

monopolize the cat. This man afterwards, as years rolled one, became well known throughout the country. He was a general in the army of the Union during the war of the rebellion, and afterwards a prominent federal official in Chicago. I allude to Gen. J. D. Webster.

As I have said, the utmost good feeling prevailed among all of the early settlers. Any note of trouble, any sound of alarm, any call for assistance, no matter what it might be, was responded to with alacrity. I remember on one cold winter night, when the dogs were barking, there sounded from the openings a loud halloo! My father dressed himself, and going to the door answered it. Very soon a man appeared, to arouse our household. He said that old Uncle John Atwood<sup>1</sup> was lost; it was feared that he might have been frozen to death, and he must be found and cared for. He was the oldest man in the neighborhood. He had gone out in the day-time and had wandered too far and could not retrace his steps. A general search was instituted, and after a while he was found and returned to his log-cabin home. He had the discretion, on finding a hay-stack a mile or more away, to stick to it until he heard the calls of those in search. I know it created quite an excitement at that time, for fear he was lost and frozen to death.

The Winnebagoes under the treaty<sup>2</sup> had no right in Jefferson county and this portion of the state, but still they lingered. They hated to leave the land of their fathers.

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<sup>1</sup> E. L. Atwood settled in the town of Lake Mills in May, 1837, being joined by his sisters,—Elvira and Ann,—in July, 1838. In October following, their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Atwood, arrived, with other members of the family. This settlement of the old people, in what is now the town of Lake Mills, was almost identical with the arrival of the Keyes family in what afterwards became the village. Mrs. John Atwood died in November, 1845.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Of Sept. 15, 1832, at Rock Island, by which the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all the lands to which they laid claim "south and east of the Wisconsin river and the Fox river of Green Bay." There being some doubt raised, in later years, as to the extent of this ceded tract, a treaty with the Winnebagoes was concluded at Washington—proclaimed June 16, 1838—by which the "Winnebago nation of Indians ceded to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi river."—Ed.