

the same day their deserted houses were fired by the Indians. These fugitives camped the first night on the ground where Monroe now stands. Here they spent a restless night, occasionally hearing the savage whoop of the blood thirsty Indians, but were lucky enough to get off undiscovered, with a quick and light tread, in the morning, in the direction of Hamilton's settlement, where they staid next night, and thence to Fort Gratiot, where they remained till the close of the war.

About the year 1834, several new settlers came into our confines, and among them Leonard Ross, late of Exeter, and Hiram Rust, of Monroe; also, John W. Denniston and Abner Van Sant, who located about three miles south-west of Monroe. These last named gentlemen erected the first flouring-mill in the limits of this county. During the year 1835, the lands of this county first came into market, and the settlers were enabled to procure undisputed titles to their farms. The privations and hardships of the first settlers can only be understood and appreciated, from the lips of those who preceded us. Provisions bore an almost incredible price, and could not be obtained nearer than Galena, some fifty to seventy-five miles distant.

At the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, at Belmont, on the 9th of Dec., 1836, the county of Green, detached from the county of Iowa, was established. The county of Iowa, of which we then formed a part, was represented in the Territorial Legislature in part by Wm. Boyles, of Monroe; and to him, as the representative of the region of the newly proposed county, was left the selection of the name to be given it; and he selected the name of Green—indicative of the bright color of the vegetation of this region. Another member of that Legislature, with whom I conversed some years since, suggested to our member that *Greene* would be a more appropriate or more honorable name, in memory and honor of the distinguished Gen. Greene, of the revolu-