.

Mr. and Mrs. James Finney came here from Janesville and bought of Mr. Nelson Coon the hostelry on the south side of the track and called it the Exchange Hotel. There many a weary traveler was warmed and fed during the lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Finney. A daughter resides here, Mrs. Walter Crandell, also five grandchildren. Mrs. Mortimer Carrier of the Culture Club is one of these. Mr. and Mrs. Finney were English people, as were Mr. and Mrs. Hutson, who moved to Edgerton from Indian Ford in 1854 and built the red brick part of the building we have known so long as the U. S. House. Mr. Hutson did not expect to keep a hotel, but the pressing need of accommodations in that line was the reason of his entering that business, which he followed until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson's family were grown young

people when they came to Edgerton. The Railroad House, as their hotel was called, was built the same year that Gilbert Randolph built the American House. He was from New Jersey, an uncle of our citizen Z. H. Bowen. Gilbert Randolph came in February, 1854, built the American House in the following summer and fall, sold it to Samuel Coon, who was the first occupant, and returned to his native state, New Jersey.

Mr. H. S. Swift, of Wait's River, Vt., came to Edgerton in the spring of 1854 with his wife and children. They had lived in New York city just previous to the move to Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Swift thought it was not a good place to bring up a family of boys, so they came to this new country. In all, they had fourteen children; seven are living today. Nine of Mr. Swift's children attended Albion Academy. Henry graduated from that school, then went to Albany, N. Y., where he took a course in law. On his return home in June he was asked to give an oration on the Fourth of July, which he did. In a few weeks he went south as first lieutenant to engage in the Civil War. In his very first engagement, while acting as captain (his captain being absent), he was shot through the heart, dying in about twenty minutes. His remains were laid in Fassett's cemetery and a monument erected to his memory. Our Grand Army post is named for him. This family were bright, witty, genial, musical, good-hearted and enterprising.

In the spring of 1854 the village blacksmith, Stiles Hakes, of Fulton, moved to Fulton Depot. His wife, a fine cultured woman, was a daughter of Deacon West. There were two sons. David, the elder, had a fine tenor voice, composed music, and gave instructions in voice culture. Oscar, the younger, was in later years a prominent attorney on the Pacific coast, where he became circuit judge.

Mr. Hakes kept the first general store here, and for his clerk hired the pioneer German, Christian Guishart by name. This store has often been referred to by the pioneers. An old lady told me she paid Mr. Hakes fifty cents a yard for unbleached sheeting a yard wide, and as much for calico. But often this was thought good enough for a Sunday gown. As to style, they were so plain that they were never out of style. An old lady whom I called upon in the morning arose from her chair so that I could see the cut of her gown, and said: "This is the way they were

made then, in 1855, and I have made mine that way ever since." She told me of the first lamp bought; it was at Mr. Croft's store. He said, "Take one of these new lights home and try it." She did so, but, fearing to put the glass chimney on the blaze, she did not think the new light much of an improvement over the candle. But that was long after our pioneers had used a rag in a saucer of grease for a light, after which came the candle and little fluid lamp in which they burned camphine. When kerosene came into market it sold for a dollar and twenty cents per gallon. This year Dr. Slocum, the first resident physician, came with his wife. He was a good doctor, but returned to the East after a few years' residence here. Previous to his coming the people had called Dr. Head from Albion, or Dr. Landers, of Fulton, when in need of a physician.

There were many whom I have not time to so much as mention, but there was a young boy who attended the village schools, clerked in his father's store, and conducted himself in such a manner that the people were proud of him, and prouder now that he is a man. I refer to Albert Robinson, the son of Mrs. Alva Child. When a young man he studied civil engineering, went west with a surveying party for the Santa Fe railroad, was elected third vice-president, then second and first, finally general manager of the road, which position he resigned a few years ago to take the presidency of the Mexican Central railroad, which position he holds today.

I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Dickinson for an account of his interesting journey from Lowville, N. Y., to Wisconsin. Time does not permit me to give you but a sketch.

Mr. Dickinson had a perilous ride by stage from his home town to Rome, where he took the cars and arrived in Janesville on the 16th of November, 1854, coming by rail to Afton, the terminus, and finished his journey by stage. Not being satisfied with Janesville, he started for Watertown, and arrived at Forrest House Station, now Wauwatosa, which was as far as he could go by rail. He had engaged his seat in the stage for next day when he found an old friend and roommate, Mr. Serles, who was going to Fulton Depot. Mr. Dickinson decided to join his friend. They arrived here at eleven o'clock a. m., took dinner at the Finney House, and decided to go to Red Wing, Minn. But Mr. Swift, in need of workmen to finish his house, prevailed upon

them to remain and work for him, which they did that winter; formed a partnership in the spring, known as Dickinson & Serles, which continued for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Serles returned to the East. Mr. Dickinson married here and has lived just out of the city limits for many years.

Mr. James Culton, by birth a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, was a brickmaker in Janesville prior to 1851; he sold out his brick business and went to California, where he made some money in mining, and returned to his family in Janesville. He decided that the bed of clay was better in Edgerton than in Janesville, and bought land of Dr. Head, in all eighty acres, and started a brickyard on the south side of the tracks. A frame house was built for the family to live in the first summer. This was underdrawn with white cotton cloth, as was customary in California. The brick house was built for the family to move into in the fall of 1855. It covers the same ground space as the block occupied by Babeock & Birkermeier's department store. Mr. Culton's family when he moved to Edgerton consisted of his wife, his son William and daughter Nellie, also a woman named Bella Benton, who was maid of all work in the family for twenty-seven years. Mr. Culton had eight children, five of whom are living. Of these, John and Charles Culton and Mrs. Charles Bentley are residents of this city. A brother of Mrs. Culton's lived with them when they moved from Janesville, and he was in partnership with Mr. Culton for a time. I refer to Mr. James Croft, who in 1858 bought of Julius Burdick the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McInnes. I am told the Croft and Culton houses were known for their hospitality. Mr. Croft never thought of the trouble when planning a party or doing something for the church. Mr. Matthew Croft, Mrs. McInnes' father, was not a pioneer. He came with his wife and two children in 1859 and lived in the house with Mr. James Croft. His daughter, Mrs. McInnes, has lived there ever since.

Many laborers came in 1855; Patrick Mooney and wife, John Leary and wife, William Condon, and others. These men told me they worked in Mr. Culton's brickyard in summer and cut and hauled wood for him in the winter, living in little houses on his land, where the pottery buildings and brickyard are now. They reminded me of a pleasant incident in their lives, for they, in common with thirty or more laborers on the brickyard, were

served with a warm lunch at nine a. m. and three p. m. This consisted of hot buttered soda biscuit and coffee, which they ate under the shade of a tree in the days before Mr. Culton used steam power.

Those who came after 1855 cannot be called pioneers, but as there were many people prominent in the activities of the village, I will mention some of them.

Mr. Charles Mallett came to Edgerton when a boy, in 1856, from New York state, with his father, mother and a sister. His father first engaged in the lumber business; the sister married George Williams, and died, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Harry Son and Nellie Williams. Charles Mallett has been for many years one of Edgerton's staunch business men. His wife is the honored president of the Monday Club.

In 1856 B. B. Sherman, wife and children, came to Edgerton. Not finding a house for rent he bought the American House of Sam Coon, and kept a public house for a short time; but it was not the business he wanted and he consequently sold to Lorenzo Dearborn, and built the brick house on Albion street. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were Vermont people, but came from New York state to Edgerton. They were the parents of Mrs. William H. Pomeroy, and our sister club member, Mrs. James Pyre.

Ephreium Palmer and wife came in 1856 also, and, like most of the pioneers, were from New York state. They were the parents of Mrs. George Lusk, Mrs. Raselas Bardeen and Dr. Henry Palmer, deceased, who was a most noted physieian and surgeon in southern Wisconsin. The Janesville Hospital is named for him. Ephreium Palmer's daughter, Mrs. Bardeen, was the mother of Chief Justice Bardeen, whose death two years ago the whole state mourned. Judge Bardeen spent his youth on the farm where Mrs. Jacobus now lives. Though not in the village the family were a part of Edgerton society.

Dr. Lord was the first physician to remain here long. He grew to manhood in the state of Maine, but lived in Iowa, where he married previous to coming to Edgerton, in 1858. Most of you know what a large practice he had in the village and country—how he served his country in the Civil War, was sent to the legislature, and died, leaving a son well equipped to fill his father's place. He, too, laid down his life, as had his mother. There are three sons living and five daughters are residents of

our city. Mrs. Charles Tallard, of the Twentieth Century Club, is one.

The first to nurse the sick as a means of earning a living was an English woman named Mrs. Reese. There was no drug store until 1860, when Dr. Burdick built one on the site Phoenix Hall now occupies. It appears that with the scarcity of medicine, doctors and nurses, our pioneers were not only healthy, but peaceable, for there was not much doing in the law business until September, 1858, when our honored citizen, J. P. Towne, arrived. He was a young unmarried man, who met and married his wife here. Mrs. Towne was Miss Rosa Ford, a niece of "Elder Ford," as he was known, the first resident Baptist minister. Miss Ford and her aunt were the first milliners, had their store in the front corner of the building which has long been the home of Mrs. Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards bought the property she now occupies in 1859, of Elder James Rogers, a Seventh Day Baptist minister.

Mr. E. H. Smith opened the first jewelry store in the building west of Mr. Edwards in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were from Massachusetts. Mr. Smith was in the Civil War, and returned to Edgerton and his trade. For a number of years he has been in the legal business—much of the time a police justice.

I might tell you, if I had time, how the first tin shop was on wheels, Mr. Benjamin Hustler mending and selling from his wagon; the first meat market, the same owned by Mr. Shintz; how Mr. Harris Sylvia Gates and Mrs. Edwards tailored for the gentlemen, and Mrs. Stephen Coon hung out a sign "Dress and Mantua Maker," to attract the eye of the ladies.

I want to tell you before closing that our pioneers well understood the philosophy of all work and no play, and society had a place in their wholesome, industrious lives; that pleasures were often helpful, as, for instance, when they went into the country to a husking bee, apple-paring bee or to a friend's to a quilting party. Small dancing parties they had at the houses. If at Roslyn Robinson's the cook stove was moved out that they might dance in the kitchen. When they met at O. D. Peck's, Mrs. Peck not quite willing to have a dance in her house, allowed them to dance in the waiting room of the depot. For music they had two violins, played by Charlie Robinson and Sherman Fassett. Then there was the oft repeated surprise parties, the weekly house social for

the church, the spelling school and singing school, and there were many good voices among them. Above all, they are to be envied for the generous, informal, hospitable way in which they entertained.

I cannot close without paying tribute to the pioneer mother, who, in those rigorous days did the housework, mended the clothes; even wove the cloth oftentimes. She cared for the children, nursed or assisted her neighbor in sickness, economized and saved, giving of her splendid courage to her husband and those about her. Some one has said "The Pilgrim mother meant quite as much to America as the Pilgrim father." Who would question this? These pioneer women meant no less. May we not believe that Edgerton is a better place to live in and that the women of Edgerton today are better women because of what the pioneer mother was?

Evansville, which was a village until 1890, is now a thriving city of 2,000 inhabitants with churches, schools and important banking and manufacturing interests. It is located on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, about fifteen miles northwest of Janesville. It was a temperance village and is a no-license city.

This city was first settled about June, 1839, by Hiram Griffith, Boyd Phelps, Stephen Jones, Erastus Quivey and John Griffith, who came from LaPorte, Ind., and made their first camp near the large spring, on what is now known as the Coleman farm. In the spring of 1840 came Jacob West and John T. Baker, followed by Ira Jones, Edward Marsh, John Sale, and others rapidly followed.

The first residence was built of logs, about eight rods south of the building so long occupied as a shop by John Winston; the second on the rise just north of where the Magee stone block now stands; the third on the East side about where Mrs. Barnum Wilson's residence is.

The Central House was built by Henry Spencer in 1855, and the store, occupied by W. J. Clark, the same season by John Winston and sons Nelson and Reuben; it soon after passed into the hands of Nelson Winston and I. M. Bennett.

When the time came for naming our little village, Spencer, Spencerville; Evans, Evansville, and other names were suggested, but the name now used was finally chosen.

Dr. J. M. Evans, Sr., one of the early settlers of Rock

county, was born in Rutland county, Vt., February 12, 1819. At the age of twenty he came west to La Porte, Ind., and there learned the carpenter trade. In 1843 he began the study of medicine and graduated three years later from the LaPorte Medical College. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature of Wisconsin and was again elected to the general assembly in 1873. He served throughout the war with the 13th Wis. Inf. He was one of the earliest physicians of Rock county, and it is in his honor and in commemoration of his many services to the community that Evansville received its name.

Up to 1848 the principal center of business for the whole country between Janesville and Madison was the village of Union, three miles north of the present site of Evansville. In that year, however, William Winston built and occupied the first store in the place, which had then neither name nor postoffice. Now all branches of business are represented and the stores would do credit to a much larger place. The largest are the Evansville Mercantile Association, founded about 1873, and the Economy Department store. There is an excellent paper, "The Enterprise" (including the "Tribune").

There are three hotels, the Central, the Commercial and the Evansville House, east of the railroad. There are three banks. The Bank of Evansville, incorporated in 1870 with a capital stock of \$25,000, has also a savings department and a large list of depositors. President L. T. Pullen died in January, 1908. The vice-president is A. C. Gray. The Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank reports the capital stock paid in, \$25,000. The Grange bank, organized in 1897, was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of \$10,000.

The principal manufacturing interest in Evansville is closely associated with the name of Baker. A. S. Baker, the founder of the Baker Manufacturing Company, was born in the year 1842, within one and one-half miles of Evansville; after receiving his education he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which occupation he followed until 1861. After the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 2nd Wis. Inf., and served three years in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gettysburg he was hit by a minie ball, which he carried in his body nearly twenty-six years, when it finally worked itself to the surface and was extracted by Mr. Baker with his fingers. He returned to

Evansville in 1864 and bought out the blacksmithing establishment of Edmund Bemis, and continued this business for five years. In 1869 he began the manufacture of carriages and vehicles, buying out the establishment of the Bedford Buggy Co. In 1873, with Levi Shaw, he began the manufacture of rotary engines, wind mills and pumps, and established the business of which the present large industry is the outgrowth.

That successful "Profit Sharing" company is described in a separate paper (see page ...), but the following facts should be added. Besides the profit sharing companies there mentioned, ten other manufacturing firms in the United States are now following that method of working. Under the profit sharing practice the capital of the Baker Manufacturing company has increased to nearly half a million dollars. The successive balance sheets of the past nine years also show that the per cent of increase, which the profit sharing feature has added to the regular earnings of labor and capital annually, has been for each of these years respectively 60 per cent, 82, 74, 98, 69, 25, 81, 120, and last year just 100 per cent. The amount kept in the sinking fund, now \$36,261, provides for any unfavorable contingencies.

Mr. Baker has served acceptably for several years in our state legislature, but has recently declined re-election. He is an active leader in the Congregational church. March 23, 1865, he married Miss Margaret Sayers. Of their three children the son, John, is a prominent member of the company and one of the originators of that profit sharing feature.

Churches. The earliest was the Methodist Episcopal, organized in 1840, and erecting its first building in 1847. In 1846 Rev. Stephen Peet of Beloit organized here a church, called then Union church. In 1855 this was re-organized as a Congregational church, which at first met in the old Baptist church building. Later a brick church was built and made their church home until in recent years it has been built over into a beautiful and commodious modern church edifice. The present membership of the church is 150. The First Baptist: July 1, 1854, members of this denomination, of Magnolia and Union, formed a corporate body with headquarters at Evansville, where they met and elected trustees. In the same year they built a frame church and a few years later added a parsonage. They have now in place of the old building a modern edifice of brick and stone.

There is also a Free Baptist church with regular organization and services. Another society is that of the Free Methodists. Evansville Seminary, founded in 1855 by the M. E. church, was transferred to the Free Baptists, and then, in 1879, came under the care of the Free Methodists, who still conduct it. Besides a Roman Catholic organization should be noted also St. John's Episcopal church. On May 13, 1869, the first meeting was held and trustees were elected. A building committee was appointed, and December 21, 1869, they reported the completion of a church edifice, erected on a lot purchased from Mrs. S. Brown. That society has now become one of the leading churches.

Sschools. The first schoolhouse was built of logs and stood a little north of the site of the new bank building. Among the first school teachers were Amy Jones, Lucretia Chapel Lawson, Maria Quivey, D. M. Rowley, Ebenezer Harvey and Levi Leonard. Among the first postmasters were Curtis Bent, N. A. W. Howe, Jacob West and Dr. J. M. Evans; for four years James R. West carried the mail by horseback three times each week to Union.

In 1869 an eight-room building was erected, which furnished ample accommodation for twenty years. The high school building was erected about fifteen years ago, at a cost of nearly \$11,000. The school, as now conducted, has some 375 pupils in the several grades, occupying the old building, and 120 in the high school department. In the basement of the newer building is the kindergarten department with two teachers, and there are seventeen teachers in all, five being in the high school; there is a scholars' reference library of some five hundred volumes, besides those in the public library. This school is on the accredited list to all the leading colleges, and our state university, and Principal Frank J. Lowth reports it as being in excellent condition. The first class was graduated from the high school in 1873, and one of its three members is now at the head of the University of Wisconsin, President Van Hise.

Fraternal Orders. Among the fraternal organizations in Evansville may be mentioned: Union Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M.; Evansville Chapter No. 35, R. A. M.; Columbia Chapter, O. E. S.; Leota Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F.; Union Rebekah Lodge 59; L. T. Sutphen Post No. 41, G. A. R.; W. R. C. of Evansville No. 28; Major J. M. Evans Garrison No. 32, Knights of the Globe; Virginia Dare Garrison No. 8; Eminent Ladies, Knights of the

Globe; Knights of Pythias, Evansville Lodge No. 36; Evansville Camp No. 351, M. W. A.; Glen Camp No. 710, Royal Neighbors.

Library. The Eager Free Public Library was a gift to the city from Almeron Eager, a pioneer and honored citizen, who died in October, 1902. By will he left \$10,000 for a library, the city furnishing the site and expense of maintenance. The new building, which cost \$13,000, was dedicated June 9, 1908, and the extra \$3,000 of cost was paid by his heirs. The building itself is an architectural gem, and the interior main library room contains a bronze statue of Mr. Eager, a little larger than life size, and a plaster bust of Professor Searing, a graduate of Milton college, who in an early day had a select school in the village of Union, and later became state superintendent of schools. The library has already (1908) about four thousand volumes.

The Baker Manufacturing and Profit Sharing Company of Evansville, Wis.

While the industrial world of America and England is yet troubled with conflicts between capital and labor it should not be forgotten that there are certain happy spots where such opposing conditions have been changed to a condition of permanent peace and harmony. The secret of this change has been the adoption of the principle of profit-sharing.

In the year 1889 Albert Dolge, of Dolgeville, N. Y., published in the Chicago "Morning News" his conviction that manufacturers would eventually make all their employees partners in the business. In his own establishment for making piano felts and felt shoes he worked this idea into practical form and gave his workmen not only a share in the profits, but also a pension fund, which provided for their old age. At the present time (1908) this principle appears in the share-holding system of the National Biscuit Company; the United States Steel Corporation adopted it in the year 1900, and the American Radiator Company, about 1906. April 4, 1908, the New Jersey School Furniture Company divided among its seventy-four employes \$8,400 profits, having begun this profit-sharing with them five years ago.

A notable example of this new principle and practice is found here in Rock county in the Baker Manufacturing Company, of Evansville. This company was organized in April, 1873, as the firm of A. S. Baker & Co., to manufacture wind mills and iron



SOLOMON C. CARR.

pumps. In 1876 the total amount of cash invested was \$12,000. January 1, 1879, the net assets were found to be over \$20,000 and in February, 1879, the business was incorporated as the Baker Manufacturing Company, the capital of \$20,000, consisting of 200 shares of \$100 each. March 15, 1883, the capital was increased to \$100,000, M. V. Pratt buying \$10,000 worth of the new stock at par and being made vice president. At the annual meeting, held January 12, 1891, there was declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the capital of the company, the first dividend ever declared, because previously the profits had all been applied to the extension of the business. January 16, 1892, it was voted to offer thirty shares of the stock to the employes as an investment. On January 31, 1898, a special dividend of 10 per cent was made in addition to the regular 6 per cent dividend on 1,000 shares, which had been paid each year since 1892; also a dividend of 6 per cent on the \$7,750 invested in the electric plant, which supplied city light. This part was afterwards purchased by the city.

The subject of profit-sharing having been considered for several years, at the annual meeting held January 31, 1899, a committee, consisting of Allen S. Baker, John S. Baker, his son, and C. J. Smith, was appointed to report a plan to an adjourned meeting of the shareholders, which was held February 7, 1899. At that meeting the plan reported was approved by a vote of 653 to 321 (finally adopted February 24, 1899), and it was unanimously decided to pay each man, who had been in the company's employ during the past year, 10 per cent, in cash, of the wages earned by each for that year, including salaried men.

On February 24, 1899, at a special meeting of the shareholders it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$300,000—of which \$200,000 (2,000 shares of \$100 each) was to be called "preferred," fully paid up stock, and \$100,000 (1,000 shares) was to be known as "common" and issued in profit sharing, to capital and labor in proportion to the earnings of each—the earnings of capital to be 5 per cent on the preferred stock and the earnings of labor being the amount earned by each employee in day wages or salaries during each year. At the beginning of each year an inventory was to be taken showing all assets and liabilities, and the net amount that the assets exceeded the liabilities was to be the net gain or profit of the preceding year's

business—10 per cent of which to be set aside as a sinking fund, and the balance to be divided in profit sharing—15 per cent to be paid in cash and 85 per cent in the common stock of the company, no one to participate in profit sharing before being in the company's employ two years. This plan of profit sharing was unanimously adopted. This increase of capital gave to each shareholder two shares of preferred stock for every one previously owned.

On January 30, 1900, there was divided among the preferred shareholders \$5,712.56 of surplus that remained in assets after fully paying up the \$200,000 in preferred stock, and there was sold at auction the share purchased of M. V. Pratt (now doubled). A. Eager being the highest bidder, purchased this stock for \$240. After dividing this surplus there was found to be in net earnings for the previous year \$22,477.18—10 per cent of which was paid into the sinking fund, \$3,032.58 was paid in cash and \$17,196.89 in common stock—in profit-sharing. This increased the earnings of capital and labor 60.3169 per cent for the year 1899. The total assets of the company on January 1, 1901, was \$257,043.66 and the total liabilities \$219,757.75, making a net gain of \$37,285.91 during the year 1900—10 per cent. of which was paid into the sinking fund; \$4,915.41 was paid in cash and \$27,853.93 in common stock in profit-sharing, leaving surplus balance of \$787.98. This division of profits increased the earnings of the preferred stock and labor 82.7 per cent for the year 1900.

The plan as amended January 26, 1904, arranged the division of profits between the preferred stock and labor in proportion to the earnings of each, as follows:

First. The earnings of the preferred stock shall be a dividend of 5 per cent per annum, which shall be paid quarterly in advance.

Second. The earnings of hour and piece labor shall be the product of the total number of hours employed during any year by the price fixed for such labor per hour. This is not to exclude piece work, but persons working by the piece shall be credited in profit sharing only with the amounts they would have earned in the same time at a fixed price per hour.

Third. The earnings of salaried labor shall be the total amount paid in salaries during any year.

The fixing of all wages and salaries, and the hiring and dis-

charging of employees shall be done by the general manager, superintendent or by such other officer as the company may designate.

All hour and piece work wages shall be paid weekly, and all salaries at the close of each month.

To determine the net profit, an inventory shall be taken January 1 of each year of all assets, including sinking fund, but no accrued interest; and of all liabilities, including preferred stock, common stock, amounts credited toward the purchase of common stock and sinking fund. The net profit or loss shall be the difference between the assets and liabilities.

The net profit of each year shall be used as follows:

First. To pay a dividend, not to exceed 5 per cent on the common stock and on amounts credited toward the purchase of common stock.

Second. Ten per cent of the amount remaining shall be paid into a sinking fund which will be invested in bonds and other securities easily converted into cash. The said sinking fund shall become a part of the business only in case at a net loss and shall not be used to enlarge the business. Interest accruing thereon shall be considered as part of the regular income of the company and not added to the sinking fund.

Third. The remainder of the net profit shall be divided between all the persons regularly employed in the manufacturing business and the preferred stock in proportion to the recognized earnings of each. Fifteen per cent of this division shall be paid in cash and 85 per cent in the common stock of the company.

Should there be a net loss in any year's business there shall be no dividend on the common stock or on amounts accredited toward the same, no profit sharing and an amount equal to the loss shall be drawn from the sinking fund to restore it. In case the sinking fund is not sufficient to pay the loss there shall be no profit sharing until the loss in excess of the sinking fund is fully restored.

Any person who shall have been in the regular employ of the company for 4,500 hours during 100 consecutive weeks shall thereupon begin in participation in profit sharing, provided he does not quit the employ of the company, or is not discharged prior to January 1 of any year.

When there shall be an amount due to any person entitled

to profit sharing, less than \$100, it shall be entered to his credit on the stub of the stock book, but the certificate attached thereto shall not be made out or issued until amounts have been entered to fully pay up a share. But after credits have been entered to the amount of \$75 or more, the balance may be paid in cash and the share issued fully paid up. Should any person wish to dispose of credits less than \$75, the same must be referred to the directors for their action.

The later annual reports of the company have been regularly published and need not be given here. They show continued prosperity, harmonious relations between employers and employed and the mutual satisfaction of all concerned in the results.

VILLAGES.

The villages of Rock county are Afton, Avalon, Avon Center, Cooksville, Emerald Grove, Footville, Fulton, Hanover, Indian Ford, Johnstown, Johnstown Center, Koshkonong, Lima Center, Magnolia, West Magnolia, Milton, Milton Junction, Orfordville, Rock Prairie, Shopiere, Spring Valley Corners, Stebbinsville and Union.

Afton is a small village in the town of Rock, six miles southwest of Janesville, at a junction of the Northwestern railroad with the Milwaukee and St. Paul. It was first laid out in 1855 by Mr. Joseph Church. It has a water power and a grist mill, built in 1872, a store, a creamery, with several shops, a school and a neat Baptist church, built in 1861 at a cost of \$2,000. That church society was organized in 1856 with these twelve members: Deacon Moses L. Burdick, Elizabeth Burdick, Josiah and Mary Antisdell, Clark Antisdell and wife, Simon Antisdell, William Blanchard and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Washburn and Miss Nancy Church. The schoolhouse was built just north of the village and school kept there as early as 1849. In late years the old building has been replaced by a neat modern structure, placed somewhat nearer the village center.

Avalon is a settlement in the town of Bradford, and a station on the new short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, about ten miles southeast of Janesville. It has a new, two-story schoolhouse and a store, and is surrounded by a fine farming community.

Avon Center, a village on Sugar river, is located on section

20, of the township of Avon. It is sixteen miles west of Beloit and six miles southeast of Broadhead, from which latter place its mail is brought.

Cooksville, a village of about 135 persons, is located on section 6, in the town of Porter, ten miles west of Edgerton and about seven northeast of Evansville. It was laid out in 1842 by John Cook, who purchased the west half of Section 6, and platted a few acres, which he called by the above name. In this same year he erected a sawmill on the "Bad Fish creek," and in 1844 sold out to John Shepard, who built a grist mill. It was completed in 1847, and prior to its completion a room in it was used as a meeting house by the Free Baptist Society.

The first store was opened by John D. Chambers in 1845; the first postoffice was established in 1849; and one of the first doctors was a Swede named Smedt. The church has always been represented here, the Methodists establishing a circuit in 1847, and about the year 1860 the Congregationalists established a church.

Emerald Grove is located in section 6, Bradford township, seven miles east of Janesville. In the early days is contained a postoffice, one tavern, a Congregational church, one blacksmith shop, one store, a schoolhouse and fifteen dwellings. It has not changed much in the past sixty years, and has now a population of about 130. Its mails are received by free delivery from Janesville.

Footville, in Plymouth township, is on section 5. It is a station on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, about sixteen miles north of Beloit, and was for a time the terminus of that line. It was first located in June, 1845, by Mr. E. A. Foot, from whom it derived its name. He was followed in the fall of that year by Mr. E. F. Richards, and with two other persons, they continued the inhabitants of this village until 1854, when the Galena & Chicago Union, as the Chicago & Northwestern was then called, became an established fact. Emigrants from the eastern states and from other places began to arrive, and buildings were at once started and completed. When the first train of cars ran into the depot at "Bachelors Grove," as the town was then called, on January 1, 1855, it met with a rousing reception from the inhabitants. Stores were opened as early as 1853, and business was on the boom. While this village has not increased in population in the past fifty years, the business houses

and business methods have improved. They still have their churches, and their schools, which are conducted on broader and more modern lines than they were in "Ye olden time."

Fulton. Among the hills of the town of Fulton, on the banks of Catfish creek, stands this little village of 168 souls. Edgerton, which is located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is the nearest railroad point, about five miles away.

In 1846 Emanuel Corker came from Whitewater and erected a frame house, and while living there, before immigration had fairly started, commenced the erection of a grist mill. Not long thereafter he was joined in his solitude by James Merwin, Edward Hyland, Nelson Coon, David L. Mills and Silas Hanks. About this time Henry M. Dickinson arrived, and a short time after, opened the first store. And Nelson Coon erected a hotel, which was conducted by Phillip Davault as the "Fulton house." A Congregational church was organized in 1851, and services have since been continued.

The first creamery in Rock county was established here in 1877, and made that year 38,000 pounds of butter.

The grist mill, which was built by Mr. Corker, passed into the hands of White Brothers, and was successfully conducted by them for many years and, as the writer understands, is still in existence.

Hanover. In 1844, Mr. Joseph Hohensheldt, who had settled here, located this village, which was not plotted till April 16, 1856, by John L. V. Thomas, and wife as proprietors. The post-office was established this year, with Mr. William Ranny as post-master. In 1857 the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was built to this village, and later was followed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which forms a junction with the St. Paul, called Hanover Junction. Hanover is a thriving village on the Monroe division of the St. Paul railroad, nine miles from Janesville, and has stores, churches and schools.

Indian Ford. (By Mrs. D. E. Hopkins, December, 1907.) The fording or crossing of Rock river by the Indians in early days accounts for the name of this hamlet, while the name proper is "Fulton Center," it being the center of Fulton township; in early days, when politicians wrote the ticket, public meetings were held at Fulton Center.

The first wooden bridge across the river at this place was built by private subscription in 1846. The bridge now spanning Rock river at this place is a fine bent iron bridge, built in 1896. at a cost of nearly \$10,000, the county paying a certain per cent of the cost. The dam was built in 1843; Dr. Guy Stoughton securing a charter, built a dam and erected a sawmill on the east bank of the river. Later he purchased a large new frame building, owned by Henry Whitaker and William T. Hall, who were engaged in the mercantile business at that time. The new frame building, combined with the little sawmill, made the first grist mill and was successfully run for years by Silas Hurd, who owned a large tract of land east of the village. His son, John C. Hurd, now lives on the old homestead east of the town. On this east side mill site now stands a repair shop built by John Call and owned by William Price.

The first hotel, a small red frame building, was built by Serenius Elliott some time in the '40s. Later the building was made a grand hotel by the erection of a large brick and stone upright, containing the finest dance hall in the country. Among its many landlords have been: Phillip Default, Fred True, Simon Hurd, Mr. George Kellog, Charles Finney, the last being the landlord for many years. Mr. Robert Johnson lived there as postmaster and storekeeper until the building was finally abandoned, and it is now an old-time ruin. The site is now owned by William Cox.

The first school was opened in 1842. The schoolhouse for many years was used for church and Sunday school entertainments, funerals and all public meetings. In its stead now stands a fine school building on the Milton road. The building is larger and finer, but the school is smaller, because the population has changed so much.

Among the early professional men were Dr. Howe, Dr. Landers, Dr. Stoughton. On the west bank a large stone house was built in 1852 by David Tidball. As soon as finished, the upper story was rented by Nelson Finney. Mr. Tidball and family occupied the lower story, and the basement was used for a shop. On this foundation stands a frame store built by David McChesney, and the store was run by his sons. Later George Lackner bought the store and it was conducted by him for over sixteen

years. After his death, it passed into the hands of two brothers, W. H. Cox and N. W. Cox. W. Cox now conducts the store.

About the year 1855 Erastus and Theodore Hopkins bought the water right on the west side of the river and erected a saw-mill. A third brother, Elijah Hopkins, coming from the east to help build and run the sawmill after its completion. In 1862 the tobacco industry being favorable, they began the sawing of tobacco lath, or lath for the purpose of stringing tobacco. This mill was successfully managed by these brothers until 1864, when it was burned to the ground. On this same location a flouring mill was built in 1868 by David H. McChesney. The mill was run by D. H. McChesny and sons for years. It is now an electric light plant, which was put in by Captain Pliny Norcross, from Janesville. The dynamo was first run by Mr. P. Berg, whose home was in Fulton village. In 1880 the Good Templars' hall was built on the west side. A lodge was organized in 1879, holding meetings in the mill for the first year. In 1895 a co-operative cheese factory, was built just east of Good Templars' hall. It was run one year as a cheese factory, this was bought out and became a butter factory, owned and run by Mr. Garlock, later by Mr. Bullock, and at the present time (1908) by William Hill.

Edwin Rodgers came here as a blacksmith in 1850. Rogers & Hopkins were wagonmakers; later a Mr. Bushoir worked with Mr. Rodgers, doing the woodwork. Mr. Rodgers now lives at Fort Atkinson, leaving this place in the spring of 1907, to reside with his sister, one of the last living pioneers of this village. W. T. Hall, of Beloit, and Levi Hiltz, of Indian Ford, are other pioneers still alive. The names of Kimball, Crumb, Hutson, Seymour, Hyett and Sherman Stone were familiar to all earlyday people, but they have gone, one by one, the way of all the world. This place has never had a church building; the town hall has served for that purpose.

Johnstown. This is a small village, located in section 23, in the township of Johnstown. It was established about the year 1839, when Messrs. Carter, Fletcher, Cammell and Hill, settled on the location and built the first house. It now has a population of 138.

Johnstown Center. In 1837 Norman Smith made a claim at the present site on land owned by Henry P. Johnson, and located

the village. It has now a population of 175 persons, with store, church, blacksmith shop, etc.

Koshkonong. This is a small station on the Green Bay division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, near the northern line of Rock county, in the town of Milton. It is five miles north of Milton Junction and about two miles east of the lake, from which it is named.

Lima Center, or as it was once called, "Child's Station," is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, seven miles east of Milton Junction. It was first located in 1853 by Mr. N. A. Childs, who erected a house upon ground now occupied by the village. He was also the postmaster, and with Mr. L. H. Childs, built and occupied the first store. It is a village now of 230 persons, and has schools and churches.

Magnolia, in the township of Magnolia, is three miles west from the railroad. It was located in 1843 by Joshua Dunbar, Andree Cotter, Joseph Prentice, and a man named Jenkins, who settled on the quarter sections of sections 14, 15, 22, 23, which all four center in the town. They now have a population of over 200 persons, churches of different denominations, and good schools with a large attendance. The place had at one time a spring-bed factory, which was established in 1877 by Osborn Howard, and a sulky plow factory. The rest of the business consists of blacksmith shop, hotel and stores, with a daily mail service from Evansville.

Magnolia Station, formerly called Cainville, is a hamlet of about sixty persons, on the Northwestern railroad, three miles east of Magnolia. It owes its old name to Mr. S. J. Cain, who was instrumental in securing a postoffice here in 1861. The place now consists of a store, a schoolhouse, depot, warehouse and a few dwellings.

Milton is one of the older villages in Rock county, and was founded by Joseph Goodrich, who, in 1838, built the first house of the village, which is still standing. He conceived the idea of founding a village then, though the land still belonged to the government, and he had only a squatter's claim. He proposed to plot and dedicate a large public square and sell building lots around it, giving lots to mechanics who would build shops thereon. He solicited the co-operation of his neighbors, N. G. Storrs and Peter McEwen, in the enterprise and in giving a portion of the

land for the square; but they considered the scheme as wild and visionary.

Mr. Goodrich thereupon purchased Mr. McEwen's claim to the southeast quarter of section 27, for which he paid \$60 in goods from his pioneer store. On this quarter section he and James Pierce (his hired man) laid out the public square of Milton.

The following spring, of 1840, Joseph Goodrich purchased the land from the government, and on this quarter section the main part of the village is situated. The original deeds for the lots were all given by Mr. Goodrich, as is attested by the records of Rock county. Mr. Goodrich also dedicated lands for school, church and cemetery purposes. The Peter McEwan farm, on section 34, adjoined the public square on the south, and on this land, some village and church lots are now located.

The first postoffice was established in 1839. Mr. Joseph Goodrich being the first postmaster, as well as the first store-keeper, from whom most of the goods used by the inhabitants were purchased. In the same year Mr. Goodrich opened the first tavern, under the name of Milton House, which was always a temperance house.

Milton is a thriving village with a population of about 1000 persons, located eight miles northeast of Janesville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. It has one bank, four churches, fifteen societies, numerous stores, schools and the famous Milton College, which is described in a separate paper in the chapter on colleges.

Bank of Milton. This institution was incorporated in 1884, with a capital of \$15,000. B. H. Wells is now president. Dr. A. S. Maxon, vice president, and P. M. Green, cashier. It does a general banking business.

Congregational Church. A meeting was held at the log house of Ansel Dickinson, August 16, 1838, and with Rev. William M. Adams as moderator the above church was organized with nine members. Up to 1842 services were held in private houses, and it was called the Congregational Church of Du Lac; but in the fall of that year a house of worship was constructed on the northeast quarter of section 35, town of Milton, and it became known as the First Congregational church of Rock county. The first minister was Rev. David Smith, October, 1839 to 1841. The building was moved to the site of the present church in the

winter of 1845-46. It was replaced by a brick building, dedicated in 1857; the present church edifice was dedicated June 4, 1893. The church is now known as the First Congregational Church of Milton. June 3, 1850, this half-acre lot was deeded to the church society by Peter McEwan, who gave the village its name.

Methodist Church. In 1846 this church was organized with nine members, by Rev. Matthew Bennett; services were held in private homes for some years. In 1854 a meeting was held, and it was decided to build a house of worship, which was finished that year, at the cost of \$1,500, Peter McEwan giving the site. The church has had a large membership, which at times has fallen off, only again to regain its lost strength. In 1884 the church edifice was rebuilt in its present form, and in 1890 the present parsonage was built.

Seventh Day Baptists. This church, which has a large representation in Milton village and the town of Milton, held its first meeting for the purpose of organizing a society at the home of Joseph Goodrich—in March, 1839. Articles of faith and a constitution were later adopted and the church was organized November 12, 1840. There were then sixty members, who worshiped in the private houses of Joseph Goodrich and Henry Crandall, and still later in the academy, until 1852, when a church was erected at a cost of \$3,000 upon lots donated by Joseph Goodrich. This has since been replaced by the large and beautiful modern structure which now adorns the public square. Rev. E. M. Dunn served this church twenty years, and Rev. L. A. Platts, D. D., began his honorable pastorate July 1, 1896.

This society has made a wonderful growth since its first organization, and many bright and brainy men have presided over the congregation in the past seventy years. The church has been a liberal supporter of Milton College.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. John's, was founded February 10, 1888, by Rev. H. Ohde, the Lutheran minister of White-water, Wis. The present church edifice was dedicated in October, 1903.

Societies. Athletic Association, Milton College, Christian Association, Milton College; Citizens' Association, A. D. Hamilton Post No. 60, G. A. R.; A. D. Hamilton Corps No. 4; Iduna Lyceum, Milton College; Du Lac Lodge No. 322, I. O. O. F.; Star Juvenile Temple, I. O. G. T.; Wideawake Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T.; I. O.

Lodge No 103, D. of R.; Milton Fire Protection Association; Orophilian Lyceum, Milton College; Philomathian Society, Milton College; What-So-Ever Circle, Kings' Daughters; W. C. T. U.

The first marriage ceremony performed in Rock county is said to have been that which united James Murray and Margaret McEwan, of this place, the officiating officer being Rev. David Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church of Du Lac, as it was then called.

Milton Junction. When, in 1858, the Chicago & Northwestern railroad was built through the section of Rock county, where Milton Junction now stands, crossing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, forming a junction, the first attempt was made to organize there a village, an effort which was later carried to completion. It was in this year, 1858, that the first house was built by Peter McAdams; it was called the "Bee Hive" and stood where the Foster house now stands. In 1861 William J. Morgan erected an eating house and hotel combined. He sold an interest to his brother Thomas, in 1862, and together they kept it till December 24, 1872, when it was destroyed by fire. In the year following, 1873, they erected the building which is now conducted as a hotel, and called the Morgan House.

The Morgans purchased, in 1862, from Silas H. Crandall thirty-four acres of land, which was surveyed and platted into village lots. There being then a fairly large representation in the village, the government was petitioned for a postoffice, which was granted, and the office established during this year. The village now contains about 800 happy and prosperous people, with good general stores, and banking facilities. The public schools are good, and are attended by a large number of students.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church was organized November 15, 1875, with about eighty members; in 1877, the society built a house of worship at a cost of \$4,000 including the land. The building had a seating capacity of 400, and a membership of 250, which has gradually grown. W. G. Hamilton, S. G. Burdick, C. S. Vincent, G. S. Larkin, James Pierce and H. B. Crandall were the first trustees.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867, with a membership of twenty-five, and at the same time they erected a church building at a cost of \$3,600, capable of seating 250 persons.

The first trustees were Joel Wood, Michael Miso, S. C. Carr, R. J. Greenman, I. P. Morgan, Abraham Bullis, I. P. Bullis, S. A. Kennedy, and G. T. Mackey. For many years the church was supplied by the minister from the church at Milton.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church Society was incorporated on November 6, 1869, and is still in existence.

Societies. Early in 1860 the Anti-Horsethief Association was organized with the following charter members: Joseph Goodrich, John Alexander, William Jones, M. W. Crumb, Milo Smith, A. W. Smith, L. T. Rogers, P. J. Macomber, John McCubbin, Perry Sweet, John Livingston, Daniel Brundige, Phillip Marguart, R. Killam, Nicholas Mahoney, Albert Holmes and Alva Jones. President, William Janes; John Alexander, vice president; L. T. Rogers, secretary; Joseph Goodrich, treasurer. There being 140 members, March 13, 1862, the society reorganized to conform to an act of the legislature approved April 11, 1861.

P. of O. Du Lac Grange No. 72 was organized March 7, 1873, with some twenty-seven members.

I. O. O. F., Milton Lodge No. 65, was organized January 19, 1871.

Sons of Temperance, Welcome Division No. 102, was organized March 22, 1875.

Ladies' Golden Star, I. of T., was organized June 5, 1878.

In 1861 Mr. J. P. Bullis started a carriage factory in a blacksmith shop, and turned out in the course of a year ninety carriages.

In 1869 J. C. Rogers erected a planing mill, which he conducted till 1874, when he sold out to I. D. Tetsworth & Co., who invested \$20,000 in improvements, intending to run it as a feed mill, but continued it as a planing mill and sash and door factory.

Orfordville. This is a thriving village, located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, twelve miles west of Janesville. It was first settled in 1850 by Isaac Wright, who located on a farm south of the railroad. The village was laid out by Mr. J. T. Dodge in 1855, and was incorporated from the town of Spring Valley in 1900, and is now called Orford.

The first store was opened by Mr. Edwin Harrington, about 1855. Since then the town has grown, and in the place of one

store, there are several general stores, postoffice, restaurants, a local telephone company, hotel buildings, one bank, and several tobacco warehouses, besides schools and fraternal societies; and two churches, Methodist and Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran.

Rock Prairie. This is a small settlement in the town of Harmony, about five miles east of Janesville. It is surrounded by some of the richest farm land in the county.

Spring Valley Corners is a small settlement about four miles northwest from Orfordville.

Stebbinsville. This settlement is located on the Catfish river, in the town of Porter, near the north line of the county, and about four miles northwest of the village of Fulton. It is almost wholly a farming community.

Shopiere is a village of about 210 people, located in the town of Turtle, one and one-quarter miles from Tiffany, a station on the Chicago, & Northwestern railroad, and has a daily mail. About 1840 a Mr. Hopkins laid out the village, and it was christened Waterloo in consequence of a battle, which is described in the history of Turtle. The first settler was Caleb E. Culver, who came in 1839. The first house was built by Mr. Culver, a log affair. Mr. Jared Randall built the first frame house in 1841, which was followed in 1842 by a stone dwelling, built by Mr. Culver. There are two churches, Methodist and Congregational. That Congregational church which was organized in 1844 by Rev. Stephen Peet is still continued, and has forty-seven member (1907). This village was the home of our Wisconsin war governor, L. P. Harvey, who, with others, built a grist mill here in 1849. It was after the building of the mill that Mr. Harvey gave the place its present name of Shopiere. The Shopiere cemetery was laid out in January, 1862, containing then three and one-half acres. Soon after, Mr. Giles Fonda died, and was the first person buried there. The first schoolhouse was built in 1856. In 1879 a strong Temperance Society was formed, called "The Red and Blue." During the last thirty years, 1879 to 1908, Shopiere has lost about 200 inhabitants, but makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

Union. This is a small country village in the town of Union, four miles north of Evansville. In early days it was a place of much more importance.

TOWNS.

Rock county is divided into twenty townships, named as follows: Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Center, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Magnolia, Milton, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley, Turtle and Union.

Avon, the southwest corner town of the county, comprises within its limits the original surveyed township 1, north of range 10 east, containing thirty-six sections of land, being thirty-six square miles of territory. The south line of the town is the boundary line between the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, the base line, as it is termed, of the government surveys in this section. The west line of the town is a part of the county line between the counties, Green and Rock. North of Avon township is Spring Valley, east of it the town of Newark. Avon is well watered, the Sugar river running clear across the town. There are vast meadows of wild grass extending parallel with the river. The other streams are, Taylor's creek and North creek.

In the early days there was a large amount of timber, comprising oak openings, and a great deal of Burr oak, and there is considerable timber yet in the town. The land is generally very fertile, and the town is settled up with a superior class of people. Among the early settlers, of whom we have record, were: Joseph Kinny, Jr., Joseph Huntley, William Crippen, H. Beates, W. F. Thompson, William Grimes, Joseph Watson, Cleophus Holverson, Lars Simonson, Ingrid Ingerbretson, Gunder Holver, Gens Knudson, Peter Holverson and Andrew Armudson. Many of the pioneers of this town were from Norway, and in a beautiful valley in the northeast part of Avon, which they called Luther Valley, they built a church in 1847, and a few years later, laid out a village, calling it Bornitz. The Rev. Claud Lars Clauson was the first pastor of the church, of which a separate history is given elsewhere in this work.

All of that portion lying southwest of Sugar river was surveyed by the general government during the year 1833; and the balance in 1834. By an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 11, 1847, Avon was set apart as a township and named, and a "town meeting" directed to be held on the first

Tuesday in April, 1848, at the house of William Crippen. The principal village is Avon Center, with a population of 100 people, that of the whole town being 740. The Avon ditch should be noted as a successful effort to reclaim 3,200 acres of wet land. Undertaken several years ago, and favorably reported on in December, 1906, by the commissioners, Knute Stordock, John Hyland and Leroy Stokes, the ditch is now, October 15, 1908, completed. It is six miles long, starting in section 30, six rods north of the state line, and traversing sections 31, 29, 32, 28, 33, 34 and 35 to the bank of Sugar river, in section 36. It has already proved a success, and it is said to change the value of the land reclaimed from \$5 to about \$100 per acre. The ditch is from four to six feet deep, from twenty to thirty feet wide, and has cost \$18,000. It required the removal of 130,211 cubic yards of earth.

Beloit Township. Established by an act of the legislature of the territory of Wisconsin, February 17, 1842. At its organization the town embraced an area equal to about four townships, and included the territory of the present town of Newark, Beloit and Turtle; to be exact, it composed within its limits, township 1, north of ranges, 10, 11, 12 and 13 east, except the two eastern tiers of sections in township 1, north of range 13 east, and also excepting north section in the third tier of the same township. But to balance this loss, sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 33, of township 2, north of range 13 east, were added to it, giving it an irregular shape. Later it was reduced to its present territory, consisting of township 1, north of range 12 east, and contains thirty-six sections of land; in a square block of thirty-six square miles. It is the center one of the five townships forming the southern tier of the county, and borders on the Illinois state line. Rock river runs through it from the north, crossing sections 1, 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35, and adds a great charm to the landscape. In its course through the county it opens up a panorama of wooded slopes bordered with fringes of green and intermingled with the homes of a proud and happy people—proud of their homes and their county, and happy in the consciousness of living amid such scenes of beauty and substantial prosperity. Its population is 765.

The first settlement in this township was made in 1835 and was in what is now the corporate limits of Beloit City; from that



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time on the settlement of the county was rapid, so that the farming land was nearly all taken up by 1838. So fast did the population increase that they were soon face to face with the proposition of an over-production of farm staples, "of which the virgin soil yielded such immense crops," with no near by market for the surplus products. This condition caused much inconvenience to the pioneers, for while there was plenty to eat of the coarser products, the many needed articles in daily use, which must be purchased or bartered for, and the money necessary to pay the various obligations which arise in daily life, were wholly lacking. But happily, this condition did not last long, for with the advent of the railroads came the many factories which line the river and have added their busy hum to the bustle and activity of this prosperous community; the demand for the produce increased, the market facilities broadened, and from that time on the township has continued to prosper.

Bradford Township is situated in the southeastern part of the county on its eastern boundary line, and was organized by act of legislature approved February 2, 1846.

Previous to this date the south half of the present township was included with Clinton and the north half in the township of Janesville. As it is now it includes township 2, north of range 14 east.

The first settlement was made by Erastus Dean in 1836. Some of the other early settlers were: Andrew McCullagh, William C. Chase, James Winnegar, Joseph Maxon, William B. Aldrich, C. Dykeman, William Wyman, L. S. Blockman and Alva Blockman. There were many other pioneer settlers in Bradford, but at this late day we have not been able to obtain their names. At the present time the farms of this township are all under a good cultivation and the improvements are modern and up-to-date. A very small portion of the southwest corner of section 36 is traversed by the old Western Union (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad), but it has no railway station. This township has two small villages—Emerald Grove, with about 130 inhabitants, with mail from Janesville, and Fairfield, with about fifty souls and mail from Darien. Its population, according to the state census of 1905, was 931.

Center. The town of Center is situated in the northwestern portion of the county and was organized by act of legislature.

approved February 17, 1842. It included at first the present town of Center and portions of Plymouth, Spring Valley, Magnolia and Janesville west of Rock river. By an act approved February 2, 1846, the town of Magnolia was set off from it. Subsequently other changes were made by the formation of new towns, and its present limits are included in the territory known as township 3, north of range 11 east. The first settlement in the town was made by Andrew Stevens in October, 1843, at the grove, called Black Oak Grove. At that time he had no neighbors within ten miles west or five miles north. The following persons settled in this town soon after: David Davis, Philander Davis, William Webb, William Warren and Elijah Wood. The first election was held at the house of James V. Knowlton. The town at that time embraced some three and a half townships, about nine miles wide from north to south, and extending from Rock river on the east to Green county line on the west, nearly eighteen miles.

The land of this town is rich and productive and under high cultivation. The building improvements are generally of an excellent character. The first church was organized in 1846 by the Methodists. The next church organization was by the Baptists, and in 1854 a Congregational society built a small chapel on section 34.

"My first visit to this town," says a pioneer, "was in the spring of 1843. At this early day political excitement ran high. In the spring of 1844 the whole territory within the town was thoroughly canvassed and every voter brought to the ground except one (thirty-two in all). It being known how every man had voted, there was found to be a tie vote for every office in town. The last voter was then sent for, Anthony Partridge, who came and voted, selecting names from the two tickets. Every man for whom he voted was elected.

This township has two lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passing through it, and possesses also the village of Center, with a population of 37; that of the town, according to the state census of 1905, is 1,031.

Clinton. The town of Clinton was organized by act of the territorial legislature, approved February 17, 1842, and comprised then the territory of the present town, the south half of Bradford and portions of Turtle and La Prairie. By an act

approved March 23, 1843, five sections in the present town of Turtle were annexed and made part of it. These boundaries were subsequently changed and at present it comprises the whole of township 1, north of range 14 east, being the southeastern township in the county.

The first settlements were made in the month of April, 1837, on the west side of Jefferson Prairie. The first explorers were: Dr. Dennis Mills, Milton S. Warner, Charles Tuttle and William S. Murray. The land had not then been in the market. Selections of land were made and taken possession of in the name of Jefferson Prairie Company. Soon after Stephen E. Downer and Daniel Tasker and their wives visited the location and selected claims on the southeast side of the prairie. In July, Oscar H. Pratt and Franklin Mitchell, from Joliet, Ill., made claims. The settlers who came soon after were: Stacy L. Pratt, three sisters and father, A. L. and Reuben P. Willard, Humphrey and Ezekiel Brownell, Martin Moore and Henry Wheeler and their families. Settlements were also made in October by H. L. Warner, Henry Tuttle, Albert Tuttle, Griswold Weaver, Mrs. Milton S. Warner, Mrs. D. Mills and Miss Harriet Warner, who joined the settlement on the west side of the prairie.

The first town meeting was held on the 5th day of April, 1842, at the house of Charles Tuttle.

The farms of this town are well improved with good residences and outbuildings. It has two railroads, good schools and churches, and the village of Clinton, containing 892 persons, with a population in the whole town of 1,010.

Fulton. In the month of June, 1836, Robert and Daniel Stone started from the state of Michigan to come to the territory of Wisconsin. Continuing their course westward until they reached the valley of the Rock river, they saw at a glance that the stream, with its abundant water power, and the clean, smooth prairies, with their rich soil, possessed advantages which needed only the stalwart arms and resolute hearts of hardy men to develop into excellent homes. They followed an Indian trail up the river until they came to the mouth of the Yahara (Catfish), where they made their claim and became the first settlers of the town of Fulton. In 1837 they plowed the first furrow, broke seven acres of land and planted it with beans and corn. The seed corn cost them \$5 a bushel. In the spring of 1838 they built

the first log house and were now ready to offer their hospitalities to all who came. Robert and Daniel Stone came from Parishville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

In 1837 George R. Ramsay came from the state of Vermont to Chicago, remained there for a time and worked upon the harbor; he then went to Milwaukee, from there to Rock river, and made a claim in the town of Fulton. William B. Foster came in 1837 and located upon the river in the south part of the town. His place became a prominent landmark in consequence of a ferry, which he established and ran for a while, known as Foster's ferry. Elijah True and family came in 1838, bought a part of Foster's claim and settled upon it. Lyman Morse, George E. Cowan, Silas Hurd, Anson Goodrich and William Squires settled in 1838. Morse located upon the river at a point afterward known as Morse's Landing and More's Prairie. Hurd and Cowan settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Hurd. Afterward they divided their property, and Cowan settled upon More's Prairie, where he became closely identified with the organization and political interests of the town, and was its first chairman of the board of supervisors. Goodrich located near the foot of Lake Koshkonong, where he established and ran a ferry, known as Goodrich's ferry. A bridge now occupies the site. William M. Squires settled in the eastern part of the town, where he was a friend to everybody, especially to old settlers. In 1841 Messrs. Gould and Young built the dam across the Yahara (Catfish) and began to build a sawmill. He died and the property was bought by Peck & Tripp, of Whitwater, who completed the mill. Emanuel Canker bought out the interest of Tripp. The firm of Canker & Peck commenced preparations to build a grist mill, which they completed in 1846. The mill, after passing through various hands, became the property of White Brothers.

George E. Cowan and Mary Ward were married in 1840 at the house of Silas Hurd, that being the first marriage in town. In 1840 death claimed its first victim in the person of Mrs. Proctor, who died in the house of Cloudin Stoughton and was buried on his farm. The first child was born in 1839. The first school was taught in a part of the house of William B. Foster in the winter of 1841 by Dr. Rollin Head.

During the winter of 1843 the settlers met at the house of Lyman Morse, drew up and signed a petition asking the legis-

lature to organize their town, to be called Franklin. There being another town by that name, they changed it to Fulton and passed the act of organization March 21, 1843. The first Tuesday in April, 1843, the voters of the town (some twenty in number) met at the house of William B. Foster and held their meeting, electing George B. Cowan, chairman; Elijah True and Cloudin Stoughton, supervisors; R. T. Powell, town clerk; Lyman Morse, treasurer; William White, assessor; R. T. Powell, George R. Ramsay and Mr. Holman, school commissioners, and David Kelly and Thomas Vaughn, justices of peace.

Dr. Guy Stoughton, owning land on the river at the foot of Lake Koshkongong, believing that the fall was sufficient to make a good water power, contracted with Mr. Hanchett, of Beloit, in the spring of 1845 to build a dam. The dam was completed during that year and a sawmill built, which was run for several years and then converted into a grist mill. The first bridge across the river was at Indian Ford; it was built in 1845 by private subscription, Stephen Allen, builder. In 1848 the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad was built through the town.

The brothers Pomeroy from the state of Ohio settled in the town and first commenced the culture of tobacco, with which they were familiar. The soil being adapted to its growth, tobacco growing spread until it has become one of the most important interests. (Fulton raises more tobacco and sugar beets than any other town in Rock county, except Porter; in 1907, 911 acres of tobacco and 135 of beets; in 1908, 781 acres tobacco and 174 of beets.)

Among the leading farmers of the town were: Robert Stone, Silas Hurd, Orrin Pomeroy, L. H. Page, Orson Cox, James S. Hopkins and James Van Etta, each cultivating several hundred acres of land.

In order not to impoverish their lands the farmers have gone largely into stock raising, and the bulk of their coarse grain is fed out upon their farms. Beeves, horses, sheep and the products of the dairy are all heavy items in the marketable proceeds of the farm, and upon them a vast amount of money is realized. But tobacco is the crop for which Fulton is most distinguished. Portions of the counties of Rock, Dane, Jefferson, Walworth and Green comprise pretty much all of the stock-raising territory. It can be readily seen that tobacco in this portion of the state is,

and is to be a leading product. It is found to mix admirably with stock raising. Tobacco requires a rich soil and is considered an exhaustive crop, but the stock raising makes up for the heavy draft upon the soil, and the farms, instead of losing in fertility, are more than holding their own and have never been more productive than now.

This town, having a population of 1,224, has within its corporate limits three communities, the city of Edgerton being the largest, with a population of 2,416, has immense tobacco work-houses, and is said to be one of the greatest leaf tobacco markets in the world. Indian Ford is next with a population of 212, and Fulton with 168 people. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad traverses this township.

Harmony. This town was first settled by Mr. Daniel Richardson in 1837, he building a shanty on section 17, but soon after, in company with Charles and Alexander Hart, located permanently in section 24. They were soon followed by Arvah Cole, Jeremiah Warner and Ansel Dickinson, who settled in the same neighborhood. In the same year William and Joseph Spaulding also began a settlement in section 17. They were followed a year or two later by Phineas Arms and John N. Dean, who located in that neighborhood. In 1840 Mr. John Turner became a resident, and tells some funny stories about the pioneer settlement. One of them is to the effect that Mrs. Dean, being on one occasion very sick, her husband, one of the early settlers, called upon a resident and asked him to go and bleed her. Mr. Turner, being surprised at finding a surgeon in the person of his neighbor, asked him how he was going to do it, and was informed, "With a penknife." Mr. Turner placed his services and regular lancets at Mr. Dean's disposal, who, it is needless to say, accepted them in preference to the penknife.

In the early settlement of the town the residents were much troubled with gophers, and upon one occasion a bargain was made between Mr. Warner and Mr. Dean that the former should abate the nuisance on the latter's farm at one cent per head. With bucket and water Warner succeeded in taking up to noon on the first day about 220 gophers, upon seeing which Mr. Dean broke the contract on the ground that Warner was making too much money.

It was in those early days and in that neighborhood that

Judge Knowlton first conceived the idea of studying law, and it happened in this way: Being a good axman and a generally handy man, he was engaged to do a certain amount of carpentering, taking the lumber from the stump. A neighbor nearby, having purchased some calves, turned them loose to forage for themselves. Mr. Knowlton on going for his coat at night to the bush whereon he hung it, found that the calves had ruined it. He went to the owner and demanded a monetary reparation of the damage, which was refused, so he hurried off in search of Blackstone. Professing to have discovered a legal authority, he returned to the owner of the stock and, with more threats than logic, frightened the unfortunate man into paying a good round sum for his lost property. The study of law became a favorite one with Mr. Knowlton after that.

In those primitive days neighbors living miles apart signaled each other by the discharge of firearms and by lights hung aloft on dark nights.

In this town is a very fine elevation known as Mount Zion. It was called so by the clergymen who were journeying from Chicago to some other point in the northwest. Upon reaching the top, being delighted with the magnificent view, one exclaimed, "This is Mount Zion!" From this natural observatory the eye takes in at one view at least 140,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in the state.

During the immigration period from 1842 to 1850 the population increased to over 1,850. About 1845 the first teachers' association was formed, E. W. Stevens, president, and T. C. Dowell, vice-president.

The town was organized by an act of the legislature, approved by Governor Dodge, March 11, 1848, and composed the north half of township No. 2 and all of the township No. 3 north, range 13 east, in the county of Rock. The first town meeting was held April 4, 1848, at the school house near Mount Zion, upon which occasion John C. Jenkins and Justice P. Wheeler were elected supervisors, and Cyrus I. Mitchell town clerk. At a subsequent date the north half of township No. 2 was detached and became a part of La Prairie. Preceding the organization of March 11, 1848, township No. 3 had been a part of Janesville. The population of Harmony, as shown by the state census of 1855, taken by James M. Deans, was 805. The next decade

showed the population to be 1,104. That of 1875, as taken by Addison More, 1,136, and the state census of 1905 gives it as 1,138. The population was made up mostly from New England and the Middle States, with the exception of a few first-class foreigners, principally Scotch, English and Germans.

This township is occupied by a thrifty and progressive people who have modern and up-to-date homes and well-improved farms, many of them raising blood stock, horses and cattle, which compare well with the best in the state. There is one small village, Rock Prairie, with a population of thirty-three people, and located in the township are good schools and houses of worship.

Janesville. February 17, 1842, township 3 and the north half of township 2, north of range 13 and 14 east, and all that part of townships 3 and 4, north of range 12 east, lying east of Rock river, were organized into a separate town by the name of Janesville. On the 21st of March, 1843, that part of the town of Janesville comprised in township 3, north of range 14 east, was detached and organized into a separate town. On the same day township 4, north of range 12 east, was also organized into a town by itself. The organization of these two towns, of course, greatly reduced the size of the town of Janesville. But on the 10th of April of the last mentioned year all that part of township 3, north of range 12 east, was annexed to it, so that afterward it then contained the two originally surveyed township 3, north of range 12 and 13 east. Afterward in 1850 the east half (which was township 3, north of range 13 east) was organized into a separate town, and thus the town of Janesville was made to include territory six miles square—township 3, north of range 12 east. This is still its size after deducting therefrom so much of the city of Janesville as lies therein.

The town of Janesville is the most central in Rock county; has two railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, besides the Janesville, Beloit & Rockford Electric Interurban. The farming lands are superior prairie, slightly rolling, well wooded and well watered. Rock river flows through it from north to south. The first bridge built across the stream was constructed by A. P. Pope and others in the northern part of the town on the Milwaukee and Madison territorial road, which was the most important thoroughfare in the county until the completion of the first railroad in Janesville.

The farmers in the town are progressive and up-to-date. Their lands are well improved, their dwellings for the most part modern, and they are successfully engaged in general farming and dairying; tobacco and the sugar beet are prominent crops. In 1907 Janesville raised 592 acres of tobacco and 147 of beets. In 1908, as estimated in May, there were 403 acres of tobacco and 175 acres of beets.

Johnstown. The township of Johnstown was organized by an act of the legislature approved March 21, 1843. The town was bounded on the north by the town of Lima, east by Walworth county, south by the town of Bradford and west by the town of Harmony.

The first settlement was made in 1837. The first family was that of Norman Smith, who made a claim on the present site of Johnstown Center. The second family was that of Caleb B. Hill; among the other early settlers were Elisha Newhall and his sons, Wright and Elbridge G. Newhall, Noah Newell, John A. Fletcher, Daniel Phelps, A. Pickett and William Virgin. The first frame house was built by Daniel McKillip as early as 1856; this town originally numbered many enterprising farmers, which number has been augmented by scores of others like them who have built up and improved the township with modern buildings and well improved farms.

The village of Johnstown Center has a population of 172, while the village of Johnstown has a population of 138, with mail from Janesville. The population of the whole town (in 1905) was 918.

The Town of La Prairie is located in the southeast quarter of the county. It received its name from the fact that the whole town is almost an entirely open and unbroken prairie. The name is from the French, signifying "The Meadow or the Pasture." It was organized by act of legislature approved March 26, 1849, by which act those parts of the towns of Harmony and Turtle, which were then comprised in township 2, north of range 13 east, were set off and organized as a separate town. The west half of section 6 was subsequently set off to the city of Janesville. The first town meeting was held at the house of Justus P. Wheeler on the 3d day of April, 1849; whole number of votes cast at this meeting was fifty-six. The town officers selected were: Justus P. Wheeler, Henry Cheesbro and James Chamberlain, super-

visors; Guy Wheeler, town clerk; Charles G. Cheney, treasurer; Levi St. John, assessor.

The town is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which enters its borders at Shopiere Station, on the south line of section 35, passing out on the west line of the town on section 7. This is a rich agricultural town; the farms are under a high state of cultivation with good improvements.

This town, says a writer, is a rolling prairie of deep soil with an underlay of sand and gravel in the western and northwestern parts. There is plenty of lime rock in the bluffs of the central and eastern parts of the town. The only surface water that can be boasted of is Turtle Creek, which rises in Walworth county, watering and fertilizing the town of Bradford from side to side, entering La Prairie on the east line of section 36 and passing out on the south line of 35 into the town of Turtle nearly from corner to corner, and falls into Rock river (as before mentioned) just below the state line of Beloit. This stream rose during one of the nights of June, 1851, ten or twelve feet above its usual level, carrying off mill-dams, bridges, fences, sheep, hogs and other property to a large amount. The water was highest about daylight, reaching as high as Clark W. Lawrence's doorstep, leaving a tree in the upper casement of the schoolhouse windows.

The township has two railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The mail before the railroads came into this township over the old mail route from Chicago and Racine.

Samuel St. John and family were among the first who made a permanent settlement on Rock river within the limits of the county. He wintered with the first seven or eight who built the log shanty on the east side of the river at the rapids. His was the first claim made in La Prairie. He and his brother, Levi, claimed and afterwards purchased at the land sales in Milwaukee the whole of section 6. He built a good log house on the west half of the section, which as late as 1856 was standing within the city limits of Janesville. William Mertrom about the same time made a claim on section 5 and built a log house, which Nehemiah St. John purchased and occupied for several years. Nathan Allyne in 1835 or 1836 made a claim on section 35, broke several acres, put in and raised crops without fence, except dogs. Lucius Burnham made a claim on section 36 in the spring of

1837 and made his first improvement in 1838; he built the first frame barn in La Prairie. Clark W. Lawrence came into this county with his father and family in 1836, made a claim in section 36 and built the first frame house. Mr. Waterman, James Chamberlain and L. B. Allyne located on section 35 in 1837 or 1838.

The town being all prairie with only a small quantity of timber in the northwest and southwest corners of it, other towns in the county filled up more rapidly with settlers, while La Prairie remained stationary. Justus P. Wheeler made his purchase in the fall of 1840; Eliakim Thatcher in 1843. A man by the name of Hocum made a claim on section 3 and afterwards sold to Mr. Covil. Charles C. Cheney, Henry Cheesbro, William Loyd, Adelson Sherman and Ephraim Leach, Jr., made their purchases in the years 1844 and 1845; Almerin Sherman, Peter Shufelt, James I. Hoyt, William G. Easterly and Mr. Ford in 1846. This town has undergone wonderful changes in the past sixty years, as it is today a rich, highly cultivated section with modern country residences, and the citizens as a whole are prosperous and well-to-do. The state census of 1905 gives its population as 874. In 1907 this town raised 263 acres of tobacco and 123 of beets. In 1908 there were 188 acres of tobacco and 108 of beets.

Lima. As early as the summer of 1836 Col. James M. Burgess visited what is now the town of Lima and made a claim on section 17, but as he never improved it, it is to be presumed that the claim lapsed. He was followed in June, 1837, by Solomon L. Harrington and Thomas Vanhorn, who located and built a sawmill on the west branch of Whitewater Creek, in the east part of the town. In the same year came Mr. Joseph Nicholls, who made a claim and built a cabin in section No. 1. He combined the elements of strength and good nature with that of woodcraft in a great degree; one one occasion after a bee hunt, in which science he excelled, he drew 200 pounds of honey on a hand sled to Milwaukee, returning with a barrel of flour and some other commodities.

In the winter of 1837-38 the next arrival was Curtis Utter, who made a claim on section 36, where he resided until his death a few years since. In 1838 George B. Hall arrived and located on section 19, and was followed next year by Azel Kenney and Prosper Cravath, Jr., who located on section 13, where a house

had been built for Kenney on the site occupied in 1878 by the residence of Miles C. Cravath, Prosper Cravath building on land adjoining. With Mr. Kenney came a young man named Newton Baker. In 1840 the town received a large accession to its population by the arrival of a colony from Cortland, N. Y. The colony consisted for the most part of Deacon Prosper Cravath and his large family, with Levi and Giles Kinney, Deacon Zerah Hull, James Hull, Ara Hardy and their families, all of whom located in what were known as the Cravath and Hall neighborhood.

Up to February 24, 1845, when it received a separate organization, the town of Lima formed a portion of the town of Milton, and after being so created it received the name of Lima at the request of Mr. Paul Crandall and a few others, being called after some eastern township. On April 1, 1845, the first town election was held in the school house in District No. 9. At that election Prosper Cravath was made chairman of supervisors. The other supervisors were John Child and Abram Allen. Paul Crandall was elected town clerk; William P. Stillman, treasurer; John H. Twining, collector; N. Kemble and Azel Kenney, assessors; Bryce Hall, Abram Allen, Nelson Salisbury, commissioners of highways; Ebenezer Rider, Paul Crandall, Azel Kenney, commissioners of common schools; Prosper Cravath, sealer of weights and measures; John H. Twining, Giles Kinney, constables; John Child and Horace G. Hamilton, justices of the peace.

The advent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, then known as the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Road, in 1852, while it did a great deal of good in opening up the country, also did a great deal of harm; for in order to secure it a great many farmers were led to mortgage their farms in the belief that as soon as the road was completed the company would pay the principal and interest, but they had to pay both themselves.

The residents of the town are now comparatively well off, and they have of late been paying considerable attention to the raising of stock and dairying.

Magnolia. The town of Magnolia is situated in the northwest part of the county, adjoining Green. It was organized by an act of the legislature, approved February 2, 1846. By this act it was made to include township 3 north, range 10 east, its present limits.

The first settlement was made in 1840 by J. N. Palmer, Joseph Prentice, Andrew Cotter, W. Adams, W. Fockler, Abram Fox, Jonathan Cook, Edmund Basy, Ambrose Moore, George McKenzie, Widow Hines and her son, William H. Hines, and Sanford P. Hammond.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway, formerly the Beloit & Madison Railroad, enters the town on the eastern borders on section 24, runs northerly, passing into the town of Union from section 2. A reliable record gives the following, among others, of the principal farmers in Magnolia at an early day: N. B. Howard, James A. Robson, William Huyke, Ezra Miller, Charles Dunbar, Hiram Barr and James F. Jones.

The late day residents have made great improvements in the township, which is now under a high state of cultivation; the soil is productive and in a good state of cultivation, and the homes are modern and up-to-date. The population in 1905 was 899.

Milton. The town of Milton includes within its limits township 4 north, range 13 east. Prairie du Lac is mostly in this town and is one of the richest and most beautiful in the country. There are several small lakes on this prairie, hence its name (Lake Prairie). Otter creek, running through the north part; Lake Koshkonong, extending into the northwestern portion, and a small section of Rock river just as it leaves the lake, furnish, together with springs, small streams and marshes, a good supply of water. The northern part of the town is mostly openings and quite rolling, the southern part prairie and openings. The town was organized February 17, 1842, and included at that date the whole of the present town of Lima. The first board of officers were: Supervisors, N. G. Storrs (chairman), P. A. Cravath and G. W. Ogden; town clerk, O. W. Norton. A writer in 1856 says: "The inhabitants are noted for their industry, peaceableness and temperate habits, there not being a place in the town where ardent spirits are sold."

The following facts concerning Milton are from a pen of a pioneer citizen of that town, written in 1856:

"Milton is located in the northern tier of townships in Rock county, being eight miles north of the city of Janesville; it began to attract the attention of settlers in the year 1836, at which time its first settler located within its borders. It contains about 23,000

acres of territory, but, owing to a number of small lakes scattered here and there, and a portion of Koshkongong Lake, occupying a part of sections 5, 6 and 7, about 1,000 acres are rendered useless, and besides this there are fully 1,000 acres of low or marsh lands, which are of no avail for purposes of tilling. Deer Lake (Clear Lake) is situated on section 20, and is (1856) a beautiful sheet of water of nearly circular form, averaging about half a mile in diameter. Its bed and shore are composed of gravel and white sand, and being clear and deep with dry, bluff shore, it is indeed beautiful as well as of utility to the farming community; other small lakes, furnishing water for farming purposes, are situated on sections 25 and 26.

“The only stream of water of which this town can boast is a small one called ‘Otter Creek.’ It rises in the township to the east of this and, running through Milton in a northwesterly direction, empties into Koshkongong Lake. In consequence of the levelness of the country through which it flows and generally having low banks, no very valuable water power is obtained. Yet Daniel F. Smith, who, by the way, was the first settler to bring his wife to this town, constructed a dam with a ditch or race, by which means a tolerable water power was obtained, whereupon he built a sawmill, which was of great service and convenience to the first settlers of this part of the country, but from scarcity of water and suitable timber, and also from opposition by other mills of later origin and of greater pretensions, this had been neglected and is now (1856) silent; yet many remember the ‘old mill’ with pleasure, even if it is supplanted by fast growing young America.

“Along the southern boundary of this town lies a small prairie called Du Lac Prairie. It is about five miles in length and ranging from one-half to one and a half miles in width. Near the center of this prairie and near the village of Milton is a tableland of nearly circular form and a mile in diameter, rising about seventy-five or eighty feet. The top of this tableland is level and, like the rest of the prairie, has a rich black loamy soil, fertile and productive. The timber is in part like the most of the southern portion of the state, burr, black and white oak, with an occasional basswood, poplar or soft maple in and about the lowlands. Koshkongong Lake, together with some of the smaller ones, produces an abundance of wild rice, which, although

formerly used as an article of food by the Indians, now only furnishes food for the great number of wild geese and ducks which frequent these lakes.

“The first settlers came in 1836, among whom were D. F. Smith, Stephen Butz, Aaron T. Walker, Alfred Walker, Peter McEwan, George W. Ogden, Isaac T. Smith and E. Hazzard. Although some of them came in 1837-38, they are, nevertheless, the first settlers-pioneers of this township. At that time the now city of Janesville was only occupied by two cabins—one by Samuel St. John and the other by F. H. James. Their place of market was Chicago, as even Milwaukee was of humble pretensions; and only those who have tried its realities can appreciate the pleasure of packing provisions, even in scanty supplies, from the frontier settlements for a hundred miles back into the wilderness country, there to gladden the hearts of friends who had frequently felt conscious of other demands of human nature than beautiful country and a clear sky; and before the country itself could support human life trees had to be felled, cabins reared, and the soil had to be broken and prepared and crops sown, and even the laborer had to wait the harvest. Many were the days of toil and anxiety, attended with deprivations of every kind, that the first settlers endured, and they were only rendered tolerable by smiling Hope, as she whispered of comfortable homes and plenty in the future; and, indeed, at this day those hopes have all been realized.

“The person who can claim the honor of having done the first breaking (plowing) in this town is Stephen D. Butz, and he, with his sister, constituted the first family in the town. This plowing was done in 1836 on section 28. Peter McEwan made the first rail fence, but to the Walkers can be ascribed the honor of inclosing the first field and raising the first crop of wheat and potatoes—the wheat was from two bushels’ sowing. The first potatoes were brought by A. T. Walker from an old miner on Sugar river and packed home on horseback. While on his way home he was offered \$5.00 for his bushel by Mr. Janes, of Janesville, but money was no object in comparison to the much coveted potatoes.

“In the year 1838 Orrin Sprague established a blacksmith shop on Prairie du Lac. He being a person of ingenuity and mechanical skill, was just such a man as the times needed; he

could mend a plow or make one, or do any other work in his line which was required by the farmers. He made many plows, and made them so faultlessly that he acquired the reputation of being the only man in this section who could make a breaking plow that would 'run to a charm.' About that year (1839) quite a number of families came into the town from Allegany county, New York, and among them Joseph Goodrich, H. B. Crandall, James Pierce and Ebenezer Phelps.

"This township was not organized until the year of 1842, when, with many other towns, it organized under an act of our territorial legislature, February 17. At that time Milton and Lima were both united under the name of Milton, and Lima was not organized as a separate township until 1845.

"A postoffice was established in this town in 1839, and Joseph Goodrich was the first postmaster.

"As early as 1838 the settlers, without regard to sectarianism, united and supported religious meetings. They gave to their minister such of their substance as they could spare, and their subscriptions for the support of ministerial labors were duly paid in labor, produce (wheat, corn and oats then being legal tender) and cash—the last of which articles so scanty that when it touched the palm of the hand of the official it felt truly spiritual. With the increase of population and wealth the town has become blessed with the salutary influences of three organized churches, each having a separate edifice for its devotions, the Seventh Day Baptist Church, the Congregational and the Methodist.

"At this time (1856) the town numbers between 1,300 and 1,400 inhabitants, of which between 300 and 400 reside in the so-called village of Milton. We are now benefited by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and also the Janesville branch alias Southern Wisconsin Railroad. (The railroads in the town as at present named are the Prairie Du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Monroe branch of the same road; they have also the Chicago & North-Western Railway.) The benefits of a speedy market and ready communication with the east and south are apparent. Property has increased rapidly in value; money is more plenty, and consequently business is brisk and every branch of industry is on the progressive plan. (In 1905 the population was 1,649, besides 810 in Milton village, incorporated in 1904.)



CHARLES L. FIFIELD.

“This town has ever been noted for its health, and its morals have not been overlooked. Its first settlers, having a tincture of the blood of our Pilgrim Fathers coursing through their veins, have studiously and piously endeavored to keep those hotbeds of sin and iniquity, grog shops, out of this town.”

A list of the prominent and largest farmers of Milton, compiled at an early day, contained the names, among others, of Joseph Goodrich, Peter McEwan, James Stockman, James Craig, Isaac T. Smith, N. Maxon, J. E. Culver, John Alexander, Stephen D. Butts, H. B. Crandall, John Livingston, M. T. Walker, Ezra Hazzard, Levi H. Bond, D. T. Hudson, Jeremiah Dennitt, G. T. Mackey, Joel Wood, Alfred Walker and J. Bunnell.

The following incidents are furnished by a resident:

On the 8th day of September, 1836, Aaron and Alfred Walker, the first white settlers in the town of Milton, pitched their camp on the south side of a little lake called Walker's Lake, which is now nearly dried up, on the northwest quarter of section 36. They erected a little log cabin near the lake and lived in it during the winter of 1836-37. This was the first cabin built in the town and was afterwards used as the residence of the first pastor in Milton, Rev. Daniel Smith, of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Smith died in this shanty in the fall of 1839 and was the second person buried in Milton Cemetery. No gravestone ever marked the spot and the identity of her grave, with others, is lost. Diadama, wife of Hezekiah Waterman, died October 12, 1839 (leaving an infant child, H. H. Waterman), and was the first person interred in the cemetery.

The second shanty built was by Mr. Lane, on the southwest quarter of section 26, but he did not occupy it; he also talked of building a mill on the outlet of Storr's Lake, then a living stream, about the center of the northwest quarter of section 25. He sold his claim to N. G. Storrs and afterward built a mill, one of the first and known as the Harrington Mill, on a little spring run on the southeast quarter of section 24 in the town of Lima, where the early pioneers got oak lumber for clapboards, floorings, well curbing, etc. It was a much needed and well patronized institution.

D. F., or “Dan” Smith, as he was called, erected the first mill and was a man of mark among the early settlers of Milton. He was a little rough, but full of daring, pluck and energy; could

eat a "wolf meal" of frozen pork and beans, wade or swim through floating ice and swollen streams, camp out anywhere or in any weather, and furnish more labor for both men and teams from Milton to the northern pinery than any other pioneer; he had a whole soul and a generous heart. As an incident illustrating the man: A Methodist minister in an early day was sent by "Uncle Joe" to "Dan" to solicit something to keep the minister's soul and body together. The man went to Smith and found "Dan" butchering hogs. He introduced himself, told his calling and the condition of his larder. "Dan" looked at him a moment, then taking down a dressed hog and placing it in the minister's vehicle, told him to take it and go and preach like the devil. The astonished Dominie expressed great gratitude and went away, wondering how many really better men he had in his church.

The first white woman that settled in the township was Mrs. Eliza Smith, who came in May, 1837. Mrs. Hannah Bowers came with her brother, Charles, in October, 1837, to keep house for another brother, S. D. Butts, in a large, commodious (?) log house that it had taken the neighbors three days to build. The board roof was put on the day of her arrival, but there were no floors, doors or windows. It stood near Mr. Butts residence on the northeast quarter of section 28. On March 18, 1838, the first regular religious meeting was conducted in this house by Revs. Halstead and Pillsbury, two young Methodist ministers; the next meeting was held there April 15, 1838. These meetings were continued once every four weeks by these brethren.

The third white woman settler was Mrs. Sarah Storrs, wife of N. G. Storrs. They came in December, 1837, staying the first night at the cabin of Farnum Chickering, a bachelor, on the east end of the prairie. Chickering gave them his bed and slept on the floor. Mr. Storrs settled on the south half of section 26, occupying the shanty put up by Mr. Lane.

The first white boy born in the town of Milton was Daniel Smith, son of D. F. and Eliza Smith. He was born February 24, 1839, at Otter Creek. He with a younger sister died in February, 1844, with fever, and they were buried in the cemetery at Otter Creek.

The second white boy born in Milton was Leffingwell Culver, son of Jonathan E. Culver, born in August, 1839.

The first white girl born in Milton was Mary Butts, daughter of S. D. and Rebecca Butts, born September 3, 1839. She died February 22, 1876, and is buried in the Milton Junction Cemetery.

The first marriage at Milton was that of James Murray to Margaret McEwan, January 1, 1840. Mr. Murray was a painter, lived in Milwaukee and is now deceased.

William Douglas married Caroline L. Walker, November 27, 1840. Theirs was the second marriage.

The first death in Milton was that of Jane Bowers, aged fourteen years, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Bowers. She died September 14, 1838, of quick consumption; her funeral was held September 15, 1838, at the house of S. D. Butts; a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Adams, of Beloit, and quite a large congregation attended. She was buried on the bluff between Milton and Milton Junction, near the spot now covered with evergreen trees—the most central, eligible, beautiful and appropriate spot for a cemetery in the town of Milton. She was subsequently removed and buried in the cemetery at Milton Junction by the side of her younger brother. The second death in Milton was a son of Mrs. Storrs, buried in the grove on the west side of Storrs Lake. Nothing now marks his grave.

The first meeting conducted by Seventh Day Baptists was held on the first Sabbath succeeding the 4th of March, 1839, at the house of Joseph Goodrich. But two families of this denomination were here, Henry B. Crandall's and Joseph Goodrich's. They established regular weekly meetings, holding them alternately at the houses of Goodrich and Crandall. In 1840 the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Milton was organized with about forty members.

Elder Stillman Coon was their first pastor, visiting them in the fall of 1840, and returning and settling among them about the first of July, 1841. Joseph Goodrich proposed the purchase of forty acres of land to be given him by the church for his first year's salary, with such donations of provisions, etc., as they could make him. This was accepted, and the land made him a good home, subsequently becoming valuable, being located at Milton Junction, where Elder Coon lived and died, a useful and universally respected man.

The first town meeting of Milton was held in 1842 at Walker's.

In 1838 Joseph Goodrich purchased a claim on sections 26 and 27 and erected a house 16x20, the first frame building in the town of Milton, and dug a well, the first one in Milton. (History of Rock County, 1879.)

Milton farmers are evidently changing from the cultivation of tobacco to that of beets and other crops. In 1907 they had 132 acres of tobacco and 55 of sugar beets. In 1908 there were but 44 acres of tobacco reported and there were 60 acres of beets.

Newark. The town of Newark is in the southwestern part of the county, its south boundary line separating it from the state of Illinois. It was organized by an act of the legislature, approved February 2, 1846, and included the present town of Avon, adjoining it on the west. The first town meeting was held at the house of I. D. Marvin, April 1, 1846, when the first officers were elected.

In the year 1842 Mrs. Gunale, a Norwegian widow lady, made the first location in the town and erected the first log cabin. The following year she was followed by several of her countrymen. In the year 1844 purchases and improvements were made by Nathaniel Strong, J. B. Smyth, John Stephens, Peter McVain, A. G. Felt, P. P. Chase and others.

A Lutheran Church was organized in 1844, a Congregational Church in 1845 and a Baptist Church in 1849.

In the matter of raising tobacco Newark has changed from 279 acres in 1907 to 232 acres in 1908. The population, which was 1,039 in 1890, is given by the state census of 1905 as 924.

Plymouth. The town of Plymouth is situated on the southwest quarter of the county, bounded on the north by Center, east by Rock, south by Newark and west by Spring Valley. It was organized March 8, 1848, and was made to include all of the township 2, north of range 11 east, of the Government survey.

Early times in Plymouth are well described in the following from the pen of one of its pioneers, written in 1856: "The town of Plymouth was first settled in the spring of 1841. David Douglass, Stephen C. Douglass and Samuel Colby arrived with their families from Michigan on the 31st of May and pitched their tent near the center of section 2, on the bank of a branch of Bass creek. They made use of their tent and covered wagons, of which they had three, for habitations until they were able to build a log house for the elder Douglass, which was but partially

roofed when they removed into it with all their effects. It was destitute of doors, windows and chinking. On my arrival on the 8th day of July following I found them as above stated and, though the population of the house was rather dense, room was made and we were domiciled with them.

“Our nearest neighbors east were Jasper P. Sears, on Rock river, and Judge Holmes and family, who lived on the farm now (1856) owned by David Noggle. To the west were John Crall, Abraham Fox, John D. Holmes, Alanson Clawson, Wendel Foekler, George W. Adams and father, with their families, at some nine miles distance. I believe it was eleven miles south to a settler, and north seven miles to Lemuel Warren’s. Over this area of country embracing some six or eight townships of land, the beasts of the forest—the wildcat and wolf—held undisputed sway. I speak of them because the saucy rascals more than once took my fat pigs from my door and were unwilling to give them up even when hotly pursued.

“The first civil office in the town of Old Center (now called Plymouth) was filled by the writer. He held his appointment from the governor and council in the winter of 1841-42. The next winter was extremely severe. The first snow fell on the night of the 8th of November and continued until the 7th of April, a period of five months, with uninterrupted good sleighing. Much of the time was severely cold with strong winds and drifting snow, which continued to increase until it had attained the depth of nearly two feet on a level with banks of four feet along the road tracks across the prairies. Freeport lay some forty miles southwest of us, at which place we used to get our corn and oats to feed, plant and sow. In the snowstorm it was rather a hazardous route to travel.

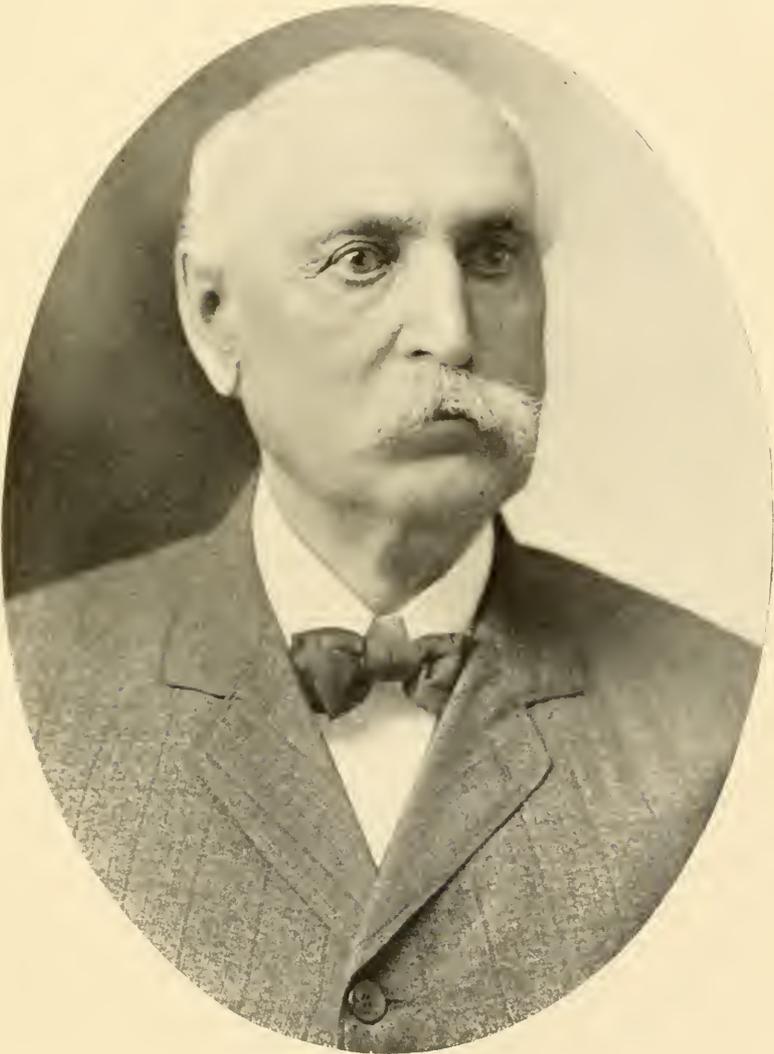
“On one cold and frosty morning I started for Freeport after a load of corn. On reaching the summit of the ridge of prairie above Bachelor’s Grove that divides the waters of Bass creek and Sugar river, near what was then called the ‘Lone Tree,’ I discovered a team and sleigh, loaded with men, driving in a direction to cross my track some distance ahead. We soon met. They anxiously inquired for the nearest house. I directed them to the house of John Crall, a distance of some two miles. They had started from Monroe for Janesville two days before, had missed their way and had wandered over the trackless prairie

for two days and nights without food for man or beast, and had (as they said to me at that time) concluded, should they not find some other relief, to kill one of their horses and roast the flesh or eat it raw. In such a dilemma were four gentlemen. If I mistake not three were brothers by the name of Hart, half brothers of Daniel A. Richardson, who was then trading in Janesville. In the fall of 1841, while looking for a piece of land that I might be supplied with firewood and fencing timber, I accidentally ran upon a dilapidated set of bogus coinage tools in a small grove near the head of the south branch of Bass creek, southwest of my farm some three miles. I gave the grove in which the tools were found the name of Bogus, by which cognomen it is known to this day.

“In the spring of 1842 the system of town government was first adopted. That portion of township 3, north of range 12 east, lying west of Rock river; township 2, north, and the half of township 3, north, in range 11 east, and township 2, north, and the half of township 3, north, in range 10 east, were embraced in one town by the name of Center. Two families in township 3, in range 12 east, on the west side of Rock river; five in township 2, north of range 11 east, and six in township 2, north, in range 10, were all the inhabitants in this large town. Had all the electors gone to the first town meeting we could have polled but a trifle more than half the number of votes that there were offices to be conferred.

“The first town meeting was held in the house of James H. Knowlton, where Judge Holmes first settled, just above Monterey. But nine votes were cast at that election. The name of those elected to serve as town officers were, respectively, as follows: Supervisors, William Holmes (chairman), David Douglass, John Crall; town clerk, Samuel F. Chipman; treasurer, David Douglass; assessor, William Holmes, Jr.; commissioners of common schools, John B. Knowlton, Abram Fox, David P. Douglass; commissioners of highways, Walter Inman, Joshua Holmes, Alanson Clawson; fence viewers, Washington Adams, Stephen C. Douglass and William Holmes, Jr.; sealer of weights and measures, John D. Holmes; overseers of roads, District No. 1, Joshua Holmes; District No. 2, Samuel F. Chipman; District No. 3, Wendall Fockler.

“During the session of the legislature for 1846-47 township 2,



PAUL M. GREEN.

north of range 10 east, was set off and organized into a town by the name of Spring Valley; also the south half of township 3, north of the same range, taken from Center, and the north half of township 3, taken from Union, were set off into a town called Magnolia. There were some ten or a dozen electors assembled at each place.

“In the same year of the legislature, I believe, that portion of township 3, north of range 12 east, belonging to Center, was set off to Janesville, which left the former twelve miles in extent north, and south by six miles east and west, the north half of township 3 in range 11 having been attached to Center in the division forming the town of Porter. In the session of 1847-48 the inhabitants of township 2, range 11, petitioned to be set off as a separate town, under the name of Plymouth, and their prayer was granted March 8, 1848. It will be seen, therefore, that the pioneers of Plymouth are the first settlers of Center. The first town meeting of Plymouth was held on the 28th day of August, 1848. The names of the officers elected were as follows: Supervisors, Caleb Inman (chairman), George Ayres, Samuel Smiley; town clerk, Kiron W. Bemis; treasurer, Daniel Bemis; justices, Caleb Coryell, James Whitehead, Samuel F. Chipman; assessors, Harrison C. Inman, Henry Waterhouse, David Douglass; collector, Luke Coryell; commissioners of highways, Charles F. Cook, Ole Gulekson and Jacob Fisher; commissioners of common schools, Kiron W. Bemis, Archibald Smiley and David Douglass; constables, Alfonso C. Stewart, Luke Coryell and Elisha C. Taylor; overseers of highways, David Douglass, District No. 1; Joseph Hohenshelt, District No. 2; Neals Auckson, District No. 3; sealer of weights and measures, John Pence. The town at that meeting polled seventy-one votes.

“Two railroads, the Monroe division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern, pass through the town, crossing each other at a point at Bass Creek, at Hanover Junction, where there is an excellent water power.”

The population in 1905 was 1,352. In 1907 Plymouth had 536 acres of tobacco, but in 1908, 393 acres. In 1907 twenty-two acres of sugar beets; in 1908, fifteen.

Porter. This town lies in the northwestern part of the county, its northern boundary separating it from the county of Dane. By

an act of the legislature, approved February 2, 1846, it was incorporated by the name of Oak. At the next annual session, February 2, 1847, an act was approved changing its boundaries and name. It was made to include township 4, north of range 11 east, its present limits. It received its name in honor of one of the principal land proprietors in the town, Dr. John Porter. The first settlers were Joshua Webb, William Webb, John Rhinehart, John Winston, Joseph Osborn, Robinson Bent, Charles Stokes, Solomon Griggs, John R. Boyce, John Cook and Daniel Cook. Porter is an excellent agricultural town, and the improvements are of a superior character. Some of the residences are very fine. It is the banner town of Rock county in the raising of tobacco, having 946 acres in 1907 and 914 in this year (1908).

The large and well-equipped barns and outbuildings, with the soil in a high state of cultivation, make this one of the richest townships of the county. Within the limits of this town are two settlements, Cooksville and Stebbinsville, each containing stores and blacksmith shops, which are liberally patronized by the farmers adjacent. Its population was 1,417 in the year 1900, and in 1905 was 1,224.

Rock. By an act of the territorial legislature, approved March 8, 1839, all of "the country included within the boundary of Rock county" was "set off" into a separate town by the name of Rock. Its boundaries, therefore, were co-extensive with the present limits of the county; but no town organization followed this "setting off." Almost three years elapsed before it was organized. It was then reduced almost to its present proportions; for by the act of legislature, approved February 17, 1842, township 2, north of range 12 east, excepting fractional sections 1 and 2, lying north and west of Rock river, was organized into a separate town by the name of Rock. It was also declared that the first election should be held in the house of Jasper Sears. As the city of Janesville afterward absorbed the whole of sections 1 and 2 in township 2, north of range 12 east, the town included, as now, the whole of the township just named, except these sections. In fact, therefore, the town of Rock, after the passage of the act providing for its organization, never contained quite thirty-six sections of land, or six miles square.

The first town election was held April 5, 1842, when the following ticket was chosen: Supervisors, George W. Brittain

(chairman), James Heath and J. P. Sears; town clerk, Ira Washburn; assessor, Rufus Washburn; treasurer, Richard S. Inman; collector, J. Wesley Inman; commissioners of highways, Clark Classon, Prosper A. Pierce and William Youngs; commissioners of common schools, Ira F. Washburn, George W. Brittain and John Inman; sealer of weights and measures, Richard S. Inman.

Among the early settlers were: John Inman, the Holmes family and others in 1835, and that of Dr. James Heath in 1836. In the month of September of the last mentioned year Hiram Brown and family arrived. In the Spring of 1837 Dr. Heath built a house sixteen feet square on section 2 at "East Wisconsin City," where he opened a store and tavern, which was the first in the town. Here the "customer" was served and the "travelers" and "boarders" were lodged, while the family found ample room besides. The travelers were laid upon tiers of shelves up the side of the house like dry goods, while "commoners" took the floor. Business increasing, the doctor thinking his house too small for the accommodation of his store and tavern, entered into partnership with Mr. Sexton and removed his goods into another house, which had been erected about eighty rods from the tavern. There more room was afforded for the replenished stock of the new firm. During this year John Inman & Co. started the first stage. It made its regular trips from Racine to "East Wisconsin City" during the summer, Dr. Heath keeping the Stage House. Any person curious in such matters, says a writer in 1856, can now be shown that identical tavern, the auger holes into which the pine were put to sustain the travelers' shelves, and also the remains of Heath & Sexton's store, by going to a point about half a mile west from the institute for the blind. The landlord will not be there to meet him, nor will he see, probably, the stages from Racine unloading their passengers, nor the impatient customers inquiring for dry goods and groceries; but he will see the house, empty though it may be, and the oak trees which stand as faithful sentinels over the ruins of "Eastern Wisconsin City." From this time, continues the writer, settlements increased until the entire town was in the hands of an industrious and intelligent population. In November, 1836, Richard Inman arrived with his family and entered land in section 27. Mr. Clauson settled on the Young's farm in 1837. The farm upon which the village of Afton is situated was settled in 1837 by

Hiram Brown. In the year 1838, the first settlements were made on the west side of the river by Rufus and Ira Washburn and J. P. Sears. The same year the farm of Major Inman was settled by Mr. Fox. G. W. Brittain also settled in the town in 1838. Brestol made the first claim upon D. W. Inman's farm in 1838. In 1841 Israel Inman, John Daugherty and Mr. Burt arrived. In the year 1840, Ezekiel Clapp and Prosper A. Pierce, from the state of Vermont, settled on section 2. A large part of their purchase is now within the limits of the city of Janesville. About this time, Elijah Nourse settled near that first log cabin.

In 1842 Mr. Van Antwerp arrived. In 1841, J. F. Willard purchased Mr. Warren's claim in section 10. The Antisdells, Comstocks and Newtons came about the year 1843-44. In 1850, a colony from Rensselaer county, New York, settled in the northwestern part of the town. Among them were Z. P. Burdick, and his brother, M. L. Burdick; A. P. Hayner, Israel Smith, and subsequently Mr. J. P. J. Hayner. These arrivals added not a little to the agricultural reputation of the town, as they pursued eastern modes of farming, which contrasted very favorably with the loose Wisconsin method. The first breaking done in Rock, or in the county, was on the northwest quarter of section 11, upon the farm of J. F. Willard, by John Inman, in the spring of 1836. It was cropped with buckwheat and produced a fair yield. He was compelled to go to Rockford to get his plow sharpened, taking two days to make the trip. The first house erected on the west side of the river was by Ira Washburn, in 1838. The first wedding in the town of Rock took place at the house of Richard Inman, March 30, 1840, the parties being George W. Brittain and Miss Sylvia Inman.

At one time this town could boast of four cities and villages on paper, Wisconsin city, Koshkonong City, Rock Port, Monterey and Afton. Rockport was laid out by Thomas Holmes in December, 1835, and was the first surveyed village (or city) in the county. Wisconsin city was surveyed by Inman, Breese and Sheperd in 1836; City of Koshkonong, in the summer of the same year, by Kinzie, Hunter and Booby; Monterey, by Ira Miltimore, in 1850. By an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved March 9, 1853, the city of Janesville was incorporated and, by its charter, sections 1 and 2 of the town of Rock were brought

within its limits. Consequently, Monterey and Rockport are now a part of the territory belonging to the city of Janesville. The town of Rock is traversed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and also by the Northwestern, on which, in the southern part of the town is the station and village of Afton. In 1905 Rock was credited with 930 inhabitants. The town raised, in 1907, some 432 acres of tobacco and 93 of sugar beets. In 1908 were reported 397 acres of tobacco and 79 acres of beets.

Spring Valley. The town of Spring Valley lies in the southwest portion of the county, its western boundaries separating it from Green. It was organized by an act of the legislature, approved February 2, 1846. Its territory includes township 2 north, of range No. 10 east. The first town meeting was held at the house of Nicholas E. Phelps.

John Crall was the first settler. Among those who soon after made claims, were James Kirkpatrick, Erastus C. Smith, Robert Taylor, Roderick M. Smith, James Bradshaw, Almerin Sprague, Amos Remington, Allen Hurlbert, S. G. Mills and Solomon Rose.

The Monroe branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad passes through the central part, entering on the east at Orfordville, and passing out on section 19, across the western boundary of the county.

This town is made up of thrifty and progressive people, who have tilled the soil and brought it to the high state of cultivation, so that it produces abundant crops. The residences, barns and outbuildings, are, as a rule, modern in construction.

In 1907 Spring Valley stood third among the towns of this county in the raising of tobacco, having 627 acres. In 1908 it stands fourth in order of amount with 433 acres. The population of the town has decreased from 1446 in the year 1900 to 1,000, according to the state census of 1905.

History of the Town of Turtle.

By

Miss Mary S. Porter.

Turtle Township. Turtle Creek flows southwest through it, draining Delevan lake. There are limestone and clay. At Shopiere, in the northeast part, is a water power of nine feet head.

The four-story stone grist mill there was built in 1850 by the late Governor L. P. Harvey and J. H. Randall. Two churches are: Congregational, its building dedicated February, 1855, although built some time before. First minister, S. H. Thompson. The Methodist church was built in 1857; the first Methodist minister was Mr. Crandall, and during that first winter there was a great revival of religion. In 1872 the church was remodeled and enlarged. The schoolhouse was built in 1857. The only postoffice (at Shopiere) was established in 1850, with Andrew Cromwell as postmaster. In early days Shopiere was called Waterloo. About the year 1837 a Pennsylvania Dutch family named "Meeks" claimed the land where Shopiere is, and built a shanty. The father and mother, five sons and five daughters averaged 200 pounds each, and were called "Borderers." About the same time, a company from Connecticut claimed on the north side of the Turtle opposite Shopiere. This colony was composed of entirely different people. In the latter part of the summer of 1837, when both parties began cutting hay on the bottom at the north side of the stream, the Yankees were likely to get all of it, and leave nothing for the one cow that Meeks owned.

The Meeks family loaded guns, and from their cabin ordered the Yankees to leave. The latter kept on raking and carting hay. Then the mother and her five daughters (protected by the guns of Mr. Meeks and his five sons), dashed through the creek armed with pitchforks and fish spears. The massive Mrs. Meeks charged on the captain of the Yankees. As she advanced he stepped backward until inadvertently he backed off the bank of the stream into deep water. The rest of the company, seeing their captain fall, hastily retreated, leaving to the enemy one fork, three rakes, a pail of Johnnie cake and cold potatoes, and a jug of whisky. That field of battle was henceforth known as "Waterloo" until 1850, when Governor Harvey changed the name to Shopiere, French for "limestone." The location abounds in that, and it is said that the bottom of Turtle creek in some places is a limestone ledge.

In the early days there was also a sawmill, and just above the site of the present mill once stood a distillery. A little later and farther down the stream, at Turtleville, was Distillery Number 2, now gone to decay, which sometimes made even the fish

drunk with its refuse product. Near it was a grist mill, which is flourishing yet.

The oldest traveled road is the Milwaukee road of territorial days. It was so named because it was a stage and wagon road to Milwaukee, the farmers' market town.

The W. U. R. R. passing through in a northeast and southwest direction was completed through the town in 1856.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad, passing northwesterly, was finished here a little later in the same year. When the rebellion broke out and soldiers were called for Turtle filled her quota complete, the 172 required. Of these three were deserters, nineteen died, forty-seven were discharged and ninety-five saw actual service on the field.

The town of Turtle was organized February 2, 1846. Among the first settlers were D. B. Egery, D. Bennett, R. Dole, Chauncey Tuttle, John Lewis, A. Lewis, S. G. Colley and John Hopkins.

Of the first town meeting held at Shopiere, April 7, 1846, James Chamberlin was chairman, and Horace Rice, clerk. The succeeding chairmen were: R. Dole, 1847; F. A. Humphrey, 1848; P. J. Erkenbrack, 1849; P. M. Hinman, 1850; L. P. Harvey, 1851; B. F. Murray, 1854; Alex Bruce, 1855-56; A. I. Bennett, 1857; F. A. Humphrey, 1858; Alex. Bruce, 1859; A. I. Bennett, 1860; H. P. Murray, 1861-62; F. A. Humphrey, 1863; John Hammond, 1864; H. J. Murray, 1865; Chauncey Ross, 1866-70; Thomas Holmes, 1870-74; J. H. Cooper, 1874; Chauncey Ross, 1875; Thomas Holmes, 1876; S. H. Slaymaker. 1877-79.

The town meetings were held in some schoolhouse, or sometimes on the shady side of a barn until a vote was taken, as on April 2, 1878, when \$1,000 was appropriated to build a town hall. At the town meeting of June 13, 1878, the present site was chosen; the corner-stone was laid in August; the hall, modeled and built by S. D. Ross and superintended by the chairman, S. H. Slaymaker, was completed November 2, 1878. Mr. S. then raised the National flag above the hall, and that evening the first meeting held within its walls was a debate on hard coin versus fiat paper money.

In the Beloit "Journal" of April 17, 1879, is a list of the pioneer "**Old Settlers' Association**" of the town of Turtle and vicinity. The earliest were: Thomas Crosby, of New Hampshire, Turtle, came in 1837; G. H. Crosby, of same place, came in

same year; Charles Tuttle, New York, Clinton, April, 1837; R. P. Crane, New Hampshire, Beloit, March, 1837; D. D. Egery, Vermont, Turtle, July, 1837; Erastus Giles, Vermont, Turtle, October, 1836; Henry Tuttle, New York, Clinton, October, 1837; William Jack, Lower Canada, Beloit, October, 1837; S. K. Blodgett, Ohio, Beloit, June, 1838; J. A. Chamberlin, Connecticut, La Prairie, March, 1838; S. G. Colley, New Hampshire, Beloit, June, 1838; ——— Swingle, Pennsylvania, Turtle, September, 1838; Merritt Bostwick, New York, Beloit, July, 1839; Russell Harvey, Connecticut, Turtle, April, 1839; B. F. Murray, New York, Turtle, May, 1839; H. J. Murray, same place, June, 1839; S. A. Murray, same place, June, 1840; Benjamin Brown, Massachusetts, Beloit, 1840; S. Murray, Turtle, June, 1841; Mrs. A. E. Coe, New York, Turtle, March, 1840; G. M. Murray, same place, June, 1841; C. P. Murray, born in Turtle, August, 1841; C. J. Dole, New Hampshire, Turtle, October, 1844; J. B. Gordon, New Hampshire, Turtle, June, 1845; Edward Giles, Vermont, Turtle, June, 1842; A. Henderson, New York. Beloit, September, 1842; Henry F. Hobart, born at Beloit, July, 1843; William Hopkins, born at Shopiere, 1843; G. Johnson, New York, Whitewater, May, 1843; B. B. Olds, Vermont, Clinton, October, 1843; W. Pickett, New York, Turtle, September, 1843; Benjamin Wooster, New York, Clinton, June, 1844; J. M. Everett, New York, Turtle, May, 1844; Joel Miner, Ohio, Turtle, October, 1845; Otis Manchester, New York, Beloit, July, 1845; S. S. Northrop, New York, Clinton, October, 1845; Mrs. Northrop, same place, 1849; Benjamin Park, Ohio, Turtle, July, 1847; William H. Stark, Vermont, Turtle, May, 1846; C. M. Treat, Ohio, Turtle, July, 1847; William S. Yost, New York, Beloit, August, 1847. (The population of Turtle in 1905 was 1,027.—Ed.)

Union. This most northwestern town in Rock county is sixteen miles northwest from Janesville. By an act of the legislature it was incorporated February 17, 1842, and at that time included what is now Union, Porter and the north half, each, of Center and Magnolia. Its limits are now composed of what is known as township 4, north of range 10 east.

The town is composed largely of rolling prairie, and is well watered by Allen's creek and tributaries. The Chicago & Northwestern railroad passes through the township. The city of Evansville is located in this town, is a thriving place with its stores,

banks, factories, etc., and affords a good market to the farmer. This is a thickly populated town, with well improved farms, upon which are raised good crops of all varieties; tobacco being especially prominent among them. In 1907 "the weed" occupied 295 acres; in 1908 there were 278 acres of tobacco. The new crop, sugar beets, was raised the amount of twenty-seven acres in 1907, and sixteen acres in 1908, in Union. For the whole of Rock county, from returns made by the county assessors, the tobacco crop of 1907 occupied 7,818 acres; and in 1908, tobacco was grown on 6,118 acres. The area given to sugar beets was, in 1907, some 1141 acres; in 1908 that was increased to 1,222 acres.

Rural Free Delivery. Rural free delivery now pervades all the towns of the county, and our farmers have their mail delivered at their doors. According to some recent decisions this may include the delivery of small packages as well. Another recent measure and effort, which is already benefiting the towns of our county is the "good roads" commission, and the new law and arrangement for that improvement. The appropriation of each town that endeavors to build better roads is supplemented by an equal amount from the county and all the work is being done under the advice and direction of County Highway Commissioner H. L. Skavlem, of Janesville. Already thirteen towns are building permanent roads under this commission, the leaders in the movement being Clinton, Turtle and Beloit. During this year some fifteen miles of model road have been built (1908) and more advance along the line of this good road movement is planned for the next season. Under the new road law these roads when placed in good condition are to be kept so at the expense of the county.

XXXII.

COURTS AND LEGAL PROFESSION.

The territory of Wisconsin was divided into three judicial districts when its territorial government was formed, and provision was made in the same act for one of the three justices of the Supreme court to hold each year, two terms of the District court in each organized county in the district. The justices of the Supreme court at that time were Mr. William C. Frazer, Charles Dunn and David Irwin. Prior to the year 1836 Rock county formed a part of what was then Milwaukee county, which, with Brown county, was constituted the Third district by an act of the territorial legislature approved November 15 of that year. Justice William C. Frazer was assigned to this district. Three years later, in 1839, Rock county, together with Dane, Walworth and Green counties were constituted the Second district by statute enactment, and so continued until the State Constitution was adopted—Justice Irwin being assigned to preside over it. Pursuant to an enactment of the territorial legislature, passed in the winter of 1839, the first term of the District court in Rock county convened at Janesville on April 15, following, with Judge Irwin on the bench. Among the first items of business was the issuing of a venire by the newly appointed clerk, Mr. Guy Stoughton, and the summoning of the first grand jury of the county, comprising Messrs. Joseph Bullard, who was made foreman; Farnum, Chickering, N. G. Storrs, Ansel Dickenson, Thomas Stoughton, James Goodrich, D. A. Richardson, Charles Butts, Phineus Ames, Levi St. John, William Virgin, Jason Walker, Luke Stoughton, David McKillup, John Putnam, J. D. Warner, Francis A. Tyler, John A. Fletcher, R. Blakesley, Jesse Corlis and Elisha Newhall. After being duly sworn and charged, the jury retired to the room assigned them, whence they soon returned and reported to the court that they found no business to be transacted and were duly discharged. At this same session Mr. Daniel F. Kimball was admitted to the Rock county bar and

appointed pro tempore district attorney. Although no jury cases were ready for trial, the formality of impaneling and discharging a petit jury was gone through with. The first judgment rendered was in an appeal case—Milton S. Warner vs. Charles Johnson—which was entered by default, the appellant failing to appear. With the transaction of various items of routine business necessary to the full organization of the court, the first term of court adjourned on April 17. At that time there was no court house, and when, on the 21st of October, 1839, the second term of the District court convened, it met in an unfinished hall in what was known as the Janesville Stage House, and continued to meet there until the completion of the first court house, in December, 1841. There were quite a number of cases on the civil docket at the opening of the second term, but some of these were settled, in others, judgments were entered by default, and those not so disposed of were continued to the next term, so that although a petit jury was impaneled, it had nothing to do. On the criminal docket was a case of the United States vs. Thomas Sidwell, in which the defendant was under indictment, charged with selling spirituous liquors in quantities of more than one quart, and who, under a plea of guilty, was fined \$10 and costs of suit. Sidwell also pleaded guilty under a second indictment charging him with selling spirituous liquors to an Indian, in violation to the statute; but this case was certified to the Supreme court of the territory to determine whether or not such an offense could be prosecuted under an indictment. Ten other cases of a similar character were presented and continued to the following term of court, the defendants giving bonds to appear and answer to the indictments. The first jury trial in Rock county entitled "E. B. Woodbury vs. Caleb Blodgett, Daniel Blodgett and C. D. Blodgett," occurred at the third term of the court, which convened April 20, 1840, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, his damages being assessed at \$242 and costs of suit. The men serving on this jury were Ezekiel Brownell, George W. Lawrence, Horace Rice, Willard Brownell, Charles Tuttle, William Squire, Abraham Fox, Clarke W. Lawrence, John Holmes, M. S. Warner and Asa Comstock. During the three days of this term of court, which adjourned on April 23, numerous cases were disposed of and considerable business transacted. The District court then established and operated, continued to hold regular

sessions in Rock county until the adoption of the State Constitution in 1848, Judge Irwin presiding on the bench. But after the admission of the state into the union and the adoption of the constitution, Circuit courts were established, Rock county with Walworth, Green and Racine counties, constituting the First judicial district, of which Mr. Edward V. Whiton was elected the first judge. During the time of the District courts, many able lawyers appeared as practitioners, among them being John Catlin, who served as deputy district attorney in 1840; Abraham C. Bailey, Edward V. Whiton and Daniel F. Kimball, of Janesville; Hazen Cheeney and David Noggle, of Beloit; Messrs. H. Crocker and N. H. Wells, of Milwaukee; Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, and others.

The first term of the Circuit court of Rock county convened in the court house on Monday, September 18, 1848, Judge Whiton presiding, Mr. John M. Keep, of Beloit, being district attorney, and Mr. John Nichols having been elected clerk. Mr. Levi St. John served as foreman of the first grand jury under the new regime, and associated with him in that body were some of the leading men of that day, who are still remembered by the older citizens of the county. The records show that the first case tried on the civil docket of the Circuit court was an action of trespass, entitled "Benjamin Cheeney vs. Daniel Blodgett and Herman Hill," in which the jury on September 20, 1848, returned a verdict for \$58.27 in favor of the plaintiff. At this same term of court the grand jury returned an indictment, entitled "The State of Wisconsin vs. Samuel M. Drake," in which the defendant was charged with adultery, and for which he was tried and acquitted. It was while Judge Whiton was on the bench that the first case of homicide was tried in Rock county. In an altercation between Samuel Godfrey and John S. Godfrey, a relative, growing out of an alleged trespass by the animals of John S. upon the premises of Samuel, the former was instantly killed by the blow of a club in the hands of the latter. Mr. Hiram Taylor, who was then district attorney, assisted by Mr. A. Hyatt Smith, prosecuted the case; the defendant was ably represented by Messrs. David Noggle and J. A. Sleeper, of Janesville, and Mr. Prosper Cravath, of Whitewater; and after a hard fought battle on both sides, the prisoner maintaining that he acted in self-

defense, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal which met with general favor.

With the rapid development of the county, the influx of population and the growth of commercial activities, the business of the court grew to large proportions, and it was with difficulty that the court dockets were kept cleared. In the spring of 1853 Judge Whiton, who had been elected chief justice of the Supreme court of Wisconsin, resigned as circuit judge and went upon the duties of his new office, and the vacancy thus made on the circuit bench was filled by the appointment of Mr. Wyman Spooner, of Walworth county, to serve until a successor was elected. This occurred in September, 1853, when Mr. James R. Doolittle, of Racine, a lawyer of distinguished ability, and a man of the highest character, was elected judge of the First judicial district. A special term of court for Rock county was convened under Judge Doolittle on February 7, 1854, and he continued in that office, winning the esteem of all by his courtly and dignified demeanor, his fairness and thorough knowledge of the law, until March, 1856, when he resigned. During the interval until an election could be held, Mr. Charles M. Baker, of Geneva, served by appointment, and in April, 1854, Mr. John M. Keep, a native of New York, who settled at Beloit in 1844, and who is remembered as a lawyer and judge of ability and a man of genial good nature and humor, was elected. Failing health obliged Judge Keep to resign his office in the spring of 1859, and he was succeeded by Mr. David Noggle, who was elected in April of that year, and served with distinction until 1864. During the next eight years and until his election to the Supreme bench, in 1872, Mr. William Penn Lyon, of Racine, presided over the First Judicial district. By an act of the legislature of March 16, 1870, which took effect on April 1, following, Jefferson county, which had formed a part of the Ninth circuit with Rock and Green counties of the First circuit, were constituted the Twelfth Judicial circuit, and on the first Tuesday of April, that year, Mr. Harmon S. Conger, of Janesville, was elected judge to enter upon the duties of his office January 1, 1871. Judge Conger continued in the office with marked ability until his death, on October 22, 1882. At the spring election, held in April of that year, John R. Bennett, of Janesville, was elected to succeed Judge Conger. Upon Judge Conger's death Mr. Bennett was appointed

circuit judge for the unexpired term. Judge Bennett entered upon the term for which he had been elected on January 1, 1883, and remained in office until his death on June 9, 1899. Benjamin F. Dunwiddie, of Janesville, served for the unexpired term of Judge Bennett, and for the six years' term commencing on January 1, 1901, and was succeeded by George Grimm, of Jefferson, who is now circuit judge.

County Court

Dr. Horace White was the first judge of probate in Rock county, his election occurring in 1839, and court being held pursuant to notice over his signature dated November 1, 1839, at Beloit, on the 1st day of December, and at Janesville on the first Monday of June. The first will filed for record and probate was that of Charles Johnston, of Rock county. The instrument was witnessed by Horace Hobart, John R. Burroughs and Charles M. Messer, and named Mr. John P. Chapin, of Chicago, as executor. Next followed the estate of Edward Brandon, of which Richard Inman was appointed administrator February 27, 1840. During the same year, in August, Mr. John Hackett was appointed administrator of the estate of Caleb Blodgett, which was the third to come before the court. Following Dr. Horace White, judge of probate, were Israel C. Cheeney, 1841-43; A. C. Bailey, 1843-45; W. F. Thompkins, 1845-46; C. S. Jordan, 1846-47; David I. Daniels, 1847-49.

The first county judge, James Armstrong, who was elected September 3, 1849, was succeeded September 5, 1853, by Moses S. Pritchard, who, in turn was succeeded by A. P. Pritchard. Judge A. P. Pritchard was first elected April 7, 1857, and by successive re-elections filled the office of county judge of Rock county for over twenty-nine years, until his death on September 15, 1886.

Upon Judge Pritchard's death, John W. Sale, of Janesville, was appointed county judge for the unexpired term, and has held the office continuously ever since.

Court House

As already stated, the first courts were held in a rude hall in a Janesville stage house. That was in 1839. The first court house, which was finished in December, 1841, was, with its surroundings, primitive and crude. A frame structure, two stories

in height, it was situated on the summit of a hill difficult of access, but served well its purposes until its destruction by fire in 1859. Fortunately, wise forethought had prompted those in charge of the valuable documents and court records to insure their safety by keeping them elsewhere, so that little of permanent value was lost. The summit of the hill on which this building stood, was afterward cut down and became the site of the present county building, the erection of which was begun in the fall of 1869, and finished the following summer. The building was constructed under the supervision of Mr. J. Townsend Wing, architect, of Milwaukee, and is surrounded by a beautiful park four squares in extent, and bounded by Court street, East street, South First street and Main street. The square or block on which the building stands, is under charge of the county while the other three blocks are cared for by the city of Janesville. The building, the walls of which are constructed of stone and brick, the first story being of cut stone, is 107x77 feet in dimensions and four stories in height, with an imposing tower. On the first floor besides the engine and tool rooms are rooms for the register of deeds, and the county superintendent of public instruction. The second floor is occupied by the offices of the county treasurer, county clerk, county judge, clerk of the court and the chambers of the circuit judge, four of which are provided with large fire-proof vaults. The court rooms, large and airy, with high ceilings and ornately decorated, with sheriff's office, jury and cloak rooms and judges' chambers, occupy the third floor. The original cost of the building, furnishings, equipment, grading grounds, etc., was almost \$125,000. As a necessary adjunct of the courts, there was early need for a jail, and this was first supplied by the use of a rude log hut, which was situated on Main street. This a little later, was abandoned, for a structure which stood on the north side of the public square and which served for the county jail until 1855. During that and the following year, a stone building was erected for the jail proper, with a brick dwelling for the sheriff's residence, the two being connected by a wooden part used for a wash-room, kitchen, etc. Like the court house, the present jail is equipped with modern improvements and both are models of convenience and utility that reflect credit upon the intelligence and civic pride of the citizens of Rock county and the city of Janesville.

Bench and Bar

The personnel of the bench and bar of Rock county is of a high character, and her courts have, from the beginning, been characterized by the courtly dignity and decorum of the judges who have presided over them, and the professional esprit de corps of those practicing at the bar.

David Irwin, one of the early Supreme court justices of Wisconsin, and the first judge to hold court in what is now Rock county, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1794, and was of blended Scotch and Irish parentage. His father was a Presbyterian minister and a teacher of the ancient languages of much local reputation. David Irwin was educated for a lawyer, and started in life in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, in which, in after life he located many marvelous incidents and anecdotes that it was his delight to relate. As he did not meet with wondrous success as a lawyer in the valley, he applied to his old schoolmate, William C. Rivers, who was at that time in high favor with President Jackson to get him an office, and Mr. Rivers suggested the propriety of giving him a judgeship. The term of office of Judge Doty, as judge of the additional district for Michigan territory having expired in 1832, that position was tendered him and accepted. Upon the organization of the territory of Wisconsin, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court by President Jackson.

Being a bachelor, his residence was not necessarily confined to any particular locality. He always preferred southern society, and as soon as the term of his last office was ended, he went to St. Louis, where he remained some length of time, and subsequently went to Texas, where, with the economical accumulations of the principal and interest of his salary as judge, he made large investments in wild cotton land, which made him a man of wealth.

Edward Vernon Whiton was the son of General Joseph Whiton, of Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution and also of the war of 1812. He was born at South Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., June 2, 1805, and spent the first thirty years of life in his native town. There, during young manhood, occurred to him an experience, which tinged his life with at least temporary melancholy and may have been one cause of his deciding to go west. At the age of thirty he moved to this region of Wisconsin, just



ANGIE J. KING.

before it became a separate territory, and lived by himself in a little cabin that he built in the northern part of what is now the city of Janesville. The family tradition is that he was an eager hunter and fisherman and liked to be alone with his books. J. E. Arnold, then president of the bar association of Wisconsin, at their meeting, held April 14, 1859, said that in early days, when obliged to visit the western part of this territory, going by way of Janesville, which then contained one cabin, he usually spent the night at the house of Judge Holmes at Rockport, so called, just below Janesville. There he learned that a bachelor named Whiton, then living a secluded and almost hermit life in a cabin on the prairie, was the strong man in the interests of Janesville. The whole truth of the matter included much more than that. From the very first Mr. Whiton was identified with almost every prominent event in the history and progress of Wisconsin, both as a territory and also as a state. He was called into the councils, which led to the first organization of this Wisconsin region as a territory in 1836, and was elected a member of the house of representatives for the first session of the legislative assembly at Madison. At the next session he was elected speaker of the house. He took an active part in the work of enacting the first territorial code, to succeed the statutes of Michigan and the laws which had been passed at Belmont and Burlington. The revised statutes were published under his supervision and took effect July 4, 1839.

Judge Whiton filled both political and judicial stations successively with such ability and integrity that the people exalted him from place to place until he received from them the highest honor in their power, the position of chief justice of the state of Wisconsin. And amid all the conflicts of parties the purity of his character was never sullied by reproach or even by suspicion. Judge Arnold adds this personal testimony: "During the long session of 1840 and 1841 I was a member of the council and roommate of Whiton, and saw then the clearness of his intellect, his kindness of heart and the simplicity of his character. I saw also that peculiar element of his life, which was not misanthropy, but a tinge of melancholy and disappointment." This, as we have before suggested, was plainly retrospective and dated back to the earlier and unmarked period of his life.

In 1847 Edward V. Whiton was a member of the constitu-

tional convention, which framed the constitution of this state. At the origin of state government in 1849 he was elected a circuit judge and under the system which then prevailed became a judge of the Supreme court. When the Separate Supreme court was established, in 1853, he was elected chief justice and re-elected in 1857. This high office he continued to hold until obliged to leave it by the attack of illness, from which he died at his home in Janesville, about noon, April 12, 1859. (Wis. Reports, Vol. VIII, page xi.)

In the year 1847 Mr. Whiton married Miss Amoret T. Dimock. Their son, also named Edward V. Whiton, lived until the year 1900, leaving his son of the same name, now a prosperous business man of Janesville, Wis., the home of three generations of honorable life, under the one name.

Judge Whiton was pre-eminent as a legislator. His varied information, strict integrity, eminent conservatism and finely balanced mind all united to make him a ready debater and a high minded patriotic legislator. We have placed his portrait opposite the title page of this volume because, among the citizens of Rock county, he proved himself manifestly worthy to represent the high character of the courts of our state.

Wyman Spooner, who preceded Judge Doolittle on the circuit bench, was born at Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass., July 2, 1795. His father was a farmer and he lived at home, attending school winters until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Vermont and became an apprentice in a printing office. When about twenty-one, he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, which he continued about twelve years. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to its practice in 1833. From his long continuance in, and his associations with Vermont, he claimed, without repudiating the paternity of his native state, to be a Green Mountain boy. In 1842 he removed to Wisconsin, and in 1843 settled in Elkhorn, Walworth county, where he ever after resided. In 1846 he was elected judge of probate, which office he held until the probate was merged into the county court.

In 1853 he was appointed circuit judge, which position he held until the election of Judge Doolittle. He was elected to the assembly in 1850, 1851, 1857 and 1861. In 1857 he was elected speaker of the assembly. He was elected state senator for the term comprising 1862-63. In the last session he was chosen

president of the senate, and became lieutenant governor when Mr. Solomon succeeded to the executive chair. In 1863, 1865 and 1867 he was elected lieutenant governor, and by virtue of the office, presided over the senate six consecutive years. He was a member of the first board of trustees for the deaf and blind at Delaware. Judge Spooner was a man of constant diligence and energy. He died at Elkhorn at an advanced age.

James R. Doolittle, another one of the early judges of Rock county, was born in Hampton, N. Y., January 3, 1815, was a graduate of Geneva college, New York, afterwards studied law, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of New York in 1837, entered upon its practice in that state, and was for several years district attorney of the county of Wyoming. In 1851 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Racine in the practice of his profession, was elected judge of the First Judicial circuit in 1853, which office he resigned in 1856. In 1857 he was elected United States senator for a full term, in which body he served on the committee on foreign affairs, commerce, military affairs and was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. He was a member of the peace congress of 1861, was re-elected to the senate in 1863, his term ending in 1869. During the summer recess of 1865, as a member of a special committee of the senate, he visited the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. He was a delegate to the national union convention held at Philadelphia in 1856, was its president, and took an active part in its proceedings. At the close of his career in the senate of the United States, Judge Doolittle assumed the practice of the law in Chicago, where he continued for many years. During the war Judge Doolittle did much in sustaining the government by acts and addresses, and during the remainder of his life, was an active and prominent member of the Democratic party, and in 1871 was its candidate for governor of Wisconsin.

Charles M. Baker was born in New York city, October 18, 1804. His father soon after removed to Addison county, Vermont, where the subject of this sketch attended a neighboring school until he became twelve years of age. He was a hard student, and in 1822 entered Middleburg college, but was compelled to relinquish his studies before the close of the first term on account of failing health, caused by too severe application. After several months' rest, his health being in a measure restored,

in the fall of 1823, he accepted the position of assistant teacher in a young ladies' school in Philadelphia, where he remained two years. In 1826, he commenced the study of law in the office of S. G. Huntington, at Troy, N. Y., where he remained three years, and was then admitted to the bar. Forming a partnership with Henry W., a brother of Marshall M. Strong, of Racine, in the spring of 1830, he removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1834, when his health being again affected by too close application, he relinquished his practice and returned to Vermont, with little hope of surviving. A change to mercantile business improving his health, he moved west in 1838 and located at Geneva Lake, Walworth county, Wis. In 1839 he was appointed district attorney of the county, and was a member of the territorial council for the counties of Walworth and Rock for four years, commencing in 1842, and was a delegate to the first constitutional convention in 1846.

He was appointed by the governor in 1848 one of the three commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of Wisconsin, and in March, 1849, was elected by the legislature to superintend the printing of the volume in Albany, New York. On the resignation of Judge J. R. Doolittle, in 1856, he was appointed to the bench of the circuit court, but declined to become a candidate for re-election upon the expiration of the term. During the Civil War he was judge advocate under Provost Marshal I. N. Bean, in the First district in Wisconsin. Judge Baker died at Geneva, Wis., in January, 1873.

John M. Keep, the subject of this brief sketch, who was the second son of General Martin Keep, was born at Homer, Cortland county, in the state of New York, on the 26th of January, 1813. His parents were both from New England and among the first settlers of Cortland county.

After obtaining the rudiments of education at the district school, he at an early age entered the Cortland Academy, at Homer, where he pursued the usual routine of academic studies, and prepared himself for college. He entered Hamilton College in 1832 and graduated in 1836. The same year he commenced his legal studies with Augustus Donnelly, a distinguished counselor-at-law, at Homer, N. Y., and completed them with Horatio Seymour, Esq., at Buffalo. He was duly admitted to the bar and

commenced practice at Westfield, N. Y., and in the year 1845 he removed to Beloit, in the state of Wisconsin, then a mere settlement, where he continued to reside until his death. Here he engaged not only in a large law practice, but also took a very active part in all the enterprises that promised to promote the growth of the place and enhance the welfare of society. In the purchase and sale of lands, in the erection of buildings, in the promotion of institutions of learning and the construction of railroads he took an important part, and in many of these enterprises was the animating spirit.

In the spring of 1856 he was elected, without opposition, judge of the First judicial circuit of the state of Wisconsin, but at the end of two and a half years he was compelled to resign this laborious office on account of the loss of health and the pressure of his private business. It soon became evident that consumption had fastened itself upon him, and from this time the wasting of his bodily powers went on gradually, although he retained to the last moment of his life the full vigor of his mind.

Upon the death of Judge Keep, meetings of the bar were held at Beloit, Janesville, and also of the First judicial circuit, and appropriate resolutions passed and eulogies pronounced upon the life and services of the deceased.

He was married in 1839 to Cornelia A. Reynolds, daughter of John A. Reynolds, of Westfield, N. Y., a lady of rare culture and Christian virtues.

In the family circle, the place of all others to test the value of genuine worth, Mr. Keep was tender and affectionate, very anxious for the welfare of his children and particularly solicitous about their education. He left four children, two sons and two daughters.

He died on the 2d of March, 1861, aged forty-eight years, and although but in middle life few men have left such a record of private worth and public usefulness.

David Noggle, also one of the early and prominent judges of Rock county, was born in Franklin, Franklin county, Penn., October 19, 1809. He had no opportunities for education beyond what was furnished by the common schools, and his time spent even in these rudimentary institutions was very limited; notwithstanding this, by almost unaided efforts and tireless perseverance, he overcame the difficulties of his surroundings suffi-

ciently to fit himself as a teacher. His general occupation prior to 1838 was farming, but by diligent use of his time, he fitted himself for the bar, to which he was admitted by the Supreme court of Illinois, and at once took a high and commanding position in the profession. He married Miss Anna M. Lewis, of Milan, Ohio, October 15, 1834. In 1839 he located at Beloit in the practice of his profession. In 1846 he was elected a member of the first constitutional convention from the county of Rock, and was elected by that body chairman of the committee on corporations, other than banking and municipal, and became prominent as one of the leading men of the convention.

In 1854 he was elected member of the assembly from the city of Janesville, to which place he had removed in 1850, and was re-elected to the same position in 1857. He was subsequently elected judge of the First judicial district to fill the unexpired term of Judge Keep, and was re-elected to the same position for the succeeding term. In 1860 he was appointed chief justice for the territory of Idaho, and having served for five years, was compelled to resign on account of failing health and the growing infirmities of age, which incapacitated him for further active life. He died at Janesville in 1879.

William Penn Lyon, formerly justice and then chief justice of the Supreme court, the son of Isaac and Eunice (Coffin) Lyon, was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 28th day of October, 1822. His parents were members of the religious society of Friends (Quakers); he was also brought up in that faith.

William attended the ordinary country schools until eleven years of age, when he was placed as clerk in a small store kept by his father in his native town. Subsequently he attended select schools at different times, amounting in all to about one year. These were the only advantages of instruction ever enjoyed by him, but with these and reasonable use of his leisure hours, he acquired a fair English education. At the early age of fifteen he taught a district school, but did not take kindly to this employment, so he engaged as clerk in a grocery store in the city of Albany, where he remained until eighteen years of age. While there, he spent most of his time outside of business hours in attending the courts and the legislature, when in session, his tastes leading him strongly in those directions.

In 1841 he, then in his nineteenth year, emigrated with his father and family to Wisconsin, and settled in what is now the town of Lyons, Walworth county, where he resided until 1850. With the exception of two terms of school teaching, he worked on a farm until the spring of 1844, when he entered the office of the late Judge George Gale, then a practicing lawyer at Elkhorn, as a student; but before this, he had read Blackstone's commentaries as well as those of Kent quite thoroughly. He remained a few months with his preceptor when he returned home to work through harvest. He was soon after attacked with acute inflammation of the eyes, and was, in consequence, unable to read or teach for nearly a year. That year he worked on a mill, then being built in Lyons, at \$12 a month, earning \$100. In the fall of 1845 he entered the law office of the late Judge Charles M. Baker, at Geneva, as a student, and remained there until the spring of 1846, when he was admitted to the bar by the District court of Walworth county.

Having been chosen one of the justices of the peace of the town of Hudson (now Lyons), he at once opened an office there and commenced the practice of the law, but in a very small way. It gradually became lucrative, however, and in the year 1847, he married Adelia C., daughter of the late Dr. E. E. Duncombe, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

In 1850 Mr. Lyon formed a partnership with the late C. P. Barnes, of Burlington, Racine county, where he remained until the spring of 1855, when he changed his residence to the city of Racine, where he continued in active practice of the law until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He was district attorney of Racine county from 1855 to 1858 inclusive. He was chosen a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1859 and was made speaker; he was re-elected a member of the assembly the following year, and was again chosen speaker without a contest having been made in the caucus of Republican members for nomination (Mr. Lyon belonging to that political party). He retired from his second term in the legislature at the age of thirty-eight, with the promise of an honorable and useful public career.

When the attack upon Fort Sumter aroused the North to arms, Mr. Lyon did not let his religious scruples interfere with his duties to his country. One hundred brave and determined citizens enlisted under him and he was commissioned captain of

Company K, of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, to rank from the 7th of August, 1861. The regiment to which Mr. Lyon and his company were attached was organized on the 4th of September, 1861, with Robert C. Murphy, of St. Croix Falls, as its colonel. After other important service, his regiment went into summer quarters at Camp "Clear Creek," nine miles south of Corinth. On the 5th of August, while in the hospital of Iuka, Miss., the captain was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirteenth Wisconsin regiment. He subsequently returned home for a brief period, and after being mustered in as commander of the regiment just named, joined it in October, 1862, at Ft. Henry. On the 7th of July, 1864, the Thirteenth regiment, now a part of the Third Brigade, of the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps, left the Mississippi river for Texas, going afterward to camp at Green Lake on the 16th of July. Here on the 11th of September, 1865, Colonel Lyon was mustered out of the service. He was subsequently brevetted a brigadier general of the United States volunteers to date from the 26th day of October of that year.

Before Colonel Lyon was mustered out of the service he was chosen judge of the First judicial district, comprising the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock and Green. He entered upon the duties of that position on the 1st of December, 1865, and served for five years with a degree of ability that won unqualified commendation from all. In 1870 Judge Lyon was a Republican candidate for congress from the Fourth district, but was defeated at the polls by Alexander Mitchell. The death of Byron Paine, one of the associate justices of the Supreme court of Wisconsin, on the 13th of January, 1871, caused a vacancy on that bench which was filled by Governor Fairchild by the appointment of Judge Lyon to the place on the 20th of the same month. In the following April he was elected by the people for the unexpired term and for the full term succeeding. In 1877 and in 1884, he was re-elected for full terms; the last time for ten years. In January, 1894, he retired from the bench, having by reason of his seniority of service, served the last two years as chief justice. In addition to his onerous duties as one of the associate justices of the Supreme court, he took upon himself the labor of lecturing before the law class of the University of Wisconsin. His lectures beginning in 1871, were continued to the end of the university year.

in 1873. On commencement day, in 1872, the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Soon after his voluntary retirement from judicial service Judge Lyon went to California and made an extended visit with his children. Soon after returning to Wisconsin he was appointed by Governor Upham, in 1896, a member of the state board of control of charitable, penal and correctional institutions. In 1897 he was reappointed by Governor Scofield. To the discharge of the very important duties of this position Judge Lyon brought, undiminished in degree, the same excellent judgment and painstaking care which characterized him as a legislator, soldier and judge.

Harmon S. Conger. A committee of the Rock County Bar Association, consisting of John R. Bennett, S. J. Todd and B. B. Eldredge, reported resolutions commemorative of Judge Conger, in which it was said "that on his death the bar of Rock county had lost one of the ablest, most industrious and honorable of its members; the state of Wisconsin, one of its most useful and eminent citizens; and the people of the Twelfth judicial circuit, a judge who, in his entire judicial career of over [nearly] twelve years, has been so just, so full of equity, so noble, notable and incorrupt in his high office 'that envy itself could not accuse or malice vitiate.'" That association also appointed a committee, consisting of I. C. Sloan, S. J. Todd and B. B. Eldredge, to prepare and report a memorial address. January 2, 1883, that committee reported such address to the circuit court for Rock county, Judge John R. Bennett presiding. The address said: "Judge Conger was born April 9, 1816, in the town of Freeport, Cortland county, N. Y. His father was a farmer. The early years of his life, until he approached manhood, were, so far as we can learn, uneventful, but were so similar, in the course of life which he pursued and in the training which he received, to that of so many hundreds of young men who have acquired distinction in public life and in the profession of the law in this country, that it is well worth the attention of thoughtful minds to inquire whether it was not the best training that a young man could receive, to fit him for a life of usefulness and honor. Until he reached the age of seventeen years he worked upon his father's farm in the summer, and attended the common school of the neighborhood, in which only the elementary branches of an education were taught,

in the winter. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a course of study at the Cortland village academy, which he pursued until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Horatio Ballard, a prominent lawyer practicing at Cortland. In 1840, feeling a deep interest in the exciting presidential contest between General Harrison and Martin Van Buren, then engrossing the attention of the people of this country, he purchased the Cortland "County Whig," a weekly newspaper, which he continued to edit for the five following years, conducting it with energy and ability in advocating the measures and principles of the whig party, but at the same time continuing the study of the law, as he was fully determined to make the practice of that profession the main business of his life.

"Judge Conger, having passed an excellent examination, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession at Cortland. He possessed the respect and confidence of the people among whom he resided in so high a degree that he had already been called upon to discharge responsible public duties. He had been elected treasurer of Cortland county several years before, and he had been successively re-elected until, in 1845, he declined further service in that office. He was, however, destined to remain a private citizen but for a short period of time. In 1846 he was put in nomination by the Whig party of the district in which he resided as a candidate for representative in congress, and was elected to that office. During his first term he discharged his duties as a member of congress with such fidelity and ability that, in 1848, he was again nominated and re-elected. All his impulses were in favor of freedom and of the best interests of the people in enacting national laws, and his best judgment coincided with his impulses. When the bill for the organization of a government in the territory of Oregon was before congress, he strongly advocated the exclusion of slavery therefrom. And when the famous compromise measures were being agitated on the floor of the house of representatives he denied the right of congress to make any compacts or agreements by which the cause of human slavery was to be extended into new territory. He was a zealous advocate of cheap postage both on letters and newspapers. His probity and sterling integrity of character were proof against every temptation to betray the interests of the people, or to pander to political corruption. No

cleaner or purer congressional record than his has ever been made.

“At the close of his second congressional term, in 1851, he retired from political life and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession at Cortland, until 1855, when he removed to Janesville, Rock county, where he continued the practice of law until he was elected judge of this judicial circuit in 1870, to which office he was re-elected without opposition in 1876, and he may be said almost literally to have died in the discharge of his judicial duties. Although he had been in failing health for a year or two, he was not disabled from performing the duties of his office, and was stricken down with his fatal sickness while holding the September term of the Jefferson county circuit court, and came home only to die. He never again left his house, and scarcely his bed, until he died on the 22d day of October, 1882.

“Such is the brief and meager outline of a highly useful and honorable life. When we look into his character for the purpose of discovering those qualities which so commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, and carried him onward in his successful career, we find they were of the most substantial and solid kind. He was a man of strong will and firm purpose. There was no frivolity or vacillation in his character. He pressed forward to the accomplishment of all objects which he thought worthy and within the sphere of his duty with an unfaltering determination. No obstacles deterred, no difficulties discouraged him. He was a hard student and pursued the study and practice of his profession with laborious and unremitting industry. As the result, his mind was stored with the solid and accurate learning of his profession. Whilst in its processes his mind moved somewhat slowly, but with the methodical and untiring industry which it was the habit of his life to bring to the investigation of legal questions and legal principles, it moved surely to the accomplishment of the highest objects of the true lawyer’s labors and ambition—the accurate knowledge and elucidation of those principles which have raised the law into a science and have made it a safeguard and protection to the highest human interests, life, liberty and property. He was a quiet, unassuming man. There were no elements of noisy self-assertion or of arrogant assumption of knowledge which he did not possess, in his char-

acter. He derived no aid from the showy and fascinating gifts of popular oratory. He had little imagination and his manner and style in public speaking were without ornament, and would have been considered dry and uninteresting but for the learning and weight of argument which characterized his forensic efforts. He moved steadily onward with a firm purpose and persistent determination, gaining and keeping the respect and confidence of all who were brought within the sphere of his action. During the period of nearly twelve years in which he occupied the bench as presiding judge of this judicial circuit, he held the scales of justice with a firm and impartial hand. No member of our profession, no person within the limits of the district can say, and we do not believe that there are any who think, that his judicial action during that long period was ever swayed by any unworthy or improper motive.''

John R. Bennett. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, not even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Among those who are justly entitled to be enrolled among the makers of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin is Judge John R. Bennett, whose fifty years' residence in the state has left its impress upon the commonwealth and nation. Although born in New York and surrounded by that charming and picturesque region, he saw the great possibilities of the West, and as a consequence left his home within six months after he was admitted to the bar, on May 8, 1848, with only sufficient money to take him to his place of destination—Janesville, Wis.

From the beginning he occupied a place among the leaders of the Rock county bar, and was afterward a peer of the brightest and ablest in the profession. He possessed no rich inheritance or influential friends, but he was filled with high hopes and laudable ambitions to succeed. His life was one of ceaseless toil and labor, and his success was commensurate with his labors.

Judge Bennett's ancestors were Puritans, who, in 1668, made their appearance in Connecticut, and from that day to this the family history is illustrated with bright examples in all walks of life. His father, Daniel Bennett, who was born at Stonington, Conn., February 16, 1793, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and

participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane which was one of the severest ever fought on this continent. He was a patriotic, gallant soldier. He was wounded at the battle of Lake Erie and lost the sight of his right eye. His mother, Deborah Leeds Bennett, nee Spicer, was a grand-daughter of Gideon Leeds, of Leeds, England, and was born at Groton, Conn., April 15, 1792.

The father and mother of Judge Bennett lived in the rural community of Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., where, on the first day of November, 1820, the subject of this sketch was born.

Western New York was then almost an unbroken wilderness, there being but few settlers between his birthplace and Buffalo. His early years were spent in assisting his father in clearing the land and in other work on the farm. He attended the country school and attained proficiency in the common branches.

In the fall of 1839 he became a student in the Black River literary and religious institute, of Watertown, N. Y., where he fitted himself for the profession of teaching, in which he engaged at intervals until April, 1844, in connection with his attendance at the institute. At the date named he entered upon a course of law studies under the preceptorship of W. W. Wager, of Brownville, Jefferson county, N. Y., which continued for a period of six months. In April, 1845, Mr. Bennett commenced reading law in the office of Dyre N. Burnham, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and pursued his studies with that gentleman until May 8, 1848, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of that state, at Oswego, N. Y.

Soon after his admission to the bar he came west and settled at Janesville, Wis., arriving October 13, 1848, and from that time until elected to the bench, in April, 1882, he zealously pursued his profession, and his efforts were rewarded with success.

He was re-elected in April, 1888. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for Rock county, and served until 1867, distinguishing his administration of that office by the energy and ability with which he conducted the legal business of the county. Without being a candidate, he was nominated by the Republican state convention, 1875, for the office of attorney general of the state, but he was defeated with the balance of the ticket.

Judge Bennett was a staunch Republican and a faithful adherent to the principles governing the party since its organization. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention which

nominated Abraham Lincoln, and looked back upon those stirring times with considerable interest. In April, 1894, he was a candidate for re-election as judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit and was re-elected, by a majority of over 2,000, to the bench which he had graced with so much ability, honesty and industry for nearly twelve years. As a lawyer Judge Bennett practiced in all courts of the state and federal courts and displayed ability which placed his name with such men as Carpenter, Whiton, Knowlton, Noggle and Jordan. His business in the Supreme court of the state became so extensive that, it is said, no volume of the Wisconsin reports was issued while he was in practice that did not connect his name with some important cases.

On November 28, 1844, Judge Bennett was united in marriage, at Hounsfield, Jefferson county, N. Y., to Miss Elsie L. Holloway, daughter of Charles Holloway, Esq. She departed this life May 28, 1893, universally beloved and mourned. Her sweet and gentle influence left an impress upon the life of her husband which time could not efface. A tribute to her memory, offered by the members of the Rock County Bar Association, was most appropriate.

Judge Bennett had during his entire life consistently refused political preferment, though the entire community desired to bestow upon him such honors as were within its gifts. When he was requested to become a candidate for congress, he declined in favor of his partner, I. C. Sloan, who was elected. This illustrated forcibly the modesty and unselfish nature of the man.

He was, for more than a decade, one of the hardest-working judges in the country, and the general sentiment of the bar toward him was that of unqualified respect as an upright, conscientious and painstaking judge. In his charges to juries he was guided solely by the facts in evidence and the law applicable to them. His decisions were stated in perspicuous and simple language, without any ornament of style, and in such a manner as not to be misunderstood. They were always terse and concise, and embodied the exact words necessary to express clearly and unmistakably his meaning.

His transaction of public business received the highest praise, and he won the distinction of being not only a most learned and accomplished jurist but a most worthy citizen. Judge Bennett

was an ornament to the bench and bar of Wisconsin and the United States.

It has often been truthfully said that the fame of all great lawyers and advocates is written in water. The most learned and astute lawyers of the last generation are hardly heard of beyond the immediate neighborhood in which they lived. But the goal toward which Judge Bennett hastened during his many years of toil and labor was with "those who by patriotism and wise counsel had given the world a direction toward good, and they might have their names inscribed upon the bright page of history and be enduring."

In closing this sketch we cannot do better than to quote the words of a famous judge in commemorating the virtues and achievements of a brother judge and a co-laborer, which expresses most clearly the lofty ideas Judge Bennett always pursued and the example he wished to set:

"May our successors," he said, "look back upon our times not without some kind regret and some tender recollection. May they cherish our memories with that gentle reverence which belongs to those who have labored earnestly for the advancement of the law. May they catch a holy enthusiasm from the review of our attainment, however limited it may be, which shall inspire them with the loftiest possession of human learning. And thus may they be able to advance our jurisprudence to that degree of perfection which shall make it a blessing and a protection through our own country and excite the admiration of mankind."

Judge Bennett's death occurred January 9, 1899.

Benjamin F. Dunwiddie was born on a farm in the town of Decatur, Green county, Wis., July 15, 1848. He received his early education in the country district schools and subsequently took a course at the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the classical department in 1874 and from the law department in 1875.

He entered into practice at Janesville as member of the firm of Norcross & Dunwiddie upon his graduation and remained in active practice until the death of John R. Bennett, judge of the Twelfth judicial district, on June 9, 1899, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1901 he was elected for a full term and was succeeded by George Grimm, of Jefferson, in January, 1907.

At the expiration of his term as judge he engaged in the practice of his profession and is now associated with Mr. William G. Wheeler under the firm name of Dunwiddie & Wheeler.

George Grimm, circuit judge, born September 11, 1859, in the town of Jefferson, Jefferson county, Wis. Received his education at public and parochial schools, Jefferson Liberal Institute and Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis. Entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1877, and was graduated in 1879. Was elected member of the assembly in 1886. Practiced law at Jefferson, Wis., from 1884 until 1896, when he was appointed county judge for Jefferson county. Was thereafter three times elected to the same position without opposition. In 1906 was elected circuit judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit, comprising Rock, Jefferson and Green counties.

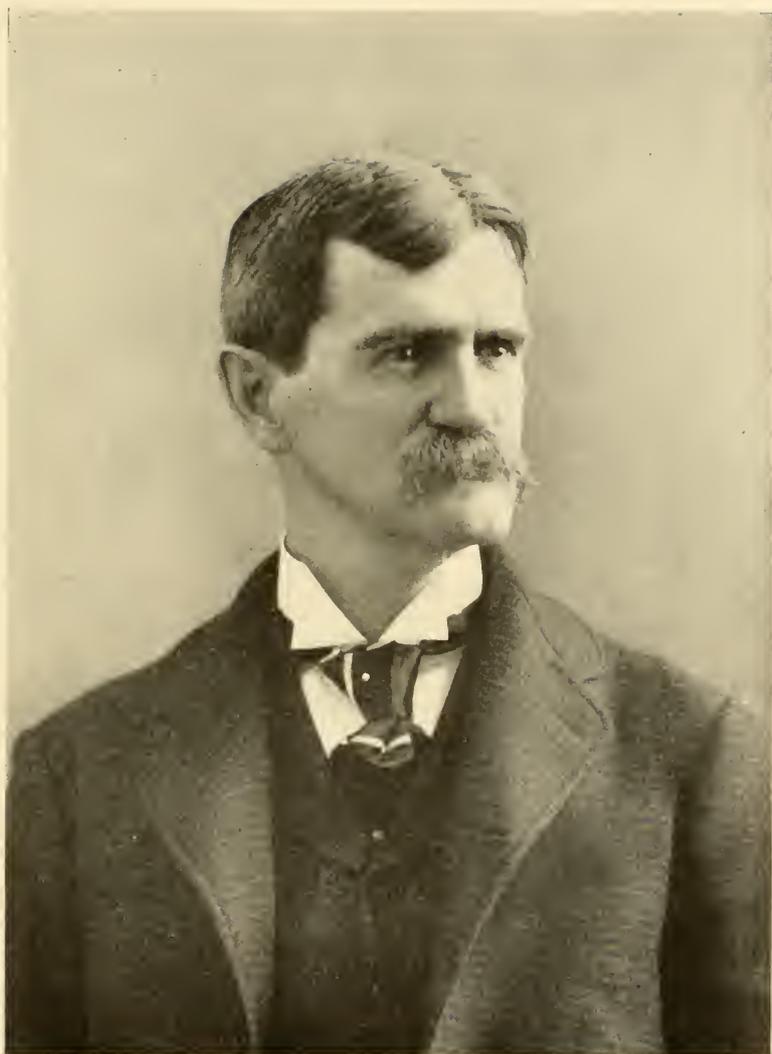
Amos P. Prichard was born in Bradford, Orange county, Vt., May 26, 1827, the son of George W. and Elizabeth Pearson Prichard.

After graduating from the University of Vermont and the Cambridge Law School, of Harvard, he continued his studies with John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., until 1850, when he came to Janesville, Wis. He was promptly admitted to practice in the courts of this state and formed a partnership with his brother, Moses S. Prichard, and Judge David Noggle, under the firm name of Noggle, Prichard & Prichard, which later became Noggle, Prichard & Berry. Elected city clerk, he held that office several years and in 1857 was elected county judge, his term beginning January 1, 1858. His administration was so satisfactory that with each succeeding election he was re-elected for a continuous service of twenty-eight years until his death, September 15, 1886.

Judge Prichard was married September 15, 1854, to Miss Augusta Dearborn, daughter of Lyman Dearborn, of Concord, N. H. Their four children were Charlotte, Lyman D., Abbie and Helen M.

Judge Prichard was a Republican in politics, an attendant with his family at All Souls' church and a man of genial, kindly nature. He had an affable manner, was upright and honorable in a marked degree, and enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of all with whom he had to do.

Matthew H. Carpenter. (Given before the Wisconsin State



JOHN D. KING.

Bar Association in 1906 by the late Chief Justice James B. Cassoday.) "The purpose of my address is to give a sketch of Matthew Hale Carpenter as a lawyer, and not as a politician or statesman. In fact, his best friends never claimed that he possessed the aptitude of finesse essential to become a successful politician. He himself once said: 'Politics is one of the strangest subjects that ever perplexed the human mind. When politics comes in, reason and justice go out.' Mr. Carpenter's childhood was limited by the environments of Moretown, Vt., a little village with small opportunities for learning. Two traits of character developed in him early, an aversion to manual labor, and a strong avidity for books. His mother's early training gave him a religious cast of mind, and this accounts for his frequent references to the scriptures in his arguments and public speeches.

"At fourteen he went to live with Paul Dillingham, who afterward became governor of Vermont. Here he studied law for four years, and was then admitted to West Point, where he stayed two years, resigning to again take up law. Admitted to the bar in 1847 he started a few days later for Boston, where his letters of introduction gained him a place in the private office of Rufus Choate. The first morning he was at work, Mr. Choate, to test his ability, handed him a letter asking a legal opinion, and told the youth to answer it. After diligent study of the question involved, he submitted an answer written in clear, concise form. Mr. Choate read it and said: 'Well, Judge, I guess I can sign R. Choate to that opinion and forward it with a bill for \$100.' Ever after that Mr. Choate referred to the youth as 'Judge.' "

Strong Letter by Rufus Choate

"On motion of Mr. Choate Mr. Carpenter was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1848, soon after starting for Wisconsin. As the youth had no means, Mr. Choate gave him an order on Uittle, Brown & Co., for \$1,000 worth of law books, marking the list himself, and also providing him with money to defray expenses and giving him a letter of introduction, which read: 'I take great pleasure in stating that M. H. Carpenter, Esq., is well known to me; that his character is excellent, his talents of a high order, his legal attainments great for his time of life, and that his love of labor and his fondness for his profession insure his success

wheresoever he may establish himself. I part with him with regret. To the profession and the public I recommend him as worthy of the utmost confidence, honor and patronage.

“ ‘Rufus Choate.’

“In May, 1848, Mr. Carpenter reached Beloit. After a few months’ practice his eyes became inflamed and, local physicians giving him improper treatment, he was compelled to go to New York, where he remained in an infirmary sixteen months, Mr. Choate providing him with funds during that time. Then Mr. Carpenter went to his old home in Vermont and visited Mr. Dillingham, under promise not to read or write for another six months. After an absence of eighteen months he returned to Beloit, although he did not regain the full use of his eyes until he was twenty-six years old. Carpenter met the situation with a courage that could not be daunted and a manly enthusiasm which commanded respect and attracted business. His office was soon crowded with all the business he could handle with the aid of clerks. Upon being beaten in two cases by Chief Justice Whiton, sitting at the circuit, he took them both to the old Supreme court on writs of error, and both were reversed at the June term of 1852. Such early double victories gave him prestige with the people, the bar, and the courts. During the first five years he had fourteen cases in the Supreme court, winning eleven of them.

Marries Miss Dillingham

“Being established in business, he went east to claim his bride, Caroline, the daughter of Governor Dillingham, and on returning to Wisconsin was retained in a case which made him famous throughout the United States, the fight for the governorship between Barstow and Bashford. Carpenter at the time was only thirty-one, and was associated in the case with Jonathan E. Arnold and Harlow S. Orton, being pitted against Timothy O. Howe, James H. Knowlton, Edward G. Ryan and A. W. Randall. That Mr. Carpenter, years younger than any of the attorneys on either side of this important contest, was chosen to make the opening and principal argument in behalf of the governor was an honor that might have been coveted by the entire bar.

“As Carpenter’s field of labor widened his cases extended into the federal and United States Supreme Court, and he argued

two cases before that tribunal as early as 1863. On his first appearance before that august court Justice Greer inquired of Justice Miller, 'Who is that young Mr. Carpenter? I want to know him, for I have heard nothing to equal his effort today since Mr. Webster was before us.' Chief Justice Chase said: 'We regard that boy as one of the ablest jurists in the country. I am not the only justice on this bench who delights in his eloquence and his reasoning.' Before he was elected to the United States senate, at the age of forty-four, he had argued twenty-two cases before the Supreme Court, among them several government cases of national importance, being engaged to represent the government by Secretary of War Stanton.

Stands by Lincoln

"While Mr. Carpenter was intense and persistent in his professional labors, he had time to express himself as a citizen on most public questions. Although a Democrat, he supported the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln at a mass meeting held in Chicago in these words:

" 'We need not discuss the propriety or necessity of the President's proclamation. Upon that subject there were differences of opinion in the cabinet, and there are probably differences of opinion in this meeting. But wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, it has gone forth, and the only question now is, shall the government be sustained? Our national existence hangs on the results of military operations, and the necessities of success require subordinations to one guiding mind, and any policy, even the worst, is preferable to no policy. Our captain sees a port, and directs us to make for it. It may not be the best that could be selected, but we must unite in our efforts to get to it. I do not believe the proclamation unwise. The President is charged with the duty of bringing the war to a successful end, and if it be necessary to desolate the South, then let the South be desolated.'

"March 4, 1869, he took his seat in the United States senate. His fame had gone before him and he needed no introduction to that body. He was immediately placed upon three of the most important committees, having for his associates Thurman, Conkling, Sumner, Bayard, Trumbull and Edmunds. During his first term he argued thirty-one cases before the Supreme Court, and

during the next six years he carried thirty-six cases there, making a total of ninety-seven cases taken before that court in seventeen years' practice. On the death of Mr. Carpenter at the age of fifty-six, committees of both houses of congress accompanied the remains to Milwaukee, and Roscoe Conkling delivered the address. Mr. Carpenter had faults, as well as other mortals, but no one has ever intimated that he was wanting in professional integrity or honor.

Tribute of Justice Field

“On his death Mr. Justice Field wrote: ‘He was one of the most remarkable men that ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States.’ Jeremiah S. Black, his opponent in the McCall and other famous cases, said of him: ‘He never acted upon motives of lucre or malice. He would use no falsehood to gain his case. He was the least mercenary of all lawyers. To what height his professional career might have reached had he lived can only be a speculative question.’ As it was he distanced those who started long before him, and became the peer of the greatest among them.’”

Ithamah C. Sloan was born in Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., May 9, 1822, and received a common school and academic education, after which he entered upon the study of law with Timothy Jenkins, a distinguished lawyer at Oneida, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Ithaca in 1848 at the second term of the Supreme court of that district after the adoption of the code of procedure in New York, by which the forms of action and practice as established by the common law were abolished and the code of procedure, the same that now prevails in Wisconsin, was established. From the time of his admission until 1854 he practiced law at Oneida, during which year he came to Wisconsin and located at Janesville in the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was elected district attorney of Rock county and was again elected to the same office in 1860. Two years later he was elected by the Republican party member of congress and re-elected in 1864. During his service in the house of representatives he was a member of the committee on public lands, on claims and on expenses of the War Department committee, that were of the first importance at that period of the war of the Rebellion. The career of Mr. Sloan while in congress was alike

honorable and useful, and he came out of public life at Washington with an absolutely clean record. His further continuing in congress was precluded by the then iron-clad rule of his district that a representative should serve only two terms. Returning to his law practice at Janesville, it was continued there with eminent success until 1875, when he removed to Madison and became assistant attorney general for a time under his brother, A. Scott Sloan, who was attorney general. While acting in this capacity and afterward he was engaged in prosecuting the Granger law in behalf of the state against the railroads violating it in Wisconsin and which resulted in a complete triumph for the state. For many years Mr. Sloan was in active practice of law at Madison and was accounted one of the most eminent lawyers of the state. For profundity in matters of law his reputation was high and well founded. He was a close student, and the merits of the causes he undertook were fully sifted to the bottom. As an advocate few men had the like happy faculty of presenting the points of his cases in an equally terse, concise, clear and forcible manner, while his style was courteous, dignified and convincing.

In private life no citizen was more upright, courteous and public spirited. For several years he was one of the faculty of the law department of the State University.

Patterson. At his home in Janesville, September 26, 1901, in the midst of family and friends, died Henry A. Patterson.

He was born in the town of Lindley, Steuben county, N. Y., June 8, 1829. His mother was of New England and his father of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After a common school education in his native town and a course at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, N. Y., he studied at the Ballston Law School in Saratoga county, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1854.

In 1855 he came to Janesville and at first became a member of the law firm of Noggle, Williams & Patterson. The senior members were Hon. David Noggle, later circuit judge, and Charles G. Williams, who afterwards represented his district in congress for ten years.

Mr. Patterson served as justice of the peace of the city of Janesville for five years and as member and clerk of the school board several years. He was district attorney for Rock county

four years and proved himself an able criminal lawyer and a successful prosecutor.

In 1873 he was elected to our state legislature, serving one term. In 1875 President Grant appointed him postmaster of Janesville, and being reappointed by President Hayes, he held that position eight years with general approval.

Resuming the practice of law until 1887, he was then elected judge of the Rock County Municipal court and filled that office with dignity, ability and impartiality for six years. After that term the condition of his health obliged him to retire from all active business.

Mr. Patterson was married at Painted Post, N. Y., March 10, 1850, to Harriet C. Patterson. Their married life of more than fifty years was spent mainly in Janesville. Besides his wife he left two children—Charles H. Patterson and Mrs. A. T. Kemmett. He has also left in the minds and hearts of all who knew him the memory of a courteous, high-minded gentleman, a genial and lovable man.

Samuel J. Todd, lawyer, 1821-1902. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish; his parents, Daniel and Mary Taggart Todd; his birth was at Preble, Courtland county, N. Y., January 19, 1821. With an education, liberal for those times, his natural bent of mind made him a lawyer and also a student to the end of his long life.

Esquire Todd came to Beloit in 1850 and from the beginning took front rank in his profession here. From February, 1850, he was a partner in the law office of John M. Keep until the latter became judge of the old First judicial district about 1857 or 1858.

In 1853 Mr. Todd married Miss Mary Hazard, of Joy, Essex county, N. Y., and of their five children the only son and the youngest daughter, Elizabeth, with the wife, survived him; but the son, Robert, died a year or two since.

For thirty years Mr. Todd was the leading lawyer of Beloit—shrewd, careful, conservative, trusted, honest. The poor and the unfortunate received the same careful consideration that he gave to those of larger means and place. He would often charge less for his services than the client himself was willing to pay. He had much to do with the legal formulation of all the important industrial progress and prosperity of Beloit.

About the year 1857 he was appointed by the governor as one of the three revisers of the statutes of Wisconsin, the work being

published in 1858, the year in which he was elected mayor of Beloit. At various times he served also as city attorney and as a member of the school board. On the Republican ticket he was elected a member of the Wisconsin senate, 1867 to 1869.

As a law counselor Mr. Todd was a friend and mediator between opposing litigants, an advocate of peaceful adjustment where that was possible. On religious topics he was reserved and almost wholly silent, yet always reverent toward the faith of his ancestors. He was thoroughly conscientious, something of a stoic, somewhat of a philosopher, determined to make the best of things. His habits of life were very regular. Every week day morning saw him at his office, attended and aided in his work by his youngest daughter, up to the last week of life. After a previous experience of paralysis, which caught him when in Janesville on business, a final stroke took him at his residence on Broad street, Beloit, January 9, 1902, and his useful life of almost eighty-one years quickly and quietly ended.

John J. R. Pease, of Janesville, Wis., was born in Enfield, Conn., June 25, 1817, and was of New England Puritan stock. His father, Judge Lorrain T. Pease, was a lineal descendant of Robert Pease, of England, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634. His mother, Sarah Marshall, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Marshall, of England, who became a resident of Boston, Mass., in 1634, and was for many years a deacon of the first organized church society of that town and also a descendant of Capt. Samuel Marshall, a son of said Thomas, who led the Connecticut colonists in the bloody but victorious assault upon the fort of the Narragansett Indians on the 19th day of December, 1675, in which engagement he and a large number of other brave men "died in the bed of honor," as recorded in the annals of New England. The grandfather of Mr. Pease on both the paternal and the maternal sides served in the Revolutionary army and shared in many of its trials and battles. The residence of Mr. Pease in Wisconsin dated back to 1840, in time to be numbered in the United States census of that year among its small body of settlers. For over three years he resided in Green Bay, spending his time as a law student and as clerk in the United States Land Office, while he also engaged in the survey of government lands. In the winter of 1843-44 he reported for the "Argus" newspaper of Madison the proceedings of the lower house of the territorial

legislature of Wisconsin. About the first of February, 1844, Mr. Pease settled in Janesville and for a few months was a student in the law office of Hon. E. V. Whiton, then the leading lawyer in the territory. During the summer of 1844, much against his will, the law books were laid aside and for two years his time was given to surveying, there being a great rush of new settlers into Janesville and the surrounding country who wanted work done in that line, and Mr. Pease was the only person available and experienced in such work or who would undertake it. In 1846, at the beginning of the Mexican war, he was tendered a clerkship by an early friend in the navy office at Washington, which offer he accepted, and remained in that position until the close of the war. He then returned to Janesville and was soon after admitted to the bar. He continued to practice law until the year before his death.

On the 14th of July, 1851, Mr. Pease was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Ruger, a daughter of Rev. Thomas J. Ruger, deceased, late of Janesville, Wis., and sister of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, distinguished in the war of the Rebellion. From the early days of his settlement Mr. Pease was identified with the moral, educational, social and business interests of Rock county. Religiously he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and was warden of Christ church, Janesville, for more than a quarter of a century. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and believed that eternal justice rules through the whole people. He was elected by the people to various town, city and county offices. In whatever public position he was placed he endeavored to serve the interests of the people, having not the fear or favor of any party or person in view. Of the public schools Mr. Pease was always a friend and supporter. In 1844, when he became a resident of Janesville, there was an angry contest going on about the erection of a public school house. He favored the project. The friends of schools prevailed and the house was built. No other public school house was constructed in Janesville until during the years 1856 and 1857, when Mr. Pease was mayor of the city. In that year two large school buildings were erected and a contract entered into for the building of the first high school. The site was a grant from Rock county to the city, conditioned, for the location of the high school thereon, and the common council accepted the grant and made

the location. The responsibility of accepting the grant and deciding upon the site was with the common council. In 1844 Mr. Pease was one of many citizens to contribute funds toward the establishment of the Janesville Academy and was also one of the trustees of the corporation. It was a school of high character, was for many years successfully maintained in the building erected for that purpose and was an honor to the town. It had a wide reputation and was under the charge at different periods of time of such men as Rev. T. J. Ruger, Hon. Levi Alden and others.

The first railway to enter Janesville was constructed by the corporation now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company and was built from Milton to Janesville, occupying the line of the Southern Wisconsin Railway Company, and was opened about January 1, 1853. As an inducement for obtaining the road a few of the citizens of Janesville raised a bonus in cash, which was paid to the company constructing the road. Mr. Pease was active in promoting the project and contributed more than a reasonable share of the bonus required. The city of Janesville the same year issued and delivered to the Southern Wisconsin Railway Company \$50,000 of 8 per cent bonds, running twenty years, to further aid in the extension of the road west from Janesville to a point on the Mississippi river. Not long after this the two companies were consolidated into one. At that time ex-Governor Dewey was president of the Southern Wisconsin Company, Mr. Pease its secretary, and Messrs. Pease, Dewey, Ernest, Knowlton and Sewart the directors. All claims against the Wisconsin company were paid, as agreed, by the newly consolidated company. Mr. Pease for his services as secretary and director of the Southern Wisconsin Railway Company was enabled to recover the city bonds, before mentioned, with the interest coupons attached, amounting to \$130,000, which he immediately transferred to the city of Janesville, and by the common council they were accepted, cancelled and destroyed. Thus so great a debt of the city was extinguished without any cost whatever. Mr. Pease was interested in the establishment of the Rock County National Bank of Janesville, which was at first organized as a state bank in 1855. He drew up its articles of association and obtained among the citizens a subscription for the amount of capital stock required to found the bank on a secure

and working basis. At its organization he was elected vice-president of the company, serving in that capacity for ten years, and was also a member of the board of directors. In the month of October, 1855, he became a director in the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and for twelve years was an active working member of that board, filling the position after the above mentioned road had become a part of the property of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He was also a director of the Land Grant Railroad Company, known as the Wisconsin & Superior Company, until its consolidation with the North-Western Company. During the years of 1853 and 1854 the city of Janesville delivered to the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company \$87,000 in bonds bearing 8 per cent interest, running twenty years, the company agreeing to pay the interest and principal of the same. The company became bankrupt after having disposed of the bonds and the interest was not paid. The validity of this issue of bonds was much questioned, but men of responsibility considered them good and believed that eventually the courts would hold the bonds to have been lawfully issued. In the work of arranging this difficulty the hand of Mr. Pease was also seen. As the agent of the city he was authorized and empowered to effect a compromise with the holders of these bonds and obtain a return of the same on the best possible terms for the city. Seventy-six of the bonds, with interest coupons attached, were secured by him and transferred to the city, and afterwards by the common council cancelled and destroyed. The amount of the city debt extinguished thereby was nearly \$200,000, at a cost of less than 5 per cent of that sum.

In the manufacturing interests of the community Mr. Pease was always an active promoter. For a quarter of a century he was trustee of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association, of Janesville, and for several years served as its president. He was for thirty-three years one of the trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and was for twelve years one of the examining committee of that organization. Mr. Pease was valued in his profession as an able and upright lawyer, of judicial mind, an authority on knotty points of the law. He became attorney of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad at an early date and held that position for many years. In 1850 Mr. Pease formed a law partnership with Mr. B. B. Eldredge, and in 1857 Mr. Thomas H.

Ruger, later major general of the United States army, became a member of the firm. Mr. Ruger entered the army in 1861, and the vacancy thus left in the firm was filled by Mr. William Ruger, a younger brother of the general, who entered the firm in 1865. Mr. Pease continued in the practice of the law until 1895, when failing health obliged him to retire. He died March 22, 1896, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Barnabas B. Eldredge traced his descent from Edward Eldredge, who was born on the 9th of September, 1737, in Wales, and came to America in his youth and settled on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. On the 19th day of December, 1762, at Dartmouth, Mass., he married Miss Adna Hammond, whose mother was paternally descended from William Penn. She was born at Dartmouth in 1735 and died in 1825. Her husband died in 1821.

Barnabas Eldredge, a son of Edward and Adna Eldredge, was born at New Bedford, Mass., on the 25th day of September, 1768. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whither he went soon after the Revolutionary war, he married Miss Dacia Wadsworth, a daughter of Josiah Wadsworth, formerly of Hartford, Conn. Immediately after their marriage they set out for the interior of New York state and located in the town of Sharon, about two miles west of Sharon Springs, where in the wilderness he eventually erected a log building and established a supply store, and by his energy and tact founded an extended mercantile business. He also erected and operated mills for the manufacture of flour and lumber and for other purposes.

In 1821 he was a member of the legislature of New York. He died at Sharon, N. Y., on the 5th day of September, 1842, and his wife died at the same place on the 30th day of May, 1831.

David Eldredge, their son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sharon, N. Y., on the 3d day of September, 1797, and was married to Miss Sally Swift on the 9th day of October, 1816. She was born on the 14th day of November, 1798, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and was a daughter of Thomas Swift, formerly of Rhode Island. She died at Sharon Springs on the 2d day of October, 1865. David Eldredge was the founder of Sharon Springs and was during his life a farmer, and also reconstructed several of the mills that had been erected by his father and supplied and controlled the same for many years thereafter. He died at Sharon Springs on October 8, 1865.

Barnabas B. Eldredge was born at Sharon Springs, Schoharie county, N. Y., on the 2d day of February, 1824. In June, 1838, he entered upon a preparatory course of study at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. He was placed under the personal supervision of the eminent linguist, the Rev. Timothy Clowes, LL.D., and of Prof. George R. Perkins, the well-known mathematician, scientist and educator, and was graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in the class of 1845.

In August of the same year he entered upon a course of study of law at the Cambridge Law School, under the direction of Simon Greenleaf, LL.D., author of "Greenleaf on Evidence" and other legal works and treatises, and of Judge William Kent, son of Chancellor Kent. He closed his term at the law school in 1847.

He continued his law studies with Samuel Stevens, of Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in the courts of such state at a term of its Supreme court held at Salem, Washington county, in May, 1848, Judges Cady, Hand and Millard presiding, and during the same year began the practice of law at Sharon Springs, where he continued the same until the 1st of November, 1850, when, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who had for the first time visited the West during that year, and, like Horace Greeley, had confidence in the future of that section, he started for Janesville, Wis., where he arrived on the 9th day of November, 1850.

Upon his arrival at Janesville, Mr. Eldredge formed a law partnership with John J. R. Pease and Isaac Woodle, under the firm name of Woodle, Eldredge & Pease, which continued until June 6, 1851, when Mr. Woodle retired, the firm remaining Eldredge & Pease until January, 1866. In October, 1867, Thomas H. Ruger, who subsequently became a major general of the United States army, second in rank, and retired in April, 1897, joined the firm of Eldredge & Pease, which was continued as Eldredge, Pease & Ruger until the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, when Mr. Ruger retired to enter the service of the United States as lieutenant colonel of the Third Wisconsin Regiment of volunteers when the old firm name of Eldredge & Pease was resumed.

In 1853 Mr. Eldredge was appointed local attorney for the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company and served in that

capacity until 1860. In 1855 he became attorney for the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company, now the Chicago & North-Western, serving as such until 1866, when he resigned to return to Sharon Springs on account of business matters requiring his personal attention. Having arranged his affairs in the East, on the 1st of July, 1868, he returned to Janesville, where he resided until his death.

He did not at once resume the practice of the law, but continued legal investigations in the office of Pease & Ruger until after the death of his wife, whose delicate condition of health required the devotion of much of his time to her care, till the sad event. Soon thereafter he opened a law office in the same rooms he had formerly occupied and resumed the practice.

From January 1, 1878, until January, 1881, he was associated with Ogden H. Fethers. He then continued alone in the practice until January 1, 1898, when he formed a partnership with Arthur M. Fisher.

During the term of his attorneyship of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, Mr. Eldredge personally assisted in shaping the necessary agreements and the legislative enactments under and by means of which its several extensions and consolidations were effected, and as attorney for these railroad companies he participated in the disposition of many important actions wherein the companies were interested in the courts of last resort.

Mr. Eldredge's successes were confined to the field of his profession, but as a man of business affairs he displayed the same capacity which crowned his professional efforts with success. He became a stockholder and director of the Rock County National Bank shortly after its organization and was president of this institution from November 19, 1881, to January 17, 1887, from which time he served as its vice-president till after the construction of the works in 1881; he was a stockholder and director of the Janesville woolen mills of Janesville and president of that corporation.

As a citizen Mr. Eldredge was an active worker in the development of many of the movements that have resulted beneficially. He was the first to advise the sinking of an artesian well at the fair grounds at Janesville as a test for agricultural purposes and which by his efforts was carried through successfully

except so far as raising water to the necessary height on the elevated prairies. Subsequently he took a deep interest in the question of procuring a good and sufficient water supply for the city of Janesville and strongly advocated the artesian well system for that purpose in opposition to all plans to utilize river or creek water, and was ably supported by John J. R. Pease and Judge Milton M. Phelps. A well was sunk near the west bank of Rock river to the depth of 1,087 feet above the level of the water surface in the river, discharging at the rate of 800,000 gallons every twenty-four hours—was voted a grand success.

In early life Mr. Eldredge was a Democrat and cast his first vote for Silas Wright for governor of New York. He was recognized as a local leader of his party and as a delegate to the convention held at Utica, N. Y., which nominated Martin Van Buren for the presidency. He gave him his hearty support. He was also a delegate to the barnburners' convention held at Rome, N. Y., with the object of consolidating the barnburners and hunkers, but which failed in its purpose. Upon the organization of the Republican party Mr. Eldredge discontinued to fraternize with the Democrats and was recognized as an active Republican.

He was appointed by Gov. C. C. Washburn one of the commissioners, authorized by chapter 243 of the laws of Wisconsin of 1873, to hear, try and determine the claim for damages by Morgan L. Martin under a contract entered into by him with the state and bearing date of May 14, 1861. After hearing the claim Mr. Eldredge made a minority finding and reported adversely to such claim and filed the same with the secretary of state.

February 2, 1848, at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., he was married to Louisa Maria Hutchens, whose many excellencies of character and education challenged the esteem and love of all within the sphere of her refined and womanly influence. She was a daughter of William and Louisa Hutchens, formerly of Connecticut and who were early settlers at Clinton.

Two children were born to them—William Mellen, the elder, was born at Clinton, November, 1848; he married in 1875 Miss Sarah C. Pease, a daughter of J. J. R. and Caroline M. R. Pease, of Janesville. Charles Chamberlin, the younger, was born in Janesville, July 10, 1856, and died in infancy. The mother, after years of suffering, which she bore with Christian resignation, died on the 29th day of March, 1877.

Mr. Eldredge was again married on June 17, 1878, at Janesville, Wis., to Miss Mary A. Hunter, daughter of Rev. James Hunter, of Quebec, Canada, formerly of Galashiels, Scotland, a minister of the Congregational church. He died of cholera at the age of ninety-two years, only two days after delivering what proved to be his last sermon.

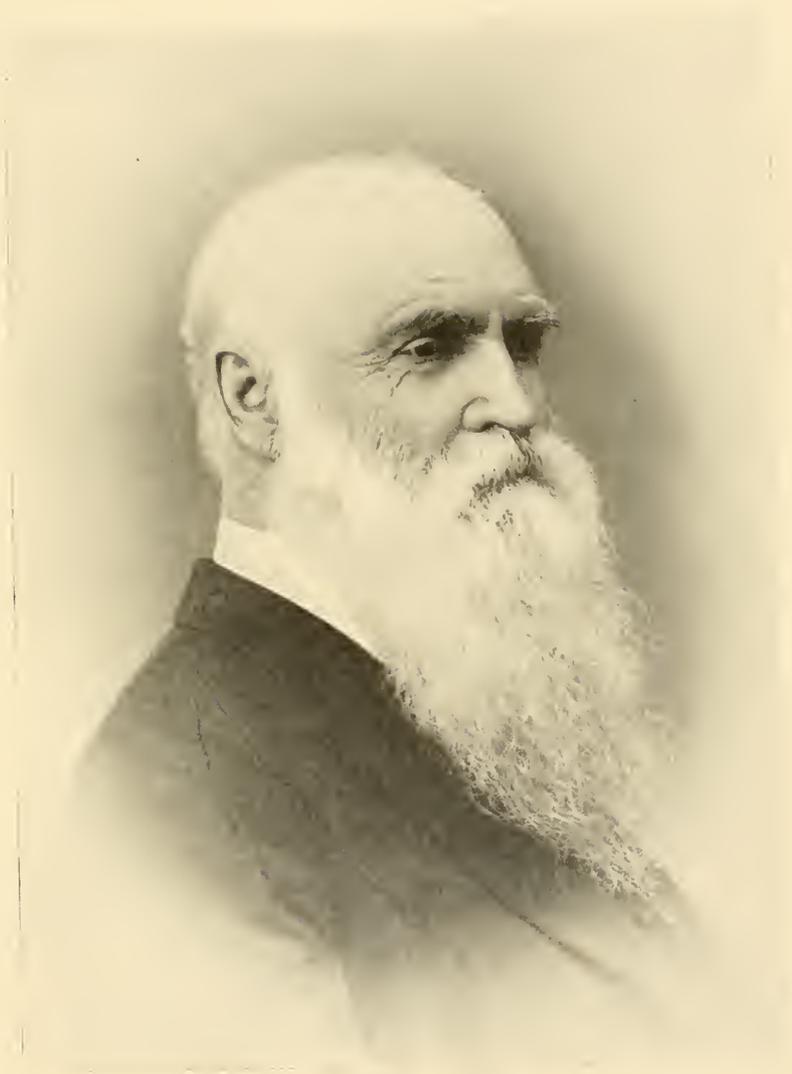
Mr. Eldredge was in communion with the Episcopal church and a member of the Christ church, Janesville. He became a Master Mason in 1853; a member of Janesville Lodge, No. 55, and of Janesville Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of which he was one of the organizers.

Charles G. Williams, of Janesville, was born in Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., October 18, 1829, of New England parentage, his father, Deodat Williams, being a native of Hartford, Conn., and his mother, Mary Wright, of Shoreham, Vt. After the marriage of the father of Mr. Williams he engaged for a time in the mercantile business at Shoreham, Vt., from whence he removed to Niagara county, New York, where he took up land on the Holland purchase, and during the remainder of his life was engaged in farming.

Charles G. was the youngest of a family of ten children. His early educational opportunities were such only as a district school afforded, and these were much interrupted by poor health. When quite young he developed a fondness as well as an aptness for public speaking. He was instrumental in organizing debating schools in his neighborhood and took great interest and pleasure in attending and taking part in the discussions at these schools, and in later life often remarked that among his truest and most esteemed friends were the farmers he met at these schools. When Mr. Williams was about fifteen years old he conceived the idea of reading law and very soon thereafter his determination to become a lawyer became fixed and unalterable. He encountered sore disappointments and at times what seemed to his friends insurmountable obstacles, but he never wavered in his purpose. At first his father did not encourage his ambitions, but observing how resolutely he held to his purpose, he entered into sympathy with his wishes and determined to give his son a thorough education preparatory to his entering upon the study of the law, when suddenly death came to the father, and at the age of sixteen Charles was left not only without the counsel and sympathy

of a father, but thrown upon his own resources for the future. He soon engaged in teaching school, however, and worked at day labor during vacations, by which means and with some aid from his two brothers, E. W. and M. B. Williams, he succeeded in completing a thorough academic course at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y. He commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge L. F. and George Brewer, of Lockport, N. Y., teaching a part of the time in the high school of that place. In 1852 he removed to Rochester, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He entered into practice of the law in Rochester with the intention of remaining there, but after practicing there one year he received a very liberal offer from the late Judge David Noggle, of Janesville, to come to that place and take charge of his legal business, as the judge at that time contemplated retiring from practice. Mr. Williams accepted this offer and, upon the elevation of Judge Noggle to the bench, soon found himself conducting a fine legal practice in Janesville. Mr. Williams was married soon after his admission to the bar in Rochester, and Mrs. Williams died about two months after their arrival in Janesville. She was Miss Harriet Gregg, daughter of Benjamin Gregg, of Rochester. Mr. Williams afterward married Miss Mary A., eldest daughter of Judge Noggle, by whom he had two children—Kittie A. and Ward D. He was a thorough Republican in politics and his power as a campaign speaker very soon became known and appreciated by the people of his adopted state, and he was therefore ranked among the first as an eloquent speaker. Notwithstanding the arduous labor performed by him in this direction, he had a large, successful and constantly increasing legal business in both civil and criminal cases in Rock and adjoining counties, and was always able to maintain his position in the front rank of his profession. He possessed great power as a lawyer and pleader and always entered upon the trial of his cases with careful, painstaking and studious preparation.

In 1868 Mr. Williams was a Republican presidential elector, and the same year was elected to the state senate and re-elected in 1870, and was made president pro tempore and chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. During his term in the state senate he took and held a front rank among its leaders. He was nominated by acclamation and elected to the forty-third con-



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gress in 1872, and was renominated four times afterward almost without opposition and elected by majorities ranging from four to six thousand. No member of congress ever enjoyed in a higher degree the respect, confidence and affection of his constituency. He finally gave up his law practice and devoted his entire time to his congressional duties.

He took part in the discussion of nearly every important question that came before the house during his term of service, among which may be mentioned interstate commerce, centennial exposition, civil rights, force bill, specie payments, Chinese immigration, electoral count, election laws, army and other appropriations.

Mr. Williams was emphatically a man of the people, always regardless of personal consequences, decisive and firm of character, and the world was indeed better for his having lived.

Edward M. Hyzer, of Janesville, Wis., was born there on December 10, 1854. His literary education was acquired at the Janesville High School and Classical Academy, of the same place. He obtained his legal acquirements in the law office of Messrs. Cassody & Carpenter, of Janesville, and was admitted to the bar of Rock County Circuit court, January 14, 1879, and to the bar of the Supreme court February 3, 1880. In April, 1880, he was elected to the office of city attorney of Janesville and re-elected to the same office in April, 1881. Mr. Hyzer is now a resident of Milwaukee and is attorney for the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company.

Moses S. Prichard, Janesville, was born at Bradford, Orange county, Vt., April 8, 1822, and was a son of George W. and Elizabeth Prichard. He was educated at the University of Vermont, studied law at Oxford, N. H., with Leonard Wilcox, who served as judge of the Supreme court and United States senator, and was admitted as an attorney at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., in 1844. When he came to Wisconsin it was in company with A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Amos P. Prichard, John M. Berry (afterward judge of the Supreme court of Minnesota), John D. Parker, James H. Knowlton and A. A. Jackson, a notable array of gentlemen, all of whom reached distinction. Judge Prichard filled the offices of justice of the peace, county judge and police justice of the city of Janesville for many years.

A. Hyatt Smith was born in New York city, February 5, 1814.

the son of Maurice and May Reynolds Smith, who were natives of Westchester county, New York. The ancestors of Mr. Smith were among the first settlers of Long Island. The father dying while his son was yet young, he entered in his early life the law office of his guardian, James Smith, and devoted himself to the study of law for eleven years. At the same time he pursued his literary studies in the private academy of Boreland and Forest, then the first classical school in New York city, and completed his education at Mount Pleasant Seminary, which was under the management of Rev. Samuel J. Prince. Having completed his law studies, Mr. Smith was admitted to practice in the city courts of New York in the summer of 1835 and to the Supreme court of the state in 1836 under rules of very strict requirement, now largely abolished. He immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice in partnership with his former preceptors, one of whom, James Smith, retiring from the firm on account of failing health. Working unremittingly for six years so impaired his health that his physicians advised a change of climate, and accordingly he arrived at Janesville on November 22, 1842. Here Mr. Smith at once invested in real estate and in companies to improve the excellent water power at that place, which laid the basis of future prosperity of this fine inland city.

In the summer of 1846 Mr. Smith, a Democrat, was elected in a Whig district to the first constitutional convention, and in 1847 he was appointed by Gov. William Dodge, attorney general of the territory, and held the office until the state was admitted into the Union. In 1848 he was appointed United States attorney by President James K. Polk and held the office until Gen. Z. Taylor became President. He was the first mayor of the new city of Janesville in 1853 and again in 1857. For many years he was a regent of the State University. Mr. Smith was widely known as closely identified with plank road and railroad projects of early days in the state, in which he sank a fortune and made innumerable enemies, but lived to see his early railroad plans mainly brought to fruition by other men at a later date. Subsequently he built the Hyatt house, a large hotel at Janesville, which was eventually burned in January, 1866, as was his mill in 1871. He then moved his business to Chicago, opened a law office with a valuable library, only to have it meet destruction in the great

conflagration in that city of 1871, together with all his valuable papers, for which his safe was no protection.

Mr. Smith was made a Mason at Janesville in 1847; served as master of the lodge; assisted in organizing a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Janesville, and elected to the order of Knights Templar, but not installed. He also aided in organizing a Temple of Honor at Janesville, and was always an Episcopalian in religion and a Democrat in politics. He married Miss Ann Margaret Cooper Kelley in New York on April 4, 1838, and raised five children to adult age. Mr. Smith passed a long life of activity, enterprise and indomitable energy, a man of clean moral character, and in his declining years was hale, hearty and cheerful.

George Geer Sutherland was born at Fitchburg, in Dane county, Wis., on March 21, 1851, and is one of a family of six children born to Chester and Sarah Ann (Rood) Sutherland. His grandfather, Joshua Sutherland, was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and served in the War of 1812. Our subject's father was a native of New York, his mother of Vermont. His father was a carpenter and joiner and cabinetmaker by trade. Removing to the West when a young man, he settled in Milwaukee, where he was engaged in building and contracting for several years, and later bought and settled on a half section of land in the town of Fitchburg, four miles from Madison, and afterwards acquired other large property interests. His decease occurred in 1889 at the age of seventy-four years. He was a man of influence in his community and filled numerous local offices, serving as township treasurer, supervisor and county superintendent of schools. He was a man of deep religious convictions and with his wife was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject's mother, whose home was in Madison, like his father, was of Scotch descent. She was born in Vermont and was a daughter of Orlin Rood, who removed with his family to Illinois at an early day. He was employed in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and besides large real estate interests in Chicago, owned large tracts of pine land and several saw-mills in Wisconsin. Our subject received his early education in the common schools and in 1872 was graduated from the ancient classical department of the University of Wisconsin. Two years later he received his degree from the law department, after which he spent a year and a half as a student and clerk in the law office

of Mr. J. D. Gurnes, of Madison. Mr. Sutherland began the practice of his profession at Janesville in 1876 and has been widely known as one of the leading lawyers of the city. Aside from his profession Mr. Sutherland is associated with commercial industries, being interested in the Janesville Electric Company and president of the Bower City Bank, Janesville Realty Company, the Caloric Company and Rock River Machine Company, and also holds large real estate interests. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Western Starr Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Janesville Chapter, No. 5; Janesville Commandery, No. 2, and the Milwaukee Consistory. He is a Democrat in political sentiment and in his religious beliefs is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination.

On June 30, 1880, Mr. Sutherland married Miss Agnes Sayre, daughter of David F. and Sarah E. (Ely) Sayre. They have three children—Sarah, Clarence and Frank—and have a beautiful home, a model of domestic comfort and elegance, at No. 256 Park place.

Malcolm George Jeffris, one of the leaders of the Wisconsin bar, is especially prominent as a trial lawyer of rare ability. He is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, and was born August 18, 1862. His father, David Jeffris, traces his American ancestry to the early settlers of Virginia, who emigrated to the Old Dominion about 1700 and subsequently became active participants in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Jeffris, his great-grandfather, was a sergeant under Washington. Mr. Jeffris' mother—Grace Mouat before marriage—was born in the Orkney islands, and is therefore of the purest Scotch.

Although as a boy not physically strong, Malcolm was remarkably bright, enterprising and determined. He made good progress in his studies despite many interruptions, but finally determined to leave school when only fourteen years of age and establish himself in business. With borrowed money he bought a stock of groceries valued at about \$4,000, and bravely faced the world as a merchant. For two years he continued the business, carrying along his studies with it, and was prepared to enter Beloit College when his health gave way through over-exertion. Selling his business, and after a brief period of rest, he commenced the study of law, being at this time only seventeen years of age.

Mr. Jeffris celebrated his twenty-first birthday by his admis-

sion to the bar and immediately formed a partnership with Ogden H. Fethers. They were employed throughout the Northwest and the firm conceded to be one of the strongest in the state.

The wide range of his activities is indicated by the facts that he has served as grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin (1889); was president of the national fraternal congress at Washington in 1892, and during the same year was chairman of the Republican state convention. He has advocated the principles of his party in every campaign with eloquence and practical results. Mr. Jeffris also has large agricultural interests in Rock county, is identified with the water works of Stevens Point and Menomonie, and also with the mills of Janesville. At all times and in all places he is public spirited and generous.

When we add to these various pursuits the pleasures and responsibilities of domestic life we have the picture of a busy, able, broad minded and successful American gentleman and lawyer. Mr. Jeffris was married January 22, 1885, to Miss Nancy Roys, of Janesville.

William Ruger. Mr. Ruger's paternal ancestors were residents of the Empire state. His grandfather, Francis Ruger, settled in the Mohawk valley and was one of its enterprising and influential pioneers. His father, the Rev. Thomas J. Ruger, was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and officiated as such, and taught as professor of mathematics in academic institutions in New York until the year 1844, when he removed to the territory of Wisconsin and settled in Janesville, where he resided the remainder of his life. He took charge of the mission of his church there established and became rector of the same when organized as a parish, and continued his charge as rector until the year 1855. In 1846 he established an academic school in Janesville and conducted it successfully for a considerable time. The sons and daughters of many of the prominent pioneers of the territory attended this school.

In his earlier life he undertook with his brother, William Ruger, the preparation of a series of mathematical books, but this work was interrupted by the death of this brother, so that only the arithmetic known as "Ruger's Arithmetic" was completed and published.

This brother William was a lawyer of note and served as a

member of the court of errors of New York in the years 1841 and 1842.

Another brother, John Ruger, was a prominent lawyer in practice for many years in the state of New York, his last residence being in Syracuse. His son, William C. Ruger, became chief justice of New York in 1890, served as such until his death, and acquired high rank as a lawyer and jurist.

Mr. Ruger's mother's maiden name was Maria Hutchins—a member of the Hutchins family of Connecticut and related to the Jewell and Bradley families of that state. Members of her family have occupied judicial and other important public positions.

The subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he coöperated with his brother Edward in raising a company of volunteers at Janesville, first known as the Ruger guards, and afterwards as Company A of the Thirteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. Upon its organization he became second lieutenant, and upon the formation of the regiment was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant. After serving something more than a year with his regiment he was, by President Lincoln, commissioned as an assistant adjutant general of United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain. At the battle of New Hope Church in Georgia he was seriously wounded and soon after received a brevet commission as major for gallant and meritorious service in that battle and the prior battle at Resaca, Ga. He was mustered out in November, 1865, and immediately resumed the practice of law in Janesville, and has ever since devoted himself to it exclusively. He has had special experience in those branches of the law involved in the litigations of railway companies and other corporations, and the law of real estate and waters.

Frederick C. Burpee, ex-city attorney of Janesville, to which office he was elected in April, 1898. Prior to that time he was elected a member of the board of education.

Mr. Burpee's parents are Austin E. and Eliza (Chapin) Burpee. His father, for many years a prominent lumber merchant of Janesville, came to that city from the Empire state in 1854. Here the latter lived and prospered until his death, September 18, 1891.

The son and subject of this sketch was born in Janesville, on the 14th of October, 1865. He was educated in the public and

high schools of his native place, as well as at a private academy.

In 1886 Mr. Burpee commenced his legal studies in the office of Winans & Hyzer, Janesville, and was admitted to the bar by the state board of examiners, then sitting at Milwaukee, on the 29th of August, 1888. He began the practice of his profession in his native city. From the first he secured his share of the legal business, and that he conducted it with ability is evident from his election to the office of city attorney. He had, in fact, early realized that the secret of modern success consists of industry and thorough business methods applied to professional work. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Janesville Lodge No. 22, and a member of the order of Elks, Lodge No. 254. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Burpee was married on January 5, 1898, to Jennie L. Rowe, daughter of Oscar D. Rowe.

Rhoda Lavinia Goodell was admitted to be a member of the bar of Rock county in the spring of 1874—probably the first woman lawyer in Wisconsin. She was born in Utica, N. Y., in May, 1839; graduated from the Ladies' Seminary at Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.; assisted her father in editing a journal devoted to the advocacy of anti-slavery principles and other reforms; taught successfully for three years and for four years was an editorial writer on "Harper's Bazar." In 1871 she came to Wisconsin, settling at Janesville. Soon afterward she became a student in the law office of Jackson & Norcross, and was admitted as stated. On December 14, 1875, I. C. Sloan moved the admission of Miss Goodell to the bar of the Supreme court and made an elaborate argument in favor of the motion, which argument was prepared by the lady in whose favor it was, and which is substantially preserved in the report of the case—39 Wis., 232. The motion was denied by the court on the ground that the legislature had not authorized the admission of females to the bar. The opinion, written by Ryan, Chief Justice, questions the power of the legislature to provide for the admission of women to the bar of the Supreme court. In 1877 the legislature enacted a law declaring that no person should be denied a license to practice as an attorney in any court of the state on account of sex. Miss Goodell was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court without question in June, 1879, after the death of Chief Justice Ryan, as have several other women since that time. She practiced her

profession at Janesville and in it won the respect and confidence of the community. She died March 31, 1880, at Milwaukee.

Ogden Hoffman Fethers, son of Daniel and Laura (Adams) Fethers, was born at Sharon Springs, N. Y., September 20, 1845. His father was of Dutch ancestry and his mother was a member of the historic Adams family of Quincy, Mass. His early education was obtained in the district school at Sharon Springs, supplemented by a course of study at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1863. He read law with James E. Dewey, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and was admitted as attorney in 1867 and as counselor in 1877. He practiced his profession in Canton, N. Y., and since 1877 in Janesville, Wis. Before locating in Janesville he spent several years as an educator, being for part of the time professor of English literature in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. In 1877 he formed a partnership with B. B. Eldredge, of Janesville, which continued for several years. For fifteen years he was associated with Malcolm G. Jeffris, the firm being Fethers, Jeffris, Fifield & Mouat. He was married July 15, 1868, to Frances Ella Conkey, of Canton, N. Y.

John Winans was one of the leading members of the Wisconsin bar and among the well-rounded and most forceful characters of the state. He was a native of New Jersey, being born in Vernon, Sussex county, on the 27th of September, 1831. The family is of Dutch descent, its members being among the pioneers of New Jersey. Mr. Winans' father, William R., and his uncle, Ross—the latter a prominent citizen of Baltimore—were men of enterprise and rare executive ability, and for many years were identified with the construction and operation of the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The boy and young man received his education—common as well as professional—in his native state, studying law at various offices in Newton and Trenton. At the latter place he enjoyed the tutelage of Martin Ryerson, afterward distinguished as a judge of the Circuit and State Supreme courts. In 1855 Mr. Winans was admitted to practice in all the courts of New Jersey, but two years thereafter (in the spring of 1857) removed to Janesville, Wis., and commenced that long and substantial career which placed him in the van of his profession as an advocate in cases civil or criminal. Eloquent and brilliant, at the same time

he never allowed his feelings or passions to cloud his judgment. Although there were few members of the bar who could so sway a jury, his artillery was trained with legal accuracy and rested solidly upon the evidence and the facts, and there was no member of the profession in southern Wisconsin who took part in more cases of importance and carried them to a successful conclusion than Mr. Winans. Of the noted suits with which he was identified may be mentioned the murder cases of Mrs. Mack and Ashton, and the Edgerton "Bible" and Jackman will cases.

When Mr. Winans first located in Janesville he became a member of the firm of Winans & Dixon, and subsequently formed the partnerships of Winans & McElroy, Winans & Fethers, Winans, Fethers & Jeffris, Winans & Hyzer and Winans & Russell.

Mr. Winans was a Democrat of even more than state reputation, although he was not considered a strong partisan. His political record dates back more than thirty years, when as a young man of thirty-three he attended the national Democratic convention which in 1864 assembled at Chicago. In 1868 he was defeated as a candidate for congress from the second district. This, however, was anticipated, as the district had always been decisively Republican. Mr. Winans represented Janesville in the assembly in 1874, 1882, 1887 and 1891; was elected to congress from the first district in the fall of 1882, overcoming, by his ability and popularity, the usual Republican majority of about 5,000, and at different times served his fellow-citizens in such positions of local trust as those of alderman, city attorney and mayor. Under his administration as mayor most of the city improvements were established, such as water works, fire alarm system, gates at street crossings, street cars, lighting of the streets by electricity, etc., etc.

In 1887 Mr. Winans received the Democratic votes of members of the legislature for United States senator in opposition to Philetus Sawyer, and upon the assembling of the national convention of Democratic clubs, held in Baltimore on July 4, 1888, was made chairman of that body. He was upon several occasions chosen as an elector on the national ticket or a delegate to the national conventions.

From all of the foregoing it will be correctly inferred that Mr. Winans was a leader of men. It may be added that he was

such by inherent strength of character, and that the offices which he held came to him as a free gift from the people. After a lingering illness he died at his home in Janesville on January 17, 1907.

Isaac Woodle was born at Washington, Washington county, Pa., November 9, 1819, and lived there until he attained his majority; was graduated from Washington College in 1840, and soon afterward became a resident of Janesville, Wis., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Woodle gave much time to the building of railroads and was not extensively known as a lawyer. In 1861 he was active in raising a cavalry regiment for service in the Civil War, and became quartermaster with the rank of major. His service in the army brought on an illness which caused his death April 3, 1862.

“He was a noble, generous, able and unselfish man, and while his talents made no great lasting impression on the annals of his time, his place in the hearts of his surviving peers is second to none.”

Sanford A. Hudson. The subject of this sketch was born at Oxford, Worcester county, Mass., May 16, 1817, the son of Amos Hudson and Mary nee Fisk. The genealogy of his father's family has not been carefully preserved, but it is claimed that he was descended from the same ancestry as the great navigator and explorer, Hendrick Hudson, while on the mother's side he was descended from Richard Haven, who immigrated from England and settled in Lynn, Mass., about the year 1644. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Daniel Fisk, was one of the leading physicians of his county and a man of considerable prominence. From a published genealogy of the descendants of the above named Richard Haven, and embracing some eight or nine degrees of consanguinity and upward of thirty thousand persons, the descent of our subject from this common ancestor is thus traced: “Sanford A. Hudson, son of Mary Fisk, daughter of Daniel Fisk, son of Isaac Fisk, son of Hannah Haven, daughter of Richard Haven, son of Moses Haven, son of (the original) Richard Haven.” He began the study of law, entering the law office of Dyer N. Burnham, Esq., at Sackett's Harbor. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, after being examined with a class of sixteen, half of whom were rejected. It was with much hesitancy and embarrassment that he entered upon the practice of his profession, for although

his attainments in the science of jurisprudence were not inferior to the average of incipient attorneys, yet he felt keenly his lack of education, and regarded it as little less than presumption and folly on his part to attempt to compete with learned and cunning members of the profession. He formed a partnership with John R. Bennett, Esq., who had been a fellow-student with him in the office of Mr. Burnham, and who had been admitted to the bar a few months previously, and to whom he cheerfully acknowledges a debt of gratitude for valuable assistance willingly rendered in his studies.

In the autumn of the same year (1848) they resolved to remove to the West. They had never heard of Janesville before leaving New York, but during the journey they heard it highly spoken of as a promising village in the interior of Wisconsin. The place fully met their expectations, and here they settled.

From an early period of his life Mr. Hudson took a lively interest in political matters. As early as 1844, when Henry Clay was the Whig candidate for President, he engaged actively in his support in New York state, and on several occasions, in company with Hon. Orsumus Cole, of the Supreme court of Wisconsin, addressed large public meetings. In 1845, when the legislature of New York submitted to a vote of the people the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, he took an earnest and active part on the negative side of the question and with very considerable effect.

In 1853 the town of Janesville obtained a city charter, and our subject was elected the first attorney of the new corporation. In the preceding year he had been nominated by the Whig party for the position of prosecuting attorney for the county of Rock, but was not elected.

In 1856 the city obtained an amendment to its charter establishing a city court having jurisdiction over all criminal and city prosecutions; over this Mr. Hudson was elected to preside. In 1858 he was elected mayor of Janesville, and held that office two years. In 1863 he was again elected presiding magistrate of the City court, and held the office seven years consecutively and two years at a subsequent period, in all nine years.

On the 13th of October, 1847, he was married to Miss Sarah D., daughter of John M. Canfield, Esq., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. They had five children. The eldest son, Theodore C., gradu-

ated at Racine College in the class of 1873; Frances S., Harriet J., Sanford H. and Sarah C.

George Record Peck was born near Cameron, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1843, and at the age of six years was brought West by his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, where he spent his childhood amid the hardships of farm life in a Western clearing. At the age of sixteen, with only a common-school education, he left the work of the farm to become a district school teacher, that he might add to the scant income of his father and free the farm from debt. At the age of nineteen, feeling his duty to his country paramount to everything else, he enlisted in the First Heavy Artillery of Wisconsin, was transferred to the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and marched with Sherman's army to the sea. After three years' service he was mustered out, at the age of twenty-two, having by his fidelity and gallantry been promoted to the rank of captain.

On being mustered out of the service Captain Peck immediately returned to Wisconsin. He spent six years in Janesville as law student, Circuit court clerk and practicing lawyer, and then sought a wider field in the new state of Kansas, pursuing his profession with signal success in Independence from 1871 to 1874. In the latter year he was appointed by President Grant to the office of United States attorney for the district of Kansas, and removed to Topeka, where for nineteen years he won ever increasing distinction as a lawyer and influential citizen and a man of letters. Within a month after his appointment he was directed by the attorney general of the United States to bring a suit involving a title to 960,000 acres of land. The ability with which he brought this and other cases to a successful issue soon made him one of the leading lawyers of the state. In 1879 the greater rewards of private practice led him to resign the office of district attorney. In 1881 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company elected him its general solicitor, and from that time until September, 1895, that large and constantly growing system of railroads was created and developed under his counsel and direction.

During his residence in Chicago his political experience and learning and his fine literary art have become familiar to the public through his occasional addresses. The most notable of these have been his address on Gen. George H. Thomas before the

Loyal Legion of the United States, at Indianapolis; his response on Abraham Lincoln at the Marquette Club banquet, in Chicago; his address on the Puritans before the Ethical Society of Milwaukee; his address on the "Worth of a Sentiment" delivered before the Washington and Jefferson societies of the University of Virginia; his address on "The Ethical Basis of American Patriotism" before the graduating class of Union College, New York; his oration at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. John A. Logan in Chicago, and his address on "George Washington" before the students of the University of Chicago.

As a lawyer Mr. Peck ranks with the greatest this country has produced, and few of these can show such a list of professional triumphs. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company secured control of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in 1891, one of the stockholders of the latter company sought to enjoin the sale on the ground that the two roads were parallel and competing. The case was bitterly contested in the circuit and supreme courts of the United States. Mr. Peck's successful management of this litigation, in which the formation of the Atchison system was involved, gave him his place among the first railroad lawyers of the time. In this he was ably assisted by E. D. Kenna, a young man who has achieved distinction at the bar and won high honors in the profession.

When, in December, 1893, the Atchison system went into the hands of receivers, and the problem of its reorganization was pressing upon the holders of its almost worthless securities, the direction of the legal proceedings devolved upon Mr. Peck. Within two years the mortgages had been foreclosed, the property sold and a working plan of reorganization effected, and the great railroad system preserved unbroken. Such a feat of efficient and rapid reorganization of so large a railroad property is unparalleled in railroad history. In September, 1895, Mr. Peck resigned as general solicitor of the Atchison system, to become general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, United States circuit judge, in accepting his resignation, asked that he still give to the Atchison reorganization committee the benefit of his counsel until the reorganization should be completed. He also characterized his connection with the receivership matters in terms of highest praise.

William Morrison Tallman was born in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., June 13, 1808, the son of David and Eunice Tallman, both of whom were natives of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Conn. The family immigrated from Litchfield county to Oneida county in 1806, and resided there until 1816, when they removed to Brooklyn, Kings county, N. Y.

In 1821 Mr. Tillman began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. F. A. Talmadge, in Vesey street, New York, then on the site of the Astor House. After studying law one year, he determined upon a more complete preliminary education, and in 1822 began to prepare for college at the academy in Norwalk, Conn. He remained here four years, and then, in September, 1826, entered the freshman class of Yale college, where he continued four years more, going through the entire collegiate course, and graduating with his class in September, 1830. Immediately after graduation he entered the law school connected with Yale, and was there two years, completing the full course of legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in New Haven in the fall of 1832.

He at once returned to the city of New York and commenced anew there the study of law, and the practice then peculiar to the courts of that state, in the office of Hon. James Talmadge and W. H. Bulkley, in Wall street. He was admitted to the bar of New York state in Albany in October, 1833. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of law in his native county, at Rome, N. Y., and continued so engaged until 1850, when he removed with his family to Janesville, Rock county, Wis. He resumed practice at Janesville, and continued it until 1854, when he relinquished the profession entirely—having been in the practice twenty-one years.

In 1831 he married, at New Haven, Emeline, second daughter of Norman and Ruth Dexter, of Hartford county, Connecticut, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, named respectively, William Henry, Edgar Dexter, and Cornelia Augusta.

John B. Cassoday was born in Herkimer county, New York, July 7, 1830. About three years later his father died, and he and his mother moved with her parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He began his life as the poorest of poor boys, but the same industry, good judgment and well directed ambition which made him one of the foremost lawyers of Wisconsin, carried him

successfully through his early struggles. Besides occasionally attending the district school for a few months, working for his board, he attended one term at the village school at Tioga, and one term at the Wellsborough academy, before he was seventeen. For the next four years he was engaged in various kinds of manual labor, occasionally teaching in the winters. He afterward spent two terms at the academy of Knoxville, Penn., and two years at Alfred (New York) academy, from which he was graduated. He then attended the University of Michigan one year, taking the select course, which was supplemented by a term at the Albany Law School, and reading in a law office at Wellsborough. Desiring to find a wider field, he went west in 1857 and settled at Janesville, Wis., where he entered the law office of H. S. Conger, afterward judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit, and pursued his law studies there until 1858, when he became a member of the firm of Bennett, Cassoday & Gibbs, which continued for seven years, and he was soon recognized as the peer of his brethren at the bar.

From 1866 to 1868 he was alone in his practice. At the latter date, the firm of Cassoday & Merrill was formed; it continued for five years, when Mr. Merrill retired from practice. That firm was succeeded by the firm of Cassoday & Carpenter, which continued until our subject was appointed to the Supreme bench, November 11, 1880.

Mr. Cassoday was one of the brightest and most successful lawyers in the state. From the outset of his career, he showed a clear, analytical mind, well-balanced, cool and cautious. While in practice he was devoted to his profession, thorough in the preparation of his cases, and skilled and judicious in their management. His practice was general, and during his twenty-three years at the bar, he was constantly crowded with business and retained in a large number of important cases.

Judge Cassoday's first vote for a presidential candidate was for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, but was a Republican from the organization of that party. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention which nominated Lincoln, and was placed upon the committee on credentials. He was the only member of the Wisconsin delegation who voted for Andrew Jackson as a candidate for vice president. In the same year he was elected to the Wisconsin assembly, and during the session served with

credit on the judiciary and railroad committees. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by this legislature at this session, and Mr. Cassoday took an active part in the debate upon its passage. In 1876 he was again called upon to represent his district in the same body, and was then chosen its speaker without opposition in his own party. He made up the committees with strict reference to their experience and capacity, and announced their appointment on the second day of the session. By so doing, and by his tact and ability in the chair, the business was completed in fifty-eight days, being one of the shortest sessions in the history of the state. In 1880 he was a delegate at large to the national Republican convention at Chicago, and was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. He presented to the convention the name of Elihu B. Washburne as a candidate for president in a speech that was worthy the man and the occasion. On the morning of the second day of the balloting for a candidate for president, sixteen members of the Wisconsin delegation, including Mr. Cassoday, resolved to cast their votes for James A. Garfield, and it was left to Judge Cassoday to determine the opportune time for casting such vote; he acted accordingly, and the result was that General Garfield was nominated on the second ballot thereafter.

While at the bar, Mr. Cassoday kept up a lively interest in all public questions and took an active part upon the stump in every important political campaign from 1856 to 1880 inclusive. He was frequently a delegate to state conventions, and presided over the one in 1879. He declined to be a candidate for numerous offices, including circuit judge in 1870, and attorney general in 1875. He was never a politician in any sense.

October 19, 1880, that eminent jurist, Chief Justice Ryan, died, thereby creating a vacancy upon the Supreme bench. Mr. Cassoday was at that time stumping the state for Garfield and the Republican party. October 23, 1880, the Rock county bar held a meeting and unanimously resolved to urge the governor to appoint Mr. Cassoday to the office made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Ryan, and sent their communication to the governor. However, on November 11, 1880, Mr. Justice Cole, who had been a member of the court for more than twenty-five years, was appointed by the governor to the office of chief justice. He at once accepted the same, and thereupon Mr. Cassoday was



ALEXANDER E. MATHESON.

appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Cole. In April, 1881, he was unanimously elected to the office and re-elected in 1889. In June, 1881, the Beloit College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Judge Cassoday for many years lectured to the senior classes in the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin upon wills and constitutional law. His lectures on wills were published in 1893 in a book entitled "Cassoday on Wills," and the same is now used as a text-book by law students in many schools.

In February, 1898, Mr. Cassoday was elected president of the State Bar Association, of which he was a member for years.

He was married on February 21, 1860, to Mary P. Spaulding, of Janesville. Their children were four daughters and one son. Mr. and Mrs. Cassoday were affiliated with the Congregational church.

The high position to which Mr. Cassoday attained was due entirely to his own exertions, and through his ability, steadfastness of purpose and integrity, he reached the goal of his ambitions, a membership of the highest tribunal of his state, and possessed the highest measure of respect of the bar and of the people. His career affords a forcible illustration of the power of patience, perseverance and conscientious work in overcoming early difficulties and obstructions of no ordinary kind. It is but just and merited praise to say that as a lawyer Mr. Cassoday ranked among the ablest of the great West; as a legislator, he was the peer of any of his colleagues; as a judge, he was ever honest, painstaking, laborious, courteous, learned and strong; as a citizen, he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a husband and father, a model worthy of all imitation. His characteristics were a modesty of demeanor, an entire absence of all parade and ostentation and a simple dignity, born of innate purity and self-respect. He had an educated conscience, a large heart and tender regard for young men struggling for a higher life. His was a rounded and complete character. His death occurred December 30, 1907.

William Freeman Tompkins, the son of William Tompkins and ———— (Freeman) Tompkins, was born April 4, 1812, at Scipio, N. Y. He came to Janesville prior to January, 1845, and during the years 1845 and 1846 was probate judge for Rock county. He was a wealthy farmer in his early life in Janesville. Judge

Tompkins was an uncompromising Whig for many years, and after the disruption of that party he became a Democrat. He was a temperance man of extreme views, and while farming, refused to sell his barley to the brewers, and was known as "The Father of Temperance" in Rock county. He was elected November 5, 1850, as member of the assembly of the Wisconsin state legislature. From December 13, 1845, to September 19, 1846, he was co-partner with Levi Alden in the publication of the *Janesville Gazette*. Mr. Tompkins, having lost his property, left Janesville some time during the war of 1861-65, and went to Pike's Peak, engaging at length in the cattle trade. He finally settled at Abilene, Kan., where he died August 17, 1871. He was married, February 25, 1834, at Fleming, N. Y., to Caroline Leach, the daughter of Winslow and Esther (Southworth) Leach. She was born September 29, 1816, at Aurelius, N. Y., and died August 25, 1898, at Washington, D. C. They had four children: Horace Tompkins, born April 4, 1837, at Scipio, N. Y.; died May 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He served as first lieutenant, Company F, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, and was confined for many months in Libby prison. Celestia Tompkins, born July 31, 1839, at Fleming, N. Y.; died September 25, 1898, at Washington, D. C. She was twice married; first, May 28, 1856, at Janesville, Wis., to William H. Mobley. He died August 6, 1863, and she was married on December 25, 1866, to John Jackson, of Lockport, N. Y. Carrie Tompkins was born at Janesville, July 17, 1851, and died there September 23, 1853. William F. Tompkins, Jr., was born February 21, 1854, at Janesville, Wis., and died at Vallejo, Cal., in 1908. He married, April 15, 1880, Minnie Howard, at Kanopolis, Kan., and had a daughter, Martha Caroline, born October 18, 1881.

Judge Tompkins was a nephew of Daniel Tompkins, an early governor of the state of New York.

John Wesley Sale is, to all intents, a Rock county product, having been a resident of the county since he was three months old. He was born on a farm in LaPorte county, Indiana, but his parents removed to Rock county and settled on a farm just west of the now city of Evansville, when he was but three months old. His father, John F. Sale, died when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, leaving his young widow with four children, the oldest of the children being under eleven years.

Mr. Sale obtained his education at the district school and the Evansville Seminary. After completing his course at the seminary he taught school for five years, and then commenced the study of the law in the office of Conger & Hawes at Janesville. After spending one year in office study and work he went to Michigan University and spent two years, graduating from the law department of that institution. While at the university, in addition to his law studies, he took some special studies, and while there was, for a time, in the office of the late Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. After his graduation he settled at Janesville, forming a partnership with the late Hon. C. G. Williams, which continued until Mr. Williams was elected and went to congress. He was married to Mary M. DeBann March 15, 1870. When Mr. Williams went to congress he former a partnership with the late Hon. John R. Bennett, which continued until Mr. Bennett was elected circuit judge and went on the bench. He then formed a partnership with Charles E. Pierce, which continued for about two years when, upon the death of the late Hon. Amos P. Prichard in September, 1886, he was appointed, by the late Governor Rusk, county judge of Rock county to fill the unexpired term of Judge Prichard. He has remained on the county bench since his appointment, having been, without opposition, elected each four years. He is now entering upon his twenty-third year on the bench.

While Mr. Sale was at the bar he served three years as city attorney of the city of Janesville and ten years as district attorney of Rock county. In 1884 he was chosen as one of the congressional district delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine as its candidate for president.

In August, 1886, he was, without solicitation on his part, unanimously nominated by the Republican senatorial convention as their candidate for the state senate, which nomination he accepted, but withdrew as a candidate upon his appointment as county judge.

John Meek Whitehead, senior member of the Janesville law firm of Whitehead and Matheson, is generally recognized as being one of the most prominent lawyers of Wisconsin. His paternal grandfather, Daniel, came from England to the United States about the year 1812, settled in Ohio and died, leaving two

sons and a daughter. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Paisley, of Greensboro, N. C., moved to Illinois about 1820, located on a farm in Montgomery county and died there in 1858, leaving his widow and five children.

Mr. Whitehead's father, Jacob, and his mother, Elizabeth Ann Paisley, lived on a farm near Hillsboro, Ill., and were the parents of six sons and four daughters.

The father, born in 1815, left New Jersey in 1824, living at Hamilton, Dayton, Piqua and other points in Ohio, until December, 1837, when he came to Alton, Ill., and thence, after one year, to Montgomery county, near Hillsboro, where he obtained his wife. Jacob Whitehead was a member of the Presbyterian church, a colonel in the state militia about the time of the Mexican War, and originally a Democrat. But he voted for Lincoln in 1860, and thereafter was always a Republican. He was both a blacksmith and a farmer, and lived on a farm in that neighborhood until his death, April 24, 1900. He was survived by his wife and six of their ten children. These were: John M., Rev. Jacob P., Elizabeth (matron for thirteen years of the State Hospital at Mendota, Wis.), Joel B., Mary (Mrs. Arthur W. Cole, of Hyde Park, Ill.), and Miss Mattie Whitehead, of Hillsboro, Ill. (now Mrs. Harris), who, with her husband, Professor William S. Harris, is teaching in the Normal School at Manilla, Philippine Islands.

John M. Whitehead, born on his father's farm July 29, 1852, received a good education at Hillsboro in a local select school and an academy, and at Wabash College one year; then at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., he completed preparation for entering Yale, and graduated with honor from that university in 1877. He had the exceptional record of not having missed a recitation or a chapel meeting for five years.

After graduating he taught school one year at Ravenswood, Ill., then in the law office of Leaming & Thompson, of Chicago, he thoroughly mastered the elementary principles of law, being admitted to the bar in 1880, and spending five years with that firm as clerk and general assistant. In 1883 he came to Janesville and after several years of individual practice, formed the law partnership, first above mentioned.

July 12, 1881, John M. Whitehead married Miss Lavine Fletcher Barrows, daughter of James L. and Hannah (Cottle)

Barrows. Their two children are Philip Barrows (now of Yale Divinity School), and Miss Dorothy May. Mrs. Whitehead died March 15, 1888, leaving in the Janesville Congregational church, of which she was an active member, lasting and fragrant memories of her sweet and noble womanhood. Mr. Whitehead, also a member of that church, is president of their board of trustees and has been clerk of the church for some twenty-three years.

By the repeated calls of his fellow citizens rather than his own inclination, Mr. Whitehead has been made a prominent factor in the politics of the state. For several years he has rendered conspicuous and honorable service in the senate of Wisconsin, and has recently (1908) been re-elected for his fourth consecutive term. Among the stalwart Republicans of the state, so-called, he is a recognized leader.

Bernard Morey Palmer, the son of William F. and Helen A. Palmer, was born at Algoma, Kewaunee county, Wis., October 2, 1878. His place of residence from birth to 1885 was at Algoma; from 1885 to 1888, he lived at Whitewater, Wis.; from 1888 to 1893, at Neenah, Wis., and since 1893, at Janesville, Wis. He attended the Janesville public schools and the University of Wisconsin. His law course at the university was followed by one year's study in the office of A. A. Jackson, of Janesville. September 26, 1902, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit court of Rock county, and December 29, 1903, in the District court of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin. He is practicing in Janesville under the firm name of Dougherty & Palmer. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias., A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, and has acted as secretary of the Rock county Republican committee, but has never held public office. He was married June 21, 1905, to Caribel Butterfield.

Arthur M. Fisher, a member of the bar of Rock county, was born in the town of Center, in Rock county, on the 29th day of October, 1874. He is a son of Abel L. Fisher and Mary Cleland Fisher, both of whom are still living. He was reared on his father's farm in the town of Center, where he lived until April, 1892. Since that time he has been a resident of the city of Janesville.

Mr. Fisher was educated in the common schools of Rock county, and at Beloit Academy and College. He studied law in the office of William Ruger from 1895 to June 1897. Since his

admission to the bar, in June of 1897, he has practiced before the Circuit court for Rock county, the Wisconsin Supreme court, and the United States District and Circuit courts for the district of Wisconsin. From June, 1897, to January, 1898, he practiced alone. From January, 1898, to March, 1902, he was associated with B. B. Eldredge, under the firm name of Eldredge & Fisher, and from April, 1902, to February, 1904, with O. A. Oestreich, under the firm name of Fisher & Oestreich. Since the last date he has practiced alone. He has a rapidly increasing law practice, and, by his industry, integrity and ability, is making a sure place for himself at the bar, and as a citizen of Janesville.

Mr. Fisher was married August 26, 1903, to Mary Hadden, of the city of Janesville. A son, Cleland P., and a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, are the issue of this marriage. In April, 1906, he was elected school commissioner of the city of Janesville. He is a member of the Congregational church. He is identified with some of the business interests that are endeavoring to develop the latent resources of Janesville.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Fisher came from the north of England. His maternal ancestors emigrated from the county of Lanark, in Scotland, to the north of Ireland, and thence to this country. He has many of the characteristics of his sturdy ancestors. Untiring industry, thoroughness, a fine sense of honor, rugged integrity, and a keen and unselfish interest in public affairs are his leading characteristics.

Horace McElroy, son of George W. and Adelaide (Atkinson) McElroy, was born at Lancaster, Pa., October 2, 1849. He attended the common schools of Meadville, Pa., until he was fourteen years old, and then entered the United States navy, and served for the next seven years on board the sailing sloops of war "Macedonian," "Savannah" and "Dale," cruising the while along the Atlantic coast. In 1866 he sailed to France and England, and in 1867, on board the "Savannah," he cruised the Azores and Maderia. In 1868 he joined with the flagship "Powhatan," of the South Pacific station, and served on the staff of Admiral Turner until the following year, when the vessel was ordered to the Atlantic coast, making the midwinter passage of the strait of Magellan, touching at numerous ports on the east side of South America, reaching New York in September, 1869. Young McElroy then sailed for the West Indies, but returned to

Philadelphia in December of the same year. At this time he received the rank of ensign, and two weeks later joined the "Colorado" in the cruise to China, after which he resigned and came thence to Janesville.

Filled with ambition to become his own master and lead away from the sailor's life, he decided to commence the study of law, and accordingly entered the office of Messrs. Conger & Sloan. He was an apt pupil and soon found himself fully equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, and in the spring of 1871 he was admitted to the bar and immediately opened his office. He has since served seven years as city attorney for Janesville, and now ranks with the leading lawyers of the town.

Claude J. Hendricks is a promising young lawyer of Janesville, where he has been practicing during the greater part of the last decade. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1898, and continued to practice here until June 1, 1900. He then engaged in business with the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minn., acting as associate editor. He remained in this position about four years until January 1, 1904, when he again opened his law office in Janesville, where he still remains.

Mr. Hendricks was born February 18, 1875, in the town of Porter, this county, where he obtained his primary education in the district schools; he afterward attended the Evansville Seminary for a time, supplementing that with a course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He is the son of John W. and Ellen (Montgomery) Hendricks.

John Bryson Cleland, now residing in Portland, Ore., is a native of Center township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was born on July 15, 1848. His parents were James and Isabella (Bryson) Cleland. His father's parents, Samuel and Jane (Martin) Cleland, were born and married in County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States about 1816. His mother's parents, John and Martha (Jack) Bryson, were also born and married in County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States about 1827.

Mr. Cleland, our subject, made Rock county his place of residence until 1871, when he moved to Osage, Mitchell county, Ia., and lived there until 1888. From there he moved to Fargo, Cass county, N. Dak., remained for about two years, and then went to Portland, Multnomah county, Ore., where he has resided

since 1890. His education began in the district school of Center township, later he attended the public and private schools of Janesville; the Carroll College at Waukesha, and at the University of Michigan. In 1869 he began the study of law in the office of Cassoday & Merrill, and later, in 1870, he studied with Pease & Ruger, in the meantime attending the university where he obtained the degree of LL. B. in March, 1871. He was admitted to practice in the Detroit Supreme court of Michigan; in the Janesville Circuit court; in the Osage, Ia., District and Circuit courts of Iowa; later at Des Moines United States Circuit and District court for district of Iowa; in 1888 in the Fargo, Dakota courts of the territory; afterwards practiced in the Supreme court of North Dakota and courts of Minnesota, and also in Salem, Ore., in the State Supreme court. and in the courts of Washington and at Portland in the United States court and District court of district of Oregon. Mr. Cleland has, indeed, covered a large field in the practice of his profession, and especially in Iowa, North Dakota and Oregon he has conducted much important litigation, both civil and criminal; as a special United States commissioner in 1897 he conveyed the franchises and property of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. In Osage, Iowa, he served first as justice of the peace and member of the school board; was for eight years district attorney, Twelfth judicial district of Iowa, was circuit judge of the same district, also district judge; resigned in 1898 to fill an appointed position as circuit judge of the Fourth judicial district of Oregon, to which he was elected the same year to a six-year term, and re-elected in June, 1904.

Mr. Cleland served in Iowa militia as adjutant of the Sixth Regiment Iowa National Guards, and the societies of which he is a member are as follows: Osage, Ia., Odd Fellows Noble Grand, Osage, Ia.; senior warden and master of Osage Lodge No. 102, Eastern Star; worthy patron, Bethany Chapter; high priest Osage Royal Arch Chapter No. 36; eminent commander for seven years, senior grand warden of the Grand Commandery, K. T. of Iowa; member of council Royal and Select Masters, and also Order of High Priesthood in Iowa and Oregon; Portland, Ore., senior warden, Portland Lodge No. 55; grand orator, junior grand warden, senior grand warden, deputy grand master and grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon; chairman of

committee that prepared by-laws of the Grand Lodge; trustee of the educational fund several years, and for many years member of committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence; grand lecturer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Oregon; eminent commander of Oregon Commandery No. 1, Portland; also grand commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Oregon. In A. and A. Scottish Rite, southern jurisdiction, served as junior and senior warden Oregon Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Portland, Ore. Has received all the degrees of the rite, including the thirty-third. He is a member of the Multnomah Bar Association, and State Bar Association; served one term as president of the State Bar Association of Oregon, and on the formation of the Pacific Coast Bar Association, was elected its vice president. In politics, he is a member of the Republican party, and has kept up membership in many political clubs and has often served on the stump in various campaigns in Iowa and Oregon; he was chairman of the county central committee, Mitchell county, Iowa; president of the McKinley and Hobart League, Portland, Ore., and took an active part in the campaign of 1896, which was closely contested in Oregon. Although not a member of any church, he was elected to and served as a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational church, Portland, and as president of the board.

On February 13, 1874, Mr. Cleland and Miss Ellen Josephine, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan and Elizabeth Cory, of Footville, Rock county, were married at the home of the bride in Center township, and after their removal to Iowa, their family of four children were born to them—Laura, Bessie, Earl and Mattie.

Mr. Cleland is also a lecturer in the law department of the University of Oregon.

Charles D. Rosa is a native of Rock county and was born on a farm in section 9 of the town of Center, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870. His father was one of the early pioneers of Rock county, having settled in the town of Center in May, 1841. Young Rosa attended the district school near his home during boyhood and at the age of fourteen took upon himself the running of the home farm. He was thus engaged until in his twentieth year, when he was thrown from a horse and injured in such a manner that the doctor advised his giving up the arduous labor of the farm. He then entered Evansville Seminary and

after two years at that institution came to Beloit and entered Beloit College Academy. Upon finishing at the academy he entered Beloit College and graduated as Salutatorian in the class of 1898. After graduation he served as principal of schools at the city of Edgerton for three years, when he resigned his position and moved to Madison to take up the study of law. On the 17th day of August, 1899, he was married to Grace Lillian Chamberlin, a classmate in Beloit College. He graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1903, having completed the course in two years, and immediately took up the practice of law in the city of Beloit. In April, 1906, he was elected judge of the Municipal court of the city of Beloit and entered upon his duties May 7, 1906.

Thomas S. Nolan, of the firm of Nolan, Adams & Reeder, was born at Janesville, Wis., October 11, 1856. His father, Simon Nolan, of Ireland, emigrated to America while a young man, came to Janesville in 1854 and died there in 1858. He had married Margaret Cross, of Queen's county, Ireland, and their children were Thomas S. and Catherine M. (now Mrs. Walter E. Fernald, superintendent in 1900 of the School for Feeble Minded at Boston, Mass.). Mrs. Nolan survived her husband; after several years married Mr. Thomas Poey, and their daughter, Mary, became Mrs. George E. Lynch, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Thomas S. Nolan supplemented the usual attendance at public school with a course of instruction at Ridgelytown (Ontario) Academy and began studying law in the office of Attorney Edward Bates, of York, Neb., after having been previously employed as assistant clerk and then as clerk in the office of the Nebraska State Penitentiary.

Completing his course of professional reading at Janesville, Mr. Nolan was admitted to practice in 1879. In 1881 he helped incorporate the Recorder Printing Company and for two years was editor of the "Recorder," which was then a Republican paper.

During the year 1880-1881 he held the office of police justice and has served several terms on the board of fire and police commissioners.

Mr. Nolan is a member of the Western Star Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and of the Janesville Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M. and

also belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 22, K. of P., in which he has held the office of chancellor commander for two terms.

Thomas S. Nolan was married February 22, 1883, to Miss Jessie M. Murdock, daughter of Edwin D. and Adelia (Hoyt) Murdock, and there has been born to them one daughter, Vera E. Nolan.

During this year (1908) Mr. Nolan was the stalwart Republican candidate for congress in this congressional district, but was defeated by the long established incumbent of that position, Hon. Henry A. Cooper.

Angie Josephine King, attorney and counselor at law, Janesville, Wis., is the daughter of John King and Margaret (McKay) King, both born in Glasgow, Scotland. John King was a carriage builder and a first-class mechanic. He was the son of a Methodist minister, James King, and both father and son were accomplished singers. The mother of Miss King was a superior woman of Highland Scotch birth, coming on the maternal side from the "Argyle-Campbell" family. Miss King was born on January 23, 1845, in a log house on a farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, near the present town of Warren. When only ninety days old she was brought by her parents to Janesville, Wis., where she has resided to the present time. She attended the public schools of Janesville and in 1867 graduated from the "Ladies' Seminary" in that city. She entered the Chicago Law School in 1871, when the great fire occurred, and she returned to Janesville. Her law studies were pursued at home, where she read aloud to her blind sister, Mary Agnes King, and they discussed together each chapter as they read and made synopses in their own language. She was admitted to practice in the Circuit court for Rock county, January 10, 1879, having passed a rigid examination and being the third lady to be admitted to the bar in the state. Lavinia Goodell and Kataherine Kane preceded her in admission. February 17, 1880, Miss King formed a partnership with Lavinia Goodell, who removed in 1881 to Madison, Wis. Miss King has remained continuously in the same office block, 26 West Milwaukee street, since she first began practice. She is essentially a peacemaker and has settled scores of difficulties out of court during her thirty years of practice. She won the case of The State of Wis. vs. James Brown in the Circuit court, succeeded in having the case of State of Wis. vs. Thomas Inglis reversed in the Supreme Court. and

won the case of *The Goodyear Rubber Co. vs. A. P. Burrus* over the attorney general of the state and four of the leading lawyers of Chicago.

Miss King is a member of the First Congregational Church, of Janesville. She is a Republican, and in the year 1868 she was elected by popular vote as postmaster of Janesville, but was not appointed. She has never married. She is a woman of bright intellect and strong integrity, ever ready to stand by the right and help those in distress.

Malcolm O. Mouat, who ranks among the progressive and successful younger members of the Janesville bar, was born on a farm in the town of Harmony, Rock county, Wis., June 1, 1872, to James and Mary (Story) Mouat. His father, a Scotchman, was born on one of the Shetland islands in 1829 and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1846. His mother was a native of Chautauqua county, New York. Malcolm spent his boyhood on his father's farm and until he was fifteen years old attended the district schools and helped with the farm work. He then studied one year at the Janesville High School and in the fall of 1888 entered the Beloit College Academy. After finishing his preparatory studies he entered Beloit College and was there graduated with the class of 1894. After leaving college young Mouat became a student in the law office of Messrs. Fethers, Jeffris & Fifield at Janesville, and in April, 1896, passed his examination and was admitted to practice in the various state and federal courts. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he became associated as a partner with the firm with which he studied, the firm name becoming Fethers, Jeffris, Fifield & Mouat. Afterward the name was changed to Fethers, Jeffris & Mouat by the retirement of Judge Fifield, and in 1908 became Jeffris, Mouat, Smith & Avery by the retirement of Mr. Fethers and the admission of Messrs. Smith and Avery.

Among the more important cases with which Mr. Mouat has been connected are *Oakley vs. Davidson*, 103 Wis., 98; *Rodman vs. Rodman*, 112 Wis., 378; *Davey vs. Janesville*, 111 Wis., 628; *McLenegan vs. Yeiser*, 115 Wis., 304; *Bostwick vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 116 Wis., 392; 122 Wis., 323; *Kronshage vs. Varrell*, 120 Wis., 161; *Parker vs. Fairbanks-Morse Mfg. Co.*, 130 Wis., 525. Mr. Mouat has never held or desired public office, preferring to devote himself to the study and practice of his profession, with

which he is heartily in love and in which he is eminently successful. Mr. Mouat is a man of genial, social nature and pleasing personality, and has a large circle of staunch friends who admire him for his admirable qualities of mind and heart. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, of the Elks, of Janesville Country Club, Sinnissippi Golf Club, and of the local lodge and Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Knights of Pythias.

In politics Mr. Mouat is a Republican, and though not affiliated with, he attends the Presbyterian church.

On April 20, 1898, Mr. Mouat married Miss Eloise, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, of Janesville, and they have two children, namely, Elizabeth and Malcolm Palmer.

William Smith, who has been a practicing attorney at Janesville, Wis., for forty-three years, was born on May 1, 1841, at Dover, in the province of Ontario, then known as upper Canada. He is of English-Irish lineage. William Smith, his father, and Elizabeth, nee Stewart, his mother, were both natives of New York state. His paternal grandparents, natives of Massachusetts, were of English ancestry, and his maternal grandparents were born in the North of Ireland. Since his early infancy, in September, 1841, Mr. Smith has lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, and since April, 1864, he has made his home in Janesville. He received a common school education during his boyhood, and later attended Milton College, Rock county, and the University of Michigan, in the law department of which he pursued a course of law studies. He also studied law in the office and under the direction of Mr. Charles G. Williams, of Janesville, and in February, 1865, was admitted to the Rock county bar. He was later admitted to the State Supreme court and to the Federal, District and Circuit courts. Mr. Smith began his practice alone in 1865, then became associated with Mr. M. M. Phelps under the firm name of Smith & Phelps. His next partnership was with Mr. Charles E. Pierce, the firm name being Smith & Pierce, and at the present time, 1908, he is a member of the well known law firm of Jeffris, Mouat, Smith & Avery, with offices over the Merchants' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, Janesville. Mr. Smith has never sought or cared for political honors, finding in the study and practice of his profession ample scope for the gratification of his ambitions, and is known and recognized as a wise and conservative counselor and able and convincing advocate. He has, however, served as justice

of the peace and police magistrate and city attorney of Janesville. He is a man of quiet demeanor, domestic in his tastes, upright in all his dealings and faithful in all his relations and obligations. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Unitarian.

On April 9, 1868, Mr. Smith married Miss Louise M. Steele, of Janesville. Their only child, Evelyn Louise, born July 15, 1872, died July 15, 1882.

Alexander Everet Matheson, who was born at Eagle, Wis., on July 11, 1868, is a son of John and Mary (Bentley) Matheson. He comes of Scotch ancestry on his father's side, his paternal grandparents immigrating to the United States from the Highlands of Scotland. His maternal ancestors were of sturdy New England stock. He has always lived in Wisconsin, and besides the place of his birth has resided in the towns of Vernon, Mahews, East Troy and Elkhorn, and is now one of the substantial and well known citizens of Janesville. After finishing his preliminary studies young Matheson pursued a course of studies at Beloit College and received from that institution the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts. He afterwards studied law in the law department of the University of Wisconsin and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894. Mr. Matheson was admitted to the Wisconsin bar immediately after his graduation from the law school, and is a regular practitioner in all the various state courts and in the Circuit and District Federal courts. On July 1, 1894, he became junior member of the law firm of Fethers, Jeffris, Fifield & Matheson at Janesville. This relationship continued eleven months, when he withdrew, and with Messrs. Whitehead and Smith formed the firm of Whitehead, Matheson & Smith. In 1896 Mr. Smith withdrew from the firm and the practice has since that time been carried on under the firm name of Whitehead & Matheson.

Mr. Matheson is recognized as one of the able lawyers of Janesville, both as a counselor and advocate and by his straightforward, upright, manly demeanor commands the respect and confidence of the courts and his professional brethren, as well as a large and constantly growing clientage. While he is not a politician in any sense, he takes a commendable interest in local civic affairs, and from April, 1903, till April, 1905, served as a member of the Janesville city council. In political sentiment he

is a Republican. Mr. Matheson has a pleasing personality and readily makes friends. He is progressive in his ideas, in hearty sympathy with all that pertains to the well being of his fellows, and withal a high-minded Christian gentleman. In his religious affiliations he is connected with the Congregational church, of Janesville, and is one of the board of trustees of that body.

On September 26, 1894, Mr. Matheson married Miss Georgia L. Hubbard, of Elkhorn, Wis. Of their two children, Marion Barbara was born August 23, 1896, and John Hubbard on May 2, 1908.

Charles L. Fifield, a leading member of the Wisconsin bar and one of the progressive and influential citizens of Janesville, was born in that city on October 10, 1865. Both his father and mother, Thomas B. and Eliza (Waterman) Fifield, were natives of Vermont, their remote ancestors coming from England and Wales and settling in New England prior to the year 1630.

Charles L. received his preliminary education in the public schools of Janesville and later pursued a course of studies in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1888. He was also a law student in the offices of Judge Sale and Messrs. Smith and Pierce, of Janesville. As junior member of the firm of Fethers, Jeffris & Fifield he practiced his profession at Janesville from 1888 till 1898, when he was appointed by the governor on recommendation of the entire Bar Association to fill the vacancy on the municipal bench for Rock county, caused by the death of Judge Phelps. At the expiration of his term in 1899 Judge Fifield was without opposition elected to the same office for a term of six years and re-elected in 1905. Judge Fifield is widely known as a man of judicial temperament, a lawyer of ability and a man of spotless character. Besides being a member of the Rock County and State Bar associations, he is actively identified with the State Historical Society, and as a member of the Janesville Public Library Board was largely instrumental in securing the \$30,000 donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the new library building, and served as a member of the building committee that had in charge its construction. Judge Fifield is deeply interested in all that pertains to the uplifting of his city and community, and is not only a lover of books, but also well versed in current and classic literature. He has given special attention to first editions of American authors

and has in his large private library a well assorted collection of choice works.

A man of genial nature and pleasing personality, he is withal public spirited and unselfish, and popular with all classes of his fellow citizens. He was one of the organizers of the Siennissippi Golf Club, the Janesville Country Club and the Twilight Club. In politics Judge Fifield is a Republican. On August 28, 1889, he married Miss Anna S. Doty, a daughter of the late E. Philo Doty, of Janesville.

Judge and Mrs. Fifield have an interesting family of four children, namely, Eloise, born in 1890; Alta, born in 1895; Frances, born in 1897, and Esther, born in 1903.

Mrs. Fifield is a woman of domestic tastes, universally beloved. Judge and Mrs. Fifield have a beautiful home at the corner of Jackson and South Second street, Janesville, over which she presides with charming grace, and whose hospitalities are enjoyed by their large circle of friends.

John DeWitt Rexford was born in Sherburne, N. Y., July 5, 1820. He was the son of Benjamin Rexford and a descendant in the fifth generation of Arthur Rexford, who was married in New Haven, Conn., in 1702, and died there in 1728.

After an academical course and two years of collegiate study in Hamilton College (terminated by his poor health), he read law in the office of his brother, B. F. Rexford, in Norwich, N. Y.

He was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of the state of New York at Utica, July 18, 1845, and to the Court of Chancery at Saratoga the following day. He was member of a law firm made up of his brother, himself and Warren Newton in Norwich until 1852, when he retired therefrom.

In May, 1853, he moved to Janesville and practiced his profession here for several years.

September 1, 1856, he accepted the office of cashier of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, which he had helped to establish in 1855. After six years' service he resigned this office on account of protracted illness.

In January, 1865, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Janesville (the successor of the Central Bank of Wisconsin), which office he held until January, 1891, when he declined a re-election.



Erinett. D. McGowan

He was also president of the Janesville Machine Company from its organization in 1881 until December, 1894.

Mr. Rexford was a member of the Republican party, but never sought any political office.

He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church of Janesville and served as an elder in that church from its organization in 1855 until 1879, when he declined a proffered re-election.

John DeWitt Rexford was married to Cynthia Maria Babcock, of Sherburne, N. Y., May 20, 1846. The children born of this union were John Grandin, Benjamin Babcock, Seneca Butts and Mary. The two first named are still living and reside in Janesville. Mr. Rexford died at his home in Janesville, March 13, 1895.

Emmett D. McGowan, lawyer. Mr. McGowan's grandfather, John; grandmother, Mary McDonald, and his father, James S., who was born at Newton Butler, County Fermanagh, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1841 and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where Mr. John McGowan engaged in farming. After several years James S., having completed his education and learned the carpenter's trade, moved to Allen's Grove, near the west line of Walworth county, Wisconsin, then came to Beloit in 1850, working on the paper mills being built there, and in the year 1859 removed to Janesville, Wis.

Mr. McGowan's mother, Louisa M. Bennett, was born in Jefferson county, New York. Her parents, Daniel and Deborah Leeds (Spieer) Bennett, lived at Stonington, Conn., where both of them were reared and educated. Her grandfather was one of the guards placed over Major Andre and present at his execution, while her father, Daniel Bennett, was a volunteer in the War of 1812. Her brother was the well known and distinguished judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit of Wisconsin, John R. Bennett. She was married to James S. McGowan at Janesville, January 18, 1854. She died at Janesville, February 20, 1905, and was buried in that city.

Emmett D. McGowan was born in Janesville, Wis., July 15, 1859, and has one sister, Mary L. (Mrs. Charles F. Niles), now of Menomonie, Wis.

Beginning with only the opportunities which are common to all, Emmett supplemented the ordinary public school studies and

some terms in the select school of Mrs. Clara A. Hunt with a course of home reading that was substantially the equivalent of one of the classical courses at the State University. From his fifteenth year he was a member of the household of his uncle, John R. Bennett, until 1887. He also obtained his legal education mainly by his own efforts, reading law, beginning in 1879 in the office of John R. Bennett and J. W. Sale, and being admitted to the bar December 26, 1882.

In June, 1883, Mr. McGowan formed a law partnership with Edwin F. Carpenter under the firm name of Carpenter & McGowan. In 1886, being on the Republican ticket, he was in November elected clerk of the Circuit court of Rock county, which dissolved that partnership at the beginning of his term of public service January 1, 1887. His fidelity in office was rewarded with successive elections for four terms, extending to the year 1895. In January of that year he resumed the practice of law, in which occupation his ability and industry have gained for him a very large clientage.

Mr. McGowan has taken much interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the First Congregational church and also a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias, of which society he is a past chancellor.

Mr. McGowan was made a Mason in Western Star Lodge, No. 14, at Janesville in 1888. He was initiated an entered apprentice February 21, passed to the degree of fellow craft March 20, and raised to the degree of master Mason June 5. He received the capitular degrees in Janesville Chapter, No. 5, in 1890, that of mark master May 1, and the degrees of past master, most excellent master and Royal Arch Mason October 2. The order of Knighthood was conferred upon him in Janesville Commandery, No. 2, in 1894; that of Red Cross May 8, and Temple and Malta May 10.

Mr. McGowan was married June 30, 1887, to Miss Abbie L. Hill (daughter of Joseph H. and Mary Hill, of Beloit), and they were blessed with two children, Louise H. and Joseph B., who are both living. Mrs. McGowan, who was a member of Christ Episcopal church, Janesville, died after five years of invalidism.

January 11, 1899, Mr. McGowan married Katherine Shopbell, eldest daughter of Ellis and Martha A. (Parker) Shopbell. She is a member of the First Congregational church of Janesville,

and their beautiful home at 708 Milton avenue is a place of social welcome and cheerfulness.

Note 1—Mr. McGowan's maternal grandfather and grandmother, who both died here in Janesville, were Seventh Day Baptists and are both buried at Milton, Wis.

The grandmother, whose maiden name was Deborah Leeds Spicer, was descended from an ancient ancestry, which has been traced back to three brothers (Spicer) of an honorable family in Normandy, who came over to England with William the Conqueror as gentlemen volunteers. An account of the family was written in the year 1594, and the manuscript is still preserved. That family record, continued to 1714, showed that during the preceding 441 years there had been twelve mayors of the city of Exeter of that name. (Spicer.)

Note 2—At the time of the Milwaukee riots in 1886 Emmett D. McGowan was a member of the National Guard and a staff officer, having been appointed by Governor Rusk, November 12, 1885, as inspector of rifle practice of the First Regiment, with rank of captain. He was at the front in that disturbance.

Lewis E. Gettle, of Edgerton, Wis., the son of Lewis and Mary Gettle, was born at Brickerville, Lancaster county, Pa., January 28, 1863. His father's ancestors were Prussian and German, the name being originally spelled Goettel. The mother was of mixed Irish, German and French ancestry. Mr. Gettle lived in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, until nine years of age, then at Lena, Ill., for one year; Green county, Wisconsin, five years; Carthage, Ill., for four years; Evansville, Wis., one year; Juda, Wis., two years; Edgerton, Wis., three years; Evansville, Wis., five years; Madison, Wis., four years, and Edgerton since 1898. He pursued his law studies in the law school of the Wisconsin State University and was admitted to practice in the Circuit court of Dane county, Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Supreme court and the United States Circuit and District courts December 22, 1896. He has practiced since 1898 at Edgerton, and was special counsel for the Dairy and Food Commission of Wisconsin during the years 1903-06, prosecuting many cases. He was city attorney of Edgerton in 1899, supervisor of second ward of Edgerton from 1899 to 1906; library clerk, state superintendent's office, from 1894 to 1898; president of library board of Edgerton for three

years, and member of the school board of Edgerton since 1903. He belongs to the order of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Republican and has made political speeches for every presidential campaign since ex-President Cleveland's first election. He is an attendant of the Congregational church. He was married October 19, 1898, to Gertrude M. Brown, and they have three children—Rollin B., Theodore Lewis and Burton Wallace Gettle.

Edward Ryan, A. B., LL.B., a member of the Rock county bar, was born in Janesville, Wis., April 3, 1852, and is of Irish descent. His father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and although his mother, Eliza O'Donnell, was born in Burlington, Vt., her parents also came from Tipperary, where his paternal grandfather, Edward, was a farmer.

Edward (the father of Edward H.) came to America, worked industriously for seventeen years in the city of New York, then took his savings to Wisconsin and secured eighty acres of land in the town of Plymouth, Rock county. By careful management he steadily increased his holdings until at his death in 1883, when seventy-four years old, he was the owner of 800 acres.

Edward H. Ryan was the eldest of seven children, the others being Ellen (Mrs. Daniel Ryan, of Janesville), James, John, Joseph and Thomas, the latter occupying the old homestead in Plymouth. John lives in Montana, and William A., after serving through the Spanish war with the Nineteenth United States Infantry in Porto Rico, was mustered out at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.

After a course of study at Milton College and four years (1870 to 1874) in the University of Wisconsin, and one summer of study with Hon. John Winans, of Janesville, young Ryan attended the law department of his alma mater and graduated as LL.B. in 1876. June 18 of that year he was admitted to the bar and remained in Madison as an assistant to Judge J. H. Carpenter until March, 1877. Going then to Shreveport, La., he was admitted to practice in that state, but after six months returned to Rock county. During the next fourteen years he was engaged in railroad construction and later as a farmer. Returning in 1899 to Janesville, he formed a law partnership with J. L. Mahoney.

Mr. Ryan is a Catholic, a member of the M. W. A., a lifelong Democrat and a man of happy temperament. In 1886 he married

Susie C. Ingersoll, of Vernon county, Wisconsin, and they have two children—Edward A. and Genevieve I. Ryan.

John C. Rood, attorney at law, Beloit, Wis., was born in Beloit, Wis., in the year 1860 and brought up in that city. He read law in the office of Horace V. Dearborn and was admitted to practice in 1882. He has practiced in Beloit ever since excepting the years 1889 and 1890, when he was in government service in New Mexico, and has the habit of winning the cases he undertakes. He was the acceptable city attorney for Beloit during fifteen consecutive years, ending in 1907, when he declined re-election.

Joel B. Dow was born at South Walden, Caledonia county, Vt., and as an infant with a twin sister, Josephine, was brought by his parents to their new home in Sharon, Walworth county, Wis., in 1844.

He came to Beloit and entered the freshman class of Beloit College in 1865 and graduated with the class in 1869. In 1870, in association with Thomas O. Thompson, a classmate in college, he edited and published the Beloit "Journal" and afterward for two years was editor of the Pine Bluff, Ark., "Republican."

Returning to Beloit, he entered the law office of the late Hon. S. J. Todd, reading law under his supervision, and was admitted to the bar January 17, 1874. Later he was admitted to the Supreme court of Wisconsin and the United States District court.

He was married to Mary F. Sherwood, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sherwood, at Beloit, Wis., October 1, 1872, and has constantly resided in Beloit and practiced his profession since 1874.

During his upwards of thirty years' residence in Beloit he has been a leading spirit in all public enterprises looking towards the growth and betterment of the city, and it is conceded that in many ways much of the Beloit of today is due to his untiring work.

Mr. Dow's latest effort was the bringing in to the city of the Beloit Traction Company, a much needed public utility, of which company he is now the president.

The following is a complete list of the resident practicing attorneys of Rock county:

Carpenter, E. F.

Dunwiddie, B. F.

Carpenter, H. F.

Wheeler, William G.

Dunwiddie, Stanley G.	McGowan, E. D.
Jeffris, M. G.	Newhouse, W. O.
Mouat, M. O.	Peterson, E. H.
Smith, William	Pierce, C. E.
Avery, L. A.	Richardson, M. P.
Fisher, John L.	Ryan, E. H.
Oestreich, O. A.	Sutherland, George G.
Hemmingway, C. H.	Tallman, S. D.
Lange, C. H.	Tallman, George K.
Jackson, A. A.	Adams, H. W.
Jackson, W. A.	Reeder, C. W.
McElroy, Horace	Woolsey, T. D.
Hendrics, C. J.	Arnold, W. H.
Nolan, Thomas S.	Buckley, Cornelius
Adams, H. W.	Clark, John B.
Reeder, C. W.	Dow, J. B.
Ruger, William	Ingersoll, George B.
Ruger, William, Jr.	Rosa, C. D.
Whitehead, John M.	Rood, John C.
Matheson, A. E.	Wickhem, J. G.
Blanchard, H. H.	Gettle, L. E.
Burpee, F. C.	Ladd, E. M.
Cunningham, J. J.	Towne, J. P.
Cunningham, John	Towne, L. H.
Dougherty, William H.	Sloan, H. S.
Earle, Jesse	Richmond, T. C.
Fisher, A. M.	Richmond, R. M.
Fifield, Charles L.	Janes, Fred L.
Grant, Francis C.	Cleveland, A. A.
King, Angie J.	Helmholt, George
Lane, Wilson	Clarke, Ray W.
Maxfield, H. L.	

XXXIII.

SOME INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS OF ROCK COUNTY.

The Appleby Twine Binder. In 1849 two young men, Charles H. Parker and Gustavus Stone, started at Beloit a small manufactory of agricultural tools, hoes, etc. They were made by hand at the anvil with Parker on one side of it and Stone assisting on the other. This work grew up to the manufacture of mowers and reapers of light draft. Wire had been used in machines for binding grain, but had proved unsatisfactory because broken bits of it, getting into the straw and grain, killed stock and damaged the flouring mills. This aroused the inventive genius of a Beloit workman, John F. Appleby, who in 1871 produced a working twine binder for harvesting machines. This was made and introduced by Parker and Stone at Beloit in 1878, and in 1879 the Deering Company, of Chicago, placed it on their Marsh Harvester. It is now used on harvesters all over the world, and about 200,000 of the Appleby binders are sold every year. With the above Beloit invention and manufactory began the wider reputation of Beloit as a manufacturing city.

Merrill's Building Paper. In 1851, with T. L. Wright, Mr. S. T. Merrill started the first paper mill of this Rock river valley at Rockton, Ill. Later he built a paper mill in Beloit, on the West Side, and in 1858 started the East Side paper mill. In 1867 they began manufacturing straw board. Thick separate sheets of this stiff paper had previously been used for outside sheathing on the walls of houses. Mr. Merrill, then president of the Beloit Paper Company, formed the idea of making that building paper in a continuous roll, water proof and just the width of two joist spaces, thirty-two inches, so that it could be applied in one piece from top to bottom, be nailed securely on the joists and so make a tight covering under the outer siding. This practical invention he patented and the first roll of such paper now so universally used was made at Beloit.

Paper bags had been invented and made in the East, but Mr. Merrill, obtaining a couple of the machines, set them up in Beloit with some slight improvements, introduced the first paper bags made and used in the West, and started here in Beloit that business which a Beloit boy, Lucius G. Fisher, of Chicago, has since developed into the \$27,000,000 paper bag and box combine, of which he is president.

The Houston Wheel. In an early day George A. Houston invented and patented a turbine wheel, which was made by the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, and proved to be of permanent value.

O. B. Olmstead when a young man, on a farm just south of Beloit, invented an evaporator for making molasses from sorghum cane. During the Civil war when sugar was scarce he and his father made much sorghum molasses for the farmers in this neighborhood. After coming to live in Beloit he invented and manufactured a practical stove-pipe shelf. Later Mr. Olmstead made and patented the much more valuable invention of a drive well point, and two machines which were used in making it, one for punching holes in pipe and another for perforating brass.

The Felt & Tarrant Adding Machine. Dorr Felt, son of a once prominent farmer of this vicinity, E. K. Felt, left the farm and came to work in the Eclipse wind engine shops when the plant was located in the lower part of the city. He was naturally ingenious and some years later invented an adding machine, which is now found in all progressive counting houses. The Felt patent covers all adding machines that are equipped with a movable paper carriage for listing several columns of figures side by side, and a decision of Judge Kohlsaas, of the United States court of Chicago, in 1905 sustained that patent against infringement by the Universal adding machine.

Cyrus Fox, a farmer just south of Beloit for many years and later a resident of the city, obtained November 1, 1892, a patent for a new improvement in the riding attachments of plows, harrows, etc. He also invented a corn sheller for unhusked corn that would strip off the husks, shell the corn and crush the cobs suitably for feed; a can for submerging milk in cold water, while at the same time allowing the natural heat to pass off; the planting of corn through a pointed tube, thrust into the ground; a

planting and seed covering attachment to a plow, and a special friction gear.

The Cotton Picker. John F. Appleby, inventor of the twine binder, studied the problem of cotton harvesting from 1899 to 1905, and September 5, 1905, received a patent on his "Dixie cotton picker." This is a wheeled machine, drawn by two horses, which carries 340 revolving picking fingers, from which the cotton is stripped and packed in a large basket carried on the machine. It is a practical picker for all cotton plants not over four feet high and requires only one man, who rides the machine and drives the team.

Auto-meter. The Warner Brothers at their model factory in South Beloit make the Warner Auto-meter, an attachment for measuring the speed of automobiles and electric and even steam cars. This is their own invention; has been tested and found superior to every other measuring device of the kind; has been duly patented and bids fair to gain world-wide use.

T. Gesley, factory 616 to 620 Third street, Beloit, has invented and manufactures a sulky plow, an improved three-wheel cultivator and the Gesley lever harrow.

Carl Lipman's inventions, Beloit, are an automobile oiler, a new rotary pump and an electric speed indicator.

The Holcomb engine. C. A. Holcomb, an old resident of Beloit, in 1907 invented a new automatic engine and dynamo for lighting a railroad train and locomotive headlight. Equipments previously used for that purpose weighed about two and three-quarter tons each, while this weighs but one.

The Dann gate. F. H. Dann, of Footville, Rock county, invented and patented a farm gate under the above name. In 1906 Mr. F. W. Morgan, proprietor of the famous Morgan stock farm, endorsed it as having solved the problem of a good gate.

The self-regulating power windmill, invented by Rev. L. H. Wheeler and developed at Beloit by his sons and others, resulting in the great Eclipse wind engine works, is described in the chapter on manufactures.

The Woodruff buckle. For the tongueless buckle on harnesses, overshoes, etc., we are indebted to Mr. H. Sherman Woodruff, of Janesville.

The Miller car coupler and buffer. Soon after railroad connection had been made between Janesville and Green Bay there

was an excursion to the latter city, which resulted in a bad railroad collision and the serious injury of several of the excursionists. As a result of his own experience on that occasion a Janesville man, a Mr. Miller, was led to invent and patent the Miller automatic car coupler and buffer. It was a device to prevent the telescoping of cars and reduce the force of concussion between them and to lessen the danger of brakemen, and its use has already extended throughout almost the whole railroad world.

The Parker pen. This celebrated fountain pen with the "lucky curve" feed was invented by Mr. George S. Parker, of Janesville. The Parker Pen Company, organized in 1891 and making less than 500 pens the first year, has now reached a yearly output of several hundred thousand, which are sent throughout the United States and all civilized countries. It is a profit sharing company and pays a semiannual dividend to all its employees (of clear record) who have been in continuous service for two years or more.

Mr. S. D. Locke, of Janesville, invented a wire binder for harvesters.

C. B. Withington, of Janesville, in the later seventies invented a wire knot for binding grain with a harvester. In some way the McCormick Reaper Company, of Chicago, prevented his commercial use of the invention, and soon after the Appleby twine binder superseded all wire binders.

In this record we have given only a few of the more important inventions of Rock county men. A fuller investigation than we have been able to make would doubtless extend the record with yet more honor to our county.

XXXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Partridge Strong, M. D., was a lineal descendant of Elder John Strong, of the First Church of Northampton, Mass.; ordained there in 1630.

Henry was born at Brownington, Orleans county, Vermont, February 8, 1832, son of Elijah Gridley and Sarah Ashley (Partridge) Strong. After studying at the Academy in his native town, under Rev. A. L. Twilight, he clerked in a drug store in Montpelier, Vt., and studied medicine under Drs. Loomis and C. M. Rublee. From Castleton Medical college, Vermont, he graduated with honors in 1853. His parents having already, in 1851, removed to Beloit, Wis., the young doctor followed them, and in that year, 1853, began the practice of medicine and surgery at Beloit. He became the leading physician here in his time, was an outspoken opponent of all quackery and sham in any forms and always maintained a high standard of professional honor and practice.

In 1861 he enlisted in the army and was appointed surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In April, 1863, he was made surgeon in chief of the Fourteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. After the surrender of Vicksburg, his health being impaired, he reluctantly resigned his commission in August, 1863, and returned to his practice in Beloit, Wis. For several years he was secretary of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin, and of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in June, 1870. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the Committee on Public Hygiene, censor of the Wisconsin Medical Society and correspondent of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and of the Buffalo Medical Journal.

In politics he was a staunch "Protective tariff" Republican, and in 1872 was made chairman of the Republican committee of

this congressional district. He was elected mayor of Beloit five times—1864, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869. In 1870 he was appointed postmaster of Beloit and held that office until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Beloit Savings Bank, he served the city as alderman and city clerk; he was a member of the First Congregational church of Beloit, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge. He was also a member of the G. A. R., and as a Mason was connected with the Morning Star Lodge No. 10, Beloit Chapter No. 9, and Beloit Commandery No. 6.

On September 8, 1857, he married Sarah Maria, daughter of Rev. Dexter Clary, of Beloit. Their children were Caroline Stowe, Dexter Clary, Miranda Williams, Harry Clary, William Partridge, Russell James Clary, Dexter and Robert Gridley. (Russell J. C. Strong, M. D., of Beloit, is the only survivor.)

For many years prior to his death, Dr. Strong owned and directed an extensive stock farm of horses of Kentucky thoroughbred trotting blood. Dr. Strong was a man of positive character, sometimes brusque in manner, but always kindhearted and ready to help those in need. On June 20, 1883, he died, mourned by the whole city, and was buried here. On account of his interest in our public schools as a director for many years, that one near the city park is named for him, the Strong school. Dr. Clinton Helm, of Rockford, Ill., wrote of him February 25, 1908: "He was an independent thinker of great natural ability and mental force. He had much to draw his mind away from the close study required to master the present science of medicine and surgery, yet stood high in both."

James Woodward Strong. Born in Brownington Vt., September 29, 1833, came with his parents to Beloit, Wis., in 1851. As a little child, he was so frail that his mother hardly expected to raise him; when fourteen years old he worked in a printing office for his board and a \$7 overcoat as pay for one year's labor. By his next two years' service in a Burlington book store, he earned, besides his board, \$125, and during that time, began studying Latin. Later he was helped by an academy teacher, Nathaniel G. Clark, who became a secretary of the American board. When seventeen years old, James, tall and slender, taught a mountain district school of notoriously rough boys and succeeded only by the force of his superior character. After the family moved to

Beloit, and opened the old Beloit house as a temperance hotel, James attended the preparatory department of the newly started Beloit college.

January 12, 1852, he taught in the new brick building, Union school No. 1, in the city park, associated with Miss Emeline Fisher and Mrs. Carey; in the fall of 1853 he taught a district school in Newark until he was taken sick, and during the winter and in the spring of 1854 taught on the west side in the stone building, now No. 631 Bluff street, where B. C. Rogers was a later teacher. During that time he learned telegraphy, and in 1853 had charge of the Beloit office. In the summer of 1853, having narrowly escaped drowning in Rock river just below the dam, he took a journey for his health to central Minnesota, the yet unrevealed scene of his future life work. Entering the freshman class of the Beloit college in 1854, James W. Strong, notwithstanding many absences caused by sickness and outside work, graduated in 1858 at the head of his class. While at college, James was home chore boy, prep. tutor, college monitor, telegraph operator, town clerk (as such taking the town and village census in 1855), member of two quartettes, church chorister, secretary of the Choral Union, of the Library and State Teachers' Association, and in 1856 was our first city superintendent of schools.

While conducting the railroad telegraph office at Beloit, he introduced to that work his younger brother, William B., afterwards the famous railroad general.

A term of service as telegrapher at the Madison office in 1858, and at the same time as legislative reporter for Milwaukee papers, was followed by another health trip to Minnesota with his classmate, John H. Rogers. The next three years were spent as a theological student at Union seminary, New York. His eyes having given out, a classmate, Eugene H. Avery, read the lecture notes to him for two years. September 3, 1861, Mr. Strong married, at Beloit, Wis., Mary Davenport (daughter of Elder Aaron Davenport, of the First Presbyterian church); her eyes and devotion enabled him to graduate honorably from the seminary in 1862 (and have been important factors in all his successful life since).

Mr. Strong's superior voice had brought him a regular income in connection with various New York city churches, and he also

earned his way by teaching in families and private schools. After being ordained as a Congregational minister in 1862, he preached two years at Brodhead, Wis., and then in January, 1865, was called to the Congregational church at Faribault, Minn. In October, 1870, he was elected first president of the unnamed college begun at Northfield, Minn., five years before. On arriving there, one prominent citizen welcomed him with the remark: "We are glad to have respectable people come here to live, but the college has gone into the ground and it can never be resurrected."

President Strong, in December, 1870, secured from a Mr. Carleton, of Charlestown, Mass., and a Miss Willis, \$1,500 and a new piano for the school. Going thence to see a Mr. Stone, at Hartford, Conn., he took a carriage ride with him, and they were run over by an express train, Mr. Stone being killed outright. Mr. Strong was reported dead yet, by force of a good constitution, recovered, only to feel the effects of his severe injuries for the rest of his life. That miraculous escape, however, led Mr. Carleton to conclude that the Lord had some great work for this young man to do, and that he, Carleton, should not lose the chance to share in it. He, therefore, sent the school \$50,000 in cash, and it was named after him, "Carleton College."

In 1878 Mr. Strong visited Europe, traveling with the poet, Robert Browning, and saw Europe again in 1892.

The work of Mr. James W. Strong, during the thirty-three years of his presidency of Carleton college, is widely known. Within twenty-five years, he secured for that institution not only \$700,000, but also a host of friends. His last great effort was to meet the offer of \$50,000 by Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, conditioned on the securing of \$100,000 more before January 1, 1901. Working to the utmost limit of his strength and to the last day of grace, President Strong met the condition, secured for the college \$150,000 of additional endowment and then asked release. December 4, 1902, the trustees voted him a well-deserved annuity as president emeritus, and released him with the poet's kind wish, "Late may you return to heaven."

Rev. Dr. Strong was president of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Minnesota from its beginning in 1872 until his resignation in 1895, and has been a corporate member since 1871 of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He has also

been a member of almost every National Council of his church since 1865, and is, perhaps, the only person now living, who was an active member of that mother of all subsequent Congregational councils, the Boston council of 1865, which adopted at Plymouth the famous "Burial Hill Confession of Faith."

Dr. and Mrs. Strong now spend the winters with his younger brother William in California, but Dr. James also meets frequent engagements for preaching and lecturing. Of their three sons, the elder, William B. is head of the Milwaukee Drug Company (Wisconsin); the younger, Edward, is a successful tenor singer and teacher of voice culture in New York city, and Arthur is a gardener in Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles A. Gault was born April 3, 1847, in Manchester, Boone county, Illinois. His father, John Gault, came to Beloit from New Hampshire in 1844 and made brick on what is now known as the Slaymaker farm, about two miles east of the city. He married Harriet Ball, March 18, 1846, went to California in 1852, and died there in 1857.

Harriet Ball, the mother of C. A. Gault, was born in Hampshire, Long Parish, England, May 21, 1826. Her parents, Thomas and Miriam Ball, brought her to America in 1836, sailing from Portsmouth, England, April 6 and reaching Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of seven weeks and three days. Miss Ball came to Beloit in 1841 and lived at first in the family of A. B. Howe, South Mill street. She attended the school taught by Leonard Humphrey, 534 Public avenue, and took a prominent part in his first school exhibition, given March 16, 1843. Besides her son, Charles, she had a son, George B., born in 1849; died October, 1861. She enjoys a hale old age at her residence in this city with her son.

Charles A. Gault was educated at the district school, mainly, and occupied with farm life, being especially interested in horses. As a skilled player on the flute Mr. Gault was connected with early Beloit orchestras, played often in church choirs and still keeps his ability in that direction. Of late years he has been and still remains the trusted agent of General William B. Strong and manager of the general's large property interests in Beloit. Genial Charley Gault being one of the most popular men of our city and a good temperance man and Republican, his election to some public office was inevitable, and so he was chosen

the mayor of Beloit and filled that office most acceptably for the term, 1904-1906. Mr. Gault is a prominent helper at Gridley chapel and is guilty of generosity in many other ways not so public. The only fault to be found with him is that he is not numerous enough.

John E. Houston. No history of Rock county would be complete without a mention of Mr. John E. Houston, who is one of the oldest residents of the city of Beloit.

He is descended from Rev. John Houston, who was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1723, graduated from Princeton college, New Jersey, in 1753, ordained to the ministry September 28, 1757, and pastor of the church at Bedford, N. H., from 1756 to 1778. This John married Anna Peebles and they had three sons and two daughters. Although the father was a loyalist his oldest son, Samuel, served in the Revolutionary war.

There was a John Houston, an elder in the church at Bedford in 1803. Among the names of subscribers to build a meeting house in Bedford, April 19, 1831, is that of John P. Houston, apparently his son, who was captain of the Bedford grenadiers in 1832. In 1829 he had built a bridge and made that his business. In 1837 this Captain John P. Houston came to Beloit and was followed the next year by his wife and their infant son, then one year old, the John E. Houston of this sketch. The father, John P. Houston, framed the Goodhue flouring mill, built on the race just west of the Caleb Blodgett saw mill. That grist mill was afterwards bought and carried on by John's brother George as the Houston mill. That was "the old red mill" and stood directly across the street south from the old Russell residence, now 317 South Bridge street. J. P. Houston also helped frame our first wagon bridge, a trestle structure placed where the central bridge now stands; he framed the first bridge over Turtle creek and also the railroad bridge (Northwestern) over Rock river, completed December 22, 1854, and in both cases was publicly commended for the thoroughness of his work.

After completing his studies at the Beloit academy John E. Houston successfully taught a district school, east of Beloit, for several winters. Engaging first in the business of bridge building, he later was occupied with his brother in the milling business. Finally in 1873 he established himself in the furniture and undertaking business in Beloit, which was continued until



JOHN M. WHITEHEAD.

1898, when he closed out the furniture department and has since confined himself to his specialty as the city's oldest undertaker.

Since the year 1881 he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Beloit, continuously reelected and still in active service.

On January 2, 1861, John E. Houston married Miss Mary F. Burr, an estimable young lady of Concord, Ohio, who is still at his side as a faithful life companion. Of their two children (daughters), one, Mrs. Hill, has supplied him with three charming gradechildren.

Like other successful business men Mr. Houston has a hobby. In his case it is a large farm, three miles east of Beloit, where a comfortable country home offers a change from his city residence. There he keeps fine stock in which he takes pride and this farm hobby not only gives him enjoyment, but also keeps him young and active.

Clinton Babbitt, who for fifty-four years was an influential citizen of Beloit, Wis., was a native of Westmoreland, N. H. He was born November 16, 1831, to Nathan G. and Eunice (Brewster) Babbitt, the former a lawyer by profession and an associate judge with the eminent jurist and legal authority, Joel Parker. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a physician and served as such in the Revolutionary War. His mother was a direct descendant of the noted Elder Brewster.

Our subject acquired his education in his native state, attending school at Keene, and on attaining his majority in 1852, removed to Beloit, where he made his home during his life time. From the first, he took an interest in all that related to the development and welfare of his adopted home, and with an abiding faith in its future, loyally and enthusiastically supported every movement tending to its betterment and growth. For a score of years Mr. Babbitt traveled on the road in the interest of business houses, but during thirty years lived on what became widely known as "Hemdoka Stoeck Farm," which he owned until about a year prior to his decease.

Mr. Babbitt was, throughout his life, a consistent Jeffersonian Democrat, and it was on the Democratic ticket that he was elected a member of the first common council of Beloit on its incorporation as a city. This first public honor came as a surprise to him and his friends, who had little if any hope of elect-

ing their ticket. He next came prominently before the public as the Democratic nominee for congress in 1880, when General Hancock was the presidential nominee, but failed of an election. Ten years later, in 1890, he was again nominated for congress, and although his district was overwhelmingly Republican, such was the effectiveness of his personal canvass of the district as "The Farmer's Candidate," that he was elected by a handsome majority. During his congressional term, he met Mr. William comradship that drew them into most intimate fellowship and comradship that drew them into most intimate fellowship, and that the lapse of years never lessened. In congress he did good service and it was he who, when the matter of an appropriation for the World's Columbia Exposition was under discussion, suggested the compromise appropriation of \$2,500,000, which was finally made. During President Cleveland's administration Mr. Babbitt served as postmaster at Beloit, with great credit to himself and eminent satisfaction to the city and community. As secretary of the State Agricultural Society, an office which he filled from 1885 till 1890, he rendered to the state most valuable service, having in charge the state fairs that were held in various parts of the commonwealth and with his headquarters at the state capital.

Mr. Babbitt was a man of pleasing personality, refined in his tastes, sympathetic, generous and open-hearted, and readily won and retained friends. His hospitalities were distributed with a lavish hand and he counted among his friends men high in the councils and affairs of the state and nation; and all who came within the range of his influence were attracted to him by the charm of his friendliness and the manliness of his character. He was domestic in his tastes and loved his home and family and here found his highest enjoyment.

(Allow me to add this anecdote: Mr. Babbitt and my father, though differing in politics, were always very good friends. While occupying one of our stores, many years ago, with a dry goods business, which for some reason did not succeed, Mr. Babbitt called one evening at our old home and said to my father: "I've got to fail. I have been advised to put away a small sum, pay what debts are owed in and around Beloit, then take the benefit of the bankruptcy act and let my eastern creditors go unpaid. But somehow I don't like that plan. What would you advise?" Said

father: "My advice would not be worth anything if you don't take it." Mr. B. replied, "I have so much confidence in your judgment that whatever you suggest I am inclined to do." Then father said, "Write to your eastern creditors telling them the situation, that on account of unavoidable business depression you cannot meet your obligations, but will turn in all your property and deal fairly by all your creditors, as far as your means will reach." "If I should do that," said Mr. Babbitt, "I would have nothing left." "Yes, you will," was the reply. "What would I have?" "Your credit." "Well," continued Mr. Babbitt, "that is the honest way. I like that, and will do it." Not many days after he reported results. "I wrote to my eastern creditors exactly as we agreed and here is their reply: 'You are just the sort of man we don't want to have fail. Never mind our account. If you need new goods send to us and settle when times are better.' " Mr. Babbitt took them at their word and in due course worked his business out all right.—W. F. B.)

On June 10, 1857, he married Miss Sarah S. Johnson, of Salem, Mass., who, with five of the ten children born to them, survives. The surviving children are: Alice H., who is married to F. E. Lurton, and lives at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Arthur and Ralph, of Livingston, Mont., and Bertha and Edith, who live at home with their mother in Beloit.

The sudden death of Mr. Babbitt on the afternoon of March 11, 1907, came as a great surprise to his many friends in and about Beloit, and his demise was universally mourned as a public loss. His loss to the city, while keenly felt, is more poignant to his immediate family who, however, find consolation in the thought that he left to them the rich heritage of an unsullied and honored name.

Julius M. Farnsworth, an active and prosperous man of affairs of Beloit, Wis., was born at Rockton, Ill., April 20, 1856, and is a son of James P. and Amelia (Clough) Farnsworth, natives of the states of Maine and New York, respectively. They were married in Michigan and thence in 1855 went to Rockton, Ill., and settled on a farm. In 1869 they moved to Newark township, Rock county, Wis., but in 1872 retired from farming and took up their residence in Beloit, where the mother died in 1891 and the father in 1898. Our subject's grandfather, John, was born at Keene, New Hampshire, married Sally Patten, at Surrey,

Me., in 1809, moved from Maine (where James P., our subject's father, was born in 1810) to Eaton, province of Quebec, in 1812, thence to Michigan in 1834. They moved to Illinois, in the early fifties, and afterwards lived for a time in Wisconsin. He died at Oconomowoc, Wis., and she at Rockton, Ill., and their bodies are interred in the cemetery at St. Charles, Ill.

Julius M., acquired his primary education in the district schools of the neighborhood where he lived, and engaged in farming, until he was twenty-three years old; then after being employed in various occupations for six years, he removed to Chicago in 1885, where he spent seven years selling provisions, and in 1893 purchased a drug store, which he conducted for several years. Finding this suited to his tastes, and with a view to more thoroughly qualify himself for the work, Mr. Farnsworth took up a course of study at the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in February, 1896, and after being registered by examination before the Boards of Pharmacy in both Illinois and Wisconsin, in 1898 went to Beloit and purchased a site at No. 126 East Grand avenue, erected a two-story brick building, and opened a drug store, where he has since continued the practice of pharmacy with eminent success.

Mr. Farnsworth is also active in matters outside of his profession, having been president of the Merchants & Bankers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its organization in 1901. During the year 1904 he served as president of the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, and at the present time—1908—is president of the Rock County Druggist's Association. He is identified with the Knights of the Globe and the Order of Columbian Knights, and has been a member of the supreme lodge of the last named. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, and for several years has served as clerk of the board of trustees, and as an elder and the clerk of session in the First Presbyterian church of Beloit, Wis. In the erection of their new and costly edifice, he has also been a prominent member of the building committee.

In 1879 Mr. Farnsworth married Miss Hortense Foster, of Beloit, who died in 1890, leaving one child, Elon, now seventeen years old. In 1892 he married Miss Eunice Babbitt, who died in 1901. In 1902 he married Mrs. Bessie Holden, a lady distinguished for her domestic virtues and activities in church

affairs, especially in the primary department of the Sunday school. They have one child, named Norma.

It is of historic interest to add a brief mention of our subject's older brother, General Elon J. Farnsworth, the youngest general of the Civil War.

From a farm a few miles southwest of Beloit, in the year 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois cavalry as assistant quartermaster, was soon elected a captain, and early in 1863 was made acting lieutenant colonel and chief quartermaster of the Fourth Army Corps under General Pleasanton. In May, 1863, he became an aide on that general's staff, and June 29, 1863, on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg, when one month less than twenty-six years old, he was commissioned brigadier general in Kilpatrick's division. On that famous field, July 3, 1863, after Pickett's charge had been repulsed, Farnsworth's brigade occupied a wooded hill to the left of Round Top immediately in front of the First Texas Regiment of infantry, which was posted behind a rail fence that had been made impassable for cavalry. Twice the Texans and their impregnable fence had been charged by the gallant First West Virginia Regiment, but in vain. Then General Kilpatrick ordered Farnsworth with his remnant brigade, about 200 troopers, to charge; that meant death for all of them, and Farnsworth, doubting whether he had heard the order aright, replied, "General, my men are too good to kill for nothing." Kilpatrick hotly retorted, "If you are afraid, I will lead them myself." The young general replied, "Take that back; I ask no other man to lead my men." Kilpatrick nobly apologized and the two had a short talk. Then General Farnsworth, at the head of his 200 troopers, charged through the Confederate skirmish line and into the very jaws of death, as bravely as did England's ever famous 600. After penetrating the enemy's line and getting nearly out again with ten men left, he leaped his horse over a stone wall, and while charging the Fifteenth Alabama with sabre raised, fell from the saddle pierced with five mortal wounds.

To his uncle, General John F. Farnsworth, a few days after the battle, General Pleasanton wrote: "The gallant Farnsworth fell heroically leading a charge of his brigade against the rebel infantry. Gifted in a high degree and remarkable for his dar-

ing and coolness, in his death was closed a career that, had it continued, must have won the highest honors of his profession.”

Early in that spring, young Farnsworth visited in Beloit, and the writer well remembers the black hair, broad brow and flashing eyes, my ideal of a young soldier.—Ed.

Alvin B. Carpenter, long one of the leading promoters of Beloit, Wis., was born in Stratford, Orange county, Vermont, July 17, 1812, son of Willard and Polly (Bacon) Carpenter. His first venture in business life was driving a peddling wagon and selling goods on commission for his uncles, Willard and John Carpenter, of Troy, N. Y. This was in 1831. In six years he had made and saved \$10,500. In 1835 he went to Evansville, Ind., and opened up a general store; six months later, took his brother in partnership and increased the capital to \$40,000. In 1841 they sold out the business and engaged in milling and wholesale produce, selling through their house in New Orleans, of which Mr. Carpenter was the manager. Later he sold out this line and returned to Evansville, and in company with Oliver Ladd engaged in the wholesale dry goods jobbing, in which they were successful. His first appearance in Beloit business circles was in 1845, when he engaged in general merchandising on a large scale for three years, removing in 1849 to Cambridge, Dane county, where he again engaged in milling, owning the town site and several mills; sold out here in 1851 and bought a town site in Avon township and 3,000 acres of land and opened a large store and constructed a water power plant, but in 1852 sold out here and returned to Beloit to establish his permanent home. Starting with a general store, he continued in this for one year, then sold out to Keys & White, and in 1854 engaged in banking for three years, when he again sold and returned to Evansville, Ind., and was interested in many different enterprises until 1866, when he again entered into the mercantile trade in Beloit, opening three different stores under the firm name of Carpenter & Greene. In February, 1869, they were burned out and Mr. Carpenter retired from the firm, Mr. Greene continuing in the trade. In July, 1870, in company with Cyrus Libby, E. H. Chapman and John Foster, they commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes, the first factory of its kind in Beloit. Three years later he sold out to Mr. Chapman and engaged in handling real estate and building.

He was married on July 5, 1839, to Miss Almira L. Dutcher, of Troy, N. Y. They celebrated their golden wedding on July 5, 1889, at their Beloit home, and it was one of the most notable gatherings ever held in Beloit, from the large number of friends and people of prominence from all parts of the country who were in attendance. The occasion was out of the usual order, also, on account of all of their children being present. They included James M. Carpenter, Mrs. Hattie M. Searing, Mrs. Anna B. Lawrence, Mrs. C. B. Salmon, Mrs. Mary A. Green and Mrs. F. D. Caldwell. Mr. Carpenter enjoyed a hale old age and the full possession of his faculties up to the very end of a long and active life. He died at his residence in Beloit, Wis., in his ninety-first year, March 19, 1903. Mrs. Carpenter had already passed away February 9, 1891.

William H. Grinnell, who resides at 407 Bluff street, Beloit, Wis., was born in Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, October 31, 1841. His father, George W., and his mother, Jane A. (Weed) Grinnell, were both natives of New York state and came to Wisconsin, settling first at Johnstown, in Rock county in 1854, where they remained two years and then removed to La Prairie township, where the mother died in 1865 at the age of forty-three years and was buried at Beloit. In 1873 the father removed to Harlan, Iowa, where he remained for a short time and then went to Manning, Iowa, where he remained until 1892, then returned to Wisconsin and died the year following at the age of seventy-six years. His remains were interred at Beloit.

William H. was educated in the public schools, and when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served fifteen months in the service of the government, being mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. He then learned the trade of a machinist in a shop at Madison, Wis., after which he formed a partnership with William Butterfield and carried on the Madison Foundry and Machine shop for two years, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Grinnell came to Beloit. In 1869 he entered the employ of O. F. Merrill & Co., where he remained for one year and then for a short time was associated with the Parker & Stone Company. After severing his connection with the last named company, he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the D. M. Ford Manufacturing Company, and after one year he

went to New Hampshire, where he remained until 1875, then returned to Rock county and became associated with the Harris Manufacturing Company at Janesville; after spending two years with the above named firm, he returned to Beloit and the employ of Parker & Stone Company. At the end of one year he became associated with the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, where he remained until the failure of his company in 1884. One year later he and others formed a company and bought up what was left of the Merrill & Houston Company's assets, and organized the Beloit Iron Works, of which company he was treasurer for five years. Since 1890 Mr. Grinnell has been vice-president of the company which is still known as the Beloit Iron Works; also a stockholder and director in the Beloit Telephone Company.

Mr. Grinnell is a member of the Elks lodge and one of Beloit's substantial and highly respected citizens.

In 1872, at Chicago, Ill., Mr. Grinnell was married to Miss Myra C. Clark, who died at Beloit, Wis., September 17, 1903. In 1905 Mr. Grinnell was again married to Mrs. E. C. Ewing, nee Peck, who is a native of Beloit and a member of one of the first families of the city.

John Foster, head of the John Foster Company, of Beloit, Wis., manufacturer of the celebrated Foster shoes, was born and passed his early life on a farm in Burlington township, Kane county, Illinois, and is a son of Samuel and Malinda (Peters) Foster, the former a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and the latter of Darien, N. Y. The parents came West in 1842 and in 1843 settled on a tract of land in Kane county, Illinois, which the father purchased from the United States government and where the family home was for many years. In 1864 the father retired from active work and later he moved to Beloit, Wis., where he died in 1884 and where his wife died in 1874.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received a good English education, attending the district schools and Elgin Academy and one year at private school. Mr. Foster first engaged in the manufacture of shoes in 1867 at St. Charles, Ill., as a member of the firm of Libby & Foster, which moved its business to Beloit, Wis., in 1870. The business, at first conducted on a moderate scale, was located in the building which is now known as the Grand Hotel block, but changed its location from time to time to suit the demands of its development and growth. The

policy of the company has always been to excel in everything pertaining to its finished products. To this end its factory and plant are equipped with the most approved machinery and appliances; only material of the highest grade enters into the products manufactured, and only skilled workmen of the highest type and character are employed. As a result of this wise and far-sighted policy the John Foster Company has attained a wide and well-merited reputation both as the originator of novel and practical ideas in designs and styles of ladies' fine shoes, its exclusive specialty, and also as the producer of the very best products in its line, comprising high shoes, oxfords, low cuts, pumps, slipper—in short, everything pertaining to ladies' fine footwear, in every variety of leather, canvas, silk, etc. Mr. Foster has made his business his life study and the success that has come to him is a gratifying and just reward for his conscientious and painstaking work. As a man Mr. Foster is modest, quiet and unassuming, seldom talking of himself or his achievements, satisfied to let his work, to which he devotes his energies and talents, speak for itself. He is a man who loves his home and delights in social enjoyments. He is a member of the Order of Elks, a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Christian Scientist.

On September 3, 1873, Mr. Foster married Miss Marcia E. Dearborn, of Beloit, Wis., a daughter of Rice and Lusцена (Cheney) Dearborn, the former a native of Saco, Maine, and the latter of Lunenburg, Vt. They settled in Beloit in 1838 and were married there, and there spent their lives—the father's death occurring in 1866 and that of the mother in 1901. Six children were born to them, of whom the eldest son, Horace Dearborn, was a prominent lawyer in Beloit, where he died in 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster have three adopted children, and their beautiful home at 638 Broad street, over which Mrs. Foster presides with true womanly grace, is a center of social and domestic refinement and happiness.

David Smith Foster, who was one of the pioneer merchants of Beloit, and a man who was noted for his ability and integrity, was born on May 26, 1826, at North Andover, Mass. He was the son of Moses and Sarah (Baldwin) Foster. Moses was a direct descendant of Abraham Foster, a native of England, who emigrated to the United States in 1638 and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

Ephraim Foster, a son of Abraham Foster, was born October 9, 1659; moved to Andover, Mass., September 21, 1746.

The subject of our sketch received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and after absorbing the knowledge to be gained there attended the Franklin Academy and finished his studies at Phillips Academy, at Andover, graduating in the class of 1843. After completing his education he followed his natural bent for a business life by commencing as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Langley & Abbott, of Boston, and continued with them until 1848, when he entered the employ of Eben D. Jordan, now the great firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. In 1856 he concluded to branch out in the business world for himself, and being attracted by the possibilities in the thrifty and growing town of Beloit, he removed to this place and commenced his business career. He entered into the dry goods business and closed it out the following year during the panic. He afterwards engaged in merchandising in the grocery and woodenware line and was very successful, continuing this until 1869, when he sold out to M. E. B. Lewis.

Mr. Foster was a man who had the best interests of his town at heart and was always striving for the betterment of his fellow men by private and public improvements of all kinds that would tend to make Beloit the beautiful and prosperous city that it now is. His fellow citizens appreciated his many public-spirited acts in this regard and honored him in many ways, consequently he was three times called to serve as mayor of the city of Beloit. In politics he was always a staunch Republican. Mr. Foster stood very high in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, past commander of Knights Templar, also past grand generalissimo of the state of Wisconsin. In religious faith he was a Unitarian.

On March 7, 1854, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Agnes F. Byers, of Andover, Mass. They were the parents of five sons—John, Alfred, Joseph Byers, Frank Smith and David Humphrey.

Mr. Foster's death occurred on January 31, 1903. He was honored and respected by all.

David Humphrey Foster, one of the busy editors of the Beloit "Free Press," was born August 19, 1873, in Beloit, Wis. He is the son of David Smith and Agnes F., Foster. He received his

education in the high school and Beloit Academy. Mr. Foster's first business venture was in selling books, and while he has not striven very hard to attain the altitude of an office-holder, he has been placed in the position of city clerk, which office he filled with credit to himself and the municipality during the years 1902 to 1906. He is part owner and business manager of the Beloit "Free Press." In political faith he is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church.

Mr. Foster was married August 21, 1895, to Miss Fanchon Schutt, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster have one child, David Smith Foster.

Edward J. Fillingham is a native of Montreal, Canada, where he was born December 25, 1831. His parents, Isaac Fillingham and Mary (Hall) Fillingham, were natives of England, but in 1830 they went to Montreal, where they resided until 1832, when they returned to England. After spending twenty-four years in their native place they decided to come to America, and in 1854 landed in Buffalo, N. Y. They remained there but one year, then came to Beloit, Wis., where Mr. Fillingham engaged in newspaper work, and made this place their home the remainder of their lives.

Edward received his education in the schools of England and when nineteen years and six months of age he came to the United States and first found employment with the Middlebury (Ohio) Comb Factory. He remained here from 1851 to 1855 and then came to Beloit and was employed in the lumber yards of this place, where he remained one year, and then commenced farming, in which he engaged until 1887, when he sold the farm and went to Minnesota, settling in Lyon county. He lived there eleven years, then returned to Beloit in 1898, and has since been in retirement from active business cares.

Mr. Fillingham has taken somewhat of an interest in political affairs, and while in Minnesota filled the office of town treasurer for four years and chairman of the board of supervisors for three years, to the satisfaction of his constituents and with credit to himself.

In 1857 Mr. Fillingham was married to Miss Francis Hall, who was also a native of England. Mrs. Fillingham died at Beloit in 1883 at the age of forty-eight years. In 1885 he was again married to Miss Sarah Nichols, a native of Canada, and who died

in Minnesota, and Mr. Fillingham married his present wife, Mary Hall, in 1888, a native also of Canada.

Cyrus D. Fox was born August 28, 1821, in a rude log cabin a few miles southeast of Cleveland, Ohio. His great grandfather, related to the Quaker John Fox, had served in the French and Indian War, and his grandfather, Israel, also a Quaker, served as a non-combatant of the commissary department in the Revolutionary War. His father, Samuel Fox, born in Glastonbury, Conn., May 3, 1791, had in the year 1816 located at Mentor, now Lake county, Ohio, and married as his second wife Hannah Daniels, two years younger than himself, the daughter of a wealthy farmer. Their ten children were Aaron, Samuel, Cyrus, Abner, Amos, Sydney, Abigail, Delana and Laura. Cyrus' father served as teacher of the log cabin school for two or three of the winter months and as a farmer and neighborhood blacksmith the rest of the year. Their rough log house, chinked with clay mortar, was covered with elm bark held in place by long poles. There was a large stick chimney plastered with clay and the one door swung out so as to save room.

That first schoolhouse, which accommodated half a township, was of the same material and style of building. When Cyrus was three years old he was carried to it on his father's shoulders through deep snow, heavy forest and tangled thicket, and most of the way by a cow-path. Other difficulties besides distance hindered the smaller children from attending school. Besides squirrels, geese, turkeys, raccoons, deer and elk the woods there harbored panthers, wildcats, wolves and wild hogs. Mr. Fox remembers one case of a neighbor's child being caught and devoured by wild beasts. Once, when about seven years old, sent two miles through the woods to carry a basket of dinner to his father, he met at a turn of the path what he supposed was a large brindle dog. On his approaching him with a friendly whistle, however, the animal turned and walked off, showing the long, bushy tail of a wolf. The children of those days learned to handle a rifle early, and boys ten years old would shoot and bring home partridges, wild turkeys and sometimes a young deer.

Cyrus' school days ended with the death of his mother (in Plymouth, Ashtabula county, Ohio, February 25, 1828), who gave him as her dying injunction, "Be a good boy and meet me in heaven." The family became disbanded, and from this time, his

eleventh year, Cyrus earned his own living. For his first five months' work he received \$40, the use of his employer's library and some training in declamation. Three years were thus spent in chores work, with an occasional month at the district school, clerking in the village grocery, or serving as cabin boy on the schooner "Western Traveler," owned by his uncle, Abner Fox. After three years his family was reunited again at Manhattan, on the Maumee, his father having married again and engaged in the hotel business. The depression of 1837 ended that effort, and with what was left his father bought the quit-claim of a French Canadian half-breed of North Bass island, Put-in-Bay. Of its 600 acres fifty were cultivated, and there was a quarry of good limestone. When Cyrus was sixteen years old, however, a new survey showed that North Bass island was within what was called United States territory. The Canadian claim had been worthless and the family were deported to the docks of Sandusky City, penniless and shaking with ague. Cyrus could have supported himself, but bravely chose rather to help his poverty-stricken father and the younger children. After wearing out his ague by harvesting corn, buckwheat and potatoes for the neighbors and threshing wheat with a flail on shares, he managed to bring home something every Saturday night. He repaired a deserted log house for winter quarters, provided a liberal woodpile, then when his father and brothers had recovered secured a job thirty miles away at chopping five acres of fallen timber at \$5 per acre with board, and another job of splitting 1,000 rails at 50 cents per hundred, and making 200 sap troughs at 2 cents apiece for his sister Delana's father-in-law. His father having rented a forty-acre tract containing a log house and a sugar bush, by April 20 the whole family were comfortably settled there. Cyrus then offered his father \$100 for the balance of his time, which was accepted, and with a bundle of clothes suspended from a stick on his shoulder and \$10 in his pocket he walked to Sandusky City, went thence by steamer to Cleveland, and next day on foot to Mentor. Just south of the center of Mentor the Mormon prophet, Joe Smith, had built a village and temple, which later, after the Mormon exodus, was used for a normal school called the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, under the supervision of Drs. Lord and Nichols.

The Fox boy, now seventeen years old, worked for a teacher-

farmer, James Dickey, whose library and experience, with attendance at night schools, helped him to become a teacher also. His wages for three years averaged \$13.50 per month for eight months, the remaining four months of each year being spent in chopping cordwood and splitting rails. Working next for Edwin French, Cyrus also taught a district school for five winters, with an occasional term at the Teachers' Seminary for himself. He gained the power to interest young men from the lakes and the furnace, and also in 1844 gained Miss Lucy Ann Nichols for a wife, and two years later decided to go West. With a prairie schooner and a heavy team and good wishes from neighbors, August 31, 1846, he started with wife and twins, Louisa and Eliza, for northern Illinois. They had hardly crossed the Maumee when the mother and children became quite ill, and little Eliza died and was buried. Reaching Coldwater, Mich., the home of his sister, Mrs. Delana Fox Rawson, they were all sick with bilious fever. Resuming the journey near the close of October, they finally reached the home of his brother-in-law, Lewis Nichols, November 1, 1846, in Winnebago county, Illinois, just south of the Wisconsin line near Beloit. Cyrus had used up all his means and \$200 of borrowed money, but bravely started into the work of making a farm from native prairie and small wood lot. His previous training with the ax and natural inventive faculty were a help, and within a year he had an abandoned claim shanty built over into a house for his family. With two splint-bottom chairs (one a rocker) and a three-legged stool for furniture, the new stove and new oil lamp were lit up. The mother, holding her little Louisa in her arms, took her seat in the rocker and exclaimed, "Baby, we have got home." For sixty years Mr. Fox continued to farm that same land, making Beloit his market town. In the course of developing his hackberry farm into one of the best-equipped and most productive farms of the county he was helped much by his inventions. One of the first was a simple device for planting a sod crop of corn, beans, buckwheat, etc., in such a way as to hide the hills as much as possible from the gophers; another was the attachment of a corn and bean planter and the plough, so that the rows and hills could be at any desired distance apart or at any desired depth without any additional tax upon team or teamster. Also the vibrating telephone—small wire of the right tension for trans-

mitters and cigar boxes for receivers—that was quite popular on the farms, conversing any distance less than three miles. Another was a riding attachment to a plow, harrow or roller. He also increased the profits of dairying by means of a new kind of milk can which could be submerged in water, keeping in the milk and keeping out the water; he improved his corn by selection of the best seed and by careful cultivation, and soon produced ears of forty-eight rows. For such large corn he had invented a new kind of sheller.

In politics Mr. Fox is and has always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school; his war record was wholly vicarious; two of his brothers lost their lives in the great rebellion, and one was of the squad of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry that halted Jeff Davis when he came out of his tent disguised in his wife's waterproof. Religiously, up to his thirtieth year Mr. Fox was a Universalist, a pupil of Hosea Ballou; his wife, however, being a member of the Baptist church, he early became a half brother of the church in Beloit, and after thirty years of that doubtful relation he came with his wife into full fellowship with that church.

As to public office his ambition has simply been to take his term in serving as township and county officer. During twenty-five years off and on he served as justice of the peace and member of the school board. His fraternal society membership has been with the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars.

In 1891, December 22, Mrs. Fox died and was buried in the Beloit cemetery. A few years ago Mr. Fox finally gave up farming and has since made his home in Beloit with his daughter, Mrs. H. S. Tower. Other children living are Esther Louisa (Mrs. Charles W. Gore), Mary Delana (Mrs. P. T. Nichols) and Cyrus N. Fox, all now residents of Beloit; and there are seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

In his old age Mr. Fox has enjoyed making a systematic visitation of the public schools of Beloit with the approval of the board and the hearty welcome of teachers and 1,500 scholars. He has written often for the local papers over the signature of "Deacon Peck." Now, in his eighty-seventh year, he is still enjoying active physical and mental powers—a hale old gentleman.

Lawrence E. Cunningham, mayor of Beloit, Wis., was born at Beloit on March 1, 1852, and is the son of Captain Burard and

Elizabeth (Bailey) Cunningham, both born and reared in Ireland, but who, believing that better opportunities existed in the United States for them, came to Beloit in 1849. Mr. Cunningham was a sea captain and a ship owner in his native land, but after coming to Beloit he engaged in the business of contracting and building, which he followed successfully for a great many years. He is now ninety years of age and retired, making his home during his declining years with his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Gatley. Mother Cunningham died in 1892, mourned by husband, children and hosts of friends. Their children were seven in number, viz.: Mary, now Mrs. J. H. Gatley; Lawrence E., subject; Elizabeth, died in infancy; John, died April 30, 1905, was partner with our subject since 1877; Anna, wife of Mr. John Kinney; Burnard, Jr., contractor and builder; James, died in 1889.

Our subject, Lawrence E., received a good common school education in his home town, and after completing his studies he took up the business of his father, that of carpenter and contractor, with his brother John, and later commenced the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and in 1900 added to his already prosperous business a retail lumber yard. Mr. Cunningham has been very successful in business and is a man who has the confidence of all who know him. His methods are to be absolutely honest with everybody, and he has never owed or borrowed a dollar from any man—has never asked for a loan or refused to pay a bill. His ideas of business may be considered by some as conservative, but he has combined a kindly disposition with an earnest endeavor to adhere to the "square deal" with every person with whom he has come in contact. He has always taken a great deal of interest in public affairs and in the welfare of his home town has served faithfully for eighteen years as alderman of the Third ward, and is at present mayor of the city of Beloit. He is a member of the school board, member of Beloit Lodge, Knights of Columbus; the Elks, and Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 348. In religious faith he is a Catholic.

On February 4, 1883, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Miss Josie Rice, daughter of Lawrence and Margaret (Baldwin) Rice, of Beloit. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham four children, viz.: Libbie, who is now Mrs. Henry J. Love and resides in Beloit; Forrest and Florence, twins,

students of Madison, Wis., University; and Lawrence Rice, Jr., who attends the Parker school at Beloit.

Rex J. Dowd, widely known as the head of the R. J. Dowd Knife Works, of Beloit, Wis., and one of the prominent, public-spirited and enterprising citizens of that city, is a native of Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass. He was born on October 24, 1833, to Jared B. and Sally (Smith) Dowd, both families of whom were of English origin, settling in New England in early colonial days. The first representative of his father's family in this country was Henry Dowd, who emigrated from England in 1639 and settled at Guilford, Conn., where some of his descendants still reside. Later members of his family moved to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where our subject's father was engaged as a farmer. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Amos Smith, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and a man of prominence in his profession.

Our subject passed his boyhood at home, receiving his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, and supplemented it with a course of study in the ordinary English branches, algebra and bookkeeping at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. After finishing his studies there he worked for a time on a farm, but in November, 1851, went to Lee, Mass., and learned his trade, that of making edged tools and machine knives in all their various branches, finally acquiring an interest in the business. Mr. Dowd continued in business at Lee until 1877, when, with a view to establishing a business in his own name and widening the scope of his operations, he sold his interests at Lee and moved to Beloit, Wis., where he has since made his home. The time was most opportune, and as to the place, none more favorable could have been selected. Beginning in a modest way, and increasing his facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly growing business, Mr. Dowd has by faithful, persistent and conscientious work, fair and honorable dealing, and unfaltering purpose to succeed, made for himself and for the business which bears his name a reputation of which any man might justly be proud. For many years the R. J. Dowd Knife Works has been recognized among the leading industrial institutions of Beloit, and its founder as one of her substantial, honorable, reliable and most esteemed citizens. While the exacting duties of his business have engaged Mr. Dowd's chief at-

tention, he has yet found time to devote to other affairs. For fifteen years he was president of the Beloit Savings Bank, being one of its incorporators, and for more than twenty years has been one of its trustees; and he has also for ten years or more been president of the Beloit Water Company.

In physique Mr. Dowd is of medium height, strongly and firmly built, and in his frank, open face reflects those admirable qualities of mind and heart that have characterized him in all his varied relations with his fellow men.

Alive to all that pertains to the welfare of others, and in sympathy with whatever relates to the good of the community, he cheerfully does his part in aid of every worthy cause that appeals to him. He has never had any inclination to engage in political affairs more than to perform his duty as a good citizen, but in political sentiment has always been a Republican. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Congregational church at Beloit.

On March 9, 1857, Mr. Dowd married Miss Sarah A. Kelsey, of Lee, Mass., who died on February 5, 1905. Their two sons, Glenville A. and Robert I., are both associated with their father in business.

John A. Love, who has held political honors in this municipality at various times and who is held in high esteem by the citizens of Beloit, was born in Delaware county, New York, October 7, 1850. His father, Richard C. Love, and his mother, Harriett E. (Alverson) Love, were both natives of New York state. They moved to Beloit, Rock county, Wis., in 1870, and settled on a farm, following the business of farming and stock-raising successfully for many years and until their decease. The father died in 1895 at the age of seventy-seven years and the mother in 1885 at the age of sixty-one.

John A. received his early education at Walton, N. Y., and completed his studies in the Beloit schools, after which he engaged in the grain business, which he followed for some twenty years; but for the past five years he has been actively engaged in real estate in Beloit. In 1903 Mr. Love associated himself with Mr. Don Van Wart and the firm name became Love & Van Wart.

Mr. Love has been the trusted custodian of the funds of Beloit for a number of years. He was elected treasurer in 1889 and held the office three terms by reëlection. He was also elected

to the office of assessor at different times and is now chairman of the board of public works of the city.

In societies Mr. Love has also taken a prominent part. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Knights of Pythias, and for seventeen years has been clerk of the Modern Woodmen lodge.

In 1874 Mr. Love married Miss Jennie E., daughter of Isaac Sanders, a member of one of the first families of Beloit.

Horace Josiah Leonard was born November 27, 1836, in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, N. Y., not far from Gloversville. His father, Horace K. Leonard, came to Beloit, Wis., with his family about 1848 and was the first to establish a practical tannery in this section. He was a man of strict integrity and sterling business qualifications. Coming as he did from that section of New York state even then famed for its glove and mitten manufacturing enterprises, he brought with him a thoroughgoing knowledge of this industry. Originally as an adjunct to his tannery business he began the manufacture of gloves and mittens in 1861, probably the first industry of its kind in Wisconsin. His two daughters, Minerva and Josephine Leonard, were associated with him in this newer undertaking and materially contributed to its growth and enlargement. It soon came to absorb all their attention to the exclusion of the tannery business, which was eventually discontinued.

It was on June 13 of this year, 1861, that Horace Josiah Leonard enlisted and went to the front with Company L, First Iowa Cavalry, under command of Colonel Fitz Henry Warren. During this war period Mr. Leonard engaged in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe and Jenkins Ferry, Ark., also at Lexington, Mo., and on the road between Little Rock and Camden. In the latter engagement he was under fire forty consecutive days. He was engaged in scouting during the latter days of the war and was mustered out April 1, 1866.

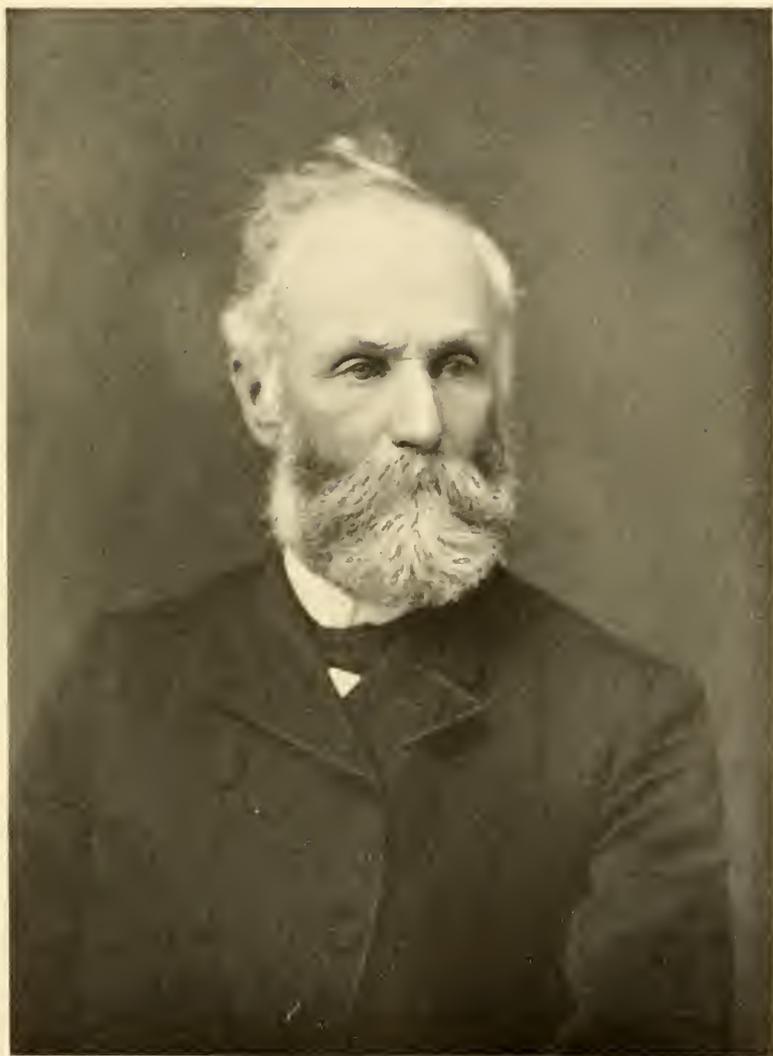
On his return to Beloit he engaged with his father in the glove and mitten business the latter had already established, the firm being known as H. K. Leonard & Son and continuing such until the death of the elder Leonard in 1877. Acquiring full ownership of a business that was now well under way, Mr. Leonard took it up as his chosen life work, giving to it his best thought and endeavor. It was his great satisfaction to see it grow and

expand under his careful and yet progressive management. He eventually incorporated under the title of the H. J. Leonard Manufacturing Company, at which time he was doing business with the retail merchants of fifteen states, the growth in his home city of Beloit being evidenced by the erection of a fine factory building of hard-burned brick and brownstone trimmings especially designed to meet the requirements of his glove and mitten trade. It is a structure showing in all its details the painstaking thought of a man who knew just what he wanted and was satisfied with nothing short of the best.

On February 23, 1887, Mr. Leonard was married to Emily Allen Wheeler, the daughter of Rev. Leonard H. Wheeler, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. She was a woman of discriminating judgment in business matters, so much so that her husband was wont to attribute his success in a large degree to her faithful and efficient coöperation; and yet, on the other hand, most deeply beloved by all who knew of her noble traits of character. Mr. Leonard thoroughly enjoyed the sunshine of a delightful Christian home, and though not blessed with children, the mutual devotion to one another of this husband and wife was an open book to all their friends.

He was a man of large physique, better than six feet in stature, with the expression of one who had had his wrestle with the verities of experience. Strongly social in his make-up and most kindly thoughtful for those in need, and his sense of humor and expression of it was entirely original, a genuine Yankee drollery flavoring it all. Experience had distilled for him many a wise epigram and philosophical deduction to which he was wont to give a terse expression peculiarly his own. And so outside of business hours he was companionable and much enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

In religious matters he had the advantage of a good early training and at the time of his marriage was a member of the Second Congregational church. Later, however, when he removed his residence to the east side of the river, without removing his membership, he was a constant worshiper at the First Congregational church, where his wife was a member, up to the time of his death. He was also a member of the local Masonic fraternity and of the L. H. D. Crane Grand Army post. He died at his home in Beloit in the sixty-seventh year of his



HAMILTON RICHARDSON.

age on August 14, 1903, and the church, the Masonic order and the Grand Army post united in paying their respect to one they all sincerely loved. His beloved wife followed him on October 4 of the following year.

Robert H. Clinchy, of 936 Harrison avenue, Beloit, Wis., is a native son of this place, born on June 4, 1852, to John and Anne (Henry) Clinchy, who left their home in Ireland in 1845 and came to Wisconsin and bought a farm six miles northwest of Beloit, where they made their home until 1872, when the father retired from active life and resided in his city home until the time of his death, which occurred in 1898 at the age of seventy-nine years. Mother Clinchy died in 1886 at the age of seventy-one years. They were very worthy and industrious people and are still well remembered by the older residents of the county.

Our subject, Robert H., started out as a carpenter, after receiving a fair education in his home schools. He continued in this line of business until about 1880, after which he worked for the Eclipse Wind Engine Company, and in 1884 was promoted to the position of directing the erection of railroad watering stations for the Eclipse company. He held this position until 1894, when he opened a grocery store, which he sold out in 1900. Since then he has refrained from taking an active part in business, devoting his time to the care of his real estate.

Mr. Clinchy was married on January 8, 1890, to Mrs. Sarah Haskins, who had lived in Beloit for many years.

Sereno T. Merrill was born September 24, 1816, in Gill, Franklin county, Mass., and was the eldest of eight children of Parson H. Merrill and Emily Taylor. His father was a blacksmith, machinist and inventor, whose shop, with its triphammer, lathes for turning wood and iron, emery-wheels, etc., was famous for its facilities for doing heavy mill work and as a factory for "Merrill's goose-necked hoe," patented in 1814 and now universally used instead of the clumsy old eyed hoe, proved a fit nursery for developing the ingenuity which the four sons inherited from the father; it was also a natural progenitor of the more pretentious iron works of O. E. Merrill & Co., of Beloit, Wis., a firm composed of three of the four brothers, and now merged in the Beloit Iron Works, whose paper machines and water-wheels are extensively used not only in this country but also in foreign lands. Mr. Merrill's maternal ancestors were prominent actors

in the settlement of the Connecticut River valley. Mr. Taylor came from England as early as 1639, and his descendants, each in his time, to the third and fourth generations sealed with his blood his fidelity to his country.

The parents of the subject of this sketch moved during his infancy to Hinsdale, N. H., where he passed his early life, receiving in the common school the rudiments of an education. At the age of seventeen he spent one quarter at the Fellenberg Academy, Greenfield, Mass. Soon after his return from Greenfield he was engaged to teach the winter session at the Hinsdale village school. After this winter's experience in teaching he attended the academy at Amherst, Mass., for one term, where he commenced the study of Latin. For four successive winters he taught in the same school, his father making the bargain and receiving the compensation for his services.

Having attained his majority, with an outfit of a new suit of clothes and \$100 in money he started for Georgia, where he spent two years teaching in the Sparta Female Model School, one year at the female college at Fort Gains, and five years as principal of the academy at Cuthbert. Diligent and methodical in his habits, much of his leisure while in Georgia was devoted to the study of languages, especially Latin and French.

In 1844 Mr. Merrill married, at Leyden, N. Y., Miss Mary H. Kimball, and in 1846 came to Beloit, Wis., seeking occupation more congenial to his inclinations than teaching, but disappointed at not finding a door open for his mechanical turn of mind, he became the successor of the Rev. L. H. Loss as principal of the Beloit Seminary, in which position he continued till his school was merged into the Beloit College of 1849. (See the account of Beloit College. That Beloit Seminary was the school for which Major Charles Johnson and Cyrus Eames obtained a charter from our territorial government at Burlington, Iowa, in 1837.)

During the years 1850 and 1851 Mr. Merrill, in connection with Mr. T. L. Wright, built at Rockton, Ill., the first paper mill erected on the Rock river. It was under his instructions and at his suggestion that the first strawboard for sheathing, both saturated and plain, was made into rolls, under an invention made and patented by Mr. S. T. Merrill. From this beginning the immense trade in building paper that has conferred such incalculable benefits upon the country has been built up.

In March, 1852, Mrs. Merrill died, and in September, 1853, he married Miss Jane G. Blodgett, daughter of Rev. L. P. Blodgett, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have been very active and honorable members of the First Congregational church of Beloit during all their life here.

In 1873 Mr. Merrill, having been appointed by Governor Washburn as commissioner to represent Wisconsin at the World's Exposition at Vienna, in company with his wife spent the summer in Europe.

In 1873 Mr. Merrill helped to organize the Eclipse Windmill Company and was president of that and also of the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, and of the Citizens' National Bank. In 1875, while visiting his old home at Hinsdale, N. H., he became interested in the Savings Bank of Cheshire County, and planned to establish one in Beloit. While serving as a member of the state legislature in 1876 he introduced a bill to legalize the same and in 1881 the bank was organized, and he became president, which office he filled for three years. His prophecy that he expected to see the deposits amount to \$500,000 has been more than realized; the annual report for 1907, December 3, gives the amount of deposits on that date as nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars (\$1,194,195.25).

Among the many offices of trust held by Mr. Merrill may be mentioned: School commissioner of Beloit, superintendent of schools, alderman of the city of Beloit, state commissioner to the World's Exposition at Vienna in 1873, member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1876 and 1877, honorary commissioner to World's Exposition at Paris in 1881, curator of Wisconsin educational exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885, member of Rock county board of supervisors eighteen years, trustee of Rock county insane asylum twelve years, trustee of the First Congregational church of Beloit for twelve years, trustee of Beloit College for thirty-six years, member of the city school board for a number of years prior to 1873, president of the Eclipse Windmill Company for six years, president of the Merrill & Houston Iron Works for eight years, president of the Beloit Savings Bank for three years, president of the Rock River Paper Company for fifteen years. His mental and physical powers were active to the end.

Beloit has had many noble citizens, but the life of S. T. Mer-

rill in its manifestation of ability, availability, integrity and long continuance of service may well be called a record citizenship. His earthly career ended at his residence in Beloit, Wis., on the 22d day of October, 1905. Public funeral services were held in the Beloit College chapel and a tall granite shaft marks the resting place of his remains in the Beloit cemetery. Mrs. Merrill passed away in the fall of 1906, November 17, and the family is now represented by the five children—Mary Isabella, George Spencer, Louis Blodgett, Helen Colt and Robert Taylor Merrill.

Charles Frederick Rau was born August 4, 1845, at Gross Bottwar, Württemberg, Germany. His parents, Charles Frederick Rau and Rosina Brosi, were born in 1804 at Gross Bottwar. The father was a cabinetmaker by trade. His parents, with their six children—three sons and three daughters—came to America in the spring of 1853. The first year was spent at Newark, N. J. In June, 1854, the family removed to Beloit, Wis., which has ever since been the family home. The father died in 1876 and the mother in 1886.

At the age of six years C. F. Rau, Jr., was placed in the German schools, where he remained for two years, and then came to America. Here he attended the public schools until 1861, when he entered the printing office of the Beloit "Journal" as an apprentice for three years. At the close of that apprenticeship he was made foreman of the office. In 1865 he returned to the Beloit high school, then in the charge of Prof. Alexander Kerr. In 1866 he left school and became a clerk in the book store of Joseph Brittan. After a year's work he went to Chicago, where he was employed by Mr. John R. Walsh in the Western News Company. In 1868 he returned to Beloit and opened the Enterprise Furniture Store, which was a success from the start to its close. In 1871 he built a substantial brick building at 326 State street, which was finished on the day of the Chicago fire. This building was his business home till 1892, when he retired from active merchandising.

Mr. Rau has always been deeply interested in the development of Beloit and in its manufacturing interests, having been a holder of stocks in several of the manufacturing companies. He is at present a director of the Second National Bank of Beloit.

He was a member of the Wisconsin National Guards from 1877 to 1882. .

Mr. Rau has always been an ardent Republican from the days of Fremont and Lincoln through the years of Blaine, McKinley and Roosevelt. While never seeking office for himself, he was always active in securing the best men for office.

In 1866 he became a member of the Second Congregational church of Beloit, with which church he was connected during the twenty-five years of Dr. H. P. Higley's pastorate. Later he has identified himself with the First Congregational church.

In 1881 he was married at Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Sarah M. Belden, daughter of Dr. C. W. Belden. They have three children—Belden Brosi, a member of the office force of the United States Steel Specialty Company, New York city; Irene Fredricka, who was graduated from Beloit College in 1907 and is now (1908) attending Simmons College at Boston; and Edward Ritscher, who is attending Beloit high school. By industry, economy, integrity and perseverance he has surrounded himself with some of the comforts of life—a home among the trees and flowers with an outlook over the beautiful Rock River valley.

Proud as Mr. Rau is of being a German, he is first and foremost a loyal American citizen.

John Thompson is one of the prosperous and successful manufacturers of Beloit, Wis., whose achievements are the result of his own untiring efforts. He has a genius for hard work, and with unusual clear-sightedness he has been able to avail himself of opportunities when they occurred and to make them when they did not, with the result that he now ranks among the leading substantial citizens of his city. He is a native of Birkenes, Norway, and was born July 15, 1828.

During his boyhood he attended the district schools of his native place, the only school privileges he had, and when a young man learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for several years while in Norway. In 1850, when twenty-two years old, he came to the United States, making the voyage in a sailing vessel and landing in New York after being seven weeks on the water. Thence he traveled via the Erie canal and around the lakes, reaching Milwaukee at the end of five weeks with 25 cents in his pocket. A stranger in a strange land, unacquainted with the language of the people, he had many difficulties and discouragements to overcome; but, nothing daunted, he started out into the country with a brave heart to find work. The change of

climate from his native land to the intense heat that then prevailed brought on an illness from which he suffered most of that summer, but he kept his courage and finally made his way to Whitewater, where he found some of his own countrymen, who readily befriended him. He remained in Whitewater till the following year and then removed to Beloit and resumed work at his trade, being employed by various parties. A little later he secured employment at the Skinner Plow Works at Rockford, Ill., and made the first plow that was turned out of that factory, and continued there until 1860. Having accumulated a small capital, Mr. Thompson now returned to Beloit and opened a shop and began the manufacture of plows on his own account. His business, small at first, gradually grew and prospered so that in a few years he added the manufacture of wagons, and so continued until 1870, when Colonel O. C. Johnson became a partner, and the scope of the business was enlarged. Up to this time, and till 1873, only hand work was done in the establishment; but during that year a steam plant was built and power machinery installed. In 1874 Mr. John A. Johnson, of Madison, was admitted into the firm, and the business continued to grow till a destructive fire on July 24, 1876, wiped out the entire plant. Reconstruction was commenced at once and one year later new buildings were completed, the plant was in working order, and the business went on without material change until 1880, when Mr. Thompson purchased the interests of his partners and associated with himself his sons, the firm now changing from J. Thompson & Co. to J. Thompson & Sons. In 1886 the business was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as the J. Thompson & Sons Manufacturing Company, with Mr. J. Thompson as president and O. T. Thompson as secretary and treasurer.

Under Mr. Thompson's careful, conservative and skillful management the business has shown a constant growth from the start and is recognized as one of the prominent manufacturing industries of Beloit. In 1902 Mr. Thompson retired from active participation in affairs of the concern and Mr. O. T. Thompson was made president and treasurer and Mr. A. S. Thompson its secretary.

In 1857 Mr. Thompson went back to his native land, and there, at Flak, on May 13, married Miss Martha Wallesverd, and with his bride returned at once to Beloit, arriving the following

June. Of nine children born to them five are living, viz.: Oscar T., Edwin A., Alfred S., Cora and Josephine. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, May 15, 1907, was celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson with a golden wedding at their home and was an event long to be remembered by the large number of relatives and friends present. Aside from his private business Mr. Thompson has been actively identified with public affairs in his city and as a Republican has served three terms as a member of the city council. In religious faith he is a Lutheran and in charitable and benevolent work is always ready to give encouragement and material aid.

Frank H. Williams, who is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, was born at Johnstown, this county, November 24, 1857. His parents, Hiram and Eveline (Reilly) Williams, were both natives of Chautauqua, N. Y. In an early day they came West and settled in Rock county, where they made their future home and reared their family.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public and high schools of Lake Geneva, Wis. After leaving school he engaged in the butcher business, which he followed for a few years, and then commenced the study for a veterinarian under the tutelage of Dr. Martin, at Janesville, one of the oldest residents and veterinarians of Rock county. After six years of study and practice at Janesville Dr. Williams moved to Beloit, where for the past fifteen years he has successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

Henry Pentland, who is now retired from active business and resides at 524 Broad street, Beloit, Wis., was born in County Down, Ireland, on September 11, 1833. His parents were William and Agnes (Clark) Pentland, who in 1843 came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Geneva township, Walworth county, where they lived until their death, the father at the age of sixty-two years and the mother at fifty-six years of age. The father was buried at Geneva and the mother at Kenosha.

Henry was raised on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of Walworth county. In 1853 he went to California in search of gold and remained there for six years, when he returned to his native land and spent six months in the town of Newtownards. At the expiration of this time he came back to America and located at Beloit, where he engaged

in the grocery business at 325 State street, which he conducted for thirty-two years, retiring from active business in 1899.

Mr. Pentland is one of Beloit's oldest and most respected citizens, having made this city his home for nearly half a century. He was married at Beloit in 1872 to Mrs. A. F. Briggs, a native of New Hampshire, who died in 1892. He again married in 1894, Mrs. Margaret M. Cochrane, who is a native of Pittsburg, Pa.

Leonard Hemenway Wheeler, who devoted his life to missionary work among the Indians, was born in April, 1811, at Shrewsbury, Mass. Soon after his birth his family moved to Bridport, Vt., where he grew up and passed his early manhood. He there completed his preparatory studies and later was graduated from Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vt. He next pursued a course of theological studies at Andover Seminary, and supplemented this with a course of medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass.

When thirty years of age, on April 26, 1841, Mr. Wheeler married Miss Harriet Wood, of Lowell, Mass., and immediately thereafter, accompanied by his bride, took up his chosen work among the Ojibway Indians at Madeline island, Lake Superior, under commission from the American Board.

Their early years in the mission field were filled with hardships and privations that would have made persons of less heroic mold quail and turn back. But not so these consecrated souls. Touched by the appeal of a benighted people, they labored on, patiently enduring their trials, and faithful to him who had called them to the work of uplifting those under their charge. After some years the mission station was moved to Odanah, near Ashland, Wis., and here, chiefly through Mr. Wheeler's tireless efforts, his Indian wards were finally settled on a fine government reservation. In all he spent twenty-six years among the Indians, who believed in him as their teacher, physician and friend.

During these years of service there had been born to these faithful and self-sacrificing missionaries a family of nine children. The father's health finally giving way through the years of strain and hardship, he was forced to abandon his cherished work, and in order to secure to his children suitable educational advantages, and to recuperate his failing strength, he in 1866

moved with his family to Beloit, where he passed the remainder of his days, and where he died on February 22, 1872.

The value and results of his missionary labors are well summed up in two brief quotations taken from the tributes of two men for one they honored: "It is safe to say that no man was ever more thoroughly devoted to the work of rescuing the Indian from barbarism, vice and degradation than was Mr. Wheeler. His primary object was to preach Christ, but he saw clearly that the Indian must be civilized or exterminated. When unscrupulous and grasping men were to rob and wrong the red man his watchful eye and sound judgment saw the danger and, like the old cavalier without fear and without reproach, he raised his voice and used his pen for their defense. His intercession in their behalf was usually productive of essential good, for those that knew him knew that truth and justice were at his back and that it was not safe to take up the gauntlet against so unselfish a champion. It was not for himself that he pleaded, but for those who could not defend themselves." And again: "The great results of all missionary and church work are written only in the Book of Life. But upon the pages of history, even as men write it, there is honorable place for the record of twenty-six years' labor among a once barbarous people, the establishment of civil government among them, the development of improved plans of missionary and educational work, the training of laborers for other fields, the founding of a town and the establishment of a successful business carried on in the spirit of the Master."

Mr. Wheeler was a man of varied talents and inventive genius, and it was during the last years of his life, while living in Beloit, that he perfected and had patented what is known as the Eclipse windmill, the idea of which came to him as early as 1844 and grew out of the needs of his mission work, namely, the necessity for some cheap power to pump water and grind corn and wheat for the Indians. The idea was worked out into a crude model while still in the mission field, but the pressure of his mission duties obliged him to put it aside. Not until 1866 was he able to put his invention to a practical test. A patent was granted September 10, 1867, and in the fall of the same year the first full-sized Eclipse windmill was exhibited at the state fair at Madison and there sold to an influential farmer of Albany, Wis. It was

in the early stages of the development of the windmill that Mr. Wheeler also contrived and had patented what is known as the "offset link" used in windmill pumps. Rock county cradled these two inventions, and it has since been the home of their development and growth. It is from Rock county that the Eclipse windmill and pump and allied specialties are still being sent out world-wide by the great Fairbanks-Morse Company.

As Ashland Academy, recently expanded into Northland College, at Ashland, Wis., will stand as a memorial to the educational branch of the missionary labors of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, so will the Eclipse windmill here in Rock county memorialize the industrial side of a life wholly consecrated to his Master's service.

Charles Eugene Wheeler, a native son of Wisconsin, was born at Odanah March 8, 1856, and lived among the Indians of northern Wisconsin until he was ten years old. His paternal ancestors settled in and about Bridport, Vt., at an early day and those on his mother's side in and around Lowell, Mass. His parents, Leonard Hemenway and Harriet (Wood) Wheeler, were sent out as missionaries and lived and labored among the Chippewa Indians from 1841 until 1866, when they removed to Beloit with their family in order to give their children the benefit of its educational advantages. After finishing his preliminary studies our subject entered Beloit College and was there graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts with the class of 1878, after which he taught school two terms. During the next fifteen years Mr. Wheeler was associated with his brothers at Beloit in the manufacture of the Eclipse windmill, tanks, etc. This windmill was invented by Mr. Wheeler's father, as was also the "offset link," now in general use on windmill pumps, and the business, which became known as the Eclipse Wind Engine Company, was sold to Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., who are still manufacturing its products. Since 1895 Mr. Wheeler associated with his brother in contracting work, giving special attention to building and equipping waterworks plants.

As a business man Mr. Wheeler is prompt, energetic, clear-sighted and thoroughly practical, and the movements with which he has been identified have been of great material benefit to the city of Beloit. He has devoted himself closely to his business affairs and enjoys a well-earned reward of conscientious, persistent and faithful effort along the line of his chosen work, and

is rightly classed among the public-spirited men of his city. Mr. Wheeler is a Republican, but has never cared for political office. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Congregational church and takes an active interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Six o'Clock Club of Beloit.

On June 7, 1894, Mr. Wheeler married Miss Rosalia J. Phillips, whose womanly qualities of mind and heart endear her to those who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have two children, named respectively Horace P. and Charles Eugene, Jr.

William H. Wheeler was born January 1, 1847, on Madeline island, Lake Superior, where his parents were engaged in missionary work among the Ojibway Indians under the auspices of the American Board. The family later moved to Odanah, Wis., near the present city of Ashland, where Rev. L. H. Wheeler was chiefly instrumental in locating the Indians on a fine reservation. Here the boyhood of W. H. Wheeler was spent, amid surroundings and under conditions that developed physical hardihood, a strong moral fiber and a trained ingenuity to meet the varying as well as exacting requirements of a frontier life peculiarly isolated at that time. It was an experience calculated to awaken all his mental and moral faculties and furnish him with an efficient working equipment of wide versatility for the large business undertakings that were to engage his attention.

On account of its educational advantages he was sent to Beloit in the early '60's, where, with other Beloit College men, he responded to the call of his country and went to the front. Returning, he pursued his studies at the college.

In 1866, after twenty-six years of missionary service, the parents and remainder of the family came to Beloit for the education of the children. The father, though much broken in health, completed his model of a self-regulating windmill of an entirely new and original principle. A patent followed promptly. The business of developing the windmill with its allied machinery fell to the lot of W. H. Wheeler, as the father survived only a few years after his invention was patented.

From extremely small beginnings the business yearly took on increasing proportions, continually enlarging its scope by including the manufacture of machinery and equipment directly allied with the windmill itself, and covering an ever widening

circle of demand. The farmer, the ranchman, the planter, the extensive railroad field, the large export trade and many miscellaneous uses of power mills were all included in this widening circle of demand. W. H. Wheeler was the recognized genius and moving spirit of this rapidly growing enterprise, and himself invented subsequent improvements in the regulating mechanism of the windmill as well as other devices the enlarging business suggested.

A brief glance at this point of Mr. Wheeler's mental equipment is of interest. While his mind is of a distinctively legal type in its grasp and mastery of detail and in its reasoning and logical faculties, it is also as sensitive and retentive as a photographer's plate of all impressions and facts coming to it from without, classifying them in due order for instant use. Coupled with these mental traits is the imaginative faculty of the born inventor, and, transfusing all, the tremendous initiative characteristic of the true captain of industry. A man of dominating personality, strong sympathies; beloved for numberless, and by him forgotten, acts of kindness; public-spirited in behalf of the best things; a man of vision, of untiring activity, and self-forgetful.

But to proceed with the things he has actually accomplished: The Eclipse windmill began its career under the title of L. H. Wheeler & Son, enlarged to the Eclipse Windmill Company, and again to the Eclipse Wind Engine Company, in all three of which he was the active manager. He further developed at Beloit the Eclipse Clutch Works and later added the Williams engine, under the new title of Williams Engine and Clutch Works.

After building up an extensive manufacturing plant all these interests were sold out to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., a firm of world-wide reputation, who expanded the plant to a normal working capacity of 2,500 men.

Since retiring from the manufacturing business in Beloit Mr. Wheeler entered the contracting field, and has installed large municipal waterworks and lighting plants in this and other states. But he has always had unbounded faith in Beloit and its future, and has seen it progress from a small town of 3,500 to an important manufacturing city of 15,000, and he is credited with having contributed to this growth as much or more than any other single citizen. He was the prime mover for a system of

waterworks for Beloit, and was president of the Beloit Business Men's Association at the time of its greatest activity, when he gave much time and thought to realize a greater Beloit, and at which time the Berlin Machine Works were induced to move to Beloit, where it has grown to immense proportions and is only exceeded by the Fairbanks-Morse plant.

That Mr. Wheeler is a man of vision is evidenced by the possibilities he saw in a strip of territory, unoccupied except for farming purposes, just over the state line south of Beloit. He acquired the strip of something over 500 acres, immediately contiguous to the heart of Beloit proper; opened up a subdivision with platted streets and cement sidewalks; set apart the north frontage for factory sites; induced the C. & N.-W. and C., M. & St. P. railway companies to put in a joint switching track; all of which has been done, including the locating of seven industrial enterprises in the new tract, known as South Beloit. Among these plants are John Thompson & Sons, the Racine Feet Knitting Company and the Warner Instrument Company.

It involved the courage of strong conviction as well as faith in a vision to forecast what has actually been realized in this latest enterprise of Mr. Wheeler's.

In politics he has always been a dyed-in-the-wool Republican of the whilom Stalwart type; but as a man who always reasoned out his faith politically and otherwise his confidence in the old brand of Republican medicine as a cure for present ills is strongly shaken.

Edward Franklin Hansen was born October 7, 1860, at Beloit, Wis. He is the son of Carelius and Guri J. Hansen, both natives of Norway; the father came to America in 1853 and the mother in 1851. They were married in Janesville in 1854 and moved to Beloit. Here they made their home and reared their family, consisting of six sons and five daughters, of whom nine are now living. One of the daughters died in infancy, and one son, Charles L. Hansen, died in 1893. Mr. Hansen's father was a blacksmith by trade. He started a small factory at Beloit for the manufacture of walking plows, and for years supplied the local and general trade. He was a man of ingenuity and very skillful in the use of steel and iron, and his numerous improvements and original inventions which were studied out by him have been universally adopted by all manufacturers of plows.

The subject of this sketch, Edward F., received his preliminary education in the public schools of Beloit, and when not attending school found plenty to keep busy at in his father's factory, so that his early education was practical in learning to do by doing. He later served a regular apprenticeship and worked as a machinist at the shops of O. E. Merrill & Co., of Beloit, Wis. In this manner he built up a practical knowledge of how a successful business concern could be carried on.

Mr. Hansen's integrity has been recognized by his fellow citizens to the extent that they have honored him in many ways—first, by placing him in the office of city treasurer of Beloit in 1885 and 1886, and again in 1887; then in the year 1888 the common council of the city of Beloit placed him in the office of city clerk, which office he held until his resignation, February, 1896. In 1889 he was elected treasurer of the Beloit school district, which office he held for ten years; in 1895 and 1896 he served the people of the First assembly district of Rock county as their representative in the state legislature. In 1896 he served as a member of the board of public works of the city of Beloit; in 1897, 1898 and 1899 he served as alderman of the Second ward of Beloit, and in 1901 was appointed by Judge Dunwiddie as a member of the Rock county board of jury commissioners, which office he still holds. In 1891 Mr. Hansen was elected a director of the Beloit Savings Bank, and in 1892 he was elected to his present office of secretary and treasurer of the bank. This is a strictly mutual savings bank and is owned by the depositors, who now number (1908) nearly 6,000, while its deposits are over \$1,130,000, which proves that the people of this community are in a highly prosperous condition and that their surplus savings are being well handled and carefully conserved.

Our subject has always cast his lot politically with the Republican party, and in fraternal societies is affiliated with the Beloit Lodge No. 40, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 864, B. P. O. Elks, of Beloit. Mr. Hansen and family attend the First Congregational church.

On May 29, 1895, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage with Miss Carrie A. Ross, daughter of L. E. and Susan M. Ross, of Beloit, Wis.

Charles Butler Salmon, a native of Peru, Huron county, Ohio, was born August 16, 1850, to Ebenezer Putney and Elizabeth

(Pomeroy) Salmon, the former a native of Goshen, and the latter of Williamsburg, Mass. The father was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and practiced medicine for several years in Ohio. He was also an alumnus of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was a successful preacher in Ohio after giving up his medical practice.

In 1860 he settled at Allen's Grove, Walworth county, Wisconsin, as president of the academy there, which under his management became the leading preparatory school of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois, being especially affiliated with the Beloit college. In 1865 he moved with his family to Beloit to educate his sons Edward and Charles, and there died at the age of seventy-five years. The mother, who was a direct descendant of the Pomeroy's of Revolutionary fame, and of Jonathan Edwards, died at Beloit, at the age of seventy-six years.

Entering Beloit Academy in 1865, our subject was there graduated the following year, and in the fall of 1866 entered Beloit college and pursued the regular classical course till the beginning of his junior year, in the fall of 1868, when he left college to become the western representative of a large New York manufacturing company with headquarters in Chicago; three years later he went to New York, and from the main office of the company, traveled through the principal cities west of Ohio. Mr. Salmon resigned his position in 1873, and with Messrs. S. T. Merrill and W. H. Wheeler organized the Eclipse Windmill Company at Beloit, which later became the largest concern of its kind in the United States. In 1881, being obliged to retire from business on account of impaired health from overwork, Mr. Salmon sold his controlling interest in the business to Messrs. W. H. Wheeler and C. H. Morse, and out of this grew the present great factory of Fairbanks & Morse Company, the site and a small part of the buildings of whose plant was sold to it by Mr. Salmon. In 1885 Mr. Salmon organized and became the leading spirit in the Beloit Water Works Company, and directed the construction of its plant, and in 1892, with his brother, Edward P. Salmon, became its sole owner. Under their management and control, the plant and business were greatly enlarged and increased, and in 1906 were sold to the present merger company—the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company—for \$300,000, Mr. Salmon becoming and still being president and treasurer of the merger company. In

1887 Mr. Salmon purchased the old Huston & Whitford flouring mills and reorganized the business, which under the new name, Salmon Milling Company, was, until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1893, the largest concern of its kind in southern Wisconsin.

Mr. Salmon has always been a firm believer in his city as an educational and manufacturing center, and among the many public-spirited citizens of Beloit, none is more loyal to her interests and to the welfare of Rock county and the state at large than he. He at different periods organized the "Unity Association," for owning and constructing business property, and the Beloit Improvement Company for subdividing and developing unimproved real estate. Among the buildings in whose construction he had the principal part may be named the Foster Shoe Factory, which he sold to the shoe company, the postoffice block, Unity block, Grand Avenue block, City mills and other smaller properties, all of which he with his brother still owns. Mr. Salmon has, as a matter-of-fact, improved more business and manufacturing property than any other one citizen. Mr. Salmon has always been a zealous and staunch worker in and supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought or desired political office. In religious faith he has been affiliated with the First Congregational church of Beloit since 1865. Both he and his brother are generous supporters of the Beloit college, and he has for many years been a member of its board of trustees, and at present (1908) is vice-president of the college.

On June 24, 1874, Mr. Salmon married Miss Addie, daughter of the late A. B. Carpenter, who died, aged ninety-two years, and who probably was more intimately associated with the early history and progress of Beloit than any other man. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, two, viz.: Edward and Loretta, are living, and three, Cornelia, Charles, Jr., and James, are deceased.

David H. Pollock is one of the wide-awake, progressive men of Beloit, Wis., whose energy, enterprise and persevering industry have gained for him a degree of success of which he may justly be proud. A native of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he was born in 1860 and is a son of Arthur and Lydia (Nagle) Pollock, both natives of the north of Ireland. In 1842, while yet single, they came to the United States and settled in New York state, where they were married and whence, in 1866, they moved to Hebron, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where the father spent his



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life as a farmer. His death occurred in 1895. His mother died in the fall of 1906.

David H. received a good English education in the public schools of his native place, and in early life spent seven years in teaching. He also attended the Normal school at Whitewater, where he was graduated in 1881. Two years later he became a clerk in a drug store and at the same time pursued the study of pharmacy and continued in that capacity for some six years. Having thoroughly familiarized himself with the details of his chosen occupation, Mr. Pollock was ready to start out on his own account, and for that purpose in 1888 settled in Beloit and established the drug trade which has since engaged his time and attention and in which he has been eminently successful. He has always taken a commendable interest in civic affairs and whatever tends to promote the welfare of the city or his fellows, has his earnest sympathy and support. He has been somewhat active in political matters, is a Republican in his views and is now (1907) serving his tenth year as alderman from the fourth ward of Beloit.

Mr. Pollock is president of the Mutual Savings Bank of Beloit, one of the substantial financial institutions of the city whose help to those of moderate means in caring for their savings and in other ways looking after their interests, has been and is well nigh incalculable. It carries on its books the names of 6,000 depositors.

As alderman, Mr. Pollock served as chairman of the committee having in charge the matter of the franchise for the Inter-urban railroad, and took an active part in securing the system of sewers now in operation, the paving of the city streets and other valuable public improvements. In religious affairs he is alert and active, a member of the Congregational church and a member of its board of trustees and chairman of the building committee, and had an active part in the work of the building committee having in charge the erection of the new church edifice in 1905.

Mr. Pollock has the distinction of being the owner of the only modern apartment building in his city, known as "The Bonita."

In 1902 Mr. Pollock married Miss Florence, daughter of Dr. R. H. Stetson, at Lima, Rock county, and by her has one child, Florence Bonita. Mrs. Pollock died April 8, 1906.

Mr. Pollock is a man of fine social qualities and by the force

of a pleasing personality, attracts many warm friends. He is an active member of the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Oscar T. Thompson, who is at the head of one of the prominent manufacturing industries of Beloit, Wisconsin, is a native of that place and was born in 1860, the son of John and Martha (Waller-*verd*) Thompson, both natives of Norway. The father, one of Beloit's oldest and most respected citizens, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, lives in retirement from active business, enjoying with his wife and family in their elegant home the well earned fruits of his long and honorable business career.

Oscar T. had good educational advantages in the common and high schools of Beloit, and after finishing his studies there went abroad, spending one year in Norway. On his return home, he was for six months bookkeeper in the Citizen's National Bank at Beloit, after which he became associated with his father in the manufacture of plows and many other varieties of agricultural implements. During the first six years of his connection with the business, he was associated with his father and brother under the name of J. Thompson & Sons; but when in 1886 the business was incorporated as the J. Thompson & Sons Manufacturing Company, he became its secretary and treasurer, and so continued until his father's retirement in 1902, when he was made president and treasurer and his brother, Alfred S. Thompson, was made secretary. Mr. Thompson is eminently fitted by education and training for the responsibilities of the position he holds as the head of a great industrial establishment, and under his careful management the high standing attained by the concern under his father's direction, has been ably and fully maintained. Mr. Thompson has given his attention closely to his business, finding little time for outside matters. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a good citizen. He is interested and somewhat active in education matters, and in July, 1907, was elected a member of the school board of Beloit. He is also a member of the library board. He is connected with the Order of Elks and in religious faith is affiliated with the Episcopal church.

On June 30, 1896, Mr. Thompson married Miss Cora Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Clark, of Beloit, and they have two children, Albert and Martha.

John Hackett was born in the state of Vermont, January,

1808, the son of a New England Baptist minister. Early in life he was thrown upon his own resources, but having a natural love for study, succeeded in preparing himself for the bar, to which, after coming to Wisconsin territory, he was admitted.

While quite a young man, having borrowed \$2,000 from his uncle in the East, he started a general store with a partner in the state of Ohio. There also he married the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Caleb Blodgett. That Ohio venture proving a failure through fault of his partner, involving the loss of his \$2,000, in the year 1836 Mr. Hackett came with his father-in-law and the sturdy Blodgett boys to the spot where the city of Beloit now stands, the land at that time being not yet even open to government entry. With the help of friendly Indians Mr. Blodgett promptly built a double log cabin, which both families occupied, ploughed some of the rich land east of it, sowed wheat and raised a crop. John Hackett, though naturally more inclined to professional work, took hold of that pioneer life and labored in the harvest field with the rest, not only during that first harvest year of 1837, but also for several summers after becoming settled in other business.

The village of Beloit, first platted in 1837, was entered as farm land in 1838, and the lots then sold or assigned. Caleb Blodgett having built the Rock River house at what is now the northeast corner of State street and East Grand avenue, John Hackett secured the lot at the southeast corner of those streets and built there a modest home and store combined. There he opened a general store, which is claimed to have been the first in Beloit.

From the beginning, Mr. Hackett had a definite purpose, viz.: to earn an honest living for his family, pay off that \$2,000 debt, then if possible, make an independent fortune and in and through it all develop in himself a true manhood. In that fourfold purpose he succeeded. His eastern uncle had a large raft of basswood lumber which had been floated down Rock river to Beloit and lodged on that island where now is located the Beloit Iron Works. To this nephew, John, he entrusted the sale of that lumber, and also made him his agent in various other investments. By industry, frugality and honorable dealing Mr. Hackett succeeded in all these business interests and so laid the foundation for a fortune. While carrying on his store he became possessed

of a farm on the west side of Rock river which covered all that region now occupied by the fourth ward, platted it into lots, and with the rapid sale of these, entered on a stage of prosperity which made him in time one of the wealthiest men in the place. He was Beloit's first postmaster, and when the city was organized, one of its early mayors. He paid that \$2,000 debt, purchased and sold farms and built and owned that West side stone flouring mill, so long known as the Hackett mill and later as the Blodgett mill. For many years he owned a warehouse and also held much stock in the West Side paper mill and in the East Side mill.

Soon after acquiring land on the west side of Rock river, John Hackett showed his faith in the growth of Beloit by building there in 1842-1843, on the conspicuous location now occupied by the city high school, a substantial stone home, the first house erected on that side of the river. There his daughter, Ella (Mrs. John Russell Adams), was born, and about ten years afterwards, his wife died.

John Hackett, along with Lucius G. Fisher, of Beloit, and several men of Janesville, incorporated the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, then of Janesville, but later of Milwaukee, Wis. He was also one of the incorporators of the Beloit & Madison railroad, which afterward became the Madison division of the Northwestern Railroad Company. Mr. Hackett was also active in all school matters, and one of the Beloit public schools on the west side bears his name.

In the early part of his Beloit life Mr. Hackett was a member of the First Congregational church, but later came with his wife into regular attendance on the St. Paul's Episcopal church. That society's second building was erected on a part of his west side home lot, donated by him for that purpose and still their church home.

John Hackett was by nature a man of literary tastes and he acquired a fine private library, the best in Beloit, and called by Senator Matt Carpenter the best selected for its size of any in the state. After his fortieth year he learned French so as to read it easily, and among his 1,300 volumes, some 300 were in that language, mainly scientific works. While a young man, I remember hearing some college man remark that if one of our college professors, then of doubtful health, should break down, Mr. Hackett could fill his place. Mr. Hackett was a member of the Wisconsin

territorial assembly in 1840-1842, and of the convention called to form a state constitution in 1846. He also represented this county in the state legislature in 1852.

John Hackett was naturally reticent and kept his own counsel, revealing his plans only as they were carried out. His early training developed in him habits of order, promptness and decision, but he was also of a social disposition and always cultivated a cheerful spirit. When his store on Bridge street (now East Grand avenue) was burned, involving the loss of half his library, he said to a sympathizing friend, "Yes, I am sorry to lose the books, but I can afford the loss better than some others could," and passed the matter off with a pleasant laugh. While not lacking in gifts to various charitable objects, he believed especially in helping people to help themselves. So he became a sort of private building and loan association long before such enterprises were publicly known, thus helping many a young man to secure for himself a permanent home.

About the year 1858 Mr. Hackett retired from active business and thenceforward was occupied only with the care of his various properties, keeping active to the very last. He was confined to his bed only a week before his peaceful death, February 5, 1886, at the age of seventy-eight years.

On the day of the funeral, Monday, February 15, out of respect to his memory and in accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Charles H. Parker, most of the stores were closed and the members of the common council, with many other citizens, attended the impressive public services held at the Episcopal church.

February 14, 1888, at a public gathering held in the opera house, Mr. John R. Adams, of Chicago, in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Ella Adams, the donor, presented to the city of Beloit that beautiful and massive memorial fountain which bears the name of John Hackett and graces the market place at the junction of Fourth street and Grand avenue. It was publicly accepted by the mayor, Prof. E. G. Smith, who concluded as follows: "In accepting therefore this gift for the city, we do it as a memorial to one prominent in our early history, loved by his personal friends, trusted by his fellow townsmen, honored and respected by all.

"We accept it as a memorial, fittingly chosen to remind us

and later generations of a citizen, identified with kindly acts and progressive ideas, who thought of and unselfishly entered into the works and plans of others. We accept this memorial as a tribute of a daughter's love, keeping before the people the record of her father's life and those motives which made him an important factor in the early development of our city. We receive this monument, made of imperishable granite, as something that will endure, a pride of our city and as a voice reminding our young men of those early days and urging them to a like high appreciation of the duties and privileges of citizenship."

In December, 1889, Mrs. Ella Adams, to the further memory of her father, erected in the Beloit cemetery a monument containing thirty-two tons of New Hampshire granite, the largest private monument in the city or county.

John M. Keep was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, January 26, 1813, of New England stock. At an early age he entered Cortland academy at Homer, and entered Hamilton college in 1832, graduating in 1836. He immediately began his legal studies with Augustus Donnelly, a distinguished lawyer at Homer, N. Y., and completed them with Horatio Seymour, Esq., at Buffalo. He was subsequently admitted to the bar and began practice at Westfield, N. Y. In 1844 he removed to Beloit, Wis., where he resided up to the time of his death. In the spring of 1856 he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, but was compelled to resign his position on account of ill-health and the pressure of private business, at the end of two and one-half years. In religion Mr. Keep was a Congregationist, having united with that denomination at the age of sixteen years, and in all the relations of life and the connections he formed, he preserved unblemished his Christian character. His early political preferences and party associations were with the Whig, and later with the Republican party. He was never a candidate for any political office. Judge Keep died on March 2, 1861, aged forty-eight years. Although a comparatively young man, Judge Keep was exceptionally strong as a lawyer, a writer and a public speaker.

Hon. Lucius G. Fisher was born in Derby, Vt., on his father's farm, August 17, 1808, died in Chicago, March 6, 1886. Educated in the common schools and local academy, working on the farm meanwhile. Taught a government school in Stanstead, Canada,

and later the school in Derby, where he received his preliminary education.

In 1833 appointed deputy sheriff for Derby and vicinity. At that time the office was an important one, as the country was infested by smugglers from the Canadian side.

After being appointed three terms, he resigned and became connected with the Fairbanks Scale Company, of St. Johnsbury.

In 1837 arrived in Chicago, a town of 3,000 inhabitants.

From the present site of Marshall Field's store to the lake was then a cornfield. Not liking the looks of things he went to Milwaukee and later to New Albany. He made a short stop at Janesville, where there were only three houses.

Being pleased with the then named New Albany, he settled there and soon after, as one of a committee chosen to select a name for the village, suggested "Beloit," which name was adopted.

In 1839 was appointed sheriff of Rock county by Governor Dodge, and later by Governor Doty, and still later was elected by the people.

In 1840, was appointed by the territorial legislature one of a board of commissioners to lay out roads from Beloit to Milwaukee and to Madison.

In 1842 married Miss Caroline Field and began business under the firm name of Fisher & Bundy, later Fisher, Cheney & Co.

He was largely instrumental in inducing the Northwestern Railroad Company to extend their line to Beloit, raising the money (\$80,000) and personally pledging its collection.

He was director of the railroad from Beloit to Madison.

He was president of the first bank in Beloit, and also started the "Beloit Journal," the first paper there.

With others he built the first paper mill there and was largely identified with other enterprises.

When Beloit became a city he was for several years an alderman, later was elected to the legislature.

He was largely instrumental in organizing Beloit college, and was for years one of its trustees and also of Rockford seminary.

He was one of the incorporators of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee in 1857.

In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Beloit by President Lincoln, which office he held for five years, moving to Chicago in 1866.

There he entered into the real estate business and built several downtown buildings.

In 1870 he was elected supervisor of Hyde Park.

In 1883 took an extensive trip on the continent and from that time until his death in 1886, spent the time in travel and looking after his property interests.

He left three children: Lucius G. Fisher, Jr., Mrs. William A. Bond, Mrs. Dr. Samuel R. Ward.

Thomas Lappin, the pioneer merchant of Janesville, was born in County Mead, Ireland, on May 12, 1812, and was the son of William and Ann (Welch) Lappin. His father was an only son, and his mother an only daughter, consequently his cousins, aunts and uncles were necessarily limited. In 1825 the family emigrated from Ireland to America. After spending two years in New York they removed to Detroit, where Thomas learned the printer's trade and was one to set type on the first issue of the "Detroit Free Press."

In the spring of 1838 he set sail for Milwaukee, taking a small stock of general merchandise with him, in which J. & L. Ward, of Detroit, were interested. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked on the reefs and but a small portion of the stock was saved. Being anxious to meet his partners in Milwaukee, he stored the goods, and out of patience waiting for an expected boat, with some others started on foot over the Indian trail for Milwaukee. (On coming in sight of the lake near the old North Point lighthouse, they had the pleasure of seeing their boat pass them.)

In December of the same year he came to Janesville and in company with the Wards he opened the first general store in this city, in June, 1839; in fact, it was the first store of any kind in the town. They occupied a one-story frame building made of logs and it was called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Their stock invoiced at \$350. In 1840 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lappin began business himself with a stock of \$140. He walked to Chicago to replenish his stock, and found that he had exceeded the amount of his cash by \$15, for which the house refused to trust him, the recent panic in financial affairs having destroyed commercial confidence. In 1840 he erected a two-story frame building, and at this time there were between seventy and eighty inhabitants, and they wondered what Uncle Tom could do with

a two-story building. Later on Mr. Lappin erected the large and sightly block on the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, which is one of the most substantial and stately business blocks in the city and forms one of the four corners which are the pride of our citizens and the admiration of the strangers within our gates.

Mr. Lappin always had a pleasant word and a kindly greeting for everybody. Time and again has the writer heard his cheery "Good morning, my boy," which was his customary salutation to his young men friends, and by whom he was reverently called "Uncle Tommy." A man honest as the day is long, who would scorn to do an unkind act and who was spoken of by young and old, from the rich man who counted his thousands, to the poorest bootblack in the streets, by all grades and classes of society as one of God's noblemen. "Gentle to bear, kindly to judge," possessed of a warm heart, a generous nature, he is one whom to know was to love, honor and esteem. His reputation for hospitality was second to none and his home is where his friends love to congregate.

Mr. Lappin's wife was Mary J. Jackman, daughter of Timothy and Ester Cooper Jackman. She has been a worthy helpmate for many years and is still spared to preside over the home where peace and happiness ever reign supreme. She is a lady of whom too much cannot be said in her praise, and she shares with her husband the good will of everybody who has the honor of her acquaintance.

Benjamin Franklin Pixley, born September 26, 1815, son of William Pixley and Abbey Lewis, his wife, was the fifth in a family of ten. William Pixley, B. F. Pixley's father, was in direct line of descent from William Pixley, one of the early settlers of Hadley, Mass., his name appearing on an old map as owner of a parcel of land in that town, about 1663. The father of B. F. Pixley (William Pixley) was born May 30, 1784, at Stratford, Conn., died June 20, 1853; married November 1, 1808, at Kirkland or Augusta, Oneida county, New York, Abbey Lewis, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Lewis and Abigail Wooster, of Huntington, Conn. He was born an "old whig," a strong partisan and a determined Henry Clay man, and felt deeply Clay's defeat. He is named in Thurlow Weed's autobiography (page 224) as an active anti-mason, one of the committee from Chili and Wheatfield to urge the governor to offer a large reward for the apprehension

and capture of the abductors of William Morgan. B. F. Pixley lost his mother at an early age, and his father was compelled to place him under the care of a maternal uncle, as there was so large a family of young children that it was impossible to keep them all at home and give them the proper care. After his father's second marriage he returned home, aiding his father in the farm work, getting his schooling at the district schools of the day, and at an academy, or what would answer to our present day high school. Between 1842 and 1848 Mr. Pixley made two or three trips west, through Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Much of this traveling was done on horseback, and he drove a flock of sheep from Oneida county, New York, to Janesville, Wis., around the lower end of Lake Michigan, and on this journey passed through the present site of Chicago, the whole of which he could have bought for the value of his flock of sheep. He bought some land near Janesville and located, going back in October, 1848, to Rochester, N. Y., where he married on October 25 Jane Eliza Lewis, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Bowen Lewis. Isaac Lewis was in the army during the war of 1812 and a direct descendant of a veteran of the Revolutionary army. Mr. Pixley and his wife at once went to Janesville to make their home, going by boat from Buffalo to Milwaukee, thence to Janesville by stage, as at that date no railroad entered Janesville. From this time on Mr. Pixley engaged in many enterprises, farming, milling, merchandising, etc., keeping all the time in touch with the wool industry of the country, becoming widely known as an expert buyer of this commodity, which led to his being induced, in 1863, to form a partnership with others in Chicago, under the name of Pixley, Hall & Kinzie, located at the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. Mr. Pixley moved his family to Chicago at this time. He was very successful in his business, making many acquaintances and business friends among Chicago's solid business people of that time. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Pixley bought a peach farm in St. Joseph, Mich., thinking to retire here and devote most of his time to outdoor pursuits, but in October, 1871, occurred the great fire in Chicago, in which Mr. Pixley lost all his possessions except the Michigan home, compelling him again to take up business. He also was a loser to the extent of many thousands of dollars in the great fire of Boston (1872?) and of course was seriously affected by the panic of

1873, though he kept on for a number of years, showing an amount of grit that is not usual, finally retiring to his Michigan home, where he made a success of growing fancy fruit for the Chicago market. In February, 1895, Mr. Pixley had a fall, resulting in a broken hip, from which he recovered after a long confinement, but the shock had broken down his constitution, resulting in gradual failure and his death June 23, 1901. Mr. Pixley, like his father, was an "old whig," but later became a conservative Democrat, was rejected as a volunteer during the rebellion through some physical disability. Mr. Pixley was a Cleveland Democrat, and possibly was one of the best posted men of his day on the politics of the country and the men engaged in them. Mr. Pixley was not a politician in the sense of seeking office, never having sought nomination, though always active in local and national elections, and wrote a great deal on this and other subjects.

Mr. Pixley was born and brought up in a Presbyterian family and community, but both he and his wife, while living in Janesville, became interested in the Episcopal church and became communicants, he being senior warden of the parish in St. Joseph, until his death. Mr. Pixley was a large man, physically and mentally. Always had the respect and love of the people who knew him.

He must have inherited some of his father's anti-mason ideas, as he was member of no lodge or society. Mr. Pixley and wife had six children, four born in Janesville and two in Chicago, four of which are now living in St. Joseph, Mich. Mr. Pixley's wife survived him about six years, dying in March, 1907.

Cornelius Nicolaas Vermeulen was born at Kondekerke, Holland, October 4, 1846, and is the son of Adrianus and Alida (van Galen) Vermeulen. His grandfather, Cornelius Vermeulen, was a man of commanding influence and business sagacity, and for forty-five years held responsible government and state offices in Holland.

Mr. Vermeulen's ancestors on his maternal side were well known and respected citizens of Holland, and were closely allied with the government for a great many years. His grandfather, Cornelius van Galen, was greatgrandson of the famous Admiral Hendric van Galen, who, during the war of 1600 between England and Holland distinguished himself as a brave and efficient

officer. He was the pride of the Holland navy and after his death, a beautiful monument was erected to his memory by the people of his native land.

Cornelius received his education in the common and high schools of Gonda, Holland, taking a special course of study in architecture. America holding out greater inducements for young men in his profession, he decided to immigrate, and accordingly in 1888 he left his native land, arriving in America with his family, and located first in Chicago, where for ten years he was engaged in a general business of real estate.

In 1898 Mr. Vermeulen left Chicago and went to Barron county, Wisconsin, where he established a Holland colony around Perley; removing thence to Sherry, Wood county, Wisconsin, he established another Holland settlement. In 1901 he moved to Beloit, where he has since been engaged in the real estate and loan business.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Vermeulen has held some local offices, such as justice of the peace, etc., and has been a notary public since 1898. On July 4, 1873, he was married to Miss Maria Clasina Jonkers, to whom has been born ten children: Maria A. C., who is the wife of P. S. Cartner; Alida M. G., wife of William B. Jones; Clasina M. A., Henrietta, Margaretha, Alida and Johan C. N., the only son, who died December 6, 1903, from the effects of a gunshot wound received while hunting rabbits. His death was deeply mourned by his family and many friends, as one of the noblest young men of Beloit. The other five children died in Holland, before his coming to America.

Richard G. Scheibel, city marshal of Beloit, with residence at No. 340 Locust street, was born in Beloit, April 7, 1867. His parents were Henry and Hannah M. Scheibel, both natives of Germany.

R. G., our subject, was educated in the schools of Beloit, and after completing his studies worked on a farm for three years. He then engaged in the butcher business, which he conducted successfully for eight years, but his ability as an officer being recognized, he has been continuously on the police force for the past fourteen years, and at the present time, 1908, is the chief officer of the Beloit police force.

Mr. Scheibel is a popular member of the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

He was married on December 25, 1891, to Miss Anna Glassell, who was born in the town of Sullivan, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on December 11, 1869. There has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scheibel three sons, viz.: Russell H., Clarence F. and George C.

Charles H. Kai, of No. 730 Cleveland avenue, Beloit, Wis., whose birthplace was Berlin, Germany, was born July 21, 1867. His parents were Charles and Sophia (Burt) Kai, both natives of Germany, and came to the United States and settled in Beloit, Wis., in 1871, and engaged in the broom corn raising and later operated a threshing machine, which he made a successful business of, and retired two years ago for a well earned rest.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of Beloit, and after completing his studies, he engaged in the business of painting, paper hanging and decorating. He also owns and operates a complete threshing outfit, which, altogether, makes his life a busy one.

Mr. Kai is a member of the Odd Fellows, and in 1895 was married to Miss Elly Madru, of Newark township, Rock county, Wisconsin, and her parents were among the early settlers of the county.

Anthony I. Schmit, M. D., who resides at the corner of Bluff and Liberty streets, Beloit, Wis., with offices in the Ritsher block, No. 355 Grand avenue, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1863.

He received his early education in the common schools of his native place, and his college education at the gymnasium of Luxemburg. He graduated from that institution in 1881.

In 1882 and in 1883 he studied philosophy and natural sciences at the University of Strassburg, and passed the examination for the Bachelor of Arts and Sciences in 1882, and that of Master of Arts and Sciences in 1884.

He then studied medicine at Strassburg, Heidelberg and Munich, Germany, and in 1889 passed the examination of the state board of examiners and was given a license to practice medicine in his home country.

Dr. Schmit came to the United States in 1890, and after having practiced medicine in Oconto and Sharon, Wis., he permanently located in Beloit, Wis., in 1903.

In society matters, the doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of the

World, the Elks, Columbian Knights and several other fraternal organizations.

Doctor Schmit was married November 22, 1905, to Miss Elsie Winkley, of Clinton, Wis., who is a graduate of the Clinton high school and the Whitewater college.

James A. Chamberlain, of Janesville, Wis., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 2, 1833, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1838. He was the son of James and Ann Maria (Jackson) Chamberlain. The father was a native of England, born March 13, 1791. The mother was born in Long Island March 29, 1797. Mr. Chamberlain moved from his old home in Connecticut to the then new and undeveloped state of Wisconsin in 1838 and purchased a tract of land from the government in what is now Bradford township, Rock county, where he built a home and reared his family. This was in the good old times when bear meat and venison were staples in the settlers' larder. Railroads and interurban trolleys were not doing much business in those days. He used to haul supplies from Milwaukee and out to the lead mines in western Wisconsin, in which expeditions our subject was an active assistant. They had their share of privations which fall to the lot of all pioneers, and our subject has lived to realize their fondest dreams of what this country would be some day when they had all the modern improvements in way of rapid transportation and beautiful and well-furnished homes which are owned by a happy and prosperous people. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain lived long and useful lives and were honored and respected by all who knew them. He died September 10, 1874, at the age of eighty-three years, and was followed by his wife October 16, 1876, her age being eighty years at the time of her decease.

Our subject, James A., received the usual amount of schooling that was obtainable in the early settlement of the county; at first there being no regular school houses, he learned his first lessons in a little log house, the class being taught by one of the neighbor's wives. This plan was superseded later by a sawed log building which was erected by the settlers for a school house, and he refers with some pride to the fact that his last terms at school were in a real stone school house on the banks of Turtle Creek, which proves that the spirit of progression was stirring in the hearts of the early settlers of Rock county, and that they

were constantly striving for better conditions. His first venture after starting out in life for himself, was farming in Bradford township, Rock county, where he lived for three years, then removed to La Prairie township and purchased a farm, where he lived for sixty years, a successful farmer, always up with the times and working for the betterment of the community in which he lived. Mr. Chamberlain was the second child of a family of four, the other members of his family being Mrs. Julia A. Smith, now (1907) living in Clinton, Wis., at the age of eighty-one years; Mrs. Sarah J. Dockstader, a widow, her age being seventy-two years, and Mrs. Mary C. Johnston, who died in 1903. Mr. Chamberlain lived on his 210-acre farm, fifty acres of which was part of the original homestead, for sixty years, when he retired, with a competence, to make his future home in Janesville. He is blessed with a wonderfully retentive memory, and has lived here since the earliest settlement, having seen all the improvements made in Rock county; his reminiscences, if properly recorded, would make a very interesting history of the county.

Mr. Chamberlain is one of the original republicans, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, but has never sought or held political office except in a local way to help along with school or township affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order, having been a member since 1862.

On March 26, 1856, he was married to Miss Helen J. Humphrey, who was a native of New York state, and was born in 1838, daughter of Frederick C. and Eliza (Yates) Humphrey, who came to Wisconsin in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were the parents of one child, Emma F., wife of Dr. James Mills, of Janesville. Mrs. Chamberlain died in Janesville on January 15, 1899. Dr. and Mrs. Mills are the happy parents of two children, Wallace O., born April 16, 1889, is a graduate of Janesville high school, and is now (1907) a student of the State university at Madison, Wis.; James S., born November 22, 1894, is now attending high school at Janesville.

Albert Whitford, who now fills the chairs of mathematics and astronomy in Milton college, is a native of New York state and was born May 28, 1832. He is the third of a family of four children born to Samuel and Sophia (Clarke) Whitford, the others being William C., late president of Milton college; Hamilton J., now deceased, and Herbert D., of Milwaukee. His parents, who

were natives of Brookfield, Madison county, New York, spent their lives there and in the adjoining townships of Edmeston and Plainfield, Otsego county, New York. The father was a farmer and died September 21, 1848. The mother died in July, 1888.

Albert was reared on his father's farm and received a thorough education. He was graduated from Alfred Academy, Alfred, N. Y., in 1853, and during the years 1854-56, and 1857-63, was instructor of Latin language and literature at Milton college. In 1857 he was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received from the same institution in 1861 the degree of Master of Arts. During 1864-5 he served as superintendent of public schools of the east district of Rock county, Wisconsin, and during the years 1865-67 was principal of DeRuyter institute, DeRuyter, Madison county, New York. During the school years 1867-68, he was professor at Milton college, and 1868-72 professor of mathematics in Alfred university, Alfred, N. Y. Since 1872, a period of thirty-five years, he has filled the chair of mathematics at Milton college, in the meantime, 1878-80, serving also as active president, thus devoting his life to the cause of education. Prof. Whitford is known as one of the foremost educators in the west, and the influence of his quiet, unpretentious Christian life has left its lasting impression on the characters of hundreds of pupils and students who have studied under him. He has for many years been an active and devoted member and a deacon of the Seventh Day Baptist church of Milton.

On May 31, 1857, Prof. Whitford married Miss Choloe Eliza Curtis, of East Troy, Wis., whose death occurred November 4, 1888, at the age of fifty-four years. Of five children born to them, Albert C., the eldest, is now deceased; Anna Sophia is married to Dr. C. Eugene Crandall, of Milton, Wis., and is instructor of German language and literature in Milton college; William H. lives in Independence, Kan.; Alfred E. is professor of physics and assistant of mathematics at Milton college, and Arthur Hamilton, the youngest, is deceased. On February 14, 1892, Prof. Whitford married Emily L. Burdick, of Leonardville, Madison county, New York, a daughter of Ruel Burdick, of Brookfield, of the same county.

William Clarke Whitford. Every great work among men



ANTHONY I. SCHMIT, M. D.

owes its rise, its marked progress, or its final success to some one man, who stands apart from his fellows, like stately pine towering above the lesser trees of the forest. The work of other men in the same enterprise was important; his was absolutely essential. The influence in some undefined and inconspicuous way has woven itself into the finished structure; his has stamped his name and personality upon the whole movement, and we see his face and feel his spirit from whatever point of view we approach it. Thus Martin Luther stood among the reformers of the sixteenth century; thus the name of Savonarola shines with a golden halo among the champions of civil and religious freedom; thus the name of William C. Whitford shines among those who have given life and its service to the work of Milton college; thus his spirit has given a glow to the wholesome atmosphere which surrounds the college like the pure air of some rugged mountain home.

William Clarke Whitford was born in West Edmeston, Otsego county, New York, May 5, 1828. His ancestors for several generations were of Puritan stock, and settled, in the colonial period, in New England. The nearer ancestry settled in Otsego and Madison counties in the years when such settlement meant many privations and days and years of severest toil. But it meant also the development of sturdy manhood and noble womanhood—qualities which were a better inheritance to the generation born in the midst of such struggles than beautiful homes or large bank accounts. Mr. Whitford was the eldest of four sons of Samuel and Sophia Clarke Whitford. He was consecrated by his father to the work of the gospel ministry from the hour of his birth. As he grew to boyhood and early manhood the question of his education gave his parents much anxiety, for they had very little means which could be spared from the common comforts of the family to be used for this object. With heroic purpose to give his son the best possible preparation for his work, the father cheerfully subjected himself to many self-denials in order to save money for the boy's school expenses. The early death of the father not only cut off this scanty school fund, but called the son from school at intervals to do what a boy of his years might toward the support of the family. Through many hardships and after many interruptions, in Brookfield academy and at DeRuyter institute, he was prepared for college.

He entered Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., with advanced standing, at a time when that institution was under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, then one of the few great institutions of learning in this country. Again his school life was interrupted and in 1850-51 he taught in Milton academy, then in its infancy; during the next two years he was principal of an academy at Shiloh, N. J. Meanwhile he kept up his collegiate studies and after an examination, graduated from the Union college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These difficulties encountered in his struggle for an education and their complete mastery, show how those characteristic qualities of indomitable courage and supreme optimism which distinguished his later life were developed. They also gave him that sympathy for worthy young men and women struggling for an education without which many of them would have given up in hopeless despair. Immediately after his college graduation he entered the Union Theological seminary of New York city, for a course of theological study which fortunately he was able to pursue to its close in 1856.

Meanwhile he had been twice married. Before entering college he had become engaged to Miss Elmina Coon, of DeRuyter, N. Y., whose health, never very vigorous, soon began to show symptoms of decline. Leaving college, he hastened to DeRuyter, where they were married, and immediately came to Wisconsin in the hope that the change would check the progress of the malady which was sapping her young life. Disappointed in this hope, they returned to DeRuyter, where she died in a few hours after their arrival. During the school work at the Shiloh academy, Mr. Whitford was married, March 23, 1852, to Miss Ruth Hemphill, who was at that time preceptress of the academy, and who faithfully shared his labors through all the varying sunshine and shadows of more than fifty years, and who followed him so quickly to their great reward.

In 1856, at the age of twenty-eight years, the young student was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, for which he was prepared by the fervent prayers of a godly father and mother, by extraordinary native talents, by a most thorough general and special course of training and most of all by the consecration of all his powers to the Christ whose redeeming love was the supreme joy of his life. He immediately came to

Milton pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist church. His labors here for two years were crowned with the most marvelous results the church has ever known.

In 1858 Prof. Ambrose C. Spicer, who had for nearly ten years been the able principal of Milton academy, resigned that position, and the trustees, after much persuasion, prevailed upon "Elder" Whitford to take charge of the work "until they could find a better man for the place." That phrase, which was intended to limit the period of engagement to a term or two at the farthest, defined his life work, for, for a period of forty-four years, the "better man" was not found. As principal of the academy for nine years, he enlarged its courses of study, greatly increased its number of students, and stamped upon it that deep Christian spirit consistent with the broadest catholicity which has ever since characterized the institution. In 1867, through his efforts, prompted by his far-sighted wisdom, the legislature of the state of Wisconsin granted the institution a college charter, under which it was at once organized and under which it continues to the present time. Principal Whitford was the only possible candidate for the presidency, to which office he was enthusiastically elected, and in which the best work of his life has been done, ending only when his life went peacefully out on that beautiful May morning just after chapel, May 20, 1902. Ended? No! The work of such a man never ends. The outward performance of it may cease, and the weary heart and brain may rest, but the work goes on in multiplying power in the lives of those who have been stirred to noble living and holy service by his spirit, his teaching, his example.

While devoting his best energies to the highest interests of Milton college, President Whitford took a broad view of the duties and opportunities of the college president, deeming it consistent with his home obligations to take an active part in elevating the standard of education throughout the state. With this thought in mind he served one term, 1868, in the Wisconsin legislature, during which he was chairman of the committee on education. To the same end he served two consecutive terms as state superintendent of public instruction, 1878-81. While in this service he published a volume of plans and specifications for district school houses which secured throughout the state a better grade of buildings, both as to convenience, comfort and

sanitation. A service even greater than this was the direction he gave to the movement for graded courses of study in the public schools of the state, resulting in the high school system, which others have carried on until the high school bids fair, in a few years, to find a place in many country districts as well as in the cities and large villages of the state. During the occupancy of this office, President Whitford was editor-in-chief of the "Wisconsin State Journal of Education," the ablest publication of its class in this country; and his official reports are models for the comprehensive view which they take of the great work committed to his supervision as well as for the elegance, clearness and force with which that view is set forth. He was honored with the presidency of the State Teachers' Association, and was for a number of years member of the board of regents of the state university. In all these positions he rendered efficient service. He was, in the largest sense of the word, an educator. He has left a deep, wide and lasting impression not only upon the individual students who came under his personal influence and instruction, but also upon the men who have helped to mould that system. The influence, power and usefulness of the college, which he felt was the object of his life work, did not suffer, but gained by these arduous labors.

Besides his eminent services in this strictly educational work, President Whitford was an earnest student of many historical subjects. The history of the town, county and state in which he lived was to him a source of great interest. With rare discrimination and quick perception did he note the evidences of the habits and character of the aboriginal occupants of the county as discovered in vanishing trails, in half concealed earthworks, or in mounds of fantastic shapes, beneath which were sometimes found buried treasure, rude implements of war or a ruder industry, and sometimes skeletons of fallen comrades or of the companions of such domestic life as was possible to these primitive sons and daughters of this western world. In like manner he gathered with almost endless pains the facts and incidents which marked the early settlements of the country, and having gathered wrought them with a master hand into pages which glow with the record of grand achievements in the subjugation of virgin nature to the uses of man, and in the training of man to the highest ends and noblest ambitions. He had had

in contemplation for several years previous to his death, a comprehensive history of the Seventh-Day Baptist people of this country. To this work he had given much thought and effort. But little has been found of this work beyond the accumulation of a considerable mass of material which he collected from old public records, the records of churches, schools and family genealogies from the earliest settlements in Newport, R. I., in the colonial days of the country, to the prairies and mountains of the west in the present generation. While much time was spent by him in these researches, he was keenly alive to living things.

The great political questions of his time, the economic problems affecting the interests of all classes of citizens, were subjects to which he gave long and careful study and upon which he came to decided conclusions. These conclusions, when once reached, he was always ready to defend against all comers. Those who were students of the academy during the fierce struggles of the Civil War can never forget the hearty patriotism of his chapel talks, or the fervency of his prayers in which he often followed the fortunes of contending armies and prayed that victory might rest with the Union forces, or the hearty thanksgiving which was sure to be offered up to God when news of great victories came up from the bloody fields. Several trips, made in the later years of his life, into portions of New Mexico and Arizona, afforded him an opportunity to study the topography of that section and its strategic importance between the southwest and northwest. Further investigation convinced him that the important part played by the Union army in that region had never been fully appreciated or fully written. With characteristic enthusiasm and energy he took up the task of writing it, and offered, at length, a well written article to "McClure's Magazine." These publishers were, however, obliged to refuse the article on account of its length. He at once addressed himself to the task of reducing it to the required proportions, with the result that, instead of cutting it in two, he had wrought it out to more than twice its former length. It now lies in manuscript, with numerous maps, charts and other illustrative cuts awaiting the art of the publisher to give to the public what President Whitford regarded as by far the fullest general history of the southwest campaign of our great Civil War.

In such diversified labors the long years sped away, and the dignified, stalwart figure which Milton students for nearly fifty years have associated with the name and memory of "Elder" Whitford, began to move about feebly, and all too quickly, while love's chosen tasks were multiplying before him, he went out and up on the wings of the morning to come not back. The tearful throng that gathered to join in the farewell service to his memory told how deeply he had impressed himself upon two generations of people, far and near, among whom he had walked as instructor and friend; and who had known him as a scholar and patriot, but who loved best to call him "The Elder." He was the father of one daughter and three sons, the youngest of whom, Milton C., alone survived him.

Byron H. Wells, who ranks among the substantial and influential citizens of Milton, is a native of Rock county, and was born March 24, 1857. His parents, Caleb and Martha (Williams) Wells, removed from New York, their native state, to Milton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1850, and settled on a farm, where they passed thier lives enjoying the well merited esteem of all who knew them. The father, who was a man of commanding influence in the community, died in 1901 at the age of seventy-five. The mother, a woman of true womanly virtues, died at the age of seventy-six, in 1895.

Byron H., reared on his father's farm, received a good English education in the district schools, and afterwards attended Milton college, after which he turned his attention to farming. He has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs and has been called to fill numerous local offices, village trustee, president of the village board, assessor, etc. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of fine social qualities, a loyal friend, and a genial comrad, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Naturally of an inventive and mechanical turn of mind, he has always taken an interest in electrical developments and improvements, and since 1901 has been treasurer and manager of the Milton and Milton Junction Telephone Company. He has also been president of the Bank of Milton since 1904.

In 1900 Mr. Wells married Miss Marguerite, daughter of William H. and Madeline (Hamilton) Coon, of Milton. They have one child, Kenneth B.

Lewis Alexander Platts, who for many years has been one of the foremost men of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination, is a native of Clarke county, Ohio, and was born February 21, 1840. He is the eldest of five children born to David Rittenhouse and Angeline (Davis) Platts, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Virginia. Their other children were Benjamin K., who enlisted in Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and died while a prisoner of war in 1862, in Virginia; Corliss I., who was a member of Barstow's Third Cavalry Regiment and died while on scouting duty in Arkansas in 1862; Sarah Eleanor, who married Captain George W. Clement, and died at Welton, Iowa, in 1870, and Willametta J., who is married to Mr. John H. Babcock, of Milton, Wis.

David R. Platts settled in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, with his family in 1845. He was a cabinet maker and farmer by occupation. He died in Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1877, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife had died two years previous to that time in Farina, Ill., at the age of sixty. She was a woman of intense religious nature and deep religious convictions, and the influence of her teachings and godly living in her family, first turned the mind of our subject to the gospel ministry, in which he has so long been a leader.

Lewis A., after finishing his preliminary studies, attended Milton college, where he was graduated with the class of 1864; two years later he received a degree from Alfred university, in the state of New York, and in 1871 was graduated from the Union Theological seminary, New York city. While a student, he served the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Friendship, N. Y., as pastor, and from 1868 to 1876 held the pastorate at Newmarket, N. J. From 1876 to 1882 he was a pastor at Westerly, R. I., and during the next ten years edited the "Sabbath Recorder" at Alfred, N. Y. From 1892 to 1896 he filled the chair of church history and homiletics at Alfred university, and since the year last named has served as pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Milton. In 1886 Mr. Platts received from Alfred university the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and stands as one of the strong men among representative men of his denomination.

Dr. Platts has never been on the "waiting list." His services have always been sought, and his calls for labors outside his regular work have been and are many. He was two years

president of the village board of Alfred, N. Y., and also vice president of the University bank, and for seven years president of the building and loan association of that village. He was for a short time president of the board of trustees of Alfred university, and is vice president of the board of trustees of Milton college. He was for six years recording secretary of the board of managers of the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society, at Westerly, R. I.

Dr. Platts is alive to all that pertains to the good of his fellows and the result of his earnest work and Christian living is shown in the lives of those who have come within the range of his influence.

In 1864 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Jesse and Dency (Blivin) Tefft, of Almond, N. Y. Mrs. Platts is of New England ancestry. She was graduated from the teachers' course of Milton college in 1864, and in 1866 from the philosophical course at Alfred university, which institute conferred on her the degree of Master of Arts in 1873. Since 1898 she has been an instructor in French language and literature at Milton college. Dr. and Mrs. Platts have three children, viz.: William Whitford, of Milton; Jesse Allison, who is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bellfonte, Pa., and who married Miss Emily Ophelia Maxson, of Elmira, N. Y., and Lewis Arthur, a doctor of dental surgery at Chicago, who married Miss Alice Leona Davidson, of Milton.

Willis Peck Clarke is a native of Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, New York, and was born May 15, 1842, and is a son of Erastus P. and Mary Jane (Peek) Clarke, both of whom were of English ancestry. The father was a native of West Edmeston, N. Y., and the mother of Bridgeton, N. J. They moved from Otsego county, New York, to Plainfield, N. J., and thence removed to Milton, Wis., in 1856. He was a carpenter by trade and a man of influence in his community. He was for twenty years an insurance agent and justice of the peace. He was a man of deep religious convictions and was prominent in the councils of the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Milton. He died in 1905 at the age of eighty-seven years. Our subject's mother died in 1885 at the age of sixty.

Willis P. was educated in the district and select schools and at Milton academy before the organization of the college, graduating in June, 1861. On October 7, 1861, he enlisted in Com-

pany K. Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Pliny Norcross. He was in the service through Kansas, later in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and after the close of the war went under General Sheridan to Texas to enforce the evacuation of Mexico by the French. He received numerous promotions during his term and returned to Wisconsin in command of his company and received an honorable discharge December 27, 1865. On his return to Milton Mr. Clarke was for a number of years employed as a mechanic, but in 1875 engaged in the drug business, to which he has since devoted his attention, except during a part of the years 1878-9, while serving as confidential clerk under State Superintendent W. C. Whitford. Mr. Clarke has always been a prominent and influential man of affairs. He served twenty-five years as secretary of the board of trustees of Milton college, resigning in 1905, and during the administrations of Presidents Arthur and Harrison was postmaster at Milton. Since the close of the war he has been secretary of the association of the survivors of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and is a charter member, and for twenty-five years has been treasurer of the State Pharmaceutical Association of Wisconsin. Mr. Clarke has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1870 and has filled the various chairs; has been a member of A. D. Hamilton Post No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic, since its organization; is a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Natural History Society and also is connected with the State Historical and the National Geographical Societies. Since 1870 he has given much time to gathering rare and valuable archeological specimens in the vicinity of Lake Koshong, and in 1907 donated his fine collection of 2,500 specimens to the archeological department of Milton college. In religious belief Mr. Clarke is a Unitarian.

On October 15, 1867, Mr. Clarke married Miss Lucy A., daughter of Mr. Alvit Clarke, of Plainfield, N. Y. They have two children, viz.: Bessie E., who is married to Mr. Samuel W. Clarke, of Allegany county, New York, and Ray W., who is a practicing attorney at Milton.

Ray Willis Clarke, attorney-at-law, was born at Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, May 27, 1879, and is a son of Willis P. and Lucy A. (Clarke) Clarke, both of whom were natives of New York state. His grandparents, Erastus P. and Mary Jane (Peck)

Clarke, came to Milton in 1856, where they lived until their death, the grandmother in 1885 at the age of sixty years, and the grandfather in 1905, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Ray Willis Clarke received his early education in the Milton high school and graduated from the Milton college with the class of 1902, receiving the degree of B. S. He then entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, graduating in 1905, and was admitted the same year to the Rock county bar and began his practice at Milton, where he has since remained. He has also been assistant professor of political science and history at Milton college since 1905.

In politics Mr. Clarke is a Republican on all national issues, but on all local matters casts his ballot for the man whom he thinks best qualified for the position. He is prominent in Milton College Debating Society, and also a past grand of the I. O. O. F., and a member of A. F. & A. M., as well as a member of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

In 1906 Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Madge E., daughter of F. Y. Holcombe, of Madison, Wis. A son, Franklin Willis, was born to them August 8, 1907.

William Clifton Daland, who since the summer of 1902 has been at the head of Milton college, was born in New York, October 25, 1860. He is the son of William B. Daland, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Alexina Janet Kenworthy. His paternal ancestry runs back to the French Huguenots, while on the maternal side he is of English and Scotch lineage. He received his preliminary education at the "Pearl Cottage Seminary," a private school at Elizabeth, N. J., and in 1875 entered Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied three years at the Union Theological seminary of New York city and was graduated in 1886, and while a student there became an adherent to the Seventh-Day Baptist faith. From June, 1886, till October, 1891, he served the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Leonardsville, N. Y., as pastor; then had charge of the church at Westerly, R. I., till May, 1896, then preached in London, England, till June, 1900, when he returned to the church at Leonardsville and there remained till called to the presidency of Milton college in 1902. While a pastor in London, Mr. Daland spent some months studying in Germany, and also visited the west coast of Africa in the

interests of missions. He became a student of music early in life and when fifteen years old was organist at the Second Presbyterian church at Elizabeth, N. J., where he continued six years and then took a similar position with the First Baptist church at Brooklyn, N. Y., which he held till he went to Leonardsville in 1886.

Mr. Daland is the author of "Song of Songs," translated from the Hebrew with notes, a work which secured high praise from the late Prof. Franz Delitzsch, of Leipsic, and which was recommended to his classes in Hebrew poetry by the late President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago.

In June, 1887, Mr. Daland received from the Alfred university the degree of Master of Arts, and in June, 1896, Milton college conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Alfred university also honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1903.

In September, 1884, Mr. Daland married Miss Agnes B. Norton, of Elizabeth, N. J. They have four children, viz.: John, Clifton, Stephanie and Alexander.

Paul M. Green, cashier of the Bank of Milton, Milton, Wis., is an influential and highly respected citizen, and one of the best known business men in northern Rock county.

He was born in Allegany county, New York, August 15, 1837, son of Henry W. Green, and grandson of Joseph Green, whose early home was in New Jersey. Henry Green, the father of Paul M., was born in Brookfield, N. Y., and at Alfred, N. Y., married Martha M. Coon, daughter of Stephen Coon, father of a large family. Many of his descendants are now citizens of Rock county and adjoining counties in Wisconsin.

To Henry W. and Martha M. Green were born three children. Paul M. was the youngest. The oldest, Ira, died in infancy, August 15, 1829. Mary E. was born September 27, 1832, and died August 22, 1901. She was married to M. S. Burdick.

Paul M. Green's parents in 1840 moved to Wisconsin, and settled upon government land in the northwestern part of the township of Milton, not far from what is now known as Charley Bluff, on the shore of Lake Koshkonong. Here they lived for twenty-eight years. Mr. Green was a leading man in the community, being in the early forties road commissioner for the townships of Milton and Lima, when they were under the territorial

government. Later he was a supervisor of his own town, and held other local offices, being for several years a trustee of Milton academy. He died in January, 1878, being seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Green was a natural nurse, and in the early pioneer-days often took the place of the physician, using her own home-made remedies and good common sense. Her services were eagerly and often sought and greatly appreciated by the people of the neighborhood. She died at a good old age, eighty-six, February 2, 1894. They were both prominent and loyal members of the Seventh-Day Baptist church.

Paul M. passed his boyhood days on the farm and received a good common school education. He afterwards attended Milton academy. For a time he was engaged in farming, but when in 1868 his father moved to what is now the village of Milton, he likewise made this place his home and has lived here ever since that time. The first four years he was associated with his father in the boot and shoe business. Then for thirteen years he was postmaster, and for eight years he owned and managed the lumber and coal yards of the place. In 1884 he became one of the organizers and stockholders of the Bank of Milton. About 1893 he was president of the bank two years, and since then has been its trusted and efficient cashier.

Mr. Green has always taken an active interest in public affairs and in the welfare and prosperity of the community. He has been called to fill many local offices of honor and trust. As chairman of the town board for five years, and as supervisor of the village of Milton since its incorporation, he has served on the Rock county board, being now a member of the building committee. He was a member of the state legislature in 1893-94, representing the first assembly district of Rock county. For nearly twenty years he has been connected with the management of the public school of the place. For forty years he has been a trustee of Milton college and is now president of the board. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Milton Citizens' Association. He is the acting manager and treasurer of the cemetery association. He is one of the promoters and stockholders of the Milton and Milton Junction Telephone Company. Fraternally he is a member of Du Lac Lodge No. 322, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church.

In 1859, May 19, Mr. Green was married to Miss Abbie McHenry, of Almond, N. Y., daughter of James and Abbie (Vincent) McHenry. Mr. McHenry was one of the earliest settlers in Alleghany county, New York. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, Eldon L., who died when only about one year of age. Mrs. Green is a charming lady whose gracious manners both in her home and in society have been very helpful to her husband in achieving the success which is his. Together, by their wise counsel, by their public spirited enterprise, by their sane optimism, by their loving helpfulness, they have contributed largely towards giving to Milton the reputation it enjoys of being one of the most desirable places in Wisconsin in which to live and rear a family.

Elmer L. Barnes, who was born March 7, 1873, is a son of Richard and Ella (Peck) Barnes, natives of England and Vermont, respectively. The father was born in 1832 and the mother in 1843. They came to Rock county over half a century ago, and for twenty-two years Milton Junction, where they still live, has been their home.

Elmer is the younger of two children, Mary Luella is the wife of Frank Maryatt, and resides in Milton township.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools at Milton Junction, and from 1892 to 1900 was engaged in steam and electrical engineering. In 1900 he purchased the elevator at Milton and has since successfully conducted a large flour, feed and grain business. Since engaging in the grain business, he has rebuilt his elevator, which is now modern in its appointments and equipped with a new thirty-two horse power engine of the Fairbanks & Morse type.

In political faith, Mr. Barnes is identified with the Republican party, though taking no active part in the affairs of the party, except to perform his duties as a citizen. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a progressive and enterprising citizen, commanding the respect and confidence of his large circle of friends, in the community in which he resides.

On November 15, 1894, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Clara Garthwait, daughter of L. H. and Hannah (Jenkins) Garthwait, of Milton Junction. To this union has been born three children: Lottie L., George R. and Herbert E. Their home at Milton is

built of concrete blocks, and is modern in construction and appointments.

Frank C. Binnewies, M. D., of Milton, Wis., is the fourth child of a family of eight children born to Frederick and Elizabeth (Yareho) Binnewies, who were both natives of Germany. They came to America in the early fifties, settling first in Illinois, then to Walworth in 1871, and subsequently removed to Sharon, Wis., in 1888, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he was successful, and where he resided until his decease. He was a man of commanding influence in his community, and his death, which occurred in 1895, at the age of sixty-seven years, was mourned by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The mother of our subject is still living at her home at Sharon, Wis.

Frank C. was born at Harvard, Ill., on May 31, 1869. He received his education in the district schools of his native county, and at the Walworth high school. After taking a course of study at the Chicago Veterinary college, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, of Chicago, in 1897, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He is also a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical college of the class of 1905. Immediately after receiving his diploma he located at Milton, where he has since resided and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He is identified with the American Institute of Homeopathy, is a member of the state and county medical societies, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Binnewies was married on May 18, 1904, to Miss Laura Josephine Bullis, daughter of James P. Bullis, of Milton.

Albert Rogers Crandall, M. A., Ph. D., who ranks among the leading educators of Wisconsin, is a native of Little Genesee, New York, and was born September 16, 1840, son of Jairus and Julia A. (Wells) Crandall, natives of Rhode Island. They settled in Allegany county, New York, in 1832 and spent the remainder of their lives there. The genealogy of the family runs back to early colonial days, its first representatives in this country having come from England to this country as early as 1635, settling finally in Rhode Island.

Our subject developed a fondness for study in early life and after closing his preliminary studies in 1858, entered the academic department of Alfred university, at Alfred, N. Y. In re-

sponse to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, young Crandall enlisted and entered the Civil War, and at the expiration of his term reënlisted, serving two and a half years, reaching the rank of first lieutenant by promotion. Resuming his studies he spent three years as a student of Milton college, receiving the degree of B. A., and later the degree of M. A. After leaving college, he was one year principal of Big Foot academy, at Walworth, Wis., after which he spent five years at Harvard university as a student in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, taking special studies in geology, paleontology and zoology. At the same time he made a special study of botany in the Botanical garden, and during one year was an art student in the Boston Lowell institute evening school, and during all these years spent his summer vacations in field studies and as a collector for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, his journeyings extending over parts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maine to the Ottawa region in Canada, western New York and along the Appalachian belt from the Catskills to northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

In 1873 Mr. Crandall was appointed assistant to Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard university in the work of the Kentucky geological survey. In 1873 he was instructor and three years later became professor in the department of natural history of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, at Lexington. In 1875 he was instructor in the summer school of geology organized by Prof. Shaler at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. In addition to his other duties, Prof. Crandall continued work on the geological survey until 1892.

During the years 1896 and 1903 he was professor of natural history at Alfred university, and since the latter date has filled the same chair at Milton college, Milton, Wis., his chosen place of residence. Prof. Crandall has written many papers and delivered various addresses on his specialties and is widely known in educational and scientific circles for his published works on the geology and botany of eastern Kentucky.

On February 16, 1874, Professor Crandall married Miss Ellen A., daughter of Truman and Phebe (Willecox) Saunders, the former a native of New York and the latter of New England ancestry. Of three children born to them, Alberta has since 1903 been principal of the piano and organ department of Milton col-

lege, where she was a student in the school of music from 1893 until 1898. From 1898 to 1901 she studied and taught the piano at Alfred university. During 1891-3 studied under Dr. W. S. Matthews, and in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston; Ellen, who since 1904 has been instructor of the violin, viola and violoncello at Milton college, and an orchestra leader, was a student in the school of music there from 1893 to 1898, taking violin lessons of Prof. Hardige, of Watertown, Wis., one season, studied and taught the violin at Alfred university, 1898-1901; studied the violin at the Conservatory of Music, Corning, N. Y., under Prof. Bastleman, 1900-01, and from 1902 to 1904 was a student of the violin and of orchestration at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and William T., graduate of Milton college, is at the University of Wisconsin, pursuing post graduate studies, and a member of the university orchestra.

Clem W. Crumb has always made his home at Milton, Wis., where he was born September 7, 1858, the son of M. Wells and Hannah (West) Crumb, the former born August 13, 1824, at DeRuyter, N. Y., to John and Elizabeth (Wells) Crumb, of that place, and the latter, born November 19, 1828, at Leonardsville, N. Y., to Clement H. and Rachael (Davis) West, natives of Shiloh, N. J. Our subject's parents were married in 1849 at Leonardsville, New York. In 1856 they settled on a farm near Milton, Wis., but in 1876 retired from the farm and moved into the village, where the father died August 8, 1879. The mother now lives with her son, our subject.

Clem W. received a common school education and afterwards studied for a short time at Milton college. Commencing when a young man, Mr. Crumb spent twenty-two years as a commercial traveler, after which he dealt in western lands, and since 1903 has been manager of the Clem W. Crumb Land Company, of Milton. Mr. Crumb has always been a man of intense activity and a thorough man of affairs. He has a pleasing personality and readily makes and retains friends. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

On June 5, 1889, Mr. Crumb married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Howard) Johnson, of Darien, Wis. They have one child, Fred W., who was born April 25, 1897.

W. H. Ashcraft is one of the representative and early busi-



George Scfield

ness men of Janesville. He was born in the Empire state, in Otsego county, New York, on August 1, 1833. The traditional history says that the family settled in the Connecticut colony long previous to the Revolutionary War, and it is certainly known that W. H. Ashcraft, the great-grandfather of our subject, was long a resident of that state. Jared Ashcraft, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Otsego county, New York, where he passed the greater part of his life; but his death occurred at the home of his son in Michigan.

Jedediah Ashcraft, the father of W. H., was also born in Otsego county, of which county his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Hannah Smith, was also a native. They became the parents of three sons and a daughter, who grew to mature years, and all, with the exception of our subject, are still residents of New York.

W. H. Ashcraft was reared in his native county and remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age. His father was a cabinetmaker by occupation, and the son assisted him in his business from an early age, and when arriving at the age of fifteen years he was possessed of a good knowledge of the trade. The following year—in 1849—he left home and, going to Binghamton, N. Y., worked at his chosen occupation for a period of four years. At the expiration of that time he emigrated to the West, locating in Janesville, where two years later—in 1856—he established his present business as furniture dealer, which he has carried on continuously since. He began on a small scale as a retail dealer, but not long afterward engaged in manufacturing, conducting both branches of the business. He now owns a fine store in which he is located on the north side of West Milwaukee street, of which he took possession in 1870, and also the store building adjoining it on the west. His success is due entirely to the careful attention which he has given to the details of the business, together with his honest, upright dealings, which have secured the confidence and respect of the public. Beginning business in Janesville when but a youth, and with no means save his personal earnings, he has gradually built up an extensive and substantial trade and is numbered among the leading and enterprising business men of the city.

In 1854 the marriage ceremony which united the destinies of Mr. Ashcraft and Miss Martha Carodine was performed. The

lady is a daughter of John Carodine, an early settler of Green county, Wisconsin, who is now residing in Albany, that county. Mr. and Mrs. Ashcraft have two children—Estella H. and William H. The latter is associated with his father in business. He is a graduate of the Oriental School of Embalming and makes a specialty of embalming the dead, being very skillful in that art. He is now married, his wife having been Miss Catherine B. Carle, a daughter of W. F. Carle, of Janesville.

Kimble Killam, a native and well-known citizen of Rock county, Wisconsin, and one of her large class of prosperous and substantial farmers, was born on January 18, 1849, and is the second of a family of five children born to Rush and Ada J. (Kimble) Killam, natives of Pike county, Pennsylvania. Of their other children, Lucy A. lives in Janesville; Harriet, third child, is deceased; Cornelia T. is married to Mr. Charles Clayton and lives in Indiana; and Augusta, the youngest, is the wife of Mr. G. Dabbert and lives in Wisconsin. The father first came to Rock county in 1839 and entered a tract of government land and laid the foundation of his future home. In 1845 he returned to his native state and married, and bringing his bride to his new home in Milton township, there reared his family and lived until his decease in 1871.

He was a man of determined purpose, strict integrity and persevering industry and commanded the respect of all who knew him by his upright, manly living. He began with no capital other than his native abilities, and attained to a place among the well-to-do farmers of the community of his day, and besides left to his family the heritage of an honored name. His widow survived until December 14, 1906.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm, having the common experience of the ordinary farmer boy, and received his preliminary education in the district schools and later studied two terms at Milton College. Mr. Killam lived on the family homestead until 1895, taking the management of it at the time of his father's decease and afterwards coming into possession of it by purchasing the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate. In the year last named he sold the place and bought a farm of 160 acres in Lima township, which he now owns and where he lived until February 1, 1900, when he was appointed superintendent of the Rock county asylum and poor

farm at Janesville. The poor farm comprises 380 acres of well-improved land and there are in the institution an average of 230 inmates, with a working force of twenty helpers. Under Mr. Killam's thorough and careful management, with his practical knowledge of affairs, the institution has become a model of its kind and ranks with the best in the state.

For many years Mr. Killam has been active in the local councils of the Republican party and has been called to fill numerous local offices. For seven years he was supervisor of the town of Milton, served as township assessor for five years, and for two years was chairman of the town board.

In 1873 Mr. Killam married Miss Mary A., daughter of Philip and Nancy (Livingston) Marquart, who was born in Milton, Rock county. Her parents moved from Ohio, their native state, in 1845, and settled in Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Killam the eldest, Grace C., is married to Mr. Roy Mephram, of Reedsburg, Wis.; Myrtie E. is the wife of Mr. Archie Cullen and lives at Milton Junction; Lucy C. is married to Mr. Philip Bower, a farmer of Lima; Nellie is a teacher and lives at home; Rush P. married Miss Louise Peabody and lives on the county farm; Mark, the sixth child, and Eva E., the youngest, also live at home.

Loren Finch, who was a resident of Rock county, Wisconsin, for nearly half a century and for many years was counted among her prosperous farmers and representative citizens, was a native of New York state. He was born on June 29, 1821, and was a son of Alva and Phoebe Finch. His father was a farmer in New York and died there when his son was quite young.

Our subject passed his early life in his native state, where he received a good English education in the common schools. Soon after attaining his majority in 1844 he came West and settled in La Prairie township, Rock county, where he devoted himself to farming and made his home. Mr. Finch was a man of industrious habits, a good manager, and withal honorable and straightforward in all his business affairs, and maintained the confidence and good will of all who came within the range of his influence. He had a kind and loving disposition and was a model husband and neighbor, unselfish in his actions and always ready to help those in need or distress. He was a Republican in political sentiment and filled numerous local offices, serving as justice of the

peace, treasurer of the township and town supervisor. In religious faith he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Finch carried on general farming and stock raising with good success and added to his original holdings from time to time, owning at the time of his decease a model farm of 260 acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In 1892 he retired from the farm and moved to Janesville, where he died in 1893 honored and beloved by a wide circle of friends. In 1856, at the age of thirty-five, Mr. Finch married Miss Nancy, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Wilcox, who was a native of Allegany county, New York. Her family settled in Milton township, Rock county, in 1845, but later removed to La Prairie township, where they died. Her father was a Baptist minister and a man greatly beloved and highly esteemed for his manly character.

Mr. and Mrs. Finch had no children. Mrs. Finch still lives in Janesville and has a comfortable home at 59 Milton avenue. She is an honored and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Henry Palmer, a native of New Hartford, N. Y., was born July 30, 1827, to Ephraim and Abigail (Brown) Palmer, both natives of New York. In 1856 the family moved to Wisconsin and settled on a farm at Edgerton, in Rock county, where the father passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of commanding influence and at one time served as a member of the state legislature. Henry was educated in his native state, supplementing his common school education with a thorough course of medical study at Albany, and practiced his profession at Troy, N. Y., till his removal to Wisconsin with his father in 1856. Settling at Janesville in that year, he began practice then as a partner with Dr. Robert B. Treat and so continued till 1860.

At the opening of the Civil War Dr. Palmer entered the volunteer service as company surgeon, but was soon made regimental surgeon of the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. The following year he became surgeon of the celebrated "Iron Brigade" and later was placed in charge of the hospital at York, Pa. He was appointed medical inspector of the Eighth Army Corps in 1864, and the following year was detailed to close the affairs of the military hospital at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was mustered out of the service with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel.

Returning to Janesville at the close of the war, Dr. Palmer held a leading place in his profession until the day of his decease, June 15, 1895. He was professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago (now the medical department of the University of Illinois), from its organization till his decease. He also was vice-president of the American Medical Association and for ten years was surgeon general of Wisconsin. Dr. Palmer was a prominent figure in the civic life of Janesville and served as mayor of the city during 1866 and 1867, and Palmer Memorial Hospital now stands as a lasting monument to his memory and worth.

In 1852 Dr. Palmer married Miss Edna A., daughter of Noah and Almira (Butler) Hoyt, natives of New York, who settled in Wisconsin in an early day. Of eight children born to Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Theo. W., Kittie and Charles died in infancy; Clara also is deceased. Of those living, William H. is a practicing physician at Janesville, Stella is married to Mr. S. A. Sabine and lives in Colorado, Ella Eloise is the wife of Mr. Malcolm Morral, of Janesville, and Elizabeth Gertrude is married to Mr. J. Seelbert Taylor, of Janesville. Mrs. Palmer resides at the beautiful family home at 115 Madison street, Janesville, where the benign influence of her cheery manner and womanly virtue has long made it a center of domestic happiness and social enjoyment.

John T. Snyder, who was born in Marion county, Indiana, on September 27, 1837, is a son of James S. and Eliza (Martin) Snyder, natives of Ohio. They were among the pioneer settlers of Richland county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1890 at the age of eighty years. The mother died in July, 1906, in her ninety-fourth year. Our subject is one of a family of eleven children, nine of whom still survive, viz.: Jeremiah L., of Richland Center, Wis.; Kate, the widow of W. H. Dean, deceased, of Footville, Wis.; William, of Richland county; James B., of Rockford, Ill.; Isaac N., of Reedsburg, Wis.; Barton W., of Rock county, Wisconsin; Mary E., widow of Mr. Frank Davis, deceased, of Richland county; and Albert I., of Milwaukee. Selina Jane died in infancy and William died at the age of ten years.

Our subject attended the district school in his native place, and after the removal of the family to Richland county, Wisconsin, in 1854, he helped to build a log schoolhouse, where he taught school in 1855 and 1856. He also worked by the month at farm-

ing. In the spring of 1861, with his brother Jeremiah, he went to Green county, Wisconsin, making the journey on foot, and there rented a farm, and also taught school. By his enterprise, economy and thrift he accumulated means sufficient to buy some land, and in 1869 purchased 120 acres in Rock county. To this he added by other purchases from time to time, and now owns a farm of 320 acres, known as one of the most highly improved and productive farms in Center township, being thoroughly equipped with modern improvements, buildings, etc.

Mr. Snyder has always taken an active part in educational matters and is always in hearty sympathy with all matters relating to the public welfare. He has served as a member of the school board, is a strong advocate of temperance, and since boyhood has been an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church.

On February 25, 1863, Mr. Snyder married Miss Martha A., daughter of Mr. Abram and Mary Ann (Putnam) Fleek, of Decatur, Wis. They have seven children, viz.: Frank H., of Janesville; Fred W., of Footville, Wis.; Mary E., Mattie, Charles E., Glenn G. and Grace A. In 1895 Mr. Snyder removed with his family to Janesville, where he now lives retired from active business, honored and respected by all who know him.

Elijah P. Wixom, who lived for more than half a century in Rock county, Wisconsin, and attained to a place of prominence and influence among her substantial and representative citizens, was a native of Putnam county, New York. He was born February 15, 1835, and was one of a family of nine children born to Robert and Charity (Barrett) Wixom, both natives of New York state, and of German lineage. They settled in Fulton township, Rock county, in 1850, on a farm which the father improved and where the family had their home. He was also a carpenter by trade and built many barns throughout Rock county. He died at the family homestead in November, 1868, and his widow, who survived to an advanced age, passed away in 1891.

Elijah P. was a bright, energetic and self-reliant youth and acquired a good English education in the common schools during his boyhood. When the family moved from their eastern home, being then but fifteen years old, he alone took charge of and drove a flock of sheep from Ithaca, N. Y., to Buffalo, whence he had them brought by boat around the lakes to Milwaukee and

thence drove them across the country to Fulton township, Rock county. On attaining his majority he left his father's home and went back to his native place, but a year later returned and soon afterwards, in partnership with his brother, bought a farm and engaged in farming. He continued in that occupation till 1871, when he retired from farming and with his family took up his residence in the city of Janesville.

Mr. Wixom was active and influential in local affairs and filled with credit to himself numerous offices of trust. In his earlier life he was a Republican in politics, but later became a Democrat. He was somewhat active in the Masonic order and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religious faith he was affiliated with All Souls' church, of Janesville.

In 1863 Mr. Wixom married Miss Clara M., daughter of Silas and Cynthia (Cowan) Hurd, who was born in Fulton township. Her parents, natives of New York state, were among the pioneer settlers of Rock county, settling there about 1838 on land which her father bought from the United States government. He was a successful and prosperous farmer for many years, and by his own efforts rose from a condition of comparative obscurity to a position of affluence and prominence in the community. He with his family was connected with the Universalist church. A sketch of his life appears in another part of this work.

Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wixom the eldest, Claron W., is deceased. Ella M., the second child, is married to Mr. James R. Lamb and lives at 158 Milton avenue, Janesville, Wis.; and Silas, the youngest, is single and lives with his mother in the beautiful family home on Milton avenue.

Henry L. McNamara, one of the representative business men of Janesville, was born in Williamstown, Mass., on March 15, 1851, and is the son of Lawrence and Harriet (Hickox) McNamara, both natives of Massachusetts. The father died on June 30, 1858, and was survived by his wife, who is still (1908) living, at the age of seventy-eight years. After completing his studies, which included a common school course in the district schools and a graduating course in Graylock Institute, of Massachusetts, Henry L. removed to the state of Iowa in 1869 and engaged in farming until 1871, when he engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, which he followed for some three years. He then turned his attention to merchandising, handling woodenware, and

continued in that line from 1874 to 1879, when he disposed of his business and went on the road as a traveling salesman, selling woodenware, until 1898, and on April 1 of that year he located in Janesville and engaged in his present business of hardware, and is considered one of the practical business men of the county.

Mr. McNamara has always held allegiance to the Republican party, although not in an office-holding capacity. He finds relaxation from his daily business cares in the various fraternal orders of which he is an active and influential member. He has been a member of the Masonic order for the past fifteen years and is treasurer of the Janesville Commandery No. 2, and is also a live member of the Elks lodge.

On December 10, 1873, Mr. McNamara was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Ward, who is the daughter of John G. Ward, of Fulton county, New York state, who came to Wisconsin in 1878 and died in Janesville April 14, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. McNamara are the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Harry W., who is in business with his father, was born December 18, 1875; Frank L., who is district attorney of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, was born January 21, 1877; and Mark L., born December 14, 1879, is also associated with his father in business at Janesville. The brothers are all graduates of the Janesville high school and Frank is a graduate of the law department of the university at Madison, Wis.

Peter Myers, whose life was closely identified with the prosperity and development of Janesville, was a native of France, his birthplace being on the banks of the Seine 150 miles from Paris. He was born on February 8, 1819, the son of Peter Myers. His father was a soldier under Napoleon and lost a limb in the battle of Moscow. He emigrated to the United States with his family of eight children when our subject was a young lad, and bought and settled on a 640-acre tract of land near Lancaster, Pa., where he died suddenly, dropping into his chair dead on entering his house. The farm having been willed to one of his brothers, our subject found himself thrown upon his own resources, and going to Buffalo, N. Y., learned the butcher's trade and lived there ten years. and there made the acquaintance and was a companion and roommate of the late John Plankinton, of Milwaukee. From Buffalo Mr. Myers removed to Rockford, Ill.,

and in 1845 settled at Janesville, where he made a permanent home and became a prime factor in the progress and development of the city. On his arrival he opened a meat market in a building on West Milwaukee street; the site is still owned by the Myers estate. His business prospered, but in 1846, owing to the breaking of the dam in the river, his basement was flooded and he moved to a small building standing on tamarack poles at the east end of the Milwaukee Street bridge, a site which he afterwards bought and on which he erected a substantial building. Prosperous and thrifty from the first, he invested his money in business property and erected numerous blocks which stand as lasting monuments to his business sagacity and enterprise. He was ever ready to help those who showed a desire and willingness to do right. Quick to look into the welfare and future interests of his home town, he never refused to enroll his name in a good cause when sought to do so. He was one of the thirty-six charter members of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; also one of the original stockholders in the first railroad which made its way into Janesville, in January, 1854, then known as the Milwaukee & Mississippi, later as the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, which changed to the Milwaukee & St. Paul and at last merged into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. He was also one of the original stockholders in the North-Western railroad. He was also closely allied with the Janesville cotton factories, at one time being one of the heaviest stockholders, and it may safely be said he was ever ready to take the initiative in any enterprise to promote the city of Janesville. His was the first brick residence built in Janesville. He also erected the Myers Hotel, which at that time was one of the finest hotels in the state, and in 1870 at a cost of \$30,000 erected the Myers Opera House, and later numerous business blocks. He owned more corner lots than any citizen ever owned in Janesville. His commodious and beautiful residence at the corner of East and Milwaukee streets, still occupied by his widow and owned by his daughter, Miss Katherine I. Myers, is one of the finest in the city. In 1850 Mr. Myers closed out his butcher shop and devoted himself to the pork packing business, in which he amassed his wealth.

Mr. Myers was a man of simple habits, caring little for personal adornments, and yet in the appointments of his home and the furnishings of his hotel and decorations of his opera house

he was most luxurious and artistic. He was well known from coast to coast, on account of his strong personality, as "Peter the Peculiar"; however, underneath a blunt exterior beat a warm and generous heart, and by his wise prudence, thrift, uprightness of character and kindness he gained and held the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and his death, which occurred on March 13, 1888, was mourned by all as that of one of the city's most enterprising men and benefactors.

In political sentiment Mr. Myers was in early life a Democrat, but later became a Republican. In casting his ballot, however, he regarded more the fitness of the candidate than party affiliations.

His religion was to love justice, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and to remember benefits. 'Tis a fitting inscription which encircles a large portrait of him in the Myers Opera House: "Janesville's Benefactor, Peter Myers, born February 8, 1819, died March 13, 1888. He made and left the best efforts of his life for you."

On July 15, 1847, Mr. Myers married Miss Julia Ann Blakesley. Mrs. Myers was born at Burlington, Bradford county, Pa., in 1826. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers the eldest, Charles, is deceased. Those surviving are John B., Walter R., Katherine I. and Peter L.

James S. McGowen, more than threescore years a resident of Wisconsin, is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He was born November 5, 1830, and is the second of four children born to John and Mary (McDonald) McGowen, natives of Ireland. The father was a farmer there until 1840, when he immigrated to the United States with his family and settled on a farm near Rochester, in Monroe county, New York. In 1849 the family moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where the father bought a tract of unimproved land, on which he built a log house and where he successfully continued his occupation of general farming. Here he reared his family and made his home until his decease in 1857. The mother died in 1880, past ninety years of age. Their first child, Mary, died in Ireland; Charles, the third child, lives in the state of Iowa; and John, the youngest, is now deceased.

The father was a Democrat in politics, and with his family was in religious faith a Catholic.

James S. was eleven years old when the family came to this country and nearly twenty when they came to Wisconsin. He had the ordinary experience of the farmer boy, working on his father's farm and attending the district schools, until he grew to manhood, and then learned the carpenter and builder's trade. In the spring of 1850 he left home and began life for himself, settling in Janesville, where he continuously plied his trade until his retirement from active business.

For many years Mr. McGowen held a first place among the successful and reliable contractors and builders of Janesville, and the evidences of his skill and workmanship are to be seen in all parts of the city. He has always been a Democrat in politics, but has taken no active part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a loyal citizen. He is a Catholic in religious faith.

In 1854 Mr. McGowen married Miss Mary Louise, daughter of Daniel and Deborah L. Bennett, who was born in Hounsfield, Jefferson county, N. Y., on June 23, 1831, and whose death occurred February 19, 1905. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. McGowen the eldest, James B., is deceased; the second, Emmett D., is a successful attorney in Janesville, whose sketch appears in another part of this work; Mary L., the third child, married Mr. Charles F. Miles, a Unitarian minister, and lives in Menomonie, Wis.; and Eva, the youngest, died in infancy. Since the decease of Mrs. McGowen Mr. McGowen has continued to occupy his comfortable home on Milton avenue and busies himself in fruit and bee culture, the productions of new fruits being his specialty.

Mr. McGowen is one of the most successful fruit growers in the state of Wisconsin, and his advice is sought in all fruit centers throughout the state.

Hiram Merrill, a native of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., was born in 1829 to David and Eunice (Lord) Merrill, both of whom were natives of Maine. His father, who settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in the fall of 1837, prior to settling there was for some years a hotelkeeper at Messena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and later moved to Cleveland, Ohio. He owned a ship yard at Milwaukee, and built many lake vessels. His death occurred at Janesville, Wis., on March 12, 1872, in his seventy-ninth year. His wife—our subject's mother—died on November 10, 1855.

The first representative of the family in this country was Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Newberry, Mass., where his son, Abraham, was born in 1637. Following in genealogical line were David, born February 20, 1677; David, born May 1, 1708; Melalat, born July 29, 1741, and William, the grandfather of our subject, who was born April 12, 1767. Our subject attended the Milwaukee public schools and after leaving school worked in his father's ship yard. At the time of the California "gold fever" young Merrill, on March 5, 1849, with a party of gold-seekers started overland with ox teams for California. Gaining the summit of the Sierras on September 27, he soon reached his destination, where he lived five years, three of which were spent in mining and two years of the time constructing water ditches, which he sold to miners for hydraulic mining purposes. In 1854 he returned to Milwaukee via Nicaragua and during the next ten years was engaged in the grain and real estate business. In 1864 he went to Washington, N. J., and engaged in milling, but in 1866 returned to Wisconsin and settled at Janesville and became interested in the gas works, with which he has been prominently connected since.

Mr. Merrill is known as a man who takes a lively interest in all affairs pertaining to the welfare and development of his city. Besides serving as president and holding a controlling interest in the New Gas Light Company, for many years he has helped to organize and is a stockholder in a number of other industries and public utilities. He has served as a member of the state legislature, also as mayor of Janesville. In political sentiment Mr. Merrill is an independent Republican.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and to do good is his religion.

On October 20, 1856, Mr. Merrill, at Machias, N. Y., married Miss Louise Ballard. Of four children born to them, Harry E. died June 9, 1893; May Evelyn died in 1867; Louise Adelle is married to Dr. T. B. Wiggin and lives in Chicago; and Jessie Eugenia is the wife of Mr. Burton L. Nowlan, of Janesville.

William A. Murray, the subject of this sketch, was born in Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, July 30, 1866, the fifth of a family of nine children, of which six were boys and three girls, born to John Murray and Rose (Barrett) Murray, who were both

natives of Ireland. John Murray came to New York state at the age of twelve years, then moved to Wisconsin in 1854 and engaged in stonecutting, where he remained until he came to Janesville in 1855. He was employed by the Janesville Barbed Wire Works. He died February 14, 1904, aged eighty-four years. His wife died June 13, 1897, aged fifty-eight years.

William was educated in the common schools of Janesville and at the age of fourteen years started out in life for himself, and was first employed by Samuel Henderson in the meat business, and was in his employ for four years. He then started in the business for himself on West Milwaukee street, Janesville, which he conducted with success for four years, when he entered the employ of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, as traveling salesman. After one year of traveling he again opened his market on West Milwaukee street, which he has conducted continually since 1898.

In politics Mr. Murray is a Democrat and is popular with the people of Janesville. They have honored him by electing him alderman of the Fifth ward for three terms and president of the board of aldermen for four years. He is a member of all the Catholic societies and also a Modern Woodman and belongs to St. Patrick's Catholic church.

In 1894 he was married to Miss Catherine Murphy, daughter of Patrick Murphy. There have been three children born to them—William Emmett, Mary Hazel and Frank.

Elbridge Gerry Fifield, who was born at Gilmanton, N. H., on February 2, 1817, was the son of Samuel and Abigail (Leavitt) Fifield, and the fifth of a family of eight children. He was of sturdy New England stock and traced his paternal ancestry to William Fifield, who immigrated from London, England, in 1634. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received such education as the district schools of that time afforded, later attending an academy at Montpelier, Vt. In 1837, being then twenty years old, he with others made the journey from his home to Wisconsin, traveling by stagecoach, canalboat, sailing vessels, slow steamboats, and walking from Detroit to St. Joseph, Mich., a distance of 280 miles, reaching Milwaukee, then a mere village, on June 11. Thence he walked to Jefferson county, where he entered a claim soon after his arrival and where he made his

home till 1845. The hardships of those pioneer days were many, but there were mingled with them many pleasures growing out of the feeling of friendliness and neighborliness existing between those early settlers. As an instance of this Mr. Fifield loved to refer to his first winter's experience, when, being engaged in getting out timber for himself on Bark river, and having neither horse nor ox team, he walked to Janesville and borrowed a yoke of oxen from Samuel St. John, and after using them in hauling his logs returned them to their owner in the spring. While living on his farm Mr. Fifield was largely employed in rafting logs and lumber down Rock river, and also did much in opening and improving the territorial roads in southern Wisconsin. He was the first to drive a team—oxen—over the completed road from Rock river to Milwaukee.

After selling his farm in 1845 Mr. Fifield opened the first lumber yard in Janesville, locating it at the west end of what is now the Court Street bridge, and near where he built his home. Associated with him at a later period were his three brothers, who had moved to Janesville, so that since its establishment in 1845 there has continuously been a Fifield lumber yard. As the years passed the business enlarged and for nearly forty years the yard occupied the entire block between Pleasant and Dodge streets.

During eight years, 1855 to 1863, Mr. Fifield was engaged in mercantile business at Jefferson, his early home. On his return to Janesville in the year last named he bought at the corner of North Jackson and Ravine streets the home where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Fifield was a Republican in political sentiment from the time of the organization of that party in 1856, and though never an office seeker held several local offices, as member of the school board, alderman, etc. In October, 1853, Mr. Fifield married Miss Sarah R. Copeland, of West Bridgewater, Mass., a direct descendant of Miles Standish, John Alden and Francis Cook. Of six children born to them, Frank E., James S., Helen C., who is the widow of Mr. Frank Sherer, and Catherine R., live at Janesville. Two children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fifield celebrated their golden wedding on October 24, 1903. The happy event was attended by children, grandchildren and many relatives and friends, and was a source of unalloyed pleasure. Mr. Fifield was a man of deep religious convictions,

and his religion was to him a continual source of comfort and blessing. With his wife, he was a Swedenborgian in belief. After the death of Mrs. Fifield, which occurred July 1, 1905, his strength gradually declined until his decease, which occurred on February 26, 1907. His was a long and useful and happy life and he passed away in the fullness of years, esteemed and beloved, leaving to his family the rich heritage of an honored name.

James R. Lamb, one of Janesville's wide-awake and enterprising citizens, is a retired farmer whose life has been passed in Rock county. He was born in Johnstown township on November 9, 1864, and is the second of three sons born to Robert and Anna (Risk) Lamb, natives of Scotland. His elder brother, William, is a farmer in Johnstown township, and his younger brother, Robert, lives on the family homestead. The parents came to the United States in 1849 and settled in Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where the father bought a tract of unimproved land, where he made a home and reared his family. He was a man much esteemed in the community for his goodness of heart and kind, neighborly qualities and beloved by all who knew him. He was a Democrat in politics and in religious faith was, with his wife, affiliated with the United Presbyterian denomination. His death occurred at his home in 1890 and was followed by that of his wife in 1893.

James R. grew to manhood on the home farm, where he had the common experiences of the western farmer boy and received a good common school education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He lived on the family homestead until he was twenty-nine years old, but in 1893 settled on a farm of his own comprising 440 acres. Here he carried on general farming with good success for five years, but in 1898 leased the place and moved with his family to the city of Janesville.

Mr. Lamb has always taken an active interest in local public affairs, and while living in Bradford township was for some years a member of the town board and also served as township treasurer. He owns and controls much farming land and has a beautiful and commodious home at 158 Milton avenue, where he and his family reside. They are active members of the Presbyterian church, he being an elder in that body.

In 1896 Mr. Lamb married Miss Ella M., daughter of Elijah

P. and Clara (Hurd) Wixom, who was born in Rock county. They have one child, Stuart James, a promising boy of ten years.

Edson A. Burdick was born July 3, 1839, in the town of Grafton, Rensselaer county, N. Y. His parents were Zebulon P. and Philena (Brock) Burdick. Mr. Burdick's father was a man of literary attainments and practiced law in early life, but on account of failing health was forced to give up active practice, and engaged in farming in order to live an out-of-door life. His talents and public-spiritedness were recognized by his fellow citizens and he was chosen by them as their representative in the Wisconsin legislature for several terms in both houses.

Edson A. Burdick is a direct descendant, on the paternal side, of Robert Burdick, who was undoubtedly the first Burdick to emigrate to America. He was one of the founders of West-erly, R. I., and was a large purchaser of Narragansett Indian lands. He was deputy several terms in the Rhode Island colonial general assembly.

Our subject was educated in the common and high schools of Janesville and in the Evansville Seminary. While at Evansville he gave the study of languages special attention, but further progress in student life was broken off at this time by the breaking out of the Civil War. He served as enrolling officer and enlisted subsequently as corporal in Company A, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After the war he engaged in teaching for years until his health failed, when he removed to California, where he completely recovered. In the spring of 1877 he was appointed to a clerkship in the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C., and became a principal examiner in the bureau, where he remained until he resigned in May, 1905.

Mr. Burdick has always been a Republican and has held various local offices, such as town clerk of Janesville for a number of years and superintendent of schools of the First district of Rock county from 1872 to 1875. He has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., and of the Biological and Microscopical societies of the same place. He is also a member of Harmony Lodge No. 17, A. F. and A. M., of Washington, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Burdick was married on June 12, 1878, to Miss Eleanor



HALVOR L. SKAVLEM.

M. Grubb, of Janesville. They are the parents of one son, Zebulon Palmer Burdick.

Frank C. Cook, the son of Josiah F. and Mary Amanda (Kingsbury) Cook, was born at Brockport, N. Y., June 28, 1846. His father was a native of Vermont; his mother, of New York state. His father having died when Frank was still an infant, he was obliged to start at an early age to make his own way in the world and began when scarcely thirteen years old to learn the jeweler's trade, being apprenticed to an uncle at Brockport, N. Y. About 1861 he came to Janesville, Wis., and found employment with Mr. James A. Webb, then the leading jeweler of Janesville. A few years later, Mr. Cook started for himself, and during the seventies he built the block on West Milwaukee street, where he conducted the successful business of a jeweler until December, 1906, when he retired. Mr. Cook was a director of the Merchants and Mechanics bank at Janesville. His death occurred at Janesville on June 10, 1907. Though not an ardent politician, Mr. Cook never neglected his duty as a citizen. His vote was always cast for the Republican ticket. He was a charter member of the Janesville Lodge of Elks and also of the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Unitarian church at Janesville, being for many years the treasurer of the society and one of its trustees. He was genial and kindly in his disposition, thoroughly upright in all his business relations and highly respected by all who knew him. He was married April 26, 1868, at Janesville, Wis., to Frances B. Alden, who survives him.

Levi B. Carle, who ranks among the leading influential citizens of Janesville, Wis., a native of Lowell, Mass., and born August 8, 1835, is one of three children of John B. and Parnell (Blossom) Carle, the others being Wilbur F. and John H. Carle.

The genealogy of the family is traced to one of three brothers who immigrated from Ireland in 1680 and settled in that part of the colony of Massachusetts which later became the state of Maine. Our subject's great grandparents were Nathan and Sarah Carle, born, respectively, March 11, 1747, and March 10, 1749. Their son, Silas our subject's grandfather, was born November 12, 1776, and died May 7, 1858, in his eighty-second year. He was a farmer by occupation; his wife, Abigail, was born December 27, 1779, and died at the age of nearly eighty years, September 23, 1859.

The mother of our subject, Parnell, nee Blossom, was born in Woodstock, Vt., and was descended from an old New England family of Scotch lineage. Her death occurred in Rock county, Wisconsin, December 27, 1856.

His father, John B. Carle, was born in the town of Waterborough, near Portland, Maine, on February 24, 1808, and he belonged to the fifth generation from one of the three brothers hereinabove referred to. His early purpose was to learn the cabinet maker's trade, but he abandoned this and became a machinist and was employed by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Mass. He was a skillful mechanic, and although his services were always in demand, he saw greater opportunities in the West, and in 1852 removed with his family to Rock county, Wisconsin, and settled on a new farm in the township of Janesville and there established the family home. Later in life he retired from the farm and took up his residence in Janesville. After the death of his wife (our subject's mother) in 1856, he married Miss Robena Mouat, and by her had one child, Jennie M., now the widow of Harry F. Killer (deceased), of Janesville. On the death of his second wife, he married her sister, Miss Mary Mouat. He was a man of firm convictions with the courage to maintain them in all that was right, and was universally esteemed for his manly character. A Whig in early life, he became a Republican on the formation of that party in 1856. In his religious faith he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred September 1, 1884.

Levi B. received his education in the common schools, and while yet a youth, started out for himself with no capital other than his native abilities and \$18 in money and a determination to succeed. Going to Milwaukee, he was for a time employed as a bookkeeper, and still later engaged in selling books at auction for a Chicago publishing house.

After closing this engagement young Carle spent a year farming, and then, in 1858, settled at Janesville, opening a grocery store, which he conducted successfully for twenty-one years. Retiring from the retail trade in 1879, Mr. Carle engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Chicago, Ill., but after four years, in 1884 he returned to Janesville, and, with his son, Norman L., engaged in the leaf tobacco business, in which he has since continued with success.

Mr. Carle's business career has been successful from the beginning, and through it all he has been known far and near for his honorable and fair dealing and his strict adherence to the principle taught in the Golden Rule.

He was president of the First National Bank of Janesville for three years, and is now vice-president of the same institution. Is now president of the Janesville Machine Company, and one of the directors of the Janesville Electric Company.

He was president of the Business Men's Association of Janesville for four years. He is ever ready to advance the interests of Janesville.

On April 18, 1857, Mr. Carle married Miss Kate Higgins, whose parents settled in Wisconsin when she was a child. They had three children, Parnell, Norman L. and Josephine. Mrs. Carle, whose death occurred in July, 1894, was a devoted wife and mother, and a woman of noble Christian character and domestic virtues.

Edwin Case, who has resided in Rock county, Wisconsin, since 1842, was born in Spofford township, Onondaga county, New York, on May 25, 1831, and is one of two surviving children of Samuel and Cloe J. (Olmstead) Case, both natives of New York state, the other survivor being a sister named Cordelia. The names of those deceased were Henry, the eldest; Abigail, Maraba and Henry, the youngest. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, also kept a hotel in the town of Senate, N. Y.

In 1842 he brought his family overland with teams and wagon from New York to Rock county, Wisconsin, and settled on a small farm which he bought in Clinton township, and also conducted a hotel for a time. Later he returned to New York and there died about the year 1853, his wife having passed away some four years prior to that time. They were both devoted members of the Baptist denomination and people highly esteemed and much beloved for their kindness and goodness of heart.

In politics the father was a Republican, and for a time served as town supervisor of Clinton township.

Edwin attended the district schools and received a good English education. He was an ambitious, energetic and self-reliant boy, and from the time he was fourteen years old, did a man's work, taking a large share in the care of his father and mother, both of whom were in ill health much of their later lives. For

five years he worked out by the month and being thrifty and economical saved enough to buy forty acres of land in Clinton township, and also bought and sold several other pieces of land with considerable profit. Later he purchased a farm in La Prairie township, which he improved and where he made his home until 1902, when he retired from farming and took up his residence in the city of Janesville.

In politics Mr. Case has always been a Republican, but has taken no active interest in political matters more than to perform his duties as a loyal citizen. He is a man of kindly disposition and generous impulses, and always ready to give a helping hand to those in need, and has a wide circle of true friends.

In 1858 Mr. Case married Miss Eliza, daughter of Amey Herick and Harriet (Winegar) Belding, who was born in Montgomery county, New York. Her parents, also natives of New York, passed their lives there, the father being a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Case is the ninth of ten children, of whom two besides herself, viz.: Emeline, the third, and Catharine, the seventh, are living. The names of those deceased in the order of their birth, were Sarah, Charles, Hannah, Spedy, Deodatis, Juliet and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Case now live in a pleasant home at No. 161 Racine street, Janesville, in the enjoyment of the fruits of their years of more active life. They have never had any children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Olive, who is married to Mr. William M. Cook, and lives in Chicago, Ill.

James A. Fathers was born in Chicago on May 5, 1859, and was but an infant when his parents removed to Janesville. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the woolen mills of F. A. Wheeler & Sons, learning the trade of a carder. Not liking the pursuit, he abandoned it, and subsequently acquired the harnessmaking trade in the establishment of C. H. Payne. After working four years as a journeyman, he bought out Mr. Payne and successfully conducted the business until 1889, when ill health compelled his retirement from active labor. For three years he conducted a meat market, but abandoned this enterprise upon his election to the city treasurer'ship in 1894. This office he has held continuously up to the present time by successive reëlection. To the discharge of his official duties, he brought a large fund of common sense, a considerable knowledge of public affairs and unswerving integrity,

which qualities joined with gentleness of disposition and urbanity of manner, admirably qualify him for a post of grave responsibility whose occupant is daily called upon to do business with "all sorts and conditions of men." The year 1894, however, did not mark Mr. Father's debut in the arena of public life.

At the age of twenty-two he was chosen, on the Republican ticket, to represent the Third ward upon the board of aldermen. He occupied a seat in that body for four years, and for three years served as president of the council.

He is universally popular, and is regarded as one of Janesville's most influential citizens. He is a stockholder in the Bower City bank. Mr. Fathers belongs to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, being a member of Janesville Lodge No. 55, F. & A. M., and belongs to Janesville City Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., being a P. G. R. of the grand encampment of the jurisdiction of Wisconsin, and the present grand scribe of said jurisdiction.

Some twenty years ago he bought his present pleasant home at No. 259 South Main street. He was married on June 1, 1881, to Miss Emma A. Scofield, daughter of Theodore and Catherine Scofield, of the town of Center, Rock county.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Fathers three children: Rosa May, Elsie June and John Thurston. Rosa May died in infancy. Elsie June is the present assistant treasurer of Janesville, Wis. John T. is employed on construction work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Joseph M. Bostwick, who is counted among Janesville's pioneer merchants and substantial citizens, is a native of Bethany, Genesee county, New York. He was born February 3, 1834, the son of Joseph Bostwick, who removed with his family to Stafford, in the same county, in 1836, and eleven years later settled at Janesville, Wis. Joseph attended the common schools in his earlier boyhood, but at the age of fourteen years engaged as a clerk in the general merchandising store of Messrs. Bailey and Dimock. In 1849 Mr. Bailey withdrew and Mr. H. O. Clark came into the business, the name changing to Dimock & Clark, and still later became H. O. Clark & Co. and so continued until 1854, when the business failed and young Bostwick entered the employ of Mr. J. W. Wheelock, whose business he, in connection with Mr. William Knowles, bought at a later date, but sold again within six months. He next associated himself with Mr. O. K.

Bennett, and under the firm name of Bennett & Bostwick purchased and carried on the business of H. O. Clark & Co. Four and a half years later this firm was dissolved, the stock of goods being divided between the partners, and Mr. Bostwick formed with Mr. M. C. Smith the firm of Smith & Bostwick, which dealt in dry goods, carpets and clothing and continued in business until 1881, a period of twenty-one years, when the stock was divided and Mr. Bostwick, taking his share, returned to his former stand on South Main street and opened a large store for the sale of dry goods, carpets, cloaks and gent's furnishing goods. In 1882 Mr. Bostwick associated with himself his sons, Robert M. and Joseph L., under the firm name of J. M. Bostwick & Sons, which still continues, being known as one of the most reliable houses in the city.

Mr. Bostwick is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the city council of Janesville.

On November 30, 1855, Mr. Bostwick married Miss Harriet M. Allen, of Genesee county, New York. Of eight children born to them, six, viz.: Frank M., Robert M., Joseph L., Harry, Marion and Harriet, are living; two, Henry Clark and Edward, are deceased.

John Douglas King, whose life on earth ended on March 8, 1906, was a native son of Wisconsin. He was born at Janesville, in Rock county, November 18, 1845, and was a son of John and Margaret (McKay) King, both now deceased. He married, when twenty-seven years of age, June 20, 1872, Miss Amorette M. Wilson, only daughter of Mr. Henry O. Wilson, of Janesville, and by her had one son, H. Douglas King, who was born July 9, 1873, and who is now (1908) with the National Surety Company, of New York city.

On attaining his majority, Mr. King, in 1866, entered the service of the United States government and for forty years, until his decease, was connected with the postoffice department in various capacities, filling some of the most difficult and responsible positions. He served first as chief of inspectors of the Omaha (Nebraska) division, then of the Denver (Colorado) division, and later the Washington, D. C., and New York divisions. His native fitness for the work and his love of it, combined with a practical knowledge gained from his years of experience, made him one of the most alert and valued men in the service, and in

his death it was felt that the department with which he was so closely identified, suffered a great loss. With Colonel James E. Stewart, then of the Chicago division of postoffice inspectors, he was instrumental in ferreting out and disclosing the infamous "Star Route" frauds, in which Colonel Robert G. Ingersol gained world-wide fame by his notable defense of John W. Dorsey and others.

Mr. King was endowed with noble qualities of mind and heart. When necessity required, he was brave as a lion and firm as the rocks; but the sight of helplessness and suffering melted him to tenderness. He loved the beautiful in life, and by music he was moved to tears. He was a dutiful son, a thoughtful and tender brother, an affectionate and indulgent husband and father, and a loyal friend, and in the generosity of his unselfish nature, he was never happier than when doing some service for and giving pleasure to others. His manliness and nobility of character were impressed upon all who came within the range of his influence, and to know him inspired confidence and trust and admiration akin to love. He was loyal to all that was good, pure and clean in all that he thought and did, and faithful in the discharge of every private or public trust. To his friends the world seems lonesome without him, but there shines upon the dark cloud a bright light, the reflection of his manly deeds so nobly wrought, and the memory of his pure, unselfish life shall abide like the sweet influence of a hallowed benediction.

March 8, 1906.

Gentlemen:

Complying with your request of this date as to the record in the postal service of Mr. John D. King, I have to say that the records of this department show Mr. King, born in Janesville, Wis., in 1845, was appointed a postoffice inspector January 22, 1880, and that with the exception of two intervals during which he was out of the service, he continued as an inspector until the 4th of April, 1902, when he became chairman of the Civil Service Board, rural delivery service, retaining that position under the postoffice department until June 30, 1905, when he was transferred to the same position to the rolls of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. King served in the field as an inspector with such record for efficiency that he was made inspector-in-charge of division, and in this capacity was stationed successively at

Omaha, Denver, Washington, New York, Spokane and St. Paul. It is understood that from the time he was fourteen years of age until his appointment as an inspector he was employed in the postoffice at Janesville, Wis. During his entire connection with this department, Mr. King rendered very faithful and meritorious service.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,

Postmaster General.

The Honorable,

W. J. V.

The Civil Service Commission.

Copy of minute of the United States Civil Service Commission, March 9, 1906, on the death of John D. King:

COMMISSION. John D. King, chief of Board of Examiners of Rural Carriers, died on March 8, 1906. Mr. King was in the service of the government upwards of forty-five years, beginning as a messenger in the postoffice at Janesville, Wis., and rising by successive promotions to the position of assistant postmaster of that office.

In January, 1880, he was appointed postoffice inspector, and served with such a record for efficiency that he was made inspector in charge of division, and in this capacity was stationed successively at Omaha, Denver, Washington, New York, Spokane and St. Paul. The postmaster general states that "During his entire connection with this department Mr. King rendered very faithful and meritorious service."

Mr. King was chief of the rural carriers' board from April 4, 1902, to the time of his death. The commission desires to place on record its tribute to his high character and fidelity.

Abel L. Fisher, oldest son of Seth and Mary Ann Fisher, was born in the town of Center, Rock county, Wis., on December 6, 1850. He received a common school education from the public schools of his town. Later he attended the Evansville seminary, Beloit academy and Milton college, all of Rock county.

In 1873 he engaged in farming, and in stock raising in the town of Center. In this occupation he continued until the spring of 1892, when he removed to Janesville, Wis., to engage in the business of buying and selling leaf tobacco. Since 1897 he has had associated with him in business his younger son, Everett C. Fisher, the firm being Fisher & Fisher, dealers in leaf tobacco.

As state secretary of the Wisconsin Tobacco Growers and

Dealers' Association, Mr. Fisher has taken an active interest in collecting for distribution to the tobacco growers and dealers of the state, statistics and information, pertaining to the growing and culture of tobacco.

As a citizen, he has been public spirited and enterprising, and ready to contribute of his time and means to the advancement of the public interest and general good.

Mr. Fisher was married in 1873 to Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cleland, of the town of Center, Wis. They have four children: Arthur M. Fisher and Everett C. Fisher, both of Janesville, Wis.; Mrs. Samuel N. Braden, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Minerva M. Fisher, of Janesville, Wis.

Charles V. Kerch, city engineer of the city of Janesville, Wis., was born on March 3, 1866, at Loran, in Stephensen county, Illinois. His parents were Jacob H. and Eliza (Giddings) Kerch. The former was a native of Germany, and came to this country with his parents when he was four years of age. They settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where they remained for eight years and then removed to Stevensen county, Illinois, in 1855. He married Miss Eliza Giddings, reported to be the first white female child born in that county. Her family were people of prominence, among them being the great American author, Nathaniel Hawthorne; Rufus Choate and Joshua R. Giddings, whom James A. Garfield succeeded in congress.

Mr. Charles V. Kerch, of this sketch, began his studies in the district schools around his old Illinois home, and after acquiring the usual amount of education furnished there, he entered the normal school at Dixon, Ill., from which he graduated in the scientific course with the degree of B. S., and in the civil engineering course with the degree of C. E. He then obtained employment as a civil engineer in Dixon, where he continued for one year; from there he entered the engineering department of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, but left that to enter the engineering department of the World's Columbian Exposition Company in Chicago. After closing there, he came to Janesville and was again employed by the Northwestern Railroad Company, and then did private work for three years. He returned to Dixon, Ill., again and was city engineer there for three years; he returned to Janesville, however, in 1900, to accept the position of city engineer in that city, which position he has held ever

since and is also at present (1908) the county surveyor of Rock county.

Mr. Kerch has always been a Republican in politics, and is a thrifty, enterprising citizen, ever ready to assist in any move toward the betterment of his community. He is a man of sound judgment and good business qualifications, and an all round man of affairs.

On April 2, 1864, Mr. Kerch was married to Miss Mary Hobart, daughter of Alexander and Anna M. Hobart, of Toronto, Kan., highly respected citizens of that place.

Mr. Kerch is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith both he and Mrs. Kerch are members of the Congregational church of Janesville.

Fenner Kimball, a pioneer resident of Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native of Scituate, R. I., where he was born to Dean and Lydia Kimball on October 6, 1822.

His father was a hard working farmer with a large family to support, and in his endeavors to support them on the stony hillside farm he owned, he had a hard struggle, and the children were compelled to help just as soon as they were old enough. The subject of our sketch found employment in the cotton mills at eleven years of age, where he worked, except such time as he helped on the farm. His schooling had to be worked in winters and at odd times, but he had a genuine taste for learning and all of his life he devoted his odd moments to study and reading.

At the age of 16 he was bound as an apprentice until he was 21, to Otis Potter, a painter and carpenter of North Scituate, R. I., and it was during this time he learned the trades of both carpenter and painter. After coming of age he worked at carpentry in Boston and Fall River, Mass., for short periods until he moved to East Greenwich, R. I., in 1846 and then he pursued the painting trade for ten years.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Adeline Allen, a daughter of Abraham and Rachel Allen, both natives of Fall River, Mass. One son, Frank D., now engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Janesville, was born to them.

In 1856 they moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in La Prairie, three miles south of Janesville on the Beloit road, said farm now being the old Hugunin home. He

was one of Rock county's thrifty and hard working farmers. In 1867 he sold his farm and moved to Janesville and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business with Colonel W. B. Britton, under the firm name of Britton & Kimball, of which firm his son Frank D. is the successor. About this time he also became interested in the formation of the Bower City band, and having a talent for music he became very proficient on several different instruments and at once became a very active and zealous member of this organization, which soon became famous throughout the West as one of the crack bands of the country.

He bought himself a home at the corner of Main and South Second, where he lived until 1893, when he moved to the home now occupied by his widow, corner Bluff and South Second. He soon was recognized as a very valuable addition to the city and became very active in all public affairs as well as interested in many business enterprises, and the benefit of his experience and advice proved very valuable to the many business organizations in which he was interested as well as to the county, on the board of supervisors of which he served seventeen years. He was elected to represent his district in the legislature, once in 1878 and 1879, and again in 1895-1896.

In 1881 he retired from the furniture business and bought out F. G. Stevens' interest in the firm of Thoroughgood & Co., manufacturers of cigar boxes and cigar box lumber, in which business he took quite an active part, until 1898, when he retired and sold his interest.

About 1884 he also became a partner in the retail hardware business under the firm name of Kimball Hardware Company, but in this business he remained only a few years. He was very successful in all of his business ventures and formed a very large circle of both business and social acquaintances and friends. He was president of the Bower City bank from its start to his death. He was a member of the Unitarian church, a generous supporter thereto and an active leader therein, being superintendent of the Sunday school for some time.

He enjoyed music, literature and all outdoor recreations. He was a good performer on both piano and organ, as well as being a skilled band musician. He enjoyed Shakespeare and other great writers of all ages and of all lands and accumulated a very good library. He was for many years and at his death a mem-

in the local lodges and as in all other things into which he entered, he played an earnest and important part in all their social and ceremonial gatherings; as advancing years crept upon him he retired from active participation in business and devoted considerable time to travel and recreation. He became quite an enthusiastic bicycle rider after he had passed the seventieth milestone of life's journey.

Surrounded by his family of wife, and his son and his family, he passed into that undiscovered country on March 6, 1899, at peace with the world and at rest with his God, sincerely mourned by all who knew him. He was a very generous and kindly man, always willing to assist those in want or distress, and was a contributor to all the charitable organizations which asked his aid. He never sought public office, it always sought him, and while in public office he performed duties thereof as consistently as he did his own affairs. He was probably better known to men in every walk in life, in the city he made his home, than any other man of his day and generation. Certainly he was as favorably known and as well liked as any man of his time, and he was at his death sincerely mourned. His sound character gave the element of purity and honesty to his every motive and act and he had high standards and worked to attain them rather than to merely make money. His motto was to do good in the world, and certainly at the close of his well rounded life, he left the memory of a noble life and of a work well done.

Levi Alden, the son of Levi and Boadicia (Warner) Alden, was born at Claremont, N. H., July 24, 1815. He was of Mayflower ancestry, being sixth in descent from John Alden, one of the signers of the compact in the cabin of the ship Mayflower in 1620. His father, Levi Alden, removed with his father, John Alden, from Warwick, Mass., to Claremont, N. H., between 1781 and 1790. He was a man of extensive business. Besides conducting a large farm, he operated a brickyard, manufactured earthenware and carried on blacksmithing. His maternal ancestors were early settlers in Connecticut, several of them serving in the Revolutionary war. Levi Alden, the subject of our sketch, was educated at Unity Scientific and Military academy at Unity, N. H., and at Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y., graduating with the class of 1844. After leaving college he was principal of

Cayuga institute, at Cayuga Bridge, N. Y., for one year. In 1845 Mr. Alden removed to Janesville, Wis., arriving on July 4. In August, 1845, in partnership with E. A. Stoddard, he established the "Janesville Gazette," the first copy appearing about August 14, 1845. The "Gazette" was published by Alden & Stoddard, Alden & Tompkins, Alden & Grattan, Levi Alden and Alden & Holt, successively, until March 17, 1855, when Mr. Alden sold out his interest to Charles Holt. During a portion of this time, Mr. Alden was principal of the Janesville academy. He operated the first telegraph line between Janesville and Milwaukee. In 1856, he served as a member of the ninth session of the Wisconsin state legislature. From 1858 to 1866, he was clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, and was admitted to the Rock County Bar Association, December 3, 1866. He was auditor of public printing for the state of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., from 1867 to 1873, when he engaged as associate editor of the "Wisconsin State Journal" (David Atwood, proprietor), at Madison, till 1890. He belonged to the Whig, afterward the Republican party, and was a staunch Republican to the day of his death and never failed to cast his vote. He was a regular attendant of the Universalist services in Janesville till the society became merged into the Unitarian church (All Souls), which he also attended. He was a charter member of the First Unitarian church at Madison, Wis., and one of its trustees. Levi Alden was married, July 26, 1843, at Fleming, N. Y., to Sarah Ann Leach, daughter of Winslow and Esther (Southworth) Leach. Mrs. Alden died at Madison, Wis., January 23, 1873. Their children were: Mary E., who married George Judkins, of Claremont, N. H.; Frances B., who married Frank C. Cook, of Janesville, Wis.; Louisa J., who married Dr. Theodore W. Evans, of Madison, Wis.; Sarah L., who married Dr. Henry S. Hall, of Washington, D. C., and Hattie L. Alden, unmarried. Levi Alden died at Madison, Wis., November 23, 1893.

Edward Amerpohl, Janesville, Wis., was born at Brodhead, this state, on May 25, 1871, to Christ and Elizabeth Amerpohl, natives of Germany, and who emigrated to America and settled at Baraboo, Wis., in the early forties, and later resided at Madison and Brodhead, where he died in 1891 at the age of seventy-one years.

Edward is one of a family of eight children, all of whom,

with the mother, are still living. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and followed the trade of a carriage painter until 1900, when he came to Janesville, Wis., and became owner and proprietor of the Janesville Floral Company, located at 214 South Main street. He has rebuilt and added to his original buildings until now (1907) he has 12,000 feet of glass-covered greenhouses. He is the originator of the *Nephrolepis Amopolillii* fern. He does a large retail and shipping business in fresh cut flowers and design work.

In political sentiment he is a Republican; as candidate for alderman from the Third ward in the spring of 1907, he was defeated after a hotly contested campaign. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, B. P. O. E. Eagles and Unique Club.

Mr. Amerpohl was married in 1894 to Miss Aida Colby, of Brodhead, to whom has been born one child, Harold E.

Edward Burton Heimstreet, druggist of Janesville, established business in this city in 1868, and has carried it on continuously since with marked success. His stock comprises a full line of drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, glass and artists' materials, and in the last mentioned class of goods he does both a retail and wholesale business. His establishment is one of the largest and finest drug houses in the state.

Mr. Heimstreet is a native of New York, and was born in Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, on January 3, 1848. His father, Stephen Heimstreet, was born in New York, November 24, 1813, and was a well known druggist at Lansingburg. His mother, whose maiden name was Emeline Spicer, was born at Charlotte, Vt., and was descended from an old New England family, her father, the Rev. Tobins Spicer, being a prominent Methodist itinerant minister of New England. In January, 1867, his parents became residents of Janesville, where they made their home until October, 1886, at which time they returned to the East on a visit. The death of the father occurred at Troy, N. Y., in January, 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. His mother died at Troy, N. Y., in October, 1901. Both were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, attending the Methodist Episcopal college at Poultney, Vt., and subsequently became a student at Jonesville academy at Jonesville, N. Y.; later at Mechanicsville academy. He then studied

medicine under Dr. H. B. Whiton, of Troy, N. Y., for two years; also attended Albany Medical college.

He served in the latter years of the war as a private of Company F, of the Fourteenth Regiment, United States regulars, until August following the close of the war, when through the influence of his father, who had been trying to induce him to leave the service since he had entered it, he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Heimstreet was employed in his father's drug store from early boyhood, and became thoroughly instructed in the business. In 1867 he removed to Janesville, Wis., intending to perfect himself in the study of medicine, but finding an opportunity to buy a drug store at a good advantage, he did so and has carried on the business continuously since.

On January 14 1868, Mr. Heimstreet was married at Janesville to Miss Stella Howard, daughter of William H. Howard, then sheriff of Rock county. The lady was born at Shullsburg, Grant county, Wisconsin, where her parents were among the early settlers. Two children have been born of their union, Alice M., of Janesville, and Charles S., of Lake Mills, Wis., where he is engaged in the drug business.

Mr. Heimstreet has been identified with the leading interests of Rock county since becoming one of its residents. He was one of the foremost movers in securing the state pharmacy law, and worked long and faithfully to secure its passage. He is credited with being the founder of the pharmacy law, and Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was the secretary for twenty-one years, and also secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, in which position he served for twenty years. He was secretary of the Janesville City hospital for many years; for three years was secretary of the Rock County Agricultural Society, and treasurer for several terms; for ten years served as secretary of the Janesville Horticultural Society; for thirty-three years held the office of secretary of the Janesville fire police, and five years was collector of the Janesville fire department. He is also past commander of the W. H. Sargent Post No. 20, G. A. R.; a charter member and past chancellor of Oriental Lodge No. 22, K. of P.; P. G. of Wisconsin Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., and sachem of the Order of Red Men. For many years has been president of the Humane Society and Associated Charities of Janesville.

Mrs. Heimstreet, a bright, active and highly intelligent woman, renders her husband valuable assistance in his business correspondence and in the clerical duties of the various society secretaryships which he holds, and without her cheerfully rendered services, it would be impossible for him to successfully discharge the various duties imposed upon him without neglecting his private business. Mr. Heimstreet is recognized as one of the wideawake, progressive business men of Janesville, public spirited, broad in his views, of unquestioned integrity and always up with the times, his interest and efforts in the cause of wholesome laws in regard to pharmacy, have won him distinction throughout the state.

Sanford Soverhill, one of the wide-awake business men of Janesville, Wis., was born in Fulton township, Rock county, October 25, 1856, and is the son of Myron H. and Adeline M. (Sanford) Soverhill. He grew to manhood in the country, attending the district schools and later the graded schools of Fulton, and devoted himself to farming until he was twenty-six years old. In 1885 Mr. Soverhill left the farm, and going to Janesville, was for several years engaged in the tobacco trade, buying on commission for New York and other eastern houses and for European concerns. About 1886 he changed the character of his business, and instead of acting as a broker, turned his attention to buying and packing tobacco and shipping to various market points in the United States. This he has continued to the present time (1908) with good success, being now engaged also in buying and selling wool.

Mr. Soverhill is a practical and thoroughly careful man in his business relations and while looking closely after his more personal interests, has also devoted much time to other outside business affairs. He is president of the Peoples' Coal Company, of Janesville, and is also one of its directors, and also a director of the Monarch Mining, Developing & Reduction Company, of Grant county, New Mexico.

In political sentiment he is a Republican. He is identified with several fraternal and social organizations, such as the Knights of Pythias, the United Commercial Travelers, Twilight Club of Janesville, and others local in character. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

On November 23, 1883, Mr. Soverhill married Miss Anna G.,



STANLEY B. SMITH.

daughter of Isaac and Anna (McNall) Porter, of Cookville, Rock county, a woman of charming personality, who presides with womanly grace over their comfortable and happy home.

Mr. and Mrs. Soverhill have an interesting family of four children, named respectively, Cora, Laila, Edith and Wilna.

Edward Ruger, of Janesville, Wis., is descended from Philip Ruger, of Dutchess county, New York.

John Ruger, the son of Philip, married Catherine Lee Roy, who was of a French Huguenot family. He served in the Revolutionary war, was in the battle of Saratoga, and after the surrender of Burgoyne, moved to Saratoga county, New York.

Francis Ruger, his son, married Jane Jewell, of Connecticut. She was of Puritan ancestry. Thomas Jefferson Ruger, his son, was born in Northumberland county, New York, February 25, 1802. He graduated from the Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1830, with the degree of M. A. Was principal of Wilbraham academy; he married Maria Hutchins in 1830; was appointed president of Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y., in 1832, and in 1836 was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church.

On Maria Hutchins side, Benjamin Hutchins was captain in the Eighteenth Connecticut regiment, and served with his company under Washington in New York in August and September, 1776. Marched to Bennington in 1777, and was promoted to major. In May, 1778, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth regiment by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, and resigned in 1781. Benjamin Hutchins, his son, was born October 14, 1767, and in 1785 married Jerusha Bradley.

Maria Hutchins, daughter of Benjamin, was born in East Haven, Conn., October 31, 1804, and married Thomas Jefferson Ruger, September 5, 1830. They had nine children, viz.: Cornelia Maria, Thomas Howard, Edward, William, Henry Hobart, Frances Eliza, Bradley Morgan, Ellen Augusta and Morris.

Edward Ruger was the third child and second son of Thomas Jefferson and Maria (Hutchins) Ruger. He was born at Lima, Livingston county, New York, September 16, 1834. His parents moved from Lima to Bridgewater, Oneida county, thence to Sherburne in Chenango county, thence to Marcellus in Onondaga county, all in the state of New York. While at Marcellus, Edward Ruger attended public school.

In 1844, Rev. T. J. Ruger moved with his family to Janesville, Wis., as a home missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church. At Janesville Edward Ruger at first attended the public schools and later the Janesville academy, of which his father was the first principal. He also attended the academy under Principals A. B. Miller, Messrs. Woodruff and Woodard, and Professor Spicer. During these periods he worked on his father's farm, pursuing his studies mornings, noons and evenings under the supervision of his father, being in school proper only during the three winter months of the year. His father was an accomplished mathematician, and by inheritance and study Edward Ruger became enamored with the study of mathematics and was early drawn to the profession of civil engineering and surveying, and prior to his opening an office in Janesville for the practice of his profession, he had experience in United States land surveying, subdividing sections, and making preliminary and locating surveys for railroads and their construction. In 1857 he opened an office in Janesville for the practice of his profession, and in 1859 was elected city engineer of Janesville, and in 1860 was elected county surveyor of Rock county. He held this office and practiced his profession at Janesville until 1861, doing some hydraulic engineering work in Walworth and Jefferson counties relative to backset of water.

In 1861 he enlisted and raised a company for service in the war of the rebellion and was enrolled as captain of Company A, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He remained in Camp Treadway at Janesville till January, 1862, when he was ordered to the front, going first to Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then to Fort Scott, Kansas, thence to Fort Riley. Here he was appointed a member of a court martial, at the completion of which he assumed command of his company and proceeded with his regiment to Moscow, Ky. Here he was detailed to rebuild a bridge across the Obion river which had been destroyed by the enemy. When this work was completed, he proceeded with his regiment to Columbus, Ky., where he was appointed provost marshal and served in this capacity till granted a thirty-day leave of absence. Returning at once to Janesville, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Wright, daughter of Josiah Wright, August 23, 1862. At the expiration of his leave of absence, he returned to his regiment, then stationed at

Fort Henry, Tennessee. From Fort Henry his regiment was ordered to Fort Donaldson, and here he was detailed as acting topographical engineer, and from this time on to the close of the war he served in the capacity of topographical engineer on the staffs of Major General Lovell H. Rausseau and Major General George H. Thomas. Upon joining the command of General Thomas, he entered upon his duties as superintendent of the topographical engineer's office of the Army of the Cumberland and remained in such position until 1869. He made new surveys and drew up the maps of the operations of the Army of the Cumberland during the war, and of the operations of the armies of the Tennessee and Ohio during the Atlanta campaign, which are now on file in the war department at Washington.

After returning from the war, he opened an office in Janesville, Wis., for the practice of his profession, civil engineering and surveying. Since 1874 he has been engaged almost wholly on hydraulic engineering pertaining to water powers and water works, having been employed as consulting or chief engineer on almost every feature of hydraulic engineering, his practice calling him to twenty-three states in the Union.

Mr. Ruger still resides in Janesville, and for more than thirty years has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church, which office he still holds. He has two sons, Frank, a successful business man of Superior, Wis., and Harry, a professor of psychology. Both sons are married and blessed with children.

Solomon Spoon, for more than three score years a resident of Rock county, Wisconsin, is justly counted among the representative citizens and substantial farmers. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on August 11, 1829, and is the fourth of eleven children born to Abraham and Martha (Earnest) Spoon, both natives of that state. Their other children named in the order of their births, were Anna, Samuel, Elizabeth, George, Conrad, Abraham, Mary, John and Henry. The youngest died in infancy unnamed. The father, a mason by trade, in 1846 settled with his family in Plymouth township, Rock county, making the trip around the lakes to Racine and thence with team and wagon. He bought 120 acres of wild land, which he improved and cultivated and where he made his home with his family until his decease, in 1874. His wife died there. They were both honored members of the Congregational church.

Our subject was seventeen years old when he came with his parents to Rock county. He was reared to farm work and received a common school education. Two years after attaining his majority, in 1852, prompted by the spirit of the times, he went to California in quest of gold, the trip being made overland with four yoke of oxen and occupying four months' time. He remained there nearly five years, and in 1857 returned by boat via Isthmus of Panama. On his return home Mr. Spoon bought a farm in Magnolia township which he worked some ten years, when he sold out and bought in Plymouth township. After carrying on his farm there ten years, he again sold and moved to Janesville township, where he engaged in farming until 1890, when he retired from farming and took up his residence in the city of Janesville, where he now owns and occupies a beautiful modern home.

Throughout his busy life Mr. Spoon has prospered in his affairs, and by his upright and honorable dealings, has gained the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He has always shown a commendable interest in public affairs and when called to fill local offices, has discharged his duties faithfully and well. In both Magnolia and Plymouth townships he served as director of the schools. In politics he is a Republican, but has always preferred the quiet of his home life to official position. In religious faith he and his family are affiliated with the Congregational church.

In 1860 Mr. Spoon married Miss Augusta, daughter of George and Elizabeth Royer, who was born in Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Wisconsin in the early days and passed their lives there.

Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spoon, the eldest, Mary, is married to Mr. Peter Nelson, of Milwaukee; the second, Frank, married Miss Luella Borrow, and lives in Janesville. Jennie is the wife of Mr. Frank Martin, a Congregational minister at Galva, Ill., and Grace, the youngest, lives at home and is teaching school at Janesville.

William Payne, who was a resident of Janesville for more than a third of a century, was a native of Waterbury, New Haven county, Connecticut, and was born September 5, 1814, to Raphael and Ruth (Mix) Payne, the former a son of Thomas Payne, a Connecticut farmer. The family is of English origin,

and tradition says that three brothers immigrated from Paynes, England, in colonial days, and settled with the Puritans, two of them in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut.

In 1819 our subject's parents moved to New York state, where his father died about 1825. At the age of thirteen, William, with his mother, returned to Meriden, Conn., where he found employment in the shop which was the nucleus of the present Meriden Britannia Company. Young Payne was an apt learner and ambitious to succeed, and in a friendly contest, in which he surpassed all the other employees, so impaired his health that he was obliged to quit the shop. He was now seventeen years. Engaging as a canvasser for the sale of a book, he spent some two years with good success, and then, in 1835, went to Ohio and settled on a farm near Huntsburg in Geauga county. A return of his former ailment soon compelled him to abandon farming, and he again found employment as a salesman, and engaged with a friend at Elyria, Ohio, in the manufacture of silverware and in buying and selling jewelry and shell combs. The business prospered and he later employed peddlers on his own account. Owing to the financial crisis of 1837, he was obliged to close out his business, however, but paid every dollar of his indebtedness with interest. After that he spent several years selling woolen goods from a wagon for an Ohio manufacturing concern, and in 1842 engaged as salesman for a wholesale dry goods house at Pittsburg, Pa., with which he remained till the business of the house was destroyed by fire, and then secured employment with Messrs. Shacklett and Glyde, of that city. Mr. Payne became a partner in this business in 1850, under the name of B. C. Shacklett & Co., and seven years later purchased the entire business. In 1858 he took a partner, the firm name becoming Wilson, Payne & Co. This firm continued about two years, but impaired health forced Mr. Payne to make a change, and in 1860 he bought and settled on a small farm in the outskirts of Janesville, Wis., spending the winter months, for the most part, in Florida. Mr. Payne could not content himself in idleness, and with others organized and incorporated the Janesville woolen mills, of which he was made president. He afterwards disposed of his interests and closed his relations with the concern.

Mr. Payne was a man of intense energy, and throughout his

life held a commanding place among his associates and in the community in which he lived. He was a Republican in politics, and with his wife, actively associated with the Baptist denomination in religious work.

In 1835, Mr. Payne married Miss Julia, daughter of Abraham and Julia (Barnes) Thorp. She was a native of Massachusetts and of English ancestry. Of five children born to them, four, viz.: George, Martha M., Zerelda and William, are deceased, and one, Mrs. M. P. Leavitt, well known in Janesville, alone survives.

Mr. Payne's death occurred on May 16, 1896, and that of his wife on July 6, 1900.

Charles L. Valentine, postmaster of Janesville, was born October 16, 1846, in Genesee county, New York, son of James and Elizabeth Valentine. They were of English and Scotch ancestry, the original founders of the family having settled near the site of the present city of New York in the early part of the eighteenth century.

While Mr. Valentine never had the educational advantages which the youths of Wisconsin have offered to them at this time, he received the best common schooling to be obtained at that time, and enlisted in the army while quite a young man and served his country during the Civil War as private in Company E, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. Was wounded at Spottsylvania.

In politics he has always been a staunch Republican. He has been called at various times to serve the public in holding offices of trust and responsibility. He has served as city clerk of Janesville, register of deeds of Rock county, and has represented his district in the state legislature. He is at present postmaster, and holds sway over the beautiful government building in Janesville. He is an active and useful member of the following lodges of the city: Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In religious faith Mr. Valentine was reared as a Methodist, his parents being members of that church.

On May 2, 1871, Mr. Valentine was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Gage.

George Scofield, who in his lifetime was one of Rock county's



LAWRENCE C. WHITTET.

representative and substantial citizens, was born in Saratoga county, New York, on September 2, 1843, the eldest child of Edwin and Jane (Mason) Scofield, both natives of Connecticut. Their other children were named in the order of their births—Eliab, Caroline, Mariah, Silas, Charles, Fanny and Georgie. The father was engaged in farming, both in his native state and in New York, and on his removal to Rock county, Wisconsin, with his family in 1846, he purchased the farm on which he passed the remainder of his days. After the decease of his wife in 1889, he married her sister Jane; by Polly, his first wife, he had four children, viz.: Frank, Marshall, Harriet and Eben. He was a man highly esteemed in the community, active in all that pertained to the welfare of his fellows, and was honored with numerous local offices. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious faith was affiliated with the Baptist denomination. His death occurred on January 1, 1895.

George, our subject, was reared on his father's farm, and supplemented his common school education with a course of study at Milton college. About the year 1863, he went to California, where he spent a year. Soon after his return he married, and going to Fulton township, Rock county, settled on a farm, where he lived until December, 1891, when he retired from farming and settled at Janesville and there passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Scofield was a man of intense activity, industrious and thrifty, and withal of a kindly, happy disposition that attracted to him many loyal friends. He was a Republican in political sentiment, but preferred the quiet of his home life to official position. He died on May 6, 1897.

In 1866, Mr. Scofield married Hiss Sarah, daughter of Silas and Cynthia M. (Cowan) Hurd, early settlers of Rock county. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Scofield, the eldest, Malitta, is married to Mr. L. N. Bushour, and lives in Pawnee, Okla.; Willis, the second child, married Anna Burdick, and lives on the home farm; Clara E. is the wife of Mr. John Thomson; Elma L. lives at home with her mother; Bertha E. is married to Mr. Eugene C. Noyes; Jessie E. is the wife of Dr. Edwin N. Nash, and Floy, the youngest, is single and lives at home. Besides her own children, Mrs. Scofield also has with her a niece, Miss Francis M. Ingle, a daughter of her sister.

The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and

the handsome modern home on Milton avenue is a center of social and domestic enjoyment, the family being one of the oldest and most highly esteemed in the community.

Halvor L. Skavlem, historian and public-spirited citizen of Janesville, Wis., was born in the town of Newark, in Rock county, on October 3, 1846, son of Lars Halvorsen and Groe (Nilssen) Skavlem; the father was born in Norway in 1819, and emigrated to the United States in 1839 and died in Rock county, Wisconsin, September 2, 1879. The mother came here from Norway, her native country, in 1842, and the next year was married to Mr. Skavlem, Sr. She died at Beloit, July 23, 1907. She was a woman of model Christian character and a devoted wife and mother. She braved the hardships and privations of a new and sparsely settled country that her children might have the benefits of a republic, where independent thought and action was the equal privilege of all. At the time they established their home in Newark in 1843, there were but few houses in the township. The father of our subject took a prominent part in organizing the Liberal Lutheran church in early days, and their house was used for church services for years before there were school houses and church buildings available. He was a radical anti-slavery man and identified himself with the movement to abolish human slavery in the United States and territories, and cast his first ballot for James Birney, who was candidate for president for the "Liberty Party." He was a man of intense energy and strong convictions, positive in his opinions when he knew that his cause was just and right—in fact, one of nature's noblemen.

Our subject, Mr. H. L. Skavlem, received a good common school education, and although his opportunities were limited, he made the best use of them and fitted himself for a school teacher, and combined the two occupations of farming in summer and teaching school in the winter months. In 1873 he was married to Miss Gunnil Olmstad, on December 15, 1873, and bought a farm in Newark township, where they made their home until 1880, when he was elected sheriff of Rock county. They then removed to the city of Janesville, where they have since resided. Previous to being elected sheriff, and while living on the farm, Mr. Skavlem held many local offices and was a member of the county board. He has always taken interest in public affairs, and has at all times been ready to aid every movement

that had for its purpose the betterment of Rock county and its cities. Since living in Janesville, Mr. Skavlem has also taken a great interest in the public library, and was the librarian for three years and for many years has served on the board of directors. He promoted and helped organize the State Library Association. He has always been interested in the early and in the contemporary history of his native state of Wisconsin, as well as in the prehistoric ages of this region. He is a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and is one of the leading members of the Wisconsin Society of Achaology, also of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, and as a naturalist has more than a local reputation. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religious matters he is inclined to do his own thinking, being more in harmony with the Unitarian belief than any other. Mr. Skavlem wields a ready and versatile pen, and his literary field ranges from the technically scientific paper to the lighter shade of magazine contributions in both prose and verse. He is a man who is well and favorably known by nearly everybody in Rock county.

Mr. and Mrs. Skavlem are the parents of four children: Hannah L., born October 13, 1875, deceased; Louis Norman, born October 19, 1877; Gertrude J., born February 15, 1879, and Henry Gilman, born January 31, 1885.

Frank H. Snyder, who is a native of Green county, Wisconsin, was born March 5, 1864, and is a son of John T. and Martha A. (Fleek) Snyder. His grandparents, James S. and Eliza (Martin) Snyder, were natives, James from the blue grass region of Kentucky, Eliza from Indiana, and who, in an early day removed to Richland county, Wisconsin, being among the early pioneers of that section.

James S. lived to be eighty years old and died at Richland Center, in Richland county. Eliza, the grandmother, died in July, 1906, at the age of ninety-four years.

Our subject was raised on his father's farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, and received his education in the common schools of Evansville. After leaving school he returned to the old homestead and followed the life of a farmer until 1899, when he removed to Janesville, and commenced business on his own account. He has since continued in the general fire insurance business and has met with continued success.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and of the Elks.

On March 25, 1891, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Josephine, daughter of Joseph Marshall, at Richland Center, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Cliff W.

Frank P. Starr, who has always lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Newark township on November 27, 1856, and is the elder of two sons born to James and Amelia (Butters) Starr, natives of England. His brother, Egbert, is now deceased. The parents came to the United States in 1850, and after four years' residence in Beloit, Wis., settled on a farm in Newark township, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father was a successful farmer and brought his farm, which was wholly unimproved when he settled on it, to a high state of cultivation, and improved it with good buildings and other equipments of the modern farm. He was a Republican in politics, but took no active part in political affairs more than to perform his duties as a good citizen, preferring the peace and quiet of his simple home life. Both he and his wife were affiliated with the "Church of England" and highly esteemed in the community.

Mr. Starr died at the family home in 1889, and his wife passed away in 1903.

Frank P. passed his boyhood assisting in the farm work and attended the district schools of the neighborhood and had the ordinary experiences of the wide-awake farmer boy. He supplemented his common school education by study in the Beloit schools, fitting himself for teaching—a profession to which he devoted himself continuously for some twenty years with marked success, being for eight years principal of the graded school at Afton, Wis. He was for two years president of the Teachers' Association of Rock county. Mr. Starr has always taken an active interest in political and civic affairs and at one time served as Clerk of Rock township. In 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket, county clerk of Rock county, and by reelections, filled that office six years. He was then elected to the office of supervisor of assessments and is now (1907) acting in that capacity. He is a man of fine personal and social qualities and popular among his wide circle of loyal friends. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Loyal Americans, and in religious faith is con-

nected with the Congregational church. He is a man of literary ability, fond of books, and as a ready and forceful speaker has on various occasions exercised his talents with good effect during political campaigns.

Asa D. Sanborn, who was one of Rock county's prosperous and enterprising citizens, was a native of Littleton, N. H. He was born in 1827, and was a son of Ezra and Mrs. Whitman Sanborn, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire and passed their lives there, the father being a carpenter by trade.

Asa D. was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood in his native state and was there engaged for some years in manufacturing sash and blinds. In 1864 he disposed of his interests in the East and, removing to Wisconsin, settled on a farm in Rock county and there engaged in farming for some seven years. In 1871 Mr. Sanborn retired from the farm and moving to Janesville, opened a grocery store and carried on a successful business in that line until his decease in 1895. He was a quiet, home-loving man, unassuming in manner, never seeking or caring for official position, finding in his own business ample scope for gratification of his ambition. He was a Republican in politics. In his business relations he was always prompt and upright, and as a man was universally esteemed for his manly character.

In 1851 Mr. Sanborn married Miss Angie M., daughter of Joseph L. and Laura (Gove) Taylor, who was born in New Hampshire in 1833, and who now resides in her comfortable home at No. 162 South Main street, Janesville. Her father, a native of Massachusetts, was a shoe dealer in early life, but later engaged in farming. Her mother was a native of New Hampshire.

Of two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn, the elder, Charles A., was in business with his father at Janesville for some years, but now lives in North Dakota, where he is engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He married Miss Nellie Drake, and they have two children, viz.: Roy A. and Lawrence D. The younger son, B. T., was a physician and practiced his profession at Janesville until his decease in 1891.

Stanley B. Smith was a native of Philadelphia, Jefferson county, New York, and was born on October 4, 1843, the son of Jesse and Mary Brooks Smith. In 1846 his parents removed with their family to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Union,

where our subject spent his boyhood. He supplemented his common school education with a course of study at the University of Michigan and also studied law with a view to entering the profession, but decided to enter business life instead. After coming to Janesville when a young man, Mr. Smith, with his two brothers, was for several years connected with the Clow Reaper Manufacturing Company, being a stockholder and director in the company. In 1876 he took a position as bookkeeper in the Rock County National bank, and there familiarized himself with every phase of the banking business, being successively teller, cashier, etc. Mr. Smith continued his connection with this institution till 1894, when he resigned and soon afterwards became president of the First National bank of Janesville, which office he filled at the time of his decease, which occurred on January 19, 1906. The city sustained the loss of one of its best citizens and most progressive business men and a man whose helpful influence was felt in every department of civic life. He was a recognized authority in literary matters; a leading member of the Round Table, once a noted club in Janesville; associated with various literary organizations, and himself a fluent and interesting writer of pure English, though he never allowed his productions to be published over his own name.

It is largely due to his untiring zeal and efforts that Janesville today has its public library. Mr. Smith was a man of cheerful, sunny disposition, and the very soul of good fellowship in its best sense. He was a brilliant conversationalist, at once instructive, humorous and witty, and through his nobility of character, scholarly attainments and manly virtues, attracted to himself many devoted friends. He was withal a man of generous impulses and gave largely to charities of various kinds. In politics he was a Republican, though he never sought or desired office.

In 1889 Mr. Smith married Miss Martha M. Logan, who, with his two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Alsop, of Brooklyn, Wis., and Mrs. Mary Richardson, of Santa Barbara, Cal., are the only members of his immediate family to survive him.

Edson S. Williams, who lives at 101 Jefferson avenue, in Janesville, Wis., is a native of New York state. He was born at Carmel, N. Y., on December 17, 1843, to Wright and Elizabeth (Hughes) Williams, natives of New York.

Edson was raised at Carmel, where he attended the public

schools until he was thirteen years of age, then set to work at the farming business, which he followed for four years. He came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Evansville, where he engaged in the harness business, and followed the same until 1880. He came to Janesville, Wis., in 1888, where he has since remained.

When the Civil War broke out and the call for troops was made, Mr. Williams, in 1861, responded and enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and with the Iron brigade, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He saw much service, being with his regiment engaged in the battles of Bull Run, Gainsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, losing his right leg in that battle, July 1, 1863. He served until November 26, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge and was mustered out of the service.

Mr. Williams is a member of Union Lodge No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Washington, D. C., and in religious matters he affiliates with the Episcopalians.

On September 22, 1890, Mr. Williams married Lorinda F. Stevens, at Janesville, Wis., and who is the daughter of Samuel and Fanny Stevens, of Janesville, Wis., deceased.

John P. Watson, one of Janesville's successful contractors, and a resident of that city since 1855, is a native of Cambridge-shire, England, was born November 16, 1826. His parents, William and Mary (Spinks) Watson, were also natives of England. At the age of thirteen he began working on the railroad, but soon afterward was employed on bridge building, and was engaged in that line of work on various railroads in the old country until 1849, when he emigrated to America. He made his home in Chicago and for one year was engaged in bridge building for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company on the old Galena division between Chicago and Elgin.

In the spring of 1850, during the great gold excitement, he went to California, going overland by team, and engaged in placer mining in Placerville. The succeeding two years were spent in the gold mines with varying success, at the end of which time he returned to New York by way of Nicaragua and at once sailed for his native land, where on March 23, 1852, in Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, he was married to Miss Susan Wilson, a daughter of John and Sarah (Taylor) Wilson of that place.

Within three months he returned to Chicago, where he en-

gaged in the hotel and livery business for two and one-half years. At this time he loaned money, which he had made in California, for twenty-five per cent.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Watson came to Janesville, where, after a few months as proprietor of the Ogden house, he resumed his former business as contractor, building bridges and culverts on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad between Janesville and Brodhead. This work occupied one summer, when he began contracting and building in the city.

He built a store for J. J. R. Pease, also the Jackman block and a number of dwellings, and in 1861, repaired the dam across the Rock river above Milwaukee street. About 1862 he built a round house and railroad bridge at Janesville for the Chicago & North-Western railroad. He built piers and foundations for the bridges at Racine and Kenosha and the smaller bridges on the Lake Shore division for the same company, as well as the masonry work for the bridges on the line between Janesville and Green Bay, and the Madison division. He enlarged and straightened the tunnels at Sparta, Wis., built the masonry for bridges in Minnesota and for the air line between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

He has done a large amount of tunnel work, and, altogether, has employed or been in charge of a large number of men, more, perhaps, than any other man in the state. During the high water of the spring of 1881, when Janesville was threatened with inundation, he came to the rescue, and by his experience and knowledge of such work, relieved the city of serious trouble. During that and the following year he built the race and lower cotton mill.

In 1882, when a large portion of the upper dam was washed away by high water, he checked the flow of water in a gap more than 100 feet wide by fifteen feet in depth, in eighteen days, and restored the power for the work of factories and mills in high water, a feat hardly supposed to be possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson were blessed with a family of six children, one dying in infancy. Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Orion Sutherland; Susan E., widow of Clinton H. Wilcox; J. H., of Janesville; William E., of New Mexico, and Dottie M., wife of William T. King, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Watson passed away January 13, 1899.

Mr. Watson is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or desired office. Not connected with any church, he has been liberal in support of all. About 1882, after leading a very busy and useful life, he retired from the cares of same. Possessing a spirit of enterprise, supported by indomitable energy and pluck, he never hesitated to undertake a difficult or dangerous piece of work, and has invariably carried out his undertaking with marked success. While having sustained some serious injuries in the course of his life while in discharge of duty, he has had the good fortune to carry his men through with but one fatal accident among the thousands who have been under his charge.

A man of broad views, free-hearted and ever ready to do a kindness or to assist those in distress, Mr. Watson by his upright, manly course and strict integrity has now the respect and confidence of all who know him.

John L. Wilcox. No history of Janesville could be complete without devoting some space somewhere and in some manner to the achievements of the younger class of men who are giving the best years of their lives toward building up the industrial resources of the country, and it is therefore a difficult matter to do justice to these young men, many of them being extremely reluctant to talk about themselves; and one of the chief offenders in this line is John L. Wilcox, the secretary and general manager of the Lewis Knitting Company. He was born in Janesville on November 24, 1879. His parents were Clinton H. and Susan E. Wilcox, who were always highly esteemed by the people of Janesville, where they have resided for many years. Father Wilcox passed out of this life on April 1, 1895; Mother Wilcox is still (1908) living, with the hopes of many years to come, in which she is joined by her children and many friends.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Janesville, and after completing his studies there found employment in Chicago, where he was for several years connected with the wholesale firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., where he received a business training and experience which proved invaluable to him and doubtless had a large influence in the formation of his decision to enter upon the career of a manufacturer of underwear. The goods made by his company have received a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Wilcox is a member of the society of Elks of Janesville, and secretary of the Simmissippi Golf Club of Janesville.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Wileox was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Barrett Lewis. They are the happy parents of one child—Annette.

Charles H. Weirick, a prosperous and influential citizen of Janesville, was born at Shopiere, Rock county, Wis., October 7, 1863, to William C. and Susan (Long) Weirick, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were married in the state last named, and in 1858 removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, and settling at Shopiere, where they made a home and passed their lives. The father was a mason contractor and followed his occupation until his decease in 1868. The mother survived until 1898.

Charles H. acquired a good English education in the public schools of his native town and at the age of eighteen years began clerking in a general store, where he remained until he attained his majority. That was in 1884, and from that time on during a period of eighteen years he carried on a general merchandising business in his home town with good success.

Mr. Weirick has always been interested in public matters and has been active in the local affairs of the Republican party for many years. He served as clerk of the town of Turtle ten years, for six years was chairman of the town board of supervisors, and in 1902 was elected register of deeds for Rock county, and closing out his mercantile business in Shopiere, took up his residence in Janesville, his present home.

Mr. Weirick is actively identified with various social, fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 1, 1891, Mr. Weirick married Miss Nellie M., daughter of Mr. Charles W. and Eliza (Nash) Stark. The father, a native of Vermont, is a farmer by occupation and served for many years as register of deeds of Rock county.

Mr. and Mrs. Weirick have two children, viz.: Marion, fifteen years, and Maurice, eleven years of age.

Arthur C. Kent, a retired business man of Janesville, Wis., was born at Chataqua, Canada, and is a son of Cartwright and Caroline M. (Smith) Kent, the former a native of Lincolnshire

and the latter of London, England, she being a half-sister of the Honorable Charles Chichester, queen's counsel, of London.

Arthur C. was educated in the common schools in Canada, and after leaving home acted as French interpreter at the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, N. Y., during 1853-54. Going to Chicago in 1855, he was for a year ticket clerk in the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Mr. Kent returned to Canada in 1856 and engaged in the distilling business; then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed in the slate and marble trade for a time and after that was engaged as a contractor and builder at Lexington, Ky. In 1860 Mr. Kent came to Janesville, Wis., and there, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops on November 6, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and entered the service as first lieutenant of his company, and served until June 13, 1863, when he resigned and returned home.

Mr. Kent next engaged in the distilling and vinegar business for five years, after which he turned his attention to manufacturing and building operations. Besides three handsome modern apartment buildings he erected and equipped a large factory for the manufacture of corn planters, and before selling his interests in the establishment in 1905 had manufactured and placed on the market more than a million corn planters. In 1906 Mr. Kent invented and patented a potato planter which has proven a great success. Throughout his varied and busy career Mr. Kent has maintained a high standard of business integrity, and in whatever he has undertaken he has always shown himself capable and trustworthy, so that wherever known he is held in high esteem. He has never sought or held public office, his own business being more to his liking and furnishing ample scope for the gratification of his ambitions. He is connected with the Masonic order and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Episcopal church.

On October 23, 1866, Mr. Kent married Miss Hattie M. Liddle, and they have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Claremont S. Jackman, a native of Janesville, Wis., was born November 20, 1846, to Timothy and Maria M. (Smith) Jackman. The Jackman family is of English ancestry and was first represented in this country in colonial days, some of its mem-

bers serving in the state militia of Massachusetts, and in the Revolutionary War under Washington. Stillman Jackman, our subject's grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but later moved to New Hampshire, where he died.

Our subject's father was a native of New York state and in early life was a farmer. He settled at Janesville, Wis., in 1842, where he conducted a hotel and was also engaged in the milling and mercantile business. He was a prosperous and successful business man and a man of commanding influence in the community, and was a member of the first city council of Janesville. He was one of the organizers of the Rock, now Rock County, National Bank, and served as its president from its organization till his decease in 1868 at the age of sixty-eight years. Our subject's mother, who died in 1888, was a daughter of Jesse Smith, a native of Massachusetts, who in 1848 settled in Union township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he carried on farming and also conducted a store until his decease at the age of ninety years. Our subject is one of a family of four children, of whom two are deceased. His brother, Clarence N., is a carriage manufacturer of Janesville.

Claremont Jackman was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen, in 1862, enlisted in the army and entered the Civil War as a member of the Twelfth Wisconsin Artillery. He fought in the battles of Mission Ridge and Altoona and the siege and capture of Savannah, participated in Sherman's march to the sea, and later was assigned to duty at the headquarters of General John A. Logan. After his return from the war he spent one year in the milling business at Janesville, and the next year and a half was engaged in mining in Montana. After his return to Janesville on July 1, 1867, he took a position as messenger in the Rock County National Bank, and worked his way up through the various offices until he became its president, which office he now (1907) holds. Mr. Jackman is counted among the most progressive and influential citizens of his city. He has large financial interests in many of the city's large manufacturing and commercial enterprises and is a large stockholder in the Janesville waterworks. In politics he is a Republican and has served two terms as alderman from the Third ward. He is a member of the Masonic order and is connected with Oriental Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

On March 10, 1869, Mr. Jackman married Miss Clara Hanchett, daughter of John H. and Julia (Titus) Hanchett. They have one son, Frank, who is cashier in the bank with his father and who married Miss Etta B. Hanchett, by whom he has three children, Francis, Claremont and Ann.

The Jackman home at the corner of Park place and St. Lawrence street is a model of elegance and comfort.

Silas Hurd, who was one of the pioneer settlers and sturdy, substantial farmers of Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native of New York state. He was born in September, 1817, and was a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hurd. He grew up on a farm, having the ordinary experiences of the eastern farmer boy, and received a good common school education. On attaining his majority he came West to begin life, having no capital save his native ability and a determined purpose to succeed. This was before the days of railroads, and he made the trip from his eastern home to the then territory of Wisconsin overland with team and wagon, camping out nights on the way. Stopping near Beloit, he spent one season there and raised a crop of corn, and then settled on a quarter section of land which he purchased from the United States government in Fulton township. Here he built a rude log house on the bank of the Rock river, in which he lived with his family until able to erect a comfortable and substantial modern home. Mr. Hurd had a genius for hard work and turned his hand to anything he could find to do to earn an honest dollar. Thus by perseverance, industry, economy and thrift his affairs prospered, and, adding to his original purchase from time to time, he owned at one time 1,200 acres of fine, fertile farming land, besides a vast amount of personal and other property. He was always a man of public spirit, ready to help in any way he could to advance the material and moral welfare of the community, and was held in high esteem as one of the self-made substantial and influential citizens of Rock county of his day.

In politics he was a staunch Republican, but never sought or cared for official position, finding in his chosen work ample scope for the exercise of his powers and the gratification of his ambition.

He died at his home on April 7, 1888, universally esteemed,

and left to his family, besides the results of his material prosperity, the lasting heritage of an honored name.

In early life Mr. Hurd married Miss Cynthia Cowan, a native of New York state, whose decease occurred on July 12, 1880. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurd the eldest, Charles H., is deceased; the second child, Clara M., married Mr. Elijah P. Wixom, now deceased, and resides at 153 Milton avenue, Janesville; the third, Sarah E., who now resides at 203 Milton avenue, is the widow of Mr. George Scofield, deceased; Emma L., the fourth child, is married to Mr. George A. Proctor, died in 1902; John C. is a prosperous farmer of Fulton township; and Malita, the sixth, and Lelia, the youngest child, are both deceased.

Sketches of both Mr. Elijah P. Wixom and Mr. George Scofield appear elsewhere in this work.

James F. Hutchinson, mayor of the city of Janesville, is a native son of Wisconsin, born December 31, 1856, at Dunkirk, Dane county, Wis. His parents were Stoakley and Elizabeth (Ingmalles) Hutchinson, who were both born and reared in England, the father in the town of March, Cambridgeshire, born November 13, 1826; the mother in Lincolnshire, born October 8, 1830. They came to the United States in 1852 and lived in New York city for three years, then removed to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Dunkirk, Dane county, where they farmed for three years. Being attracted by the possibilities of Rock county, they moved to Janesville in 1858 and there made their permanent home, Mr. Hutchinson engaging in the business of contracting painter, which he carried on successfully until the time of his death, which occurred on December 23, 1906, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Hutchinson died January 11, 1880, aged forty-nine years. There were born to them ten children, of which our subject was the second of the family.

James F. received a good business education in the schools of Janesville and then engaged in the contracting work with his father, and in 1895 embarked in business for himself, in which he has been very successful not only in a financial way but also in gaining and holding the esteem of his fellow men.

In politics Mr. Hutchinson is a Democrat, and has been honored by the voters of Janesville, electing him mayor of the city for two terms and twice as alderman of the Second ward.

His amiable nature makes him very popular with his fellow members in the different fraternal orders, and he carries the passwords of the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Elks. Together with the rest of his family he is an Episcopalian in religious faith.

On September 14, 1882, Mr. Hutchinson was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Olson, daughter of Andrew Olson, of Janesville. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson two children—Fred O., born June 22, 1884, and Althea E., born September 18, 1888.

Hon. Hamilton Richardson, a prominent business man and early settler of Janesville, Wis., was born in the town of Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., on October 17, 1820, and was a son of William and Mary (Pierson) Richardson. His father, who was of Scotch and English descent, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., and the name of Hamilton which our subject bears was the maiden name of his mother, who was of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Richardson's mother was born also at Johnstown, N. Y., and on her father's side was of English descent, while her mother, who was a Van Valkenburg, was of the old Mohawk Holland ancestry.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools, which he attended until fifteen years of age, when he left the farm and entered the service of a mercantile firm and became a member of the family of one of its partners, a personal friend of his father's and a most accomplished business man, with whom he emigrated to Michigan when that state had just been admitted to the Union. The entire state except along the southern border was almost an unbroken wilderness. The firm with which young Richardson was employed located in Genesee county at what is now the thriving city of Flint. They laid out a large part of that town and built the first dam across the Flint river at that point, erected the first sawmill and established the first mercantile house in the city and county.

Their business included banking and for a time was prosperous, but when the great commercial panic of 1837 occurred they, like thousands of other business men, were forced into bankruptcy. Throughout his entire connection with the firm Mr. Richardson participated in the management of its extensive

business and had the varied experience of opening, conducting and closing an extensive enterprise.

In the financial history of the country the panic of 1837 marks a disastrous epoch of which but few business men of the present day have any knowledge. To the experience acquired at that early day may be attributed the caution and forethought that marked his course through life and to which he was largely indebted for his uniform success in the various business enterprises in which he engaged.

In 1840 he returned to New York and renewed his studies in the academy of his native town; but he was too much imbued with the western spirit to long content himself in the East, and consequently in the spring of 1842 he again wended his way westward and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he secured employment as bookkeeper in one of the large commercial houses in that city. In the year 1844 he engaged in the hardware business at Racine, but not realizing his expectations in that line, he sold out in the spring of 1846 and removed to Janesville, where he again engaged in the hardware business.

In 1850 Mr. Richardson, in connection with Mr. Truesdell, erected the Excelsior Mills, later known as the Hodson Mills. The venture proved an unfortunate one, as the property was at first nearly destroyed by fire and later by flood. A succession of poor crops had produced dull times, which still farther embarrassed matters, and Mr. Richardson, to make a change of base, in the fall of 1851 removed to California, where the gold excitement of that day had caused a great rush of emigration. He selected Marysville, at the head of navigation on Feather river, as the site of future operations, and there established a mercantile house through which he furnished supplies to mountain traders and miners. At that time Marysville was an important commercial center, and for four years he carried on the business above mentioned with marked success. In the course of his operations he was obliged to make long trips over the mountains, visiting various miners' camps and new hamlets. While on one of these expeditions he was attacked and robbed by a portion of Joaquin's noted band of highwaymen and narrowly escaped with his life.

While a resident of California Mr. Richardson helped to organize a company which operated a line of steamers on the

inland waters of the state in opposition to a giant monopoly that was robbing the public by its extensive charges. He was one of the largest stockholders in the enterprise and served as secretary and treasurer of the company. The new line proved a great success and broke up the monopoly, as its projectors and managers intended. After five years spent on the Pacific slope he returned to Janesville and again entered into business at that place. Although just on the eve of the great commercial crisis of 1857, he made successful investments in real estate and acquired extensive property interests here. He was a stockholder in various manufacturing establishments, including the New Doty Manufacturing Company and the Janesville Cotton Mills, and was a stockholder and director of the First National Bank. He owned two store buildings on South Main street and three on West Milwaukee street.

On August 9, 1858, Mr. Richardson was married at Janesville to Miss Caroline A. Pease, the daughter of the late Judge Lorrain T. Pease, of Hartford, Conn. She was born at Enfield, Conn., but was reared and educated at Hartford. Her father was in government employ and in discharge of his duty visited Green Bay, Wis., and Fort Snelling, Minn., during the early settlement of the Northwest. His son, the Hon. John J. R. Pease, a pioneer settler of Janesville, came to Green Bay with his father in 1840, as did the daughter, Mrs. Richardson.

On the consummation of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Richardson went abroad, spending the remainder of that and the following year in a tour of Europe. On returning to Janesville the husband erected the elegant mansion in which his widow still resides. He also bought the Doty Manufacturing Company and was the largest stockholder in the New Doty Manufacturing Company. Prior to the Civil War he was a Democrat in politics, but on the commencement of the great struggle he joined the party of the administration and gave the government a patriotic and hearty support. He contributed largely both of time and means in raising troops for the war. He was one of a committee of three which raised the Thirteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry and was an active member of nearly every committee that was organized for war purposes in the city of Janesville.

In 1864 he was elected to the legislature by the united Republican and war Democratic vote, and in 1868 was elected

county commissioner and appointed a member of the committee on public buildings which had the charge of the erection of the Rock county courthouse, an edifice which for beauty, stability and convenience was unrivaled in the state. He was subsequently twice elected a member of the county board of supervisors and in 1876 was elected to the state senate, and was three times reelected, serving from January, 1877, until 1882. During the session of 1877 Mr. Richardson introduced and managed the passage of a bill which provided that all charitable and reformatory state institutions should be under the management of one board of control, a law that has tended to produce a more uniform and satisfactory operation of these institutions. In the session of 1881 he introduced a bill to provide for the humane care of the chronic insane, not otherwise provided, which established the present system of combined state and county control. He was chairman of the committee on charitable and penal institutions of Wisconsin and in March, 1881, presented an exhaustive and comprehensive report on the subject of the investigation of the state hospital for the insane. On March 30 of that year he delivered a very eloquent and touching eulogy on the character of the late Hon. Matthew Hale Carpenter. In all his relations with the senate Mr. Richardson was recognized as a useful and influential legislator. His connection with important committees was marked by energetic and prompt action and his views and opinions were always respected and valued by his fellow senators.

In July, 1883, he was appointed by President Arthur to the position of postmaster of Janesville and served in that capacity until February, 1888.

Mr. Richardson was a Mason, belonging to the West Star Lodge No. 14, A. F. and A. M.; Janesville Chapter No. 5, R. A. M.; and Janesville Commandery No. 2, K. T.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were parents of six children, five sons and one daughter: Victor P. Richardson, who is president of the New Doty Manufacturing Company and was twice mayor of Janesville; Sarah M., residing in the city of Janesville; Hamilton P., residing in Chicago, Ill., in the commission business; John P., residing in Chicago, Ill.; Marshall P., a lawyer, residing in city of Janesville; and Lorrain T., a captain in the regular army, located in California.

In 1873 Mr. Richardson again visited Europe and made an extensive tour of the Old World. Among the most enterprising and successful business men of Janesville, he was without question accorded the foremost place. He possessed that quick perception and sound judgment, cool nerve and indomitable will which are so essential to the successful prosecution of all business enterprises. As a financier he was conservative yet progressive, and his opinions were valued and respected by those with whom he was associated. In politics he was universally successful and won his point in many a contest when opposed by the most powerful manipulators of the machine. Integrity of character, steadfastness of purpose, liberality and broad views on the great principles and affairs of the world characterized his life and won for him the unqualified respect and esteem of neighbor, friend and fellow citizen.

Mr. Richardson died at his home in Janesville on September 22, 1906, after a long life filled with usefulness and honors. He was a fine type of the high-class business man, one of the men who by their energy, integrity and strength of character lay deep and solid the foundations of new communities and leave as a legacy to their relatives and friends the memory of a strong character beautifully tempered by kindness and justice and charity.

William Blodgett was born March 13, 1834, at Columbus, Ind. His parents were Selvey K. Blodgett, born January 12, 1812, in Batavia, N. Y., and Mahaila Norris, born in Virginia July 28, 1812, who was the first white woman to make her home in Beloit, coming here in December, 1836, with her father-in-law, Caleb Blodgett, and her two-year-old son, William, the subject of this sketch.

His grandfather, Caleb Blodgett, the first white settler at Beloit, was born near Randolph, Vt., April 17, 1789. He married Chloe Kidder on December 25, 1807, and died August 7, 1840. He was a descendant of Thomas Blodgett and wife Susan, who embarked in the "Increase" from London April 18, 1635, settling in Cambridge, Mass., as members of "Rev. Thomas Shepherd's Company," which founded what is now the Shepherd Memorial church.

The Blodgetts were a patriotic race. They served in the French and Indian wars, and they furnished 114 Revolutionary

soldiers. Samuel Blodgett, the grandfather of Caleb, was a friend and correspondent of Washington, was called the "Pioneer of Progress," and was best known for his great enterprise of the time of completing a canal around Amoskeag falls at Manchester, N. H. A son of his, Samuel, Jr., served on the staff of Washington, was chairman of the commissioners to further the project of the national capitol, built the first house at Washington and furnished the first money (\$10,000) toward laying the foundation of the capitol and the president's house.

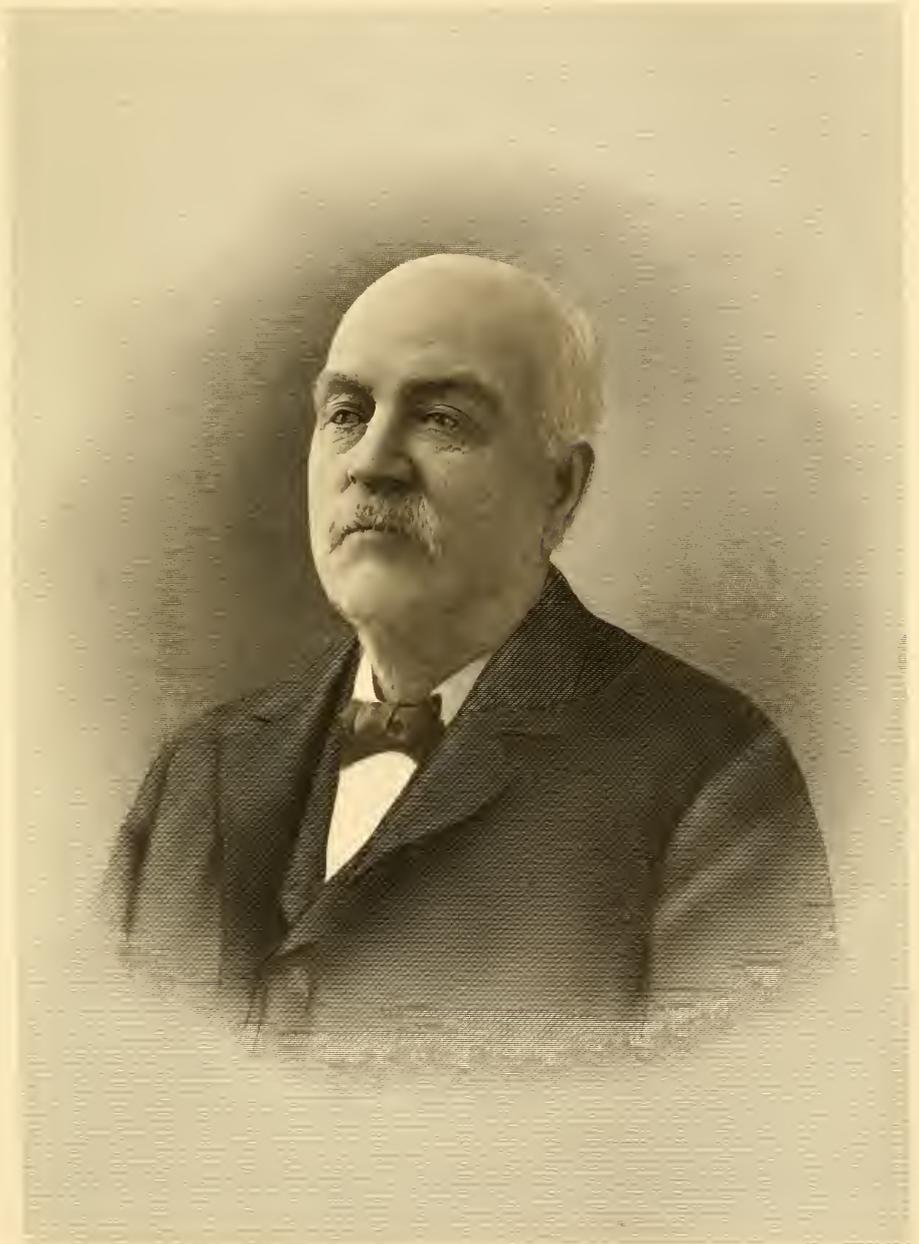
Caleb Blodgett and grandson William came to Beloit in December, 1836, and bought for \$200 the rights of the French Canadian Thibault. In the language of the Indians, he stood on a high hill and bought so many "looks," about 7,000 acres of land on the east bank of Rock river. Indians and squaws helped him roll up the logs for his house, which was built with two rooms and stood on the banks of Rock river on what is now State street. He dug a race down what is now called South Race street and set up the first sawmill in Beloit in March, 1837. He sold to Dr. White, of the New England Emigrating Company, a one-third interest in his claim excepting the sawmill for \$2,500. That same year his son, Selvey K. Blodgett, the father of William, arrived from Ohio and engaged in farming on the place now known as Yost's park. Here in a log house was born the second white child in Beloit, William's brother, Selvey K., Jr., June 10, 1838.

Caleb Blodgett had named the settlement New Albany, but the later arrivals in the village disliked that name, so that in the fall of 1838 a committee of three chose the new name, Beloit.

In Caleb Blodgett's house, using Caleb's large family Bible, twenty-four members founded the First Congregational church of Beloit, December 30, 1838.

Selvey K. Blodgett, the father of William, discontinued his farming business and in 1852 crossed the plains to California to investigate the wonderful stories told of that western state, returning to his home in Beloit after three months, where he continued to buy and ship stock and produce.

William Blodgett received his primary education in the pioneer schoolhouse of that early day. Desiring a better business education, after saving enough from his own earnings he pursued and completed a full course at D. V. Bell's Commercial College



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(now Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College) in Chicago, Ill., receiving his diploma for a thorough knowledge of commercial law and bookkeeping in the spring of 1856, then accepting the position of bookkeeper in the milling business for his uncle, John Hackett.

The following year, 1857, he and his father purchased a half interest in Mr. Hackett's milling business, the connection continuing until 1867, when they purchased Mr. Hackett's interest. Following many changes of partnership, in 1888 William Blodgett purchased the entire ownership of the business and continued sole proprietor until 1890, when the business was organized into a corporation, the Blodgett Milling Company, of which he was president until his death. In July, 1898, the mill was almost totally destroyed by fire and the fall of the same year the business of the Blodgett Milling Company was moved to Janesville, where Mr. Blodgett died August 27, 1901, and was buried in the cemetery at Beloit.

June 17, 1856, William Blodgett was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Hodge, who was born in Vesper, N. Y., December 2, 1834, and died in Janesville, Wis., December 6, 1906, a woman of Christian attainments and possessed of a wonderfully strong character to influence for good those who met her. Five children came from this union, three of whom died in childhood. The two remaining are Frank H. Blodgett and Mrs. David Wheeler Holmes, of Janesville, Wis.

William Blodgett was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Morning Star Lodge No. 10, A. F. and A. M., Beloit; Chapter No. 9, R. A. M., and Beloit Commandery No. 6, K. T. He was also a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F. He was a valued trustee of the Beloit Methodist church for many years.

In political sentiment he was a Democrat. He was honored with several local offices of trust in the city of Beloit, once as acting mayor, and for three terms he served as alderman from the Fourth ward.

Mr. Blodgett was a man of more than ordinary business ability and wise judgment. In the official and responsible positions he held he always proved himself capable, honorable and trustworthy, so that no one stood higher in public esteem than did William Blodgett.

Thomas O. Howe, who holds a high place in the business world and social life of Janesville, Wis., is a native of Ohio and was born on May 5, 1860, and is a son of Frank and Martha (Vigan) Howe, both of whom came of English ancestry. He had good educational advantages in early life, which he improved, and after finishing his preliminary studies pursued a course of study at Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. After leaving college Mr. Howe devoted himself to teaching for some time, but since 1886 has been connected with the Rock River Cotton Company, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, being now one of the principal men connected with that enterprise.

Mr. Howe is a man of clear foresight and good judgment, practical and progressive in his ideas, and withal honorable and straightforward in all his methods and dealings, and in the discharge of his duties in whatever position he has been placed has always shown himself capable and trustworthy. He is a man of pleasing personality and fine social qualities, and is identified with various benevolent, industrial, fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and United Commercial Travelers.

On May 27, 1883, Mr. Howe married Miss Clara Muggleton, whose varied accomplishments and womanly endowments of mind and heart make her the center of attraction among her wide circle of friends. They have one child, Hazel C.

Franklin F. Lewis was born September 28, 1850, at Fort Winnebago, now Lewiston, Columbia county, Wis., and is a son of Edward F. and Betsey (Barrett) Lewis. The father was a native of Connecticut and at the age of eighteen removed with his father to Wisconsin. At a later date he settled in Columbia county, and for a time conducted a hotel, also carried on a general store, and for two years served as sheriff of the county. He was a man of influence in the community, and during the Civil War filled the post of deputy provost marshal. In 1871 he founded the Lewis Knitting Company, which, beginning in a small way, through skillful management, wise forethought and careful attention on the part of those in charge has grown to large proportions and become one of the prominent industries of the state. Our subject's mother is the daughter of Stephen Barrett (a descendant of Colonel Barrett of Revolutionary fame),

who was born in Massachusetts and engaged in the woolen manufacturing business. He settled at Turtle Creek, in Rock county, Wis., in 1842. He was a man highly esteemed for his uprightness of character and manly dealing, and for years was a deacon in the Baptist church. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four years at the home of his daughter. His widow died two years later.

Our subject is one of a family of seven sons, of whom two besides himself survive, viz., Stephen B. and William L. The eldest brother, Judson A., who was a sergeant in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was killed by a bullet through the forehead at the battle of Vicksburg.

Franklin passed his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools, supplementing his study there and in the high school at Portage with a course of study at the State Normal School at Whitewater. He taught school several years at Waupun and served two years as superintendent of the West Ward school there. Going thence to Whitewater, he was for one year principal of the East Side school and one year superintendent of city schools in that city. Going to Redwing, Minn., he spent two years in commercial life and then engaged as a traveling salesman, selling undertakers' supplies for the Whitewater Manufacturing Company, and the Cleveland Burial Case Company, of Cleveland, traveling through the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

Thus equipped, Mr. Lewis in 1883 established himself in the manufacture of knit goods in association with his father and brother at Portage. Upon the death of the father in 1885 the management of the business fell upon the brothers, who removed it to Janesville, Wis., in 1887, where it was incorporated by them in 1889 as the Lewis Knitting Company. Mr. Lewis is president of the corporation.

Mr. Lewis has always taken an interest in the civic and religious affairs of his city, being a Republican in politics, and with his family being actively affiliated with the Congregational church, which he has for many years served as secretary. He is one of the directors and president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Janesville and was the chief organizer of their concert band. He has been for twenty-nine years a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On November 29, 1877, Mr. Lewis married Victorine, daughter of Anson and Hannah (Thorpe) Rockwell. Of three children born to them, Mabel Barrett and Francis Eleanor are living. The eldest, Edward, died in infancy.

Allen Perry Lovejoy, who was for many years one of the leading and influential citizens of Janesville, Wis., was a native of Wayne, Me. He was born March 21, 1825, and was a son of Nathan and Temperance (Wing) Lovejoy. Both his grandfather and his great-grandfather Lovejoy were officers in the American Revolution. The former was a member of the "committee of safety" from 1777 to 1780, and also on the committee for revising the state constitution. His father was a native of New Hampshire, but when a young man moved to Maine and settled on a farm and there died in 1867 at the age of eighty-one years. His mother was a daughter of Allen Wing, a farmer. His lands surrounded a lake formerly called Wing pond, and included a saw-mill, from which he furnished lumber for the first church edifice built in Wayne.

The Lovejoy family is of English Puritan origin, and among its members who have attained to eminence in this country were the abolitionists Elijah P. and Owen Lovejoy, the latter a congressman from Illinois, both of whom were educated in the same school with Allen P.

Our subject was raised on his father's farm, and early in life acquired those habits of industry, frugality, self-reliance and thrift that characterized his entire life. He supplemented his common school education by a course of study at Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, Me., and at the age of eighteen years taught a public school in his state. In 1844 he became an apprentice in the carpenter's and builder's trade and followed that occupation some sixteen years. At the age of twenty-five, in 1850, he turned westward, landing at Milwaukee, Wis., with little capital other than his native energy, firm purpose, dauntless courage and determination. He took stage to Jefferson and walked from there to Janesville, where he at once found work, and there and in Beloit, Wis., for nine years devoted himself to his trade as a contractor and builder. From his building operations Mr. Lovejoy branched out into the retail lumber trade, and from that to manufacturing and the purchase of standing timber, until his lumber interests extended throughout several states. He

was also financially interested in numerous other commercial and banking enterprises in Wisconsin and was for ten years president of the Janesville Machine Company. Mr. Lovejoy wielded a wide influence and took an active interest in civic affairs in his city and state. He was elected to the general assembly of Wisconsin in 1869, and during the years 1887-1889 served as a member of the state senate, being a Republican in political sentiment. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was a member of the Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias. In his death, which occurred March 18, 1904, at Janesville, the city lost one of its most substantial, progressive and public-spirited men, and the state a worthy citizen of the best class.

On May 29, 1880, Mr. Lovejoy married Miss Julia I. Stow, of New Haven, Conn., by whom he had four children—Allen P., Henry S., Julia S. and Webster Ellis, the last of whom died in infancy.

Frank D. Kimball, a prosperous business man of Janesville, Wis., was born on December 12, 1848, at East Greenwich, R. I., and is a son of Fenner and Adeline (Allen) Kimball, who came West and settled at Janesville, Wis. Here Frank D. acquired his education in the public schools, and after leaving school learned the painter's trade. After that he was employed as a brakeman on the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Later, after an interval spent in firing an engine, he became a locomotive engineer, and for sixteen years was engaged in that capacity on the North-Western Railway. In 1882 Mr. Kimball abandoned railroading and turned his attention to the furniture and undertaking business at Janesville, where he has continued in that line with eminent success for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Kimball is a man of careful, businesslike methods, and in all his transactions and dealings, by his fairness and readiness to carry out the principle of the golden rule, readily gains and holds public confidence and esteem. He has always devoted himself closely to his business, neither seeking nor caring for public office.

In politics he is a Republican. He is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On July 2, 1866, Mr. Kimball married Miss Euretta Bur-

dick, who died April 30, 1876, leaving one son, George F.; a daughter, Belle, having died in 1870. In 1877 Mr. Kimball married Sarah L. Hatch, his present wife, and they have two children, viz., Frank W. and Euretta Mary.

Dr. James W. St. John, who ranks among the leading medical practitioners of Janesville, Wis., where he was born October 30, 1839, is a son of Levi and Sarah T. St. John, who in 1836 settled on a farm which is now a part of the site of the city. The father died in 1861 and the mother in 1872. James passed his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools till his eighteenth year. He then studied one year in the seminary at Castleton, Vt., after which he was graduated from the Janesville high school. He began his medical studies in 1859, but after the opening of the Civil War spent six months in the United States service as medical cadet at Memphis, Tenn. On his return home he resumed his studies at the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1865.

Dr. St. John has taken a somewhat active interest in the civic affairs of his city, and during 1875-76 filled the office of mayor. He has also served as the president of the board of education and held other minor offices.

In 1873 Dr. St. John married Miss Mary E., daughter of Ivers and Jane Gibbs, of Worcester, Mass., though Mrs. St. John herself was born in Vermont. Dr. and Mrs. St. John move in the best social circles, and their home, over which Mrs. St. John presides with dignity and womanly grace, is a center of culture and refinement.

Wilbur F. Carle comes of Scotch-Irish lineage and traces his paternal ancestry through five generations to one of three brothers who came from Ireland and settled in that part of the Massachusetts colony which is now the state of Maine. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch lineage, his mother, Parnell, nee Blossom, coming of an old New England family of Scotch descent. She was born at Woodstock, Vt., and died at the family home in Rock county, Wisconsin, December 27, 1856. His father, John B. Carle, was born in the town of Waterborough, near Portland, Me., February 24, 1808. He was of the fifth generation in direct line from one of the three brothers hereinabove referred to. A more complete account of the genealogy of the family and the

life of John B. Carle appears in the sketch of Mr. Levi B. Carle in another part of this work, to which reference is made.

Wilbur F. was born at Lowell, Mass., May 22, 1841, and when a lad of about twelve years came to Wisconsin with his parents and settled on a farm which his father purchased in Rock county. He passed his boyhood on the farm and attended public schools and acquired a good English education. He began his business career as a grocer and continued in that line of trade several years with good success, after which he was associated with a boot and shoe manufacturing company.

In 1879 Mr. Carle purchased the retail grocery business theretofore owned and conducted by his brother, Levi B. Carle, and since that date has carried on a general merchandising business in Janesville. Throughout his life Mr. Carle has been characterized by prudence, industry and wise forethought, traits inherited from his long line of New England ancestry, and in all his varied business enterprises has been known for his upright and fair dealing. He has always taken an interest in those things that tend to the betterment of his city and the welfare of his fellows, and is esteemed and respected as an enterprising and progressive citizen and man of affairs.

On October 6, 1864, Mr. Carle married Miss Maria, daughter of William and Catherine Strawser, who were among the early settlers of Green county, Wisconsin. They have one child, Kittie B., who is married to Mr. William H. Ashcraft, of Janesville.

Levi Inman was born on July 12, 1829, and was a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He moved to Wisconsin in 1857 and engaged in farming for a number of years, then sold the farm he had purchased and with his father moved to Milledgeville, Carroll county, Ill., whence he returned a few years later and settled on his 200-acre farm in Bradford township, which he improved and where he passed the remainder of his life and where his widow now resides. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising and besides carried on quite an extensive dairying business, and withal was prosperous and thrifty. He was a quiet, home-loving man, caring little for outside affairs, but filled several local offices. He was supervisor one term and for six years served as district clerk. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Congregationalist. His death occurred on May 4, 1903, and the interment was at Clinton.

On February 2, 1852, Mr. Inman married Miss Mary M., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Winter) Robbins, a native of New Jersey. Her father, a farmer by occupation, moved with his family to the state of Iowa, where he passed his life in farming, dying at the age of about eighty-four years. His widow, who attained about the same age, died four years later. Mrs. Inman was educated and lived until her marriage near Wilkesbarre, Pa. She is a member of the Emerald Grove Congregational church. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Inman, the eldest, Edward C., was born in Pennsylvania and died at the age of forty-one, leaving a widow, Alice, nee Scott, who was born in Bradford township and now lives in California; Levi Franklin, died in infancy; Lizzie M., who has quite a talent for painting and has done some fine work in that line, resides at home; Rush G., who has always lived on the homestead, was born May 11, 1866, and after leaving the district schools attended the Beloit high school and later studied at Milton College. Besides an interest in the home place he owns a finely improved farm of 200 acres in Bradford township, which he leases. Besides general farming he carries on a dairying business, and also breeds and raises high-grade stock. He has served as treasurer of Bradford for two years, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers, and is a member and trustee of the Emerald Grove Congregational church. He has also served for eight years as secretary of the Avalon Creamery Company, a large and prosperous organization at Avalon.

Jeanette E., who resides at home, was educated at Mt. Carmel Seminary, Illinois, where she studied four years, and afterwards taught in various schools of Rock county. She is an accomplished pianist and has taught music successfully.

Mr. Rush G. Inman, with his mother and sisters, Lizzie M. and Jeanette E., have moved to Janesville, where they have bought a beautiful home and where they will make their permanent home, having leased his farms.

Frederick Hiram Howe, one of the successful and prosperous business men of Janesville, Wis., has attained to the position he holds through years of persistent effort in the line of his native talents and in furtherance of an honorable and worthy purpose. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, he was born on March 8, 1858, and is a son of Francis and Martha Howe. He acquired the ordi-

nary common school education in the district schools of the neighborhood, where he lived in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood on a farm. Beginning in 1878, when he was twenty years old, and continuing until 1879, he traveled through Ohio selling goods for Messrs. Moyer Brothers, dealers in tin and hardware at Cleveland. From 1880 to 1884 he traveled in the interest of the Brooks Oil Company, of Cleveland, and during the next ten years was similarly employed with the Globe Oil Company, of that city. Closing his affairs in Cleveland in 1895, he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he has since been connected with the Rock River Cotton Company, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. In all his dealings Mr. Howe is known for his prompt, honorable and straightforward methods, and in every position of responsibility to which he has been called he has shown himself capable and trustworthy, and wherever known none stands higher in public esteem than he. He is a man of pleasing personality, sociable and genial, and is identified with several fraternal organizations, being a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On December 21, 1881, Mr. Howe married Miss Jennie M. Bragg.

Hercules W. Perrigo, who resides at 18 Ruger avenue, Janesville, Wis., was born in Franklin county, New York, January 12, 1839. He is a son of Meader and Lydia (Stevens) Perrigo, who were both natives of Vermont. They were married in 1828 and in 1830 removed to New York, where they resided until 1866, when they came West and located in Rock county, Wisconsin, purchasing a farm in Fulton township. Here Mr. Perrigo made his home and engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years. In later life he retired from actual business and moved to Edgerton, where he died on May 5, 1906, at the age of ninety-nine years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1896, a devout Christian and member of the Methodist church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Perrigo were born fourteen children, ten of whom are still living.

In politics Mr. Perrigo was a Democrat and took an active interest in the affairs of his party and held many local offices in New York before coming to Wisconsin.

Hercules W. was raised on his father's farm in New York

state and received his education in the district schools of his native place, and for six years prior to his coming to Wisconsin taught school there.

Mr. Perrigo was married to Miss Jane Lawton, who was born in New York, the daughter of Chester and Laura (Marvin) Lawton. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Perrigo, viz.: Carrie, who is the wife of Mr. Thomas C. Taylor, a commercial traveler; William, who lives in Bradford, Pa., is the cashier of the First National Bank of that city and is married to Elizabeth Leroy; the third child, Harry, died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Perrigo affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Perrigo responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops, and on September 29, 1861, enlisted in the First New York Engineers and served three years and nine months, and for gallant service was promoted to sergeant major of his company, which office he held at the time of his discharge.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in politics is a Republican.

After removing from New York state to Rock county Mr. Perrigo engaged in farming, and met with success from the start; and in 1885 he moved to his home in Janesville, where he has since lived in retirement.

Ezra Goodrich was the only son of Joseph Goodrich, the founder of Milton and Milton College, the first landlord, first merchant, first treasurer and the first postmaster of Milton. He was born February 24, 1826 at Alfred, Allegany county, N. Y. He had an only sister, Mrs. Jane (Goodrich) Davis, of Rockford, Ill., born February 6, 1828, at Alfred, N. Y. Mrs. Jane (Goodrich) Davis died at Rockford, Ill., August 22, 1903.

Joseph Goodrich was the son of Uriah and Mary (Carpenter) Goodrich, and was born May 12, 1800, at Hancock, Mass.

Uriah Goodrich was the son of Elijah and Margaret (Gillett) Goodrich, born August 24, 1767, at Hancock, Mass., and died September 2, 1845, at Alfred, N. Y.

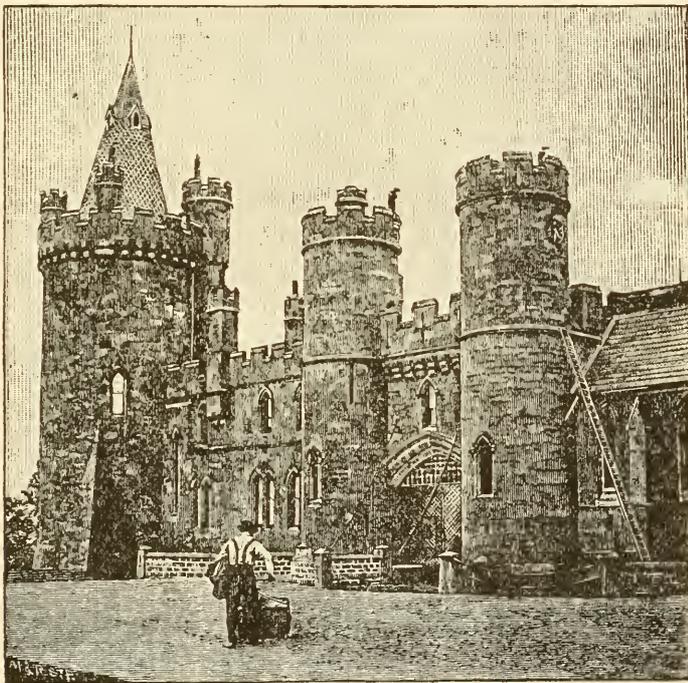
Elijah Goodrich was the son of Jacob and Benedict (Goodwin) Goodrich, born July 3, 1724, at Windsor, Conn., and died October 3, 1791, at Hancock, Mass.

Jacob Goodrich was the son of John and Rebecca (Allen)

Goodrich, born November 27, 1694, at Wethersfield, Conn., and died May 11, 1746, at Windsor, Conn.

John Goodrich was the son of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, born May 20, 1653, at Wethersfield, Conn., and died September 5, 1730, at Wethersfield, Conn.

William Goodrich was one of the "Pilgrims" on the "Mayflower" from England, and was a descendant of the founder of "Goodrich Court" and "Goodrich Castle," built during the



GOODRICH CASTLE.

feudal ages, in Herefordshire, four miles southwest of Ross, about one thousand years ago.

Joseph Goodrich, at the age of nineteen years, started out in the world for himself with an ax and a pack of clothes on his back. He went from Hancock, Mass., to the wilderness in Alfred, Allegany county, New York, on foot and alone. Arrived there with fifty cents in money and commenced to work his way. At the age of twenty-one he built him a log shanty on

Vandermark creek. Then returned east to Petersburg, N. Y., and married Nancy Maxon December 22, 1821. In the spring of 1822 they came to Alfred and began to keep house in the little log cabin—without a window or a door and with the ground for a floor.

In 1823 his father came out and united with him in erecting the first sawmill on the Vandermark creek, which they got to running the last day of that year. In this he sawed logs on shares and obtained lumber to put up a good sized two-story house, which he had enclosed in 1824. In it he had a large fireplace with andirons and a crane to swing over and off of the fire with hooks to hang pots and kettles on. Adjoining there was a large brick oven for baking bread, pork and beans. On the hearth in front of the oven was the blue-dye tub for coloring stocking yarn, on which the children sat to warm their toes and shins. Mr. Goodrich did not get the house plastered and painted until 1827. In it he kept travelers and religious meetings and town meetings were held. It is still standing and is a good dwelling yet. He built and kept a small country store and ashery there, buying ashes and making potash. The ashes were sometimes brought in sacks from the hillside by women on horseback and sold by them for pin money.

Mr. Goodrich was a leader in the military trainings, was made a major and was known as Major Goodrich throughout his life. Allegany was a hilly, hardpan country, and hearing of the rich level prairies of the West, Mr. Goodrich got the fever to go there, and he induced his neighbor, H. B. Crandall, and hired a young man, James Pierce, to go with him. He boxed up a load of goods from his little store, and on June 26, 1838, they left Alfred, with them journeying to Buffalo with the team and then by steamboat up around the great lakes. They landed in Milwaukee and from there came on foot. Mr. Goodrich again brought a pack on his back, but instead of an ax to fell trees, brought a spade to test the soil. Coming out on to a wild little prairie covered with flowers and surrounded with small silver lakes and green trees, they tested the soil and were pleased, and Goodrich got a claim where Milton now stands and Crandall a claim where Milton Junction now is. No highways were laid out, but Goodrich drew an air line from Chicago to Madison on the territorial map, and one also from Janesville to Fort Atkin-



Joseph H. Goodrich

son, and finding they crossed on his claim, he there located a site for his house. These roads were laid out the next year, and they crossed each other, as he expected, by his house. He built this dwelling 16x20 feet in dimensions and one and a half stories high. It had one small 7x9 glass window above and one below. The frame he made of hewed oak and it was covered and shingled with oak—had a 3-ply batten Indian proof oak door and an oak floor. It still stands and is now all antique oak. In one gable and upstairs he had oak shelves for his goods, which was Milton's first store. Janesville and Fort Atkinson had none. He bought the claim to the land where Milton now stands with \$60.00 worth of goods, and the claim to Hon. F. C. Carr's pioneer farm with \$125.00 worth of goods. Mr. Goodrich left his house and little store in charge of Mr. Pierce and returned East for his family, and while he was gone Mr. Pierce sold four hundred dollars' worth of goods.

Mr. Goodrich moved his family and goods from Alfred, N. Y., with four teams and covered wagons by the overland route. The first half of the way the wagons were mounted on sleighs, as they started in snow four feet deep January 30, 1839. There were twelve in the party, including passengers and hired help. One sleigh tipped over in the first day's drive and Mrs. Goodrich's collarbone was broken. The surgeons could not set it and kept it in place, and she rode all the long way with it loose in a sling. In Ohio they crossed the great "Maumee swamp," where there were thirty-one emigrant taverns in the thirty miles. In crossing the Calumet, near Chicago, one team and wagon broke through the ice into the water twelve feet deep, one horse being drowned and the best load of goods wet. The streets of Chicago, then a small city, were entirely submerged in a sea of black mud. They had to ford the Desplaines river and Turtle creek, each being deep, flood-swollen streams. Not a house was to be seen on Rock prairie and only Mr. Newhall's log cabin was in sight as they struck into the wild oak opening, nor was there another shanty until they came out onto Prairie Du Lac, where, standing out alone on the cold, bleak prairie, the little red oak pioneer cabin stood where it still stands today. Here they arrived March 4, 1839, after an overland winter's journey of thirty-four days. In this little 16x20 building they lived with Pierce, a family of thirteen, and kept the store

and travelers besides, and in it religious meetings were held. Here Joseph Goodrich decided to found a village, for which he platted and gave to the public a large and beautiful public square. He gave lots to mechanics who would settle there and gave grounds for a church, district school, the college and a cemetery. He built an academy and maintained it for ten years. He secured the line for the first railroad via Milton, gave them the right of way and depot grounds, and took ten thousand dollars' worth of its stock. He was a man of unbounded hospitality and a friend of the poor, the oppressed and enslaved. He was elected to the legislature with the unanimous vote of the district. In religion he was a Seventh Day Baptist, and in politics a Whig and Republican. His devoted wife died in 1857 and he was married to Mrs. Susan H. Rogers February 4, 1859. They lived happily together. He died in 1867 and was buried by his beloved wife at Milton, where his son has erected a monument to their memory.

Ezra Goodrich came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1839 when he was thirteen years old. He was a pupil in the first school of Milton and in the first academy, but the constant need of his help in his father's business in making a new Wisconsin home deprived him largely of schooling. His education was mainly the rough and ready lessons of practical pioneer life. When he came to Milton the Blackhawk and General Atkinson army trails were fresh and plainly to be seen. He was here when Rock county was organized, when the first highway in Milton was laid, when the first mail route and stage line in the county was established, when the first church and schoolhouse were built, and the first grave in the cemetery was made. He was in Janesville when it had but one log house, H. F. Janes'; in Fort Atkinson, when it had but one log house, Dwight Foster's; in Watertown when it had but one log house and one frame one, and Goodhue had a sawmill there; at Waupun when it had but one log house, Mr. Wilcox's, and at Fon du Lac when Dr. Darling had the only house there. He was here when the first railroad in Wisconsin was built, and the first wire for telegraph or telephone was strung. It is marvelous to see the changes that have been made in one lifetime. In 1849 Ezra Goodrich engaged in the mercantile business in Milton, dealing in groceries, dry goods,



Egbert Goodrich

crockery, clothing, iron and hardware, in which he continued until the dark days of the rebellion, in 1861.

On October 14, 1852, Mr. Goodrich was married to Elizabeth L. Ensign, near Binghamton, N. Y., and they had four children—Joseph C. Goodrich, born June 24, 1854, now of Milton; William H. Goodrich, born February 15, 1856, now of Brunswick, Mo.; Mary E. Goodrich, born March 23, 1859, now Mrs. Dr. Post, of Chicago, and Anna S. Goodrich, born June 18, 1861, now Mrs. Will Davis, of Milton, Wis. In religious belief Mr. Goodrich is a Seventh Day Baptist. In politics he was a Republican; he is now independently independent and votes for the best man. He is a man of strong convictions and that which he believes to be right he dares to defend, and that which he deems to be wrong he dares to denounce. This gives him bitter enemies as well as warm friends. He has been an active factor in Milton events for the past sixty years and more than an ordinary lifetime. He raised the controlling stock in "Milton Academy" when it was incorporated—over which there was a red hot denominational strife. He raised the money to fill Milton's quota in the army of the great rebellion, when the hearts and hopes of all others had failed, and they were ready to throw up the sponge. He raised the money to set Milton College again on its feet when it was hopelessly bankrupt, and the efforts of all others had utterly failed—they having succeeded in raising only twenty dollars. For this he raised a subscription of over thirteen thousand dollars, of which he gave two thousand three hundred himself. He secured the location of Milton High School building on the public square, in which he was opposed by Milton College and many others, who wanted it located in an uncouth lot still vacant south of the railroad and south of Lane's mill. He drew the plan and superintended the erection of the building. He platted the ground and set out the trees and today Milton's High School grounds are conceded to surpass any public school grounds in the Northwest. Mr. Goodrich secured the subscription and set out the trees in the beautiful park north of the railroad at Milton; he reorganized Milton cemetery after it had lost its organization and its grounds were grown up to brush and weeds, and he organized the uniform system of grading and sodding the lots and adorning them with trees. In these innova-

tions he was also opposed, but Milton now has one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Rock county.

Some twenty years ago Mr. Goodrich inaugurated a system of raising a special tax in the town for graveling the roads in which at first he was bitterly opposed; by persistence he succeeded, and today Milton has more miles of road that is good at all seasons of the year than any rural town in the state, and if she continues but a few years longer she will have a good hard highway to every farm in the town. Many years ago when they began to gather milk for the factories, Mr. Goodrich began to advocate gathering children of the town into centralized schools. In this he was opposed to the point of almost hissing him down, but of late a marked change is seen and many are now advocating the coming change. He now claims that the school children of Milton ere long will be riding in covered spring wagons over good roads to and from school, and that, when the good time comes, every child alike will have the opportunity of a good education free.

Since the death of his father, Mr. Goodrich has devoted his time largely to improving the home farm which was left to him. He has cleared off thick woods, grubbed out the roots, drained and tilled the shallow ponds and wet marshes, and increased the tillable land of the farm from seventy-five to over three hundred acres. The best land now on the farm is where muskrat houses used to stand and cat-tail flag used to grow. He has erected a commodious house for a tenant there, with extensive cribs and granary, and houses and yards for hundreds of hogs, and barns and sheds for farming tools and 100 head of cattle and horses. He calls it "Sunnyside," and there, in his old age, he enjoys spending a large portion of his time seeing things grow and looking after matters. He has eleven grandchildren, but among them are none to perpetuate the name of "Goodrich."

On April 23, 1892, Mr. Goodrich lost his most estimable wife. He was again married October 16, 1893, to Mrs. Charlotte M. Little, daughter of I. P. Morgan, one of the founders of Milton Junction, and widow of W. V. Little, who died February 18, 1886. The marriage of Mr. Goodrich, a son of the founder of Milton, to Mrs. Little, a daughter of the founder of Milton Junction, is to some extent a union of these two rival villages,

which, it is hoped, may soon be blending together, and eventually become a prosperous, happy and harmonious one.

Illin Bryce, one of Avon township's enterprising and successful farmers, was born in Avon May 20, 1857, son of John and Jane (Huff) Bryce. His parents were both natives of New York state and first moved to the state of Ohio, where they lived for some time, when they again took up their journey toward the west, which was accomplished by horses and wagon. They arrived in Wisconsin in 1852 and purchased a farm in Avon township, Rock county, where they made their home until the death of Mrs. Bryce, mother of our subject, which occurred in 1901.

Mr. Bryce enlisted in 1861 in Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and served with his regiment until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. Upon his return home, he resumed his business of farming until the death of Mrs. Bryce, when he moved to Brodhead, where he lived a retired life until his death in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Bryce was a man of progressive ideas, prominent in his community, and did much to help improve and build up the county. He was a good soldier and citizen and his memory will be cherished for many years to come.

Illin was raised on his father's farm and received the usual amount of schooling that was the lot of a farmer boy of his day, but being naturally of a quick turn of mind, he has added to his education by experience and observation. He has been successful in business, to which his well tilled and well stocked farm will attest. His improvements are modern and up-to-date, and his thoroughbred horses, mostly of the trotting class, are the pride of the farm. His cattle are the Short Horn breed, of which he has a fine herd. He is successful in raising a varied line of grains, and his farm of 115 acres is one of the model farms of Avon township.

In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and has held some minor local offices.

On December 25, 1883, Mr. Bryce was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of John Cox, of Avon. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce have one child, Elsie A., who is a graduate in common English studies, and at present studying music.

Ole Benson, of Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, is a

practical demonstration of what a poor and friendless boy can accomplish by perseverance, hard work and economy. He was born in 1844, in Norway, where he lived until twenty-seven years of age, when he came to the United States, arriving in 1871. He located first in Grant county, Minnesota, where he preëmpted government land and commenced making improvements and building a home. He remained there eight years, when he decided he could better his condition and moved to Houston, Minn., where he engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1891. He then moved to Avon township, where he owns 237 acres of fine farm land, 160 acres being under cultivation. By hard work and close application, he has prospered, and the fine improvements found on his estate are such as any person might justly be proud of.

When Mr. Benson was only one year of age his father died. He lived with his mother till he was fourteen years old and then was compelled to make his own way in the world independently. Mr. Benson believes in having the best of everything as nearly as possible, and besides general farming, he is engaged in raising fine stock, such as Norman horses, Poland-China hogs, etc. He has been successful in his business affairs and is a model farmer and good citizen.

In politics he holds to the Republican faith, and has held several local offices, and is an active member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Benson was married in 1881 to Miss Jennie Johnson, daughter of Erton Johnson, of Avon township, and they have an interesting family of eleven children, viz.: Alice, Edolph, John, Bert, Herman, Josie, Boletta, Thomas, Oscar, Earnest and Ruth, all of whom are still living.

John Hyland, a public spirited citizen and successful farmer of Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born February 9, 1842. He is one of a family of eight children, born to Morris and Mary (Blaney) Hyland, who emigrated from Ireland, their native land, in 1837, and settled in Massachusetts; thence, in 1847 they moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1905 at the age of ninety-three years, and the mother dying in 1885. Of their eight children, four are now living.

John was educated in the common schools of Stephenson county, and at the Mt. Morris seminary in Ogle county, Illinois, where he studied two years.

In 1873 Mr. Hyland moved to Rock county and settled on his present farm of 240 acres in Avon township. Here he has been engaged in general farming and dairying, having 150 acres under cultivation and making a specialty of raising high grade cattle and hogs.

Mr. Hyland has been active in local public affairs, having served as a school officer thirty-two years, supervisor of the township two terms and one term as chairman of the town board. In politics he is independent in his views. He is a man of public spirit and to his untiring efforts during some ten years is largely due the public work known as the "Avon canal." This waterway, from six to seven miles in length, will drain some 32,000 acres of wet land, and will cost from \$16,000 to \$20,000. Mr. Hyland, together with Mr. Canute Stordock and Mr. Leroy Stokes, are now serving as the canal commissioners. The utility of this important public improvement is now recognized by all, but like all public works of its kind, was made possible by the indefatigable, persistent pushing of Mr. Hyland and others, who never rested until their object had been achieved.

Mr. Hyland belongs to Avon Camp No. 1209, Modern Woodmen of America, and for twelve years served as an officer in the lodge. In religious faith he is a Catholic. In 1868 Mr. Hyland married Miss Mary Ryan, a daughter of Francis and Ann (Garvey) Ryan, who immigrated from Ireland, their native land, about 1837, and settled in Avon township, where Mrs. Hyland was born some sixty-two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hyland have a family of seven children; of these Morris, the eldest, is a farmer in Avon township; Frank is employed in the postoffice at Rockford, Ill.; James lives at home; Annie is a teacher; Agnes is a stenographer at Rockford, Ill., and Julia and Ella live at home.

John B. Henry, one of the prominent, successful and progressive farmers of Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Massachusetts on August 15, 1840, and is the second of a family of three children born to A. G. and Julia (Leonard) Henry, both natives of that state. Their other children were named Mary and William, the latter being a farmer in Avon township. The father was a hotel keeper in early life; he came

to Rock county in 1858, settling first at Beloit, but in 1862 moved to Avon township, where he was engaged in farming the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1889.

John B. supplemented his common school education with a course of study at Racine, leaving there shortly before he would have been graduated and returned home to engage in farm work. Mr. Henry has devoted his life to farming, making a specialty of breeding and raising high grade cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm comprises 110 acres of land under a high state of cultivation and well improved, with fine buildings and other necessary and modern farm equipments and appliances.

Mr. Henry has always taken a commendable interest in public and civic affairs, being active in local school matters and serving as township supervisor, and for ten years as chairman of the town board. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church at Avon and belongs to Avon Camp No. 1209, Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1870 Mr. Henry married Miss Lydia Fletcher, daughter of Mr. William D. and Mary C. (Collins) Fletcher, who settled at Beloit in 1850. They afterwards moved to Avon township, where the father was engaged in farming the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1888. The mother died in 1884. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Albert G., the eldest, married Miss Blanche Nelson; he was formerly a teacher, and is now (1907) a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. at Beloit. Wilbur V. married Miss Ella Van Slyke and resides in Bradford township, and Frank S., the youngest, lives at home.

Mr. Henry has had an active life, and by devoting himself faithfully to the work of his chosen occupation has achieved well-merited success, and with his family lives in the enjoyment of social and domestic comforts and the fruits of his upright and honored career.

Frank J. Sammon, one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Avon township, was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, on July 10, 1855, to Timothy and Catherine (Dunn) Sammon. They were sturdy Irish people whose yearning for a home in a free country brought them to the United States in an early day, believing that a good opportunity for accumulating a fortune lay before them. They set sail for America, and on their

arrival, first located at Philadelphia, Pa., but remained there only a short time, when they decided to move west. They next settled in Cook county, Illinois, where they made their home for several years. Their hearts being set upon a farm home, however, they found their ideal place in Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, and very soon located there and established a home for themselves and family. They first came to Avon in 1856, where they lived the remainder of their lives; Father Sammon died in 1878, Mother Sammon surviving him until 1895, when she, too, passed away, leaving her children to mourn her loss.

Frank J. received a common school education in the district schools of the township, and has always lived on the old homestead, which is now owned by himself, his sister Julia and brother William, they, too, having always lived there since birth. Besides general farming, Mr. Sammon takes great pride in raising and breeding fine stock. He has a large herd of Red Poled cattle and his hogs are the Poland-China breed. He is a Democrat in politics and has held a number of local offices of trust, among them being that of overseer of highways, which he held for some four years, and was clerk of the school board for twenty-two years. Mr. Sammon is also a member of Avon Camp No. 1209, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a man of liberal views on all matters, and is ever ready to aid in any pursuit tending to the betterment of the community.

William Sammon, brother of Frank, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, June 25, 1835. He came west with his parents when they settled in Wisconsin, and has always resided on the homestead. He is the joint owner of 100 acres of land, fifty acres of it being under cultivation, the balance being in pasture. He is the eldest of a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living.

1871 Mr. Sammon and Miss Bridget Cummins were united in marriage; Mrs. Sammon died in 1875, leaving one child, Sara, who is now the wife of William Clark.

Gunder K. Restigen was born in Norway May 31, 1844, and is a son of the late Knute Restigen, who came to America in 1861 and settled first in Spring Valley township, where he remained one year, then moved to Avon township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1870, at the age of sixty years. He

had a family of seven boys, who all came to the United States and became good citizens.

Gunder received his education in the common schools of Norway, and since coming to the United States, has lived in Avon township, where he now owns 320 acres of land, and carries on general farming and tobacco raising, and is quite an extensive breeder and dealer in cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Restigen was married in 1880 to Miss Caroline Pierson, who is also a native of Norway and who came to this country with her parents in an early day and settled in Avon township, where they still live.

Mr. and Mrs. Restigen are the parents of six children, viz.: Knute, Perry, Giles, Clara, Mabel and Nora.

In politics Mr. Restigen is a Republican and has taken somewhat of an active part in the affairs of his party and has been town treasurer, supervisor and a member of the school board. In religion he affiliates with the Lutheran church.

Frank O. Mitchell, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, on February 14, 1856. He is a son of Jesse and Racina (Oviatt) Mitchell; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. They came to Wisconsin in 1837 and began the life of a pioneer, settling on a farm in the beautiful southern Wisconsin land of promise, which our subject has since done his full share to develop, and has watched the rolling stretches of prairie interspersed with oak groves and here and there clumps of wild plum trees, transformed into one of the richest farming districts in the United States—a country of peace and plenty.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, parents of our subject, had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living, all raised on the old homestead. Mr. Mitchell died on January 3, 1895. Mrs. Mitchell is still living at this date, 1907, with her daughter at Davis, Ill.

Frank O. received a good common school education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and carried on the business of farming until 1892 in Green county, when he removed to Rock county and purchased a fine farm of 160 acres in section 31, Avon township, which is in a high state of cultivation, having been improved from time to time with new and substantial farm

buildings by Mr. Mitchell. He has also purchased an additional tract of ten acres of fine timber land in Spring Grove township, Green county, and in addition to general farming, Mr. Mitchell takes pride in raising and breeding blooded stock of a high grade. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 71, Brodhead.

In religious faith he is a member of the Baptist church.

On January 3, 1888, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Ada Johnston, daughter of W. F. and Catherine Johnston, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. They were old settlers of Green county, Wisconsin, and were the parents of five children, all of whom are living. Mr. Johnston is still living at an advanced age now (1907). Mrs. Johnston died on May 19, 1890. They were both devoted members of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have a charming family of four daughters, Flossa, Blanche, Aline and Mildred, all living at home.

Elick Johnson is another of the prosperous farmers of Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was born April 20, 1859. His parents, Easton and Gusta Johnson, were both natives of Norway, but hearing of the advantages to be gained in the United States, they left their native land and sailed for America, arriving in Rock county in 1840, and settled in Avon township on the farm now owned by our subject. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Lizzie, Jennie and our subject. When they arrived at Avon, they set bravely to work to build a home in the then new country. The hardships were many and it required all the courage possessed by the hardy pioneer of the north to overcome the many obstacles which were presented to them. By hard work and perseverance, they succeeded, however, and lived to see the wilderness changed to one of happy homes and highly cultivated fields with fine schools and houses of worship. They carried on general farming for many years, and after gaining a competency, retired and moved to Brodhead, where they spent the last few years of their lives in comfort and ease. The father died in 1895 and the mother in 1871.

Mr. Elick Johnson was educated in the common schools of his native township, and has been successful in farming his 260 acres of highly cultivated land and besides he was engaged in the dairy business and the raising of fine stock. Among the

varieties of stock which are to be found on his farm may be mentioned Poland-China hogs, Plymouth Rock chickens, Short Horn cattle and Norman horses.

Mr. Johnson is an active member of the Lutheran church, is a member of Camp 1209, Modern Woodmen of America, and has taken somewhat of an active part in politics, having been a member of the town board for seven years and treasurer of the school district for nine years.

In 1880 he was married to Hanna Olson, daughter of Hans and Olena Benson, who were natives of Norway, where he died, the mother later coming to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a family of nine children: Elmer, who now (1907) resides at Durand, Ill., and is engaged in the livery business; Gusta, who attended commercial college at Milwaukee and is now a stenographer at Lake Mills; Easton, who is a school teacher; Harry, who is at home and a graduate of the commercial department of Beloit college; Johnnie, who is attending the Normal school at Whitewater, and Henry, Mabel, Oscar and Marvin, all of whom are living at home.

John Gilbertson was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, on December 7, 1860. He was the son of Jacob Gilbertson, who came to this country from Norway some time during the fifties and settled in Illinois, where he followed the business of farming for a number of years. Mrs. Gilbertson was Miss Martha Martinson, also a native of Norway. They had a family of twelve children, six of whom are living, our subject being the fifth child. Mr. Gilbertson died in 1895, leaving his widow, who now resides in Janesville, where she has lived for the past twelve years.

Mr. John Gilbertson, our subject, came to Rock county in 1887 and settled on a farm in Avon township, following the business for more than twenty-five years. He is a large land owner; his present farm consists of 160 acres, besides fifteen acres in Illinois and eighty acres in North Dakota, all of which is first class farm land. Mr. Gilbertson has lived on his present homestead for the past ten years.

In 1881 he was married to Miss Carrie Swenson, whose parents were natives of Norway. They have two children, Lulu and Edward J., both living at home.

Mr. Gilbertson votes the Republican ticket, and has held sev-

eral local positions of trust. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion he is affiliated with the Methodist church. He is a man of liberal views on all subjects, and his success in farming may be attributed to his shrewd management and ambition.

They have two children, Edward J. and Mrs. Lula Folmer, the son living at home and the daughter living in Minnesota. His wife died on March 7, 1903.

He was married in 1907 to Mrs. Maggie Thompson, of Avon.

Alfred Gardiner, one of the popular and successful farmers of Avon township, Rock county, Wisconsin, is the son of Stephen and Susan (Bean) Gardiner, who were natives of England and who in 1853 came to the United States and settled in New York state, where they remained seven years, and then came West, locating at first in Beloit, where they rented a farm and followed that business until, shortly after the war, he removed to Avon township and again engaged in general farming, which he continued until his death in 1892 at the age of seventy-five years, eight months and twenty-three days. His widow survives and lives at _____.

Alfred was born in England in 1845 and came to America with his parents and is one of a family of eight children. He received his education in the common schools and has been a farmer during all his life. He now owns 180 acres of land and carries on general farming and stock raising, being a breeder of Chester White and Poland-China hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. He has made extensive improvements on his home place, where he has lived for the past twenty-two years.

In 1871 Mr. Gardiner was married to Miss Ida Watson at Brodhead, daughter of William and Lucretia Watson. To this union have been born three children—William, who is a farmer in Avon township; Alfie and Aden, who are now (1907) at home.

John S. Lynch, another of Avon's prosperous and respected citizens, was born in Ireland June 24, 1843, to Jeremiah and Marsella (Summers) Lynch, both natives of Ireland, and who in 1847 came to the United States and for two years made their home in Boston, Mass., where Mr. Lynch worked at his trade, that of a machinist. Removing from Boston to New York city, he followed the same employment, and after remaining there two years the family came West to Wisconsin and located at Beloit.

In 1850 the father purchased a farm in Avon township, which is now owned by our subject. Here he made his home for thirty-three years, and died March 24, 1883, his widow surviving until December 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living.

Mr. John S. Lynch was married on August 13, 1865, to Miss Amanda C. Hannegan, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Glass) Hannegan, of Dearborn county, Indiana.

Mr. Lynch had a varied experience as a soldier during the Civil War, being unfortunate enough to be forced into the Confederate army, Fifth Regiment Louisiana Infantry, but escaped after two years' service and enlisted in the Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in 1864, where he served faithfully until the end of the war.

His political faith is with the Republican party, and being of good judgment, he has been many times called upon to hold positions of trust. In local affairs he is a man of prominence; he has been assessor of Avon township for four years, and is a member of the school board. He is president of the Newark Improvement Association, has served as deputy sheriff of Rock county for two terms and has also been chairman of the township board for six years. He was on the police force of Madison, Wis., for two years, being an appointee of Governor Upham. He is a member of several different societies, of which may be mentioned the Masonic lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America, Avon Camp No. 1209, and Woodmen of the World, of Beloit.

Mr. Lynch has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe, having twice crossed the ocean on trips of pleasure and observation, and at this time (1908) he is enjoying his country home in Avon township.

Andrew Shirley, who is the fifth child of a family of nine children, is a native of Norway, where he was born on January 10, 1849. His parents were Henry and Isabelle (Johnson) Shirley, who emigrated with their family to the United States in 1853. They came direct to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Avon township, where they carried on farming with unvarying success for many years. Numbered among the thrifty citizens of Avon township, they enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew them. The father died in 1869 and his widow in 1888. Of

a family of nine children Andrew is the only surviving son. The other living members are Annie, Martha, Mary and Helen. The names of those deceased are Henry, Ole, Nelson and Christ.

Raised on his father's farm, Andrew grew to manhood, and since the death of his father has carried on the home farm, adding from time to time many substantial improvements. He now has 382 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and besides general farming he is an extensive breeder and raiser of Durham and Holstein cattle, Poland-China hogs and Norman horses.

In 1876 he was married to Helen Brennum, daughter of John and Isabelle Brennum, who were also natives of Norway, but came to America in an early day, settling in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where they followed the life of farmers until their decease.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley have three children—Jay, Harry and Elmer. One of his sons, ———, is now a student of Yale University.

In political sentiment Mr. Shirley is a Republican, and he has held several local offices. For eighteen years he has been assessor and has also filled the office of town treasurer, and was justice of the peace for six years and school officer for eight. He is a member of Brodhead Camp No. 4, Modern Woodmen of America.

Canute H. Stordock, one of Rock county's successful and enterprising farmers, resides on his farm in Avon township, where he was born April 24, 1850. His parents, Holver and Isabelle (Knutson) Stordock, were both natives of Norway, where they lived till 1839, when they, like many others from their native land, emigrated to the United States and first settled in Cook county, Illinois. From Cook county he went to the lead mines at Mineral Point and then back to Winnebago county, Illinois, but later moved to Avon township in 1848, where they settled on a farm and remained the rest of their lives. During his long and prosperous career Holver Stordock followed the business of farming except for three years which he spent in the lead mines. They had a family of seven children, three of whom died in infancy; those now living are Holver, Canute, Inga and Isabelle. The father died in 1893. His widow survived until 1901.

Our subject as well as his brother and sisters was raised on the farm where they now (1907) live. They are the proud possessors of 635 acres of land, 350 of which is in a high state of cul-

tivation, the balance timber and grazing land. The home place in Avon township, which contains 160 acres, the rest being located in Green county, is well improved with large and modern frame buildings; their barn is one of the best in the neighborhood and is 40x62 feet in dimensions. Mr. Stordock also has 550 acres of unimproved land in Clark county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Stordock, besides being engaged in general farming, is an extensive raiser of high-grade stock, while in bee culture he has been unusually successful and has over 100 hives, from which he has received a substantial remuneration, and he is considered authority on bee raising by the citizens of the county.

In politics Mr. Stordock has taken an active part and is counted among the independents. He has been town treasurer and for two years was chairman of the town board. He is chairman of the bonded canal commission which is now being constructed near his property, which when completed will be twenty feet wide and four miles long and will furnish drainage for 3,200 acres of land, costing from \$16,000 to \$20,000. The high state of cultivation and the modern improvements which we find on Mr. Stordock's farm are all due to the energy and thrift of himself and brother.

Samuel Filmer Cuckow, who has always lived in Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in the home where he now lives in Bradford township on May 26, 1854, and is the son of Samuel Jarvis and Eliza Simmons (Filmer) Cuckow. His father was born in Rochester, Kent, England, January 16, 1815, and was the second son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth Cuckow, the former being a son of Thomas Cuckow, who was born in England in 1787 and who came to this country in 1818 but soon afterward returned to England with his family. His father, Robert Cuckow, passed his life in England and died in 1838 at the age of seventy-one years.

Thomas B., our subject's grandfather, died at the home of his son in Bradford township November 24, 1874. Samuel Jarvis Cuckow, our subject's father, passed his early life in England, where he learned the printer's trade. In January, 1836, he married Sarah Eliza Bridgeland, who was born at Boxley, England, and came at once to the United States. They lived in New York city, where two children, Mary A. and Thomas J., were born to them. Returning to England in 1840, two more children, Eliza and Eleanor B., were born to them. In July, 1849, his wife died,

and two years later he came again to the United States and settled on a farm in Bradford township, which with its additions he owned at the time of his decease. In 1855 he went to live with his daughter, Mary A., at Evanston, Ill., but on her death two years later he made his home at Janesville, Wis., till his decease, March 5, 1901. In May, 1853, Samuel J. married in New York city his second wife, Eliza S. Filmer, who was born in England in 1815 and came to this country alone. She died at their home in Janesville August 18, 1900. Of this second marriage two children were born, viz.: Samuel F., our subject, and Ruth O., who died in 1893.

Samuel F. had good educational advantages, which he improved, attending the district schools, the high school at Emerald Grove and the academies at Marshall and Walworth. He assisted his father on the farm all his early life and on his father's death came into possession of it. It comprises 153 acres—seven acres having been taken off it by the railroad—in section 17, and with its fine improvements made by him and his father ranks with the best farms in the county. Mr. Cuckow, besides general farming and stock raising, has engaged somewhat extensively in the dairy business, and is one of the progressive men of the community. He is independent in politics and has never desired public office, preferring the peace and quiet of his home and farm life. He is a member of the Congregational church.

On December 17, 1884, he married Mrs. Ida H. (Crump) Leap, widow of William E. Leap, deceased, and daughter of Josiah Harrison and Julia (Stuart) Crump. They have an adopted son, Filmer Stewart Cuckow, who was born November 27, 1893, and is the child of Mr. Cuckow's deceased sister, Mrs. M. E. Northrup. He is a young man of bright intellect and a graduate of the Avalon public schools. Mrs. Cuckow was born in Utica, N. Y., and is one of a family of seven children and a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans, and hers is the oldest family in the line of succession of heirs to a large undivided estate in New York. Her father came from England and settled at Utica, N. Y., and became an architect and then married. He then moved to Niagara Falls, where he built the Mount Eagle House, besides most of the public buildings and many of the fine residences of that city. He afterwards lived many years in New York city, but spent his last days

with his son at Toronto, Canada, where he died in 1891 at the age of seventy-three. His wife died in 1889.

William Allen Dean is a native of Emerald Grove, Bradford township, Rock county, Wis., and was born September 20, 1867, and is one of a family of seven children born to James William and Susannah M. (Brown) Dean. The father, a native of New England, went from Vermont to Lyons, N. Y., with his parents, and when he was nine years old the family moved overland to Rock county, Wisconsin. That was in the winter of 1837-38. Here his father, our subject's grandfather, bought 1,100 acres of government land at \$1.25 per acre, mostly in Bradford township, where he built a home. He also erected a store building at Emerald Grove, having engaged in the mercantile business in New York. Some years later he sold his land and went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived until his decease. After his death James W., our subject's father, returned to Rock county and bought 200 acres of the land his father had formerly owned in sections 6 and 7, Bradford township, and built a home and lived there till 1887 engaged in farming and stock raising. He then went to Orange county, California, and thence moved to Fullerton in that state, where he died on December 19, 1905, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of progressive spirit, active in affairs and prosperous. He was a Republican in politics, but declined to hold public office. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and for many years was a deacon and for some time was clerk of the church at Emerald Grove. Our subject's mother was a native of Shusverryshire, England, and came to the United States alone at the age of twenty. She lived in New York city a short time and thence came to Rock county, where she was married and reared her children. She died in Omaha, Neb., on May 23, 1904, and her body is interred beside that of her husband in the cemetery at Emerald Grove.

William A. passed his boyhood at home on the farm and attended the public schools at Emerald Grove and Beloit. At the age of twenty he began farming on his own account, leasing land during the first fourteen years, and at one time carrying on a farm of 400 acres and having a herd of forty dairy cows. He then rented and afterwards bought from his father the home farm in Bradford township and for ten years was engaged in general farming and dairying and improving the place. Mr.

Dean next lived a short time in Janesville, and then returned to Bradford township and built his present home at Avalon. Having purchased the lumber and coal business formerly conducted by Mr. George O. Hudson, he is now engaged in that line in company with Mr. James S. Fifield, of Janesville, under the name of Fifield & Dean. Mr. Dean is a man of active, enterprising spirit, a Republican in politics and an honored member of the Congregational church at Janesville.

On September 15, 1886, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of David and Margaret (Barlass) Clark, of Harmony township. The father is a native of Scotland and came to the United States when a young man. The mother was born in Harmony township and is a daughter of Andrew Barlass, an early settler and a brother of Thomas Barlass, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Both father and mother are now living at Janesville. Mrs. Dean was educated in Harmony township and is a member of the Congregational church. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Frank, the eldest, died at the age of ten months; James, the second, died when one year old; those living are Roy Burt, who was born August 13, 1891; Daisy May, who was born September 1, 1893, and David Allen, born March 1, 1900.

Shirley W. Inman, who is a native of Bradford township, Rock county, Wisconsin, and one of the representative farmers of that section, was born May 13, 1870, and is one of a family of six children born to Elijah and Harriet (Barney) Inman, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. The father was born April 26, 1824, and at the age of twenty-nine moved to Plymouth township, Rock county, and settled on a farm and carried on general farming for ten years. In 1864 he moved with his family to Bradford township on a farm which is part of the present homestead and added to it from time to time until he had 500 acres, mostly under cultivation and improved with a commodious dwelling house, barns and everything needed to make it a model farm. Besides his farm he owned in the village of Clinton two store buildings, several dwellings and a number of village lots. He was a man of progressive spirit, active in affairs, and withal thrifty and honorable. He was a Republican in politics and for a number of years served as supervisor of Bradford township. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the East, and with his wife was connected with the Methodist church.

He died at his home on June 16, 1895. His widow passed away February 12, 1891, and both are interred in the cemetery at Clinton, Wis. The eldest of their children, Milan B., passed most of his life in Rock county, but died in the state of Alabama at the age of fifty years, leaving a widow and one child, Arthur. Their second child, Grizzie A., is married to Mr. F. C. Bradley, of Clinton, and has three children, viz.: Ruth, Gaylord and Metie. Their third child, Bertha R., is the wife of Mr. Joseph Echlin, of Janesville, and has two children, viz.: Gladys and Constance. The next child, Shirley W., is the subject of this sketch; the fifth, John E., a farmer of Bradford township, married Annie Gately. The sixth child, Ziba B., died at the age of four years.

On the death of his parents our subject came into possession of the home farm, where he has passed his entire life. He has added valuable improvements to the place and besides general farming makes a specialty of breeding high-grade farm stock.

On Mr. Inman's farm is a living spring for many years known as Black Hawk spring, whose volume of pure running water not only supplies the household needs and all the stock on the farm but also supplies a fine fountain erected on the lawn by Mr. Inman's father more than thirty years ago. Besides his farm Mr. Inman owns a store in the village of Clinton. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mystic Workers and the Knights of the Globe. In politics he is a Republican.

On July 16, 1894, Mr. Inman married Miss Carrie N. Christianson, who came to this county from Denmark, her native land, when eighteen years of age. She was educated in Denmark and is a Lutheran in religious faith. Of seven children born to them on the old homestead, Elijah E. was born September 20, 1895; Marymie M., July 16, 1897; Shirley S., October 8, 1898, and Foster T., May 1, 1900. Walker W., who was born September 30, 1901, died August 7, 1902, and Walker W. (second), born November 1, 1902, died December 10, 1902. Their youngest child, Gilman G., was born June 5, 1907. Mrs. Inman's father is a farmer and still resides in Denmark, but her mother died when she was a child of two years.

Charles Kemp, for more than half a century a resident of Wisconsin and one of her substantial farmers and representative men, was born in West Kent county, England, August 20, 1826, and is one of a family of nine children born to William and Lydia

(Waeker) Kemp, the former born in West Kent county and the latter in Lincolnshire, England, where they passed their lives. The father was a farmer.

On May 1, 1851, Charles embarked for the United States and on the 2d of June following landed in New York, thence going up the Hudson river, spending five years in Oneida county, New York, and from there in 1856 he removed to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he continued farming till 1863. From that time till 1869 he rented and cultivated a farm in La Prairie township, Rock county, then farmed four years in Janesville township, thence going to the township of Johnstown, and thence in 1878 to Bradford township, and there continued his occupation of farming. In 1885 he bought eighty acres of land in section 3, to which he afterwards added 140 acres in section 4, and there made his permanent home. Under his careful management this farm has been finely improved with good farm buildings and modern equipments and is justly regarded one of the model farms of Rock county.

Mr. Kemp is a Republican in politics, though he takes no active part in political affairs more than to perform his duties as a citizen, and in religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist church at Fairfield.

On February 26, 1856, Mr. Kemp married Miss Mary, daughter of William and Esther (Cook) Goodson, who was born at Marshall, Oneida county, N. Y., June 1, 1835, and received her education there. Her parents, natives of England came to the United States in 1829 after the birth of their third child and settled on a farm in Oneida county, New York, whence they removed in 1856 to Harmony township, Rock county, Wisconsin. After the death of the mother, which occurred in 1873 when seventy years of age, the father made his home with his daughter, Mrs. ——— Wileox, at Janesville, till his decease June 2, 1894.

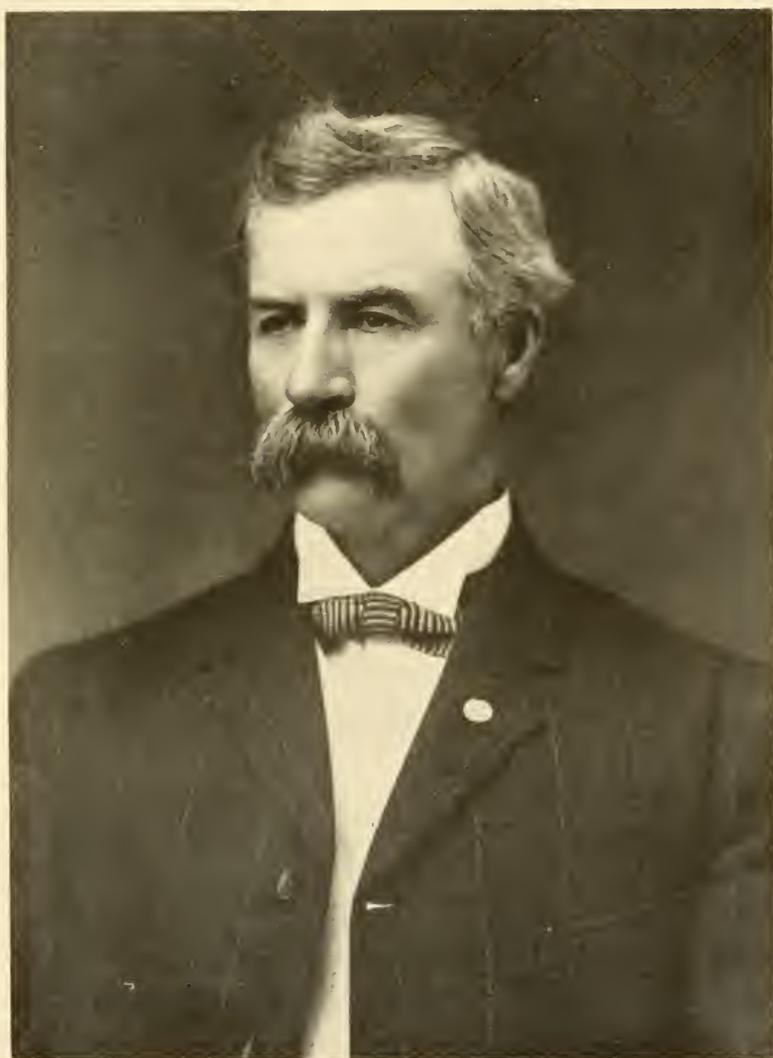
Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, the eldest, Henrietta, born September 4, 1857, died when two years old; Emery W. lives on his farm of ninety-five acres in Harmony township with his wife, Mattie, nee Coats, and their two children, Edith and Earl; Josephine is married to Mr. William Lamb, a farmer of Johnstown township, and they have two children, Mary and Charles; Philo is a blacksmith and married Miss Susan Jones, of Emerald Grove, where he has his home; Henry T., born March

30, 1867, has always lived on the family homestead. He was educated in the district schools of Johnstown and Bradford and is a wide-awake farmer of the younger generation. He is a Republican in politics and a worthy member of the Methodist church. Zada is married to Mr. Charles Hackwell, who lives on his fine farm of eighty acres in Bradford township; Esther lives at home; Charles married Miss Agnes Rice and lives on the eighty-acre farm owned by his father.

Thomas Barlass, a representative citizen of Bradford township, Rock county, Wisconsin, is a native of Kinrosshire, Scotland, was born January 6, 1825, and is one of four children, three of whom are living and reside in Rock county, born to David Barlass, a farmer, who died in Scotland, and Mary, nee Marshall. The mother came to this country in 1844 and made her home with Andrew Barlass, her eldest son, who came hither in 1843. She lived to be seventy-five years of age and died in Harmony township.

Thomas was educated in his native land, and on coming to the United States settled first in Johnstown township, Rock county, but in 1845 bought eighty acres of land in section 6, Bradford township, which he improved for his permanent home. Mr. Barlass has engaged in general farming and stock raising all his life and has always been progressive, enterprising and prosperous. He has added to his original purchase from time to time, making substantial improvements as needed, and his present farm of 204 acres ranks among the noted places of Rock county. Having but 25 cents in money when he started, he has by persistent effort, industry, hard work and thrift attained to a position of comparative independence, and is in the highest sense a self-made man. In politics a Republican, he has been honored with various local offices, having been supervisor of Bradford township, treasurer of the school board, etc. He has never sought office, and has always been in hearty sympathy with everything tending to the betterment of his community. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

On December 26, 1851, Mr. Barlass married Miss Jane McArthur, who was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1844 with her parents, who settled and lived the remainder of their lives in Rock county. Mrs. Barlass was a member of the Presbyterian church. She died June 7, 1877, leaving three children, viz.: David M., now a dealer in agricultural implements at Janesville.



SAMUEL S. JONES.

He married Miss Lucy Locke and they have three children, Arthur, Roy and Mary. Jennette, who is married to Mr. B. P. Irish, a farmer of Bradford township; they have five children, Emily, George, Jennie, Irene and Margaret. John T., who was born September 7, 1861, on the old homestead, where he has always lived and which he helped to improve. He owns a finely improved quarter section in section 1, La Prairie township, which he leases to tenants. He is a man of intelligence, active in affairs, well posted in current events, and withal prosperous and forehanded. He is a Republican in politics and he has served as clerk of the school board and is a Presbyterian in religious faith. He married Miss Helen Scott, who was born July 9, 1868, to William and Christiana (Brown) Scott. Her father was a native of England, of Scotch parentage, and came to this country at an early day. He lived a short time in Bradford township and then settled on a farm in La Prairie township, where he was killed by being thrown from a load of hay. His widow still lives there.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Barlass have five children, viz.: Robert Thomas, born July 27, 1890; Pearl Christiana, born August 10, 1893; Helen Jean, born April 8, 1895; Florence Belle, born May 17, 1897; and Margaret May, born March 27, 1899.

Jesse C. Putnam, one of Rock county's substantial farmers, owns a place of 200 acres finely improved in section 11, Bradford township. He was born in Orange county, Vermont, on March 23, 1827, and is one of a family of six children, four of whom are now deceased, born to Daniel and Rebecca (Carlton) Putnam, the former a native of Danvers, Mass., and the latter of Landoff, N. H. The father moved to Vermont when quite young and lived there until 1847, when he brought his family to Rock county, Wisconsin, and settled on the farm of 160 acres which he had bought in 1846 for 20 shillings per acre. Here he made a permanent home and engaged in farming until his death in July, 1852, at the age of sixty years. He was many years a member and a deacon of the Congregational church, and in politics a Whig. His widow, also a member of the Congregational church, lived on the homestead until her decease September 30, 1864, at the age of seventy-two.

Jesse C. was educated in the district schools of his native place and lived with his parents until their decease. He then came into possession of the homestead, to which he has since

added forty acres and on which he has made many valuable improvements, comprising a commodious and substantial farm dwelling, large stock and hay barns, etc., so that his place ranks with the model farms of the county. With the exception of a few years during which he conducted a feed mill Mr. Putnam has always devoted himself to general farming and stock raising, and is counted among the prosperous and successful men in that line. He is a Democrat in politics and has filled some local offices, though he has always preferred the quiet of his ordinary home life to public office.

On September 16, 1860, Mr. Putnam married Miss Serphina, a daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Bailey) Chamberlin. She was a native of Orange, Vt., and about 1855 came to Rock county with her parents, who settled on a farm in Bradford township, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mrs. Putnam received her education in her native place and remained with her parents until her marriage. She died March 14, 1873, at the age of thirty-three years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, of whom one, Mary Ella, died when two years old; those living are Laura E., who is married to Mr. James Clowes, a farmer of Darien, Walworth county, Wis., who is the mother of four children, viz., Mabel, Madge, Anna and Raymond; Leora Linnette, who is married to Mr. Arthur Clowes, of Darien, a farmer, and who has two children viz., Rubie and Robert; Abigail, the wife of Mr. Allen Dodge, a merchant of Fairfield, Wis., who has four children, viz., Susan, Ralph, Leslie and ———; Daniel, the youngest child living, resides on the home place. On January 31, 1906, he married Miss Lillie Pyre, a native of Sharon, Wis. In May, 1874, Mr. Putnam married again, Mrs. Betsey E. Skuse, of Bradford township, widow of Archibald Skuse. She died September 23, 1905. No children by this marriage.

Robert More is one of the enterprising, prosperous and public-spirited farmers of Rock county. He was born at Sterlingshire, Scotland, May 21, 1843, to Robert and Helen (Wilson) More, both natives of that place. They came to this country in 1846 and settled first in Johnstown township, where the father died in 1837 at the age of thirty-nine. He had bought a farm of 100 acres and in April, 1847, the mother moved on to it with her family. She lived until 1891, attaining the age of eighty-one years, making her home with our subject. She was the mother

of nine children, four of whom are now living. Two of her sons, William and John, were in the Civil War, and John died in the service. William now lives at Benton Harbor, Mich. Our subject's parents were members of the Presbyterian church at Rock Prairie.

Robert was educated in the district schools and at the Johnstown high school. He has always lived on the home farm where his mother first settled, having become the owner of it and added to it other acres. Until he sold to his son 120 acres the farm consisted of 400 acres finely improved.

Mr. More is the fourth oldest continuous resident of Bradford township, and besides engaging in general farming and stock raising he has made a specialty of breeding Durham cattle and Clydesdale horses. He is a man of prominence in the community and a Republican in politics. He served nine years as assessor, and as chairman of the board of supervisors eleven years, and two years was chairman of the county board. In 1899 he was a member of the state legislature and served on the committees on roads and bridges and on charitable institutions. He is trustee of the Rock County Insane Asylum, a position he has held nine years. He was a member of the Rock county jury commission for ten years and justice of the peace for twenty years. He is one of the trustees of the Methodist church at Fairfield.

On January 20, 1869, Mr. More married Miss Ellen J., daughter of John G. and Juliet (Newell) Bass, the former a native of Vermont, whence he moved to Johnstown township at an early date and thence went to Minneapolis, where he now resides. Mrs. More, whose mother died at the time of her birth, was reared by a family in the town of Bradford. She was educated in Rock county and died at the family home on April 3, 1903. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. More, the eldest, Robert H., died at the age of eleven; Wilson N. is a farmer and resides on his fine farm of 120 acres adjoining his father's homestead, and he married Miss Gertrude Dykerman, a daughter of Mr. John Dykerman, of Bradford township, and they have one child, Robert J.; Ada J., the third child, is married to Mr. R. G. Tarrant, of Milwaukee; and Agnes M., the youngest child, is the wife of Mr. W. H. Haggard, of Beloit.

Warren W. Swingle, a native of Turtle township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born January 15, 1847, the eldest of a family

of three children born to Justus and Maria (Clark) Swingle. The former, a son of William Swingle, was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania; the latter was a native of Vermont. Justus Swingle was one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, coming hither in 1836. He spent the first winter at Watertown, in Jefferson county, engaged in lumbering. In 1837 he removed to Turtle township and bought a quarter section of land in section 2, where he made a home and reared his family and where he passed his life as a successful farmer, being esteemed as a kind-hearted, upright man and a worthy citizen. His death occurred in 1896 at the age of eighty-three years. His first child, Helen, is married to Mr. A. W. Sales and lives in Chicago. The youngest child, Lucius, is a resident of Arizona.

Warren W. spent his boyhood on the home farm, his experiences being those common to the western farmer boy of early days. He attended the first school established in the district and received an ordinary common school education. He has always given his attention to farming, remaining on the homestead until his father's decease, when he came into possession of eighty acres of the homestead and also bought a quarter section in section 11, which constitute his present farm.

Mr. Swingle is a thorough, progressive and practical farmer, giving his attention both to general farming and the raising of pure-blooded, high-grade stock. He has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs and has served in the various local offices, having been chairman of the town board, town treasurer three years, assessor ten years, and also supervisor.

In 1872 Mr. Swingle married Miss Frank Belle, who died in 1874, leaving one child, Frank, who now lives at Racine, Wis. In 1876 Mr. Swingle married Miss Emma Belle, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1882, leaving two children, to-wit: Esther, who is married to Mr. ——— Wheaton, and Lety, who is now the wife of Mr. Gordon Randall, of Janesville. In October, 1887, Mr. Swingle married Miss Flora Randall, of Janesville, and by her has three children, viz.: Carrie, Fayette and Raymond.

As a man and citizen Mr. Swingle is known for his uprightness of character. He is a home-loving man, domestic in his tastes, and in the circle of his family and friends finds his highest enjoyment. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica and in religious faith is affiliated with the Congregational church.

Ezra Philo Bostwick, son of Merrit and Dianna (Nash) Bostwick, was born in Turtle township, Rock county, Wisconsin, on July 2, 1843. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Watertown, N. Y. They came to Wisconsin in 1837 and bought a tract of land from the government and engaged in farming for about five years, when he ventured in the carpenter, sash and blind business. This he continued for three years and then returned to the farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1894 at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Bostwick passed away in 1906 at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Bostwick was a public-spirited man and always interested in the affairs of the day. He was a Whig Republican and held a number of local offices. He was deputy sheriff for a time and was also a member of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick were the parents of three children: Frances, the eldest, married to Mr. H. J. Beckwith, a druggist and living in Chicago; the second child is our subject, and the third was Charles, now deceased.

Our subject, Ezra P., enlisted in the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served in the Army of the South for 160 days and was honorably discharged the same year, 1864. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 1375, in Shopiere, Turtle township. Mr. Bostwick now owns the old homestead farm of eighty-seven acres in Turtle township, which by improvements he has made is one of the model farms of the county.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Ella Sweet, daughter of Henry and Louise Gates. Mrs. Bostwick's father was also a staunch Republican and one of the oldest settlers of the county. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, and her mother at the age of ninety-two is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick have had five children, viz.: Nellie, now Mrs. Lewis Vangelder; Henry, a farmer, living in Minnesota; Marcie, a music teacher, living at home, and a graduate of the Beloit Musical College; Gertrude, a school teacher and graduate of a Chicago high school; Racine M., living at home of our subject.

Mr. Bostwick has been a prominent member of the school board for some time and was clerk of the district school board for nine years.

Charles F. Lathers is one of the class of prosperous and progressive farmers whose work has given to Rock county, Wisconsin, the wide reputation it has for being the garden spot of the state. He is a native of Turtle township and was born on July 6, 1867, the fourth child of John W. and Angelina (Beckwith) Lathers, the former of German and the latter of English ancestry. They had a family of six sons, of which five are now living. The father settled at Turtleville in 1855 and there made a home and reared his family and there still (1907) lives with his youngest son in retirement from active work. The mother died there in 1903.

Our subject is a practical farmer in the full sense of the word; he owns a beautifully situated farm of 235 acres, of which 150 acres are under a high state of cultivation, the remainder except a fine tract of woodland being used for pasturing. The farm is thoroughly equipped with the necessary appliances for carrying on a modern farm and improved with a fine brick dwelling house and substantial barns and outbuildings, most of which have been supplied by Mr. Lathers. He makes a specialty of dairy farming and has a splendid herd of sixty roan Durham cows, and retails milk to the city of Beloit, distributing 400 quarts daily, and requiring the services of four trained employes the year around.

Aside from some minor position in connection with the schools Mr. Lathers has never held public office, his farming interests having been more in keeping with his tastes and sufficient to fully occupy his time and gratify his ambitions. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, a member of Beloit Camp No. 348, Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the order of K. C. at Beloit.

On September 26, 1888, Mr. Lathers married Miss Nellie M. Edwards, an adopted daughter of Mr. William B. Milner. They have an interesting family of seven children, viz.: Angelina, George, Agnes, Bessie, Esther, Charles and Florence, all of whom are living at home with their parents.

Mr. Lathers has a genius for hard work and has attained his success in his chosen occupation by persevering industry and strict adherence to the highest principles of honorable, upright and fair business methods and dealing.

William J. Lathers, one of Rock county's native sons and most successful farmers, belongs to that class of men whose success has

been attained as a result of hard and faithful work in the line of his chosen calling. Reared on a farm from his birth, he is in the fullest sense a practical farmer who has learned from his years of experience the secrets of success. A son of John W. and Angelina (Beckwith) Lathers, he was born on the family homestead in Turtle township in 1859. His father, who now (1907) lives in retirement from active work, is of German descent, while the mother, who died in 1903, was of English lineage.

Our subject received a good common school education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and also pursued a course of study at a business college in Milwaukee. Thus equipped with a good practical education and the knowledge gained from his boyhood experiences on his father's farm, Mr. Lathers, after starting life on his own account, was able to grasp and make the most of his opportunities and win a degree of success in which any man might take just pride. Of his 358 acres of fine land favorably situated in the garden spot of Wisconsin, 300 acres are under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings and all the necessary accompaniments of an up-to-date farm. While carrying on general farming in all its various branches, Mr. Lathers has devoted special attention to the breeding of fine stock, Hereford cattle, Percheron horses, high-grade hogs, etc. Mr. Lathers has never found time or had inclination for matters outside of his legitimate pursuits. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, but takes no part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a good citizen.

In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

In 1890 Mr. Lathers married Miss Lena, daughter of Fred and Elizabeth (Knipschild) Roseling, whose families were early settlers of Wisconsin. Surrounded by their family of five children, John, Eugene, Clara, William and Helena (their second child, Fred, is deceased), Mr. and Mrs. Lathers live in the full enjoyment of domestic comfort and happiness and the well-earned esteem of a wide circle of friends.

Emanuel C. Reigart comes of an old Pennsylvania family whose home for several generations was in and around Lancaster, his native place. He was born June 13, 1853, the elder of two children of Amos E. and Letitia A. (Montgomery) Reigert, whose other child is Mrs. Mary R. Whitfield, of Rock county, Wisconsin.

Emanuel C. Reigert, our subject's grandfather, was a success-

ful lawyer of Lancaster, his native place, and prominent and influential in public affairs in his state. He was prosperous in his business affairs and at the time of his decease in 1869 left an estate of \$500,000. During his lifetime he made several trips to Rock county, Wisconsin, for the purpose of selecting homes for his children, and thus located six of them within a radius of ten miles; one of these trips was made in the early '50s with our subject's father, who in 1856 brought his family, arriving in Rock county on April 6, and settled on the land now owned by our subject, purchasing it from Benjamin Riddle. Here the father made his home and reared his family and passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of retiring disposition, kind and loving, domestic in his tastes and strongly attached to his family and friends. At the same time he was a man of marked ability and would have honored any of the numerous public offices that were tendered him but which he declined. His death, which occurred on March 2, 1893, was universally mourned by the community as that of a good man and an upright and honorable citizen.

Our subject spent his boyhood on the home farm and after leaving the district schools finished his education at the Beloit high school. Delicate health prevented him from carrying out the educational plans his father had marked out for him, and after his father's decease he bought his sister's interest in the homestead and besides that now owns two other fine farms, aggregating in all 435 acres. Besides general farming he gives much attention to breeding and raising fine horses, cattle and other stock and is widely known as a prosperous, thrifty and successful farmer and a man of affairs.

On the homestead Mr. Reigert has a beautiful and spacious dwelling house, fine barns, granaries and other buildings, and all the appliances necessary to conduct an up-to-date, model farm. He also has a residence for his farm superintendent and other help, and on his other farms has houses and other buildings suited to every need. One attractive feature in which Mr. Reigert takes great delight is his large orchard, comprising apples, plums, cherries and other fruits, and another noticeable and valuable feature are the fine groves of native trees, one of his farms having a tract of fifty-nine acres of oak and hickory timber.

Mr. Reigert is a man of high social standing, alive to all that pertains to the good of the community and ready to give a help-

ing hand to every worthy cause. He is modest and unassuming in manner and wherever known is esteemed for his upright and manly character. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Episcopal church of Beloit.

Henry Hall McLenegan was born in Lancaster, Pa., November 24, 1835. His father, Zephaniah McLenegan, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a member of the Lancaster bar. His mother, Henrietta Musser, was a woman of distinguished antecedents, being a descendant of the patriarch Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who in 1742 founded the Lutheran church in America. The sons of Father Muhlenberg were well known in the Revolution; Frederick Augustus became president of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the constitution; John Peter was the "fighting parson" of the Blue Ridge and one of Washington's aides.

Mr. McLenegan attended Franklin and Marshall colleges for three years, after which, owing to the death of his father, he went to work in a hardware store in Lancaster. After his marriage in 1856 to Sarah F. Reigart, of Lancaster, Mr. McLenegan came to Wisconsin and with several of his wife's family settled in the town of Turtle. Although never an office holder, Mr. McLenegan took a keen interest in the rural and public affairs of his town and county. He was a lifelong Democrat. In 1882 Mr. McLenegan was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, W. N. G., and was made major, commanding the militia during the lumber riots at Eau Claire twenty-five years ago. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. McLenegan died in Beloit September 15, 1905. His widow and four children survive him: Charles Edward, principal of the West Division high school at Milwaukee; Samuel Bowman, manager of the Central California Traction Company at Stockton, Cal.; Archibald Reigart, head of the loan department Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee; and Annie Susan, assistant in English at the Beloit high school.

The home farm in the town of Turtle is still the family home.

Charles McGlauchlin, one of Rock county's prosperous and representative citizens, is a native of Montgomery county, New York; he was born March 17, 1854, and was the second of a family of four children born to Nicholas and Catherine (Haslett) McGlauchlin, both natives of Montgomery county, New York. His grandfather, Daniel McGlauchlin, was a Scotchman and a

man highly esteemed for his manly qualities. The father moved from New York with his family in 1855 and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, and lived there until he retired from active work and took up his abode in Beloit. He was a man of influence in his community and during his active life took a prominent part in the public affairs of Rock county.

Our subject passed his boyhood on the home farm, sharing the ordinary experiences of the western farmer boy, attending the district school and helping in the farm work. Mr. McGlauchlin, having grown up and passed his life in agricultural pursuits, is a practical farmer in the fullest sense, and his 200 acres of finely cultivated land gives ample evidence of his progressive ideas and practical methods. He also has twelve acres of woodland covered with a fine growth of white and black oak timber. Besides general farming he gives particular attention to breeding and raising high-grade stock, especially draft horses and pure-blooded Holstein cattle, having a splendid herd of twenty full-blooded Holstein cows.

Mr. McGlauchlin has given his attention closely to his farming interests and has had little time for outside matters, though he has served on the local school board.

On December 20, 1882, Mr. McGlauchlin married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Mr. Edward Hall, one of the old and highly esteemed residents of Edgerton, Wis. Of seven children born to them, Catherine, the eldest, is a teacher, and Charles, Lawrence, Dorris, Ruth and Margery live at home. At Christmas time, 1904, the family circle was broken by the passing away of Mrs. McGlauchlin, the mother, and Edith, the fifth child, each of whom was stricken with pneumonia.

William T. Moore, of Afton, Turtle township, Rock county, Wis., was born on November 9, 1865, the son of Walker and Mary (McHenry) Moore. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 21, 1829. The mother was born in Pennsylvania on January 20, 1829. The grandfather, Mr. ——— Moore, came to America with his family in 1845 and located near Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in farming on a large scale for a number of years. He died in Chicago of the black cholera. Mrs. ——— Moore, the grandmother, died in England.

Mr. Walker Moore, father of William, came to Rock county in 1862 and settled near Afton, where he followed the business

of farming for forty years successfully; he also farmed in other parts of the country, making his residence principally in Rock county. He died in 1890 at Rockton, Ill., aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Moore, mother of our subject, died at Rockford on May 20, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were the parents of two children, viz.: Mary A., now Mrs. Murray, of Beloit; and our subject, William T.

William T., after completing his studies in the schools of Newark and Shirland, started out to make his way in the world by his own efforts, and assisted the family financially for some eight years. He was employed by R. B. Meach, of Beloit, Wis., for a considerable time. In 1896 he purchased the Adams farm in section 36-1-13, Turtle township, Rock county, and in 1903 he bought the Murray farm in section 25, Turtle township, in partnership with Mr. Albert Saberson, of Beloit, which they afterwards divided, and Mr. Moore now has a farm of 106 acres of finely improved land, where he takes great pride in raising high-grade stock, consisting of pure-bred Percheron horses, registered Duroc hogs, full-blooded White Leghorn chickens and a fine herd of dairy cows, which with his fine orchard and other improvements makes his place an excellent specimen of a country home.

Mr. Moore was married on March 28, 1889, to Miss Jennie E. Peck, of Rockton, Ill., daughter of George D. Peck, a native of Winnebago county, Illinois. Mrs. Moore's parents reside at Mitchell, S. D., where they are engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three children, viz.: Fred, Frank and Vernon.

Lucius S. Moseley, who was born in Indiantown, Bureau county, Ill., on February 26, 1843, is the second of a family of four children born to Selden D. Moseley and Harriet U. (Gage) Moseley, the former a native of Wyndham, Conn., and the latter of Bedford, Mass. During the early '30s, and prior to their marriage, the father and mother, in company with other colonists, settled in Bureau county, Illinois, near Dixon, traveling with ox teams and by way of the Ohio river, the father acting as guide from the Ohio river, he having a peculiar aptitude for locating trails, water, etc. Here they married and lived a number of years, but in 1843 the father made a trip to Rock county, Wisconsin, and after selecting a site for his home, returned and

brought his family, reaching Beloit on May 15, 1843. While building his home, which was situated at what is now the corner of Bluff and D streets (it was then outside of the town limits), he lived with old Captain Houston in the old house on Fourth street, which still stands, and lived in other places in Beloit until they built, as above mentioned, in the year 1849. Here he lived thirteen years, engaged in draying, being the first drayman in Beloit. He also had a blacksmith shop, and afterwards a lumber yard, and by hard work prospered in a modest way, but through litigation growing out of a contract to build No. 2 school-house he lost all that he had accumulated and in 1884 died. Of his four children, the eldest, Harriet, and the third child, Cornelia, are deceased; Edwin, the youngest, is engaged in the lead mining business at Cuba City, Wis.; Lucius S. grew to manhood in Beloit and received his education in the public schools and at Beloit Academy, and is probably the oldest continuous resident of the city, having lived there more than sixty-four years.

On August 14, 1862, he entered the Civil War as a member of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Racine under Colonel William L. Utley. Going to Cincinnati, Ohio, the regiment crossed into Kentucky and through the state via Danville to Louisville, and thence in a fleet of over sixty transports down the Ohio river and up the Cumberland to Nashville, whence they advanced to Brentwood on the extreme right wing of General Rosecrans' army; thence they went to Thompson's Station, where after five hours of desperate fighting and holding out against fearful odds they were compelled to surrender, 1,200 of the brigade being taken prisoners and sent to Libby Prison. After six weeks' confinement Mr. Moseley, with some 600 others, was exchanged, and after reaching the Federal lines he was taken to Annapolis, Md., and to Parole Camp, Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. The paroled troops were later reorganized at Camp Gamble, near St. Louis, and thence went to Murphreesboro, Tenn., and later were sent to the front to join Sherman's army, and were with General Sherman in his famous march to the sea. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek on July 20, 1864, Mr. Moseley's company entered the engagement with seventeen men, and after a half day of hand-to-hand fighting came out with nine men. Mr. Moseley with his regiment participated in the grand review at Washington, and

on July 29, 1865, was honorably discharged at Fort Lincoln, four miles from that city, and returned to Milwaukee. During his entire term of service Mr. Moseley was not absent from his regiment and never missed a roll call. For twenty-three years past, on September 2, the date of their mustering into the service, the survivors of his company have met in reunion at Mr. Moseley's home.

After returning to Beloit Mr. Moseley engaged for a time in threshing, then turned his attention to farming and leased land for a number of years, then bought what was known as the old Hugh Lee farm of 240 acres in sections 29 and 30. He also owns thirty-four acres within the limits of Beloit. Mr. Moseley makes a specialty of breeding and raising high-grade, pure-blooded stock, Jersey cattle, Poland-China hogs, thoroughbred chickens, etc.

In December, 1869, Mr. Moseley married Miss Fannie M., a daughter of Alfred Brittain, an early settler of Beloit township, now deceased. Of five children born to them, Nettie, the eldest, is a teacher in the public schools of Beloit; Harry L. is a foreman in the Fairbanks-Morse Company at Beloit; Hubert B. is carrying on the home farm; Jessie V. lives at home; and Florence H. is a student in the Beloit College.

Mr. Moseley has been president of the Rock County Sailors and Soldiers' Association, and was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for three years and filled all the offices of his township excepting the chairmanship, declining to accept the same. In his travels he has made a fine collection of rare and valuable relics of historic interest, and delights in showing them to his friends. He lives in a beautiful home surrounded by a bright, happy family, and in the enjoyment of the respect of a host of loyal friends, with domestic and social comforts and pleasures, the well-earned fruits of his busy, useful and eventful life.

John R. Jones, one of Rock county's prosperous and progressive farmers, is a native of New York city. He was born on August 13, 1850, the eldest of a family of eight children, three of whom are now living, born to John N. and Mary A. (Smith) Jones, the former a native of Wales and the latter of New York. The father, a man of unusual energy and enterprise, left his native land when a young man and came to New York, where he

was for a time engaged in the milk business; but in 1850 he went by boat to California, doubling the Horn, and there spent three years at mining with good success. He then returned to New York and six months later went to Australia and there spent five years and accumulated a moderate fortune. On his return he made some investments in New York property, and in 1859 came West and made investments in Dodge county, Wisconsin; among these properties in which he invested was a hotel which afterwards came into his possession and led to his bringing his family thither. His was a life of great activity and varied experiences, comprising among other things a term of service under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War, from which he was honorably discharged at the close of that conflict. He remained with his family in Dodge county till 1867, when he removed to Rock county and bought the Spring Brook farm, then known as the Parish farm, and there passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in February, 1878.

John R. passed his boyhood at the family home in Dodge county and lived at home in Rock county until after his marriage, then started life on his own account. In 1886 he bought and settled on a farm which he afterwards sold and bought the old homestead, consisting of 204 acres. The farm is favorably located and finely improved with a beautiful and commodious dwelling house, substantial barns and other buildings, and furnished with all the equipments requisite to the successful management of a model modern farm. Besides general farming he makes somewhat of a specialty of dairying and is known as one of the most successful farmers of the county. At the time of his decease the father owned some 500 acres of fine land, and on a tract of 100 acres adjoining that of our subject the mother has her home, while a brother, Mr. Ira W. Jones, owns and lives on a quarter section in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Jones has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, serving as township assessor five years, and having been for the past two years chairman of the town board.

On September 18, 1873, Mr. Jones married Miss Fannie Myers, a daughter of Mr. Andrew Myers, an old and highly respected citizen of Beloit township. Mrs. Jones is a woman of ability who takes great interest in educational matters, being at present (1907) clerk of the district school board. Of five children born

to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the eldest, Ada, is married to Mr. Andrew Titlotson and lives in Boone county, Illinois; Nellie is assistant principal of the Parker school of Beloit; Jessie is the wife of Ebenezer Cuss, of Boone county, Illinois; Mary Alice is a teacher; and Georgia is now a student at Beloit College.

George H. Crosby, who ranks among the prosperous, substantial and influential citizens of Rock county, Wisconsin, is a native of Colebrook, N. H. He was born December 9, 1836, and is the eldest of a family of three children born to Thomas and Elvira (Chase) Crosby, the former a native of Brattleboro and the latter of Waterford, Vt. Their other children were Charles C., now deceased, and Cornelia A., who resides at the family homestead in Rock county.

Our subject's grandfather was Watson Crosby. He lived in Vermont during his early life, but later moved to Colebrook, N. H., where he died about 1824. When our subject was an infant, in 1837, his parents settled in Rock county on a tract of land which the father improved and where he made a home and reared his family. Here he experienced all the inconveniences and hardships incident to pioneer life of the early days, but bravely facing them, overcame trials and obstacles and lived to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his toil. He was a successful farmer, and as a man and citizen enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

George H. grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a common school education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and also attended the preparatory department of Beloit College, and then took a course at Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago. He has always lived on the homestead of 200 acres which he now owns and which he carried on for a number of years previous to his father's decease. The farm, which ranks among the finest in the county, is improved with a fine and spacious dwelling house, substantial barns and other buildings and equipped with all the machinery and appliances requisite to the furnishing of a model, up-to-date farm. Besides the raising of grain and general farming Mr. Crosby gives special attention to raising and breeding high-grade stock and feeding for market.

In January, 1865, Mr. Crosby married Miss Adelaide L. Hammond, whose father, John Hammond, came from Scottsville, N.

Y., to Rock county, Wisconsin, in the early days. Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Glenn C., the eldest, is now deceased, and Emma H., who is married to Dr. R. D. Thomas, lives in Milwaukee.

Mr. Crosby is a broad-minded, progressive man, has traveled extensively through the western states and visited old Mexico, and keeps himself in touch with the trend of current affairs. He is withal a public-spirited man of influence in his community. He served fifteen years as a member of the county board of supervisors, during which time he also served as chairman of the town board, and in 1874-75 was a member of the state legislature.

John Anthony Yost is well known as one of Rock county's representative citizens and substantial, prosperous farmers. He is a native of Beloit township and was born on March 12, 1848, the third of a family of six children born to William S. and Harriet P. (Sadliere) Yost, both natives of New York state, where they were married. Our subject's grandfather, William Yost, came to Wisconsin about 1835 and purchased a tract of land in sections 11 and 12, Beloit township, there being then but two houses in the settlement. After purchasing the land, which afterwards became the family homestead of our subject's father, he returned to his home in New York and there passed the remainder of his days. In 1843 our subject's father moved to Rock county and settled on the land his father had purchased and there made his home and lived until his retirement from active work in 1868, when he left his farm and became a resident of Beloit, where he erected a comfortable home. Of his six children, the eldest, Joseph, died in early manhood, his decease being followed by that of the second child, Matilda, about the same time. The fourth child, Frankie, was married to Mr. W. S. Hart, now deceased, and lives in Beloit; Hattie, the fifth child, died in 1882; and William S., the youngest, is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Chicago.

John A. had all the experiences of the western farmer boy, helping with the farm work and attending the district schools. He received here a good common school education and supplemented it with a course of study at Beloit. He has always lived on the family homestead, devoting himself to his chosen occupation, and is in the full sense of the term a practical farmer. His present farm comprises 180 acres, finely improved with good

buildings and all the necessary equipments and appliances of a model modern home, he having sold from the original tract a number of building lots. Mr. Yost has also set apart a tract of fifteen acres bordering on the Rock river as a public pleasure ground, and known as Yost Park. Hither large numbers of people from Janesville, Beloit and surrounding sections are attracted for pleasure trips and picnics and to witness the games of the local baseball teams as well as those of the state league, which are now and then played there. Mr. Yost is a public-spirited man and has taken an active part in civic affairs, having served in all the local offices of the township.

On October 20, 1869, Mr. Yost married Miss Marion Ross, daughter of Mr. Chauncey Ross, an old and highly respected citizen of Turtle township. Of four children born to them, John C. is a resident of Beloit; Arthur died September 29, 1897, at the age of twenty-four years; George lives on the homestead and assists in the management of Yost Park; and Ross D. carries on the farm.

Edwin L. Rasey is the son of Lorenzo and Emily Rasey, who came to Rock county, Wisconsin, at an early day, and who, in 1867, settled in Beloit township on section 17, where Edwin L. was born, July 6, 1869.

Raised on the farm, Edwin received his early education in the district schools of his native township and finished at Beloit college. He has continued to reside on the original homestead since his birth. Upon the retirement of his father in 1895, he assumed the active management of the home farm of about 300 acres and has been generally successful at farming. Mr. Rasey devotes considerable time to the raising of stock, and full blooded Holstein cattle, of which his farm contains a goodly number, are his favorites. He also has a herd of high grade half and three-quarter bloods. Raising Norman horses has also been a successful feature of his stock raising, and at this time, 1907, has some fine colts and dams.

On December 27, 1894, Mr. Rasey was married in Beloit, Wis., to Miss Marie Etta, daughter of Willis S. Thompson (now deceased), who for many years was in partnership with Mr. Rasey, owned and operated a creamery in Beloit township. Mr. Rasey is serving his sixth term as town clerk, and is a Blue Lodge Mason.

Lou Morgan Nye, of section 28, Beloit township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born June 16, 1877, son of William Morgan and Fannie (Miller) Nye. The father was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and the mother of Massachusetts. He was born April 28, 1829, and died September 22, 1905. Mrs. Nye, mother of our subject, was for many years an invalid. She was a member of the Baptist church, and a noble Christian woman. Her death occurred on September 25, 1882. They were the parents of two children, viz.: Nellie, now Mrs. Charles Snyder, of Beloit, and Lou Morgan, our subject. Mr. Nye was a man of great force of character and held in high esteem by his fellow men. He had received an excellent education in the public and select schools of Beloit. After leaving school, he began the life of a hustling western farmer, breaking prairie and getting the land subdued and ready for the crops that were to come later. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota and purchased 160 acres of land on the Crow river, but in the fall of 1858 returned to Beloit, and in 1859 bought 120 acres of land in section 28, Beloit township, which constitutes part of the old homestead now owned by our subject and his sister Nellie. He was keenly alive to the best interests of the commonwealth and was ever ready to devote his time and talents to his fellow men. He served thirteen years as assessor of the township, and was a member of the state legislature in 1887. His father, Clark Nye, grandfather of our subject, was the pioneer of the family in this country, coming here from Herkimer county, New York, in 1846, but in 1849 went to California during the gold fever, going by vessel via the horn, and on his return located on what is now the old homestead, where he spent the balance of his days, dying at the age of eighty-six years.

On the death of his father, Mr. Nye, our subject, and his sister, Mrs. Snyder, came into possession of the old home of 180 acres of land, 120 acres of it being under cultivation. the balance is in fine timber, chiefly oak and hickory.

Mr. Nye is a good sample of the products of Rock county, being an active and enterprising young business man, up with the times and prond of his state and county and his chosen occupation.

He was married on November 28, 1900, to Miss Amy Cole, of Beloit, Wis., daughter of George Cole. Her parents were of

English birth and came to Wisconsin in the early eighties. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have a family of two children—Florence and Frances.

Rowletter Mackland Benson, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born April 5, 1825, is the only survivor of ten children born to James and Elizabeth (Powers) Benson; the former, a ship-builder by occupation, was a native of Maryland, and the latter was born in Pennsylvania. They were married in 1820. Their first child, Mary Ann, born in 1821, died in infancy; Maria Jane, born in 1823, married Mr. B. P. Drennen and had six children, of whom two are now living; Margaret, born in 1827, was married to Mr. Samuel McCracken and had three children; Mary Letitia, born in 1829, died when twenty years of age; James P., who was born in 1831, married Miss Irene Perrine and they had one child. He died in Louisiana with yellow fever. Charles H., born in 1833, married and had one child; Robert F., born in 1835, died at the age of forty-five years; Elizabeth T., born in 1837, was married to Ambrose Wight, who became a Presbyterian minister. They had four children. William Temple, their youngest child, died in infancy. When our subject was twelve years old, he made a trip on a steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi river to the Arkansas river, then returned to Sharpsburg, Pa., and for a time attended the public schools. After leaving school, he entered the shipyard with his father, learned the trade and worked there until he became of age. On attaining his majority, young Benson shipped on board the ill-fated "Colonel Yell," which was wrecked off Eranses bay in the Gulf of Mexico; with the others on board, he reached St. Joseph island, whence they were taken on a government vessel to Point Isabel and thence went to the mouth of the Rio Grande river, where they remained until the close of the Mexican war, Mr. Benson being in the quartermaster's department. Returning home he worked as a ship carpenter for thirteen years.

In 1860 Mr. Benson went to Colorado, where, in 1861, he married Miss Ellen C. Perrine, a native of New York state, and whence, in 1864, he came east and settled on a farm in Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he made his home and carried on general farming and stock raising with good success until 1900, when he retired from farm work, leased his land, and took up his residence with his daughter in the village of

Clinton. During his early life along in the fifties, Mr. Benson's brother-in-law, B. P. Drennen, invested in what was known as "Aurora Plantation" in Louisiana, and on the failure of the enterprise, through lack of proper seed and other causes, Mr. Benson came to his rescue with financial aid. About that time Mr. Drennen died and Mr. Benson went to Louisiana and took charge of the plantation and carried it on with great success. His sister, Mrs. Drennen, afterwards lived in Evanston, Ill., where she died.

Throughout his varied and active life Mr. Benson has been known as a man of progressive ideas, and has always been ready to give a helping hand to others in need and to lend his aid to whatever tended to improve the material and moral condition of his community. He is a prohibitionist in political sentiment, and in religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist church, being a trustee and district steward in the local body. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Benson, the first, Mary Montana, born in December, 1861, died in her second year; Elizabeth Perrine, born in December, 1862, is married to Prof. Albert Schaub, and they have had three children, of whom two are living; Ellen Richmond is the wife of Mr. James Selkirk, and they have two children; Irene, their fourth child, was educated at the Illinois Training School for Nurses, where she served two years as head nurse, now lives in Clinton; James Newton, their youngest, who was educated at the Chicago Business college and the Chicago Law school, died in 1900.

Ralph W. Cheever, the subject of this sketch, was born in the old cobblestone house in the village of Clinton on July 9, 1854, at which place he has ever since resided. He was educated in the local graded schools and was a member of the noted "Haymaker Base Ball Nine." His earlier life was spent upon the large farm, which was devoted largely to dairying interests, he being the first person to establish and build up a milk route in the place. At the age of sixteen he had charge of 140 acres of land, overseeing the work of two hired men. For ten years he managed a large drug store and now holds the state certificate No. 11 as a registered pharmacist. In 1889 he was proof-reader for the state senate, and during the winter of 1906-7 was postmaster of the assembly. For the past twenty-five years he has published the "Clinton Herald," which he also edited all of



Samuel Bell, M.D.

the time excepting the past three years. Three times he was elected to the office of village supervisor, from which position he resigned. For the past eight years he has been one of the supreme directors of the "Mystic Workers of the World," one of the most prosperous fraternal organizations of the country. For more than a dozen years he was the deputy postmaster, and for four years, under President Harrison, served as postmaster. For fifteen years he filled the office of secretary for the large local camp of Modern Woodmen of America, and for years was the secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. For nearly two years he has been and still is the secretary of the Wisconsin Press Association, from which facts it may be seen that he is persevering, having had nearly all these duties to perform with but one hand, and that his left, as more than thirty years ago he had an accident which deprived him of the use of his right arm. Early in life he joined the Baptist church, of which he is still a member, and in politics is a Republican. He is a son of the late Dustin G. Cheever, who was a member of the assembly in 1882 and 1883.

In October, 1876, he was married to Miss Vashtia L. Irish, youngest daughter of the late James Irish, who was also postmaster for some nine years.

Eugene L. Benedict was born in Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, April 8, 1863, and is one of six children born to James and Addie Reed (Linnell) Benedict. Their other surviving children are Gertrude, who is the wife of Mr. William Curtis and a missionary in Japan, sent thither by the Congregational Board, and Harriet, who is married to Mr. J. D. White-law, of Portage, Wisconsin. Our subject's parents were natives of central New York. The father first came to Wisconsin in 1849 and taught school near Caledonia one year. He then went back East, but in 1854 returned and bought the partially improved farm of 120 acres in Clinton township, on which he made his permanent home and reared his family. He carried on general farming and wheat growing. He was a man highly respected, a Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church. He died at the age of sixty-one years on March 19, 1889, and two days later his widow passed away and both were buried on the same day at Clinton.

Eugene L., after leaving the district schools, attended the high school at Beloit and then took a course of study at the

Minneapolis Business College. He was reared on the farm and has spent his life there, and besides carrying on general farming, engaged quite extensively in market gardening, and for four years had charge of the agricultural exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair. In political sentiment he is a Prohibitionist. He is a deacon in the Congregational church at Clinton and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of that place.

In 1889 Mr. Benedict married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Emeline S. (Bradley) Westby, who was born in Clinton township but educated in Washington, D. C. Her father came from Lestershire, England, with his parents when fourteen years of age, and after a year and a half spent in New York city, the family settled in Herkimer county. At the age of twenty-six Mr. Westby came to Wisconsin, and after teaching school some three years, settled on 101 acres of wild land near the village of Clinton, which he improved and cultivated. He gave particular attention to fruit raising and was awarded a prize for having the finest orchard in Rock county. Removing with his family to Spottsylvania court house, West Virginia, in 1869, he remained there some three years, and then accepted a position in the pension office at Washington, D. C., at the same time teaching in the reform school in that city. He returned to Wisconsin in 1885 and made his home at Clinton until his decease, September 28, 1899. Mrs. Benedict's mother, Mrs. Westby, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1831, to Edward and Rebecca (Chamberlin) Bradley, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Pennsylvania. Her parents removed to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled on a farm in the township of Turtle, in Rock county, where the mother died at the age of fifty-two. The father died in Washington, D. C., at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Westby had four children, one of whom besides Mrs. Benedict is living, viz.: Archie D. Westby, a mine promoter at Minneapolis. Mrs. Westby now resides with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have one child, Frank Westby, who was born August 25, 1892, and is now attending the high school at Clinton.

Knudt B. Duxstad, who was many years a prominent and influential citizen of Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native of Norway. He was born February 3, 1825, and was one of a family

of five children, all now deceased, born to Brynihd and Eli (Siam) Duxstad, natives of Norway. The parents came to the United States in 1844 and settled with their family on a quarter section of land in sections 31 and 32, in Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, and made the home where they passed their lives. The father was a man of energy and intense activity and put his farm under a high state of cultivation, engaging in general farming. They were people highly esteemed for their many good qualities, and were devoted members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. The father died at the age of fifty-seven years, but his widow survived many years.

Knudt B. received his education in his native country, and in his early manhood assisted his father with the farm work. At the time of the California "gold fever," in 1851, he went thither and spent three years mining, after which he returned home and resumed farming. After the decease of his parents, he came into possession of the family homestead, which he further improved and cultivated, and to which he added, owning at the time of his decease 225 acres in the home place, besides 260 acres in section 33. All of the present improvements, comprising a commodious and comfortable farm house and large modern barns and other buildings, were made by Mr. Duxstad, who engaged extensively in general farming, stock raising and dairying. He was one of the organizers and president of the Nora Creamery at Bergen, a director of the Citizens' bank of Clinton, and for a number of years next prior to his death, its vice-president. In politics he was a Republican and served as supervisor and assessor of Clinton township, and chairman of the town board. In religious faith he was connected with the Lutheran church, which he served as deacon and trustee, and in which, in early life, he was organist. His death occurred at his home on April 28, 1905, and his body is interred in the East cemetery in Clinton township.

On November 24, 1863, Mr. Duxstad married Miss Ingeborg Seaver, who was born in Norway and came to this country with her parents in 1844. Her father, Seaver S. Krarme (afterwards changed to Seaver), was a farmer and settled on a farm in Boone county, Illinois, near the Wisconsin state line and there passed his days, dying at the age of eighty-four years. His widow, who survived him some years, died at the age of ninety-one years.

The bodies of both are interred in the East cemetery. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Duxstad, the first, Oscar B., born on the family homestead December 1, 1864, carries on the farm and is counted one of the progressive and enterprising men of the community. He was educated in the local schools, and spent fifteen years as a railroad engineer in Colorado, but returned home on his father's decease. He is a director of the Citizens' bank of Clinton and an active member of the Lutheran church. The second child, Elias, born July 30, 1866, lives at Manchester, Ill.; Carrie, born July 27, 1868, is married to Mr. H. O. Anderson, a farmer of Clinton township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Anna, born January 27, 1887, lives at home; Mattie, born January 3, 1873, died at the age of twenty-five; Emma, born November 27, 1874, was married on June 5, 1907, to Mr. Osear Stenerson, a farmer of Manchester, Ill., and Ida, the youngest child, born July 21, 1877, lives at home. All of the children were born on the family homestead and educated in the local schools.

Thomas F. Gibbons, one of Rock county's native sons and substantial farmers, was born on the family homestead in Clinton township on March 1, 1860, and is one of a family of eight children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living, born to Michael and Ellen (Gibbons) Gibbons, natives of the county of Rosecommon, Ireland. They were married in their native land, and in 1846 came to the United States, landing in New York after a voyage of six weeks; thence they went to Providence, R. I., where the father was employed in a factory till the fall of 1838, when he settled on forty acres of land in Clinton township, Rock county. Here he made a home for himself and reared his family, adding to his original purchase from time to time until he had 155 acres in his home place, finely improved with substantial buildings and all the equipments of a model farm. He also purchased two eighty-acre tracts, which he deeded to his two sons. He was one of the prosperous and progressive men of his day and was highly esteemed in the community for his generous, manly qualities and goodness of heart. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising until his decease, which occurred February 22, 1887, when seventy-eight years of age. He was a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Roman Catholic church. His

widow lived to be eighty-seven years old, dying November 16, 1905. She was greatly beloved as a devoted wife and mother and a woman of noble Christian character. Her remains were laid beside those of her husband in South Grove cemetery in Clinton township.

Thomas F. received a common school education in the local district schools and helped in the farm work during his boyhood. He has always lived on the family homestead and after his father's death, came into possession of it. He has added some valuable improvements and devoted himself to general farming, being justly regarded as one of the model farmers of the community. He has never desired public office, but is a Democrat in politics and with his family belongs to the Catholic church.

On August 28, 1900, Mr. Gibbons married Miss Katherine, daughter of Edward and Ellen (Noon) Hogan, who was born in Clinton township, March 29, 1879, and educated in the local schools. Her parents, both now (1907) living, were early settlers of Rock county. The father, born in Ireland in 1847, came to this country when a young man and lived in New York state till 1852, when he removed to Clinton township, Rock county. He leased and worked land a few years and then bought eighty acres, to which he afterwards added another eighty acres, which he cultivated and improved, making one of the finest farms in the county. Here he has made his home and reared his family, and now lives in retirement from active work, enjoying the fruits of his industry. The place is improved with a commodious and substantial two-story dwelling house and has large barns and other buildings, and all the accompaniments of a modern model farm. He is a Democrat in politics and with his family is connected with the Roman Catholic church.

In 1859 Mr. Hogan married Miss Ellen, daughter of James and Bridget (Hanley) Noon, early settlers of Rock county, the father owning and cultivating a farm of 120 acres in Clinton township, where both he and his wife passed their lives. Mrs. Noon was born in Ireland and came to this country with her parents when she was seven years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons have two children, viz.: Zita, born May 8, 1902, and Lucile Helen, born November 27, 1904.

Jesse Pramer, who was an early settler of Rock county, was

born in the town of Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, April 30, 1827, and there passed his boyhood and received his early education. His parents, Christian and Susan (Mareness) Pramer, moved from New York state to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in an early day and settled on a farm which the father purchased. He was a millwright by occupation and followed his trade, both in New York state and after settling in Wisconsin, devoting but little of his time to farming. Both he and his wife lived to an advanced age and died at their home in Walworth county.

Jesse lived at home until he grew to manhood and after his marriage joined with his father in erecting and operating on Turtle creek a saw mill which they afterwards converted into a grist mill. This property they sold at a later date, but after the death of his father, our subject repurchased and improved it, and operated it with good success until 1871. Moving then to the town of Bradford, he built there a grist mill which he operated till his death, which occurred February 4, 1880. During one year of this time. Mr. Pramer carried on the farm of his father-in-law, now owned by his widow, Mrs. Pramer. He was a kind hearted, public spirited man, highly esteemed in his community, and made a success of whatever he had in hand. In politics he was a Republican, but he neither sought nor cared for official position. He found in the peace and quiet of his simple home life and the discharge of his daily duties, enough to engage his time and talents, and was satisfied that he did faithfully and well the work to which he devoted his life.

On September 1, 1852, Mr. Pramer married Miss Martha H., daughter of Lewis and Clarinda (Carter) Coffeen, who was born in Lewis county, New York, August 17, 1835. When she was eleven years of age, her parents moved from New York, their native state, to Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where the father entered from the United States a quarter section of land, which he improved and where he made a home for himself and family and passed the remainder of his days. His widow, who lived on the homestead for many years after his decease, passed away at an advanced age at the mill in Sharon township in Walworth county.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pramer, the eldest, Andrew Jackson, born September 25, 1854, is a wagonmaker at Delevan, Wis.; he married Miss Elsie Dun, and they have had

six children, viz.: Jesse E., Verne, Ralph, Fred, David and Elsie F., now deceased. The second child, Almira, born October 31, 1858, is married to Mr. William Weliver, a farmer of Bradford township, and has one child, Jesse. The third child, Jessie, is married to Mr. Alva Cole, a farmer of Bradford township, and they have four children, viz.: Joseph Roy, Alva Loran, James Henry and Edward. Jane, the fourth child, born November 28, 1867, is married to Mr. William Brotherson, of Racine, and Charles L., the youngest, born June 4, 1870, on the home farm, which he now works, married Miss Mary Shaul, a native of Ottawa, Ill. They have four children, viz.: Lola May, Martha Elizabeth, Ruth Fern and Charles Ellsworth.

Henry S. Anderson, a resident and merchant (owning a general merchandising store) of Bergen, Clinton township, in Rock county, came here with his parents in 1868. He was born in Norway, Racine county, Wisconsin, October 7, 1864, the son of Peter and Soneva (Offerdahl) Anderson, both natives of Sogn, Norway, and came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Racine county, near Milwaukee; there the father engaged in farming, which he continued until the fall of 1867, then removed to Boone county, Illinois, and followed the same business the remainder of his life. His farm of 200 acres was located in Leroy, Boone county, Illinois, and in Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin—Clinton being his postoffice. Through his industry and good management, Mr. Anderson built up a model home, which is still owned in the family. He was always prosperous and progressive and up with the times in all business matters. He was a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church of Jefferson Prairie, of which he was trustee and deacon at various times. In politics he was a Republican, and one who was held in high esteem in the community. Mr. Anderson died at the age of eighty-one years and was buried in the West cemetery at Bergen. The mother died at the home of her daughter, sister of our subject, two years after the death of her husband, at the age of seventy-six years, and was buried also at Bergen. She was a noble Christian woman, a loving mother and devoted wife. Mrs. Anderson was the mother of nine children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Martin, who lives on the old homestead; Mary, wife of Mr. C. E. Powers, of Chicago, and Henry S., the subject of this sketch.

Henry S. received his education in the district schools in the town of Leroy, in Boone county, Illinois, and remained at home until 1890, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He first engaged in railroading, which he followed for some time, and in 1897 purchased the store which he now owns in the village of Bergen, and has since been engaged in general merchandising. He has always been a Republican in politics, and held the office of justice of the peace for several years. He was also school director for a number of terms. Mr. Anderson was appointed to the position of postmaster of the village of Bergen during President McKinley's first term, and reappointed by President Roosevelt, remaining in the office until the rural route system was established. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1892 to Miss Ann Amelia Skofstad, who was born in Boone county, Illinois, in 1868. She was the daughter of Mr. Ole and Malinda (Anderson) Skofstad, who were early settlers of Boone county, coming from Racine county before the Civil War. Mr. Skofstad was also a prosperous farmer and is now living a retired life at his home in Rock county. Mrs. Skofstad died some years ago.

Mrs. Anderson, the wife of our subject, was educated in the common schools of Boone county, Illinois, and lived at home until her marriage. She was a member of the Anderson Lutheran church of Rock county, and died on February 10, 1901. She was also buried in the West cemetery at Bergen. Mrs. Anderson was the mother of two children, both of whom are now living, viz.: Peter Sylvanus, born August 30, 1892, in St. Paul, Minn., and Ann Malinda, born February 13, 1898, in the village of Bergen. She was the first child born in Bergen.

Henry O. Anderson, who was born in Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, July 20, 1865, is one of eleven children born to Rev. Ole and Ragnhild (Paulson) Anderson, who were married on June 8, 1843. The father, a native of Norway, was born on March 2, 1818. He came to the United States in 1841 and settled in Racine county, Wisconsin. In 1842, feeling himself called to the gospel ministry, he began preaching, and a little later gave himself entirely to the work, traveling from place to place and preaching in the Norwegian settlements of Wisconsin.

The following year he moved to Jefferson Prairie, in Rock county. In 1847 he moved to Mission Point, La Salle county, Illinois, having been called thither the previous year, and organized congregations at Leland, Fox River and Lisbon. He served there until 1851, and then being called to Wisconsin, organized congregations at Racine, Milwaukee and Muskego, which he served two years. In 1853 he responded to a call to Fox River and remained there till 1856, when he accepted a call to the Evangelical Lutheran church at Clinton, Wis., where he labored nearly thirty years. It was while there that he bought the homestead, consisting of 159½ acres, where our subject was born and on which he now lives. He departed this life on February 23, 1885, in his sixty-seventh year, beloved by all and leaving to his family the heritage of an honored name. His widow, who was born May 23, 1824, still lives on the homestead with her son.

Henry O. grew up on the farm, helping with the farm work and attending the district schools and the academy of Beloit. With the exception of four years, spent as a fireman on the Northwestern railroad, he has always lived on the home place, and since his father's death, has carried on general farming, stock raising and dairying. Mr. Anderson has filled several local offices, being at present, 1907, assessor of Clinton township. He helped to establish the Nora creamery at Bergen, of which he is secretary and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member and one of the trustees of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church at Bergen.

On November 28, 1905, Mr. Anderson married Miss Carrie Amelia, daughter of Knudt B. Duxstad, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Anderson is a native of Clinton township and was reared and educated there and in the village schools at Clinton. She is a member of the same church as her husband. They have one child, Karl Henry, born January 5, 1907.

Samuel S. Jones, a prominent farmer and stock grower and an influential citizen of Clinton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was born September 3, 1854, is one of nine children, seven of whom are living, born to Samuel and Margaret (Richardson) Jones, both natives of New York state. They came to Wisconsin at an early day, going first to East Delavan,

but later settling in Clinton township, where they made their permanent home and reared their family. The father was a general farmer and stock raiser and lived to be eighty-seven years of age, his death occurring April 10, 1897; the mother died March 30, 1905, at the age of ninety-three.

Samuel S. has spent his life on the home farm, having purchased from the other heirs their several interests in it; it comprises 200 acres finely improved, besides which Mr. Jones has forty acres in the village of Clinton. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and has filled various offices. He was five years town clerk, nine years chairman of the town board and for two years has been chairman of the county board. During 1895 and 1896, he was a member of the state legislature and served on some of the important committees. He was one of the organizers and president of the Clinton creamery. He is a Free Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1876 Mr. Jones married Miss Jessie E., daughter of Mr. Griswold and Rachael (Tuttle) Weaver, the former a native of Canada, came to Wisconsin in 1836, and the latter a native of New York, came thither in 1838. The father entered government land in Clinton township, which he improved and where he made a home for his family. He engaged in general farming and stock raising. He also conducted a general store at Clinton and dealt in stock and grain, and was the owner of the elevator at Clinton. He died at the age of fifty-seven years. The mother, who still survives, is in her ninety-first year.

Mrs. Jones is a native of Clinton township, where she received her early education, supplementing it with a course of study at Milton college, and is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one child, Rachael E., born August 18, 1880, who is married to Mr. Clayton E. Storey, of Clinton township. Mr. and Mrs. Storey have four children, viz.: Edythe F., born November 26, 1900, and Wesley S., born July 5, 1902; Jesse M., born November 24, 1905, and Frank C., born September 26, 1906.

Hiram Cooper, whose life has been spent in Wisconsin, was born in Walworth county, February 1, 1847, and is one of a family of eight children born to John H. and Dolly (Houston) Cooper. His father, for many years a leading citizen of Rock county, was born at Rockingham, in Windham county, Vermont,

November 22, 1804, to John and Diana (Himes) Cooper. He received his education and passed his boyhood in his native state, and for some years taught school there. On November 18, 1828, at Ackworth, N. H., he married Miss Dolly, daughter of Alexander Houston, who died December 30, 1854. Mr. Cooper then married Sarah Blood, who died at Shopiere, Wis., in April, 1865. After the death of his second wife he married Loraine Bard, who also died at Shopiere in 1874, and he took for his fourth wife Miss Mary Barton.

Mr. Cooper on coming West in the spring of 1845 settled and lived for ten years at Heart Prairie, Wis., then lived three years at Clinton Corners, and in the spring of 1858 moved to Shopiere and engaged in the real estate business, continuing in that line till 1880, when he returned to Clinton township. He was a man of much influence and prominent in his community, filling numerous offices of trust and being for two years a member of the board of supervisors of Rock county when the board comprised only seven members. In his early life he was a Whig, but supported General Andrew Jackson for the presidency. In April, 1891, while on a visit to Shopiere, he suffered a stroke of paralysis which resulted in his death at the home of his son, Solon, now a resident of Clinton township, and was interred at Shopiere.

Hiram was eleven years old when his father moved to Shopiere, and he received his preliminary education there, and then attended the academy at Allen's Grove, and later studied a year in the preparatory department of Beloit College. On attaining his majority he began life for himself and for a number of years leased from his father and cultivated a farm in Clinton township. In 1874 he went to Kansas and there spent eight years in general farming, and in 1882 returned home, and in the fall of that year settled on his present farm of eighty acres in section 22 (purchased by his father) and resumed his occupation of farming and stock raising. Mr. Cooper, a Republican in politics, has for twelve years last past been clerk of his town, and for twenty years or more has been a deacon in the local Congregational church. He settled in Rock county before any railroads were built there and has witnessed great changes and may justly claim the honor of having done his share in the work of transforming it into a land of rich farms and prosperous homes.

In 1871 Mr. Cooper married Miss Carrie Nevins, who was

born in Michigan but spent most of her life in Wisconsin. She was an active member of the Congregational church and on her decease in 1882 left three children, viz.: Elsie L., who lives at Clinton; Henry O., a gardener at Montello, Wis.; and Oscar J., who married a Miss Olga, by whom he has one child, Robert. He lives in Chicago and is employed as an electrician for the Commonwealth Electric Company. After the death of his first wife Mr. Cooper married Miss Eliza, daughter of Preston and Frances (Schofield) Smith, who was born in Clinton township. Her father, a native of Rochester, N. Y., settled in Wisconsin in 1846, before his marriage, and for many years was engaged in general farming in Clinton township. Mr. Smith while a resident here was active and prominent in public affairs, taking a leading part in politics. He was an ardent advocate of temperance and a charter member and for many years an honored deacon of the Congregational church at Clinton. Mr. Smith now resides at Hays, in the state of Kansas, where his wife died in 1879. He is now eighty-five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had a family of eight children, of whom seven are now (1907) living.

Ole Knudson Natesta, originally Nattestad, who founded the first Norwegian settlement in Wisconsin and the fourth in the United States, was born December 24, 1807, in Vaegli Rollong parish, Norway. His early ambition was to be a farmer and own a farm in his own country, but not finding that occupation profitable, he became for a time an itinerant merchant and then worked at blacksmithing, but was handicapped, since the law did not allow him to work at his trade in the city. In 1836, with his younger brother, Austen, he went over the mountains to the western part of Norway to buy sheep, and was so impressed with the wonderful stories he heard about America that he resolved to seek a home there. Hastily preparing for the journey, the two brothers in 1837, with \$800 in Norwegian money, sailed from Gotherborg on a vessel laden with Swedish iron, and after a voyage of thirty-two days landed at Fall River, Mass., paying \$50 each for their passage. He settled in the northern part of Clinton township July 1, 1838, that being the beginning of Jefferson Prairie, now one of the garden spots of the state, and he being the first Scandinavian to settle in Wisconsin. There were then but eight American settlers in the township. In the spring of the next year his brother Austen, with Thore Holgeson,

Kittle and Christopher Newhouse, Erik Skavlen and others, bought land and settled near him. Austen, who was born August 26, 1813, died April 8, 1889.

On his arrival in the spring of 1838 Mr. Natesta worked by the day in the northern part of Illinois, but in July of that year he bought land in Clinton township, where in 1839 he built a small log house, in which he received his fellow countrymen named above. In 1840 he married Miss Lena Hiset, who died September 15, 1888. Mr. Natesta was an enterprising man, prosperous and thrifty and esteemed by all who knew him as a kind benefactor and good citizen. He was a Republican in politics and served on both the town and school board. His death occurred at Clinton on May 28, 1886, and his body is interred, as is also that of his widow, in the cemetery at Bergen.

Mr. and Mrs. Natesta reared a family of seven children, all of whom are well educated and in prosperous circumstances. Henry O., the youngest son, who now owns and lives on the old homestead, comprising 113½ acres, was born in Clinton township on March 5, 1856. He is known as one of the prosperous farmers of his section. He carries on general farming and stock raising through his tenants, though he has an oversight of affairs. The place is finely improved, having a spacious and substantial dwelling house and other buildings, and in fact all the equipments that go to make a modern model farm. He also owns besides the home farm sixty-eight acres well improved in section 28. He is a Republican in politics and has served as a member and chairman of the town board and for several years was supervisor, and chairman one term. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church and for fifteen years has been its treasurer, and was vice-president of the "Home-coming" at Clinton, which occurred July 4, 5 and 6, 1907.

Christian K. Newhouse, who has passed his whole life as a farmer in Rock county, Wisconsin, was born on a farm in Clinton township, where he now resides, on June 12, 1849. He is the second of a family of four children, three of whom are now (1907) living, born to Kittill and Kari (Natesta) Newhouse, both natives of Norway. They came to the United States in the spring of 1839, before their marriage, in company with a number of their countrymen induced to come hither by Austen Natesta (a brother of Ole Knudson Natesta, the first Norwegian settler of

Wisconsin), who returned to Norway after first coming to this country to organize and bring hither a colony of his countrymen. Kittill Newhouse entered from the government a tract of land, being a part of the farm now owned by our subject, married and there made a home and reared his family. He was a successful and model farmer, a kind-hearted man and an upright citizen, whose death occurred on November 26, 1874, when he was sixty-five years of age, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. He was a Republican in politics and with his wife was connected with the Norwegian Lutheran church. His widow, who was a sister of Ole Knudson Natesta, died some four years later, and the remains of both are interred in the Norwegian cemetery at Bergen, Wis. After the death of his father Christian K. by purchase came into possession of the family homestead, comprising 167 acres of fine, fertile land richly improved in sections 20, 21 and 29, Clinton township, where he has always been engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Newhouse has always given close attention to his affairs and is highly esteemed for his manly qualities and justly counted among the representative men of his community. He is a Republican in politics and for some time has held the office of deacon in the Norwegian Lutheran church, of which his family also are honored members.

On April 21, 1881, Mr. Newhouse married Miss Ragnihld Larson, a native of Norway, who came to this country when a child. They have three children, viz.: Cora, unmarried and living in Denver, Colo., and Charles and Nettie, who live with their parents on the family homestead. All the children were born in Clinton township and received their education in the public schools of Clinton.

Michael Mullooly, who was for many years a successful farmer of Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native of Galway, Ireland. When about ten years old he came to the United States with his parents and settled at Racine, Wis. There he lived a number of years and received his education in the public schools. Thence he removed with his mother to Clinton township, Rock county, where they bought forty acres of land and made a home. He carried on general farming and stock raising to a limited extent and did his full share in developing the resources of his section,

which he saw transformed from a wilderness to a land of fertile farms and beautiful homes.

Mr. Mullooly met a tragic death on March 3, 1881, when but forty-four years old. Going on foot to the village of Sharon during a severe storm to get medicine for a sick child, he attempted to return home, but lost his way in the blinding storm and perished from exposure, his body being found a few days later. He was a devout member of the Catholic church and in politics a Democrat, and as a citizen was universally esteemed for his many virtues.

Mr. Mullooly married Miss Bridget Tigue, who came with her parents from Ireland when eleven years old and settled at Providence, R. I., whence the family moved to Rock county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mullooly since the death of her husband has continued to live on the home farm with her sons, having added forty acres to the original purchase and improved it with a new and substantial modern farm house and other improvements.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mullooly all except the eldest were born in Rock county; the eldest, Henry, is a mining engineer and lives in Colorado; Annie, the second child, is forewoman in the Phelps Infant Shoe Factory at Louisiana, Mo.; the third, James, lives at home; John, the fourth, who is a machinist in the employ of the McCormick Reaper Company, making his headquarters in Chicago, but now living at home, married Miss Rose, daughter of Mr. Henry Wright, a stone mason by occupation, late of Clinton, Wis., where his widow now (1907) resides. They had one child, who died when eighteen months old, and the wife died at Clinton in 1902. The fifth child, Julia, is married to Mr. Edward Casey, of St. Louis, Mo., and has one child, Leo; Kate, the sixth child, and Leo, the youngest, live on the home place with their mother.

Henry A. Moehlenpah, an enterprising business man and substantial citizen of Clinton, Rock county, Wis., is a native of Joliet, Ill. He was born on March 9, 1867, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Moehlenpah. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and there grew to manhood, holding a position in a bank after leaving school. Later he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., as a member of the class of 1895. After leaving college Mr.

Moehlenpah settled at Clinton, Wis., and became cashier of the Citizens' Bank, which office he now holds.

As a business man Mr. Moehlenpah is prompt, energetic, progressive in his ideas and methods, and withal loyal to all that tends to the material and moral betterment of the city and community in which he lives. He is a man of noble Christian character, ready to give a helping hand to any worthy cause. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is actively interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. Moehlenpah is a Democrat, and has several times served as a delegate to the state convention. He was once nominated for the state legislature, but declined to run for business reasons. He is much interested in educational matters and is a member of the local school board.

Mr. Moehlenpah has a pleasing personality, is social and domestic in his tastes and delights in his home and family life.

On October 16, 1896, he married Miss Alice Hartshorn, of Clinton, a woman of fine accomplishments and superior endowments of mind and heart. They have two interesting children, Marion and Alice, aged respectively seven and five years.

Patrick H. Lannon, who has lived nearly fifty years in Rock county, Wisconsin, is a native of Ireland. He was born February 26, 1842, and is one of a family of ten children, six of whom are living, born to John and Bridget (McNeal) Lannon. When he was three years old his parents emigrated from Ireland, their native land, to the United States, making the two months' voyage in a sailing vessel, landing in New York. The family went thence to Providence, R. I., where the father, an engineer, followed his vocation some fourteen years. In 1859 he brought his family to Rock county, Wisconsin, and settled on an eighty-acre tract of land in section 26, Clinton township, which he improved and where he made a home and reared his family and lived until his decease in 1876. He was a successful and prosperous farmer and worthy citizen. Independent in thought and action, he allied himself to no party, but in political affairs supported the candidate whom he thought best fitted for the position sought. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic. His widow, a devoted wife and mother and a woman beloved for her goodness of heart, survived until March, 1906, dying at the age of eighty-one years.

Her body was laid beside that of her husband in the Catholic cemetery at Clinton.

Patrick H. received his education in the public schools of Providence and in Clinton township, and passed his boyhood and early manhood on his father's farm. When twenty-eight years old he purchased a partially improved farm of eighty acres, where he has since made his home, adding another eighty acres to his original purchase, engaged in farming, making a specialty of breeding high-grade stock and dairying.

Mr. Lannon is a prosperous and thrifty farmer and a man of influence in his community, and has been called to fill numerous local offices. He is a Republican in politics.

On February 22, 1870, Mr. Lannon married Miss Sarah, daughter of Matthew and Ann (Mehan) Mulhall, who was born in New York state and came with her parents, now deceased, to Rock county.

Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lannon, the eldest, Ellen, born in Boone county, Illinois, is married to Mr. W. W. Church, of Yorkville, Ill.; Ann, the second, also born in Boone county, Illinois, lives with her parents; the third, Mary, is married to Mr. Charles Biggerstaff, a machinist of Harvey, Ill.; John, the fourth, lives at home; Jennie is married to Mr. George Graves, a machinist of Milwaukee; and William, Mildreth and Frederick, the youngest, live at home with their parents. All the children excepting the first two were born in Rock county.

Mr. Lannon, coming to Rock county nearly half a century ago, has witnessed its wonderful transformation from a state of comparative wildness to a land of rich, fertile farms and beautiful homes, and has had no small share in its progress and growth.

Fred R. Helmer, editor and proprietor of the "Rock County Banner," of Clinton, was born May 11, 1859, in the town of Fulton, Wis., son of John R. Helmer and Helen M. (Osborne) Helmer. His father was a native of Herkimer, New York state, and his mother of Richfield Springs, N. Y. They came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled in Edgerton.

Mr. Fred Helmer, of this sketch, comes of Revolutionary stock, his great-great-grandfather Helmer being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Helmer received an excellent education, being a graduate of the Clinton high school, and also attended the State University at Madison, Wis. After completing

his studies the condition of his health compelled him to adopt an out-of-door occupation, and as he was raised on a farm and understood the business, he naturally turned to this, the healthful, independent life of a Wisconsin farmer. He was engaged in this business successfully until 1903, when he retired from the farm and moved to the village of Clinton and purchased the "Rock County Banner," of which he has since been the sole editor and proprietor. The "Banner" is a newsy, up-to-date paper, and the columns of local matter and the character of the advertisements reflect credit on the community as well as the editor. The plant includes a well-stocked job department and is at all times prepared to take care of all classes of presswork. Taking it altogether it is an enterprise of which Mr. Helmer may justly be proud.

Mr. Helmer has held local offices at various times during his residence on the farm, and since his residence in Clinton was appointed postmaster of that place by President Roosevelt on January 31, 1907. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Congregational church of Clinton, a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 27, 1885, Mr. Helmer and Miss Charlotte E. Cronkrite were united in marriage, and there have been born to them three children, viz.: Helen G., born in 1887, teacher in the high school at Medford, Wis.; Grace C., born in 1888, attends the Beloit College; and John H., born in 1895, still at home.

Louis N. Fossum, who resides in section 3, Newark township, was born June 12, 1868, in Rock county, Wisconsin, the son of Nels L. Fossum and grandson of Lars Fossum, who were both natives of Torpin, Norway. In 1842 Mr. Lars Fossum decided to try to better his condition, and consequently with his family came to America and settled in Plymouth township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he passed the balance of his life. The father, Nels Fossum, moved to Newark township in 1874 and purchased the farm on which our subject is now living. Here he improved the land and made his home the remainder of his life. He died in 1890 at the age of sixty-two years. He was the father of eight children, three of whom are now living.

Mr. L. Fossum, our subject, was the fourth child and received his education in the district schools of Newark township, and

since the death of his father has continued to live on the homestead of 218 acres, occasionally adding to the improvements started by his father, until today he has one of the model farms in his township. With his general farming Mr. Fossum takes great pride in the breeding and raising of blooded stock, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and coach horses. He has also recently planted a beautiful orchard for small fruit, and with his two-story residence of pressed brick and large barns with stone foundations he has one of the model homes of Rock county. He also owns some fine timber land in Plymouth township.

In February, 1897, Mr. Fossum was married to Miss Caroline Natalia Stivland, a native of Fillmore county, Minnesota, but who was a resident of Beloit, Wis., at the time of their marriage. They have no children.

Ira Cleophas is one of the successful and prosperous farmers and substantial citizens of Newark township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was born February 4, 1853. He is the youngest son of a family of six children, of whom five are now (1907) living, born to Cleophas Holverson and Kari Holverson, who came to this country from Norway in 1843. The parents, with their first child, settled first in Dane county, Wisconsin, but in 1844 they moved to Rock county and settled on a tract of forty acres, now owned by our subject. Later he added to his original purchase other land in section 12, Newark township, now owned by his brother, Halver, and there made his home and reared his family and passed the remainder of his life, reaching the age of eighty-eight years.

Ira passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district schools and having the ordinary experiences of the western farmer boy of the early days. After reaching manhood Mr. Cleophas continued on the farm and devoted himself to practical farming until 1891, when he retired from farm life for a time and took up his residence in Beloit. Seven years later he returned to his farm and has continued to live there since. Mr. Cleophas' home farm comprises 220 acres, improved with a fine dwelling house, large and substantial barns and other buildings, and equipped with all the necessary appliances of the modern model farm. Besides general farming and tobacco raising Mr. Cleophas gives special attention to breeding high-grade Durham cattle and has a splendid herd of some thirty high-grade

milch cows. He also breeds fine horses to a limited extent. Besides the homestead Mr. Cleophas owns 400 or more acres of land in Langland county, Wisconsin.

In February, 1876, Mr. Cleophas married Miss Annie Stordock, of Newark, whose parents settled in Wisconsin in 1839, and later moved to Illinois, and moved back to Newark in 1870. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleophas, George and Edmund live on the home farm; Charlotte is married to Mr. P. E. Johnson and lives in North Dakota; and Herbert also lives in North Dakota. Mr. Cleophas has never had any ambition to hold public office, in fact has avoided it, although his brother has ably represented his county in the state legislature.

Mr. Cleophas is a man of domestic tastes who finds in the environments of his simple home life, the society of his wide circle of friends and in the varied routine of his daily life enough to occupy his time and gratify the full measure of his ambitions.

Lewis G. Stordock, who was born at Leona, Winnebago county, Ill., in 1854, is a son of Gunnuld and Mary (Larson) Stordock, natives of Numendahl, Norway. In 1839 the parents emigrated to this country and settled in Newark township, Rock county, Wisconsin. In 1840 they moved across the state line into Winnebago county, Illinois, where they lived some thirty years. About 1870 they returned to Rock county, Wisconsin, and the father bought 200 acres of land in Newark township, which he improved and on which he passed the remainder of his life. He was a man greatly respected in the community for his many good qualities and uprightness of character. His death occurred in 1898 at the age of eighty-nine years.

Our subject is the fourth of a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. He passed his boyhood on the home farm in Winnebago county, Illinois, and received a common school education in the district schools there, and after reaching manhood continued to live on the homestead, which later came into his possession and which he now owns. All the improvements on the place, comprising a fine dwelling house, substantial barns and other buildings, and all the necessary equipments of an up-to-date farm, were made by Mr. Stordock or his father. The place is favorably located and for the purposes of general farming and stock raising, in which its owner is engaged, is unsurpassed.

In 1880 Mr. Stordock married Miss Nellie Skavlem, daughter of Mr. Paul Skavlem, of Newark township, and a cousin of Mr. H. L. Skavlem, who writes the chapter on Scandinavian Colonies in this work. Of four children born to them, the eldest, Minnie, is married to Professor George H. Gilberton and lives at Ottawa, Ill., where Dr. Perry, the second child, also resides. The youngest child, Edna, lives at home. Gilman, the third child, who attended the St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minn., and is now at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago studying medicine, with fifty other students, all members of the college band, in 1906 visited Norway on the invitation of and as the guests of the Norwegian student singers of Christiania. They were the recipients of much attention and many honors, being received by the king and by the prime minister, Michaelson. A complete itinerary of the trip, including their celebration of the Fourth of July in Christiania, published by the college in 1907, is replete with interest.

Almeron Eager, who was president of the Baker Manufacturing Company and for many years a leading spirit in the business interests of the city of Evansville, was a man of much intelligence, force of character and uncompromising honesty.

Mr. Eager was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., on March 14, 1838, a son of William and Caroline (Northrup) Eager. His father was born in Oneida county and his mother in Delaware county, New York, and they were reared and married in their native state. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are now living: Amy, wife of Peter Case, of Fredericksburg, Iowa; Adelia, wife of William Case, of Fredericksburg; Alvin, of Grand Island, Neb.; Amos, of Lincoln, Neb.; Orinda, wife of John Ellison, of Fredericksburg; and De Witt, of Beaver Crossing, Neb. The father, who was a farmer, came West in the spring of 1855, locating in the town of Union, Rock county, Wis., where he died in 1861 at the age of sixty-one. His wife died in Oneida county, New York, in 1850, at the early age of thirty-eight. She was a member of the Methodist church. Oliver Eager, the paternal grandfather of Almeron Eager, was a native of Massachusetts and an early settler in Oneida county, New York. He died at the age of sixty-five. He was a farmer by occupation and the father of five children. Almeron Eager's maternal grandfather was also a native of New York and died when his daughter Caroline, men-

tioned above, was about three years of age, leaving a son and one daughter. He was a hard-working, honorable man.

Almeron Eager was reared on the Oneida county farm and obtained his education in the district school. He came to Rock county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1854 and bought eighty acres in the town of Union, which he improved and afterwards sold. He then purchased a tract of 200 acres lying two and a half miles east of Evansville, and in partnership with W. S. Smith opened a general store. Smith & Eager continued the store fourteen years and then bought leaf tobacco for some three years or more. In the meantime, in 1883, a company was formed to build a tack factory in Evansville, and four years later Mr. Eager became associated with it as secretary. He held that position until the company went out of business. In 1873 Mr. Eager, in company with A. S. Baker, L. M. Shaw, L. Mygatt, C. Snashall and W. S. Smith, organized the Baker Manufacturing Company to engage in the manufacture of windmills, tanks and pumps. Mr. Snashall was president of the corporation and W. S. Smith secretary.

Mr. Eager and Miss Olive Boyee, daughter of Henry and Mary (Almy) Boyee, were married November 26, 1863, and they had four children—Clarence, Gertrude, and two who died in infancy. Clarence died when one year and nine days old. Gertrude married Lile Humphrey and is the mother of one child, Leonard. Mrs. Eager is a member of the Methodist church. Our subject was an honored member of Union Lodge No. 32, A. F. and A. M., Evansville Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., and Janesville Commandery No. 2, K. T. He was a Republican and took pride in the fact that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was town treasurer for many years, a member of the village board of Evansville for many years, and president of the board three years, and was a member of the county board of supervisors for nine years. On November 6, 1900, he was elected assemblyman of the Second district of Rock county, receiving 2,670 votes, his opponent 915 votes.

Mr. Eager was one of Rock county's public-spirited citizens and established the Eager Free Public Library and was a trustee of the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., and one of its benefactors.

Mr. Eager was the owner of a number of store buildings and residence properties in Evansville. He built a commodious home

at 321 West Main street in 1873. While he was on the farm he spent a year and a half in the book delivery business.

Our subject traveled in every state and territory in the Union and visited all points of interest in the United States. In 1899 he took a trip to Alaska; in 1900 he traveled through Europe, attended the World's Fair at Paris, went through Germany, saw the Passion Play, visited the mountains of Switzerland, went through the St. Gothard tunnel (the longest in the world), and journeyed over Holland, Belgium, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Mr. Eager died October 15, 1902.

Levi Leonard was born December 30, 1815, in Broome county, near Binghamton, N. Y., and is the second and only surviving child of a family of four children born to Amasa and Laurana B. (Benett) Leonard, both natives of Broome county, New York, where the father passed his life as a farmer. Our subject's grandfather, Captain G. F. Leonard, participated in the Indian war at the time of the Wyoming massacre, and about that time with two canoes lashed together took his family up the Susquehanna river and settled in Broome county, New York, where his son, Amasa, our subject's father, was born, being the first white child born in that county.

Levi passed his boyhood on the family homestead at Binghamton, getting his earlier education in a private school, and later, after the opening of public schools, attending them. At the age of twenty-four he left the old home and engaged in rafting on the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers. While thus employed, with a companion named William Brown, he resolved to go West. Starting from Port Deposit, Pa., and traveling a round-about way by canalboat, railway and stagecoach, they finally reached Cleveland, Ohio, where they embarked on the steamer "Illinois" and made the trip around the lakes. High winds prevented their landing at Milwaukee, as was their purpose, and they went on to Chicago, where they hired a man with a four-horse team to take them to Rockford. Thence they walked to Pope's ferry, four miles above Janesville. This was in April, 1840. After a few days young Leonard made a reconnoitering trip to the site of the present town of Evansville and hired out by the month to Hiram Griffith, a hardy pioneer, for whom he worked some three years, teaching in the winter of 1840 in Green

county. At the time of his arrival here with \$50 which he had he took up forty acres of land and did some work on this while employed by Mr. Griffith. There were then in the neighborhood Hiram, John and John A. Griffith, Stephen and Ira Jones and Erastus Quincy. After leaving the employ of Mr. Griffith he farmed on his own account, and a little later squatted on 400 acres of land near the present site of Brooklyn, where during the next year and a half he kept bachelor's hall, hunted and worked his land, breaking 100 acres. Suffering from chills and fever, Mr. Leonard sold his interest for \$300, receiving in payment \$140 in cash, a note for \$40 and a buggy for the balance, and, going to Janesville, traded the buggy for three town lots on the west side of the river. In 1844 he visited his home in the East and spent the winter there, and on his return in the spring of 1845 in partnership with a cousin bought eighty acres just east of the present site of Evansville and planted a nursery. He soon traded his town lots for his cousin's half interest and carried on the nursery on his own account, teaching during the winters. The small house which he built at this time still stands on the Henry Campbell farm one and a half miles east of Evansville. Mr. Leonard lived on his farm until 1890, when he bought and moved to his present home in Evansville.

Mr. Leonard has always taken a commendable interest in educational affairs and served as superintendent of schools for many years. He is a great reader and possesses a valuable library containing many choice and rare books. He is a man of large physique, fine personality, intelligent and wise in his councils, and though past four score and ten years of age, is in full possession of all his faculties and in the enjoyment of good health.

In whatever position he has been placed he has always shown himself competent and trustworthy, and no one stands higher in public esteem than he.

In 1852 Mr. Leonard married Miss Charlotte Taggart, a teacher, who died in 1854. They had one child which died in infancy. On October 6, 1858, he married Mrs. Sarah Jones, who had two children by her first husband, whom Mr. Leonard reared as his own. Of them the elder, Mr. Burr W. Jones, is now an influential citizen and prominent lawyer at Madison, Wis., and Marian C., the younger, was married to Mr. Sydney Humphrey and moved to Greeley, Colo., where Mr. Humphrey died and was buried at

Greeley. Marian returned to her former home in Evansville, Wis., and afterwards married J. A. Pettigrew and moved to Vermillion, S. D., where she died and was brought to Evansville and buried beside her father, William Jones, April 23, 1879.

Charles Elmer Langworthy, who was born on November 6, 1840, in Madison county, New York, is one of a family of four children, two of whom are now living, born to Charles B. and Betsey W. (Bardeen) Langworthy, both natives of Madison county, New York. The father was a stock buyer nearly all his life. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., at the age of seventy-two years. The mother died in 1857 at the age of thirty-five. They were both earnest Christians and devoted members of the Baptist denomination.

Charles E. attended the district schools in his native place and also pursued a course of study at the academy at Brookfield, N. Y. On coming to Wisconsin in 1855 he was engaged in the livery business and farming at Edgerton until 1862 and then spent two years in the oil region in Pennsylvania. Returning to Rock county, he settled in Fulton township, where he bought eighty acres of land, which formed the nucleus of his present farm of 280 acres. All the improvements, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, large barns and other buildings, together with a thorough equipment of modern appliances, have been made by Mr. Langworthy, and he can justly lay claim to possessing one of the model farms of Rock county. Besides carrying on general farming he has been an extensive stock raiser, making a specialty of buying and selling horses. In addition to the home place Mr. Langworthy has good buildings on his other farm, situated on section 21, a short distance from his home farm.

Mr. Langworthy has always taken an active interest in affairs and is a man of influence in the community. He has been for ten years president of the board of managers of the Rock County Asylum and is also one of its trustees. For eighteen years he was chairman of the Fulton town board, is a director of the Harmony Town Insurance Company, and has filled various local offices. In politics he is a Republican.

On February 28, 1861, Mr. Langworthy married Miss Fanny Brace (a sister of Mr. Henry H. Brace, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work), who is now deceased. They had four children. The eldest, Ellen, died in infancy. The second, Fred-

erick, who died at the age of twenty-four years, was a farmer and resided on the home farm. He married Miss Carrie Cutting, of Janesville, who now lives at St. Joseph, Mo. They had one child, Frederick, now seventeen years old. The third child, Emma, who died at the age of twenty-five, was married to Mr. J. J. Cunningham, an attorney at Janesville. The youngest child, Harry L., who lives on the home farm and is an extensive stock breeder and dealer, married Miss Maggie Horton, by whom he has three children, viz.: Emma, Vera and Jenette.

Mr. Langworthy on September 14, 1887, married his second wife, Miss Mary E., daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Burnell) Harker, a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, and who was educated at the normal school at Whitewater. Her family is of English lineage, her parents being among the early settlers of Dane county. Her father, who was a farmer, died at the family home in Mount Vernon, while the mother still lives at the age of seventy-five years. By his second marriage Mr. Langworthy has two children, viz.: Earle E., who was graduated from the Edgerton high school in 1907, and Elma E., a student at home.

John Sherman, who lives on a farm of 213 acres in Fulton township, is one of the prosperous, wide-awake and influential citizens of Rock county, a native of Allegany county, New York. He was born November 16, 1842, to Barnhart and Mary Eva (Garlock) Sherman, both of whom were natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States about the year 1849, and settled on a farm in the town of Alfred, Allegany county, N. Y.; thence they removed to Fulton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1854. Here the father farmed on shares for some years and then bought a quarter section of wild land, on which, however, he never lived. He died in Fulton township in the spring of 1863 at the age of fifty-five years.

Our subject passed his boyhood at home assisting at the farm work and attended the district schools both in his native place and Fulton township and received a good English education. He left home at the opening of the Civil War and, enlisting in Company F. Fiftieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served till its close and participated in some of the principal battles of the war. During the year of 1865 and a part of 1866 he was in the service on the western frontier, but during the year last named received an honorable discharge from the army

at Madison, Wis. On his return home Mr. Sherman resumed farm life in Fulton township near Edgerton, where he worked a farm on shares for three years. He then purchased sixty acres of land, to which he later added forty acres, comprising what is now his home farm. Besides he has 113 acres a half mile distant from the homestead, together with which it forms one of the model farms of Rock county, improved as it is with good buildings and equipped with modern improvements and appliances.

Mr. Sherman has always taken a commendable interest in public matters and has been called to numerous local offices, which he has honorably filled. A Democrat in politics, he is chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Fulton and for five years has served as one of its members, while for twenty-four years he has been treasurer of the school funds of Milton and Fulton townships.

In 1874 Mr. Sherman married Miss Catherine, daughter of Philip and Catherine (Joyce) Weleh, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Sherman was born and educated in Edgerton and was a woman of many womanly virtues. She died July 10, 1894. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, the second, Catherine J., died at the age of twenty-five years. Those surviving in the order of their births are: Eva M., Addie G. John B., who lives on the home farm; Philip H., Edward C., Agnes E., Grace L., Lawrence F. and Leona E., all of whom were educated in the schools of the home county.

Mr. Sherman may justly be called one of the representative men of Rock county, having been there sixty-five years. He has witnessed its changes and growth from a state of wildness and its development into fertile, highly cultivated and productive farms until it has come to be known and to be one of the garden spots of the state. In this development and growth Mr. Sherman has done his full share and richly merits a place among those who have wrought faithfully and well to make Rock county what it is.

Douglas E. Hopkins, known as one of Rock county's substantial farmers and representative citizens, was born in Argyle, N. Y., on March 31, 1848, to James and Ann (Ellis) Hopkins, both natives of New York state. When he was three years old, in 1851, his parents moved to Fulton township, in Rock county, and settled on the place where they made their permanent home and

where our subject now resides. The father was a farmer and an extensive tobacco grower and sheep raiser and a man of prominence and public spirit. He was born in 1821. After the death of our subject's mother in 1882 James Hopkins married Charlotte Bigelow, widow of Freeman Bigelow, who now lives at Janesville with her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Edington. He was a Republican in politics and served as supervisor of Fulton township for a number of years and was also several terms chairman of the town board. His death occurred in 1898 at the age of seventy-seven years. Both he and our subject's mother were members of the Baptist church.

Douglas E. was educated in the district schools and at Milton College. He is a man of enterprising spirit, active in affairs and in his dealings upright and honorable. As was his father, he also has been engaged in general farming, especially in the line of tobacco growing and breeding of stock, making a specialty of high-grade Ohio Chester hogs. His farm, comprising 192 acres, is richly improved with modern conveniences and substantial buildings. His present house, a spacious two-story brick structure, was erected in place of the former dwelling, which was destroyed by fire in 1881, and taken all in all it ranks with the finest places in the county.

On October 29, 1873, Mr. Hopkins married Miss Carrie E., daughter of Simeon and Anna M. (Courtright) Schoonover, who was born and educated in Fulton township. Their only child, Mabel, is married to Mr. Harry Wood, of Kenosha, Wis. Mrs. Wood was graduated from Milwaukee Downer College in 1897. She has one child, William Douglas Wood, born April 4, 1904, at Stoughton, Wis. Mrs. Hopkins' father, Simeon Schoonover, was a native of Tioga county, New York, and was born June 15, 1819, to Joseph and Margaret (Decker) Schoonover, natives of New Jersey, the former of whom was a farmer. He settled on a farm in Ohio in 1838 and died there in 1865 at the age of ninety years. His wife died in 1851. Simeon had but limited educational advantages. He was reared at farming and in 1849 married Miss Anna M. Courtright. He removed to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled on forty acres of land in Fulton township, Rock county, to which he afterwards added 100 acres. He was a man highly esteemed in his community, a Democrat in politics, and held various local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Schoonover had two children, viz.: Carrie

E., the wife of our subject, and Charles F., a farmer residing in Fulton township. Mr. Schoonover died at the home of his daughter October 30, 1905. His wife died May 12, 1884. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Grant Walrath, who belongs to the younger class of Rock county's prosperous farmers, is a native of Fulton township. He was born on November 8, 1868, and is the youngest of six children born to Jacob and Margaret (Dooley) Walrath, natives of New York state, and who were married January 1, 1855. The father was born at Stockbridge, Oneida county, N. Y., on February 26, 1823, and when a boy came West with his parents. He went to California at the time of the gold craze in 1849, but returned after three years and settled at the then village of Janesville. He helped to build the first dam across the Rock river at Indian ford, also the dam at Janesville and the one at Freeport, Ill. His death occurred on May 4, 1906, and that of his widow on July 5, 1906, and both are interred in the Fassett cemetery at Edgerton. Of our subject's brothers and sisters Spencer G. is the proprietor of the Union Hotel at Janesville; Willis, who was a farmer, died in his forty-first year; Mrs. Ada Johnston, of Milwaukee; Inez is the wife of James Earle, of Porter township, Rock county; and Cora died in childhood.

Our subject was educated in the district schools and at Albion Academy. He has always lived on the home farm and after the decease of his father purchased from the other heirs their several interests in the place. It is located in section 27, Fulton township, and consists of eighty acres finely improved and well equipped with all the accessories of a modern model farm. In politics Mr. Walrath is a Republican, but takes no active part in political affairs more than to perform his duty as a citizen.

On January 2, 1899, Mr. Walrath married Miss Rose Porter, one of three daughters born to John and Bessie (Parr) Porter, who came from Cambridgeshire, England, with their family in 1884 and settled at Edgerton, Wis., where the father is engaged as a brick manufacturer. The mother died in 1897. Mrs. Walrath was educated in the Edgerton high school.

Henry H. Brace, a member of one of Rock county's old and highly esteemed families, is a native of Clinton county, New York. He was born August 22, 1838, the eldest of four children born to Leonard and Lavina (Smith) Brace, whose other chil-

dren were named respectively Louisa, Fannie and Emma. The parents moved from New York, their native state, to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1842, and settled on a quarter section of land in Fulton township, which the father entered from the United States government and improved. Here he reared his family and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on August 18, 1875. His wife died at the family home October 25, 1872.

Henry H., coming to Rock county with his parents when he was four years old, attended the district schools there and supplemented his common school education by two terms of study at the Albion Academy. Coming into possession of the homestead, Mr. Brace besides general farming has engaged extensively in tobacco raising, and through good management, industry and thrift has attained to a place among the well-to-do, substantial and influential citizens of Rock county. His place is improved with substantial buildings, placed there during the father's lifetime, and other equipments and conveniences that go to make the modern model farm.

Mr. Brace has always been a man of public spirit, has served as constable, town treasurer and several years as chairman of the town board. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, but for some years has taken no active part in its affairs.

On May 20, 1865, Mr. Brace married Miss Janette, daughter of Daniel and Electa (Chesebrough) Edwards, who was born in Madison county, New York. Her parents moved from their native state, New York, in 1850, and settled in Rock county, where the father died in 1894 and where the mother still resides, her home being in Edgerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brace have three children, viz.: Frank, who is single and lives with his father and mother; Jessie, who is married to Mr. Fred Dickerson, of Chicago, and has one child, Louise; and Leonard, who married Miss Ella Pickering and lives in Janesville.

Perry Clinton Maxson, who is a native of Connecticut, was born at Waterford January 26, 1854, and is the son of Pelig and Lyda (Rogers) Maxson, who came to Wisconsin in 1857. In early life the father was the owner of a fishing smack, making a business of fishing, carrying the products of his expeditions to Fulton market, New York. He was born in Rhode Island and



A. P. WATERMAN.

in 1856 moved to New York state, where he remained one year and then moved with his family to Wisconsin, settling first at Richmond, Walworth county, where he remained but one summer and then moved to Rock county, locating in Milton township, where he was engaged in farming until 1867, then moved to Fulton township and purchased the farm upon which Perry now resides and where he himself lived until his death, which occurred April 26, 1894, at the age of eighty-two years. The mother survived until January 12, 1902, when she too passed away—the remains of both resting in the cemetery at Milton Junction.

Coming to Rock county with his parents when but three years of age, our subject received his education in the public schools of this county; raised from his boyhood on the farm, Mr. Maxson remained with his parents until their demise, and now lives on the old homestead of 115 acres on section 12 in Fulton township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Maxson is a Republican in politics and has been school district clerk for a number of years.

On January 17, 1906, Mr. Maxson was married to Miss Lora Dodge, who was born at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wis., and is the daughter of Charles and R. (Whipple) Dodge. Mr. Dodge, who now resides in North Dakota, was a soldier in the Civil War and took part in many engagements. The mother died when Mrs. Maxson was a mere child.

Having spent practically his whole life in Rock county, Mr. Maxson has seen it changed from a wilderness to the highly cultivated farms of the present day, and has done his full share toward making Rock county one of the richest agricultural districts of the state.

Ulysses Grant Miller, who resides on his farm of 320 acres in sections 13 and 14 in Fulton township, Rock county, which is nearly all in a high state of cultivation, was born in the township of Union, Rock county, Wisconsin, November 14, 1863, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Butts) Miller. He received his education in the common schools of his native township and at the Evansville (Rock county) Seminary. After completing his studies he went to Porter township and engaged in general farming on a farm which he rented for two years. In 1890 he purchased his present farm and removed to Fulton township, where he has since resided. He has made extensive improvements both

in land and buildings and at this time has one of the model farms of Rock county, equipped with up-to-date machinery, large and substantial barns and other buildings, with a large and commodious two-story residence on the banks of Rock river, which runs within a short distance from his other residence. He has erected a summer cottage and here he and his family spend the heated season.

Mr. Miller, besides being engaged in general farming and stock raising, is a large grower of tobacco, for which he finds a ready market and which yields him a good income. His parents were both natives of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and came to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1840. The father was a farmer and a large owner of farm lands in this and Green county, having at one time 2,400 acres which he accumulated by his own efforts, untiring and persistent industry. He was a man of commanding influence, and his death, which occurred in 1893 at the age of seventy years, was mourned by a large circle of friends and associates. The mother still survives and at this time (1907) resides at Cookville, in Porter township, aged seventy-four years. She is the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living, five now residing in Union and Porter townships, this county.

Mr. Miller affiliates with the Republican party, and for some time has been a member of the board of supervisors. He is also a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Edgerton.

On March 1, 1888, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Grace Lum, who was born in Marshall, Dane county, Wis., and is a daughter of Rev. Charles Lum, minister of the Free Methodist church, who died in 1887 at the age of fifty-three years. The mother is still living and resides at Corvallis, Oregon. She is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living. Mrs. Miller was educated at the Evansville Seminary and is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller at their home in Fulton township, all of whom are living: Charles L., born June 21, 1894; Merle O., born May 14, 1895; Ulysses G., Jr., born December 22, 1901; and Dorris K., born August 24, 1902.

John W. Keithley is a prominent and successful physician and influential citizen of Orfordville, Rock county, Wis. He was born at Georgetown, Ind., July 7, 1864, and there received his prelim-

inary education. Later he attended a college at Macomb, Ill., and in 1890 entered Rush Medical College in Chicago to fit himself for the medical profession. He studied there two years and finished his course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, from which he was graduated in July, 1893. Settling at once at Orfordville, Dr. Keithley entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1897 he pursued a course of study at the Post-graduate School in Chicago. Dr. Keithley has taken a high stand both in his profession and in the community in which he lives, being held in high esteem for his many manly virtues and superior qualities of mind and heart.

He is connected with numerous medical societies, viz.: the State Medical Society, the Central Wisconsin Society, the Rock County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1903 Dr. Keithley married Miss Agnes A. Waters, the marriage occurring in Ontario, Canada, her native place. Mrs. Keithley is a graduate of the Nurses' Training School of Milwaukee, Wis., and is a woman of culture and refinement who presides with dignity and womanly grace over their beautiful and comfortable home in Orfordville.

Dr. and Mrs. Keithley have two children, viz.: George Waters, a bright and interesting boy, born March 11, 1904, and Donald Hubbard, a baby boy, born May 9, 1907.

Kittil C. Rostad, known as one of the substantial citizens of Orfordville, Rock county, Wis., is a native of Winnebago county, Illinois, and was born August 30, 1844, to Christopher and Kjersti (Evio) Rostad. The parents emigrated from Norway, their native land, in 1839, in company with others who accompanied Austen Natesta and Ole K. Natesta, who founded the first Norwegian colony in Wisconsin. They first settled in Chicago, where they lived about a year and married, and whence they moved to Howard, Winnebago county, Ill., and settled on a tract of land which the father bought from the United States government. Thence they removed to Newark township, in Rock county, where the father bought a farm near the Lutheran church and there passed the remainder of their lives. He also owned a large sorghum mill which he operated many years. He died at the age of sixty-eight years and the death of his widow occurred some five years later, and they are both interred in the Orfordville cemetery.

Kittil C. passed his boyhood on the home farm in Winnebago county, Illinois, and there received his education in the district schools, living at home until he attained his majority. On leaving home he went to Minnesota, and for six years engaged in farm work there and also located a homestead in Douglas county. He afterwards sold his interests there and returning to Rock county, settled on the old homestead and there carried on farming until 1902 with good success. Mr. Rostad now being in position to retire from active work, he removed to Orfordville, where he purchased a beautiful and spacious residence and has since made his home. Though in a measure living in retirement, Mr. Rostad finds it necessary to have some occupation to engage his attention, and since his removal to Orfordville, has served continuously as village clerk and for three years last past has been justice of the peace. He is an honored member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Orfordville, and also its secretary.

In 1870 Mr. Rostad married Miss Jennie V. Laugen, who came from Norway, her native land, when she was eighteen years of age. Of nine children born to them, the first, Karl, born in Douglas county, Minnesota, died in early infancy; the second, also named Karl, was born in Douglas county, Minnesota, and is now a carpenter and builder at Orfordville; John, also born in Douglas county, is a carpenter by trade and lives at home; Anna is married to Mr. Ever Olson, owns a farm in Stephenson county, Illinois, but lives at present in Beloit, Wis. They have two children—Clement and Edward; Norman, the fifth child, is engaged in business at Orfordville. He married Miss Amanda Hanson; Willie lives with his parents; Samuel is a bookkeeper and lives in St. Louis, while Kistern and Lauren live at home.

Mr. Rostad is well known throughout the community as a man of upright character and universally esteemed for his manly qualities, and in his beautiful home and interesting family and many friends, richly enjoys the well earned fruits of his busy and useful life.

Claus Lauritz Clausen was born in Denmark on the third day of November, 1820. At the age of twenty-one he went to Norway, where he met the late Bishop Schroder, and had made arrangements to go with him as a missionary to the Zulus,

Africa, when he received a call from Norwegian Lutheran pioneers in America. They were as sheep without a shepherd, and Clausen resolved to come to their assistance.

After a long and difficult journey, he arrived at Muskego, Racine county, Wisconsin, August 6, 1843. On his arrival there a congregation was organized—the first Norwegian Lutheran church in America, and on the 13th day of September, 1843, Clausen was called as their pastor. On October 18 he was ordained by Rev. L. F. E. Krause, a German Lutheran minister.

From Muskego as headquarters, Clausen visited the different Norwegian settlements in southern Wisconsin. In the winter of 1844, Clausen came for the first time to Rock county. On February 4, 1844, he preached at the house of Erik G. Skavlem, and on February 5, at the house of Thore Helgeson, town of Clinton. He then went to the western part of the county and preached at the house of Hellig Brekke, Plymouth, February 8. This was the first services, according to the ritus of the church of Norway by an ordained minister, among the Lutheran pioneers of Rock county.

In the fall of 1845, the Luther Valley Church, after trying in vain to get a pastor from Norway, extended a call to Clausen. This he finally accepted and arrived on the 31st day of July, 1846. In 1851 Rev. Clausen was elected as the first president of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, just then organized with three ministers and about thirty lay delegates from surrounding congregations.

Clausen also took a leading part in organizing the first publishing society among the Norwegians of America, and was the first editor of "Emigrauten," the secular paper printed by the society, and associate editor of its church monthly. When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, Rev. Clausen joined the patriots as chaplain of the celebrated "Fifteenth Wisconsin," of which his old friend and parishioner, Hans Hegg, was colonel. Simultaneously with the Civil War, a controversy sprung up in the Norwegian synod on the question of slavery. Looking upon slavery as a sinful institution, Clausen withdrew from the synod in 1868, and with several other pastors and congregations that disagreed with that body on other important questions, organized, in 1870, a new church society, the "Conference for the Dau. Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America." Clausen was elected the first president.

Rev. Clausen was at this time pastor of the Lutheran church at St. Ausgar, Iowa, but suffering from repeated attacks of apoplexy, removed with his family to Virginia. His health improved, and he accepted a call from Austin, Minnesota, where he served until his health again failed him.

In the fall of 1882, Mr. Clausen installed Rev. J. A. Bergh as pastor of his old church, the Luther Valley, in Rock county, Wisconsin. This was, as far as we know, his last journey in the capacity of a pastor, outside of his own congregations.

Rev. Clausen was twice united in marriage; his first wife, Martha Clausen, nee Rasmussen, died November 8, 1846, and is buried at the Luther Valley cemetery. She was the first minister's wife that died among the Norwegian Lutherans of America. For the second time Mr. Clausen was married to Mrs. Bergitha Hjort, a widow, who also died before her husband. The former wedlock was blessed with one son, the latter four. On a visit to his son, Karl, Rev. Clausen died at Parson's Landing, Washington, February 20, 1892. The remains were brought back and laid at rest beside his second wife, at Austin, Minnesota.

Charles J. Hesgard, who is a worthy representative of the substantial farmers of Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Plymouth township on February 27, 1870, and is the seventh of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living, born to Nels K. and Gure (Hersgaard) Hesgard. His parents immigrated from Hallingdal, Norway, their native land, to the United States, prior to their marriage—the father coming in 1848, the mother in 1845.

Nels K. (the father) in his first five years in America, worked for farmers near Janesville during the summer months, and spent his time in northern Wisconsin in the pine timbers near Wausau, lumbering in the winter months, being a great man with the ax. At the time he worked in the woods, money was hard to get, he having to take lumber for his wages, lumber there being worth \$3 a thousand feet. He had during the five years accumulated 160,000 feet of lumber for wages. Now he wanted to sell his lumber, but how? Well, he was going to make something count, but it required courage to run the rapids of the Wisconsin river with a raft of lumber them days. He had the courage. He made a raft of the 160,000 feet, also 30,000 feet belonging to Mr. Goodhue (his employer), of which he was

to get one-half for taking along. He hired seven men with him and started about twelve miles above Wausau, his destination being Alton, Ill. Through many trying and threatening places did he, after six weeks' labor down the river, come out safe, and the reader of this sketch can imagine how he would feel when, not having seen much money, found himself in possession of \$2,500 in gold, after having paid all expenses. But this finished his lumbering. While at Alton, Ill., he was taken sick with the disease called ague, but not worse than he could continue his journey to Rock county, he made his home with Mr. Hendrick Rime (father of the present owner, O. H. Rime, in Section 19, town of Plymouth). The ague was coming on worse and he was laid up all summer; that was in the year 1853. On the following 4th of March he was married to Guri Halvorsdatter Hergaard (who was living with her parents at that time in Section 19, town of Plymouth). Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Hergaard purchased 160 acres in Sections 18 and 19, making his future home there, which he improved, erecting a large stone house and many other buildings. His luck was not always forward. After having completed his building, fire was started in the basement by one of the children and all the frame work was destroyed. This happened on Christ Ascension day, 1868, he and family having just returned from church. He carried no insurance at that time. He immediately commenced to rebuild and by Christmas, same year, again moved into the stone dwelling, where he lived many years and reared his family. Adding to his original purchase from time to time, he finally owned 240 acres in Plymouth township, besides forty acres of timber land in Spring Valley township, where he and his wife now—1907—make their home, he being eighty-three years of age, his wife sixty-nine, both in good health at this writing. He has always carried on general farming and stock raising, and grown tobacco to a limited extent. He has always been a thrifty and progressive man, highly esteemed for his manly character. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Luther Valley Church.

Charles J. received a good English education in the district schools of his township and lived at home, helping on the farm until he attained his manhood; then bought of his father one-half of the homestead in Section 18, on which he erected a

spacious frame dwelling house, commodious and substantial barns and other buildings, and supplied with all the facilities needed in carrying on an up-to-date farm. Besides general farming, he engages somewhat extensively as a grower of and dealer in tobacco, and is in every sense a successful man, who ranks among the most respected citizens of his community. In politics he is a Republican, and for two years served as treasurer of Plymouth township and for nine years served as clerk of the school board. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member and one of the trustees, as well as secretary, of the Luther Valley Church.

On November 2, 1893, Mr. Hesgard married Miss Clara, daughter of Louis and Isabella (Rostad) Aamoth, the latter being a sister of Mr. K. C. Rostad, of Orfordville (a sketch of whom appears in this work). Mrs. Hesgard is a native of Minnesota, she being on a visit to Wisconsin when she became betrothed to Mr. Hesgard. Her parents now—1907—live at Twin Valley, Minnesota, her father being a retired farmer, a man of influence and the owner of large property interests. Mrs. Hesgard was educated in her native state and is also a member of the Luther Valley Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hesgard have six children, viz.: Nile, Louis, Geneva, Coyne, Kenneth and Inez, all of whom were born on the homestead place in Plymouth township.

Of the six surviving brothers and sisters of Mr. Hesgard, Randa is married to Mr. Henry Hendrickson and lives in Trail county, North Dakota; Barbara is the wife of Mr. H. C. Eidahl, a farmer of Plymouth township; Halvor N. is a tobacco dealer at Orfordville; Nels is a farmer and lives on the homestead place; Julia is married to Mr. C. C. Gilbertson and lives in Spring Valley township, and Gustav, not married, lives with his parents at present. Those deceased died in infancy or early childhood, except two, who reached the age of forty-two.

Johan Arndt Bergh, who was born at Kristiania Stift, Norway, on January 12, 1847, is the son of Ole A. and Cecil (Johan-son) Bergh, both natives of Norway, where the mother died in 1853. The father, a clergyman, came to the United States in 1860 and settled in Minnesota, and in 1868 took charge of a church at Kasson, that state. After a number of years of faithful service he retired from the active ministry, and is now—

1907—living at Northfield, Minnesota, being eighty-eight years of age.

When our subject was thirteen years old he accompanied his father to this country. In his native land he had good educational privileges in the private high school at Kristiania, and after coming to this country studied successfully at Paxton, Ill., and Marshall, Wis., being graduated from the theological department of the Augsburg Seminary in 1871. The same years he was ordained to the gospel ministry by Rev. C. L. Clausen, and accepted a call from Tordenskjold and other congregations in Ottertail county, Minnesota. Thence he removed to Iowa in 1877, and five years later settled at his present home in Plymouth township, Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he has had charge of the Luther Valley congregations, one of the oldest and largest Norwegian Lutheran churches in the country. Aside from his arduous pastoral duties, Mr. Bergh has been a prolific contributor to journalism and literature. Beginning as a contributor to various papers, he afterwards became editor-in-chief of "Ugeblad" and editor and publisher of the "Monthly Kirkeniøg Hjemmet." Some of his noted newspaper articles related to the historical controversies in the Norwegian Lutheran church, and his book, "Den Gamle og Nye Retning," is an exposition of a controversy which had its origin in the conference in 1882. Among his books are "Underfuld Bonhorelse," I "Sidste Oieblik," "Livsbilleder," and I "Ledige Stunder," all being educational and devotional in character.

In 1873 Mr. Bergh married Miss Birgitta Meland, who died June 1, 1897. Of six children born to them, Edwin O., born at Fergus Falls, Minn., now lives at Craik, Canada, engaged in merchandizing; Sophie, born at Fergus Falls, is married to Rev. J. R. Lavik, of Vermillion, S. D.; August B., born at Quandahl, Iowa, is a minister of the Norwegian church at Los Angeles, Cal.; Johan A., born in Rock county, Wisconsin, is a graduate of the Theological Seminary at St. Paul, Minn., while Sigurd U. and Edith C., both natives of Rock county, are students at St. Olof College, Northfield, Minn. On December 29, 1898, Mr. Bergh married Miss Bergitha, a daughter of Hans and Bergitha Husemoen, who were among the early settlers of Newark township, in Rock county, where the father was for many years a pros-

perous and influential farmer. He lived to be ninety-four years of age and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bergh.

Rev. Mr. Bergh is a man of commanding influence in his community, greatly beloved by his people, and honored and esteemed by all, and in the fall of 1907 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coming to his present pastorate.

Knud N. Grunhuvd, one of Rock county's substantial farmers and influential citizens, was born in Winnebago county, Iowa, September 17, 1860. He was the fifth and next to the youngest child of Narve E. and Kari H. (Esphsette) Grunhuvd, the former a native of Eggedahl and the latter of Hallingdahl, Norway. They were married in Norway in 1848, and in 1855 came to the United States and settled in Plymouth township, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the farm now owned by our subject. In 1856, with a colony of twelve families from the same neighborhood, all of whom had come from Norway at the same time, they moved to Winnebago county, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives—the father dying in the spring and the mother in the autumn of 1864, and leaving a family of six children.

Soon after the death of his parents, our subject being then four years old, came to live with his uncle, Mr. Ole Gullek, an early settler of Plymouth township, who came thither from Norway, his native land, in 1842, being then seventeen years of age. Our subject was reared by this uncle, who had no children, and received his preliminary education in the district schools of Plymouth township. He then attended the Brodhead high school, after which he pursued a course of study at the State Normal school at Whitewater, and on May 16, 1884, was graduated from the Northwestern Business College at Madison. During the next nine years he devoted his principal attention to teaching school in Rock county. In 1892 Mr. Grunhuvd purchased his uncle's farm of 193 acres in Section 19, Plymouth township, which he now owns, and where, for fifteen years, he has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He also grows tobacco on an extensive scale and carries on a cigar factory on the home place.

Mr. Grunhuvd takes an active and commendable interest in public affairs and served nine consecutive years as assessor of Plymouth township. He has been three years chairman of the

town board, and has also served as delegate to the Republican state convention. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Luther Valley Church, which he has served as its treasurer during the fifteen years last past, still holding that office.

On June 10, 1886, Mr. Grunhuvd married Miss Randy Medgorden, a native of Plymouth township and daughter of H——— H. and Engeborg (Hesgard) Medgorden. Her father was a farmer by occupation; he served four years in the Civil War and died when fifty years of age at his home, where his widow still resides. His remains are interred in the Luther Valley cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Grunhuvd have an interesting family of six children, viz.: Norris, born June 18, 1887; Clara, born September 29, 1889, a graduate of Orfordville high school and now a student at the St. Olof College, Northfield, Minn.; Henry, born December 25, 1893; Imer, born September 18, 1895; Cornelius, born August 27, 1899, and Russell, born June 26, 1902.

John O. Fossum, a native of Norway, was born September 29, 1846, and is the son of Ole and Mary Johnson, both natives of Norway, where the father was engaged in farming. On April 25, 1866, the parents, with their family of four sons and two daughters, left their native land, and after a long, weary and tedious journey, on July 6, reached Rock county, Wisconsin, whence a little later they went to Richland county, where the father bought a farm of 100 acres, which he improved and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He died at the age of eighty-three and she at the age of seventy-five years. They were members of the Norwegian Lutheran church and highly respected people in their community.

Of seven children born to them (one after settling in Wisconsin) five are now living.

John O. was educated in his native place and after coming to Wisconsin assumed the name "Fossum" in place of his surname—"Johnson." When his parents settled in Richland county he remained in Rock county, and during the following eighteen years worked by the month as a farm hand for various farmers in the county. He was a young man of thrift, industrious and economical, and with his savings bought a farm in Section 33, Plymouth township, which now comprises 190 acres of well improved land. Mr. Fossum has erected a fine modern

dwelling house and spacious barns and out buildings, and carries on in the most approved manner general farming and stock raising, also engaging extensively in tobacco growing and dairying, having a creamery on the home farm. Mr. Fossum is a man of public spirit—a Republican in politics and has served several terms as supervisor of Plymouth township. With his family he is connected with the Luther Valley Church.

On September 18, 1883, Mr. Fossum married Miss Jane, a daughter of Nels L. Fossum, who came to the United States from Norway about the year 1844 and settled in Plymouth township, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Fossum was born in Plymouth township, educated in the district schools there. Mr. and Mrs. Fossum have an interesting family of three sons and one daughter: Minnie A., Norman O., Alfred B. and Jay L., and live surrounded with domestic comforts and in the full enjoyment of a beautiful and happy home.

Thomas Holmes, one of the pioneer settlers of Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native of Londonderry, N. H. He was born March 16, 1813, and was the second of a family of four children born to John and Sarah (Anderson) Holmes, both of whom were of Puritan lineage. Of their other children, the eldest, James, was a Congregational minister and also served as a missionary in Ohio in an early day. His death occurred in 1888. The third child, Caroline, lived in Massachusetts and was married to Rev. William Murdock, deceased; she died about 1890. John A., the fourth child, was one of the early settlers of Rock county and died in Beloit, Wis., in 1898.

In 1819, when our subject was about six years old, and all her children were young, the mother died, and a year later the father married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. William Adams, of Darien, N. H., who assumed the care of the family of young children, and raised them as tenderly and lovingly as their own mother could have done. Both she and the first Mrs. Holmes were women of noble Christian character and devoted members of the Presbyterian church, of which the father was also a member and for several years an elder. He died at Londonderry, N. H., about the year 1851.

Thomas had good educational advantages, attending the common schools of his native place and the Andover Academy, and

on attaining his majority went to Pittsburg, Penn., and engaged in teaching. In 1838 he took employment as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house of Pittsburg, and a little later engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade on his own account, and so continued till 1842, when he closed his business and going to Watertown, Ohio, there engaged in general merchandizing about seven years. Closing out his stock of goods in 1849 he returned to New Hampshire and remained at home till after the death of his father in 1851 and then resumed his occupation of general merchandizing at Cordaville, Mass. With a view to widening the scope of his activities he, in 1853, closed his business affairs in the East, and coming West, settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, where he had previously purchased a tract of unimproved land in Section 8, Turtle township. Here he built a rude log house, where, with his family, he experienced all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. He lived here three years, and in 1856 resumed merchandizing, opening a general store in the little town of Shopiere, which he carried on with good success till 1877, after which time until his decease in 1889, he devoted his attention to his farming interests.

Throughout his long and varied life, Mr. Holmes prospered in his business affairs, and at the time of his death was the owner of several hundred acres of land besides much personal and other valuable property. He was decidedly a man of affairs, public spirited withal, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the good of his community and his fellow men. He was a Republican in politics and filled many local offices at various times. Both he and his wife were honored members of the Congregational Church.

On August 13, 1840, Mr. Holmes married Miss Mary A., daughter of Gabriel and Olive (Fay) Parker, who was born in Worcester, Mass., January 17, 1812. Her parents, also natives of Massachusetts, were devoted members of the Congregational Church, in which the father served as a deacon many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes had two children, both of whom are now deceased. Their son, John A. Holmes, who was born February 22, 1847, died in his twenty-fifth year, in 1872; he married Miss Eleanor A. Farr, who was born in Lancaster, N. H., and who now resides with her daughter at Tiffany, Wis. To John A. and Eleanor (Farr) Holmes was born one child, Nellie, who

is married to Mr. Daniel M. Spicer, who was born in the state of Kansas on May 2, 1873, to Daniel, native of Canada, and Clara (Burton) Spicer, of Illinois.

Mr. Spicer lives at Tiffany, Rock county, where he is engaged in farming and also conducts a creamery, and where he ranks among the younger class of enterprising and wide-awake citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer have two children, Eleanor and Louise.

Charles K. Synstegard, is a progressive, well-to-do farmer of Spring Valley township, Rock county, Wisconsin. He was born there on October 26, 1862, and is the fourth of eleven children, seven of whom are now—1907—living, born to Knudt and Maggie (Armernd) Synstegard. The parents came to this country from Norway, their native land, about 1853, before their marriage, the ocean voyage taking fourteen weeks. Arriving at Milwaukee they walked to Rock county, where the father bought 220 acres of land in Avon township, which he improved and where he made a home and reared his family and lived until about 1897, when he retired and moved to Beloit, where he now resides. The mother, a woman of estimable character, a devoted wife and loving mother, died at Beloit in 1906 at the age of seventy-one years. She was a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, to which her husband also belongs.

Charles K. attended the district schools of his native place and lived at home during his early life. After starting out for himself he worked different farms on shares for some years, and finally, in 1901, bought his present farm of 157 acres in Section 26, Spring Valley township, where he now lives. Mr. Synstegard is one of the oldest tobacco growers in his section of the county, and besides carrying on that branch of industry on an extensive scale, he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. His place is under a high state of cultivation and well equipped with the necessary appliances of an up-to-date farm. Mr. Synstegard has always devoted himself closely to his own affairs, never seeking or caring for public office. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Norwegian Lutheran church at Orfordville.

In 1892 Mr. Synstegard married Miss Hattie, daughter of Levi and Mary (Morse) Ross, early settlers of Avon township, Mr. Ross owning a fine farm of 165 acres.

Both parents died in middle life, the mother when Mrs. Synstegard was four years old and the father six years later. They had nine children, of whom seven are now—1907—living.

Mrs. Synstegard was educated in the schools of her native place and the public schools at Brodhead, and was for a number of years a successful teacher in the schools of Spring Valley, Avon and Newark townships. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Synstegard, the oldest, Mabel, was born in Brodhead; Kenneth died when two weeks old; Sophia was born in Newark township, and the youngest died at birth, unnamed.

Herbert C. Risum, who belongs to the youngest class of Rock county's prosperous and progressive farmers, was born in Spring Valley township on March 8, 1881, to Carl and Barbara (Thorson) Risum, the former a native of Norway, who, when a child of seven years, came to this country with his parents, who settled in Spring Valley township, where our subject's father grew to manhood. He purchased the farm of 120 acres in Spring Valley township on which our subject now lives, and improved it with a fine dwelling house and large stock and grain barns, and all the equipments of an up-to-date farm, and there made his home with his family until his decease, in 1899, at the age of fifty-two years. His widow, who survived him four years, was a native of Rock county and a daughter of Knudt Thorson, an early settler of the county, who died in 1903. Our subject's parents were both members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, of Plymouth township, and their bodies are interred side by side in the East cemetery. Of seven children born to them five are now—1907—living.

Herbert C. received his education in the district schools of his native place and at Stoughton Academy, and during his boyhood assisted in the farm work. After the death of his father he took charge of the home farm and has since carried it on, engaged in general farming, dairying and stock raising. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Plymouth township and a young man of high standing in the community.

On January 4, 1905, Mr. Risum married Miss Mae Castater, who was born and educated in Spring Valley township, also graduated from the Brodhead high school. They have one child, Celia Blanche, born April 3, 1906. Mrs. Risum's father, Mr. Early M. Castater, is a prosperous farmer of Spring Valley.

He was born in Bureau county, Illinois, on June 13, 1858, and is a son of Daniel E. and Catherine P. (Adams) Castater, who came from Illinois to Rock county at an early day. Mr. Castater has a beautiful farm of forty acres in Section 34, Spring Valley township, and is an extensive grower of tobacco, besides his general farming and stock raising. He is a man of influence in the community, a member of the Unitarian church and in politics an Independent.

On February 20, 1880, he married Miss Clara E. Shotwell, a native of Genesee county, Michigan, who, when four years of age, went with her parents to Iowa and five years later settled in Spring Valley township. Here the father was engaged in farming many years, but about 1887 moved to Nashville, Tenn., and there died on July 5, 1907. His wife's death occurred November 4, 1880.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Castater, the five surviving are, besides Mrs. Risum, Ray, Kit, Ned and DeWitt, who live at home. Sam died at the age of seventeen years and Addie died in infancy.

Ole P. Gaarder, one of Rock county's substantial and representative citizens, was born in Spring Valley township, on the farm where he now resides, July 9, 1844. He is a son of Peter and Randine (Gaarder) Gaarder, who, soon after their marriage, immigrated from Norway, their native land, to this country, the ocean voyage being more than thirteen weeks. They settled in Rock county in 1843, making the journey from Milwaukee with ox teams, and lived the first year with another family. The father then bought a quarter section of land in Spring Valley township, on which he built a log cabin and made a home for himself and family, and there lived until his death at the age of seventy-five years, engaged in farming and stock raising. He was a thrifty, prosperous man and owned, besides the homestead, eighty acres in Plymouth township. He was a man of manly, upright character, an honored member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Newark, being one of its organizers and a generous contributor towards its building and support. His widow died some years later and her body was laid by the side of his in the Newark Lutheran cemetery. They had nine children, of whom two, besides our subject, are now living, viz.:

Andrew, a resident of Orfordville, and Hans P., who lives in Worth county, Iowa.

Ole P. received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and passed his early life on his father's farm. Later he purchased a part of the homestead and added to it adjoining land which he bought from his brother in Section 25, and comprising in all 300 acres. The place is finely improved with a good class of buildings erected by Mr. Gaarder, and other equipments and appliances which go to make the modern model farm, Mr. Gaarder being engaged in general farming and in breeding and raising high grade farm stock.

Mr. Gaarder has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, and is a man of influence in the community. He is a Republican in politics and has served several terms as town assessor and supervisor, and also as chairman of the town board. In 1891-2 he served as a member of the state legislature. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Orfordville, and has served as its president since it was founded, and has also been president of the Orfordville Telephone Company from the time of its incorporation, having been one of its organizers. Mr. Gaarder is in sympathy with all movements tending to promote the moral welfare of the community, and takes an active interest in the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Newark, of which he is an honored member.

On February 20, 1868, Mr. Gaarder married Miss Anna, daughter of Hans and Bergith (————) Husemon, a native of Rock county. Her parents settled in Newark township in 1845 and there passed their lives on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Gaarder have had nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Nellie and Perry, who live at home; Bertha, a trained nurse; Ida, a graduate of Beloit college and the wife of Mr. Walter F. Walker, of Racine, and who has two children—Elizabeth and Robert. Arthur, Otto and Frederick are all living at home. The two deceased children were named respectively, Herbert and Luella.

Mr. Gaarder has a beautiful home where, with his interesting family, he lives in the enjoyment of social and domestic comforts, honored and respected by his wide circle of loyal friends and acquaintances.

Ole Keesey, who was for many years a prominent and

influential citizen of Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native of Norway and came to this country in the spring of 1845 when a young man, with his parents, one brother and one sister—Ole and Carrie Keeseey, who purchased and settled on the farm occupied by our subject during his lifetime, and where his widow now resides. The homestead originally comprised 120 acres, but Mr. Keeseey, after coming into possession of it after his parents' death, which occurred in Spring Valley, added to it, and at the time of his death owned 240 acres in Sections 21, 28 and 29, Spring Valley township. On Section 28 Mr. Keeseey erected an elegant two-story frame dwelling house, where he made his home with his family after moving out of the log cabin built by his father on the homestead place, and which was regarded as the finest log house in the county in its day, and still stands, a land mark of pioneer times. Mr. Keeseey was known as an upright, public-spirited man and universally esteemed for his manly character and noble qualities of mind and heart. He was an honored member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, in which, as also in educational matters, he took an active interest. He heartily sympathized with all that pertained to the welfare of the community, and his death, which occurred November 21, 1884, was deeply mourned as that of a good man, a loyal friend and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Keeseey was twice married, his first wife being Miss Emily Elifson Lee; she died leaving four children, viz.: Carrie, who is married to Mr. August Knudson, and lives near Manly, Worth county, Iowa; they have seven children, Louis, Ida, John, Albert, Annia, Nellie and Orrin; Anna, who is the wife of Mr. Andrew Thompson, of Orfordville; Nellie, who lives at Orfordville, and Ole, jr., now living at Janesville; he married Miss Julia Carlson, and they have three children, viz.: Mabel Irene, Jennie Hazel and Inez Charlotte. For his second wife, Mr. Keeseey married Miss Carrie, a daughter of Amund and Sarah Stugaarden, who came from Norway, her native land, in the spring of 1853, with her parents, one brother and two sisters, when she was fifteen years old. They first settled in Spring Valley township, but later moved to LaFayette county, Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their days on a farm. Of eight children born of this second marriage, six are now living, viz.: Albert, the oldest, was born January 26, 1866, and

reared on the homestead, which he now works. He owns a quarter section of land, which he took up as a homestead in Prowers county, Colorado, where he spent seven years. He is one of the wide-awake and enterprising men of his community and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a Republican in politics and has served two years as treasurer of Spring Valley township. He is a young man of fine, personal qualities and social standing, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Andrew, the second child of Mr. Keesey, by his second wife, is engaged in general merchandizing in Orfordville. He married Miss Laura Risum, and they have three children, viz.: Carl Orville, Lloyd Alva and Russel Byron. Sarah, the third child, lives at home; Alice, the fourth child, died at the age of fourteen years; the fifth child, Julia, is married to Mr. Seaver Stavedahl, a farmer of Spring Valley township, and has one child, Charles; Arthur Henry, the sixth child, lives at Platteville, Wisconsin. He married Miss Mattie Fine, of British Hollow, Grant county, and they have two children, Carrol and Lester. Edward, the seventh child, resides at Beloit, and the eighth child, Albert, died when three years old.

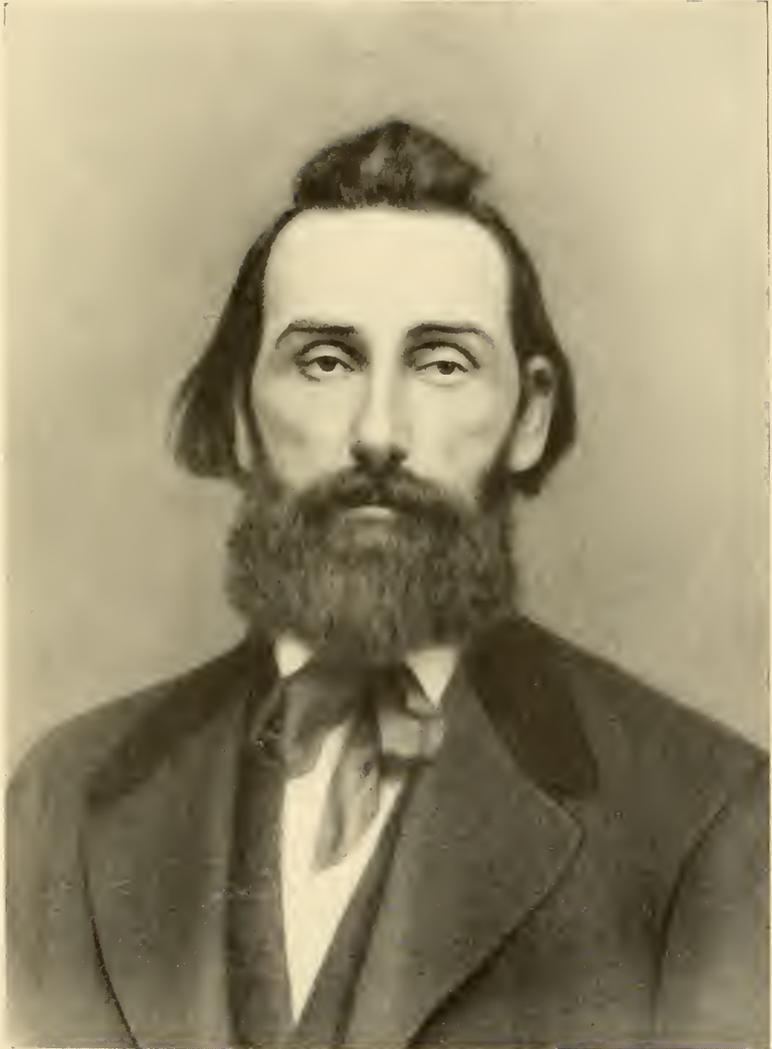
Halgrim O. Veek, a prosperous and representative citizen of Spring Valley township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Norway December 11, 1841, and is the son of Ole and Christe (Kolstrud) Veek, both natives of Norway. The father, a farmer by occupation, in 1852 emigrated with his family to America, reaching Quebec after a voyage of nine weeks. Thence he came to Milwaukee by way of the lakes, and from that city drove with horses and wagon to Spring Valley township, Rock county, and settled on eighty acres of land, which he bought in Section 28, to which he later added forty acres. Here he made a home and reared his family and passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming and stock raising, being eighty-three years and nine months old at the time of his decease. He was a man of unusual activity, upright in character and prosperous in his affairs and highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many manly virtues. He was an honored member and trustee of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Plymouth township, and his body is interred in the cemetery at Orfordville. His wife, whose death preceded his many years, is interred in the East cemetery

in Plymouth township. Besides our subject, they had one child, Carrie, now deceased, who was the wife of Mr. H. T. Burtness, a farmer of Spring Valley.

Halgrim O. passed his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools, receiving a good English education. After the decease of his father he became in possession of the homestead, to which he has added 280 acres of adjoining land. Mr. Veek has also made some fine improvements on the place, erecting a spacious and commodious frame dwelling house and other buildings, and adding all the equipments requisite to an up-to-date model farm. In 1892 Mr. Veek purchased a home with seventeen village lots at Brodhead, and moved thither and there lived ten years. He then returned to his farm and took up his abode on that part situated in Section 33, his son occupying the homestead. Mr. Veek has always been an extensive grower of tobacco, besides giving special attention to the breeding and raising of high grade farm stock and engaging in general farming. Mr. Veek has always taken a commendable interest in public matters, and while living in Brodhead served as alderman several years. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith is connected with the Northwestern Lutheran Church at Orfordville, of which for many years he was trustee.

In 1864 Mr. Veek married Miss Julia Jacobs, who came to this country from Norway, her native land, with her parents, when she was a child. They settled at Primrose, Wis., which was her home until her marriage. Mrs. Veek died December 6, 1899, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz.: Ole H., who was born in Spring Valley township February 19, 1866. He supplemented his attendance at the district schools with a three years' course of study at the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, and then returned and took up his residence on the old homestead and engaged in farming, raising stock and growing tobacco. He is known as an energetic, enterprising citizen, and has served as town treasurer two years, being a Republican in politics. His religious associations are with the Norwegian Lutheran church.

He married Miss Theoline Leaverson, a daughter of Herbrant and Carrie (Lunda) Leaverson, early settlers of Rock county, but now residents of Jackson, Minn. Their daughter, Mrs. Veek, was born and educated in Minnesota, and lived there until her



JESSE PRAMER.

marriage. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ole H. Veek, two, Hiram and Myron, are now living.

The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Halgrin O. Veek, viz.: Christopher C., was born on the homestead place and educated at Decorah, Iowa. He married Miss Petrine Brekken and they have had seven children, viz.: Evan and Ole, now deceased; Herman, Evangeline, Josephine, Byron and Clara. Their home is on a farm in Goodhue county, Minnesota. The third child of our subject, Minnie, is married to Mr. Donald Collins, of Brodhead, and they have two children, viz.: Donald and Genevieve.

Mr. Collins is operator of station and Mrs. Collins is an energetic public worker, as well as a popular local vocalist.

Ole Holden, a native of Norway, settled at Orfordville, in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1861, being then a young man and for twenty years followed his trade as a blacksmith. He then bought and settled on 220 acres of land in Section 24, Spring Valley township, and during the next twenty years engaged in general farming, stock raising and growing tobacco with good success. He then sold his farm and bought in Section 23 a small farm of fifty acres, where he now—1907—makes his home. Mr. Holden has always been an active, hard working man, and has contributed his full share in transforming what was a comparatively wild and thinly settled country when he came to Rock county, into the beautiful and fertile garden spot which one witnesses who travels through Rock county today. He is a member of the East Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Holden married, in his native land, Miss Mary Olson, and they have had eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Ellen, born in Norway, is married to Mr. Ole Burtness, of Brodhead; Annie, also born in Norway and who was married to Mr. William Fonger, is now deceased, as is also Lavus; Albert lives on the home farm; Elmer, who married Miss Laura Larson, has one child and lives in Spring Valley township; Lena is the wife of Mr. T. Rostad and lives in Minnesota, and Sevy lives at home.

Henry G., the fifth child of Mr. and Mrs. Holden, was born in Orfordville December 25, 1871, and received his education in the graded schools of his native place. He grew up on his father's farm and also learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it some years in Orfordville, and later in Minnesota. From

there he returned to Rock county and bought from his father eighty acres of land, which he worked until 1901, when he sold it and again engaged in blacksmithing at Orfordville. In 1904 he sold his interests in Orfordville and purchased his present farm of seventy-seven acres in Section 14, Spring Valley township, where, besides general farming, he devotes himself to raising high grade farm stock and growing tobacco. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and improved with a fine dwelling house, good barn, tobacco sheds and other buildings, and is justly regarded one of the model places of Rock county.

Mr. Holden is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Orfordville.

On May 1, 1894, Mr. Holden married Miss Ida M. Olson, who came from Norway, her native land, with her parents, who are now deceased, when a child, and received her education in Spring Valley township. Mr. and Mrs. Holden have five children, viz.: Harry V., Irving O., Mabel C., Glenn R. and Ida H., all born in Spring Valley township.

Helge T. Burtness is one of the substantial citizens of Rock county. He was born in Plymouth township on January 25, 1848, to Teman and Helga (Brotten) Burtness, who came from Norway, their native land, after their marriage, and settled on 150 acres of government land in Plymouth township. Here they made their home during the remainder of their lives, he dying in 1895 at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother in 1868. They had a family of nine children, of whom seven sons and one daughter are now—1907—living. They were honored members of the Norwegian Lutheran church and their bodies are interred in the East cemetery.

Helge T. attended the public and Norwegian schools of his native place and passed his boyhood on his father's farm. On attaining his majority, he married, and purchasing his present farm of 140 acres in Sections 25 and 26 in Spring Valley township, settled down to farming on his own account. Mr. Burtness, besides carrying on general farming, stock raising and dairying, is an extensive grower of tobacco and withal is prosperous, thrifty and eminently successful. His farm is finely improved with good buildings, all of which he has erected, and in all respects is one of the model farms of the county.

Mr. Burtness is a Republican in politics, and has served as

treasurer of his township and as a member of the board of supervisors. He has been married three times. His first wife—Miss Carrie, nee Veek—died a year after their marriage, leaving a son, Teman, who died at the age of twenty-eight years. Mr. Burtness' second wife was Miss Betsie, nee Anderson, who died leaving six children, viz.: Lena, who is married to Mr. Hank Trosten, a farmer of Spring Valley township; Annie, who is married to Mr. L. W. Terry, a merchant of Brodhead; Millie, who lives with Mrs. Terry; Martin, a farmer of Avon township, who married Miss Emma Everson; Bertha, who resides in St. Paul, Minn., and Elmer, who married Miss Ethel, nee Jones, now deceased, and now lives at Orfordville. Burtness' third and present wife was Miss Agnes, nee —————. Of nine children born to them eight are now living, viz.: Bretten, a machinist, living at Beloit; Edward, Irving, Mabel, Blanche, Herman, Lillian and Harold, all living at home, and Odelia, who is now deceased.

Mr. Burtness having passed his nearly three score years in Rock county, has witnessed many changes, having seen what was a wild and barren country transformed into a very garden improved with all that goes to make up a model modern farm. In this work of transformation he has contributed his full share and with his large and interesting family now lives in the full enjoyment in the fruits of his years of activity.

John A. Austin, one of the up-to-date progressive and scientific farmers of Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Johnstown (two deceased) of Thomas H. and Caroline (Williams) Austin, township July 7, 1871, and is one of nine surviving children early settlers of Rock county. His father, who was a native of Albany, N. Y., settled in Rock county about 1845 on the farm of 1,000 acres in Lima township. Some years later he moved to Johnstown township, where he bought farm lands, owning at one time 2,000 acres, and being one of the largest land owners of the county in his day. He was a successful and progressive farmer and stock breeder and a man of much influence and high standing in the community, respected by all for his goodness and nobility of character. He died at his home at the age of sixty-two years, and his widow passed away a few years later at the age of sixty-seven.

John A. was reared on his father's farm in Johnstown town-

ship and received his education in the local schools and at Milton College. He lived on the family homestead until 1905, when he removed to his present home in Lima township, which he has improved with a substantial modern farm house and other buildings and equipments. Mr. Austin carries on his farm according to the most improved methods, as is evidenced by his complete and thorough equipments of modern labor-saving machinery and the splendid results of his clear headed work. Besides general farming, he makes a specialty of breeding high grade stock, having a herd of 100 blooded cattle, as many sheep and as many Poland China hogs. Mr. Austin also operates a thresher, owning a complete high class threshing outfit. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or cared for official position, finding in the pursuit of his life vocation enough to employ all his time and gratify his ambition. He is connected with the Whitewater camp of Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1904 Mr. Austin married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hume, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn. Her parents settled in Johnstown township in 1894 and the father is now a well-known farmer there. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have had two children, of whom the younger died in infancy unnamed. The elder is named Florence May.

James R. Morton comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and belongs to one of the enterprising, progressive and successful families of Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin.

He was born on June 15, 1870, the second of a family of five children born to Robert and Isabell (Gentle) Morton, both natives of Scotland. The paternal grandfather, John Morton, came from Scotland in 1846, and after living one year in New York settled in Rock county, Wisconsin. He bought a farm, which became the family homestead.

James passed his boyhood on the old homestead and received a good education, supplementing that obtained in the public schools by a course of study at the Janesville Business College. Mr. Morton has spent his life in farming in its various branches and is in every sense a practical and progressive farmer. He now farms 400 acres of farm land very favorably located, and besides a variety of grain, gives special attention to breeding and raising high grade farm stock. Among his blooded horses are a Hackney stallion, high grade; Clyde stallion, registered;

Cleveland Bay mare, registered, and Polled Angus and sire, registered. He also has numerous high grade cows and Jersey Red hogs, registered sires; in fact, Mr. Morton is a man of progressive ideas and in his farming operations, as in everything else, believes in keeping in touch with the best that is to be had. Like his father before him, he takes a commendable interest in matters outside of his own personal affairs. He has served as treasurer of the school for several years.

On December 2, 1902, Mr. Morton married Miss Pearle Smith, a daughter of Mr. John Smith, a highly respected citizen of Bradford township. Mrs. Morton was one of Rock county's successful public school teachers, being a graduate of Clinton High School and was later a student at the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wis.; is esteemed by all who know her for her many virtues and womanly graces, and is in the full sense, a worthy helpmate of her worthy husband.

The Morton family, whose various members have done their full share in the work of developing the material interests of the community in which they have lived since the coming of the grandfather in 1847, is one of the most respected and highly esteemed in their section of the county, and this applies to none more truly than to him whose name heads this brief sketch.

George R. McLay, a man who has made his own way in the world, is a successful farmer of Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in La Prairie township, Rock county, Wisconsin, on March 19, 1866. He is a son of Duncan and Agnes (Gentle) Graham. His mother died when he was six months old and a few years later his father moved to the state of Kansas, where he met an untimely death by drowning. Thus left an orphan when a young lad, George R. was taken into the family of Mr. David McLay, of Johnstown township, by whom he was reared and whose family name he adopted. Here he spent his boyhood and youth, attending the district schools and helping with the farm work. He grew up with habits of industry, economy and thrift, and on attaining his majority, began life on his own account. Prosperous and successful, he accumulated sufficient capital to own a farm of his own, and in 1898 bought what was known as the George Hanthorn farm, comprising 160 acres in Section 32, Johnstown township. The place was favorably located and under a good state of cultivation, and has been

improved by Mr. McLay with a fine modern dwelling house, good barns and out buildings, and all the appliances that pertain to an up-to-date model farm.

On March 18, 1891, Mr. McLay married Miss Belle W. Scott, a daughter of William and Christina Scott, of La Prairie township. Mr. and Mrs. McLay have an interesting family of six children, viz.: Graham R., Agnes M., Grace C., Ivan G., Kirkland S. and Arthur G., all living at home.

Mr. McLay has given himself to general farming with good success, having a genius for hard work, and richly merits the social and domestic enjoyment and comforts that have come as the result of his industrious and upright life.

Thomas Clark, who comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry, is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was born January 24, 1840. He is the sixth of a family of twelve children born to William and Isabella (Daniel) Clark. Six of the twelve children are now—1907—living. The father, previous to coming to this country in 1858, was for a number of years a farmer in the parish of Crudden, Scotland. On coming hither he settled in Harmony township, where he made a home and lived the remainder of his lifetime. Thomas, who was eighteen years of age when the family settled in Rock county, lived at home for a number of years. He began on his own account by farming leased land and having been trained by the careful, industrious and thrifty habits of the sturdy race, was successful and prosperous in his affairs, so that in 1884 he purchased the farm where he now has his home, comprising 260 acres of fine farming land and twenty acres of wood land, in the township of Johnstown.

Mr. Clark has always given careful attention to his farming operations, and is a thorough, practical and progressive farmer. Besides general farming, he devotes much care to the breeding and raising of fine stock, making a specialty of Clydesdale horses and short horn cattle.

Mr. Clark, in the midst of his activities, has been able to give much time to public affairs, having served a number of years as a member of the board of supervisors, and during three years last past as its chairman.

On November 26, 1866, Mr. Clark married Miss Christina Hadden, a native of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, and a daughter of James and Ann (Brown) Hadden.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a family of five children, viz.: William H., who lives at home; Anna, who is married to Mr. John A. Paul, of Milton Junction; J. Frank, who married Mary E. Mawhinney, resides in Johnstown township, and Catherine E. and Thomas D., who live at home.

Mr. Clark has always been diligent in all his affairs, and withal prompt, honorable and straightforward, and is universally respected for his manly character and goodness of heart.

John F. Kennedy comes of a good family and ranks among the prosperous and successful farmers and representative citizens of Rock county, Wisconsin. He was born at Mauch Chunk, Penn., January 17, 1873, and is the eldest son of a family of nine children, of whom seven are living, born to Mr. William D. and Elizabeth (Masterson) Kennedy, both natives of Cavin, Cootehill county, Ireland. The parents were married in their native land and their first two children were born there.

On coming to this country they settled and lived for a time in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, but in 1874 removed to Wisconsin and lived some five years at Spaulding Lake. In 1879 the family removed to Johnstown township, Rock county, where the father purchased a farm in section 18, and where he passed the remainder of his lifetime, his death occurring in 1906 at the age of seventy-three years. He was an active, industrious, hard-working man, fond of his home and kind and affectionate to his family, upright and honorable in all his affairs and just to all with whom he had to do, and universally esteemed for his sturdy, manly qualities of head and heart.

John F. had the ordinary experiences of the western farmer boy, assisting on the farm and attending the district schools. He has passed the greater part of his life on the family homestead, and being the eldest son, on the death of his father, took active charge of the farming operations. The homestead consists of 200 acres in Johnstown and twenty acres in Harmony township adjoining, thirty acres being wood land of black and burr oak. His farming is diversified in character, comprising besides growing grain, the breeding and raising of pure blooded stock, Durham cattle, and Chester white and Jersey red hogs being his favorites.

Mr. Kennedy, on January 14, 1904, married Miss Anna Ehrlinger, a daughter of John and Anna Ehrlinger, of Janesville.

Mrs. Kennedy is known and loved for her fine womanly qualities and is in its full sense a worthy helpmate to her worthy husband. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have two interesting children, viz.: Joseph P. and Lois Cyrilla.

Mr. Kennedy's brother, William J. Kennedy, another of Rock county's younger class of substantial farmers, is one of her native sons, having been born on the family homestead in 1880; he has passed his life in Johnstown township, and always lived on the home farm, devoting his time and energy to farming operations with good success. He, on November 3, 1903, married Miss Mary Mullen, whose father, John Mullen, is a well known and respected citizen of Milton Junction. They have had two children, viz.: Margaret, now deceased, and William.

The Kennedy brothers, as they are sometimes called, are justly ranked among the representative citizens of Johnstown township, and with their estimable families, merit the high esteem in which they are held by all who know them.

Gregory Dexter Hall, one of Wisconsin's pioneer farmers, was born August 7, 1835, in Monroe county, New York, and was the third of five children born to Isaiah and Olive (Tyler) Hall. The father was a native of New York state and the mother was a near relative of ex-President Tyler, of Massachusetts. In 1846 they settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on a tract of wild land which the father purchased and where the family lived some twenty years and whence they moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, where the father and mother passed the rest of their lives.

Gregory D. lived at home until he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm and attending the district school and the high school at Fort Atkinson. At the age of twenty-five he married and settled on a tract of land on the county line between Jefferson and Rock counties, and lived there seven years, but in 1866 sold his farm and removed with his family to Johnstown township, Rock county where he bought the farm on which he has since made his home. Mr. Hall's has been an active life throughout; clear-sighted, industrious and thrifty, his affairs prospered and he was not only a large land owner but also possessor of other property interests so that he was counted among the substantial citizens and wealthy farmers of Rock county. He

spent his last days living in retirement from active work with his wife in the village of Johnstown Center.

In 1859 Mr. Hall married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of John and Rebecca (Williams) Austin, a native of Albany county, New York. Her parents settled in Rock county in 1846 and spent their days there. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the eldest, Cora, is married to Mr. Derrick Dickinson, and lives at Darien, Wis.; Frank, the second child, is deceased; the third, Ulysses, married Miss Nettie Tiffany, and lives on a farm in Johnstown, Rock county. Mary Jane, the fourth, is the wife of Mr. Martin Morse, of Janesville; Otis Brown married Miss Jennie Peabody and is a resident of Johnstown Center, and William J., the youngest child, who married Miss Emma Webber, conducts a store in Johnstown Center.

Mr. Hall was a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont, in 1856. During his more active life he served as chairman of the town board and for eighteen years served as assessor of Johnstown township.

Mr. Hall died on the sixteenth day of June, 1907. The calm, patient and submissive spirit that so marked his earthly career was with him to the last and never was suffering borne with greater fortitude. He was a successful farmer, in him industry was personified. With his high ideals; a strict adherence to principle and untiring efforts success was certain. He was a man of strong personality and consequently of great influence. A strong will and an ambitious nature gave to him qualities which commanded the respect of all. An obliging neighbor, kind father and loving husband has passed away. His earthly day is done but the influence of a life well spent is lasting and eternal.

R. G. W. Lamb is one of the substantial farmers of Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin. He comes from sturdy Scotch ancestry and was born in 1867, being the youngest of three children born to Robert and Anna (Risk) Lamb, both natives of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, Scotland, where the paternal grandfather, William Lamb, also lived engaged in farming.

In 1849 the father left his native land and came to the United States whither a brother (who shortly before that had died) had preceded him and settled in Section 33, Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin. He there spent his life as a farmer, being esteemed in the community as an upright man, honorable

and just in his dealings with others. He died in 1890, at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother who lived to be sixty-six years old, died in 1893. Their other children were William, who lives on a farm adjoining the family homestead, and James R., who resides in Janesville.

Our subject passed his boyhood on the home farm and received his education in the district schools and in the Milton Academy. The farm which is now owned by Mr. Lamb comprises two hundred and forty acres of well improved land under cultivation, and twenty acres of second growth wood land.

Mr. Lamb is a man of progressive ideas, and has improved his farm with modern appliances. His farming operations are diversified in character and he gives special attention to raising high grade stock, and breeding registered Cyldelesdale horses, also registered short horn cattle, pure breeds of hogs and sheep. He is a man of public spirit and in hearty sympathy with all that pertains to the material or moral betterment of the community and withal, fair and just with his fellows and upright and honorable with all his dealings.

In September, 1903, Mr. Lamb married Miss Anna Hadden, daughter of Mr. James Hadden, a prominent and influential citizen of Rock, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb have an interesting family of four children, viz.: Elizabeth Risk, Robert Hadden, Sarah Janette and Anna Marion.

Mr. Lamb has found time in the midst of his various personal interests to take part in public matters, and has served in various township offices. His work has been crowned with good success and with his happy family, he lives in the enjoyment of social and domestic comforts the well merited reward of his industrious, sturdy and honorable career.

C. J. Wehler is one of the younger class of Rock county's successful farmers. A native of Johnstown township, he was born on March 27, 1872, and is the second of a family of four children born to Frederick and Caroline (Knispel) Wehler, both natives of Germany.

The father left the fatherland and came to this country when a boy of seventeen years, and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin. In 1878 he bought a farm in section 32, in Johnstown township, and there made his home and reared his family, and engaged in

farming during the remainder of his lifetime, being an honorable and upright citizen and prosperous in his affairs. His death occurred September 11, 1886 when he was fifty years of age. His widow still lives on the homestead.

Of their children, John W. T. the eldest, lives in Turtle township; Anna L. is married to Mr. Thomas Jones of Rock, Rock county, and George Frederick lives on the home place.

Our subject who lived at home during his boyhood working on the farm and attending the district schools, still continues on the family homestead carrying on the farm and being practically the active head of the family. The farm which is situated in Johnstown township comprises 160 acres of finely cultivated land besides a fine tract of wood land. The place is improved with a commodious farm house and substantial barns and out-buildings and supplied with all needful modern conveniences, all of which were placed on the farm by members of the family.

Mr. Wehler carries on farming in all its various branches and besides grain, gives much attention to breeding and raising cattle, horses and hogs.

On February 20, 1905, Mr. Wehler married Miss L. Clara Schoof, a daughter of Mr. Diedrich Schoof of Janesville.

Though still a young man, Mr. Wehler has become known in the community as a practical and progressive farmer and has attained a degree of success in his chosen occupation and a standing in the community of which he may justly be proud.

James Hadden, a representative farmer and prominent citizen of Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin, was born on February 15, 1840, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, the native place of his parents, James and Ann (Brown) Hadden, and also of his grandfather, James Hadden, who was a farmer. The father came to the United States in 1856, bringing his family, and settled on a farm which he bought in section 6, Johnstown township, Rock county, Wisconsin. Later he sold this place and bought a farm in the southern part of the township and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1906 at the age of ninety-two years. He had a family of seven children, five of whom are now—1908, living.

Our subject on coming to Rock county began life on his own account, working on shares a farm in the south-east part of the township. He was thrifty and industrious and later purchased

his present farm of 160 acres in section 32, Johnstown township, where he has made his home with his interesting family for many years. The place is finely improved with a modern dwelling house, substantial barns and other buildings, and supplied with all the necessary equipments and appliances of a model up-to-date farm. Besides carrying on general farming, Mr. Hadden is greatly interested in breeding high grade stock, making a specialty of pure blooded short horn cattle and Cyldesdale horses.

In August, 1863, Mr. Hadden married Miss Eliza More, a native of Sterlingshire, Scotland, who died in 1876, leaving three sons and one daughter, viz.: John, who lives in Mobile, Ala., engaged in railroading; James R., a farmer in Johnstown township; William, who lives near Madison, Wis., and Anna, the wife of Mr. R. W. Lamb of Johnstown township. On June 2nd, 1878 Mr. Hadden married Miss S. S. Lee, a native of England, who died in 1899. Her parents, C. J. and Sarah Lee, English people, were early settlers of Wisconsin. At the time of the gold fever in 1849, the father went overland to California, where he and his wife now reside. By this second marriage three children were born, viz.: Sarah, Charles and Fred, who are living at home.

Mr. Hadden is a man of public spirit, interested and active in affairs and in hearty sympathy with all that tends to the material and moral betterment of the community. He is especially interested in educational matters and has served thirty years on the school board and has also served as chairman of the town board.

Warren Andrew, who was born in Center township, Rock county, Wisconsin, on December 10, 1855, is the second of three children born to David and Jane (Dodge) Andrew, both natives of Herkimer county, New York. The father, born April 17, 1816, lived in his native place until 1846, when he settled in Rock county, buying 220 acres of wild land in Center township. Here he made a home and reared his family, devoting himself to general farming, stock raising and growing tobacco and to improving his farm, which at the time of his decease was one of the finest in that part of the county. He was a man of considerable influence in the community, a Republican in politics, and in all his affairs, honorable, upright and successful. He died on December 3, 1899 and his body is interred in Bethel cemetery in Center township. His wife, whose death occurred September 24,

1896 at the age of seventy-six years, passed her early life in their native place. She was an honored member of the Methodist church. Their children, besides our subject, are Jennie, the eldest, now the wife of Mr. E. C. Hopkins of Milwaukee, and Emma, the youngest, who is married to Mr. H. W. Squires of Ames, Iowa.

After the death of his father, our subject came into possession of the family homestead, purchasing the interests of his sister, and besides owns an adjoining quarter-section in section 18. Mr. Andrew devoted himself to general farming until 1904, when he moved to Cainville and purchasing his present buildings and a stock of goods engaged in general merchandising in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Andrew is a director of the Footville Telephone Company, and for two years served as assessor of Center township. He is a Democrat in political principles, and a member of Magnolia Camp No. 1434, Modern Woodmen of America, and for eight years was venerable consul of the camp. He has also for two years served as postmaster at Cainville.

On December 15, 1881 Mr. Andrew married Mis Alma S., daughter of Thomas and Marie Chase. The father, a farmer, was an early settler of Center township, and died there at the age of sixty-one years. His widow now lives with her children. Mrs. Andrew was born in Center township and there educated, and where she has always lived. She is a member of the Advent church.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have two children, viz.: Jessie, born and reared in Center township, and now the wife of Harvey Walton, a carpenter and foreman of a tobacco warehouse in Evansville, Wis., and David, who was born in Center township August 27, 1885. He was educated in Magnolia township, and at the Janesville Business College, and is now associated in business with his father as a partner.

William Huyke, for many years a prominent citizen of Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Montgomery county, New York, July 31, 1818 the son of Christopher and Mary (Jenkins) Huyke, both of whom passed their entire lives in Montgomery county, New York, the father dying in 1832 and the mother in 1825. William attended the public schools in his early boyhood, but after the death of his parents, worked by the month part of the year and attended school during the winter months. In 1840,

going to Orleans county, New York, he engaged in farming on shares, and also operated a threshing machine; here he met and on September 10, 1842, married Miss Mary Letts, and a little later moved to Calhoun county, Michigan, where in 1843 he purchased a farm. This he sold in 1844, and moved to Rock county, Wisconsin and bought a quarter section of wild land in sections 22 and 27, Magnolia township, and built on it a log cabin and made a home for himself and family, devoting his time to cultivating and improving his land. He was a hard worker and thrifty, and prospered in his work with the increasing responsibilities of a growing family. In 1853 he suffered a great loss in the death of his wife, who left surviving four children, viz.: Clement A., who now lives at Ashland, Neb.; George, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Byron T., who lives in Canada, and Amelia, who died at the age of twenty-two. Returning to Orleans county, New York in 1855, he married Miss Harriet Shurger, brought her to his home and continued his farming operations. Death again entered his household on February 22, 1862, taking away his second wife, who had borne him two children, one of whom died in infancy and the other, John A., now lives retired from active work at Oxford in Rock county.

Mr. Huyke married for his third wife Miss Cordelia Shurger, a sister of his former wife who died in 1864, and on October 7 of the following year he took to wife Miss Carrie Lane.

Mr. Huyke sold his farm in 1857 and moved to Moore county, Minnesota and bought 320 acres of land which he kept until the Fall of 1858, and then sold it and returned to Rock county and bought the farm now occupied by his widow, consisting of 120 acres in sections 26 and 34, Magnolia township. Mr. Huyke was essentially a man of affairs, and besides carrying on his farm, devoted much time to outside matters. He served as deputy sheriff of Rock county from 1852 to 1856 and also was engaged some two years in shipping grain in Janesville. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Universalist. He took an active part in building the first railroad in Rock county, having the contract for grading between Milton and Janesville, and in all matters pertaining to the material and moral betterment of the community, was in hearty sympathy and accord. Interested in all educational matters, he was especially active in increasing the efficiency of the district schools. He was a careful

student of religious subjects and movements, and by constant reading and study, kept himself in touch with the trend of current events of the day. During his last years, impaired health prevented his attending to the active duties of his farm, and on May 26, 1898 he passed away full of years and good works and leaving to his family what is more enduring than houses and lands—the heritage of a manly character and an honored life.

Mrs. Huyke who now resides on the family homestead, is a daughter of Hiram and Betsey (Nicholas) Lane, the father a native of New York state, and the mother of Massachusetts. The father, a blacksmith by occupation went to Ohio before his marriage, and there worked at his trade but in 1855 settled with his family on a farm in Rutland township, Dane county Wisconsin. A year later he sold his farm and moved to Edgerton, Rock county, and there followed his trade till a short time before his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age. He survived his wife some three years, she dying at the age of sixty-three. He was an honored member of the Methodist church and his wife of the United Brethren church, and their bodies are interred side by side in what is known as "Ball Tavern cemetery" in Porter township, Rock county. Of nine children born to them, five are now (1907) living. Mrs. Huyke, who was born in Cleveland, O., was educated there and in Dane county, Wisconsin. She is a member of the Advent church. Mrs. Huyke is the mother of two sons—William, who was born on the family homestead January 26, 1868, was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood and now carries on the home farm; Fred, a younger son, died at the age of two years, three months and twenty-one days, and is buried by the side of his father in Magnolia township.

Arba F. Townsend, whose life has been spent in Rock county, Wisconsin, was born in Magnolia township on May 31, 1853, the fourth of ten children born to Hosea and Harriet (Royer) Townsend. The father, a native of Vermont, was born in 1810 and followed farming all his life. In 1847 he settled in Magnolia township, Rock county, Wisconsin, taking up eighty acres of wild land which he improved, making a home where he lived and reared his family. Adding to his original purchase from time to time, he owned at the time of his decease, June 20, 1885, some four hundred acres nearly all under cultivation, besides some

timber land. He was one of the first to grow tobacco in Magnolia township, and besides dealing extensively in that commodity, devoted himself to general farming and raising stock. His farm was finely improved, one of the best in the township. He was a prosperous, progressive and active man of affairs, domestic in his tastes and a lover of his home and family and loyal to his friends. A Democrat in politics, he served as chairman of the board of supervisors of his township, and wherever known, was held in the highest esteem for his upright, manly character. He was a great reader, knew men and kept himself well informed and in touch with the trend of current events of the day. He was a Universalist in religious faith. His wife, who was born in New York state in 1831, was educated in the common schools there. She afterward moved to Pennsylvania with her parents and lived there until her marriage, November 7, 1842. Her death occurred on February 15, 1907 at the old homestead in Magnolia township, where she had lived since 1848. She was a woman given to good work and charitable deeds and never was happier than when she could render a service to some one in need, and it was truly said of her "her life was one of beneficence and good will to all." Of her ten children, those besides our subject are: Elizabeth, the wife of William Stewart of Shellrock, Iowa; George and Delbert, farmers of Magnolia township; Alice, wife of Mr. Frank Clark of Magnolia township; Hattie, who is married to Mr. Hyatt Weaver; Hosea, a twin of Hattie, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Emma, Abel and one unnamed died in early infancy.

Arba F. received his education in the district schools of his native place and passed his boyhood helping on the farm. He remained on the old homestead until he was twenty-five years old and then moved on to his present farm which came to him from his father's estate, and comprising eighty acres besides which he owns seventy-five acres in section 25 which he cultivates. Mr. Townsend has greatly enhanced the value of his farm since taking possession of it by making many improvements in the way of buildings and other modern appliances, and has what is known as one of the model farms of his township. He has been an extensive tobacco grower for more than twenty-five years besides engaging in general farming and stock raising, and

is rightly counted among the prosperous and progressive men of his community.

Mr. Townsend is a Republican in politics, and for seven years last past has served as township treasurer. He is an active member and second elder of the Adventist's Christian church of Magnolia, and also belongs to Magnolia Camp No. 1434, Modern Woodmen of America.

On June 30, 1877 Mr. Townsend married Miss Belle Letts, who was born in Magnolia township, February 22, 1860 and educated in the public schools there. She is the daughter of Mr. George G. and Christina (Harper) Letts, and in her religious faith is affiliated with the same church as that of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have had nine children, eight of whom are living. Hattie, the eldest, born May 23, 1878, died at the age of nineteen years; Elmer, born April 9, 1880, is an engineer on the North-Western railroad and lives at Janesville. He married Miss Laura Shroeder and has one child, Glenys; Hosea, born December 4, 1881, lives at home; Roy, a machinist, lives in Beloit, born October 9, 1884; Bessie, born September 9, 1887, is a graduate of Janesville high school and is now a teacher in district No. 5, Magnolia township; Bruce, born May 12, 1890; Eva and Ella, twins, born November 15, 1893, and Lester, born October 20, 1896, all living at home.

George G. Letts is a native of Orleans county, New York and was born August 31, 1826, and is one of three survivors of a family of nine children born to Simon and Margaret (Fortner) Letts, both natives of Shelby, Orleans county, New York. Their other surviving children are Catherine, the wife of Mr. J. R. Whitney, and Cordelia, the wife of Mr. Alonzo Weaver, both of Magnolia township, Rock county.

The father, who spent his life as a farmer, was born in 1793, and died in 1858. The mother was born in 1795 and died in 1871. They were honored members of the Christian church and lived and died at their native place and their bodies were interred side by side in the cemetery at Shelby.

George G. received a common school education in his native place and at the age of twenty-two settled in Magnolia township, Rock county on the farm of eighty acres where he still lives.

From a tract of wild land, Mr. Letts has transformed his farm into one of the most fertile and productive in the county and im-

proved it with a fine class of buildings and all the necessary appliances of an up-to-date farm. Besides carrying on general farming and stock raising, and with all, has always been thrifty, prosperous and successful. He is known as an active, energetic man, and has contributed his full share in the development of the county and community in which he lives. In politics Mr. Letts was in early life a Republican, but now supports the Prohibition party. He is an active member of the Adventist church of Magnolia, and has for many years served it as a deacon.

On June 1, 1853 Mr. Letts married Miss Cristina, daughter of Robert and Susan Harper, early settlers of Magnolia township. Mrs. Letts died April 25, 1864, leaving four children. Of these, Susan Emma is the wife of Mr. Wallace Andrews of Magnolia township, and has four children: Christina, George and John (twins), and Wilbur.

Christina Andrew is married to Walter Thompson. They have three children, Belle, Wallace and Eva.

George Andrew married Mae Dixon; their children are Ethel and Letha.

Margaret Edith is married to Mr. Owen E. Cotton of Bruce, S. D., and has five children: George, Leo, Bertha, Blanche and Bernice.

George Cotton is married to Winifred Ackerman, and they have one child, Edith.

The third child, Belle, is married to Mr. Arb Townsend, a farmer of Magnolia township, and has eight children: Elmer, Hosea, Roy Bessie, Eva and Ella, twins. Bruce and Lester.

Elmer Townsend married Laura Schroeder, and they have two little daughters.

Mary, now deceased, was married to Bayard Andrews, and left two children: Edith, now the wife of Mr. Frank Woodstock, who have three children, Neva, Lloyd F. and Ray. These four children of Mr. Letts were born on the homestead, and educated in the public schools. Mr. Letts' second wife was Miss Anna L. nee Baker, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Last) Baker. She came to this country from County Kent, England, her native place, when twelve years old, with her parents. They settled in Magnolia township where the father followed his trade as a mason all the remainder of his active life. He died at the age of

eighty-one years. The death of his wife occurred a number of years prior to his.

Mrs. Letts was educated in her native place and is a devoted member of the Advent church. Of four children born of this second marriage, three died in infancy. George William who survives, was born February 27, 1871 on the homestead which he now works, together with forty acres adjoining that which he owns. He married Miss Belinda Worthing, a native of Magnolia township and daughter of Edward and Frederika (Miller) Worthing, the former a native of Maine whence he came to Rock county when a young man, and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. George William Letts have had ten children, viz.: George, born October 23, 1895; Lyle, born October 25, 1896, and died at the age of five months; Bernice, born January 9, 1898; Ethel, born April 16, 1899; Lewis, born June 18, 1900, died at birth; Helen, born February 19, 1902; Alice, born May 2, 1903; Gordon, born November 18, 1904; Edward, born November 20, 1905, died January 20, 1906, and William, born February 14, 1907.

Joseph Flagler, who is the second of nine children born to Peter B. and Mary A. (Storm) Flagler, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania on October 30, 1838. His parents lived on a farm in Pennsylvania, their native state, but in 1844 moved to Rock county, Wisconsin and settled on a quarter-section of unimproved land in section 12, Janesville township, which the father purchased for \$5 per acre. He was a man of considerable influence in the community, well educated and for a time taught school and also engaged in surveying for a number of years. He improved and lived on the farm where he first settled, with moderate success, until his decease, which occurred in 1856. His widow survived until sometime in the eighties. She was a member of the United Brethren church. Their other children were named respectively, Edwin, George, Sylvester, John, Ira, Felix and Juliet. The youngest child died in infancy, unnamed. Joseph, who was six years old when the family settled in Rock county, received a good common school education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and when not in school, helped with the farm work. Reared in this way, he has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits in Rock county, and at the present time lives on the tract of seventy-two acres well improved with good buildings, a part of his father's original purchase. By good

management, industry and thrift Mr. Flagler has been successful in his affairs and has been a somewhat extensive land owner. He has never sought or cared for official position, preferring the peace and quiet of his simple home life. He was at one time connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and during the Grange movement was a member of that organization, but is not now affiliated with any fraternal order. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1861 Mr. Flagler married Miss Cornelia A., daughter of Daniel G. and Mary E. (Maxfield) Brown, who removed from their native state, New Hampshire, to Rock county, in September, 1847, and there passed the remainder of their lives. They had one other child, Mary, now deceased. Mrs. Flagler is a native of Sullivan county, New Hampshire. Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Flagler, Mary Emma, the elder, is married to Mr. William H. Ingle, a farmer of Rock county, and has eight children; John R., their youngest child, married Miss Lena Taylor, and live in the city of Janesville. They have two children.

Orville D. Brace, who has spent most of his life in Rock county, Wisconsin, is a native of Ohio. He was born near the city of Cleveland, September 9, 1837, the second of three children born to William and Lucy (Reynolds) Brace, their other children being named William H. and Helen, the latter now deceased. The parents, natives of New York and Vermont respectively, spent their early married life in Ohio, but in 1842 moved to Janesville township, Rock county, Wisconsin, where the father bought two hundred and eighty acres of wild land. Here he made a home for himself and family and passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of some prominence in the community, highly esteemed for his upright life and public spiritedness. He served several years as a member of the town board, being a Republican in politics. In religious faith he was affiliated with the Episcopal church. He died on the homestead in 1861, his widow surviving until 1892.

Orville D. was little more than four years old when his parents settled in Rock county, so that practically his entire life has been passed there. He had the usual school privileges of the farmer boy attending the district schools and also went to school in Janesville and at Milton Center. He was raised on the farm and trained to hard work, and in the course of time after his

father's decease, came into possession of the homestead, buying the interests of the heirs. Mr. Brace has always been careful in the management of his affairs, clear sighted, industrious and progressive, and for many years has been known as a thrifty, prosperous and well-to-do citizen. His farm brought to a high state of cultivation and improved with good buildings and modern equipment, is one of the finest in the county.

Mr. Brace lived on his farm until 1900, when he removed to the city of Janesville, that his children might have better educational advantages and live at home. He is a Republican in politics and for sixteen years filled the office of township assessor. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Christian Science church.

In 1871 Mr. Brace married Miss Leora, daughter of Henry and Diana Swift, natives of West Popsin, Vermont. Her parents settled in Wisconsin in 1853 and spent the rest of their lives there. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brace, Ora, the eldest, married Miss Leah Stewart, and carries on the home farm; Luna, the second child, is married to Joseph Markson, and lives in Minneapolis; Maud is studying vocal music in London; Donald lives in Minneapolis, and Leora, the youngest, is attending school in Janesville.

William Wallace Child, who ranked among the most prosperous and successful business men of Edgerton, Wis., was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1824. His death occurred at Edgerton in 1894. He was the eldest child of Penuel and Mary (Henry) Child, whose other children are: Rollin R., born in 1827; Mary Ellen, widow of Mr. R. R. Brown, who died in California in 1888, and Ellen, born in 1835, and who is the wife of Mr. H. B. DeLong. The first representative of the family in this country was Benjamin Child, who came from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1630, ten years after the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. His son, Benjamin Child, Jr., was the father of Ebenezer Child, whose son, also named Ebenezer, was the father of Penuel Child, whose son, Penuel Child, Jr., was the father of our subject and grandfather of his only son, Harold Child, of the eighth generation in direct line from Benjamin Child, Sr. Members of the family were prominently identified with the colonial history of New England. Ebenezer Child, Jr., fought under the gallant Rufus Putnam in

the French and Indian Wars which began in 1754; Penuel Child, Sr., served four years in the Revolutionary War, and his brother, Pearle Child, accompanied the expedition that resulted in the disastrous defeat of the Americans and the death of the brave Montgomery at Quebec.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town and in 1845 came West and settled at Eagle, now Waukesha, Wis., and engaged in teaching some three years. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business at Moquantigo, then at Eagle and then Palmyra and later at Albion, whence, in 1865 he removed to Edgerton; in the meantime, in 1853, his parents removed to Wisconsin. The father died at the son's home at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother at the age of —.

During the first years of Mr. Child's residence in Edgerton, he was engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1869 he began dealing in leaf tobacco, his warehouse being the first erected for that purpose in Edgerton. Under his careful management the business grew to large proportions, and to meet its needs he in 1884 erected a warehouse 128x40 feet in dimensions and three stories high, which he occupied during his business career, being the most extensive dealer in leaf tobacco in Rock county in his time. He also engaged in buying and selling wool. His sales in that commodity amounting to 75,000 pounds annually.

Mr. Child's business success was the result of his own industry, foresight and determined purpose. Beginning his life in Wisconsin with little capital aside from his native abilities, he mastered every obstacle and reached the goal of his ambitions. An incident which occurred soon after his arrival in Wisconsin illustrates his thrift and foresight. With but \$58 in his pocket he invested \$50 of it in land in Waukesha county for which he paid \$6 per acre, and which he sold a year later for \$10 an acre. This was his first land speculation, though in after years he owned considerable real estate in and around Edgerton. In all his business relations, he was characterized by honorable and fair dealing, and by his just and upright conduct, gained a place of influence in the community, and maintained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was loyal to his friends and in his home circle loving, indulgent and kind.

In politics Mr. Child was in early life a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party identified himself with it,

though he took no part in political affairs other than to perform his duties as a citizen. He was not identified with any religious organization, though among his New England ancestors are the names of many Congregational clergymen. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and filled nearly all the chairs of his lodge, being worshipful master in 1879. He was private secretary to President Harrison, being a cousin on the Hatch side of the family.

In 1848 Mr. Child married Miss E. C. Hatch, who was a daughter of Orton and Parmelia (Harrison) Hatch. Her grandfather, Samuel Harrison, a graduate of Oxford University, England, was noted for his scholarly attainments. He settled at Chittenden, Rutland county, Vt., and died many years ago in the city of Washington. Mrs. Child died in 1898 at the age of years. Mr. and Mrs. Child had two children; the elder, Florence E., was born in 1849 and presides over one of the palatial homes of Edgerton. The younger, Harold W., born in 1857, died in 1906.

Harold Wallace Child, whose earthly life ended on December 7, 1905, was one of the prominent influential and popular business men of Edgerton, Wis. A native of Eagle, Wis., he was born November 16, 1851, the son of William W. and Elluthra (Caroline) Child, who were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, coming hither in 1835.

The father, a successful and prosperous business man, was engaged in general merchandising at Palmyra, and at the gravel store on Albion Prairie, and about 1865 moved with his family to Edgerton, where, besides conducting a general store, he engaged in the wool business. In 1873 he formed a connection and joint account with the leaf tobacco house of C. H. Spitzner & Son of New York, which continued till his decease September 3, 1894.

Harold W. had the advantage of a good English education gained in the public schools and a thorough business training received in connection with his father's business with which he grew up. He was pre-eminently a business man, alert, progressive, wide-awake and clear-sighted and withal high-minded and honorable. He attained a degree of success of which any man might justly be proud. Having throughout his life been closely identified with his father's affairs he was ably fitted to take charge of the business and carry it forward upon his father's

decease. The relations with the New York house were continued by Mr. Child and Mr. G. W. Spitzner, son of the elder Mr. Spitzner, with whom the elder Mr. Child was associated, and under their skillful management the business grew to large proportions and they came to be recognized among the largest individual dealers in leaf tobacco in the state. In all his business relations Mr. Child was actuated by pure motives, high ideals and a spirit of fairness; and in his private as well as his public life, he maintained a character clean and unimpeachable. In manner he was quiet and unostentatious and while the arduous duties of his exacting business absorbed his time and attention, he was interested in public affairs and whatever appealed to him as right and good, received his moral and material support. He was at the time of his death a member of the public library board and was greatly interested in the project for increasing the usefulness of that institution. Mr. Child was especially fond of home, though not a man of family, and his devotion to his only sister, Miss Florence Child, who shared with him the home life and with whom he found his happiest companionship, was most beautiful. The high esteem in which Mr. Child was universally held was amply shown by the vast numbers of all classes who were present at his funeral obsequies to pay their tribute of love and respect; and his passing away in the prime and vigor of his manhood was mourned by all who knew him as a personal loss. He worked to make the most and best of himself and the world is richer and better because he lived.

Christian August Hoen, one of the younger class of the enterprising and progressive business men of Edgerton, Rock county, Wis., is a native of Kongsberg, Norway. He was born January 20, 1872, and is a son of Andrew and Maren (Jenson) Hoen, who emigrated from Norway in 1880 and settled at Edgerton, where the father is now (1907) engaged in the tobacco business.

Christian A. had good educational advantages and supplemented his attendance at the public schools with a course of study in the Lutheran parochial school at Stoughton, Wis. In 1890 at the age of eighteen, he started in the leaf tobacco business, and in one way and another has ever since been connected with that line of trade. For a number of years he has held a responsible position with the American Cigar Company, being at present manager of its business at Edgerton, and is also a direc-

tor of the Wisconsin Cigar Company. In all his business relations, Mr. Hoen has maintained a high standard of business efforts while his industrious habits, fidelity to duty and honorable and fair dealing, have gained for him a reputation of which he may justly be proud.

Mr. Hoen takes a commendable interest in public affairs, has served as a member of the Edgerton school board, and is now a member of the Edgerton public library board. In political sentiment he is a Democrat, and is somewhat active in the councils of his party. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Norwegian Lutheran church. In hearty sympathy with whatever pertains to the welfare of his city and community, Mr. Hoen has come to be known as a man of public spirit, and with the reputation he has established for business sagacity and withal uprightness of character, he may confidently look forward to a career of continued usefulness and success.

Edward H. Smith, who has been a resident of Edgerton, Wis., nearly half a century, is a native of Grafton, Mass., and was born January 31, 1829, the son of Henry and Eliza (Stone) Smith. Edward grew up on his father's farm and attended school in the old red school house ten weeks of each year. After leaving school he went to Westburn, Mass., and learned the watchmaker's trade with Mr. Moses Wood, and worked at his trade in Massachusetts till 1851. In 1855 he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., but in March of the following year removed to Madison, Wis., where he spent two and a half years. Settling at Edgerton in July, 1858, he was engaged in watch repairing at the beginning of the Civil War. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served four years and three months.

Mr. Smith was the first to open a jewelry store at Edgerton, and is the only survivor of those who lost by the fire of forty years ago.

In political sentiment Mr. Smith is a Republican. He voted for John P. Hall, the abolitionist, in 1852; in 1856 supported John C. Fremont, the first Republican nominee for the presidency. From 1869 to 1887 Mr. Smith was engaged in farming, but in the year last named was made police justice of Edgerton, and has held that important office ever since, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic Order and has filled all the chairs but the master chair of his lodge. In religious faith he was reared a Unitarian, and is liberal in his opinions.

In 1850 Mr. Smith married Sarah Arnold, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1878 at the age of forty-six years. Eight children were born to them, of whom the first, Henry, the third, Elizabeth, and the eighth, Rosa, are deceased. Those living are Eleanor, who is married to Mr. J. C. Nichols of Grafton, Mass.; Jessie, who is the wife of Mr. Edward H. Davidson of Elizabeth, N. J.; Benjamin F., who lives in Minnesota; Lulu, who is married to Mr. Willard Learn of Edgerton, and Glenn, who lives at home.

Henry Johnson is one of the popular and progressive business men of Edgerton, Wis., where he was born on October 20, 1864. He is the son of Jacob and Magdalena Johnson and the youngest of a family of six children, all of whom are living. His parents are natives of Norway, whence his father emigrated in 1854, and settled on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin. Later he worked at his trade shoemaking, which he has followed since 1860 at Edgerton, his present home.

Henry attended the public schools of Edgerton and began his business life with Messrs. Jenson and Gunderson, tobacco dealers of Stoughton, Wis. After four years' service there he was employed by Mr. Andrew Jenson until 1890, when he engaged in the general insurance business at Edgerton, including fire, life and accident insurance. In the conduct of his business Mr. Johnson has won universal admiration. He is popular with all classes and his agency is widely known throughout the state; while among the insurance men he ranks among the first. His business is carried on in the commodious office which he fitted up in 1902 and comprises some sixty-three companies.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican in political sentiment, and since 1891 has filled the office of city clerk and is president of the Advancement Association. Since 1891 he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity and he is also a member of the Elks and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1893 Mr. Johnson married Miss Cora, daughter of Mr. Walter Crandall of Edgerton.

Charles L. Culton. Born and raised here it is but natural that Mr. Culton should take a keen interest in Edgerton and her welfare. His father was one of the city's pioneer business men and

for years conducted the brickyard and other commercial interests, so his son naturally grew up in the atmosphere of industry and enterprise.

He has been identified with the tobacco industry for twenty-four years, and is now associated with the firm of Weil & Sons, extensive operators of New York, whose interests in the state are large. Besides the warehouse here, others are operated at Deerfield, Evansville, etc., and about 350 people are employed during the sorting season.

Mr. Culton owns the finest home in the city, which represents a cost of over \$30,000, and has land and lumber interests in the South.

On all questions of local welfare and progress he believes in advancement, socially, morally, mentally and commercially.

Charles R. Bentley, a native of Albion township, Dane county, Wisconsin, is the third child of William P. and Harriet (Burdick) Bentley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. They had six children; the eldest, Cornelia, is the wife of Mr. Z. H. Brown of Edgerton; the second, A. Wallace, lives in Edgerton; the fourth, Frances, who married Mr. G. M. Pello, is deceased; the fifth, Fred W., is a lawyer in Chicago, and the youngest, Louisa, is the wife of Mr. John Cartliff of Fulton township, Dane county, Wisconsin.

Our subject's father was born in 1819 and died in 1898. He owned one of the finest and best improved farms of 280 acres in Dane county for many years, and was also extensively engaged in the tobacco business. He first engaged in that line in 1869, and was the first local resident buyer of tobacco in Wisconsin, and did a commission business for a New York firm whose warehouse is located in Edgerton. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Colonel Albion Burdick, one of the early settlers of Dane county. She was born in 1819 and died in 1890.

Charles R. passed his early life on his father's farm and after finishing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Edgerton, attended Milton College. He began business for himself as a cigar manufacturer, but at the end of two years went to work with his father. In 1881 he began buying tobacco on commission for Messrs. Hevermyer & Vegalius; three years later he engaged with Messrs. Spingurn & Company and at the same time bought for Messrs. Leichtenstein Brothers. From 1885 to 1889 he was

associated with Mr. Charles L. Culton under the firm name of Bentley & Culton in the tobacco jobbing trade, after which he continued the business in his own name, and also engaged in the grocery business at Edgerton. In 1891 Mr. Bentley resumed the jobbing trade in connection with Mr. Culton, continuing until 1902, since which time he has carried on the business on his own account.

Mr. Bentley is a man of public spirit and interests himself in whatever pertains to the betterment of his city or the welfare of his fellows. He is a Republican in politics, broad-minded and liberal in his views. Mr. Bentley is a man of fine social standing and is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

On January 1, 1879 Mr. Bentley married Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of James and Eliza (Croft) Culton, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of England. He emigrated to the United States in 1836 and Mrs. Culton in 1842. He was a man of keen business foresight, prosperous and thrifty, and withal public spirited. He built the Baptist church at Edgerton and later made a liberal donation for a public library.

Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have one daughter, Margaret Ellen, in whose training and education they are sparing no pains. She possesses unusual musical talent and is studying in the American Conservatory of Music at Chicago. She won the gold medal in an academic course.

George Ellis Gary belongs to the younger class of Edgerton's wide-awake and progressive business men. He is a native of Henderson, Ky., and was born March 7, 1878, being the fifth of a family of eleven children born to Mr. William E. and Kate (Niles) Gary, who reside at Henderson, Ky., where the father is engaged in the tobacco business.

The first representatives of the family in this country settled in North Carolina at an early date. Patriek H. Gary, grandfather of our subject, was a prosperous tobacco dealer in Richmond, Va., nearly half a century ago.

George E. supplemented his common school education by a course of study at the Henderson Academy in his native place, and after leaving school, entered the employ of his father in the tobacco trade. A little later he was employed by Mr. J. P. Taylor, an exporter, and in 1897 worked for the American Tobacco

Company in South Carolina. In 1898 and 1900 he was employed by the same concern in New York, and then was transferred to Madison, Wis., where he remained until 1902. Mr. Gary then settled in Edgerton as manager of the American Cigar Company, Edgerton leaf department, and continued in that position till 1906, when the Gary Leaf Tobacco Company capitalized for \$20,000, was organized with Colonel William T. Vilas of Madison as president; Dr. C. H. Vilas of Madison, as vice-president, and George E. Gary as secretary and treasurer, the warehouse of the company being located at Edgerton from the first.

Mr. Gary has brought to his business the results of his thorough business training and adding to this native abilities of a high order, together with a well-earned reputation for honorable and fair dealing, a successful and influential business career is assured. He is a man of fine social qualities, open-handed and generous, loyal to his friends and charitable to all.

In 1902 Mr. Gary married Miss Elizabeth Day, daughter of Judge Levi M. Vilas of Madison, Wis., a cultivated lady of refined tastes and womanly virtues.

George Wesley Doty, one of the strong financial men of Edgerton, Wis., was born in Fulton township, near that city, January 16, 1852, to Daniel R. and Luanna (Coon) Doty, who removed from New York, their native state to Albion township, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1847. Our subject's father, on settling in Wisconsin, first ran a saw mill; later engaged in the lumber trade, and still later settled in Edgerton, where he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad Company as freight man at the depot, and for some years as road master. He died at Edgerton in 1886 at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow survived him three years and died at the age of sixty-five.

George W. attended the public schools of Edgerton and from his fifteenth year till after he attained his majority, 1867 and 1873, clerked in the drug store of Dr. Stillman at Edgerton. During the next three years he was employed by Mr. George R. Curtis and his successor, Mr. F. Z. Sherwood, at Janesville. The next two years he worked for Messrs. Dunway & Sumner at Madison, then clerked for Mr. E. M. Babcock at Milwaukee one year, after which he spent two years as traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Messrs. Tolman & King. In 1876 Mr. Doty entered the employ of Messrs. Stearns & Smith at Monroe,

Wis., where he spent six and one-half years. Returning to Edgerton in 1885 Mr. Doty opened a store on his own account and for nineteen and one-half years carried on a successful business in general merchandise and drugs. On the organization of the First National Bank at Edgerton in 1903 Mr. Doty was made its president and still (1908) fills that office. In all his business relations Mr. Doty has been known for his business integrity and his adherence to principles of fair dealing. His recognized ability as a financier combined with his clear foresight and his high ideals of business ethics, have won for him the confidence of his fellow citizens, and given him a place among the leading men of his city. Mr. Doty is a Republican and has served his city two terms as mayor, and four years as a member of the city council. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1873 and has filled the various chairs of his chapter and commandery.

On January 19, 1876 Mr. Doty married Miss Marie M., daughter of Thomas Bintliff of Monroe, Wis. Of four children born to them three, viz.: Willard B., Florence May, and Marion B. survive. The eldest, Charles B., died in 1901 at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Doty is one of a family of seven children, all of whom except himself and one sister Ida, who lives in Janesville, and one brother William, living at Edgerton, are deceased.

John Copley, one of Edgerton's retired business men, was born on November 2, 1839, at York, England, and is the second of a family of three children born to Charles and Jane (Marshall) Copley, both natives of England. Their other children were William, who died at Omaha, Neb., in 1904, and Jane Ann, who was married to Mr. John Thorpe, and died in 1874. Our subject's father, a miller by occupation, settled in Rock county, Wisconsin in 1866 and died in York, England in 1871 at the age of sixty-five years. His mother died ten years later aged seventy-five.

The family have been famous in England for many generations and the names John, Charles and William have been handed down from generation to generation for 600 years.

Our subject was educated in the public and private schools of his native place, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship of seven years as a machinist after which he worked at his trade twelve years.

Mr. Copley settled in Edgerton in 1868 and until 1873 was

engaged in the milling business. He then opened a general store which he conducted with good success for fifteen years. In all his business relations Mr. Copley has been governed by the highest principles of fair and square dealing and through his upright and honorable conduct, has gained and held the confidence and esteem of all classes. He is a man of modest demeanor, quiet and unassuming, and in all the relations of life, carries himself as a high-minded Christian man. He retired from active business in 1887, and lives in the enjoyment of a liberal competence and a well-earned esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Copley is a Republican in politics; has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Congregational church.

In 1865 Mr. Copley married Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. William Simpson of York, England. Mrs. Copley died in 1867 at the age of twenty-six years, leaving one son, Charles A., who died in July, 1907 at the age of forty years. In 1871 Mr. Copley married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. James Finney of Edgerton, who died at the age of forty years in 1881, leaving a daughter Annie J., who is married to Mr. Mortimer L. Carrier of Edgerton. In 1884 Mr. Copley married Isabella White of Fulton township, Rock county, Wisconsin.

Henry Anthony Keenan, M. D., a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, though he belongs to the younger class of Edgerton's professional men, during his comparatively short residence there, has attained a most satisfactory degree of success. He was born August 20, 1877 and is the eldest of a family of four children of William and Alvira (Collady) Keenan, both natives of Dane county, Wisconsin.

His maternal grandfather, William Colladay, was a man of prominence in his community and served as a member of the general assembly of Wisconsin one term and three terms as state senator from Dane county.

Henry A. was reared on his father's farm and received a good preliminary education in the public schools. He supplemented this with a course of study at the University of Wisconsin and was later graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago with the class of 1903. He received a thorough hospital training in the St. Mary's hospital at Milwaukee, where he spent two

years and then began his professional practice at Solan Springs, Wis. In 1906 he settled at Edgerton.

Dr. Keenan was formerly a member of the Illinois State Guards and was also a member of Company G, Wisconsin Regulators. He is a member of the Rock County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1905 Dr. Keenan married Miss Pearle, daughter of Mr. C. W. Netherwood of Oregon, Ill., a young woman of cultured tastes and many womanly virtues.

Fred W. Coon, editor and proprietor of the "Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter," is a native son of Wisconsin, his birthplace being in Dane county on June 14, 1850. He received an excellent education in the public schools of his town which was rounded out and finished in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he graduated with high honors in 1873, taking the degree of A. B. Shortly after completing his studies he went to Oconomowoc, Wis., and founded the "Oconomowoc Local," a weekly newspaper which he conducted successfully for nine years, when he sold the property and removed to Edgerton in 1883 and purchased the "Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter," a weekly publication devoted to the interests of the tobacco industry, and has a circulation in the eastern market places and the tobacco growing regions of Wisconsin. By strict attention to the needs of the tobacco industry and reliability of the information furnished his subscribers, Mr. Coon has succeeded in building up a substantial and constantly increasing circulation for his enterprising "Reporter," which is well housed in a good building with all the modern appliances which go to make up an up-to-date newspaper plant. Mr. Coon is one of the leading Republicans of this vicinity, and has had a great deal of experience in political affairs. He has always worked for the best interests of his party and for the community at large. His position as a prominent editor has brought him in contact with many of the leading men of the state, and he has frequently been called to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He was for ten years secretary of the State Press Association, and has served as assistant clerk of the house in state legislature for eight terms, and for two terms held the same position in the state senate. He is an active member of several fraternal orders, among which may be mentioned the A.

F. and A. M. Fulton Lodge No. 69, Modern Woodmen of America Camp No. 440, and the Knights of Pythias.

Andrew Jenson, one of Edgerton's most successful business men and respected citizens, started in life with little save his native abilities, and by patient industry and firm adherence to manly principle and regard for the rights of others, has won a place in the business world of which he may justly be proud.

He was born in Norway, June 4, 1843, and there spent his early life working on a farm. He came to Rock county, Wisconsin in 1869, and stopped a short time with Mr. Johnson, from his immediate neighborhood in Norway. Soon afterward he went to Albion Prairie, in Dane county, and worked six months for Mr. Samuel Clarke. He next lived with the family of Clark Crandall a short time, working on the farm for his board while attending school. In 1870 he rented of Mr. Ole O. Anderson a farm which he worked on shares, and familiarizing himself with tobacco culture, he resolved to make that his work. In 1871 Mr. Jenson sent to Norway for a friend with whom he raised tobacco on shares for Mr. Thomas Thoranson, and cleared about \$600. During a part of 1873 he worked for Messrs. Carr and Taylor for \$25 per month, and the remainder of that, and the following year was employed as a packer by a Mr. William Sawyer, who was engaged in the tobacco business in Chicago. He then carried on a farm at Wheeler Prairie a short time with Mr. Martin Mason, but sold his interest to his partner, and with the capital accumulated from his five years of hard work and saving, removed to Edgerton, where he formed with Mr. Thomas Hutson the firm of Hutson & Jenson, tobacco dealers, which continued until 1880. On the dissolution of this firm Mr. Jenson as a partner with Mr. Osmund Gunderson of Stoughton, erected a warehouse there, and extended the business. In 1882 another building known as warehouse No. 12, was erected at Edgerton, and three years later still another, a brick structure, costing \$12,000, and equipped with every convenience, was built.

With the continued growth and development of his interests Mr. Jenson in 1885 erected a warehouse at Westby in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and established there a local branch of his business. While Mr. Jenson's career has been marked by constant advancement, he has made his way in the face of many obstacles. Starting here without capital and with no knowledge

of our language, and ignorant of business methods, he has persistently persevered, manfully meeting and mastering every difficulty and attaining the goal of a worthy ambition.

He is a man of unassuming manners, modest, generous, thoughtful of others, and withal public-spirited and loyal to all that relates to the welfare of his city.

Mr. Jenson has served as a member of the city council, and as mayor six terms; was a presidential elector in 1892 and in 1896 was a prominent Democratic candidate for state treasurer. He is also president of the Tobacco Exchange Bank at Edgerton. Associated with him in business are his two sons, Joseph A., and Oscar J., popular, enterprising young business men, worthy sons of their worthy sire.

On January 1, 1877, Mr. Jenson married Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. Jacob Johnson of Edgerton. Of ten children born to them, nine are living, viz.: Joseph Alfred, Oscar Jacob, Adolph Herman, Lydia M., Clara M., Carl Andrew, Clarence O., Paul H. and Gerhardt O. Their third child, Clarence M., is deceased.

Lawrence Clarke Whittet, a prosperous and progressive business man of Edgerton, Wis., is of Scotch-English ancestry, and was born at Albion, Wis., June 16, 1871, the son of James Donald and Sarah Louise (Clarke) Whittet, the former a native of Perth, Scotland, and the latter of English parentage. His father came to the United States with his parents when he was four years old.

Lawrence C. acquired a good English education in the common and high schools of Edgerton, and supplemented this with a civic historic course at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the class of 1893. After his graduation, he associated himself as a partner with his father, and engaged in the lumber coal and grain business at Edgerton, and so continued until his father's decease in 1902. The business thus established, was carried on by himself and his brother Thomas, under the firm name of Whittet Brothers until the death of the brother in 1904, since which time he has conducted it in his own name. Mr. Whittet is a careful and thoroughly up-to-date business manager, clear sighted, prompt, reliable and honorable with all, and under his control the interests he represents have grown to large proportions. He is now president of the Whittet-Culton Cypress Company, and secretary of the Wisark Lumber Company of Edgerton, and has large financial interests in the East. Aside

from his personal business, Mr. Whittet has taken a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been honored with various public trusts. He is a Republican in politics, and during the years 1897-1901 served on the county board of supervisors, and from April, 1901 to June 1, 1906 filled the office of postmaster at Edgerton. He is also officially connected with the Edgerton public library. Among the fraternal, benevolent and social organizations with which he is identified may be mentioned the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and Delta Upsilon, his college fraternity.

On November 28, 1895 Mr. Whittet married Miss Katherine Hain, whose womanly graces and domestic virtues combined with fine intellectual endowments, richly qualify her for the position she is called to fill. They have one child, James Lowell Whittet, born August 28, 1896.

Gove D. Wixom, who resides on the farm of 185 acres, which he owns in Section 19, Milton township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, is the second son of a family of five children born to Benjamin D. Wixom and Emily (Austin) Wixom; the other children being Colonel R., now of Janesville; John C., a farmer in Harmony township, Rock county, and who occupies the position of town clerk; Anna, wife of William E. Shoemaker, a farmer of Janesville township, and Cora, the wife of Henry Cutter, of Red Cloud, Neb.

The father, who for many years has been actively and successfully engaged in farming, is now retired and resides in the city of Janesville. The mother, who was possessed of many womanly virtues and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances, died on June 14, 1902, at the age of fifty-seven years, and her remains were laid at rest in the cemetery at Edgerton.

Gove D. was born in Fulton township, Rock county, Wisconsin, March 24, 1870. He received his early education in the district and common schools of his native township, and afterwards spent four years at Milton and Beloit Colleges. At the conclusion of his college course he engaged in farming, and in 1894 purchased his present home and immediately set to work making extensive improvements. He has replaced all the old buildings with new ones, having but recently completed a large and commodious frame residence of modern design. He has also built a large hay and stock barn. In addition to his general farming,

he is an extensive grower of tobacco and has recently completed two large sheds capable of accommodating his large crop of tobacco. Mr. Wixom's farm is considered one of the most complete and well equipped farms in Rock county. All accomplished by his own efforts, untiring and persistent industry.

On April 11, 1894, Mr. Wixom was united in marriage to Miss Teresa Conway, who was born in Fulton township, the daughter of Malichi Conway, who died in 1882. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wixom, four of whom are living: Clifford, Mary G., who died at the age of six months; Malichi, who died at the age of four days, and Paul G., Mary G., and James C., all of whom were born on the home place in Milton township.

In politics Mr. Wixom affiliates with the Republican party, but takes no active part in political affairs only to perform his duties as a good citizen.

Ormond N. Dutton, who has been a resident of Rock county, Wisconsin, nearly half a century, and who ranks among her prosperous and substantial farmers, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, on June 2, 1841, and is the younger of two children of Noah and Nancy (Wilson) Dutton, and a grandson of Samuel Dutton, all of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state. Noah Dutton, who was a tanner and currier by occupation, settled in Rock county in 1857, and followed his trade and engaged to a limited extent in farming—owning some land—until his decease in 1904, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was twice married and had by his first wife, who died in 1844, besides our subject, a daughter, Mary Ellen, who is married to Mr. Joseph Simmons, of Milton Rock county, Wisconsin. By his second wife, Caroline Blanchard, now deceased, he had three children, viz.: George, Julia C. and William H.

Our subject lived at home and attended school in his native state during his early boyhood, but at the age of sixteen came to Janesville, Wis., where he finished his education and worked with his father till he attained his majority. On August 12, 1862, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second regiment, of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went into the war. While not in any regular battle, he participated in many skirmishes and served until 1863, when ill health necessitated his discharge from the

service. After his return from the army, Mr. Dutton settled on a farm of fifty-two acres, adding 120 later on, in sections 1 and 12, Janesville township, the most elevated point in Rock county, and there made his permanent home. Besides engaging in general farming, Mr. Dutton has given special attention to breeding high grade sheep, hogs, horses and short-horned cattle. He has always been a man of influence in the community, commanding the confidence and esteem of all, and has served as justice of the peace and for ten years was weed commissioner of Janesville township. He is a Republican in politics and in religious faith is, with his family, affiliated with the re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, located at Lamoni, Iowa, and known as the Josepite branch of Latter Day Saints, who were re-organized according with the original church, having no part or lot with the Salt Lake Valley church, under the leadership of Brigham Young.

In 1864 Mr. Dutton married Miss Ellen F. Burnham, daughter of John Burnham and Julia (Thayer) Burnham, who settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1844. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Dutton is a native of Penobscot county, Maine. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, the eldest, Julia, is a teacher in one of the Janesville schools; John B., the second child, is deceased; the third, Hattie M., lives at home; Joseph O. married Miss Audrey Hadley and resides at Evansville, Wis. Ezra W. is single and lives at home, and Ava E., the youngest child, is married to Mr. Jerome E. Wildermuth, of Fargo, N. D.

Stephen C. Boss, for many years a progressive and enterprising farmer of Rock county, Wisconsin, was born at Richmond, R. I., in 1828, and passed his early life there. On attaining his majority he, in company with his brother, Ashel G. Boss, settled in Rock county. He first engaged in farm work. He worked on numerous farms throughout the county and spent his life in that occupation, and was always known as an industrious and thrifty farmer, and an upright, honorable citizen. He was a devoted member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Milton and in politics a Republican. He died in 1886 and his remains are interred in the Rock river cemetery in Milton township.

In 1857 Mr. Boss married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Chris-

topher and Lydia (Coon) Saunders, a native of Allegany county, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Boss had one child, Louie Lee Boss, was born on November 12, 1865, in Dane county, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools in Rock county and in Milton College, and is justly classed among the younger generation of intelligent and substantial farmers of his section. He is engaged in general farming, stock raising and dairying.

Solomon C. Carr, one of the early settlers of Milton, Wis., is a native of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, and was born December 19, 1830, to Peleg S. and Deborah (Goodrich) Carr, both natives of that county. In 1839 his father settled on a farm at Milton, traveling via the Erie canal to Buffalo and thence around the lakes to Milwaukee and from there by wagon. He died at Milton in 1846 at the age of fifty-three years. His widow died at the age of seventy-eight, in 1874. They had a family of six sons and four daughters. The family is of English ancestry and one of its members, George Carr, was a ship carpenter on board "The Mayflower," and the subject of this sketch now has in his possession the coat of arms of the Carr family in England.

Solomon C. passed his boyhood on the farm and received such education as the district school afforded. When eighteen years old, after the death of his father, he, with a friend, went to New Orleans, arriving there the day that Zachariah Taylor was elected president of the United States, and witnessed the public display in honor of the event. While there he worked hauling bales of cotton and other manual labor. Returning to Wisconsin, he bought the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate in the home farm and settled down to farming. Here Mr. Carr lived sixty-seven years and his farm, Pioneer farm, under his intelligent and careful management, with its modern appliances and equipments and fine buildings, became known as one of the best and most productive farms in that part of the state.

Mr. Carr has always been a man of progressive ideas, as shown by his improved methods of farming and his active, wide-awake interest in affairs has always made him a conspicuous figure in his community. He is a Republican in politics and besides filling numerous local township offices, he was, in 1865,

elected to the state legislature and again in 1874. He was a leader in the Grange movement in both the local and state organizations, being for ten years master state Grange chairman of the executive committee and twelve years lecturer of the state Grange. Mr. Carr has traveled extensively throughout the various states of the Union and also in Europe and Africa, and being a man of careful observation, has accumulated a vast fund of information. He has made a special study of historical data, and both in that line and as a collector of rare and valuable specimens and relies, is known as an authority.

In 1851 Mr. Carr married Miss Isabella, daughter of Mr. G. T. Mackey, of Belvidere, N. J. Mrs. Carr died in 1900 at the age of sixty-nine years, and two years later Mr. Carr married Alice Butler, daughter of Mr. John Butler, of Phillipsburg, N. J. She is cousin of his first wife.

Stillman G. Bond, whose family is of English origin, is a native of Clarksburg, W. Va., and was born August 13, 1835, the youngest of six children born to Levi H. and Anna (Moore) Bond, the former a native of Quit Dell, W. Va., and the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. Of their other children, Alexander C. lives at Farnia, Ill., and Louis A., Daniel M., who was a physician at Johnston, Wis.; Louis A. (2d) and Elizabeth are deceased. Our subject's father was born in 1801 and married our subject's mother March 17, 1825, in Cumberland county, New Jersey. She died at Milton, Wis., May 26, 1872, and on June 19, 1874, he married Mary Needham. Prior to 1849 he was a farmer and stock raiser in his native state, and drove his stock to the Baltimore market. In the year last named he removed to Wisconsin and settled on a tract of land in Milton township, which he improved and on which he lived until 1860, when he purchased a farm between Milton and Milton Junction, on which he lived until his decease, May 10, 1891. He was a man of convictions and intense religious nature. In political views he was a staunch abolitionist and thoroughly believed in anti-slavery principles. Some of his religious views were in accord with those of the Seventh Day Adventists, but he was an active and devoted member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Milton. Throughout his life from early manhood he served his church as a deacon, an office which his father before him honorably filled for

many years. He came of an ancestry of marked religious tendencies.

Stillman G. lived on his father's farm till he was twelve years old and attended the district schools. Later he entered Milton College and was a student there at the opening of the Civil War. On October 15, 1861, he enlisted in the army for a term of three years. In May, 1862, was transferred to the U. S. A. hospital service and assigned to duty in the U. S. A. General Hospital at Fort Riley, Kan.; thence he went to the Army Post Hospital at Columbus, Ky., and from there to Madison, Wis., where, by appointment of the medical director, he was made acting and dispensing steward. He served eleven months at the Harvey U. S. A. General Hospital, and then was transferred to the medical directors' office in the department of the Northwest, and later on was placed in the management of the U. S. A. General and Officers' Hospital at Milwaukee till the close of the war. After the war Mr. Bond returned to Milton and resumed farming, and continued in that occupation until impaired health compelled him to abandon it. In 1901 he removed to Milton Junction, where he has since lived in retirement.

In religious faith Mr. Bond is a firm adherent of "the faith of his fathers," and is an honored member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Milton. In June, 1863, he married Miss Della S. Doty, of Milton. Their only child, Lewis H., is foreman of a manufacturing establishment at Harvey, Ill.

Allen B. West, widely known for his activity in educational affairs and one of the influential men of Milton Junction, is a native of Utica, Dane county, Wisconsin, and was born July 15, 1856, the second of four children born to William B. and Josephina (Burdick) West, the former a native of Verona, Oneida county, New York, and the latter of Alfred, Allegany county, New York. Their other children were William L., who died in 1901; Amy S., now the wife of Mr. William H. Allen, and Nettie L. who is married to Rev. W. D. Burdick. William B. West removed with his father, Isaac West, from New York to Koshkonong township, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1841, thence Isaac went to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he died. William B., our subject's father, then went to Milton, where he attended college and married. Soon after that he settled on a farm at Utica in Dane county, where he lived till 1891. He

then removed to Milton Junction and with his brother-in-law, Mr. S. G. Burdick, under the firm name of West & Burdick, was engaged in the lumber trade two and a half years. On the dissolution of that firm, on the death of S. G. Burdick, the firm of W. B. West & Son, our subject, was formed, and continued until 1902, when the West Lumber Company was organized, of which he was president until his decease in 1904, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a prominent man of affairs and a man of commanding influence in the community. He served as justice of the peace, and for many years was a deacon in the Seventh Day Baptist Church. Our subject's mother, who was born in 1828, died in 1906 at the age of seventy-four years.

Allen B. was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools, supplementing his preliminary studies with a four terms' course at Albion Academy. He afterwards was graduated from the State Normal School at Whitewater with the class of 1884. After leaving the academy he taught district and graded schools for five years, and after taking his normal course, he was for nine years principal of the Reedsburgh High School. He then spent thirteen years as principal of the high school at Lake Mills, and during 1906-7 has been an instructor in the Janesville High School, which position he still occupies.

Mr. West has also other business interests to which he has devoted much time. When the West Lumber Company was organized he was made its vice-president and on the death of his father, in 1904, succeeded him as president of the organization and since that time has had the general management of its extensive affairs. Mr. West has served as president, superintendents and principals of the Wisconsin Association, and also as secretary of the Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, and president of the Advancement Club of Milton Junction.

In religious faith he is affiliated with the Seventh Day Baptist denomination and is a deacon of the church at Milton Junction.

In 1884 Mr. West married Miss Hattie E., daughter of Robert W. and Ann L. (Newton) Brown. They have three sons, viz.: Allen Brown, who was awarded the Cecil Rhodes scholarship from Milton (Wisconsin) College in 1907; Robert W. and Carrol B., and one daughter, Miriam E.

Franklin Gould, whose death occurred on May 19, 1900, at his home in Lima Center, Rock county, Wisconsin, was a native

of Clayton, Jefferson county, New York, and was born March 13, 1825, to Amos and Cynthia (Smith) Gould. The father, who was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1797, settled in Lima township in 1858. He was an honorable man in all his dealings with his fellows, prosperous in his business and a holder of large property interests. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He died at his home in Lima in 1876, at the age of eighty years. His widow lived to be ninety-three years old and died April 16, 1881.

Our subject first came to Wisconsin in 1848, and on September 27 of that year married Miss Mary A. Frazer, daughter of Jeremiah and Amy Frazer, of Lima township. Returning to Jefferson county, New York, they lived there until 1860, when they came back and made their permanent home at Lima Center. Mr. Gould was a prosperous farmer and engaged largely in stock raising, and besides making vast quantities of cheese for the market, supplied the dairies with large quantities of milk. His farm of 173 acres was one of the model farms of Lima township. Here he lived until 1879, when he moved into the village, where he passed the remainder of his life. In early life Mr. Gould was a Whig, and cast his first ballot for William Henry Harrison. After its organization, in 1856, he identified himself with the Republican party. He united with the Congregational church at Lima in 1868, was an earnest, sincere and devoted Christian man. His widow, who still resides at the old homestead, is also a member of the Congregational church. She is a native of Ontario, Canada, and when about three years old was brought by her parents to Wisconsin. They settled at Lima Center in 1852, but later removed to Adams county, Wisconsin, where the father, who spent his active life farming, died at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould had four children, of whom two are deceased, viz.: Emeline, the eldest, who died in fancy, and Cynthia Ann, who was married to Mr. Eldridge Lowe, and who left surviving one child, Nina M. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gould now living are Amos F. and Martin F. Amos F., a farmer at Whitewater, Wis., married Miss Lelia J. Spangle and has two children, viz.: Norah E. and Charles J. Norah E. is married to Mr. Walter Elphick and has three children—Merrill, Howard and Mary Belle. Martin F., the youngest child of Mr.

and Mrs. Gould, is a farmer at Lima Center. He married Miss Allie M. Harrington and has three children, viz.: Etta Grace, Helen Eva and Henry H.

Mrs. Gould comes from a long lived ancestry. Her brother, Oliver E. Froyer, lived to be eighty-eight years old and died at Augusta, Canada, October 24, 1906.

Martin Gould, uncle of subject, was a native of New York state and with his brother, Amos Gould, was associated in business for fifty years. He was a man of influence in his community and in 1852 moved to Michigan City, Ind., with his only sister, Mrs. Dolly Miner, with whom he lived till her death in 1878. He died in 1880.

William G. Alexander was born May 7, 1852, in Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin. He is one of the influential and prosperous farmers of Rock county, and a man of recognized ability. He now resides on the family homestead in Lima township, consisting of 140 acres in Section 15, forty acres in Section 9 and forty acres in Section 10. Mr. Alexander owns a farm in Section 22. He is the son of William and Mary Ann (Goodfellow) Alexander. His father, born August 25, 1825, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, was the only child of William and Janette (Douglass) Alexander. He passed his boyhood and received a good common school education in his native land, and in 1851 married, and in the spring of 1852 came to the United States and settled at Milton, Wis. With little or no means other than his native energy, he at once secured employment at twelve dollars per month, and from his earnings the first five years saved enough to buy eighty acres of land in Section 15, Lima township. In 1856 he moved with his family into a small frame house and began the development of his farm. He was a man of intense activity, upright, clear-sighted and thrifty withal, and to his original purchase afterwards added 245 acres, all of which, under his careful management, was brought to a high state of development. He was a representative man in his community, a Republican in politics, and with his wife actively affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He died at his home April 25, 1895, at the age of seventy years, and his remains were interred at Milton. His wife died at the old home January 29, 1907, aged eighty years. They had a family of six children, of whom our subject is the eldest.

William G. moved to his present home with his parents when six years of age and there attended the district school. He has always lived on the home farm, and with his father carried on general farming. Of late years the land belonging to the estate has been leased to tenants, though he continues to have a general oversight of affairs. Mr. Alexander is a Republican in politics and has served as assessor of his township for nine years. He is an honored member and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

On May 12, 1898, Mr. Alexander married Miss Mary B., daughter of James and Elizabeth (McEwen) McEwan, who was born at Milton, Wis., and there and at Milton College received her education and taught in the public schools for eight years. Her father, a native of Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, was born May 8, 1823, the fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Dow) McEwan. He was educated in the parish schools, and in June, 1838, with his mother, four sisters and his brother, William, sailed from Greenock on board the "Lady of the Lake" to New York, and thence came to Milton, where they arrived September 11. Mr. McEwan first assisted his brother Peter, who had taken, in June, 1837, the claim on which part of the village of Milton now stands, but shortly went to Milwaukee, where he finished learning and worked four years at the carpentering trade and afterwards carried on this trade in Milton. In 1853 he bought a quarter section of land near Milton, which he improved, and in 1866 engaged in merchandizing and for some thirteen years conducted a general store.

On October 20, 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth McEwen, also a native of Scotland, who died August 13, 1878. His second marriage, on November 16, 1881, was to Miss Margaret Young. Mr. McEwan is widely known as one of Rock county's public spirited and representative citizens. He is a Republican in politics and for many years has been actively connected with the Congregational church. He now lives in retirement at Milton, enjoying the well earned fruits of an active and useful life.

Norman M. Gleason, who has spent his life in the place of his birth, which occurred April 28, 1844, is a native of Lima township, Rock county, Wisconsin, and one of its representative farmers. He is a son of George Gleason, a pioneer settler of Rock county, who was born in Hartford county, Connecticut,

November 11, 1810, and who was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Curtis) Gleason, the former a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's father was educated in his native place and in Cortland county, New York, whither his parents removed in his youth. There he married first Miss Laura Cleveland, who died in 1835, leaving one child, Mary Jane, who is married to Ira Kiuney. On June 9, 1839, he married Miss Lovina Cravath and continued to reside in New York until 1842, when he moved to Rock county in the then territory of Wisconsin and settled on eighty acres of land in Section 14 in what is now Lima township, but then a part of Milton. He added to his original purchase from time to time, owning at the last 270 acres. He was a man of influence in the community and active in public affairs. He served eighteen years as assessor and was also supervisor of the town. In 1876 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the state legislature, where he was known as "The Patriarch," being the oldest member of that body. Both he and his wife, our subject's mother, were devoted members of the Congregational church. His death occurred May 13, 1892, at the homestead, and that of the mother October 5, 1895, and their bodies lie side by side in the cemetery at Whitewater. They had one child, besides our subject, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Mr. John M. Thwing.

Norman M. was reared on the farm on which he now lives and which he owns and supplemented his common school education by a course of study at Milton College. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising all his active life and also is extensively engaged in the dairy business. He is a man of enterprising spirit, active in affairs and in all his business and social relations commands the respect of all who know him. He is a Republican in politics and with the exception of three years has held the office of supervisor since 1877, being at present—1907—chairman of the board. He has also been a member of the school board since he was twenty-one years old.

On January 10, 1867, Mr. Gleason married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin and Martha Finch, who came from England to the United States in 1855. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are active members of the Congregational church. Of five children born to them, two, viz.: Charles M. and Ethel L., are living, and three are deceased. Charles M. is a practicing physician at

Manitowoc, Wis., and a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago. He married Miss Grace A. Barber on August 24, 1904. The daughter, Ethel L., is a graduate of the Normal School at Whitewater.

Frederick Gould, who for many years was one of the honored men of Rock county, was a native of Clayton, Jefferson county, New York. He was born August 12, 1830, to Amos and Cynthia (Smith) Gould, both natives of the Bay state, the father born in Charlton and the mother in Berkshire county. Both went with their parents to Jefferson county, New York, in their youth, and there were married in 1819. The father was for many years engaged in farming with his brother, and as early as 1816 they began to buy and improve wild land, and in 1850 were the owners of 1,475 acres in Jefferson county, New York. Amos Gould settled on a farm in Lima township, Wisconsin, in 1868, and there lived until his decease in 1876, at the age of eighty years. He was an honored citizen in the community and an active member of the Baptist church. His widow died April 16, 1881, in her ninety-third year.

Our subject received a common school education in his native place and at the age of twenty-two began life on his own account. He first settled at Lima Center, Wisconsin, in 1859, and for two years was engaged in general merchandizing. In 1861 he returned to New York and married, and after a short visit to Lima with his family went back to New York and lived there seven years. Mr. Gould then removed with his parents to Lima Center and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of quiet demeanor, attending strictly to his own affairs, loyal to his friends and in all his business relations, honorable and conscientious. Though he always interested himself in civic affairs and usually represented his town in political conventions, he declined official honors, preferring a quiet life. A man of charitable impulses, he was always kind to the unfortunate and deserving poor, giving in the spirit of the Master. Mr. Gould was for twenty-one years secretary of the Town Insurance Company, holding that office at the time of his decease, which occurred December 27, 1903, in his seventy-fourth year.

On February 10, 1861, Mr. Gould married Miss Cynthia A., daughter of Jerry and Ora (Gloyd) Carter, who died in New York and whose remains are interred in the cemetery in Clay-

ton Center, Jefferson county. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gould, the elder, Jemina, is married to Mr. Marshall E. Teetshorn, agent of the American Express Company, of Houston, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Teetshorn have three children, viz.: Ora Belle, Ray Gould, Alice Eugene. The younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Ora D., resides with her mother in Lima Center.

George S. Parker, of the celebrated Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wis., was born at Shullsburg, Wis., November 1, 1863. His parents were Norman S. Parker and Roxy Folsom Parker. The father was a descendant of William and Margaret Parker, of Saybrook, Conn., and Dover, England, who came to America in 1632.

Mr. G. S. Parker was educated at the Upper Iowa University and the Valparaiso University. After graduation he returned to farm life, because that was the first work presented. Later came the invention of his fountain pen and the great business, now so well known, which extends from its center, at Janesville, over most of the civilized and some of the uncivilized world.

Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics, a Mason, an Elk and a K. P., and also a member of the Episcopal church. November 24, 1892, occurred his marriage to Miss Matie M. Clemens, and their children are Russell, Kenneth and Virginia.

Benjamin Brown was born in Framingham, Mass., June 8, 1803, went with his widowed mother to Canada in 1818, and worked on a farm near Sherbrooke until he was twenty-one. Sailing then with his older brother, William, who was a sea captain, from New York to Mexico, he returned alone to the United States at Mobile, Ala., and there caught the yellow fever. After paying the hotel bill, having only half a dollar left, he took his little trunk out into the street and asked a passing waggoner to carry him as far into the country as he could for that sum and leave him at some farmhouse, giving his name. He knew nothing more for about eight weeks, when, coming to himself in a strange place, he heard some one in the next room say, "You won't be troubled with your sick man more than a day longer. I don't think he can live over twenty-four hours." Rallying all his feeble powers Mr. Brown called out, "I will live." Stepping into his room the doctor replied with a laugh, "if that's your spirit I believe you will."

Finally able to get back to Mobile, whence his brother, after vainly searching for him, had gone on his way to New York, young Benjamin, penniless and friendless, was about ready to despair when a stranger engaged him to run a yacht ferry back and forth across Mobile bay. This he did with physical and pecuniary profit for that season, and then, with his earnings, started a small notion store in the outskirts of New Orleans. The next year a plausible, educated young man persuaded him to sell out and take a horse-back excursion with him to North Carolina, on the way borrowed all his money and then left him there among entire strangers and moneyless. Benjamin, however, gained the good will of that community in Rutherford county, taught their country school three years, and with his new savings started a little store among the gold mines in that region. Later, having gained a wealthy partner, he conducted a larger store in the valley where he had taught school, until 1835. In that year he went north to visit his mother and all the relatives in Massachusetts, but she had died from an accident a few weeks before his arrival.

Returning south, he engaged in gold buying and in various forms of business until 1839. In the early spring of that year he chartered a steamer at New Orleans, loaded it with sugar, and took that cargo up the Mississippi to the lead regions at Dubuque. As that whole region was out of sugar, and his was the first boat up, it proved a paying venture, and also introduced him to the great Northwest. Believing that the Mississippi valley was destined to soon be the most growing part of the United States, he went to Massachusetts, married a playmate of his childhood, then Mrs. Lucy A. Leland, and started west, aiming to settle in Burlington, Ia. Friends, however, induced him to come to Beloit, where he arrived with wife and little step daughter, Lucy, October 1, 1840.

Promptly opening a small general store and engaging in trade he also conducted a brick yard as a side effort, but only for one season. After eight years of successful business, having closed his store, he thenceforth occupied himself with dealings in real estate and buildings. In 1844 he had bought for a residence location lots 5 and 6 in block 59, the southwest corner of State and School streets, and in 1845 built there a somewhat elaborate brick home. With its four tall Corinthian columns, facing the

length of School street, it was conspicuous to the eye and also became well known for its hearty hospitality, especially to all ministers and lecturers. The growth of business in Beloit led to his gradually building around that home six wooden stores, which, with the brick residence, were all destroyed by fire in February, 1871.

Although without insurance, except on one store and the home, Mr. Brown, with his accustomed energy, during the years 1872 and 1873 covered the whole front with three stone and brick blocks of two stores each. His frontage originally extended to the bridge, but a law suit, at an early day, won by the celebrated Matt. H. Carpenter for his opponent, deprived him of all west of what is now 358 Grand avenue. After it was decided young Mr. Carpenter said to him, "You have always been my friend, and I'll never take another case against you. But your lawyer, Judge Keep, was the only man who stood between me and the senatorship, and I was bound to beat him."

Mr. Brown suffered various business losses through the failures of others, and the tornado of 1883 caused him much unavoidable damage. In his old age, however, he rallied to the necessity, and with the help of his only son, rebuilt the injured blocks, which have since also been several times enlarged.

Benjamin Brown was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and a firm friend of temperance. He was for several years an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Beloit, and was the chief builder of its first building, completed in 1850. He was naturally social and a good story teller, a man of natural tact and good judgment and of unusual vitality. His liberality to all forms of benevolence was a regular custom, especially of his later life.

Mrs. Benjamin Brown, a refined Christian lady, much loved by many, died at the home in Beloit, September 1, 1869.

Benjamin Brown living in Beloit to an honored old age, passed away during sleep July 15, 1890. He left one son, William F. Brown, D.D., and a daughter, Maria K. Brown, both residents of Beloit.

Dr. John Holden Warren. The American Warrens came to America from Suffolk, England, in 1630, but the family is of French descent, the cradle of this ancient family being placed in Greene, Caux county, Normandy. Playfair in his history states that

the family of Warren are lineal descendants in direct male line from Charlemagne. By marriage, the family can also trace their descent to the royal families of England and Scotland. The Rev. John Watson in his great work on the Warren family, states that the youngest daughter of William the Conqueror married the first Earl of Warren. John Warren, a descendant of Earl De Warrenne of Warren and Surrey, one of the first of the Warren family who came to America, 1630, settled in what is now known as Mt. Auburn, near Boston, and from there the family scattered to different parts of New England.

Dr. John Holden Warren, the subject of this sketch, was a pioneer resident of Rock county, and for many years prominent in the business and political life of this county and state.

Lovell Warren, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Marlboro, Mass. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he left his native home at Marlboro, the home also of the Howe family, to which he was related on his mother's side, and located near the village of Montpelier, Vt., where he secured a grant of land from the government, which is still in the possession of the Warren family. His death occurred in 1834. He was twice married, his first marriage to Amy Holden, taking place December 23, 1790. She was related to the Adams family of Leominster, Mass. On January 2, 1814, he married Olive Bohonon.

Lemuel Warren, son of Lovewell, was born in Washington county, Vermont. In 1838, ten years before Wisconsin became a state, he came west and located on a farm in Rock township, Rock county, just below the school for the blind. This farm he afterwards sold to Josiah Willard, the father of the late Francis E. Willard, it being her early home. He then removed to Center township, where he took up 160 acres of land which he improved and added to until he possessed about 400 acres. He lived at this home until his death, in 1846. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg. His widow received a land warrant for his services. He was educated for the times and held many important positions in the town, being justice of the peace for many years and also a supervisor. He married Betsy Richardson, who was born in the state of New York.

Dr. John Holden Warren, son of Lemuel Warren, was born at Hogsburg, Franklin county, N. Y., August 23, 1825, and was

but thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. He attended the first school taught in Janesville. Later he went to school in the town of Center, and it was there his early education was completed. He taught a country school for one year at Barker's Corners, Rock county. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel French Nichols, of Janesville, and afterwards studied with Dr. Dyer, of Chicago, at the same time attending a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1849. He established himself for the practice of his profession at Lodi, Columbia county, Wis., but in 1851, at the urgent request of a brother, relinquished his practice and removed to Albany, Wis., where he engaged in the milling and mercantile business with much success. He was closely identified with the Sugar River Valley Railroad, being a director and one of the principal stockholders of the company. He was largely instrumental in having the road built from Brodhead to Albany.

Dr. Warren was elected to the state senate in 1857 and served for five years, winning honorable distinction as a statesman. In 1862, he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln as collector of internal revenue, an office he held for seven years. For many years he was the largest mail contractor in the United States, and president and general manager of the Western Stage Company. For several years he was vice president of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society and an enthusiastic worker for its success. In politics he was a Republican, having been a Whig in early days. Throughout his public life, he gained a reputation for enterprise, coupled with that more commendable and rare element, sterling integrity, which served to give him a prominent position among the representative men of the state. In public life, he showed a great administrative talent, executive ability and power of combination.

He was always a firm believer and zealous worker in the cause of temperance. He was ever ready with money or influence to help those needy and worthy of assistance. He was reared under Presbyterian influence and was a firm believer in the principles of Christianity and adhered to the doctrines taught him by his mother.

Dr. Warren was married December 24, 1854, to Mary Louise Nichols, the daughter of his medical preceptor, Dr. Samuel French

Nichols. Their union was blessed with seven children: Herbert N., Julia, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Louise, Benjamin and Fannie. Elizabeth died in May, 1891, and Fannie in October, 1896. Herbert is a graduate of Rush Medical College and Benjamin of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

He was a loving and indulgent husband and father; his chief enjoyment was his home. He was a charter member and former master of Masonic Lodge No. 36 of Albany. He died August 1, 1901. His life was a grand sermon in itself. It may be truly said of him that he was one of nature's noblemen.

Frances Elizabeth Willard. Among all the girls who have gone out into the world from Rock county the most famous name is that of Miss Willard. She was born at Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., September 28, 1839. When she was two years old the Willard family moved to Oberlin, Ohio. In 1846 her father, Josiah F. Willard, brought his wife and three children to Rock county, Wis., and settled on a farm about three miles down the river from Janesville. There he built a house, which they called "Forest Home," and in which they lived for twelve years. The mother was a remarkable lady with a genius for motherhood. The father was a man of delicate physical frame, but of strong intellect and high moral and religious principles. He was for Free Soil, and was elected to the legislature in 1848 when there were only thirteen Free Soilers in that body. But his influence helped secure the Institution for the Blind for Janesville, and he was one of its trustees from 1852 to 1858. He was for several years president of the Rock county fair and of the State Agricultural Society, and in 1859, introduced Abraham Lincoln when he spoke at the state fair, held in Milwaukee. Throughout his twelve years' residence near Janesville he was a prominent officer of the First Methodist Episcopal church. He was the leading horticulturist of the county and his farm took first premium at the county fair. He was also the earliest historian of Rock county and published a history of this county in co-operation with the Hon. Z. P. Burdick. The mother of Miss Frances, a member of the Congregational church of Janesville, was equally capable in her way. Both parents had been teachers and they trained their son Oliver, and the two daughters, Frances and Mary, at home. (In fancy the farm was looked upon as a great city, and all the interests were discussed by all the members

of the household from that point of view.) They made Forest Home not only a most delightful spot to the children, but also a place of stimulus to intellectual and moral growth. When Frances was twelve years old a governess assisted in their education, when, in 1853, a small schoolhouse was built near the river and a school established there. Two or three years of that country school life, with a term at a select school in Janesville, were followed by one term for the two girls in the Woman's College at Milwaukee. The only spending money they had during those three months was 50 cents, sent to both of them by their father's farmhand, Mike Carey. In the spring of 1858 Frances entered the Northwestern Women's College (Methodist), at Evanston, Ill., and during the summer vacation of that year taught for six weeks the school in that little schoolhouse, near her girlhood home, which is now called by her name. In 1858 the family moved to Evanston, where both daughters graduated from the woman's college, and Frances became a teacher. There also she joined the Methodist church. Later she taught in the Woman's College at Pittsburgh, in the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and was then made professor of science in the Woman's College at Evanston. After her father's death, in 1868, she traveled two years in Europe, serving at the same time as correspondent of the "Christian Union," "The Independent," and other papers, and upon her return was made dean of the Evanston Woman's College and professor of aesthetics in the Northwestern University. She first appeared as a public speaker in an address at a woman's missionary meeting in Chicago, which at once revealed her power as an orator. In 1874 she began working with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In November of that year she was made corresponding secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, then organized, and thenceforth, for the rest of her life was devoted to its service. In 1877 she became its president. In 1883 she spoke for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in every state and territory of the United States, traveling 30,000 miles and averaging one meeting a day. At Charleston, S. C., Bishop Stevens said that she made W. C. T. U. mean "We come to unite" north and south, or perhaps, "We come to upset" the liquor traffic. That bronze figure of a girl holding out a basin of water, in front of the Woman's Temple, Chicago, is named for her, the Willard foun-

tain. In 1883 she founded the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and herself was elected president of it for the United States, and later, president of the whole society. At the fourth world's convention, held in Toronto, Canada, in 1897, on October 23, she gave her last address as president of that society. On New Year's day, 1898, she was at Janesville; spoke in the Congregational church, and revisited Forest Home and the old schoolhouse of her girlhood days. Going soon after to New York city, while being entertained at Hotel Empire, near Central Park, she was taken ill, and there, February 17, peacefully passed away, saying at the last, "How beautiful it is to be with God." She was the most eloquent American woman of her time, and of most noble character and world-wide influence for good.

In the National Hall of Statuary in the capitol at Washington, D. C., on the seventeenth day of February, 1905, was ceremoniously unveiled a white marble life size statue of Frances E. Willard, presented to the nation by the state of Illinois. She is represented standing erect beside a simple reading desk, her right hand resting on its inclined surface and the left, hanging at her side, grasping several loose sheets of paper, while her head is slightly inclined toward an imaginary audience in the attitude of earnest address. Among all that gathering of the great ones of our land this is the only statue of a woman. Its erection in that conspicuous place, therefore, does honor, not only to the women of Rock county, but also to all American women as well.

George Hayes was born at Amerndorf, Bavaria, Germany, June 8, 1824. While he was yet a child his father bought a large flouring mill in Lindorf, which became the permanent home, where the twelve children, eight boys and four girls, all grew up. That family had inherited military tendencies and the boys went into the army as naturally as young ducks take to the water. According to his account George's father and his grandfather also, was a military officer in the German army, where he had, in addition, seventeen cousins, some of them privates and some officers. Of his own brothers six became soldiers. The Hayes family were evidently a generation of fighters and George's unusually large and broad head plainly indicated that trait.

When only twelve years old he came across the ocean to America, apparently by himself, and landed at New York in March, 1836. All the money he had was a five franc piece, worth

seven shillings and sixpence. Going directly west he reached Buffalo, N. Y., in the night, and there met a friend, a French German, who took him to a hotel and paid for his supper, lodging and breakfast. The next day George got a place to work for a French German lawyer, with whom he stayed one year and then left. George said that he was a fool to so leave that good friend, but we must remember that he was only thirteen. We have known some who were older. From Buffalo he worked his way to Milwaukee, and later to Racine, spending a year or two in each place. Finally, in the spring of 1841, he came to Beloit, walking all the way from Racine and carrying his bundle of clothes, fastened to a stick, on his shoulder. It was nine or ten o'clock Sunday morning, April 4, when he arrived and walked up State street, not knowing where to go, and not able to speak a word of American. At the corner of School street, now East Grand avenue, he received his welcome to Beloit from a drunken rowdy of Roseoe, who called him by some insulting epithet and attacked him. There was a fight at once. The gawky young German was both strong and plucky. The battle ground was that place where Brown's blocks now stand, then an open lot with a small sand pile on it. In less time than it would take to describe the affray George had mashed his enemy's cheek, thrown the man down and jammed his face into that sand pile. It took four men to carry the damaged rowdy down to the office of Dr. Evans, so that the doctor might patch him up and get the sand out of his eyes. That physician had reached Beloit just two days before and Mr. Hayes has often since enjoyed telling how he gave Dr. Evans his first patient. Beloit had then an officer of the peace named Thomas Holland, who was for promptly arresting this belligerent young stranger and hauling him to the lock-up. But a young lawyer standing by, named David Noggle, said: "No. The German boy was only defending himself. I'll take that boy home with me and be responsible for him." T. L. Wright (father of Professor Wright, of Beloit College), who was a justice of the peace, and who also saw the contest, said the same, so the young German was allowed to go with Lawyer Noggle. A few days afterward he was arrested for the difficulty, but the case was decided in his favor, and the man he whipped had to pay the costs and \$25 fine.

George Hayes worked for Esquire Noggle two years, after-

wards at general work in Beloit, and again some years for Mr. Noggle. One evening in 1847 the judge asked him if he was willing to go to the Mexican war. "I said, 'Yah,'" remarked George, "and the next morning at six o'clock started by stage for Milwaukee to enlist." At Milwaukee he met John Hauser, who told him he was going to Beloit, Wis. Said Hayes: "I told John I had a nice girl friend there in Beloit. Don't you meddle, or I will have war with you. Well," added George, "I was gone two years, and when I came back she was his wife."

On his return to Beloit from the Mexican war, in 1849, as Judge Noggle had moved to Janesville, George Hayes made his home for awhile with T. L. Wright, southeast corner of Broad and Prospect streets, and later with David Bundy, whose house stood about where the Savoy House is now. For many years Hayes did a draying business and was Beloit's first regular drayman. His dray became a familiar figure in front of A. P. Waterman's hardware store (now 322 State street), and his strong arms handled most of early Beloit's household goods and business freight. Our German friend, Jacob Weigle, who came to Beloit in 1850, will confirm this. He also worked for Mr. Hanchett, the quarryman, and handled most of the many cords of limestone that in the years 1856 and 1857 were built into the walls of Hanchett's block. Even before that time George was the man to call on for any such service. He helped haul the stone for the foundation of old Middle College, in 1847, and was one of the workers for John E. Houston's father, John P. Houston, when he was framing the first Central bridge, a timber trestle structure, in 1842.

"When we became a city, in 1856," said Hayes, "Bill Goodhue was the first mayor, one year, and A. P. Waterman the second mayor for two years. Beloit was a temperance town with no license, and I was elected a constable, to look after those who tried to break or did break the law. There were a plenty of such persons just across the line, in Illinois." When John Hackett was mayor and Selvy Blodgett an alderman the mayor and common council appointed Hayes to act as Sunday policeman because illegal liquor selling was most practiced on that day. George was a fearless young man, and arrested and brought to conviction many of those law-breakers.

In June, 1850, a family of father, mother, son and daughter, came to Beloit from Wolket, Oswego county, N. Y. George

became acquainted with them and on the 4th of August, 1851, that daughter, "a nice young lady" he called her, became his wife. She was a good Christian woman, he told me, a Methodist, and they lived together forty-seven years, until she died at Clinton, Wis., in 1898, when sixty-four years old. He said they had fifteen children, and buried ten of them. Her aged mother lived with them until her death, in 1881, at the age of eighty-one years.

When the Civil War broke out George Hayes enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year, 1862 and 1863, as a private. He was often detailed for special duty, frequently with colored soldiers, and having to take the place of a sergeant or lieutenant. No work was too hard for him, and so the jobs that others shirked would be given to him. As a soldier he was never reported otherwise than honorably, as one who was faithful to his duty and could be depended on. He was in one battle or skirmish in northern Alabama. For serious physical disabilities, incurred while in the United States army service, he has long been receiving a fairly generous pension, which provided for his old age. He came out of the army a private.

He became a member of the L. H. D. Crane Post of the G. A. R. in this city and when in health was a constant and faithful attendant. As long as he could get out at all no inclement weather was allowed to prevent his presence at the funeral of a comrade.

During his young manhood George Hayes took a great liking, he said, to the first pastor of our First Presbyterian church, Rev. Alfred Eddy, and also to my father, Benjamin Brown, one of its early elders, and was led by them to join that church. He was quite ignorant of its distinctive features at first, but grew in Christian knowledge and was ever loyal to it. During his later years he has kept his Presbyterian confession of faith alongside the Bible on his table and has read both of them.

After his wife died in 1898 Mr. Hayes went to Waupun, Wis., and worked about the state prison there. He removed next to Kirksville, Adair county, Mo., where he lived for several years, and then in September, 1906, came back to Beloit, his old home, to stay here, as he often remarked, for the rest of his life. With this thought in view he therefore purchased a lot in the Beloit

cemetery for his last resting place and placed a family monument there, the inscription on which, however, is not correct.

After the first building of the Beloit Presbyterian church had been completed, in 1850, George Hayes gave that society his service for about a year as a volunteer sexton. The good influences which were thrown around him in that connection undoubtedly influenced his whole after life for good. On his return from Missouri, about two years since, he renewed by letter his old membership in this First Presbyterian church and while in health regularly attended its public services of worship and occasionally also my Bible class, of which he wished to be considered a member. When the new church edifice was dedicated, June 8, 1907, which was his eighty-third birthday, Mr. Hayes celebrated the occasion by a gift of \$100 towards the building fund and was the oldest of all who contributed.

During his last illness he took great comfort and a proper pride in the assurance that, beginning as a poor and ignorant German boy in a strange land, he had been enabled, though of a naturally passionate temper, to live a long and useful life, free from anything dishonest or degrading, had brought up children who were filling honorable places, and had been allowed to have and enjoy the respect of his comrades and of other fellow citizens. After a week of severe suffering that medical skill and kind care could not prevent, he died in his room at the Savoy house in Beloit, Wis., at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, February 25, 1908.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin was born in Mattoon, Ill., September 25, 1843. His father, a Methodist minister, moved his large family of boys in 1846 to a farm a few miles west of Beloit, Wis., where Thomas worked and attended district school. At the age of fourteen he began preparing for Beloit College and graduated in my class of 1866. During the next two years he taught at Delavan, Wis., then became interested in science and took a special course at Michigan University for one year. His progress in various official positions is well indicated by the following condensed list of his titles:

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, Ph. D., LL.D., Sc. D., professor and head of the department of geology; director of museums in the University of Chicago; A. B., Beloit College, 1866, and A. M., 1869; principal High School, 1866-8; graduate student, University of Michigan, 1868-9; professor of natural science, State Normal

School, Whitewater, Wis., 1869-73; professor of geology, Beloit College, 1873-82; assistant state geologist of Wisconsin, 1873-6; chief geologist, *ibid.*, 1876-82; student glaciers of Switzerland, 1878; lecturer on geology, Beloit College, 1882-7; professor of geology, Columbian University, 1885-7; U. S. geologist, 1882 to date; Ph.D., University of Michigan, and University of Wisconsin, 1882; president, University of Wisconsin, 1887-92; professor and head of the department of geology, University of Chicago, 1892; LL.D., University of Michigan, 1887; Beloit College and Columbian University of same date; geologist to Peary expedition, 1894; president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; editor of "The Journal of Geology;" LL.D., University of Wisconsin, 1904; Sc. D., University of Illinois, 1905; consulting geologist, Wisconsin Geological Survey; commissioner, Illinois Geological Survey; investigator, fundamental problems of geology, Carnegie Institution, 1902, to date.

At the meeting held in Chicago early this year he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At the national conference of waste a gathering of governors of all the states, held at the White House, Washington, D. C., May 14 to 16, 1908, he was one of the scientists invited by President Roosevelt to address them. By the trustees of the University of Chicago in July, 1908, he was appointed a member of the commission who are to investigate educational conditions and possibilities in China, his special inquiries being made along the lines of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and transportation. With his son, Rollin Chamberlin, Ph.D., he expects to sail from New York the first of January, 1909.

Besides the four-volume "Geological Survey of Wisconsin" and some eighty important scientific pamphlets, Dr. Chamberlin, with Prof. Rollin Salisbury, has recently prepared a new geology in two volumes, which is already an accepted text book.

Mr. Chamberlin married a Beloit girl, Miss Alma Isabel Wilson, and their only child is the son above mentioned.

Dr. Chamberlin is a large man physically and every way. He is a member of the Congregational church, of affable and pleasant manners and a friend and champion of the highest forms of truth.

Hugh McCavock, Sr., one of the earliest pioneers and potent factors in the development of Beloit, passed quietly away at his home, 805 Ninth street, June 2, 1908, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. McGavock was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 26, 1828. His parents, Alexander and Sarah McGavock, with their family of four sons and two daughters, emigrated to the United States in 1847, settling at Fox Lake, Ill. The remainder of the lives of the parents of the deceased were spent there, his mother dying in 1854 and his father in 1861, during a visit to Beloit. Both were loyal Catholics.

The deceased received his schooling in Ireland and accompanied his parents to this country at the age of nineteen. Being a young man of no little ability and enterprise, he soon entered business for himself and obtained the construction of the old Galena railroad, now part of the North-Western system. For twenty years he followed this business with profitable returns and in 1852 he removed to Beloit, where he purchased a farm of 444 acres in the same township. His interest in the development of farming lands in southern Wisconsin has been marked. His investments were large and he at one time owned 800 acres of improved farm land. Although he has disposed of a large portion of it, there are still extensive real estate interests included in his estate, particularly the old home farm, a forty-acre tract, that has been subdivided into town lots, and his late handsome home which he built himself. He has always been an active and progressive man and one whose career has denoted a man who has been persevering and strong in himself.

Hugh McGavock was wedded to Miss Catharine Buckley, of Janesville, February 1, 1857. Their union was blessed with nine sons and two daughters, only one of whom, Thomas, the seventh son, is now deceased. Both had received the earnest training of the Catholic faith, were members of St. Thomas' church, of this city, and both died as they had lived, ardent and unwavering believers. In politics Hugh McGavock was well known as a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

During his forty-nine years' residence in this city he watched it grow from a historic village to the present beautiful city. In his immediate family he is survived by eight sons—Alexander, John, Hugh, Jr., Patrick, William, James and Edward; two daughters, Mrs. P. H. Gallagher and Miss Mary McGavock, all of whom now have their homes in this city. He also leaves one brother, William John McGavock, whose home is in Mexico.

Chalmers Ingersoll was born in Westfield, N. Y., October 29, 1838, the son of native New Englanders. While still a young boy his father died. He lived for nine years at Westfield, then went to live near Brockport, N. Y., and after four years in that community he went to Garfield, Mass., and there learned the printer's trade.

In 1856 he came West and located in Freeport, Ill., working at his trade. He went from Freeport to Chicago and was employed by the "Tribune" when the Civil war began. He was among the first young men to enlist in the army of the North and served three years with Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and when his term of enlistment expired he re-enlisted as a veteran. He was discharged because of illness after nearly four years of service. He was a gallant soldier and participated in some of the fiercest engagements of the war. He was at Gaines' Mills, through the Potomac campaign, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg, besides having a part in numerous small battles.

Mr. Ingersoll came to Beloit in 1866 and started the Beloit "Free Press," but in 1872 sold his paper to engage in manufacturing. He was the first to put out the paper plates used so commonly by grocerymen. In 1882 he formed a partnership with H. F. Hobart and published the "Daily Free Press." Mr. Hobart retired soon after and Mr. Ingersoll conducted the paper alone until four years ago, when M. C. Hanna, of Milwaukee, was admitted to partnership. He sold his entire interest to the Free Press Publishing Company and retired from business in June, 1907.

Since coming to Beloit in 1866 Mr. Ingersoll was a leader in Republicanism and his influence extended over the state. He was for nearly twenty years postmaster at Beloit, being appointed by President Hayes to succeed Dr. H. P. Strong, and continued in office through the several Republican administrations until last March.

Aside from the postmastership he accepted few political honors, but gave his efforts heartily for others. He was, however, sergeant-at-arms in the Wisconsin senate in 1870-1880; delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis; often delegate to the congressional and state conventions, and member of the Beloit common council. He was for several years eminent

commander of Beloit Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and commander of the Beloit post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and several other fraternal organizations.

He died at his residence in Beloit, Wis., January 1, 1908. He is survived by his wife, one son, George Baine, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Morse, Jr., of Chicago; two brothers, Col. Orton Ingersoll, Arkansas City, Kas., and Mr. J. W. Ingersoll, Eustis, Fla., and three sisters, Mrs. Charles K. Judson, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. G. W. Tandy, Freeport, Ill., and Mrs. C. C. Bigelow, Rockton, Ill.

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