

from place to place, as old diggings failed, or as new ones were thought to be more profitable, and they held no title to the soil for several years. Besides, the population were largely from sections of our country where public schools had not been established, and generally they knew very little of their worth. Still they gradually came to feel the need of an education for their children; and by 1836 a few other private schools, supported as those we have mentioned, were probably established.

### Settlers from Eastern States

The Black Hawk war was the source of inestimable advantage to the State, in directing public attention in the East to large portions of our Territory, unoccupied and but slightly explored. The glowing accounts of the rich country, published in the newspapers, and carried back by soldiers in the army to their friends, induced the speedy emigration to our borders of thousands and tens of thousands of intelligent, hardy and enterprising people from New England and the Middle States. Settlements were made along the Lake shore from 1834 up to 1837; and for the next four years, in the fertile Rock River Valley, around Winnebago Lake, and in the country between these and the shore of Lake Michigan. The financial revolution of 1836, ruining hundreds of families, compelled them to seek new homes and build up new fortunes on our prairies and by the side of our waters. Subsequently, the tide of the incoming population flowed down the Wisconsin Valley and into the adjacent sections north, and lastly up the Mississippi River, and along the many streams which empty into it on the East; so that by 1850, the counties in the North-western part of the State were receiving their share of the settlers.

### First Schools of Eastern Settlers

Wherever the families of the Jews anciently resided in the same neighborhood, they built a synagogue; and wherever even a less number of the Eastern emigrants settled together in the State, they started at once a school. They were carry-