

ber, 1842, and November, 1843, one hundred and sixty-five buildings were erected in the place; and by November 18th, 1843, the population had increased to 1820. The increased business of the place, can also be estimated, from the fact that 71,500 bushels of wheat were shipped from the port of Kenosha in the fall of 1843.

Previous to 1843, it was supposed that lead and copper would be the principal articles of exportation from Kenosha. Where the copper was to come from, is more than at present appears,* but the books of dealers show some shipments of lead during the years 1841 and '42. In 1842, C. I. Hutchinson & Co., gave notice of their readiness to "make liberal advances on lead and copper destined for an eastern market."

The winter of 1844, appears to have been prolific in Kenosha, in the formation of new political, social and other organizations. The "*Wisconsin Phalanx*," a Fourier association, was organized at Kenosha during the winter of 1844, under the guardianship of Messrs. Warren Chase and Lester Rounds; the Irish repeal party held meetings at least as often as once a week; and on the 13th of February of that winter, the Liberty party held at Kenosha the first convention of that party that was convened in Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1844, Kenosha obtained the first appropriation from Government for its harbor. In this spring also, a new outside pier and ware-house went into successful operation, under the management of Messrs. Lake, Fisk and Lay. During this spring, also, Mr. Simeon King opened the first book-store at Kenosha.

From 1848 to 1850, Kenosha realized some serious reverses. The merchants of the place had adopted or yielded to the credit system in disposing of their goods, more generally than

*Perhaps the copper was expected from Mineral Point, where, previous to this date, Gen. Charles Bracken and others had formed a company for copper mining; and there had been prior to 1839, upwards of a million and a half pounds of copper raised from these mines.