

taking the war-path. Shaubena, after quieting the passions of his followers, set out at once to make a rapid tour of the settlements in the Illinois and Rock valleys, carrying the first tidings of approaching war to the pioneers, even extending his mission as far east as Chicago.¹

General Henry Atkinson² had arrived at Fort Armstrong early in the spring, in charge of a company of regulars, for the purpose of enforcing the demand of the Indian department for the Sac murderers of the Menomonees. He did not learn of the invasion until the thirteenth of April, seven days afterwards, but at once notified Governor Reynolds that his own force was too small for the emergency and a large detachment of militia was essential. The governor immediately issued another fiery proclamation (April 16, 1832), calling for a special levy of mounted volunteers to assemble at Beardstown, on the lower Illinois river, on the twenty-second of the month.

The news spread like wild-fire. Some of the settlers fled from the country in hot haste, never to return; but the majority of those who did not join the state troops hastened into the larger settlements or to other points convenient for assembly, where rude stockade forts were built, the inhabitants forming themselves into little garrisons, with officers and some degree of military discipline. The following named forts figured more or less conspicuously in the ensuing troubles:

IN ILLINOIS — Galena, Apple River, Kellogg's Grove, Buffalo Grove, Dixon's, South Ottawa, Wilburn (nearly opposite the present city of Peru), West Bureau, Hennepin, and Clark (at Peoria).

IN MICHIGAN TERRITORY (now southwestern Wisconsin) — Union (Dodge's smelting works, near Dodgeville), Defiance (Parkinson's farm, five miles southeast of Mineral Point), Hamilton (William S. Hamilton's smelting works, now Wiota), Jackson (at Mineral Point), Blue Mounds (one and a half miles south of East Blue Mound), Parish's (at Thomas J. Parish's smelting works, now Wingville), Cassville, Platteville, Gratiot's Grove, Diamond Grove, White Oak Springs, Old Shullsburg, and Elk Grove.

Fort Armstrong was soon a busy scene of preparation. St. Louis was at the time the only government supply depot

¹ See Matson's *Memories of Shaubena* (Chicago, 1880).

² The Indians called him "White Beaver."