

son, Jonathan Pierce, Orrin Jerome and Nelson Gatliff. On the day after the arrival of these teams, the party commenced the erection of a building where Main and Union streets now intersect each other, in the second ward. This was the first building put up in Kenosha; but the building more nearly resembled an Indian wigwam than a habitation for civilized men. The main sides were laid up with what might be more properly called poles than logs, and the roof was covered with bark. The floor was also composed of the same material as the roof.

Mrs. Wilson, who was the first white woman who lived at Kenosha, used one of the wagons for her sleeping apartment, for the first two weeks after her arrival, and cooked for the party in the open air. The table was made of split logs, and the cooking and other furniture was all nearly of the same primitive character as the table.

For the purpose of marking the bounds of the Company's claim, on the north, it was thought best to make something that would have the appearance of an enclosure, and accordingly an enclosure was commenced on the 25th, and completed on the 28th day of June. The enclosure commenced about three-fourths of a mile west of the Lake, on Pike creek, and terminated on the Lake at Pike river, making a distance altogether of something over a mile. It was constructed by falling trees on the line of the proposed route, wherever trees could be found standing in the proper position, and by drawing and carrying on the bodies of fallen trees and brush. The time from the 28th of June to the 4th of July, was occupied in marking and defining, in one way and another, the outlines of claims on the south side of the harbor, and perhaps also on the west.

The harbor at Kenosha, as is known to all who have visited the place, lies in the form of a crescent, having two outlets into the Lake, one distant about three-fourths of a mile from the other. The harbor also receives a small tributary,