

rolled across to the high land. This manner of locomotion might appear amusing to a mere looker on, but still it was more agreeable to the feelings than to wade through the water at that season of the year.

Reaching the camp, they found Dugan, the cook, very lonesome; and although rejoiced to see them, yet he was completely discouraged on account of the failure of his efforts to make sugar from the "sap" of the yellow birch!

A boat was now built to carry the cook and provisions, and also for the use of the "jam" breakers; and a skiff for the "sackers"—Weston with two or three men taking charge of the former, and Kingston and two others of the latter.

Two thousand and twelve logs, scaling about seven hundred thousand feet, were banked during the winter. The water being extremely high, and not knowing the nature of the stream in such stages, it was thought best to hold the logs until the river should commence to fall. The river was found to be exceedingly crooked, and so much obstructed by snags and leaning trees that the drive was compelled to hang up before getting through. A second rise in the river occurring within a few days, the logs were driven down, and securely boomed at the point of destination.

After securing the logs at the destined point, a part of the men were dispatched to the Grand Rapids after a small raft of lumber to be used in building shanties, etc.; while the remainder were employed, in the meantime, in putting up the body of a double log house, and clearing off the brush from a few acres of land around the house, and extending down the river, so as to include the site of the proposed mill. By the time this was accomplished, the men sent for the lumber had returned, landing the raft at the Pete-en-Well Rock. A flat-boat was also run down to the same place, bringing the mill-wheels, gearing, etc., the boat to be used as a ferry across the Wisconsin River, to put the new settlement in connection with the road cut through from Strong and McCartney's tavern, earlier in the spring. When the house was completed, and a home established, a gang of men started up the river for the purpose of getting out timber for the mill. Not having a team to haul the timbers to the river, the plan adopted was to place down peeled skids, and, by means of ropes, the timber was hauled to the river sometimes a distance of twenty or thirty rods.

The weather being very warm, with frequent showers of rain, the mosquitoes annoyed the men very much, and more particularly the cook, who, at times not being able to mix his bread, would substitute "pan-cakes," thereby relieving one hand to battle with the musquitoes, leaving the latter the chances for being stirred into the batter, or otherwise, as accident or circumstances might determine!

As soon as the timber was run down, a millwright by the name of A. Wiltse, of Marquette County, now of Stevens Point, was employed to frame the mill, and put in the machinery, which was hauled over from the Wisconsin. In the meantime, work on the dam was progressing; and by the end of Summer, the work was so far completed, that the mill was put in operation.