

on the Mississippi River, to be designated by the president. This reservation was intended to include the lead mines, the exact location of which was as yet undefined.

In 1819 there appears to have been a more general movement upon the lead regions. That year, Jesse W. Shull, the founder of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, was trading at the Dubuque mines for a Prairie du Chien firm. He was ordered to the Fever River country, across the Mississippi, but at first refused to go, from fear of the hostile Indians, who had lately murdered several American traders sent among them. Accordingly Col. James Johnson, U. S. A., summoned a Sac and Fox council at Prairie du Chien and, by promises and threats adroitly combined, induced them to promise not to molest Shull.¹ The latter thereupon went over, late in the summer, to the neighborhood of Galena, and erected a trading post there.² The same year, François Bouthillier, a French trader who had been at Prairie du Chien as early as 1812,³ had a hut on the east side of Fever river. Dr. Samuel C. Muir was also trading in the district in 1819. A. P. Van Metre was at the time on the east side of the Fever, with a small smelting furnace. When Capt. D. G. Bates went, in the fall of that year, with a French boat crew, up to the site of Galena—which he reached November 13,—he found there Shull, Van Metre,

Edwards Papers, pp. 304-306), and addressed to President Adams, it is pointed out that the Sacs and Foxes relinquished, by the treaty of 1804, all the lands between the Illinois and Wisconsin rivers; and that by the treaty of 1816 the United States gave the greater part of this tract, with the lead-mine reservation, to the three tribes named. Thus the Sacs had no share in this gift to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomes; neither did the Winnebagoes have any claim in it, "unless some right has been recognized to them inadvertently by the U. S. since 1816, of which I know nothing, but which if it exists, was a clear and palpable violation of the treaty with the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomes aforesaid, unless their consent was previously obtained, which I do [not] suppose was the case."

¹ Cf. *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii., p. 250.

² *Hist. La Fayette Co.*, p. 399.

³ See *ante*, pp. 53, 54.