CHAPTER VIII.


The administration of Gov. Randall and other State officers, terminated at noon, January 6, 1862, at which time Hon. Louis P. Harvey, late Secretary of State, took the oath of office and assumed the Executive chair. Soon after the battle at Pittsburg Landing, on the 7th of April, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the Governor to organize an expedition for the relief of the wounded and suffering soldiers. In less than twenty-four hours, supplies were gathered, and on the 10th the party started on their benevolent object. On their arrival at Chicago, they found ninety boxes of supplies, etc., furnished, which were forwarded, to accompany the party. Of this large number, sixty-one were from Milwaukee, thirteen from Madison, six from Beloit, and the remainder from various parts of the State. On their arrival at Mound City, they administered to the wants of some thirty soldiers, and also at Paducah and Savannah, where the presence of the Governor and the benefactions of Wisconsin friends did much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. After the party had nearly completed their labors, they took the boat at Pittsburg Landing, on the 19th, for Cairo. Here, a disaster occurred which brought sorrow to many hearts, and the loss to Wisconsin of its patriotic Governor. Passing from one boat to the other (the night being dark and rainy), Gov. Harvey made a misstep, and fell overboard between the two steamers. Every assistance was ren-
dered that was possible, but without avail. His body, which had drifted a great distance down the river, was subsequently recovered and identified by his watch and some other property on his person, and was brought to Madison. This sad event made a deep impression on the public mind. Appropriate commemorative services were held at the Assembly Hall, and addresses delivered by Gov. E. Salomon, President A. L. Chapin of Beloit College, and others. The funeral services took place on the 7th of May, and the remains were taken to Forest Hill Cemetery, followed by a large procession, where they are deposited.

The Second Regiment, which had been identified with the Army of the Potomac from its organization to this time, and which was the representative of Wisconsin at the first battle of Bull Run, was about the 1st of October united with the Sixth and Seventh Regiments. In the re-organization of the army under Gen. McClellan, these regiments, together with the Ninth Indiana, were organized as a brigade, and assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon. Thenceforth their history is identical, and the State of Wisconsin may well be proud of their record, which has procured for them the name of the "Iron Brigade." As before stated, the city of Madison and Dane county were largely represented in these regiments.

President Lincoln's proclamation for 300,000 additional troops was made July 1, and five regiments were required of the State of Wisconsin. In consequence of this, the Governor called out regiments 21 to 25, inclusive, to prepare for service. The Twenty-third Regiment was composed, in part, of Dane county men, and we find the following officers as being from Madison: W. G. Pitman, Adjutant. Company A, William F. Vilas, Captain, and Sinclair W. Botkin, First Lieutenant. Company D, Jos. E. Green, Captain, J. W. Tolford, First Lieutenant, and F. A. Stoltze, Second Lieutenant. Company E, Jas. M. Bull, Captain, Henry Vilas, Second Lieutenant. Company I, A. R. Jones, Captain, J. M. Sumner, Second Lieutenant.

The casualties occurring in the service this year, as far as re-
lates to this section, are here given. The names of privates cannot be furnished, as it is impossible to ascertain their location or place of residence. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 5 (Shiloh), Lt. Col. Cassius Fairchild, of the Sixteenth Regiment, was severely wounded in the thigh.

Col. Chas. L. Harris of the 11th Wisconsin, was wounded in the arm and leg, at the battle of Bayou Couche, in which engagement four were killed and forty-one wounded.

At the battle of Cedar Mountains (Antietam), on the 9th of August, Capt. Wm. Hawley of Company K, of the Third Regiment, was wounded in the ankle, and Lieut. T. J. Widvey of the same company, was taken prisoner. This company went into action with 44 men, and lost, in killed and wounded, 18. On the 1st of November following, Capt. Hawley was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment.

Maj. J. W. Jefferson of the Eighth Regiment, was wounded at the second battle of Corinth, October 3.

In the three days' fight of the 28th to 30th of August, at Gainesville and Bull Run, the Iron Brigade suffered severely. The Second Regiment went into the fight with 430 men, and lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 286. Capt. Julius F. Randolph of Company H, a well known and highly respected young man of Madison, was killed, with twelve of his company, and twenty-three wounded. On the day succeeding the battle, Lt. Col. Lucius Fairchild was promoted Colonel.

At the spring election in April, L. B. Vilas was the Union candidate for Mayor, and Wm. T. Leitch the Democratic candidate; 1,359 votes were polled, of which the former received 619 votes and the latter 740, being elected by 121 majority. Calvin Ainsworth was elected Police Justice and F. B. Huchtung, Treasurer. The following aldermen were also elected: 1st ward, E. B. Dean, Jr., and G. Grimm; 2d ward, T. E. Bird and A. C. Davis; 3d ward, C. W. Heyl and W. M. Rassdall; 4th ward, C. H. Luce and E. Kavanaugh.

The National anniversary was observed in the usual manner. Hon. G. B. Smith, President; T. E. Bird, Marshal; W. F. Vilas, Reader; Rev. W. L. Green, Chaplain; J. H. Lathrop,
Orator. A fine display of fireworks in the evening, closed the celebration.

Prof. Chas. H. Allen, Superintendent of City Schools, in his report for the year, states that there were at the last enumeration, 2,380 children in the city between the ages of four and twenty years—that the whole number registered in the public schools for the term commencing September, 1862, was 656, and the average daily attendance 423. The superintendent makes a strong appeal for more and better school accommodations.

The improvements in the city were not as large this year as some others. Among them was the enlargement of Fairchild’s block on Pinckney and Main streets, Bemis and Bouder’s meat market, N. W. Dean’s block on State and Pinckney streets, and the Norwegian Lutheran church, corner of Hamilton and Butler streets.

The Regents of the State University this year, established a Normal Department, and Prof. Charles H. Allen, was appointed Principal. The department was opened on the 16th of March for the accomodation of students of either sex, seeking to educate themselves for the vocation of teaching. The entire south building was set apart for a boarding house, dormitories and other rooms necessary for the department under the special charge of the Professor, aided by a preceptress. The number of pupils enrolled at the fall term was one hundred and sixty-two.

On the 16th of March, 1862, the Vestry of Grace Church extended a call to the Rev. Jas. L. Maxwell, of Bordentown, N. J., which was accepted, and May 18, he entered upon his work as rector. During his ministry a fine organ was added by the liberality of the congregation, at an expense of some $2,500, and gave its first tones to a public congregation on the evening of Easter Monday, April 22, 1867.

A northern climate being too vigorous for the health of his wife, Mr. Maxwell sent in his resignation May 1, 1867, and removed to New Jersey.

On the 17th of March, 1863, the old Madison Hotel, built in.
1837–8, was destroyed by fire. A history of this, one of the oldest landmarks of the city, has already been given in the early history of the town.

The annual election for city officers took place the 7th of April. For Mayor Wm. T. Leitch received 774 votes, and Gen. Wm. W. Tredway, 519. The former was elected by a majority of 255. For the office of Treasurer, C. W. Heyl received 501 votes, Kyron Tierney 461, and T. C. Bourke, 329; the former was elected, and also the following aldermen: 1st ward, J. Zeihnpening, John Monaghan; 2d ward, J. H. Carpenter and H. M. Lewis; 3d ward, Jas. Ross and J. T. Stevens; 4th ward, Jos. Hobkins and H. N. Moulton.

An act of the legislature was passed and approved March 26, 1863, providing for continuing the work on the State Capitol, by which the Board of Building Commissioners were authorized to let to the lowest responsible bidder, the contract for the building and erection of the foundations of the South wing and of the rotunda and the erection and completion of the North wing; all of which was to be completed by December 31, 1863, the expense not to exceed the sum of $63,000. On the 9th of May the bids were opened, and the contract awarded to James Livesey for $50,855 as the lowest bidder. The work of demolishing the old Capitol building was soon commenced. On the 20th of May the State Journal says: “Heavy weights of lead were found in the window frames, which in the aggregate were worth $300. Lead was used in the early time as it was cheaper than iron. The building was a somewhat “imposing” specimen of architecture, and the imposition became the more apparent as the new capitol building began to rise around and above it. It was the scene of many interesting incidents, some of them historical, but the greater part should rest under the mantle of forgetfulness. It was in this building that were held the first Legislatures after the separate organization of Wisconsin as a Territory — here were held the first political conventions — here the two constitutional conventions assembled — here Vineyard shot Arndt, and here he was indicted — here the Dodge and
Doty controversies were figured and worked out — here was enacted the legislation which has made some and unmade others. The old building has witnessed many changes, has stood through good and much evil report, and finally passes away, to the gratification of the people of Madison, who now consider the "Capitol question? settled."

"The work of building in the city progressed usually well this spring. A large number of dwellings and business blocks are already considerably advanced, and many others will soon be commenced. Among the fine residences now in process of erection, are those of Hon. Benj. F. Hopkins on Lake Mendota, Timothy Brown, Esq., and D. K. Tenney. Gen. Simeon Mills, on his farm east of the city, is building an elegant country residence. A large number of other buildings, and additions to old ones, are being constructed. M. D. Miller's block, corner of Carroll and Main streets, is going on finely, and a new block is to be built between the Fox Block (now occupied by Vroman & Frank) and the building now used for the Post Office." The "Turners' Hall" was also built.

On the 27th of May, Mrs. Magdaline Stoner, wife of Mr. John Stoner, one of the first settlers of the city, died, aged 71 years and 5 months. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner came here the 6th of September, 1837. He built his cabin near Lake Mendota, on the low lands near the ridge, and resided in that neighborhood till his death. Mrs. Stoner was the mother of four daughters and of a son, who is the first male child born of white parents within the bounds of the city — J. Madison Stoner, now a resident of Colorado. The daughters grew up to womanhood, but soon after died of consumption. The oldest son, Geo. W. Stoner, is still a resident of Madison. Mrs. Stoner was an estimable lady, and was highly respected by every one.

There was no formal celebration on the 4th of July, this year. The Governor, however, directed the State Armorer, Capt. McFarland, to fire salutes at sun rise and sun set. There was a much larger number of persons in the city than was anticipated under the circumstances.
On the 27th of August, Nathaniel Ames, the sole surviving revolutionary soldier of the Northwest, departed this life, at his residence at Oregon, (12 miles south of Madison,) aged 102 years, 4 months and 2 days. The chief incidents of the deceased veteran's life are familiar to the residents of Dane county, as they have frequently been referred to on the 4th of July and other national occasions, in which the veteran, notwithstanding his great age and accompanying infirmities, was always pleased and willing to participate. We have seen his pension paper, dated in 1833, signed by Lewis Cass, which certified that he was entitled to draw a pension for his services as a private in the revolutionary army. He witnessed the execution of Andre, and was present at other historic events of the revolutionary war.

He has been for sixty-five years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his body was buried by them, at Rome Corners, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning. Delegations from the lodges of this city, and from those of adjacent places, were present at the obsequies of this last revolutionary soldier in the Northwest.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company commenced breaking ground for the erection of their new building on Mifflin street, near the corner of Pinckney street, on the 15th of August. It is to be 24 feet front by 60 feet deep.

An act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1863, incorporated the "Methodist Episcopal Church Building Association," and a meeting was held on the 22d of August, to raise, by subscription, $50,000 for the erection of a new church edifice. An agent was appointed to visit the different portions of the State to secure assistance for this object.

From the report of the Board of Education for the year ending December, 1863, it appears that the total valuation of school property in the city, including buildings, furniture and grounds, was $20,791.62. The number of seats in all the public school buildings was 709, while the number of pupils enrolled for the fall term of 1863 was 826. It is intended by the Board, if possible, to erect a new building in the Fourth Ward,
which will increase the number of seats to about 1,000. The
census of school children, as taken this year, makes the whole
number between the ages of four and twenty, 2,417, of which
number 1,150 are males, and 1,267 females.

The High School, which had been closed for nearly two
years on account of financial difficulties, was this year re-
opened with 55 pupils.

The "First National Bank" was organized December 15,
1863, with L. B. Vilas, S. D. Hastings, N. B. Van Slyke,
George A. Mason and Timothy Brown as first Board of Di-
rectors.

We find the following casualties among the officers of Wis-
consin volunteers, from Madison and vicinity, during the year:

At the battle of Black River Bridge, May 17, Daniel E.
Hough, Captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, was mor-
tally wounded, and died at the hospital June 3. At the battle
of Gettysburg, July 1, Lucius Fairchild,* Colonel of Second
Regiment, was wounded in the left arm, and suffered ampu-
tation; and Capt. Nat. Rollins, of Company H, same regiment,
was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, where he was de-
tained until December 10, 1864, when he was exchanged. In

* Hon. Lucius Fairchild, a son of Col. Jairus C. Fairchild, was born in
the town of Kent, Portage county, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1830; received a com-
mon school education; is by profession an attorney. He came to Wiscon-
sin, in 1846, with his parents, and settled at Madison. In 1849, he made
an overland trip to California, and remained there until 1855, when
he returned to Madison. Was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dane
county in 1859 and 1860; in 1861, entered the military service with the
First Wisconsin Volunteers, and was commissioned successively Captain,
Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier of Volunteers, and Captain in
the Sixteenth Regiment, United States Regular Army. At the battle of
Gettysburg, where he commanded the Second Wisconsin Regiment, of
the "Iron Brigade," he lost an arm, and, while recruiting his health,
received and accepted the Republican nomination for Secretary of State,
to which position he was elected in 1863; in 1865, was elected Governor,
and was re-elected in 1867 and 1869, serving six years in that capacity,
since which time, he has been appointed by the President, United States
Consul at Liverpool, Eng., and is, at this date, filling that office with dis-
tinguished ability.
the *State Journal*, of May 12, he publishes a chapter of his personal experiences in prison.

At Whitewater bridge, in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, April 24, Capt. S. V. Shipman of the First Cavalry, with forty men of his company, were surrounded by rebels, and had either to surrender or charge through a force of three hundred. They decided on the latter, and started. A deadly fire was opened on them as they advanced, from the front, but the sabres made such havoc among them that the breach was rapidly widened, and in a few minutes the company had cut their way through, and were on their way to the Cape. When nearly through the broken rebel ranks, Capt. Shipman's bridle rein was cut by a bullet, and his horse became unmanageable, when the crowd that had before given way, closed around him; and striking right and left, fighting with both sabre and pistol, he fell at last with a dangerous wound. Besides the band of rebels through whom they charged, with hundreds firing at them, they were really surrounded by 3,000, who had four pieces of artillery and 3,000 more troops at some distance. Capt. Shipman's wound, at first considered fatal, proved very severe, sixty pieces of bone being taken from it at one time, and at last, after months of suffering, left him a cripple for life.

Capt. Shipman was subsequently promoted Colonel. His charge on the rebels, says Mr. Love, in his "Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion," "will take rank among the most daring and grand exploits of the war."

An act of the Legislature, approved April 12, 1864, authorized the Building Commissioners of the State Capitol to let the contract for the completion of the south wing, and for the center part and rotunda to the top of the roof of the east and west wings, to be completed before December 31, and the sum of $60,000 was appropriated for that purpose. Proposals were received, and the lowest bidder was W. T. Fish, for $42,000. Section 9 of the same act which authorized the work to be completed, provides that the commissioners shall not let the contract for a larger sum than $35,000. In consequence of which, Mr. Fish's bid was declined and the contract was given
Wm. Goodenow of Milwaukee, for $35,000, who agreed to look to the next Legislature for an appropriation to cover deficiencies. The work was immediately begun and completed by the time specified.

In the month of April, Rev. Lewis E. Matson of Racine, was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church, where he preached to the great acceptance of the church, until the summer of 1866, when he resigned to accept a call of the Plymouth church of Chicago. After a season of brief but arduous and successful labor there, he was smitten by disease and died at Lyons, France, June 21, 1868.

The city election took place April 5. The candidates for Mayor were Wm. T. Leitch* and J. H. Carpenter. The former received 602 votes, and the latter 573, Mr. Leitch being elected by 29 majority.

For Treasurer, Thos. C. Borrke received 514, and C. W. Heyl 524 votes—the latter elected by 110 majority. For Police Justice, there were three candidates, James T. Flower, who received 536 votes; Geo. E. Woodward, 172 votes, and John R. Baltzell, 459. Mr. Flower was elected, also the following Aldermen: 1st ward, Andrew Wald and Ed Sprague; 2d ward, H. M. Lewis and Tim. Brown; 3d ward, K. Tierney and Ernest Derschlag; 4th ward, J. M. Dickinson and Geo. D. Lincoln.

Wm. A. Hayes was elected Clerk, and John Reynolds, Assessor. The assessed valuation of city property, as reported by the latter officer, was, real estate, $1,515,160; personal prop-

*William T. Leitch is a son of James Leitch, manufacturer of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was born October 18, 1808. He was educated at that place and remained there until April, 1829. Arrived in the United States May, 1829, and settled in the city of New York, where he resided nearly all the time until June, 1858, when he removed to Madison. While in New York he was engaged in a large and successful business in the wholesale southern clothing trade, until the commencement of the late war.

He has held the office of Mayor for three terms, 1862, 63, 64; was twelve years President of the Madison Horticultural Society, and ten years vestryman of Grace Church, and has held other offices.
FOUR LAKE COUNTRY OF WISCONSIN.

The Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers returned, after their three years' enlistment, on the 18th of June. They were received with great demonstrations by citizens of Madison, and large numbers from the country.

There was no formal celebration on the national anniversary. Salutes were given at sun rise and sun set by the State authorities. The newspapers of the 5th gave as a reason for the quiet of the day, that the people of the city and country but recently had a celebration at the reception of the Second Regiment, and did not feel inclined to have another so soon. A celebration was held at Mazomanie, in which some of the prominent men of this city participated. At Camp Randall, the "Veteran Reserve Corps," which was then in camp, had an impromptu celebration in a quiet way. A table was spread in a grove, and a good dinner provided. Volunteer toasts and speeches were made. A correspondent of the Journal takes the people of Madison to task for their want of patriotism, etc.

Capt. Francis Barnes, this year, introduced on Lake Monona the "Scutanawbequon," brought here from Lake Koshkonong. It was 28 feet in length, 11 feet wide, and drew 18 inches of water; four horse power engine, and makes about seven miles per hour. Its introduction was a great success, and was the pioneer of the steam pleasure boats on the lake.*

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, this year, completed their road to this place via Beloit, giving the city a direct communication to Chicago without going to Milwaukee.

The business of Madison, this year, was promising, and a number of desirable improvements made. W. J. Sullivan built a block west of the Baptist Church, to the corner of Washington avenue. The former residence of Gov. Farwell, on Lake Monona, was purchased for a hospital for soldiers, and

* It is proper to state that I. E. Brown had a small steamer occasionally, on Lake Mendota and Lake Monona, some years before. It was small in size, and did not pay for running it. Mr. Griffin, of the Lake Side House, also had a boat running to accommodate the guests.
large additions made to it. It was subsequently used as a Home for Soldiers' Orphans, and supported by State aid.

The German Methodist Church, on the corner of Mifflin and Webster streets, was built—a handsome brick edifice. Gen. L. Fairchild erected a store on Main street, near the Capital House, twenty by sixty-six feet, forty feet high, and three stories. A. Kentzler built his large brick stable.

The following casualties occurred in the government service in 1864, as far as relates to Madison: F. A. Haskell, Colonel of the 36th Regiment, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, was struck by a rebel bullet in the head and was instantly killed. His loss was deeply felt by the men under his command, and a host of friends in Wisconsin; with the Iron Brigade he had faced the fire at Gainesville, Antietam, Gettysburg and other battles in which the brigade participated. In the same engagement, Adjutant B. D. Atwell, of the same regiment was wounded, and at the battle at Reams’ Station, Va., August 25, he was missing in the action, and was subsequently a paroled prisoner of war. Lt. Geo. E. Albee, of Co. F, was also missing at the same battle, and was also paroled prisoner of war. C. E. Warner, of Windsor, Dane county, Captain of Co. B, same regiment, was promoted after the battle of Cold Harbor, to the rank of Major and Lt. Colonel, and was wounded in action at Deep Bottom, Va., August 14, which shattered his left arm, rendering amputation necessary. Wm. P. Atwell, 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 37th regiment at the assault on the mined Fort at Petersburg, Va., was so severely wounded that amputation of the leg was necessary.

At the battle of Bald Hill, near Atlanta, July 21, 1864, Lieut. Col. Thos. Reynolds, of the 16th regiment, was shot while passing over cartridges, by a rebel sharp shooter secreted to the right of the regiment. The ball entered his thigh midway between the knee and the hip joint, fracturing the bone, but not enough to require amputation.

The 11th regiment took an active part in the operations in front of Blakely, Alabama, and received from the commanding officer, in his report of the engagement, the highest praise "for
the zeal, energy and faithfulness of both officers and men, and for the gallantry displayed in that memorable charge on the enemy's works on the 9th of April." Particular mention is made of 1st Lieut. ANGUS R. MCDONALD, who commanded Co, E, for his gallant and heroic conduct; who on mounting the parapet of the enemy's works was attacked by six men. He knocked down two men with his sabre, and in return received a bayonet wound in the right lung and a musket ball in the right thigh. Sergeant D. B. MOORE, of Co. E, whose timely aid saved the life Lieut. MCDONALD, shot one, bayoneted another, and when his own gun was shattered, seized another, and compelled the remainder of the party to surrender.

The annual reports of the Board of Education for the years 1864 and 1865, were published in the spring of 1866, and from them the following statistics are taken: The whole number of children of school age in the city according to the last census, was 3,193. The whole number who have attended school, enrolled since September 1, 1864, 978. The Fourth ward school house was reported under contract, and when completed, the pressure on the lower departments will be relieved, that a stricter gradation can be made. There were fourteen teachers in the employ of the board. Mr. J. T. LOVEWELL, as Superintendent and Principal of the High School and Miss EMELINE CURTIS, Assistant. The salaries of female teachers were $400.

The work on the State Capitol was continued on the South wing this year, and an act of the legislature, approved April 10, appropriated $25,000 for that purpose. The census of the state as taken by the State authorities in 1865, gives the population of Dane county, 51,094—the town of Madison, 804, and the city of Madison, 9,191.

At the annual city election E. W. KEYES and FRED. BRIGGS were opposing candidates for Mayor. The former was elected by about 50 majority. JOHN REYNOLDS was elected Treasurer, and the following persons aldermen: A. B. BRALEY and J. HERRON, 1st ward; L. S. INGMAN and J. CROSCOTT, 2d ward;
E. Sprague and A. Herfurth, 3d ward; J. J. Starks and T. W. Gibbs, 4th ward.

The assassination of President Lincoln, on the 15th of April, was sensibly felt here, as in other places. A meeting of the citizens was held, and arrangements made for appropriate memorial funeral ceremonies. Owing to unfavorable weather the procession was omitted, and the services were held in the Assembly Hall on the 19th. Remarks were made by Gov. J. T. Lewis, Hon. Chauncey Abbott and Rev. Lewis E. Matson.

The remains of Gen. Theo. Reed, a son of Prof. Daniel Reed of the State University, who was killed in a recent engagement before Richmond, Va., were brought to this city, and appropriate services were held at the Assembly Hall, with an address by Prof. Jas. D. Butler. The remains were interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

The 89th National Anniversary was celebrated this year in a suitable manner. The closing of the war of the Rebellion had taken place, and it was decided at the preliminary meetings held by the citizens, to have a great celebration. The following were the officers of the day, and brief account of the exercises: Gen. David Atwood, President; Vice Presidents, one from each town in the county; W. H. C. Hosmer, Poet; Rev. W. L. Green and Rev. J. L. Maxwell, Chaplains; Col. Geo. E. Bryant, with six assistants, Marshal; Reader, Col. Wm. F. Vilas; Hon. Geo. C. Bates, of Chicago, was expected to deliver the oration, but failed to appear, and Hon. H. S. Orton filled his place. In the afternoon there was a target practice on the shore of lake Mendota, the gun Napoleon was served by a squad of the veterans of the 3d battery under command of Capt. H. F. Hubbard. The target which was anchored at a distance of a thousand yards from the shore consisted of two dry-goods boxes in a skiff. The shots were well made, and the exercises interesting to the large number present. There was a supplementary celebration held in the Park in the afternoon, which was enlivened by music from a quartette choir of male singers. I. N. DeForest presided, and speeches were made by J. W. Johnson, S. G. Bean, Rev. Geo. Fellows, Rev. L. E.
Matson and Henry Drew. In the evening, Wisconsin Avenue was crowded, and a fine display of fireworks was made on the avenue west of the Presbyterian church. The new Yacht St. Louis, that had been recently placed on Lake Mendota, did an extensive business in half hour trips to Pic-nic Point, and Capt. Barnes' steamer, the "Scut," was well patronized. The Yacht is a beautiful boat 30 feet in length by twelve feet eight inches broad, and is schooner rigged.

In July the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dane county published a table of taxes raised by the towns of the county for paying bounties to volunteers and furnishing aid to their families; from this report, the amount of tax raised in the county, was $485,532.42; raised by private subscription, $153,984.86; raised by county tax for soldiers families, $9,234.33. Making the whole amount raised by the county, $648,751.61. The town of Madison raised $7,813.19, and the city of Madison $96,077.00, of which $23,000 was by private subscription.

The City Assessor reports the taxable property of this city, viz: Real property, $1,835,318.00; Personal, $1,163,543.79 — an increase over the previous year of $325,000. The amount of tax to be collected, $36,755.42.

The Internal Revenue tax as published for 1864-5, shows Dane county entire $53,329.85 — city of Madison, $42,044.95, of which last amount, $32,292.75, was from incomes.

In addition to the statistics above given, the following showing the value of the manufactured goods in Madison for the year past, may prove interesting, prepared by W. T. Leitch, City Assessor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron manufactured and agricultural implements</td>
<td>$168,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>100,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, 12,000 barrels</td>
<td>72,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin ware</td>
<td>20,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lager beer</td>
<td>61,110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal gas</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabinet ware</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots and shoes</td>
<td>29,308</td>
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</table>

The first bill for a Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home was introduced
in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was $12,834.69. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the capitol square, was erected for a residence by Governor Farwell, in 1856. During the war it was purchased by the United States Government and converted into the widely known “Harvey Hospital,” for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for $10,000, and the Home became a State institution, March 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the institution had been opened by Mrs. Harvey and a temporary board of trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, the widow of Governor Harvey, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. Harvey resigned as Superintendent, and General Harnden as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. Brewer succeeded Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. Brewer was appointed Matron. Mr. Brewer resigned the 1st of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. Cundill was elected to the position. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. Towers, and Mary Towers, his wife, as Matron. Mr. Towers resigned March 1, 1872, and was succeeded by R. W. Burton, who is the present Superintendent.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated and are brought up to habits of industry.

Under the law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater to be educated at the expense of the State for two years, the expense not to exceed $200 per year for each pupil.

On the 30th of September, 1873, there were 153 children in the Home. The Legislature of 1872 appropriated $30,000 for the current expenses, and in 1873, $20,000 for the same purpose.
During the year 1871, one of the boys of the Home, Mendel P. Blakesley, of Patch Grove, was recommended by the examiners as a suitable candidate for the naval school at Annapolis, and in June he went there, passed the examination at the school and was appointed by President Grant.

During the year, the Home received $23,000 in bonds and $554.97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly one hundred thousand dollars left by Horatio Ward, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, England, to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal states for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1871 enacted a law to the effect that after September, 1871, all children remaining in the Home shall become the wards of the State, and that the State Board of Charities and Reform shall be their legal guardians, with authority to bind out any of the children to such trade or occupation as is deemed best, and to exercise a close supervision over their interest and safety, during their minority.

The improvements of the city for the year were numerous and valuable. The beautiful block of Mr. Koerner, on Main street, is one of the finest ever built in the place. It is 33 feet front by 120 feet deep, three stories high above the basement, built of cream colored brick, with large plate glass windows. This building was erected on the site of the old framed building known as the Dean and Ruggles building. Some notice of this old landmark which was removed in June of this year to make room for its elegant successor, may not be inappropriate. The building was erected in the summer of 1843, and occupied by Dr. J. D. Weston as a drug and grocery store. He was suc-
ceeded by Shields & Sneed, who largely increased the business. In 1849, E. B. Dean, Jr., and J. D. Ruggles formed a copartnership, and occupied this building. It was next occupied by Gray & Starks, succeeded by Gleason & Houghton, who established a hardware store, which stock was subsequently purchased by John N. Jones. On the completion of Mr. Jones' new building on Pinkney street, he removed, and the old building was overhauled and refitted for a drug store for Dean & Pardee, who occupied it until the time came for its removal.

Among the improvements of the year was the erection of "Immanuel Church" by the German Evangelical Society, on the corner of Pinckney and Hamilton streets—a very neat brick building 34 by 50 feet; the two story dwelling house of Wm. Vroman, corner of Henry and Gilman streets, and numerous others. Late in the fall the first Nicholson pavement was laid on Main street, on the southeast side of the park.

In closing up the record of the war history as far as relates to Madison and Dane county, the annexed account of the history of the Governor's Guard will prove of interest. It has been prepared with great care by Chandler P. Chapman, Esq., of Madison. It will be seen that the Governor's Guard has a noble record. It furnished some of the bravest of men who served in the recent War of the Rebellion.

The "Governor's Guard," an independent company, attached to the Eighteenth Regiment of Wisconsin State Militia, was organized, at a meeting held in the city of Madison, January 30, 1858.

The history of the company, from the time of its organization to the commencement of the rebellion, is much the same as that of similar organizations. In common with them, its members had to patiently endure the taunts of overwise civilians as to the childishness of "playing soldier," belonging to the "floodwood" militia, and the like. Their record below is their justification.

*Shields & Sneed built the brick block next to Verhusen, and removed their goods from the Weston store.
Their close application to drill under the direction of competent officers, soon gave them the reputation of being one of, if not the best disciplined company in the northwest.

At the time of the first call for troops, in April, 1861, the roll of active members was smaller than it had ever been before. At their last street parade they turned out but little over thirty muskets.

Promptly on the first news of the call, the company tendered its services to the Governor, and, after being recruited to the maximum, assigned to the First Regiment of three months men.

Since that time (the 20th of April, 1861,) no meetings of the company have been held, and the military history of its individual members, given below, is its history.

Can any military organization in the United States, of its age and numbers, show a better record? If so, let the names and dates be published; if not, we claim the championship for the "Governor's Guard," of Madison, Wis.

The regiments are of Wisconsin volunteers, unless otherwise mentioned.


Colonels.—Wm. Hawley.—Capt. Co. K, 3d Regt. Infty., April 24, 1861; Lt. Col., Aug. 9, 1862; Col., March 10, 1863.

T. S. Allen.—Private Co. K, 1st Regt., (3 mos.); Capt. Co. I, 2d, April 2, 1862; Major, Aug. 22, 1861; Lt. Col., Sept. 8, 1862; Col. 5th Regt., Dec. 25, 1862; Col. 5th, (reorganized), Sept. 5, 1864.

John W. Jefferson.—Major 8th Regt. Infty., Aug. 8, 1861; Lt. Col. Feb. 2, 1863; Col., June 1, 1864.

Charles L. Harris.—Lt. Col. 1st Regt. Inf., (3 mos.), April 22, 1861; Col. 11th, Sept. 2, 1861.


Ezra T. Sprague—Corp. 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt., 8th, Sept. 3, 1861; Col. 42d, July 29, 1864.


Majors.—Wm. H. Plunkett—1st Lieut. Co. E, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjlt, 17th, Nov. 11, 1861; Major, Nov. 25, 1862.


H. K. Lawrence—Paymaster U. S. A., June 30, 1863.


Captains.—A. A. Meredith—1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt. Infy., May 9, 1861; Capt. and A. C. S., June 11, 1862.


Geo. T. Clark—Capt. Co. of Colorado Cavalry, on expedition against Indians.


George M. Sabin—Corp. Co. K, 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.); Adjt. 16th, Nov. 19, 1861; discharged at expiration of three years’ service, having declined promotion as Lt. Col. 5th Infy.


Jesse T. Glasgow—Adjt. 23d Indiana Vols.

Wm. S. Hobart—1st Lieut. Pennsylvania Vols., (3 mos.)

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.—Jas. Murison—N. C. S., 1st Regt. Infy., (3 mos.)


Geo. W. Smith—Private in Berdan’s Sharpshooters.

T. T. Richardson—Private in Berdan’s Sharpshooters.

A. C. Mills—Private, 40th Regt. Infy.
## Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier General</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Colonels</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Rebel Captain</td>
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<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned officers and privates</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
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1866. The south wing of the State Capitol was completed according to contract, and the rooms and offices put in readiness for use. The State Historical Society removed their valuable library and collections to the second floor of the wing, which had been appropriated for their use by the State Legislature, and prepared with suitable glass cases and furniture. On the evening of January 24th, the rooms were formally dedicated by appropriate services in the Assembly Chamber—addresses by I. A. Lapham, LL. D., President of the Society, and Ex-Gov. Edw. Salomon, and singing by a select quartette choir.

Hon. J. Y. Smith, in writing of the opening of the new rooms for the State Historical Society, says: "The occasion was one of unmingled satisfaction to the founders and early friends of the enterprise, and of deep interest to the large assembly convened upon the occasion. We know of no enterprise of the like magnitude, which reflects so much credit upon the State as this. While its cost in money has been but trifling, its usefulness is beyond estimate. It will be a favorite and profitable resort for state officers and members of legislatures, professors and students of the University, and the curious and studious of all classes; and future generations of citizens will bless the forethought which provided such a reservoir of knowledge. No stranger should visit Madison without spending a day at the Historical rooms, where he will always find a cordial welcome."
Mr. Smith also gives an interesting account of the history of the Society, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The State Historical Society, which was organized in January, 1849, was re-organized under a charter of the legislature of 1853. In the re-organization, Gen. Wm. R. Smith was elected President, and Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary."

"The growth and prosperity of this Society began from the date of its re-organization. Under the energetic and untiring efforts of the Secretary, Mr. Draper, it made rapid progress from this time onward, in the objects for which it was formed — the securing of historical collections. He opened correspondence with other societies, and with individuals throughout the country, soliciting donations and exchanges from every available source, as well as written contributions and relics relating to the history of our own State, and the result was, that collections rapidly accumulated."

"Mr. D. S. Durrie was chosen Librarian at the election in January, 1856, but for two years his duties were but nominal and rendered without compensation. The Society in 1856, procured rooms in the basement of the Baptist Church, and in 1858, the collections had become so large and of so much interest, that the Librarian devoted his whole time to the duties of that office, in which position he has been continued by the votes of the Society to the present time."

"Chiefly as the result of the labors of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, the Society has become a success beyond anything of the kind in this section of the country."

The Library* now numbers, January, 1866, 21,366 volumes, bound and unbound, of which 1,136 are bound newspaper files. Of the latter, 138 were published in the last century, several of them by Dr. Franklin, and one volume in the century preceding. The Society has, moreover, sixty oil paintings, mostly portraits; over 400 atlases, maps and diagrams, some

*The Library contained, January 1, 1874, 57,254 books, pamphlets and documents, 91 oil portraits and paintings, and 2,144 volumes of bound newspaper files.
of them giving us the vague ideas entertained of the American continent nearly two hundred years ago. The Society has an exceedingly interesting collection of mementoes and relics of the recent war, and many curious articles, both natural and artificial, sent it from various sections of the State.

The city election took place April 3d. E. W. Keyes,* was the Union candidate for Mayor. Simeon Mills was solicited to be a candidate, which honor he accepted, but declined before the election. Wm. H. Nolan (colored), received 306 votes. Mr. Keyes, 961, and was elected. There was no opposition to Col. S. V. Shipman for Treasurer, who received 1,402 votes. For Police Justice, Jas. M. Flower received 586 votes, and John R. Baltzell, 825, and was elected by 239 majority. The following Aldermen were elected: H. L. C. H. and Jas. Conklin, First ward; H. M. Lewis and John Corscott, Second ward; Kyron Tierney and M. Neinhaber, Third ward; and Geo. W. McDougal and J. C. Mckenney, Fourth ward.

The water in the lakes this spring was higher than than for many years. The marsh, north of the capitol, was submerged, the bridges across the Catfish were broken and drifted away, and all travel out of the city by the usual route was cut off. It was some little time before the injuries could be repaired.

An act of the legislature was passed and approved for the completion of the State Capitol and heating the same, the latter to be completed by December 1, 1866, and the former, December 1, 1867, and the sum of $110,000 appropriated, of which amount $85,000 was to complete the building, and $25,000 for the heating apparatus. As required by the law, the building commissioners received proposals for the work, but the amount

*Elisha W. Keyes, Esq., is a son of Capt. Joseph and Cleve Keyes, and was born at Northfield, Washington county, Vermont, January 23, 1828. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in June, 1837. He resided at Lake Mills, Jefferson county, until 1850, and removed to Madison in December of that year to commence the study of law. He was admitted to the bar October 14, 1851, and was elected District Attorney for Dane county, 1859 and 1860. He was appointed Postmaster at Madison in April, 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, 1869 and 1873, and has been the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for a long term of years.
appropriated proving insufficient—the amount of the lowest
bid being $151,500—the commissioners decided not to take any
further steps in the matter, but to refer the same to the next
legislature. The steam heating apparatus was put in the
building during the year, at an expense of $25,000.

The Legislature, at the same session, passed an act approved
April 11, for erecting one transverse and one longitudinal wing
on the east side of the main building of the Hospital for the
Insane. On the 19th of June proposals were received from
contractors, and the contract was awarded to A. Proudeit for
the mason work at $64,500, and Anderson, Davidson & Co.,
carpenter work, $33,500, the whole amounting to $98,000.

Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand succeeded Dr. J. P. Clement as
Superintendent, April 20, 1864, and discharged his duties until
June 6, 1868, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. A.
S. McDill, who served until April 29, 1873, and was succeeded
by Dr. Mark Ranney, the present Superintendent.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the
center building being 65 by 120—the first longitudinal wing
on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last, on each ex-
tremity, is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long.
These elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by
ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands to the extent of
393 acres, and when the extensions and improvements contem-
plated are added, will make it a complete institution, creditable
to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin,
and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing their
protection. The construction of the Madison and Baraboo
Railroad, with a station in the northeast corner of the hospital
farm, gives the institution a railroad connection, the absence of
which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

From the annual report of the Board of Education for the
year 1868, we have the following items: The whole number
of children in the city of school age, 3,366. The present school
accommodations are for 965 children; the building of the
Fourth Ward School House, on lots 1 and 2, block 48, over-
looking Lake Monona, was put under contract to Jas. Livesey
for $12,130, and outbuildings, $500. This building was completed during the year, and is built in the Italio-American style, 65 feet front by 42½ deep with projections in front of 5 by 22 feet, and 7 by 22 in the rear. It is constructed of buff colored Edgerton brick, with magnesian limestone dressing with a gable or pediment on each four sides, and a bell tower in the center of the roof. It is heated by two furnaces in the basement. Hon. J. G. McMynn, then State Superintendent, pronounces it “the best arranged school building in the State.” The board propose to purchase lots 2 and 3, block 138, for the Second Ward School, and intend to commence immediately the erection of a school house modeled after the Fourth Ward School.

The Board of Regents of the University, in their report for the year 1866, say they have purchased the lands adjoining the University grounds, some 195 acres, which, with lands now belonging to the institution, 40 and 7/8 acres, form one tract with an area of 235 acres. These lands were purchased for an experimental farm, and the funds obtained from the proceeds of bonds issued by Dane county to the amount of $40,000, to be devoted to this purchase. The Government of the United States having in 1862, donated to the State of Wisconsin 240,000 acres of land for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, the income of a fund to be derived from the sale of these lands, was appropriated to the support of the University.

Hon. J. L. Pickard was elected President of the University, which position was by him declined, and it was then tendered to Prof. P. A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, who also declined, but reconsidered his decision and entered upon his duties in 1867. The value of the University property reported, including the University grounds, agricultural college lands and University buildings was $466,709.18. The library contains 2,600 volumes.

On the 21st of May, 1866, a contract was made with J. H. Underwood, for sinking an artesian well in the Capitol Park, near the building, with wrought iron tubing, eight inches exterior, and six inches wide; to be sunk five hundred feet. No
water was obtained at that depth, and the work was continued
to the depth of 1,026 feet, or more than 100 feet below the sea
level, but without success. As will subsequently appear, the
well was made serviceable and used to great advantage. Of
this well Maj. H. A. Tenney says: It very clearly revealed the
existence of ancient and intense igneous action beneath, and
proves that our primary is not only below all other local min-
eral ranges, but is equally beneath the deepest borings in the
gypsum and salt beds of Michigan and Illinois, the coal re-
gions, and the saline deposits of the great plains, and it is more
than suspected that it is the central focus of all the deep drain-
age of this portion of the Continent.

The celebration of the 90th National Anniversary was a
great success. One newspaper says: "No celebration ever
passed off more satisfactorily or more creditably to all con-
cerned." The stores on the main streets were gaily decorated
with banners and flags, and at least 20,000 persons were pres-
ent; 700 came from Janesville; a train of 12 cars, with 700 or
or 800 from Beloit and way stations. Some 3,000 are presumed
to have come by the cars. The procession was very large, one
a procession of battle flags, one hundred and forty in number,
borne by those who had served under them; a procession of
Soldiers' Orphans, Engine Companies, etc. Gen. Lysander
Cutler was Chief Marshal, and Gen Cassius Fairchild, Mar-
shall of the Day. The officers of the day were: Hon. L. S.
Dixon, President; Vice Presidents from Dane county towns;
Rev. J. L. Maxwell and Prof. J. D. Butler, Chaplains; J. E.
Murdock, Reader, and Hon. Levi Hubbell, Orator. A pre-
sentation of the flags to the State was made with address by
Col. W. P. Lyon, and reply by Gov. Fairchild. The exercises
were interspersed with readings by Mr. Murdock and singing
by the soldiers' orphans.

The city assessor in July, published a statement of the taxes
of the city — the whole amount, city, state and county, to be
collected is $57,760. The total valuation of property,
$2,799,636, a percentage of about two per cent. against two and
thirty hundredths last year.
The success of Capt. Barnes' little steamer the Scut, induced the owner to build a new one, 50 feet long and 11½ wide, capable of carrying 15 tons and 80 persons. The boat was made at Whitewater, was launched on Lake Monona, April 17, and did a large and lucrative business. The Captain, with his usual foresight, purchased Squaw Point, Lake Monona, and gave it the name of "Winnequah," built a large dance room, with refreshment rooms, a fine bowling alley, and fitted up the grounds with swings, etc., making it one of the pleasantest spots around Madison for pic-nics.

Messrs. Young & Bro., built this year on the vacant lot adjoining the one they owned, a block of two stories, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, of cream colored brick, three stories high, the third story used as a Masonic Hall.

The Lake Side Water Cure, on the opposite side of Lake Monona, was, in June, remodeled and prepared for a public house. It was advertised as capable of accommodating 120 guests. The building is four stories, and has all the conveniences of a first class hotel. B. Frodsham, Esq., was the lessee. It soon became known for the beauty of its location, and was and is a favorite resort for summer visitors from St. Louis and other localities.

On the 4th of November, St. Raphael's Church was consecrated with the imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Henri performed the service, and a sermon was delivered by Father Riordan. The large building was filled to its capacity, over 1,000 persons being present. The Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to 250 persons.

One of the prominent city improvements, this year, was the erection of the Rasdall House on King street. It is a large and handsome building, 85 by 75 feet; four stories high, and basement, with 72 rooms, and a dining room 58 by 25 feet, large rooms for parlor, reading room, saloon, etc.

Andrew Kentzler completed his large brick stable, one of the finest in the State, built of Edgerton brick, and is 74 feet by 66 feet, two stories, which, with the old building connected
with it, makes a building 66 by 132 feet — occupying the whole lot.

L. D. Stone erected a large and elegant dwelling house in the Fourth ward, below the dépôt of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. N. W. Dean, stone barn, 33 by 80 feet, in rear of the American Hotel; German Catholic Church, on Johnson street, near State street; B. W. Suckow’s brick dwelling house; Sorenson & Fredrickson, stone planing mill and sash and blind manufactory; and framed dwelling houses erected by S. Heggen, C. Heinrichs, J. Y. Smith (double), W. J. Sullivan, W. Davidson, W. Deards, Mt. McGovern, and others.

In December, the first steam fire engine was received, and tried on the shore of Lake Monona, with one thousand feet of hose. Steam power was used five minutes after the fire was made. The engine was a success every way.

An act of the Legislature, approved April 11, 1867, authorizing the Building Commissioners to provide, by contract, for the building of the rotunda of the State Capitol, and roofing the same, to be completed by Dec. 1 of that year, and $85,000 appropriated for that purpose. On the 18th of May, the bids that were offered were opened, and the contract awarded to Wm. Goodenow, for the sum of $83,636.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, January 9, 1868, recommends an appropriation for the construction of the Dome. In the message, he states, “that the artesian well in the park has been sunk to the depth of 980 feet, but, up to that date, had not proved a success — that the completion of the present contract will leave the well 1,000 feet deep. There had been expended upon it $8,622.70.

In February, of 1867, Rev. Chas. H. Richards was called from Kokomo, Ind., to become pastor of the Congregational Church, and, on the 10th of March, entered upon his work, in which he still continues. From the Church Manual, published in 1869, it appears that the church has a membership of 226; an admirably manned Sunday School of about 400 members, with an average attendance of 260 since the year opened; a Ladies’ Benevolent Society, worked actively for the poor; and
Ladies’ Missionary Society, which raises about $300 for the support of a female missionary in India.

On the 23d January, Hon. A. Van Wyck delivered an address before the State Historical Society, at the Assembly Hall—the first annual address since the society occupied their rooms in the Capitol.

At the spring election for city officers, held in April, Alden S. Sanborn* and Jas. K. Proudfit were the opposing candidates for Mayor. The former received 856 votes, and the latter 608; Mr. Sanborn being elected by 248 majority. For City Treasurer, Wm. Helms received 579 votes, and Geo. Memhard, 895, and was elected by 316 majority. The Aldermen elected were: 1st ward, Robert Nichols and Sam. Engel; 2d ward, A. R. Jones and M. T. Bailey; 3d ward, M. Christophers and P. B. Kissam; 4th ward, H. N. Moulton and Simon Foren.

The Grace Church (Episcopal) received, in April, their new pipe organ, which was the first of the kind introduced in the city churches. It has 680 pipes and 20 registers.

The new steamer, “The City of Madison,” was completed and placed on Lake Mendota May 15. It has two engines, 6½ horse power each, and boiler capable of running a 20-horse power engine; is 56 feet long, 13 feet beam, 18 feet across the paddle boxes, with a cabin 16 feet by 12. It was built by E. & W. Hendricks, and very strongly constructed, and is designed to run to the Hospital for the Insane, Picnic Point, and other places on the lake. This was the first steamer built for this lake.

The Celebration on July 4 was observed in the usual manner.

* Hon. Alden S. Sanborn was born in the town of Corinth, Orange county, Vt., Oct. 21, 1829; was educated at academies in New England and New York; is by profession an attorney. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Milwaukee; was Treasurer of Milwaukee county in 1849; District Attorney of Brown county in 1851 and 1852, and of Outagamie county in 1853 and 1854; was member of Assembly for the Third District of Dane county in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and for the Fifth District in 1870; was Mayor of Madison in 1867, and City Attorney in 1869.
with a large gathering of people from the country. J. C. Gregory, President; Rev. J. C. C. Clarke, Chaplain; Prof. B. M. Reynolds, Reader; J. M. Bull, Poet; Capt. A. R. McDonald, Marshal; Hon. H. S. Orton, Orator. The address of the latter was highly spoken of.

From a published account of the sales of merchants of Madison, as reported to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the year ending April 30, 1867, whose sales exceeded $30,000, we extract the following: S. Klauber & Co., dry goods, etc., $275,000; S. L. Sheldon & Co., agricultural implements, $250,000; M. E. Fuller & Co., same, $191,500; J. Lenz & Co., (10 months,) $154,000; Dunning & Sumner, drugs and groceries, $105,000; A. Findlay, same, $100,000; Klauber & Ott, groceries, $100,000; Ramsay & Campbell, hardware, $88,000; J. N. Jones, same, $70,250; E. W. Skinner & Co., agricultural implements, etc., $77,500.

From the annual report of the Board of Education, for 1867, we have the following statistics, and also the improvements carried forward:

"The whole number of school children, 3,559; an increase of 193 since 1866; number enrolled during the year, 1,626. The following is a description of the Second Ward School House, which occupies, with its grounds, lots 2, 3 and southwest half of 4, in block 138:

"The grounds have a front of 165 feet on Gorham street, and a depth of about 265 feet to Lake Mendota, upon which it has a border of about 165 feet. This site, which contains one acre, is well supplied with native forest trees, and cost $1,650.

"The building is 61 feet front by 42 feet deep, with vestibule projection of five by twenty feet in front, and eleven by twenty-six feet in rear.

"The basement walls are of stone, laid upon a concrete foundation, composed of broken stone and cement — are eight feet high. The rooms are well lighted, and floored with brick laid in cement, upon concrete of gravel and cement, and afford ample room for furnaces and fuel, as well as play room for pupils in stormy weather."
"The building above the basement is constructed of Edger-
ton brick, with limestone trimmings. It is two stories high,
with four gables, and a bell tower rising from the centre to the
height of about 60 feet from the ground, in which is hung a
600 pound bell.

"There are four school rooms, each 26 by 34 feet, and 13 feet
high, capable of furnishing seats for 64 to 72 pupils, with am-
ple wardrobe closets.

"The exterior woodwork is painted and sanded. The inte-
rior is grained to represent oak. The rooms are warmed by
LITTLEFIELD's hot air furnaces, and are each furnished with two
ventilating flues, with iron fan registers, which, with the con-
veniences for opening windows from top and bottom, it is be-
lieved will insure complete ventilation.

"A small room, 10 by 12 feet, on the second floor, may be
used as a reception room, or for recitations, or as teachers' pri-
ivate room.

"The water from the roof of the whole building is conducted
to a cistern under the basement of the rear vestibule, which
has a capacity of about 250 barrels.

"The water closets, 18 by 26 feet, are in the rear of the rear
vestibule, and so constructed as to form part of the building,
and by means of the cistern the vaults can be frequently
washed and the contents sluiced into a cesspool some 150 feet
distant. A ventilating shaft, extending from the vaults to the
top of the smoke-stack, affords an escape for gasses and foul
air.

"The building was erected by contract with W. T. Fish,
Esq., by whom the mason work was done; the carpenter work
by Messrs. Sorenson & Fredericks; the plastering by Messrs.
E. Sharp & Co.; the tin work and heating apparatus by Messrs.
Lewis & Allen, and the painting by Messrs. Pollard & Nel-
son. The whole work was under the general superintendence
of L. P. Drake, Esq., and cost $16,000. The architect was G.
P. Randall, of Chicago."

The United States Government having purchased the lots on
the corner of Mifflin street and Wisconsin avenue, for a Court
House and Post Office, the building known as the Catlin dwelling house, was removed in July, having been sold to Judge E. Wakeley, who had it taken apart and removed to Omaha, Nebraska. The first improvements on this corner were a log house put up by John Catlin, Esq., the first Postmaster, in 1838, and a two story framed building subsequently added to the front, facing the Capitol square. It was a fine building in its day, and, after Mr. Catlin’s removal, had many occupants, among others, N. B. Van Slyke, Esq., Wm. A. Mears and E. W. Keyes. To the elegant and costly structure erected on its site, we shall hereafter refer.

There was a number of important improvements made during the year. Among them a fine stone block on Washington avenue by Dr. J. B. Bowen, on the ground occupied by the Dane county store, the building on which was destroyed by fire the year previous. The buildings are sixty-six feet by seventy feet deep, and extend to the corner of Webster, and prepared for three stores. The new Lutheran church, corner of Washington avenue and West Canal street, a stone building thirty by fifty feet; Sharp & Oakley’s brick front building adjoining the Methodist church on Pinckney street, twenty-three by thirty-four feet, two stories; Draper’s meat market, corner of Mifflin and Hamilton streets, brick, twenty-two by forty feet; W. J. Sullivan’s extension to his block on Pinckney street; T. O’Neill’s Hotel near depot of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, two story brick; Geo. Fess, stone barn in rear of his boarding house, thirty-five by thirty feet, two stories brick, and a large number of framed dwelling houses; S. Mills, two story brick store on Main street, near the old post-office.

A meeting was held on the 16th of August to organize an association, to be known as the “Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences.” Nothing however was done until the year 1870, when it was organized under a charter by act of legislature, approved March 16 of that year.

The following statistics in part, in regard to the railroad business of Madison station during the year 1867, indicates
something of the amount of business transacted. Milwaukee
and Prairie du Chien Railroad: Total tonnage east, 16,495,610
lbs; west, 5,415,070 lbs; of this amount were 232,904 bushels
wheat, and 386,500 lbs. dressed hogs sent east. Merchandise
sent west, 2,143,200 lbs, and agricultural implements, 866,810.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad — sent east, 279,167 bush.
wheat and 638,800 lbs dressed hogs.

In these statements are omitted minor details of shipments.

On the 12th September, 1867, the Rev. Henry W. Spald-
ing, of Evansville, Ind., was invited by the Vestry to the
charge of Grace church, and he entered upon the duties on the
10th of November following.

In the year 1868 the basement of the church building was
floored, plastered, and put in complete order for Sunday school
and evening services, at an expense of $1,874.49, and in the
following year the old brick building erected in 1850, and latterly
used as a chapel and Sunday school room, was taken
down.

In 1868, the Governor of the State, in his message to the
Legislature, January 14, 1869, states that the rotunda of the
State Capitol is now completed, and that a contract was en-
tered into in May, 1868, with C. S. Rankin & Co., of Cincin-
inati, Ohio, for the erection of the dome for the sum of $90,000,
the work to be completed on or before December 1, 1869. He
also states, that when the dome is finished, the capitol will
have cost $528,315.60.

The following account of the internal arrangements of the
State Capitol, is taken from the "Legislative Manual:"

"The present capitol exhibits an attractive outside appear-
ance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction
was supplied from quarries near Prairie du Chien and Madison.
The inside is handsomely finished, and contains complete con-
veniences; although more are yet necessary. In the basement
are the water closets; boiler room, from which the building re-
ceives heat; carpenter shops; book room; the roost of the war
eagles, "Old Abe," and "Andy," and some committee rooms.
On the upper floor, the four passages of which are neatly laid
with squares of blue and white flag, are the departments of the several state officers. In the north passage are the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners; in the south passage the offices of the Superintendents of Public Property and of Public Instruction and the office of Attorney General; in the east passage the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, and in the west passage those of the Adjutant General, legislative clerks and State Agricultural Society, the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the centre of these passages the rotunda and dome are seen to a great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow and black tiles, and in the centre a heavy iron ballustrade marks the rotunda. In the east is the Senate Chamber; in the west, the Assembly Chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court Rooms and State Library, and in the south, the choicely filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837, and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors, present an array of books, pictures, sculpture and literary and other curiosities which are not only interesting and suggestive to Badgers, but to residents of other states. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war, are carefully preserved in a glass enclosure, and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral and vegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. Isaac Lyon, father of Judge Lyon, of the supreme court, and the greatest delight of this courteous gentleman is to give all visitors information concerning them.

"The collection in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very creditable to the State, and to Hon. Lyman C. Draper, the patient and persevering originator of them. Mr. D. S. Durrie, the Librarian, has held that office since January 1, 1856, and has taken an active part in the management to the present time. Since the Chicago fire destroyed the histori-
cal depository there, these collections can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the Northwest.

"More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the state are kept and to the tholus; from which topmost elevation impressive downward view of the whole rotunda is obtained. The outside of the tholus affords convenience for enjoying an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes and surrounding country.

"The height of the Capitol from the basement to the gold gilt eagle on the top of the flag-staff is 225 feet and six inches, and exclusive of steps and porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

"Some impressive scenes have been witnessed in this Capitol during the war, when the legislature were acting on war measures, and also when the veteran soldiers, on their return, were welcomed with song and feasting in the chambers.

"As characteristic of the vim and energy of the residents of Wisconsin, it must be stated that the Capitol building progressed and heavy expenditures were made on it, while they were sharply pressed to raise their share of men and means for the war.

"The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition, and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression that Wisconsin has a choiceley located and elegant Capitol."

The election of city officers took place on the 7th of April, at which time David Atwood* received 859 votes for

*Gen. David Atwood was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, December 15, 1815. At the age of sixteen years, he removed to Hamilton, Madison county, New York, and commenced work at a printer's case. After he became a master of his craft, he traveled extensively through the southern and western states for nearly three years, most of which time he was engaged in the printing business. In 1839 he returned to Hamilton, New
Mayor, and Wm. T. Leitch 853 votes, the former was elected. For Treasurer, Jas. Conklin received 1,016 votes, and Chas. Hammer 884; Mr. Conklin's majority 332. For Police Justice, J. R. Baltzell received 897 votes, and J. C. McKenney 807; Mr. Baltzell's majority 90. The following were elected Aldermen: First ward, S. Engel and A. McGovern; Second ward, R. Wootton and H. Steensland; Third ward, Ole Thompson and P. B. Kissam; and Fourth ward, L. D. Stone and A. S. Frank.

On the 27th of May, the corner stone of the new United States Court House was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Addresses were made by Gov. Fairchild, President P. A. Chadbourne and others.

On the 31st of May, the German Lutheran church, on Washington avenue and West Canal street, was dedicated. This church was organized in 1856, and in 1858 the congregation built a small meeting house on Main street, near the depot of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. This building was occupied by them until the last year, when the present edifice was erected. It is 32 by 60 feet, 20 feet high, with a belfry. The building is wood and cost about $3,000. At the dedication service, Prof. S. Fritschell of St. Sebald, Iowa, Rev. J. Hauser of Cottage Grove, and Rev. H. Vogel, the Pastor, delivered addresses.

York, and commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the Palladium, in conjunction with his brother. In 1859 he came to the west and located a farm near the city of Freeport, Illinois, which he soon after disposed of, and removed to Madison, Wisconsin. He became connected with the Madison Express and remained with it until the fall of 1852, when he commenced the publication of the Daily State Journal, which he has ever since published; in its early management he was associated with Hon. Horace Rublee, now United States Minister to Switzerland.

Gen. Atwood was a member of the legislature in 1860, and was appointed United States Assessor when that office was first created. In 1868 he held the office of Mayor of the City of Madison. On the decease of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, Member of Congress, Gen. Atwood was elected to fill his unexpired term of office.
There was no celebration of the national anniversary by the civil authorities this year. There was a large gathering of people from the country to attend a circus performance. The patriotism of the day seemed confined to the younger portion of the community, who indulged largely in fire crackers and small artillery.

The City Assessor published in August, a statement of the valuation of taxable property as follows: Real estate, $2,733,179; personal property, $1,356,745.67, being an increase of one million of dollars since the last year.

The report of the Board of Education, for 1868, shows the whole number of persons of school age, 3,485; whole number enrolled since September 2, 1867, 2,087. The expenses of the city schools for the year were, $34,815.58, which amount was for school furniture, repairs, supplies and teachers' salaries.

The amount of taxes levied for city, state, county and school purposes this year, was $88,412.81; in addition to which is $6,000 indebtedness to Madison Driving Park Association, and a bonus to the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad of $25,000, for the completion of the road from Madison to Sun Prairie, making the whole amount $119,412.81—a tax of two and eight tenths per cent. on the valuation.

Jas. M. Sumner, this year, raised a three story building on Main street, between Pinckney and Henry streets, 22 by 132 feet, and Simeon Mills erected a fine block of stores on Main street, 66 feet by 80, on the site of his former residence.

The following exhibit shows the gross amount of sales of the leading business firms in the city of Madison, as returned to Assessor Main, for the year ending April 30, 1868. None are included whose sales have not exceeded $25,000. Considering the great depression in the value of merchandise the past year, and especially in dry goods and clothing, this list is a very creditable one, and in the aggregate quite largely exceeds the sales of 1866-7, and especially so in agricultural implements, the sales in this department reaching $900,000, none of which were manufactured here except those sold by E. W.
SKINNER & Co. Deputy Assessor MAIN estimates the aggregate of sales during the year in the city at $3,500,000:

S. L. Sheldon & Bro., agricultural implements, $350,000
M. E. Fuller & Co., agricultural implements, 345,000
S. Klauber & Co., dry goods and clothing, 260,000
J. Lenz & Co., dry goods and clothing, 127,000
Alex. Findley, groceries and drugs, 105,200
S. Klauber, King street, groceries, 95,500
Wayne Ramsay & Co., hardware, 95,000
Dunning & Sumner, groceries and drugs, 90,500
L. P. & M. P. Jerdee, agricultural implements, 87,000
McKey Bros. & G. H. Folds, dry goods, 78,300
John N. Jones, hardware, 68,800
J. L. Bartels, dry goods, 52,000
H. Steensland, groceries, 46,000
W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries, 45,000
J. W. Sumner & Co., groceries and drugs, nine months, 45,000
Geo. Paine, groceries and drugs, 41,000
M. L. Daggett, groceries, 39,000
Huntley & Taft (now G. W. Huntley) groceries, 39,000
Moseley & Bro., books, 36,000
E. B. Crawford, clothing, 45,000
M. Friend, clothing, 42,000
J. M. Dickinson, dry goods, 42,000
Gray & Co., coal, salt, etc., 50,000
E. W. Skinner & Co., agricultural implements, 60,000

The city election of 1869, came off April 9. There was no regularly nominated candidate for Mayor made by the Republicans. The vote for that office was 1,350 for ANDREW PROUDFIT,* and 145 for ELISHA BURDICK. For Treasurer FRANK

*Hon. Andrew Proudfit, was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, in August, 1820. He came to the Territory of Wisconsin in June, 1842, and took possession of some lands in Brookfield, then in Milwaukee county on the Rock river canal reservation, which was not then in the market. He cleared 60 acres for cultivation, part of which was heavy timber, set out an orchard and built a barn. This property he sold in 1847. Mr. Proudfit removed to Milwaukee, and was bookkeeper for Shepard & Bonnell from 1844 to 1846. He then went to Delafield, where he improved a large tract of land and built a mill. He carried on a large business at
Massign received 714 votes, and William Habich 784, who was elected by 70 majority. The aldermen elected were, Geo. Anderson and D. K. Tenney, 1st ward; M. T. Bailey and A. R. Jones, 2d ward; H. Winckler and J. M. Bowman, 3d ward; Peter Young and Simon Foren, 4th ward. Hon. L. S. Dixon received 1011 votes for Judge of Supreme Court, and Geo. E. Bryant 1018 votes for County Judge.

The expenses of the city for the past year were $26,919.26, and the bonded indebtedness $254,000 — The assessed value of personal property, $8,829,502.

In the month of May, the section of railroad between Madison and Sun Prairie was finished, thereby shortening the distance to Milwaukee twenty miles, and bringing Madison in connection with Watertown and points east. The first passenger train arrived here from Milwaukee May 22.

that place for six years. In 1852 he was elected Commissioner of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and was re-elected in 1853. During that year the works were transferred by the State to a stock company, and he closed the business and was engaged the remainder of that season in building three miles of the Milwaukee and Watertown railroad, under a sub-contract. In the year 1854, he built the south wing of the State Prison at Waupun, and completed the same in October of that year. In November, 1854, he took the contract for building the State Lunatic Asylum at Madison, and had expended over $19,000 on the same, when the Legislature repudiated the contract. By act of the legislature the matter was settled by a board of arbitrators. In 1855 he disposed of his unsold property at Delafield by exchange with Beriah Brown of Madison. In the year 1859 and 1859 he represented the Madison district in the State Senate. In 1864, he built the north wing of the State Capitol, and laid the foundation to the rotunda and south wing. In the year 1867 he built and completed the last two wings of the State Lunatic Asylum at Madison. In the spring of 1869, he was elected Mayor of the city, and was re-elected in 1870 by large majorities. During the war he had a number of contracts for subsistence and other supplies for Wisconsin soldiers. He has also been connected with one of the largest agricultural implement houses in the State since 1862.

Mr. Proudfoot is Vice President of the First National Bank in Madison, and is regarded as one of the most successful business men in the city.
The Roman Catholic Church, known as the "Church of the Holy Redeemer," was formally dedicated on the 22d of May by Rt. Rev. Bishop Henri. The exercises were very impressive, twelve priests assisted in the service. This church was organized in 1855 with some forty families, and has at this date about two hundred and fifty members. The building is of Madison stone, 125 feet long, 52 feet wide and 40 feet high. The main audience room is 30 feet at the sides, and 36 feet at the top of the arched ceiling in height, tower 160 feet high. The cost of the building is about $25,000. In the afternoon the Bishop administered the right of confirmation to 102 persons. During a severe storm in the year 1874, the steeple was so much injured as to require its removal; a new and more architectural one is to be erected.

The anniversary of National Independence was not formally observed by the citizens or authorities. Celebrations were held at Mazomine and Middleton station in this county. The anniversary this year came on Sunday, and as a consequence Saturday, Sunday and Monday were more or less observed by the different nationalities as a holiday on Saturday, the Dane County Stock Association had a fair, which, with races advertised in connection with it, drew a large crowd. The sermons by the city clergymen on the 4th, were of a highly patriotic character.

We do not find notices of as many improvements in the city this year as some others. Billings & Firmin built their Madison Plow Factory on Webster street, of stone, two stories in height, 50 by 66 feet. This establishment has been very successful and the excellence of their plows has achieved for them a wide reputation.

The small brick chapel on Washington avenue, which had been occupied by the P. Episcopal Church as a house of worship, was demolished in the summer.

From the report of the Board of Education for 1869, it appears that the city schools afforded facilities for 1125 pupils — the whole number of students enrolled since September 2, 1868, 2,080. Students in attendance at the making of the re-
port, 969. Number of children of school age, 3,640. The Superintendent of Schools refers to the necessity of the immediate erection of the University Avenue school house, which had been prominently brought before the public.

Simeon Mills erected this year one of the finest residences in the city, on Wisconsin Avenue, near Lake Monona, 66 feet on the avenue and 75 deep, of cream colored brick, with Mansard roof, etc.