

impenetrable forests of western Wisconsin. Books and pamphlets were issued from the press by the score, giving sketches of the war and accounts of the newly-discovered paradise: crude publications, abounding, as a rule, in gross narrative and descriptive errors, and to-day practically unknown except to historical specialists. But they did the work, in their own way and season, of thoroughly advertising the country, and at once attracted a tide of immigration thither. There necessarily followed, in due time, the opening to sale of public lands heretofore reserved, and the purchase of what territory remained in the possession of the Indian tribes of the district. Again, the decisive result of the war completely humbled the spirit of the mischief-making Winnebagoes, so that they never resumed their arrogant tone, and were quite content to allow the affair to remain the last of the Indian uprisings in either Illinois or Wisconsin. This incidental crushing of the Winnebagoes, and the broad and liberal advertising given to the theatre of disturbance, were therefore the two practical and immediate results of the Black Hawk War, the consequence of which was at once to give an enormous impetus to the development of Wisconsin Territory.¹

¹ Erected in 1836.