

had no thought of founding cities, nor for some years after. The "City of the Four Lakes," on the north side of Fourth lake, was laid out by me in 1836, on the same ground subsequently owned by Col. William B. Slaughter.

Proceeding from the Four Lakes to Fort Winnebago, we crossed over to the south bank of the Fox. At Butte des Morts, we were ferried over, our horses swimming behind, and proceeded along the west bank of Lake Winnebago and the lower Fox, to Green Bay. The country through which we had passed on our novel journey was,—after reaching a distance of thirty miles from Green Bay,—more charming than any we had ever beheld, with its extensive oak-openings and almost unlimited prairies. There was not, however, a trace of occupancy or any indication that it had ever before been traversed by white men. It is not strange that a few years after witnessed its rapid settlement and improvement by hardy frontiersmen.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The late Henry S. Baird was also of this horseback party, from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, although Judge Martin seemed to have forgotten the fact, at the time of the interview. In *The Green Bay Gazette*, April 2, 1870, Mr. Baird gave the following account of the tour:

"In the year 1825, '26, '27, and '28, Judge Doty and the writer traveled from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien in a bark canoe, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; our crew was composed of six or seven Canadians and Indians; time occupied in making the trip seven to eight days going and the same in returning. The country was then an entire wilderness, there being no white settlements or inhabitants, except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.

"In May, 1829, Judge Doty, M. L. Martin, Esq., and the writer, left Green Bay on horseback, and went through the country to Prairie du Chien. We were accompanied by a Menomonee Indian as guide, who led or rode a pack horse. Our route was not a direct one, as our Indian was not well acquainted with the country west of Lake Winnebago; we traveled on the east side of that lake to Fond du Lac, thence by way of Green lake to the Four Lakes (crossing the outlet between Second and Third lakes), the Blue Mound, Dodgeville, and crossed the Wisconsin about six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi river. We were about seven days in making the journey, and saw no white people until we reached the Blue Mound. We were the first party of white men that had attempted and accomplished the land journey from Green Bay to the Mississippi.

"In those early days the accommodations for holding the court were