

tionary war; but the present name was preferred by Mr. Boyles, and, through courtesy, the name remained as desired by our immediate representative.

The act of the Legislature, creating the county of Green, was passed, as already stated, at the first session of the Territorial Legislature; and at the next session, held at Burlington, in what has since become Iowa, an act was passed, January 15th, 1838, fully organizing the county of Green for judicial purposes, and declaring the new county indebted to the mother county of Iowa for a proportion of the old county indebtedness. Notwithstanding the solemnity and force of legislative law, the people of Green, although often sued in the courts of the State, have refused, (whether justly or not, I will not here digress to say,) to pay the whole, or any part, of said indebtedness. And this war with old Iowa, is the only war in which we have participated. Our miniature wars, as exhibited in personal broils, have been numerous, but such as are common to all *civilized* countries.

The first court of record ever held in Green county, was the United States District Court, Chief Justice Charles Dunn presiding, in April, 1838. The first Clerk was the late George McFadden, of Dane county, who was shortly after succeeded by M. Bainbridge, Esq. After the first term, the United States courts were, for many years, presided over by Hon. David Irvin.

Although our growth, at the earliest stages of our existence as an independent county, was not so rapid as some others in the State, and consequently our influence not so extensively felt in the Territorial and State Governments; yet no county in Wisconsin has been, or is now, settled by a more industrious, enterprising and thrifty population. The principal business of nearly her entire population has been, from the first, that of agriculture; and the consequence is, that her wealth is generously divided among all her citizens. Nearly the entire population have the means and the will to support