

At Plum River fort, Burr Oak grove, Sinsiniwa Mound, and Blue Mounds, skirmishes of less importance were fought.

The people of the lead-mining settlements in what is now southwestern Wisconsin, deemed themselves peculiarly liable to attack, from the fear that the troops centered on Rock river would drive the enemy upon them across the Illinois border. The news of the invasion at Yellow Banks was received by the miners early in May, and active preparations for defense and offense were at once undertaken. Colonel Henry Dodge, one of the pioneers of the lead region, and an energetic citizen largely interested in smelting, held a commission as chief of the Michigan militia west of Lake Michigan, and assumed direction of military operations north of the Illinois line. With a company of twenty-seven hastily-equipped rangers he made an expedition to Dixon, with a view both to reconnoiter the country and solicit aid from Governor Reynolds's force. He failed in this latter mission, however, and returned to the mines carrying the news of Stillman's defeat.¹ After making preparations for recruiting three additional companies, Dodge proceeded with Indian Agent Gratiot and a troop of

knoll at the edge of the copse, within a half-acre of land which had been deeded to the county for that purpose. With these remains were placed those of five or six other victims of the Black Hawk War, militiamen and civilians, who had been buried where they fell in other portions of the county. A monument costing five hundred dollars was erected by the board over these remains—a shaft thirty feet in height, constructed of light rock quarried within the grove, on three sides of which are marble slabs appropriately inscribed. This monument was formally dedicated, in the presence of twenty-five hundred persons, September 30, 1886, under the auspices of W. R. Goddard post of the G. A. R., located at Lena. Pioneer addresses were delivered by ex-Congressman Henry S. Magoon of Darlington, Wisconsin; Colonel D. F. Hitt of Ottawa, Illinois, and Michael Stoskopf and S. J. Dodds of Freeport, Illinois; while Dr. W. P. Naramore, of Lena, was president of the day.

¹ "General Dodge was camped in the vicinity [Dixon's], on the north side of Rock river, and I wrote him, at night [May 14-15], the facts of Stillman's disaster, and that his frontiers of Wisconsin would be in danger. He returned immediately to Wisconsin."—Reynolds's *My Own Times*, p. 235.