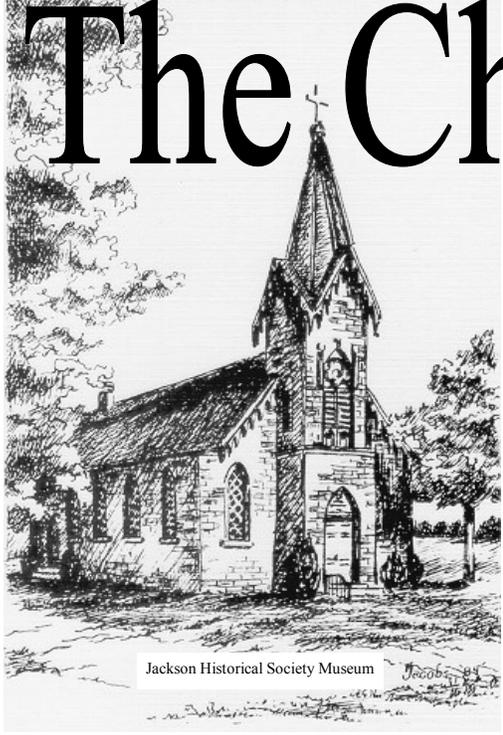


The Church Mouse



Jackson Historical Society Museum

Volume 20 Issue 1 Jackson Historical Society March 2015

TWISTS AND TURNS ON THE ROAD TO JACKSON

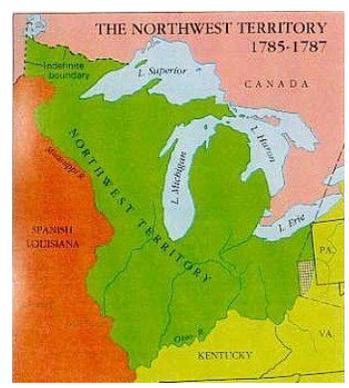
Jackson was incorporated on January 21st, 1846, as a Township within the Territory of Wisconsin, 2 years prior to Wisconsin becoming a state. Had the Ordinance of 1787 not been passed by the Continental Congress, some say illegally, Jackson might have been a community in Massachusetts, New York, or Virginia. Had the French or British been successful, Jackson's history might have been different yet. The history of our Town, State, and indeed, our nation makes for interesting reading, so read on.

MISCONSING, MESKOUSING, OUISCONSIN, WISCONSIN

Marquette (Jacques Marquette, who explored this area with Louis Jolliet), was a fine mapmaker who drew maps of their journey. All of the French explorers wrote down the many things they learned. They wrote down the names they heard, Indian words like *miskonsing* and *miskousing*. Hennipin used *Onisconsin* and *Misconsin*. For Charlevoix it was *Ouisconsin*, and *Ouisconsin* as it has remained ever since. This version became the French name for both the Wisconsin River and the surrounding lands. English speakers translated the spelling to its modern form, Wisconsin, when they began to arrive in greater numbers. The current spelling was made official by the legislature of the Wisconsin Territory in 1845.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

Before the ink had dried on the U.S. Constitution, representatives of the thirteen colonies tried to figure out how new states might be added to their union. Considered the single most important piece of legislation passed by members of the earlier Continental Congresses and the Confederation Congress, other than the Declaration of Independence itself, the Ordinance of 1787 established the precedent by which the Federal government would be sovereign and expand westward across North America with the admission of new states, rather than with the expansion of existing states and their established sovereignty under the Articles of Confederation. The Ordinance of 1787, or the Northwest Ordinance, was adopted July 13, 1787, by the Second Continental Congress.



The Northwest Ordinance specified four principal things. First, it authorized a provisional government for the vast territory northwest of the Ohio River that the United States had obtained at the end of the Revolu-

(Road to Jackson continued on page 5)

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Your annual \$15 dues cover a calendar year starting in **January**. The current year for your membership is shown on The Church Mouse address label to the right of the zip code.

Your dues include a subscription to the Church Mouse and help us preserve Jackson history.

JHS MEETINGS TIMES

The Jackson Historical Society meets the 2nd Monday of every other month, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov, at 7:00pm.

JHS meetings are held at 1860 Mill Road, Jackson, in our restored, Karl Groth log home. Visitors are welcome.

JHS OFFICERS

- Royal Natzke—President
- Jerry Prochnow—Vice President
- Lenore Kloehn—Treasurer
- Jim Kliese—Secretary

BOARD MEMBERS

- JHS Officers, Bonnie Embertson,
- Russ Hanson, and Elmer Kloehn



FREE PROGRAM SCHEDULED FOR 26TH OF MARCH

Jessica Michna returns as Cordelia P. Harvey, wife of deceased Wisconsin Governor, Louis P. Harvey.

On a mercy mission to supply much needed medical supplies and nursing assistance to wounded Union soldiers from Wisconsin, Governor Harvey suffers a fatal accident. Cordelia, recognizing the need to maintain the good work begun by her husband, secures a position as Sanitary Agent, and ministers to wounded Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Join Jessica as she becomes Cordelia P. Harvey, *Wisconsin Angel*.

Cordelia P. Harvey



After the accidental drowning death of her husband, Wisconsin Governor Louis P. Harvey, while on a Civil War mission to take medical supplies to wounded Wisconsin soldiers, his wife, Cordelia P. Harvey continued his mission. Appointed as Sanitary Agent, Cordelia, with the backing of President Lincoln, helped establish northern hospitals for

wounded Union soldiers.

What: During the Civil War, join Cordelia P. Harvey, this *Angel in a Gray Bonnet*, as she ministers to the needs of sick and wounded Union soldiers.

Who: Relive history with Jessica Michna, actress and historian, as she becomes Cordelia P. Harvey.

Where: Jackson Room—upper level
Town Hall—Town of Jackson
3146 Division Road

When: Thursday, the 26th of March 2015, at 7:00pm

Cost: Free

Sponsored by THE JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
*Jackson Town Hall is south of Highway 60 on Division Rd. (CTH. G)

GOVERNOR HARVEY DROWNS

Wife Continues to Aid Soldiers

After the April 6-7, 1862, battle of Shiloh in western Tennessee, Wisconsin Governor Louis P. Harvey, only 2 1/2 months in office, led a group who took much needed medical supplies and nursing aid to the Wisconsin soldiers recovering near Pitts-

burgh Landing. On his return home as he was stepping onto a north-bound



Governor Louis P. Harvey

boat at Savannah Tennessee, he slipped and fell into the Tennessee River and drowned. His wife, Cordelia, feeling she must continue Louis's good work, persuaded Governor Solomon to appoint her Sanitary Agent and began her work ministering to Wisconsin soldiers in military hospitals throughout the country. Known as the *Wisconsin Angel*, she visited troops in many of the Union hospitals during the war. Feeling that Wisconsin soldiers would recover more swiftly in northern hospitals, Cordelia visited President Lincoln and secured authority to establish hospitals in Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Milwaukee. She also helped create the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Madison.

Because she ministered to many Wisconsin soldiers and their families, the Harvey name lives on in the annals of Wisconsin history.



ORDINANCE OF 1787

The passage of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, by the Continental Congress, extended the federal jurisdiction over the Northwest Territory. It led to the exercise of national sovereignty in the sense of eminent domain. At the close of the Revolutionary war, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia made conflicting and irreconcilable claims to the territory west of the Allegheny mountains, and north of the Ohio River, and the dispute over the title was angry and long continued, threatening serious trouble for some time. The controversy included all the land comprising what is now the great States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. Massachusetts wanted what is now the southern

portion of Wisconsin and Michigan. Connecticut claimed a narrow strip running across the north end of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. New York would be satisfied with almost everything north of the Ohio River. Lastly came Virginia, who notified all the other claimants that she was the original possessor of all the land out of which the thirteen colonies had been carved; that Massachusetts had been under her jurisdiction until 1614; that she was then in actual possession of a good share of the territory claimed by the others, and that her title was indisputable. Maryland, whose isolated position made her jealous of the influence and growth of the large States, brought matters to a crisis by resolutely declaring that she would never ratify the Articles of Confederation until all these States laying claims to portions of the Northwest territory relinquished them to federal authority, and her demand was at last reluctantly complied with after a long and acrimonious discussion.

It is worthy of remark here that the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 was an illegal act, the Continental congress having acted, as Madison said, "without the least color of constitutional authority". Yet Madison warmly commended the act, as did Daniel Webster.

And so, with "a stroke of a pen", the method by which the country would methodically grow for decades to come was established.



Claims by Eastern States
 New York, 1776-82
 Virginia, 1776-84
 Massachusetts, 1776-85
 Connecticut, 1776-86

JACKSON HISTORY

The rest of the story.

The Town of Jackson was incorporated January 21, 1846. Prior to it being incorporated, it was known by its surveyed location identity, Town Ten North or in Plattdeutsch (low German) Town Tegen (ta-gen) by its German inhabitants.

The Village of Jackson was incorporated March 14th, 1912. Prior to 1889, it was known as Reisville, a hamlet developed on 400 acres of Franz Reis land. Franz Reis was also instrumental in bringing the railroad to the hamlet about 1872. As Reisville was often mispronounced "Reeseville" by non Germans, it was later spelled "Riceville" to minimize confusion. On June 22nd, 1874, Post Office #2 was established as Reisville and located in the Reis General Store. Later the post office was relocated to the J. G. Frank & Froehlich store on Main St. and on November 29th, 1889, the Reisville Post Office name was changed to Jackson. The railroad station made Jackson the hub for post offices in Keowns, Cedar Creek, and Mayfield.

So now we know that Town "Tegen" was incorporated as Jackson in 1846 and the "Reisville" Post Office was renamed Jackson in 1889, but who chose the name, how was it chosen, and why?

An easy assumption is the communities were named after the former General, War of 1812, and President, Andrew Jackson (1829-1837). With Jackson's death in 1845, to honor his life by naming the communities after him is logical and probably what took place.

It would be fascinating to hear the "who" and "how" rest of the story. Can anyone help?



CHURCH MOUSE 53 ARTICLES

Content for articles in this issue of the Church Mouse have been adapted from a number of sources, including the Internet in general, specific Wikipedia and similar sites on the Internet, and related research volumes.

The availability of this material has made this issue possible. Thank you.

OPEN HOUSE AND BOOK SIGNING ON JUNE 16TH

On Tuesday, June 16th, at 6:30pm, we are inviting the community to have a closer look at the Jackson Historical Society. Visit our 1874 church museum, one-room schoolhouse, fully restored Karl Groth log home, and see the many historical artifacts from around Jackson which they contain. The Open House gives us an opportunity to display more historical documents, carpenter and farm tools, toys, and books of all types than one can see at our annual Raspberry Festival in September.

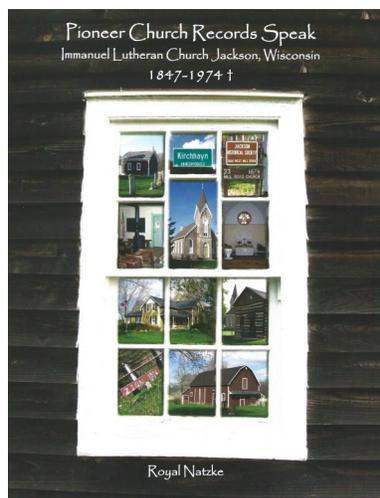
In addition to the Open House, we will ring the church bell at 7:30 to invite everyone into the church for a 1/2 hour presentation, including a Q 'n' A session, and a book signing of our latest book, *Pioneer Church Records Speak*, on the history of Immanuel Lutheran Church. The book's author and current JHS President, Rev. Royal Natzke, will lead the presentation.

The book contains all of Immanuel's church records translated into English, and details the challenges and struggles that our early pioneers and their churches faced in the 1840s to the 1870s. A great source of genealogical information, the book is fully indexed so it is easy to see if your family was part of Immanuel's history. Immanuel was also connected with the Lutheran churches around it, including David's Star, Trinity Pleasant Valley, Trinity Freistadt, and Zion.

Royal will personally sign copies of the book purchased at the open house. *Pioneer Church Records Speak* will sell for \$20.

Light refreshments will be served.

Please highlight Tuesday, June 16th on your calendar for this opportunity to join your fellow citizens at the Jackson Historical Society's 2015 open house.



NANCY EBELING STEPS DOWN FROM PRESIDENCY

After many years as Jackson Historical Society President and before that, Treasurer, Nancy Ebeling chose not to seek another term. The JHS is very appreciative of the many years Nancy devoted to society office. Thanks, Nancy.

Nancy will remain an active member of the society.

HELP! VOLUNTEER DRIVERS NEEDED!



Spring is just a couple of snow storms away. It won't be long before the grass will begin to green-up and then have to be mowed. Your Jackson Historical Society needs help mowing its lawn. If you can occasionally volunteer a couple of hours during this summer to help mow our lawn, please contact us. Call Jerry Prochnow at 262-338-8867, or Russ Hanson at 262-677-3888 and sign up. Our e-mail is jhsheriage@sbcglobal.net.

DONATIONS NEEDED

The Jackson Historical Society has beautiful wedding dresses and other clothing items from the 1800's and early 1900's that we would like to display. To do so properly, we'd like to use dressmakers "dummies" or forms.

If you have a dressmaker form you'd like to donate to JHS, to help us display our historic clothing, it would be appreciated.

Please call 262-677-3888 or e-mail jhsheriage@sbcglobal.net to donate. Thank you.

DONATIONS RECEIVED

Many thanks to George H. Lucas, for the donation of his mother's beautiful wedding dress, and his family's Jackson history. George is JHS member Dave Johnson's Godfather. Thanks to you both.

Mabel Schreiber donated several books including a 1923-1924 record book from Jackson District 8 Kirchhayn School, and an 1892 plat map for Washington and Ozaukee Counties. Thanks Mabel.

Dale Barber donated a Gumm's Restaurant litter bag and an old penny postcard sent from Washington D.C. to Jackson. Thanks Dale.



(Road to Jackson continued from page 1)

tionary War. Second, it provided a method for making new governments out of that territory (the rules under which the Wisconsin Territory would be formed almost fifty years later). Third, it guaranteed a bill of rights to inhabitants of the new territories and prohibited slavery in them. Finally, it outlined a way to survey and denote the new lands so they could be sold to settlers.

The most powerful effect of the Ordinance of 1787 on Wisconsin came from the last provision, concerning the survey of public lands. This was probably drafted by Nathan Dane (for whom Dane County was named) and Rufus King, although it followed fairly closely a system proposed by Thomas Jefferson three years earlier.

The survey created by Jefferson, Dane, and King called for teams of surveyors to hike across the land, measuring it into six-mile squares called townships. They then subdivided each town into thirty-six mile-square sections of roughly 640 acres. The surveyors kept notes on the main features of each section. The surveyors' notebooks were used to draw township maps, which were kept in local land offices to help sell the land to new owners.

The survey of Wisconsin began in 1832 at an initial point on the Wisconsin-Illinois border about ten miles east of the Mississippi, and it concluded in 1866 in the north woods. The first land offices opened in 1834 in Mineral Point and Green Bay.

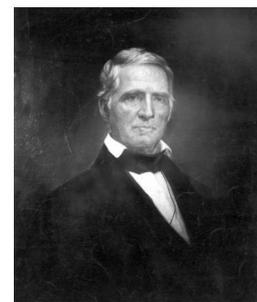
THE 1836 CREATION OF THE WISCONSIN TERRITORY

With the decline of British influence after the War of 1812, the population of the Great Lakes region increased dramatically. New territories were created from old, and the most populous ones became states. Wisconsin was successively part of the original Northwest Territory (1788-1800), Indiana Territory (1800-1809), Illinois Territory (1809-1818), and Michigan Territory (1818-1836) before it became a territory in its own right (1836-1848). By 1818 the boundaries of the Michigan Territory had been extended westward to the Mississippi River. Out of the area beyond lower Michigan were created three counties to administer local government: Crawford County in the west with its seat at Prairie du Chien, Brown County in the east with its seat at Green Bay, and Michilimackinac County, which included northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, with its seat at Mackinac. By 1835, the population of these three counties had grown sufficiently for Wisconsin to be authorized as a new territory. James Duane Doty, a Wisconsin land speculator



James Duane Doty

who was then its representative in the Michigan legislature, led this effort, and on July 4, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was born. The act of Congress creating it permitted only free white males to vote or hold territorial office. President Andrew Jackson appointed General Henry Dodge as governor, with responsibility to conduct a census, hold elections, and convene a territorial legislature. Dodge acted quickly. The first census was taken in August 1836 and found only 11,683 non-Indian residents between Lake Michigan and the Dakotas. Elections were held October 10 to choose delegates to a territorial convention. That meeting opened October 25, 1836, in a chilly wood-frame building at Belmont, in the lead region; among the delegates' first actions was choosing a capitol.



General Henry Dodge

Doty, meanwhile, had traveled to the land office in Green Bay in April 1836 and purchased with a partner the 1,000 acres where downtown Madison now stands. He soon found a third partner, who put in another 360 acres, and the trio formed a corporation with 24 shares worth \$100 each. On his way to Belmont that fall, Doty engaged surveyor John Suydam to quickly assess the site and map out a hypothetical city. If the territorial delegates chose it for the capitol, Doty and his partners would earn a windfall by selling town lots to settlers and speculators. On November 23, 1836, the delegates began to debate nineteen possible sites, each of which had advocates like Doty who hoped to get rich quick. Doty lobbied aggressively for votes, however, even sending a wagon to Dubuque for buffalo robes, which he handed out to the freezing legislators, and apparently promising choice Madison lots to undecided voters at discount prices. Madi-

(Road to Jackson continued on page 6)

AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETIES EVENTS

RICHFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY March 28th, 2015, Maple Syrup Family Day, Richfield Historical Park, 4339 Pleasant Hill Road. Contact www.richfieldhistoricalsociety.org for more information on events and meetings.

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY May 4th, 2015, Bell Ringing & Wine and Cheese at Christ Church; June 1st, Season Opens. Contact the Germantown Historical Society at germantownhistoricalsociety.org for more information.

POMMERSCHER VEREIN FREISTADT June 28th, 2015, Noon to 6pm, 40th Annual Pommerntag Festival, Mequon Rotary Park*
*new location for 2015, For information on events, Contact—information@pommerschervereinfreistadt.org.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY March 7th, 2015, Junior Girl Scout Program—Mystery at the Museum.; March 17th, 2015, Show 'n' Tell with Mike Paul. Contact historical society at www.historyisfun.com and click EVENTS for more information.



The Editor welcomes comments on the newsletter. Please mail all suggestions for articles, etc., to The Church Mouse, 1921 State Road 60, Jackson, WI 53037, or phone (262) 677-3888, or e-mail jhsheritage@sbcglobal.net. Russ Hanson, Editor

(Road to Jackson continued from page 5)

son's uncontroversial location and Doty and Suydam's attractive map of a modern city (named for a much-admired Founding Father who had just died) also helped attract votes. When the dust settled on November 28, the territorial legislature had chosen Madison for its capitol. Government surveyors had already laid out the township and section lines, but now the city proper had to be platted. Doty hired a young New Yorker, Franklin Hatheway, for that work, and in the summer of 1837 the city began to take shape on an isthmus between two lakes. The capitol grounds were established atop its highest hill, major streets were laid out, buildings were erected, and speculators as far away as New York and Washington bought lots. Doty and his two partners ultimately brought in \$35,510 on their investment of \$2,400. Over the next decade the Indian tribes in Wisconsin ceded land, the U.S. government surveyed it, and farmers from eastern states and immigrants from Europe swarmed onto it eagerly in search of a better life. The population exploded from 11,683 in 1836 to 155,277 in 1846. Territorial governors appointed in Washington (including Doty) and legislators elected by residents were kept busy authorizing road and canal companies, overseeing new banks and private corporations, and chartering public improvements. In 1848 Wisconsin became the 30th state, and when the 1850 census was taken, its population was 304,456. Wisconsin and Jackson had earned their places in the expanding nation.



Plat Map of Madison

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—A PRIMER

Wisconsin was admitted to the Union on May 29, 1848. Since then, it has had 46 governors. One, governor, Phillip LaFollette (27 & 29), served non consecutive terms.

Originally, governors of Wisconsin served two-year terms, but in 1967 the state constitution was amended to change this to four. Jeremiah McLain Rusk (15) served one three-year term in the 1880s as the constitution was amended during his term in office to move elections from odd to even years, and all officers were allowed to serve an extra year. Patrick Lucey (38), elected in 1970, was the first governor elected to serve a four-year term.

The state constitution provides for the election of a lieutenant governor; originally, the governor and lieutenant governor were elected on different tickets, and thus were not necessarily of the same party. Since the 1967 amendment, however, the two have been nominated, and voted on, together. Originally, if the office of the governor was vacant for any reason, the powers and duties of the office fell to the lieutenant governor. In 1979, the constitution was amended to make this more specific: if the governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor becomes governor, but becomes acting governor if the governor is absent from the state, impeached, or unable to carry out of duties. If any of these events occur while the office of lieutenant governor is vacant, the secretary of state becomes either governor or acting governor.

Two Wisconsin governors have died while in office, Louis P. Harvey (7) and Walter S. Goodland (31). One governor has died after being elected but before taking office, Orland S. Loomis. And four governors have resigned, William A. Barstow (3)—suspected of election fraud; Robert M. LaFollette Sr.(20)—elected to the U. S. Senate; Patrick J. Lucey (38)—appointed Ambassador to Mexico; and Tommy Thompson (42)—appointed Secretary of Health and Human Services.