

CLERKS.

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

 CADIZ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LARGEST FARMERS IN CADIZ IN 1876.

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

LARGEST STOCK RAISERS.

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

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

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

OFFICERS FROM 1849 TO '77 INCLUSIVE.

CHAIRMEN.

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

CLERKS.

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