

The carpenter employed in this work was Robert Emery,¹ of Arena. The new building was fitted with improved machinery and a small 6-horse-power steam-engine took the place of the horse.

In 1853, John Bradford,² of Winslow, Ill., was placed in charge of the tower. By means of the superior facilities for making shot then in vogue, the daily output was nearly doubled. Nor was this increased business activity confined to the shot-tower alone; there was as well a brief but de-

its support was broken, and it fell upon the roof of the finishing-house, breaking off a dormer window and plunging into the river. It was never recovered. Dr. Giddings was at Helena as early as 1849, and did not leave till about 1854. His wife was an invalid, but soon after they came to this place taught in their kitchen the first school at Helena. He was the only doctor there, but his skill does not seem to have been highly regarded. He was also justice of the peace, and in this capacity performed many of the early marriage ceremonies.

¹ Robert Emery was born March 25, 1809, in Bedfordshire, Eng., and died near Madison, March 16, 1882. He came to New York in 1837, but moved to Springfield, Mass., the following year, remaining there six years, working at his trade of stair-building and carpentering. Buying some land in Muscoda, he came to Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1844 settled at Helena, occupying a log house on the bank of the river, where Dr. Giddings subsequently lived. About 1850 Emery moved to a farm in Arena, on Mill Creek, and was there when engaged in rebuilding the finishing-house at the shot-tower. In 1858 he moved to Union, and ten years later returned to the farm in Arena, where his daughter Susan now resides.

² John Bradford was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., July 10, 1809, and died at Winslow, Ill., Nov. 30, 1893. He was the eldest son of Lieut. John Bradford, a direct descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth colony. He learned the trade of millwright from his father. In 1837 he came to Winslow with some agents of a Boston land company. When he drove through where Chicago now stands, a man offered to trade for his team and wagon forty acres of land on the present site of the Chicago court-house. Bradford's reply to the offer was, "You can keep your swamp, and I'll keep my team." He worked at Helena from 1853 to 1857, and from there went to Waubeek as overseer in the Washburne flouring mills. In 1867 he took charge of the shot-tower belonging to E. W. Blatchford of Chicago. He remained here seven years, inventing in 1873 a revolving bullet-mold, which he sold to the company the same year. See *Official Gazette*, U. S. Pat. Off., iii., p. 101, patents 135, 197.