

consequently, very slow. The first day they made about four miles from the Point, and camped on the west side of Cranberry Creek. The snow was cleared away for the teams, and also for a brush camp for the men. Supper over, and the teams attended to, all hands turned in, and made themselves as comfortable as possible for the night. The second day was more tedious and tiresome, both for the men and teams, the latter frequently breaking through the ice on the marshes, making the progress very difficult. About dark they reached Yellow River, and, all being tired, made as few preparations as possible before retiring to rest.

The next morning, work was commenced upon the camp for the men, and "hovels" for the cattle, which were completed and ready for occupation in the course of five or six days. The camp was built after the State of Maine plan, an open fire-place in the center, six by ten feet, with bunks and deacon-seats on either side.*

The men employed during this season were Alanson Eaton, Oliver Bourbon, Morris Thomas, Edwin Thayer, Anthony Philips, Jr., Nicholas Bateman, M. Fesette, A. Philips, Sen., Wm. and Henry Harding, Levi Girneau, Richard Baker, John Potveign, Uriah Hill, and A. Wiltse, the mill-wright—twenty men in all, including Weston and Kingston.

This was the first settlement made north of the Lemonweir River, in the present county of Juneau, excepting the shanty previously erected, at the mouth of the river, by the same parties; and a few temporary locations formerly made by Indian traders, but now abandoned.

During the fall of this year, 1849, a track was blazed through in a southerly direction to the settlement made, about the same time, by Messrs. Carpenter and Randall, on the south side of the Lemonweir; and still later in the fall, a road was cut out leading up Yellow River, into the present county of Wood, a distance of about thirty miles.

A considerable trade in cranberries was carried on the same fall with the Winnebago Indians, who were much more numerous in the country at that period than at the present time. Although they had been twice removed from Wisconsin by the govern-

* See pp. 475-477 for accidentally omitted paragraphs.—R. G. T.