

from the north-west, called *Pike creek*. The estuary which forms the principal harbor, surrounds a piece of land, on all sides except on the east, and on the east the land borders on the Lake, thus forming an Island. This Island had not escaped the attention of the Company, in establishing the limits of their claims.

On Monday, the 6th day of July, Mr. Bullen commenced the erection of a log house, on the Lake shore, about fifty rods north of the northern outlet of the harbor. In 1836, this building, with a small piece of land adjoining, passed into the hands of James R. Beard, who then commenced manufacturing brick. The log house, after being occupied for a period of about twelve years, was supplanted by one of greater durability and pretension.

On the 7th day of July, Mr. Samuel Resique arrived at Kenosha, and to use a squatter phrase, jumped the Island. Mr. Resique brought with him a number of brothers by the name of Woodbridge, and others, and he accordingly had quite a formidable force to sustain him in holding possession. This circumstance occasioned the first dispute about the right of property that had occurred at this place. But the dispute, which at one time threatened to cause some disturbance, was finally amicably settled, and Mr. Resique retained a portion of the Island, either by purchase or by some other compromise. After camping on the Island for about two weeks, Mr. Resique commenced the erection of a log house, and shortly after completing it, opened it as a tavern. Although the accommodations that a public house is supposed to hold forth, were not in much requisition at that early day, yet the "*Resique House*" became, after a time, quite noted as a public inn.

About the time that Mr. Resique jumped the Island, Mr. Gardner Wilson commenced the erection of a log house on the Lake shore, opposite the north end of the Island. This was the third building put up. This building was occupied for several years by Mr. Wilson, when he moved back East.