

the whole Territory at its organization in 1836. Here I shall probably spend the remainder of my days.

It came hard for me to leave Green Bay for good, after having lived there twenty-five years. After Chicago, Milwaukee and other towns on the western shore of Lake Michigan commenced their growth and improvements, Green Bay rather retrograded. It did not improve much for a number of years. From 1820 to 1835, all boats and vessels that came up the Lakes, came to Green Bay; there was no other place to go, except there would occasionally be one or two schooners that would go to Chicago with supplies for the troops. Soon after the arrival of the first steamboat at Green Bay—in 1821—the first school house was built at the place, and about the same time the first missionary school was opened.

Of the American settlers who came to Wisconsin prior to 1830, but few are now living; prominent among them are Daniel Whitney, Henry S. Baird, James D. Doty, Albert G. Ellis, John P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin, Henry Dodge, Ebenezer Brigham, Daniel M. Parkinson, James Morrison, H. L. Dousman, Peter Parkinson, Chas. Bracken, Ephraim Ogden, John H. Rountree, Levi Sterling, Jesse Shull, A. A. Townsend, and a few others. After the Black Hawk war of 1832, the country gradually settled up to 1836, when the Territorial government was organized; since which the increase has been rapid to the present time.

I only regret in drawing my narrative to a close, that my feeble attempt at describing my early recollections of our noble state, has not been more successful.

La Crosse, March, 1858.