CHAPTER VII.


In the month of March, 1855, Horace Greeley visited Madison, and in May, Bayard Taylor made a visit. Both of these gentlemen wrote flattering letters of their impressions, to the New York Tribune. Mr. Greeley writes:

"Madison has the most magnificent site of any inland town I ever saw, on a graceful swell of land, say two miles north and south by a mile and a half east and west, rising gently from the west bank of one of a chain of four lakes, and having another of them north northwest of it. These lakes must each be eight or ten miles in circumference, half surrounded by dry, clean oak forests, or rather 'timbered openings,' which need but little labor to convert them into the finest parks in which fair homes ever nestled. A spacious water-cure establishment has just been erected in one of these forests across the lake south-eastwardly from Madison, and shows finely both from the city and the railroad as you approach it. The Capitol is toward the south end of the built up city, in a fine natural park of twenty acres, and is not worse planned than most of our public buildings. The University crowns a beautiful eminence a mile west of the Capitol, with a main street connecting them a la Pennsylvania avenue. There are more comfortable private mansions now in progress in Madison than in any other place I have visited, and the owners are mostly recent immi-
grants of means and cultivation, from New England, from Cincinnati, and even from Europe. Madison is growing very fast. * * * * She has a glorious career before her."

In consequence of the numerous favorable reports regarding Madison as a place of business, published in eastern papers, no western town was more prominently brought before the public. Some of these newspaper correspondents were so profuse in their compliments about the beauty and advantages of Madison as a place of settlement, that a marked effect was noticed in the increase of population and the advancement in the prices of real property, not only in the village, but in the adjoining country.

The following persons were elected corporation officers for the year 1855: P. H. Van Bergen, President; L. J. Farwell, H. A. Tenney, Wm. Carroll, L. W. Hoyt, J. G. Griffin and J. Sumner, Trustees; D. Noble Johnson, Clerk; Alonzo Wilcox, Treasurer; D. C. Bush, Assessor, and I. E. Brown, Marshal. At this election, 522 votes were polled. The contest, although warm in some respects, had nothing to do with politics.

On the 17th of January, an act of the legislature was approved incorporating the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company; L. J. Farwell, Simeon Mills, Julius P. Atwood, Francis G. Tibbits, David Atwood, Henry Parkins, Samuel Marshall, N. W. Dean, B. F. Hopkins, Levi B. Vilas and David J. Powers, being the corporators, and who were constituted the first Board of Directors. The directors, at their first meeting, elected J. P. Atwood, President; B. F. Hopkins, Secretary, and L. J. Farwell, Treasurer. At the same meeting, held January 20th, a contract was entered into with H. Parkins & Co., to erect the necessary buildings for the sum of $35,000. The work was faithfully performed, and on the 10th of July, a celebration was had in the village, at which time, two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons attended in front of the Capitol. Speeches were made by M. H. Orton, W. N. Seymour, J. W. Johnson, C. Abbot, A. A. Bird, and L. B. Vilas.
The gas works were located on the low ground, northeast of the Capitol, on lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of block 151. This enterprise, in the hands of the company, did not succeed as well as had been anticipated. The works were subsequently leased by the company to B. F. Hopkins, under whose energetic and skillful management, the gas was soon conducted through the principal streets of the town, and within two years, had over five miles of pipe laid, and the enterprise became a decided success.

The election of town officers took place, April 4, with the following result: H. J. Hill, Chairman; R. T. White and R. T. Davis, Supervisors; Willet S. Main, Clerk; C. G. Mayers, T. Reynolds and Geo. A. Barwise, Assessors; G. C. Albee, Treasurer; Darwin Clark, School Superintendent; Wm. Welch and W. F. Baker, Justices of the peace.

In the month of May, Ex Gov. L. J. Farwell commenced building an octagon house, three stories high, each side twenty-five feet in length, making the whole circumference two hundred feet — of dressed stone. It is situated on Lake Monona, three-quarters of a mile from the capitol. The barn and stable is of similar architecture, of stone, one hundred and sixty feet in circumference, the walls of which were early completed. John T. Martin, Esq., commenced building nearly the same time, a fine two story stone residence a short distance east of the former. Gov. Farwell occupied his residence for a few years when it was sold to Samuel Marshall, and subsequently was enlarged and altered for a "Hospital for Wounded Soldiers" during the war, and more recently occupied as the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

In April, 1855, the Rev. J. B. Brittan, of Dayton, Ohio, visited Madison, and was invited to take charge of the parish of Grace church. The invitation was accepted, and he entered upon the duties of his charge June 1, 1855. The chapel, enlarged and refitted at an expense of $1,000, was occupied for the first time on Sunday, the 17th of June, 1855. The chapel being soon found inadequate to the wants of the parish, a subscription was set on foot, headed by a generous friend in the
amount of $1,200, and soon reaching the sum of eight thousand dollars, for the erection of a church edifice. A plan was agreed upon, and on the 25th of September, the same year, the foundation was commenced.

The building committee were ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell, W. A. Mears, H. K. Lawrence, P. H. Van Bergen and I. W. De Forrest.

The following account of the building is given in the newspapers of that time. It is in the Gothic style, and composed of a tower, nave and chancel. The main entrance is through the tower by two large and massive doors. The tower is twenty-two feet square, forming a spacious vestibule. It will be a prominent feature of the structure, and is located at the corner of the nave—fronting on the corner of Carroll street and Washington avenue. It is supported at the angles by massive buttresses, diminishing as they ascend, and terminating in handsome panneled and foliated pinnacles, at a height of eighty feet from the sidewalk. The whole height of the tower and spire is one hundred and forty feet wide, and the building will comfortably seat six hundred persons. The walls are thirty-three feet high, and the highest point of the gable on which is fixed a neat Greek cross, is fifty-six feet. The east front is lighted by a large trillioned window, twelve feet by thirty, and supplied with stained glass. The sides and ends are supported by heavy buttresses which add to its strength and symmetry. These buttresses terminate in foliated pinnacles. The chancel is twenty-two by eighteen feet, and flanked on respective sides by an organ room and vestry, and is connected with the nave by a broad and high arch. It is lighted at the end by a triple lancet-window, with stained glass like the one in front.

The interior is to be furnished in tasteful and costly style; the ceiling to be an elliptic Gothic arch, richly adorned with stucco work, composed of heavy ribs—interlaced Gothic arches running from the apex of the ceiling to the springing, and terminating there on elegantly carved corbels. The interstices of the ribs are to be ornamented with carved bosses. The pulpit is of octagonal form, and located on the south side of the chan-
...cel arch, and is entered from the vestry; on the north side of
the chancel arch is the reading desk and organ. The nave is
thirty-six feet high from the floor to the apex of the ceiling.
The plan was designed by Messrs. J. & A. Douglas, of Milwau-
kee, and the whole is estimated to cost, when completed, $16,000.
It is to be of cut stone, and when finished, will be one of the
finest edifices in the country.

The size of the building will be 112 by 74 feet. The nave, 80
by 42 feet, containing 80 pews, and will comfortably seat 500
persons.

The building was in readiness for public worship early in
1858; the tower, however, being incomplete and the basement
unfinished. The cost of the church, as then completed, was
about $22,000. In October, 1861, the Rev. Mr. Brittan having
having accepted an appointment as chaplain in the army, ten-
dered his resignation as rector, to take effect November 1,
which was accepted.

A Madison paper of April 11, 1855, referring to the improve-
ments going on, says:

"Never before was the building mania in Madison more ap-
parent than now. Go where you will — visit whichever part
of town you may — and you see on all sides — in every nook
and corner — apparently upon every lot, the most active bus-
bustle preparations for building. You pass an untouched,
vacant lot in the morning, and at night you will find it strewed
over with building materials—a foundation laid, frame raised
for a good sized house, nearly clapboarded, and partly painted.
This is what we saw last week. There are now no less than 150
and perhaps 200 buildings commenced and in the various stages
of completion, in this town, to-day, and yet building has barely
commenced. It seems that everybody is coming to Madison,
and everybody who does, must build. One stimulus to building
this season, is the fact that materials, etc., are much cheaper, as
we are informed, than usual."

Another paper says: "Business in real estate in our city
is becoming lively. We have before us the operations of a
single individual, during the week last past. From this, it ap-
appears that this person was one party to sales amounting in the aggregate to $33,000. This is simply the operations of one man, in one week, and the property that changed hands is all within the city limits. Others, no doubt, have done as much, and perhaps more, of which we have no account. There has been no time when the business prospects of our place were brighter than at present. Strangers are flocking into the city in large numbers; all delighted with the place, and taking up their residence among us. In addition to an active business in sales of lots and lands, the building of stores, shops and dwellings is unusually active this spring. New buildings are being erected in every direction, and some of them of a superior order. It is truly gratifying to witness such indisputable evidences of prosperity. Long may it continue."

Mr. D. Y. Kilgore, Superintendent of the village schools, in his report for the year 1855, says, the whole number that have attended school during the year is 750; that the whole number of children, by the last census, is 1,600; that the only building owned by the village for educational purposes is a small brick school house—fast becoming obsolete and incapable of accommodating one-thirtieth part of those entitled to public school instruction, and attributes the fact that so large a proportion of pupils attend no school whatever, to the shameful lack of school accommodations and strongly urges on the Board of Education and the village authorities the necessity of four ward schools and one High School.

R. S. Bacon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the year, made a purchase of the lot on the corner of Mifflin and Pinckney streets, for a Commercial and Business College, and Simeon Mills built a block of four stories adjoining those previously built by Mills & Catlin on King street. They were of stone, uniform with the other.

S. R. Fox made a purchase of the grounds on the corner of Main and Carroll streets, for a block of stone buildings, to be erected the succeeding year. Willet S. Main put up his stone block, corner of Mifflin and Carroll streets; Leonard Nolden, a similar building on State street, on the block west toward
the University, to be occupied as a hotel; and the elegant residences of J. E. Kendall, corner of Langdon and Pinckney streets, and W. B. Jarvis' octagon house on Wilson street, were erected; and among others, were the residences of N. B. Van Slyke, Mr. Ashmead, I. N. De Forest, H. H. Hayes, A. Botkin and H. B. Staines. Much attention was bestowed this season upon sidewalks, many miles of which were laid in different parts of the village.

The Board of Education established three grades of schools: the High School, the Intermediate and the Primary, under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent, and the general supervision of the Board, and the system has continued without material change to the present time. By the act of incorporation, the Board was authorized to borrow $10,000 on the credit of the village, and the Board of Trustees authorized to issue bonds for the amount, for the purpose of erecting Union school houses. But the Board of Education were unable to induce the Board of Trustees to issue the bonds, the latter being of the opinion that $10,000 was a larger debt than the village ought to incur at one time, and nothing was done in the way of building that year.

In the summer of this year, the Congregational church invited Rev. N. H. Eggleston of Plymouth church, Chicago, to become pastor, and its call was accepted. The spiritual and material prosperity of the church rapidly increased, and within a year, nearly fifty were added to its membership. The church room becoming too narrow for the needs of the congregation, in 1856, they moved first into the large hall of Bacon's Commercial College, which was then ready for occupancy, and then built a brick chapel which they occupied until 1873–4. This chapel is situated on the east side of Washington avenue, on lots 5 and 6, block 66, with accommodations for about 500 persons. It was built at the expense of $4,400, with the hope of soon adding to it a church building. In May, 1858, Mr. Eggleston retired from the pastorate and soon after returned east, where he has been for a number of years pastor of the church in Stockbridge, Mass., so long honored by the min-
istration of Jonathan Edwards. He has since then been connected with the faculty of Williams College, in the chair of rhetoric.

The usual anniversary services of the 4th of July were this year changed. Under the direction of Charles G. Mayers, Esq., a regatta was held on Lake Monona, open to sail boats and row boats. It is supposed some three thousand persons were present. This was the first regatta held on the lake. Hon. L. J. Farwell, Alex. T. Gray, G. P. Delaplaine, Dr. Otis Hoyt and Hon. A. McArthur, judges. The whole went off very satisfactorily, and was a decided success.

The members of Grace Church (Episcopal) held a meeting on the 6th of August, Rev. J. B. Brittan presiding, and J. G. Knapp, secretary, at which time a committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. L. J. Farwell, William A. Mears and H. K. Lawrence, to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a church edifice.

The real property of the village was assessed this year at $284,700; personal, $39,300. The corporation receipts were $5,836.09. Liabilities unpaid, $963.56.

The census of the village, as reported January 26, 1855, showed 3,781 males, 3,082 females; total, 6,863.

The amount of tonnage received at the Madison depot, over the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and forwarded from there, as shown in the tabular statement published, exhibits the amount of business greater, perhaps, than any other town in Wisconsin, in proportion to its size. The whole amount of merchandise transported over the road westward, was 27,580,378 lbs; the amount received here was 12,596,028, almost one-half of all shipped over the road. The whole number of bushels of wheat shipped eastward was 1,931,407, and from this place, 604,624, almost one-third of the whole.

On the 2d of February, 1856, the Board of Trustees of the village appointed a committee, consisting of A. A. Bird, Simeon Mills, Dr. Thos. O. Edwards and J. P. Atwood, to draw up a city charter, and to procure its passage before the legislature then in session. The bill was drawn, and Madi-
son became a City by an act approved March 4. On the 11th of March, the first city election was held. Jairus C. Fairchild* being an Independent, and Julius P. Atwood the Democratic candidate for Mayor; the former received 711 votes, and the latter 506, electing Col. Fairchild by a majority of 205. Abraham B. Braley received 784 votes for Police Justice, against 419 cast for Wm. Welch; Johnson J. Starks, 632 votes for Treasurer, against 370 for Alfred Main; Fred Moir, 503 votes for Marshal, against 383 for Stephen G. Benedict.

The following Aldermen were elected:


D. H. Wright, Dr. J. W. Hunt, H. N. Foster and D. C. Bush, Justices of the Peace, and W. N. Seymour elected Clerk by the City Council.

*Col. Jairus C. Fairchild, was born at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., December 27, 1801. He removed to Ohio in 1822, settling first at Hudson, then at Franklin Mills, Portage county, in 1826, where he was engaged in business as tanner and currier, having for a partner the celebrated "Capt. John Brown. He removed to Cleveland in 1834, and was engaged in merchandise, and was Secretary of the Cleveland and Newburgh Railroad Company. He removed to Wisconsin, with his family, in June, 1846, and at the organization of the State Government was elected State Treasurer, which office he held from August, 1848, to December 31, 1851.

Col. F. was prominently identified with the business enterprises of Madison, and died here July 18, 1862, aged about 61 years. He left four children: Lucius, who has served six years as Governor of the State, and was distinguished for his services in the late rebellion; Cassius, who died at Milwaukee of wounds received in the war; Charles, now of Boston, connected with the Navy Department during the war, and a daughter, Mrs. E. B. Dean, of this place. Mrs. J. C. Fairchild died at Madison, October 21, 1866, aged 65 years.
FOUR LAKE COUNTRY OF WISCONSIN.

The officers of Grace Church advertised, February 8, for four hundred cords of stone, with a view to commence the erection of their church edifice.

The _Daily Argus_, of April 28, in speaking of the improvements commenced for the year, says: "We notice five first-class dwellings going up, five brick dwellings, forty framed dwellings, and sixteen stone and brick buildings for stores, in progress." The evidence of thrift and enterprise was very apparent. The number of new comers was large and increasing, and the prospects for the growth and prosperity of the city were never so promising. The _State Journal_, of June 3, gives the names of the more important business firms and institutions in the city, as follows: The brick block built by W. D. Bruen, and known as Bruen's Block, occupied by the Dane County Bank, and J. Richardson & Co., on the corner, as land agents; Hale & Harris, dry goods; D. S. Durrie, books and stationery, and D. Holt, jeweler, and Wright & Mayers as land agents and agents of American Express Company, all on the first floor. The second floor by Orton & Hopkins, Atwood & Haskell, and Hood & Tenney, attorneys; Drs. Bowen & Bartlett, physicians; Maul & Grimm, book binders; State Agricultural Society, Powers & Skinner, publishers, and _State Journal_ editorial rooms. The third story by the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, Madison Gas Light Company, S. V. Shipman, architect; the City Council and Clerk's office; the _Norske Amerikan_, Norwegian newspaper; N. W. Dean, office; W. H. Wyman, insurance agent, and Western Telegraph Company. The fourth story, the _State Journal_ printing office; Museum of the Wisconsin Natural History Association, and Mr. Bronson, artist. The basement by Hale & Harris, as an eating saloon. The building adjoining, on Pinckney street, by S. Marshall, as the State Bank, on the main floor; Delaplaine & Burdick on second floor, and by ex-Gov. Farwell as a real estate office. The frame building next east, by L. Guild & Co., dry goods; similar building adjoining, by Colwell & Co., druggists; next, G. W. Gilman, boots and shoes, the second floor by Dr. J. C. Howells, dentist. The next building of brick, known
as the Badger Building, first floor, Catlin, Williamson and Barwise, land office and exchange dealers, and Smith & Keyes, as attorneys. The upper part used by the United States Hotel, which adjoins it on the east. The basement by W. H. Noland, barber, and P. L. Mohr, real estate dealer. The United States Hotel, kept by Gilbert Dutcher. In Fairchild's block, on Main street, S. Klauber & Co., dry goods, occupied two stores on the first floor, and H. B. Merrill, clothing; the second floor as the St. Julien saloon; the third floor by Langrishe & Atwater, as a theatre. In the basement, A. P. Deerschlag, as a saloon. The adjoining frame buildings, by Gleason & Memhard on the first floor, dry goods and hardware, and G. E. Woodward, attorney; the next, by Isaac Bonnell, stove store, and A. Neuhoff, clothing; adjoining, by Donaldson & Tredway, dry goods, and second floor by Abbot, Clark and Cott, attorneys, the banking house of M. T. Martin; B. U. Caswell's hat store and French as a saloon. The next brick store, owned by J. C. Fairchild, occupied by D. C. Poole, dry goods and crockery, and second floor by Vilas, Roys and Pinney, Drs. Gray and Brown, Col. Fairchild's office, and that of Wm. Welch, Justice of the Peace. The adjoining building, the Capitol House, kept by Nelson and Russell, and by Cook and Belden, jewelers, and M. Strauss, as tobacconist. Across Wisconsin avenue, the next business firm is R. T. Curtis & Co. (T. Reynolds), dry goods and groceries, in the brick store built by W. C. Wells in 1851; the next by W. B. Jarvis, land agent, and T. S. Woodward, drugs and medicines, and S. R. Fox, hardware; and across Carroll street, Miss McMahon, milliner, A. Abbott, marble shop, and Sanderson, milliner, Reul Noyes, land office. The adjoining building across Fairchild street being the County Court House.

Among other buildings erected this year, was P. H. Van Bergen's block, corner of Clymer and Pinckney streets; R. S. Bacon & Co., commercial college building; Billings & Carman's plow manufactory; city engine houses; Fox & Atwood's elegant stone block, occupied by S. R. Fox; Mrs. Trevoys and A. Rasmall, stone block on King street; James Campbell,
planing mill on Washington avenue south of the Capitol, and several fine private residences.

The Merchants' Bank of Madison was this year organized under the general banking law. Hon. A. A. Bliss of Ohio, President, and C. T. Flowers, Cashier. It commenced business in Bruen's block, July 2.

There was no celebration on the 4th of July. An excursion was had to Mazomanie, in which many participated. There was also a regatta on Lake Mendota.

The post office was removed, July 27, to their new rooms in P. H. Van Bergen's block. The office is twenty feet wide by sixty-five feet deep and twelve high. Has 1,100 letter boxes and 100 private drawers. The usual daily mail matter received is from 20 to 50 bushels, and during the sessions of the legislature, one to three hundred bushels.

The "Madison St. George's Society," was organized and held their first meeting, August 13. The officers for 1856 were: Dr. Jos. Hobbins, President; W. B. Jarvis and R. Shorrock's, Vice Presidents; H. Wright, Treasurer; J. W. Mayhew, Recording Secretary; Wm. Welch, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Wm. Hobbins, Physician.

R. S. Bacon's commercial college was opened in January, 1856, and was very successful. In the fall of 1858, it was purchased by D. H. Tullis. It was continued without interruption under his charge until 1865, when, by mutual arrangement, it passed into the hands of Worthington & Warner, by whom it was continued in Young's block, on Main street, and more recently in W. J. & F. Ellsworth's building on Pinckney street.

The Dane county peat beds were discovered this year. Mr. Hough, County Surveyor, made a plat of the peat bog lying on the lands of Cols. W. B. and Geo. H. Slaughter and Wm. Green, lying six miles west of Madison, and immediately on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. There are three irregularly shaped beds contiguous to each other, which lie in depressions of the surface; the whole outline gives unmistakable evidence of having been, at a remote period, covered
with water. Mr. Hough estimates that the one hundred and fifteen acres contain nearly 350,000 solid cords of peat. Efforts have been made to manufacture the article to be used for heating purposes, but for some some reason they have not been entirely successful.

In 1856, the village having become a city, the Common Council, on the 20th of August, appropriated $24,000 for the erection of school houses in the four wards of the city. Here the matter rested, with some trifling progress in the selection of sites, until after the council had raised from the sale of city bonds, and had at its disposal a large amount of money. The sites for school houses having been selected or assented to, and paid for by the Common Council out of the money set apart for that purpose, at a cost of $6,887.50, the Board of Education immediately thereafter advertised for proposals for the erection of the four school houses, to be built of stone, forty by fifty feet on the ground, and two stories high. When, however, the proposals were received, the season for building had so far passed, that it was deemed advisable to construct but two houses during the season (1856), leaving the remaining two to be erected the following spring. Accordingly, contracts were entered into for the erection of school houses in the First and Third Wards, to be completed by January 1, 1857. After the work had so far advanced that it became necessary to make payments to the contractors, the Common Council were applied to for money for that purpose, but refused for some reason never made known to the Board. In consequence of this action of the Council, the Board of Education were deprived of the means of continuing the work, or meeting the engagements they had entered into, and the contractors brought suits to recover pay for work performed and for damages for non-performance on the part of the Board.

From the report of the Superintendent, we learn that the whole number of scholars attending school during the year, is 694; less by 56 than the number reported last year. The central or High School was kept in the old Congregational church, and has 133 pupils, of which number 67, are in the higher Eng-
lish and classical departments. Eight teachers had been engaged.

The annual election of city officers for 1857, took place in April. For Mayor, A. A. Bird received 763 votes, and F. G. Tibbitts, 672— the former was elected. Fred. Sauthoff was elected Treasurer, receiving 735 votes, and C. H. Billings 683. The Aldermen elected were: Thos. Heenan and C. Zwicky, 1st ward; David J. Powers and J. T. Clark, 2d ward; J. C. Griffin and David Hyer, 3d ward; and Dr. Jos. Hobbins and T. Kinney, 4th ward.

The First and Third ward school houses were completed and occupied this year. They are fine two story stone buildings, built after the same plan, and costing the sum total of $9,500, exclusive of furnishing. In each building, the second story has one large study room, capable of seating one hundred pupils, with a recitation room adjacent to and leading out of the main room. The lower story is divided into two rooms communicating with each other, used for primary and intermediate departments. They are each capable of seating sixty-five pupils.

The City Superintendent, Mr. D. Y. Kilgore, in his report says: "At this time, 1857, there are eleven separate schools, in which are employed fifteen teachers. The whole amount expended for rent of school houses, repairs, fuel, incidental expenses and teachers' wages, is less than $6,000; and that, according to the school census, 1,865 children between the ages of four and twenty, reside within the city limits."

On the 4th of July, the Germans had an extempore celebration. Aug. Kreur, Orator. The firemen had also a celebration; the Declaration of Independence read by Prof. E. S. Carr, and addresses by Myron H. Orton, Chauncey Abbot, J. W. Johnson and S. D. Carpenter. A circus performance, with calliope music, was a feature in the celebration.

The Wisconsin Bank of Madison was organized during the year. M. D. Miller, President, and Noah Lee, Cashier.

N. B. Van Slyke and A. A. McDonnell erected their beautiful residences near Lake Mendota, during the season; and the
American Hotel was enlarged by an addition, seventy by thirty feet, three stories. Bradford Williams, proprietor.

The City Hall building was in process of erection in 1857. The size of the same is fifty by one hundred feet, three stories high, with a front on Mifflin and Wisconsin avenue. Donnell & Kutzbock, architects. The first story, above the basement, designed for stores; the second floor for the use of the city council and city officers, and the third floor, in one large room, for public meetings, concerts, etc.

The chapel of the Congregational Church, on Washington avenue, was commenced in September. The building is forty-three by seventy-two feet. Jas. Jack & Co., carpenters, and J. W. Harvey, masons.

The German Catholic Church on Johnson street, between Carroll and Henry streets, and the German Evangelical Lutheran, on Main street, between Broome and Bassett streets, were also erected this year.

An act was passed by the legislature, approved February 28, 1857, enabling the Board of Regents of the State University, to borrow $40,000 from the principal of the University Fund, for the construction of the main edifice of the University, to contain all the public rooms required in an institution of learning of the first class. After much consultation, the board adopted a plan for the edifice, of the Roman Doric style of architecture, combining beauty of outline with convenience of internal arrangement. The drawings were furnished by William Tinsley, Esq., of Indianapolis, an architect of experience and reputation. The edifice to contain a chapel, a lecture room for each department with study annexed for the use of the Professor; apartments for library, apparatus, cabinet, and for collections in natural science and in art.

The plan was accepted, and the contract for the building awarded to James Campbell for the entire work complete at $36,550, he being the lowest bidder. The stone work of the basement story was in an advanced state of forwardness in the fall of 1857, and it was expected that it would be completed before winter, so as to enable the building committee to com-
plete the entire structure before the first day of November, 1858.

The committee in their report say: “The exterior plan of the building is a model of architecture, imposing and massive; and the internal arrangements are such as to most fully meet the wants and necessities of the institution in all its several departments.”

The ground was broken for the construction of the building on the first of June, 1857. The following is a brief account of its arrangement: It stands on the highest point of ground in the University Park, one hundred feet above the level of the lake, and the water table of the structure will be more elevated than the dome of the present (the old) Capitol. The general design of the building is a parallelogram, one hundred and forty by seventy feet, and about sixty feet to the cornice; to be surmounted by a dome whose extreme height will be nearly one hundred and fifty feet. It is not, however, a building of plain surface, like those now erected, but is broken by angles and projections, securing additional convenience and higher architectural effect—giving adequate space for its cabinet collections, laboratory, scientific apparatus, libraries, reading rooms, society rooms, etc.

The old log house on Butler street—the first dwelling erected in Madison—built in the spring of 1837, and occupied by Ebenezer Peck, the pioneer settler, as a hotel, was torn down to make way for some handsomer if not better structure, in the month of May. It was old, decayed, and must have tumbled in at no distant day, had the work of destruction not been hastened.

Very soon after the organization of the State government, the Capitol building became inadequate to the proper accommodation of the several departments, which had been brought into being, and the business of which rapidly increased with the growth of the State. Still, by renting rooms in other buildings, it was made to answer the purpose for ten years after Wisconsin was admitted into union.

It had now become apparent that a new capitol must be built without further delay, and the necessity gave rise
to a proposition, in the legislature of that year, to remove the seat of government from Madison to some other point. Whether there was any real danger of the success of the proposition or not, the people of Madison became alarmed and voted to donate to the State $50,000 in city bonds to aid in the construction of a new capitol upon the old site. This proposition was accepted by the legislature, and on the third of March, an act was passed authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol. By this act, the Commissioners of School and University Lands, were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of the public buildings," and apply the proceeds towards enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated $30,000 for the same object. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work. The plans of Messrs. DONNELL & KUTZBOCK, then architects living at Madison, were adopted, and the east wing was put under contract, and JOHN RYECRAFT of Milwaukee, received the award, being the lowest bidder, at $92,000. Mr. RYECRAFT subsequently gave up the contract and it was awarded to A. A. McDONNELL. The work was completed and occupied by the Assembly in 1859. The following is a brief account of the building: The basement is divided into two rooms, twenty-three by thirty-five feet, and two, twenty-six by forty-five feet. In the first story the same — all these being fire proof, or covered with fire proof arches, the latter to be the governor’s and his secretary’s, and the secretary of state’s appartments. In the upper story an assembly chamber, * sixty-five by sixty-seven feet; one room for the speaker of the house, a clerk’s room, a postoffice, and a cloak and hat room; and the ladies’ and gentlemen’s galleries, two separate galleries leading to the latter. In front of this projection, a massive stone platform ten feet wide. The roof above it being supported by ten columns fifty feet high and about four and a half feet thick.

* This chamber was used by the Assembly in 1859, and on the completion of the west wing, that body removed to it, leaving the east room for the use of the Senate.
By an act of the legislature, approved March 6, 1857, the State Hospital for the Insane was established, and L. J. Farnwell, John P. McGregor and Levi Sterling were appointed by the Governor as commissioners. The commissioners, at their first meeting, on the 5th of May, elected L. J. Farnwell, President; J. P. McGregor, Secretary; and Levi Sterling, Building Superintendent, and employed S. V. Shipman as architect. After the adoption of plans, specifications and detail drawings, notice was published in every city in the State, that proposals would be received until September 1st, A. D. 1857, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials in accordance with the plan and specifications.

On the first of September, the bids were opened and the contract awarded to Nelson McNiel of Portage City, for building the central or main building, one longitudinal and one traverse wing for the sum of $73,500.

Mr. McNiel, after making some progress on the work, finally failed entirely, and threw up his contract, which caused much delay in the completion of the building; and it was not until some time in 1860, that it was turned over to the Board of Trustees for the reception of patients.

The following is a synopsis of the plan of the buildings, as drawn by the architect, Col. S. V. Shipman: The structure to consist of the centre or main building, with two longitudinal and two traverse wings — the main building to be sixty-five by one hundred and twenty-seven feet; the longitudinal, each forty-one by ninety-two feet, and the traverse wings forty by eighty-six feet; the main building and traverse buildings are to be four stories high — cellar eight feet, first story twelve feet. The second, of the main building, fifteen feet; the third story, thirteen feet; and the fourth story, eleven feet. The first, second and third stories of the wing, will be twelve feet each — the walls of the fourth, or attic story, will be ten feet. The main building and each of the traverse wings are to be surmounted by a cupola; that of the main building being fifty feet, and of each wing, twenty-seven feet above the roof.

Capitol Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized
in October. Officers: Wm. Wallace, Foreman; Geo. B. Magee, Assistant Foreman; J. H. McAvoy, Treasurer; Manning Tredway, Secretary. It has sixty members.

Mendota Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was organized July, 1857, and has over fifty members. Officers: W. Babcock, Foreman; Chas. Billings and Thos. Thomas, Assistants; J. C. Rudd, Treasurer, Wm. H. Holt, Secretary; C. C. Mears, Steward.

Madison Engine Company, No. 2, was organized soon after. Officers: Geo. Memhard, Captain; J. Wisler and F. Dingleman, Assistants; Rich'd Baus, Secretary; Fred. SAUThOFF, Treasurer; and M. Henrichs, Steward. The company consists of sixty-one members.

The year 1857, will be remembered by many as a disastrous one, in a financial point of view. Early in the fall, what is known as a "monetary panic," came over the country, and the western states felt it severely—Wisconsin as a state, as Madison as a city. A number of merchants were obliged to yield to the pressure and scarcity of money, and close up their places of business. The private improvements of the city were much affected.

During the sessions of the Legislature of 1858, an effort was made to remove the capital to the city of Milwaukee. A bill was introduced into the Assembly, and on its being read a third time, there was a tie vote. Hon. J. H. Knowlton, who had opposed the bill, changed his vote for the removal, which carried the bill. He then moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion upon the table, which was adopted, thus virtually killing the bill for the session.

At the city election held March 1, Hon. Geo. B. Smith received 978 votes and Neely Gray 600 votes—the former was elected, and also the following aldermen: Albert Sherwin and Simon Seckels, First ward; Eri S. Oakley and James Jack, Second ward; Darwin Clark and C. Henrichs, Third ward; and Cassius Fairchild and P. L. Dowling, Fourth ward; D. H. Wright, J. W. Hunt, H. L. Foster and P. D. Barry, Ward Justices; J. K. Proudfoot, Treasurer, and A. B. Braley, Police
Justice. The City Council elected Henry Wright, Clerk; H. K. Edgerton, Assessor; S. Mills, Street Commissioner.

On the 4th of July, the usual anniversary exercises were held. Hon. E. Brigham, President; the Vice Presidents selected from various towns; Wm. R. Smith, Reader; Hon. H. S. Orton, Orator; Rev. N. H. Eggleston, Chaplain, and W. T. Leitch, Marshal.

On the 22d of February, the City Hall was opened for the first time in the evening, and illuminated by gas. The Hall is a spacious room, fifty feet wide by one hundred feet deep, and twenty-four feet from the floor to the ceiling. Exclusive of the gallery and rostrum, it is forty-six feet by seventy-eight feet; lighted with fourteen large windows, containing over four hundred lights of glass, and in the evening, by one hundred and fifty gas burners, extending around the room just below the cornice, and two large chandeliers and a number of smaller ones. The whole number of burners in the entire edifice is three hundred and fifty.

On the 18th of February, a meeting was held to organize the "Governor's Guards," and the following persons were elected: Julius P. Atwood, Captain; F. D. Fuller, 1st Lieut.; Chas. L. Harris 2d, and S. H. Donnell 3d; Geo. E. Bryant, 1st Sergeant, H. Conley 2d, H. Meredith 3d, and George Bacon 4th; V. W. Roth, 1st Corporal, E. T. Sprague 2d, E. B. Crawford 3d, Ira W. Bird 4th, and J. K. Proudfoot, Ensign; J. P. Atwood, President, with E. W. Keyes and C. T. Wakeley, Directors; W. S. Main, Treasurer, and J. K. Proudfoot, Secretary. A number of changes were made in the officers during the year.

On the 25th of February, another military company was organized, called the "Madison Guards," composed mainly of Irish citizens. The officers first elected were: John Willans, Captain; Thos. Heenan, Matthew Smith, Lieutenants, and J. R. Hyland, Sergeant.

On the 12th of July, a meeting was held at the Court House, to organize a cavalry company, at which meeting A. Bishop was Chairman, and D. S. Curtis, Secretary, to be known as
the "Dane County Dragoons;" the name was subsequently changed to "Dane Cavalry." The following were the first elective officers: H. S. Orton, Captain; H. C. Bull, A. A. McDonnell and W. D. Bird, Lieutenants; S. H. Carman, J. E. Mann, J. W. Hunt and Timothy Brown, Sergeants; A. Bishop, W. Vroman, J. Rodermund and B. F. Nott, Corporals; A. Bishop, Adjutant, J. C. Squires, Commissary; N. W. Dean, Quartermaster; J. Alden Ellis, Paymaster; J. W. Hunt, Surgeon. At a subsequent meeting, held September 18, a number of changes were made in the officers.

Rev. N. H. Eggleston, who had been invited to be pastor of the Congregational church in 1855, resigned on the 8th of May, 1858, and in November of this year, Rev. Jas. Caldwell was called to supply the pulpit; but after remaining nearly a year, he returned to Illinois, when the pulpit was supplied by Prof. J. D. Butler, of the State University.

From the report of the Superintendent of Schools, it appears that there were 934 persons between the ages of four and twenty, and the average number attending school during the year, 524, divided into eleven schools.

The German Lutheran church this year erected a frame building for their house of worship, on block 44, on Main street, toward the depot of the Milwaukee Railroad. In 1868, as will hereafter appear, the society erected their new building on Washington avenue.

In the month of February, 1859, Hasbrouck & Gurnee commenced the erection of a three story stone building on Wisconsin Avenue, near Main street. The building was twenty-five by fifty feet, and was occupied by the proprietors as a land office and banking house, the third story was occupied by S. V. Shipman, architect. The building cost about $5,500. Mr. Samuel R. Fox built an elegant stone dwelling house on the corner of Gilman and Carroll streets; it was subsequently sold to and is now the residence of N. B. Van Slyke, Esq.

During the year, Julius T. Clark built a large brick dwelling house, on his grounds on block No. 94. The premises were subsequently sold to John N. Jones, Esq., who makes it his
residence. The grounds are regarded as the most beautiful in the city. J. H. Carpenter, Esq., erected a brick dwelling on Wisconsin avenue, west of the Presbyterian church.

On the 8th of January, a meeting was called of all persons favorable to the formation of a religious society under the charge of Rev. N. H. Eggleston, to meet at Porter's Hall, to adopt such measures as were necessary for a permanent and successful organization. The call was signed by Darwin Clark, J. B. Bowen, D. Atwood, S. D. Hastings, A. Sherwin, Geo. Capron, D. J. Powers, O. Cole, Jas. Morrison, E. W. Skinner and H. M. Lewis. Mr. Eggleston was engaged, and commenced his labors January 15, at the Baptist church.

On the 12th of July, the church was formally organized under the name of the "Union Congregational Church and Society of Madison," and a Council of Recognition, composed of ministers and delegates from other Congregational churches, was invited to meet on the 14th, at which time Rev. Dr. Smith, of Lane Seminary, was invited to preach in the morning; and in the evening the installation services were held — the sermon being preached by Prof. Fisk, of Illinois.

The city election, this year, was held March 7, Frank A. Haskell and Geo. B. Smith being the candidates for the office of Mayor. The former received 397 votes, and the latter 961, and was elected. For City Treasurer, F. W. Lindhorst received 532 votes, and Andrew Sexton, 803; the latter was elected, and also the following aldermen: First Ward, J. Zephyrnan and Wm. Dudley; Second Ward, Jos. Bailer and Wm. Hawley; Third Ward, F. C. Festner and Ezra Squires; Fourth Ward, J. A. Byrne and Jos. Hobbins.

The assessed valuation of property was, real estate, $2,027,466, and personal property, $264,195; total, $2,291,661.

The celebration of July 4 was observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The officers of the day were, W. W. Tredway, Marshal; A. A. McDonnell, E. B. Dean and F. Briggs, Assistants; J. C. Fairchild, President; J. B. Brittan, Chaplain; J. R. Baltzell, Reader; and Hon. A. McArthur, Orator. The "Governor's Guards," Capt. Delaplaine,
the "Madison Guards," Capt. Byrne, and the "Dane County Cavalry," Capt. Orton, were in the procession; the engine companies and Hook and Ladder Company also participated. In the afternoon, a regatta was held on Lake Mendota, under the management of C. G. Mayers. One of the features of the celebration in the morning was a Ragamuffin Cavalcade, which attracted much attention.

Henry Barnard, LL.D., of Connecticut, who had been elected Chancellor of the University in 1858, entered upon his duties in the month of May, 1859, and on the 27th of July was formally inducted into the office. From the report of the Board of Regents, it appears that the whole number of students in attendance in the several departments was one hundred and fifty-nine.

Chancellor Barnard resigned his position in June, 1860. The Board, however, did not accept of the same until January, 1861. The University was without a Chancellor until June 16, when J. L. Pickard, LL.D., was elected. He, however, did not accept. During all this period, the internal administration was conducted by Prof. J. W. Sterling, who was made Dean of the Faculty in June, 1860, and continued in that capacity till June, 1865, when he was elected Vice Chancellor.

Thos. W. Sutherland, Esq., an early settler, died at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 2, 1859. He was the eldest son of Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia. In 1835, he first came to Indiana with Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, as a clerk of a commission to settle some Indian matters. He then crossed the country to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to Council Bluffs, from which place, with a pony, he traversed the then savage wilderness to the upper waters of the Mississippi, at or near the St. Anthony; from thence he procured a skiff, and floated down the river to the mouth of Rock river, and paddled his skiff up that stream to the mouth of the Catfish; up the Catfish, through the chain of lakes, to the point upon which the city of Madison now stands, then only inhabited by Indians. Here he spent some time in an Indian camp on the east side of Lake Monona, opposite the Capitol,
and this he then resolved upon as his future home. After a short visit to Philadelphia, he returned, and, as soon as the lands came into market, made considerable purchases in this neighborhood, and settled at Madison. Very soon after it was fixed upon as the capital of the Territory, and was elected the first President of the incorporated village.

In 1841, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Territory, which office he held four years. He was appointed to the same office by Mr. Polk, in 1848. In the spring of 1849, he took the overland route to California, through the valley of the Gila, and landed at San Diego. He subsequently removed to San Francisco, where he practiced law with success until he was appointed to the office of Collector of the Port of Sacramento by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Sutherland died of congestion of the lungs, leaving a wife and one child.

In his private relations, he was a noble, generous hearted man, highly esteemed by every one, and will long be remembered by the early settlers of Madison.

The city election of 1860 was held April 3. Hon. Geo. B. Smith* received 724 votes for Mayor, and David Atwood, 718; the former was elected by six majority. The following Aldermen were also elected: Peter H. Turner and Farrel O’Brien, 1st ward; D. K. Tenney and J. W. Sumner, 2d ward; Darwin Clark and Kyron Tierney, 3d ward; Timothy Kinney and John Y. Smith, 4th ward; A. B. Baley was elected Police Justice; J. C. Schette, Treasurer; and P. Nikumann, J. W.

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*Hon. Geo. B. Smith, son of Judge Reuben Smith, was born at Parma Corners, a village in the town of Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., May 22, 1823. When a child, he removed with his parents to Ohio, and resided at Cleveland, where he studied law, and also at Medina. In April, 1843, he removed to Wisconsin, and after a year's residence at Kenosha, removed to Madison, where he still makes his residence. He was District Attorney of Dane county from 1845 to 1851, excepting two years; a member of the first Constitutional Convention, 1846; State Attorney General, 1854, 1855; member of Assembly, 1859, 1864, 1869; Mayor of city of Madison, 1858, 1859, 1860.
The Bank of Madison was organized April 17, with a capital of $25,000, Simeon Mills, President, J. L. Hill, Cashier, and opened as a temporary place of business, the rooms formerly occupied by the Bank of the Capital.

The celebration of July 4th was in one sense a county celebration. The officers of the day were Hon. L. B. Vilas, President, one Vice President from each township; E. B. Dean, Jr., Marshal; Rev. A. McWright, Chaplain; Frank A. Haskell, Reader, and Prof. J. D. Butler, Orator. Among other incidents, was the visit of the venerable Nathaniel Ames, a soldier of the Revolution, who was in his one hundredth year. He came from Oregon, accompanied by some forty teams, filled with farmers and their families, to celebrate the day. Mr. Ames was two and a half years in the army, and was present at the execution of Andre. The military and fire companies were in the procession. The printers had a small press on wheels, and were engaged in printing and distributing handbills to the crowd. In the afternoon, "Ye Ancient and Horrible Artillery," in masquerade costume, had a parade which was greatly enjoyed by the visitors.

On the 12th of September, Hon. William H. Seward and Hon. Charles Francis Adams visited Madison, and were entertained by the citizens. These gentlemen delivered addresses from the balcony of the Vilas House, and also from the eastern steps of the Capitol. A large attendance of persons from the country was present.

Dunning, Jones & Co. commenced building their drug store on Pinckney street, in May, which was opened July 2. It is a fine, three story building, of cut stone, with large show windows, iron columns, etc. During the season, S. Klauber & Co. commenced building a block of three stores, on the same street, near the corner of Main street, 67½ feet front by 100 feet in depth, three stories, stone fronts, which was a fine improvement.

The school census of 1860 shows that there were 2,240 persons in the city between the ages of four and twenty years.
In the latter part of A. D. 1860, it became apparent to the Board of Education, that on account of the lack of means to sustain the schools at that time in successful operation, some one or more of them must be permanently discontinued, and, perhaps, all of them be suspended for a part of the coming year. After a careful examination of the facts in the case, it was finally deemed expedient to discontinue indefinitely, the High School; consequently, at the close of the first school term of 1861, the High School ceased to exist. In order to compensate, as far as possible, for this loss of educational facilities to the city, an arrangement was entered into with Miss L. L. Coues, wherein she engaged, after the close of the first term of the High School in 1861, "to carry it on as a school of the same grade as before, without expense to the Board, and under their supervision, provided she could have the use of the building, furniture and apparatus, for one year, with the privilege of two." This arrangement was afterwards so far modified as to permit her to open her school, the first term, for the admission of females only. In accordance with this arrangement, Miss Coues opened and continued, through the remainder of the year, a female High School, affording facilities for those citizens who wished their daughters to pursue a course of study in the higher branches of female education, to secure these advantages at the trifling expense of the mere tuition fees, these fees being paid, not by the Board, but by those who enjoyed the advantages of the school. The Board were satisfied that this, though not what could have been desired, was still the best arrangement for the interests of education in the city, that, under the circumstances of the case, could have been made.

In addition to the indefinite discontinuance of the High School, the Board found itself reluctantly compelled to suspend all the other schools of the city during the summer term. This the Board deemed a serious loss to the children of the city, but a loss necessitated by its restricted finances.

The Legislature of 1861 having passed an "act to create the offices of county superintendent of schools," the Board, in accordance with the provisions of that act, adopted, on the 15th of August, the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Board of Education of the city of Madison do hereby elect that said city shall, for the next ensuing year, be exempt from the provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the General Laws of 1861, being an act to create the office of county superintendent of schools, in accordance with section eleven of said act."

A copy of the resolution was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors.

By this action, the Board of Education retained the management of the schools of the city entirely in their own hands, and relieved the city from the burden of aiding in the support of the county superintendent of schools.

The number of scholars that attended the city schools during the spring and fall terms, was not quite 650. The amount of money expended during the year, for sustaining the schools under the care of the Board, was $3,460.35.

James Morrison, one of the early settlers of Madison, died December 29, 1860, aged 61 years. He was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, September 30, 1799. His father, Wm. Morrison, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a French lady. In early life, Col. Morrison was engaged with his father in the Rocky Mountain fur trade. He removed to Wisconsin in 1827, and his first business was a lead miner and smelter at Porter's Grove, near Dodgeville. He came to Madison in the spring of 1833, when he immediately engaged in business — was contractor for building the Capitol; in 1838, erected the American House, and was long a prominent citizen of Madison. He did not move his family here till near the close of 1839. He was Territorial Treasurer under Gov. Doty's and Tallmadge's administrations, from 1841 to 1845. He was the owner of a large landed property, in Wisconsin, Illinois and St. Louis. He left a widow, who died at the residence of her granddaughter in California, August 28, 1866, aged 66 years, and three daughters — one the estimable lady of Hon. N. W. Dean, of Madison. The funeral took place December 26; Hon. O. Cole, Hon. L. B. Vilas, Hon. T. T. Whittlesey, Col. G. H. Slaughter, Hon. M. M. Jackson and E. M. Williamson, Esq., pall bearers.
The central building of the University of Wisconsin was completed this year. A description of the building has been given in the record of improvements of the year 1857.

In February 1861, the Congregational church which had been without a settled minister since November, 1858, invited Rev. L. Taylor, of Bloomington, Ill., to become its pastor. After a faithful and laborious pastorate of three years, he resigned in January, 1864, and removed to Farmington, Illinois. Previous to Mr. Taylor's coming, the pulpit had been supplied by Prof. J. D. Butler of the State University.

The city election was held on the 2d of April. Hon. Levi B. Vilas* was the only candidate for the office of Mayor, and received 967 votes with 195 scattering. F. C. Festner was elected Treasurer, and the following aldermen: 1st ward, Geo. E. Bryant and P. H. Turner; 2d ward, D. K. Tenney and J.

*Hon. Levi B. Vilas was born in Sterling, Lamoille county, Vermont, February 25, 1811; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course, but was prevented by ill health from graduating; is by profession a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vermont, in 1833, but has retired from practice. During his residence in Vermont, he was the first postmaster at Morrisville in 1834. The same year, he removed to Johnson; was elected to the State Constitutional Convention from that place, in 1835, and represented the town in the legislature of 1836 and 1837, and was elected by it in 1836, one of the State commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; during the same period, he held the office of Register of Probate; removed to Chelsea in 1838, and represented that town in the legislature in 1840-1843, and was the democratic candidate for speaker for the same years; was the democratic candidate for congress in 1844; the next year was elected State Senator from Orange county, and reelected in 1846; he held the office of Judge of Probate for three years in Orange county; and was supported by his party for United States Senator in 1848; was member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850 from Chelsea. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Madison; represented the Madison district in the Assembly in the years 1855 and 1868, and was Mayor of the city from April, 1861, to April, 1862; was appointed by Gov. Salomon and served as Draft Commissioner in the war for the Union in 1862; was a Regent of the State University for twelve years previous to its reorganization; was the democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1865, and was a member of the Assembly in 1873, and candidate for Speaker.
A. Ellis; 3d ward, K. Tierney and J. G. Ott; 4th ward, G. B. Seekels and J. Y. Smith.

An act was passed, approved April 11, 1861, during the last session of the legislature, appropriating forty thousand dollars for the enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane. That act authorizes the Board of Trustees, or such committee as might be designated by them, to construct a longitudinal and traverse wing, to be located on the west side of the centre building, corresponding in dimensions with the wings on the east side of said centre building. In pursuance of a requirement of said act, the executive committee advertised for sealed proposals for furnishing materials and doing said work; and at the time designated in such advertisement, the several proposals were laid before the Board, to be examined and their respective merits determined. After all of such proposals had been considered in reference to the price proposed and the general interests of the institution, it was unanimously agreed and ordered that the mason work and furnishing the materials therefor, should be let to Joseph Parks of the county of Dane, for the sum of twenty thousand and five hundred dollars, and that the carpenter work and painting and glazing, with material therefor, should be let to Bradley and Norton of the city of Racine, for the sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In accordance with the said order, contracts were entered into between the executive committee and the aforementioned parties, on the 6th day of June, 1861; and the requisite bonds to secure the completion of the contract and the faithful performance of the work, were duly made and deposited by the several contractors.

The heating apparatus, gas pipes and fixtures, registers, window guards and sewerage, are not included in either of the above mentioned contracts, as it was deemed advisable to have that work performed by the State, under the direction of the Board, by purchasing the materials and having them fitted by persons in their employ. The Board of Trustees, in their annual report for 1861, speak of the commendable zeal of the contract-
ors in the prosecution of the work, which was commenced on the first of June of that year, and which was so far advanced as to be roofed and enclosed before the winter set in.

The Board also report the whole number of patients received into the hospital since it was opened in July, 1860 to October 1, 1861, one hundred and forty-five.

It will be necessary, at this point of our history, to give an account of the momentous events which were close at hand, and in which Madison, as the seat of government, took an important part. It is not necessary to recount the causes, running through a long term of years, which led to the insurrection of the people of a portion of the states of the union, against the general government, and arrayed more than a million of citizens in arms—a most bloody war, of four years' duration, involving the expenditure of almost untold treasure, and the loss, on either side, of hundreds of thousands of the country's bravest and best men. While all these important events were transpiring, the people of Madison and county of Dane had their share of them. Their coffers were opened, their young men were sent forth, some of them to lay their lives upon the altar of their country, others to return maimed for life, and others to return at the end of the conflict, weary and worn, crowned with victorious wreaths.

As is well known, the state of South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession from the general government, on the 12th of April, and commenced open hostilities by firing from James' Island upon Fort Sumter, garrisoned by Major Robert Anderson and about seventy men. The Fort was surrendered on the 14th of April. On the day succeeding (15th) President Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring the southern states in insurrection, and issued a call for 75,000 three months' volunteers, to aid in suppressing the rebellion. In Wisconsin, as in all the other northern states, the public pulse quickened under the excitement, and on every hand the national flag was displayed, public enthusiasm knew no bounds, and in city, town and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was for a vigorous prosecution of the war.
On the 15th of April, an informal meeting was held at the Governor’s office, to consider events, Judge O. Cole in the chair, who made a speech full of patriotism and the noblest sentiments. On the day following, Gov. Randall notified Capt. Geo. E. Bryant that the services of the Madison Guards had been accepted, and he was authorized to fill up his company; and on the same day the Governor issued a proclamation for the organization of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. The enrolment of men for the Madison Guards began April 17th; among others were G. E. Bryant, Chas. E. Wood, C. L. Harris, L. D. Aldrich, L. Fairchild, D. C. Poole, J. K. Proudfoot, J. F. Randolph, E. A. Tappan and W. H. Plunkett. Twenty-eight names were enrolled on the 17th, which number was, on the 20th, increased to one hundred and eighteen.

On the 17th, the Governor’s Guards, by Judge J. P. Atwood, waited on Gov. Randall and tendered their services, which were accepted on the 18th. The company had seventy-three names enrolled.

On the evening of the 18th, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Assembly Room in the State Capitol, at which Hon. H. S. Orton presided. A committee consisting of J. N. Jones, L. B. Vilas, W. F. Porter, S. Klauber and Neely Gray was appointed to receive from the citizens of Madison subscriptions for the support of families as shall need aid. At this meeting $7,490 was voluntarily subscribed.

On the 20th of April, the Governor commissioned J. F. Randolph, late Orderly Sergeant of the Governor’s Guards, as First Lieutenant, to raise a new company for the Second, or reserve regiment, and on the 22d he reported his company full.

On the 24th of April, the two Madison companies left for camp at Milwaukee, escorted to the depot by the Fire Department and the Turners’ Association.

In the organization of the First Regiment, the Madison Guards were known as Company E, and the Governor’s Guards as Company K, and of the Field Staff officers, Chas. L. Harris,
Lieutenant Colonel; Harry Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster; L. J. Dixon, Assistant Surgeon, and Chas. Fairchild, Assistant Commissary, were of Madison.

The officers of Company E were, Geo. E. Bryant, Captain; Wm. H. Plunkett and Wm. H. Miller, Lieutenants; and Company K, Lucius Fairchild, Captain; DeWitt C. Poole and Jas. K. Proudfit, Lieutenants.

On the 22d of April, a company known as the "Hickory Guards" was organized for perfecting themselves in military tactics. Of this Company L. S. Dixon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was Captain.

Randall Guards was fully organized April 27th, with J. F. Randolph, as Captain, and A. A. Meredith and Nat. Rollins, as Lieutenants. The company was known as Company H of the Second Wisconsin Regiment.

The two Madison companies with the other companies comprising the First Regiment, rendezvoused at Milwaukee on Saturday, April 27th, of which regiment Capt. J. C. Starkweather of Milwaukee, had been commissioned Colonel; Chas. L. Harris of Madison, Lieutenant Colonel; David H. Lane of Kenosha, as Major, and Alfred R. Chapin of Milwaukee, as Adjutant.

The organization of the regiment was completed and mustered into the United States service on the 17th of May, and the War Department informed that it awaited marching orders. The troops remained in camp until the 9th of June, when, in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, it left the State for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms.

Of the further history of the Regiment, under the first call, it is only necessary to state, that it was assigned to Maj. Gen. Patterson's Division, July 2d; led the advance on Martinsburg; participated in the battle of Falling Waters, in which battle Color Bearer, Fred. B. Hueting, of Company E, Madison, was the first man wounded, and Sol. Wise of Company K, also of Madison, was taken prisoner, and won a reputation for bravery and veteran-like conduct excelled by no other regiment.
After serving out the time for which it was enlisted, the regiment returned to Camp Scott, and was mustered out of service August 22, 1861. A portion of the Madison companies, about eighty-five men, arrived here August 23d, and after an ample dinner at the Railroad House, formed a line, and a procession of the Young American Cornet Band, the Governor’s Guards, Fire Companies and the Turners’ Society, and accompanied by the State field piece, marched to the front of the State Capitol, where a welcome address was delivered by Gov. Randall, after which the company dispersed. The remainder of the companies were left at Milwaukee and returned home at their convenience.

The Governor having determined to organize more regiments as a reserve for future calls, accepted the proposition of the State Agricultural Society, tendering the use of their fair grounds at Madison as one of the camps. These grounds were already enclosed with a high board fence, with several buildings which might be fitted up for use until more substantial ones could be built. Carpenters and laborers were set at work on the 27th of April, under the direction of Maj. H. A. Tenney. William W. Tredway, of Madison, was commissioned Quartermaster General, and at once proceeded, in behalf of the State, to procure clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the Second Regiment, and for the six infantry regiments subsequently raised under the proclamation of the President. Simeon Mills, of Madison, was about the same time commissioned Paymaster General, and paid the several regiments from date of enlistment up to the time of their departure for the field. The Second Regiment was ordered to move into camp at Madison, on the 1st of May, which was, by Col. S. Park Coon, named Camp Randall, in honor of the Governor. This regiment was first organized for three months’ service, but, on the 7th of May, orders were received to recruit the regiment for three years or the war, and the Governor, wishing to gratify the enthusiastic desires of the companies who had tendered their services, proceeded also to organize the Third and Fourth Regiments. During this time, the ladies of this city
performed a large amount of labor, done at a time when great suffering would have occurred if their timely assistance had not been rendered. The ladies of other cities and villages were also diligently engaged in the same benevolent work.

The Second Regiment left the State on the 20th of June, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., one company of which was enlisted at Madison, the “Randall Guards,” known as Company H, of which J. F. Randolph was Captain, A. A. Meredith, First Lieutenant, and Nat. Rollins, Second Lieutenant.

This regiment was called upon to suffer much of privation and hardship. They were in the “Onward to Richmond” movement, participated in the skirmish at Bull Run, July 19, took an active part in the memorable battle of July 21, and won a high reputation for bravery and soldier-like conduct. They were the last to leave the field at the disgraceful finish, and their thinned ranks at roll call the next morning, proved the part they acted. As an evidence of what the Second Regiment had been through, it is sufficient to state that it left the State June 20, over one thousand strong, and, October 1, reported for duty six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of the “Randall Guards” (Company H), in these engagements, we find the following record: Julius F. Randolph,* Captain, wounded July 21, 1861; A. A. Meredith, First Lieutenant, wounded, and arm disabled; G. M. Humphrey, First Sergeant, wounded; Theodore D. Bahn, Fourth Sergeant, wounded; S. M. Bond, Fifth Sergeant, wounded; Peter Morrison, Corporal, wounded; G. A. Beck, private, wounded and taken prisoner; F. M. Buten, private, wounded; Thos. Canning, private, wounded; Thos. Murphy, private, wounded; E. L. Reed, private, taken prisoner; E. R. Reed, private, wounded; Henry Storm, private, wounded; J. M. Zook, private, wounded.

After this battle, a number of changes took place in the officers of the regiment; of these, Lucius Fairchild, formerly Captain of Company K of the First Regiment of three months volunteers, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; J. D. Ruggles, Quartermaster, and A. J. Ward, Surgeon, all of this place.

* Capt. Randolph was killed at the battle of Gainsville, August 20, 1862.
The Third Regiment, Chas. S. Hamilton, Colonel, was ordered into camp at Fond du Lac, and left for Harrisburg, July 12. Of this regiment, the only company from this section was the "Dane County Guards" (Company K), of which William Hawley was Captain; Theo. S. Widvey, First Lieutenant, and Warham Parks, Second Lieutenant.

The Fourth Regiment encamped at Racine, June 6, Halbert E. Paine, Colonel, in which Madison and Dane county were not represented by a company. L. D. Aldrich, of this place, was appointed Adjutant.

The Fifth Regiment was called to Camp Randall, June 21, Amasa Cobb, Colonel. Madison was not represented in this Regiment.

The Sixth Regiment was called to Camp Randall, June 25, Lysander Cutler, Colonel. Of the commissioned officers, the following were from Madison: J. P. Atwood, Lieutenant Colonel; Frank A. Haskell, Adjutant; C. B. Chapman, Surgeon. Col. Atwood resigned on account of ill health, September 21. There were no companies from Madison.

The Seventh Regiment came to Camp Randall in the month of August, and its organization completed September 2, Joseph Van Dor, Colonel. Of this regiment, from Madison were Chas. W. Cook, Adjutant, and Ernest Kramer, Assistant Surgeon. Dane county was represented by a company called Stoughton Guards.

The Eighth Regiment was organized September 4, Robert C. Murphy, Colonel, and was not called to Camp Randall until the 16th. The following commissioned officers were from Madison: Geo. W. Robinson, Lt. Colonel; John W. Jefferson, Major; Ezra T. Sprague, Adjutant, and Wm. Hobbins, Assistant Surgeon. There were no Madison companies.

The Ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, and was recruited among the German population, Frederic Salomon, Colonel, and was mustered into the service October 26. In this regiment, Company F was composed of the Madison Sharp Shooters, of which company, Dominick Hastreiter was Captain, Martin Voigle and John Gerber,
were Lieutenants, as the first officers. Some changes were made before they left camp, and **Martin Voigle** was Captain, and **A.P. Derschlag**, First Lieutenant.

The Tenth Regiment was organized at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, and mustered into service October 14. **Alfred R. Chapin**, Colonel; **Benton McConnel** of Madison, was Quartermaster, and was the only person holding an office. No companies were attached to the regiment from Madison.

The Eleventh Regiment was organized September 18. It was intended at the outset to be a Dane county regiment, but it was soon ascertained that Dane county had already honored too many drafts upon her citizens, to be able to fill up the regiment, and it was found necessary to do this, in part, outside of the county. The Regiment was called into Camp Randall during the month of October, and placed under the command of Col. **Chas. L. Harris** of Madison, with the following field and staff officers: **Chas. A. Wood**, Lt. Colonel; **Arthur Platt**, Major; **Daniel Lincoln**, Adjutant; **Chas. G. Mayers**, Quartermaster, and **Jas. B. Brittan**, Chaplain; **H. P. Strong**, Surgeon; **E. Everett** and **C. C. Barnes**, Assistants. All of the above, with the exception of the three last named, were from this place. Of the companies comprising the regiment, the following were made up of Dane county volunteers: Company A, "Watson Guards," officered by **D. E. Hough**, Captain; **P. W. Jones**, and **W. L. Freeman**, Lieutenants. Company B, "Mendota Guards," **J. H. Hubbard**, Captain; **E. S. Oakley** and **Jas. M. Bull**, Lieutenants, and consisted of 101 men. Companies F and G, the "Harvey Zouaves" and "Randall Zouaves," were made up from Dane and other counties; of Company **F**, **E. R. Chase** of Madison, was Captain. The regiment left for the seat of war November 20, 1861.

The Twelfth Regiment was called to Camp Randall during the month of October, under the charge of Col. **George E. Bryant**, formerly Captain of Company E, of Madison Guards, First Regiment (three months); of the other staff and regimental officers from Madison, were: **De Witt C. Poole**, Lt. Colonel; **Andrew Sexton**, Quartermaster; **Jas. K. Proudfoot**,
Adjutant (formerly Second Lieutenant, Company K, Governor’s Guards of First Regiment, three months), and Rev. L. B. Mason, Chaplain. There was no Dane county company connected with the regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment was organized September 17, 1861, and volunteers were from the counties of Rock and Green—Maurice Malony, Colonel. The regiment rendezvoused at Janesville. There were no officers or companies from Dane county attached to it.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized in November, and was rendezvoused at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, David E. Wood, Colonel. There was no representation in this regiment from Dane county.

The Fifteenth Regiment was organized in December, at Camp Randall, and was known as the Scandinavian Regiment, Hans C. Heg, Colonel; Hans Borchsenius of Madison, was Adjutant.

The Sixteenth Regiment was organized and ordered into camp at Madison early in November, Benj. Allen, Colonel. Of the field and staff officers from Madison were: Cassius Fairchild, Lt. Colonel; Thomas Reynolds, Major; Geo. Sabin, Adjutant. No Madison companies attached.

The Seventeenth Regiment was not fully organized until 1862, although a few of the field officers were appointed in October, 1861. Of this regiment John L. Doran was Colonel; Wm. H. Plunkett of Madison, was Adjutant, but afterwards promoted to Major; Thos. Reynolds was Quartermaster, but December 10th was promoted Major of the Sixteenth Regiment. No Madison companies represented.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized the latter part of October, and was expected to occupy Camp Randall as soon as the Twelfth had commenced to move for the seat of war. Jas. S. Alban was appointed Colonel, and the remaining officers from the northeastern portion of the State.

The Nineteenth Regiment was an “Independent,” Regiment, the Colonel, Horace T. Sanders, received his appointment from the War Department. It rendezvoused at Racine, and April 20, 1862, was ordered to Camp Randall, to guard rebel prisoners. Madison not represented.
S. E. Gate of Capitol Park.
University, from Capitol.

JONES, Photo.
In addition to the above eighteen regiments of infantry organized and sent into the field in 1861, there were three cavalry companies organized. Of Company G, First Cavalry, Stephen V. Shipman was First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain of Company E, in 1862; E. A. Calkins, Major, and John D. Welch, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of Company L, Third Cavalry; and ten batteries of artillery. The officers named were from Madison.

The next day after the mustering out of service of the First Regiment, its late Colonel, John C. Starkweather, was commissioned as commanding officer of the “Three-years First Regiment.” The enlistment went on rapidly, and the companies began to rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee. Of the field and staff officers, Madison was represented by Harry Bingham, Quartermaster, and Dr. Lucius J. Dixon, Surgeon. The companies were organized in the counties of Milwaukee, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and St. Croix. The regiment started for Louisville, Ky., October 28.

Such, in brief, is an account of the organization of the first eighteen regiments that were formed in this State during the year 1861. It will be seen that a large number of the regiments were officered in part by Madison and Dane county men, and the companies of volunteers will show that this county did her whole duty in furnishing her quota for active service.

There was one Edwin L. Reed, Company H, Second Wisconsin Regiment, son of L. T. Reed of Stoughton, Dane county, who was sick and in the General Hospital in Washington. Hearing that a forward movement was about to be made, he left the hospital and returned to the company, where, on account of his feeble condition, he was ordered into the Regimental Hospital. But when, at last, the regiment was formed and in line to move forward, he was found in the ranks, fully equipped, and determined to go. The captain expostulated, but without effect. The “double quick” at Blackburn’s Ford, Thursday, July 18th, was too much for him, and in spite of his earnest protests he was ordered into the Field Hospital at Centerville, where he remained until after the fight on Sun-
day. At four o'clock, Monday morning, July 22d, discovering the Union forces had all gone, he awoke a wounded friend, and together they started on the retreat. His progress was impeded by his wounded friend, and at Fairfax, they were both overtaken by the enemy, and were “furnished transportation” to Richmond. After intense suffering, Mr. Reed died October 23, 1861, in Libby Prison.

Capt. J. F. Randolph was also sick and in hospital, and had been for some time, but when the forward movement was made, he came forward and resumed command of the company, and remained in command until he was wounded, July 21, 1861.

The history of the war, for the year 1862, will be continued in the next chapter.

The National Anniversary was celebrated this year with more than usual interest. The procession was formed of five divisions, the whole under direction of Wm. T. Leitch, Grand Marshal. The first division was composed of the Dane Cavalry, under charge of Lieut. Timothy Brown, the governor and State officers, soldiers of the war of 1812, with the venerable Nathaniel Ames, the only revolutionary soldier living in the state, born April 25, 1761, and who was consequently over one hundred years of age; a triumphal car of thirty-four young ladies under charge of Herbert Reed, carrying the National Flag representing the States of the Union, escorted by the Governor's Guards, Lieut. Fuller; the judges of the various courts, Dane county officers, the mayor and common council, the chancellor, faculty and students of the State University, and the Board of Education. The second division, G. P. Delaplaine, Marshal, was composed of the State Artillery, Capt. McFarland; the Fifth regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Amasa Cobb; the Sixth regiment, Col. Lysander Cutler. The third division, S. G. Benedict, Marshal, with the Fire Department of the City of Madison. The fourth division, the military companies from Dane county, the Turn Verein Association, and citizens of Dane county; and the fifth division, Philander French of Fitchburg, Marshal, with a grand
cavalcade of farmers. The officers of the day were, Hon. J. C. Fairchild, President; Vice Presidents, five from the city of Madison, and one from each town in Dane county; Hon. Byron Paine, Orator; D. McFarland, Reader; Rev. W. L. Green, Chaplain; J. H. McFarland, Chief Gunner. The exercises at the stand were very interesting. Judge Paine's address was a thoughtful and philosophical production, clear and vigorous in style, and delivered without the aid of notes—the fine voice and elocution of the speaker giving it additional effect.

The State Journal, in an article published in the month of December, says: "The year 1861 has been an eventful one, but with all the trials and hard times, of which people have justly complained in other parts of the country, Madison has been exempt. The business has been prosperous, and the improvements of the town have been considerable and substantial, showing a healthy financial condition of our citizens. Among the improvements that have been made during the year, are: the western wing of the State Capitol, which has been put under contract in accordance with act of the Legislature, approved March 9, and the work of building so far completed as to render its completion during the next summer an easy matter. A wing nearly doubling the capacity of the Insane Hospital, has been so nearly finished that it will be opened for patients next spring. These undertakings are of a public character, and have been prosecuted with commendable enterprise. To the business buildings there has been erected the block of S. Krauber & Co., on Pinckney street, adding four noble stores. G. W. Gilman has put up a fine building adjoining, eighty-five feet deep. Church & Hawley have lately extended their manufacturing facilities, adding steam works, and various modern improvements in machinery. A. G. Darwin has added to the hotel facilities a commodious house near the depot of the Milwaukee Railroad. This building is thirty-two feet, fronting the railroad track, and fifty-four feet deep, two story high with a longitudinal wing east of the same, fifty-five feet on the track, and thirty feet wide, with a veran-
dah on the south and east sides. Mr. J. C. Schette erected a large iron foundry during the summer, which, in the fall, was coverted into a flouring mill. Among the residences, are those of C. L. Williams, Esq., corner of Dayton and Hamilton streets; J. W. Harvey, on Johnson street; Truman E. Bird, on Pinckney street; A. C. Davis, corner of Johnson and Pinckney streets; G. A. Mason, on Johnson street; Mr. Walker, a stone building, in form resembling a castle, on Johnson street; A. Sherwin, Esq., on Gorham street; Thaddeus Dean, Esq., on Wisconsin Avenue."

Prince Napoleon passed through the city August 31st, on his way to St. Paul. He and his suit were locked up in one of the cars. There was a large crowd anxious to see him, chiefly on account of the resemblance his features have to those of his celebratea deceased kinsman. The daughter of Victor Emmanuel, his beautiful young wife, was not seen. As the train moved on, the crowd gave him a hearty cheer.