

were, that no one individual could enter more than ten acres—the price of the land was fixed at \$100 an acre, the money to be used in improving the harbor. It was supposed that any one who had ten acres enclosed at the time of the final passage of the act, would obtain a pre-emption. This circumstance led to more or less alarm among the owners of real estate, lest they might, by some fraud, lose a portion of their lands; and the uneasiness felt was not a little increased by reports, that obtained currency, that parties outside the limits were preparing materials for making enclosures. Owing to these circumstances, a public meeting was called, and after proper deliberation, it was agreed that all parties should turn out and split rails, and make a general enclosure; consequently all the available inhabitants of the place were engaged for the next several days in splitting rails in all parts of the corporation; but the bill being defeated in Congress, the enclosure was not made.

The 4th of July, 1838, was celebrated at the *Kenosha Cepee House*.

In 1839, the principal mercantile establishments, before mentioned, were transposed from the south to the north side of the harbor. The post office was also removed from the former to the latter locality, and the *Wisconsin House*, also on the north side, was opened as a tavern, and was also the "stage house." The object was to transfer the business of the place from the south to the north side, which was measurably accomplished for a time. But some differences arising among the business men on the north side about the location of a bridge, and other causes, the business receded again in 1841-42 to the south side, and settled on Main street. The post office was removed from the north to the south side, on the 12th of April, 1841.

In 1839, Messrs. Devine, Lovell, and French, were practicing attorneys at Kenosha. In this year also Mr. Isaac George, familiarly known as "Bishop George," arrived at Kenosha,