

wife, by settling in the region of her people. After leaving the army, Dr. Muir very naturally at first engaged in the Indian and frontier trade; Jesse W. Shull—who gave name to Shullsburg—finding him with a supply of goods at Fevre River, since Galena, in the latter part of 1819, furnished by Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island. The *Joe Daviess History* indicates, that Dr. Muir, had previously built the first cabin erected by a white man at the present site of Keokuk, but soon leased his claim to others, wending his way to La Pointe, the primitive name of Galena, where he not only merchandised awhile in a small way, but practised his profession as well.

During the Black Hawk War, when the cholera broke out with great violence among Gen. Scott's troops while at Galena, in 1832, Dr. Muir nobly and fearlessly volunteered his skill and efforts to stay its dreadful ravages; but after saving the lives of many of the stricken soldiers, he was himself attacked by the fell disease, and in twenty-four hours was numbered among its victims. He died a hero—sacrificing his life for his fellow-men. He left four children—Louise, who married at Keokuk, and since died; James, who was drowned at Keokuk, and Mary and Sophia. His property was left in such condition, that it was, after his death wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left penniless and friendless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, returning, it is said, to her people on the Upper Mississippi. Dr. Muir was a highly accomplished man, and a skillful physician.\*

Capt. Henry Monroe Fisher, vol. ii, 226; iii, 237-238

From correspondence with Mrs. Henry S. Baird, of Green Bay, daughter of Capt. Fisher, we learn these facts, partly corroborative of, and partly additional to H. L. Dousman's statement: Capt. Fisher was born near Lake Champlain. His father, Donald Fisher, was a wealthy Scotchman and his mother was Elizabeth Monroe. He was educated at Montreal. He had a rich young Englishman of the name of Todd for a fellow student; and they becoming attached, concluded to engage in the fur-trade of the great Northwest, first attaching themselves to the North West Fur Company. Fisher was young, with an independent, restless spirit, and resolved, after a short engagement, to strike out for himself. Todd, according to Gov. Reynolds, first engaged in the Indian trade on the Upper Mississippi, and located as a merchant and trader at Cahokia, in 1793; and shortly after, going to New Orleans, died there.

Fisher made his headquarters at Prairie du Chien, where Augustin Grignon found him in 1795; and the next year, he married a daughter of Gauthier De Niverville—called De Verville in Grignon's "Recollections." They had four children, three sons and a daughter—the latter,

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Kett & Co's *History of Joe Daviess County*, p. 231-35; Gardner's *Dictionary of the Army*; Sprague's *American Pulpit*, iii, p. 517.