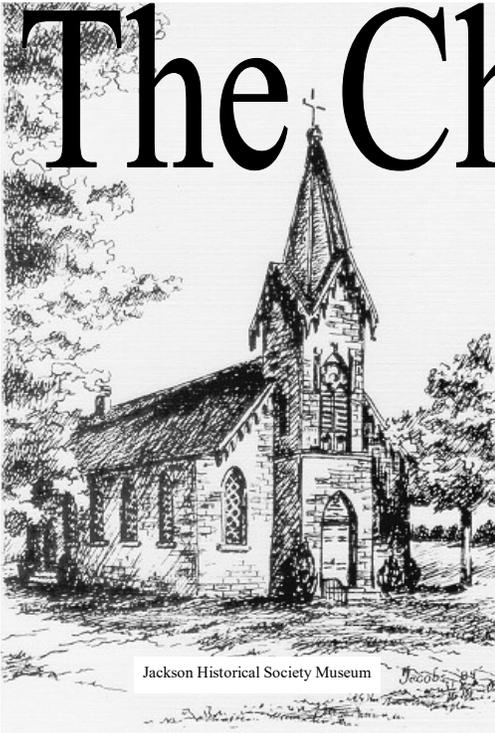




The Church Mouse



Jackson Historical Society Museum

Volume 30 Issue 1 Jackson Historical Society March 2022

WISCONSIN!

An Early Result of United States Independence

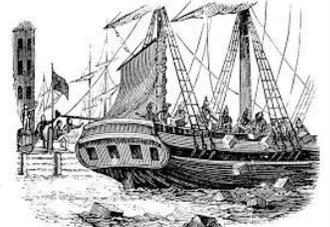
The State of Wisconsin was created by the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1848. The Territory of Wisconsin was created in 1836 out of the Northwest Territory, which was regulated by the Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787 or Northwest Ordinance, all written by the Confederation Congress on the path to nationhood for the United States. Without the stubbornness of Maryland, Wisconsin may not have happened. Read on!

The not yet United States later in the 1700's was populated by

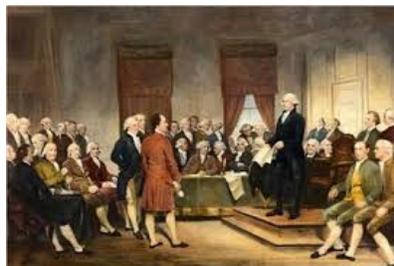


folks in 13 colonies under the jurisdiction of the British Crown. The colonists were growing agitated under British rule and beginning to show it. In 1770 the Boston Massacre occurred when a large group of colonists in Boston angrily confronted British Soldiers who shot into the group killing a number of the colonists. United against the new taxing policies established by the British government including the Tea Act of 1763 and

the Stamp Act of 1765, the colonists rebelled. The Tea Act, a direct internal tax on imported tea, resulted in the Boston Tea Party when colonists raided the ships in Boston Harbor carrying tea and dumped chests filled with tea into the harbor creating the Boston Tea Party. Actions by British royalty and parliament to rein in the colonists only aggravated the colonists and accelerated their movement toward independence.



In September of 1774, delegates for each of the 13 colonies, except Georgia met in Philadelphia to organize resistance to British coercive policies. This was The First Continental Congress. Present among the delegates was John Adams of Massachusetts, John Jay of New York, and



George Washington of Virginia. The congress affirmed its loyalty to the British Crown, but disputed Great Britain's right to tax the colonies and agreed to a colonial boycott of British goods if Great Britain failed to address their grievances. The First Continental Congress disbanded.

(Independence continued on page 2)

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Your annual **\$20** dues cover a calendar year starting in **January**. The current year for your membership is shown on The Church Mouse address label.

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

JHS MEETINGS TIMES

The Jackson Historical Society meets the 3rd Monday of every other month, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov, at 7:00pm.

May/Jul/Sep held at 1860 Mill Rd., Jackson, in our restored, log home. Nov/Jan/Mar held in Jackson Town Hall.

Jacksonwi.history@gmail.com

Send mail to P.O. Box 197

Jackson, WI 53037

JHS OFFICERS

Clif Koeller—President

Jerry Prochnow—Vice President

Lenore Kloehn—Treasurer

Doris Koeller—Secretary

BOARD MEMBERS

JHS Officers, Elmer Kloehn,

Gordon Ziemann, Russ Hanson



(Independence continued from page 1)

ed in October 1774.

The Revolutionary War began on April 19, 1775 when British troops marched on Lexington and Concord to seize a cache of weapons held by colonial patriots. The patriots drove the British troops back into Boston and continued the battle there.

The Second Continental Congress reconvened in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775 after the war had begun. Among their first acts was to form the Continental Army with George Washington as its commander. The congress also drafted a petition to King George suggesting ways to resolve disputes between the colonies and Great Britain. The King refused to receive it. As British authority began to diminish in the colonies, the Congress took over control of the national government. The Congress assumed the role of negotiating agreements with foreign governments, and other international regulations. They were a defacto national government. With a peaceful resolution apparently unreachable, the Congress sent delegate Silas Deane to France in April of 1776 to seek French support for the Colonial cause. On July 4th, 1776, the Congress formally declared the colonies independent from Great Britain. In 1778, a formal alliance with France gained support for the colonial cause. The Second Continental Congress continued to meet until March 4, 1781 leading to the issuance of the Articles of Confederation and the Confederation Congress.

The delegates to the Confederation Congress continued to work on the Articles, but were unable to solve some lingering problems. So, congress sent the Articles to the states for ratification at the end of November. Most of the delegates realized the Articles were a flawed compromise, but believed them better than no formal national government.



Virginia was the first state to vote to ratify The Articles of Confederation in December 1777, with others ratifying in early 1778. For the Articles to pass, the vote by the 13 states had to be unanimous. However, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey refused to ratify because the other states could claim additional western lands, but they could not. The British King had given the colonies the right to claim western lands all the way to the Pacific Ocean. To vote for the Articles, the three smaller states wanted the other ten states to relinquish their claims to the western lands. New Jersey and Delaware eventually conceded and that left Maryland the lone holdout. Only after Virginia relinquished its claims, did other states follow. Then, Maryland conceded and the vote for the Articles of Confederation became unanimous and passed. This resistance by Maryland permitted additional states to be developed from the western lands.

(Independence continued on page 3)

FOUNDERS & DELEGATES

Many delegates were chosen from the 13 colonies to serve in the several congresses that established the United States. Many were prosperous land owners or professionals, educated, and successful citizens, leaders in their communities.

Many were under 40 years old at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Alexander Hamilton being 21 and Gouverneur Morris being 24. The oldest was Benjamin Franklin at 70 years old.

Five delegates went on to become Presidents of the United States; George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, all were delegates from Virginia. Our 2nd President, John Adams was a delegate from Massachusetts.

John Jay was appointed the first Chief Justice of the United States and later served two terms as Governor of New York.

Alexander Hamilton was appointed as the first Secretary of the Treasury in 1789 and later as Inspector General of the Army under President John Adams.

Many of the Founders and Delegates had some experience in colonial and state government with a majority holding county or local offices. Some had been governors of their states.

Jefferson, Adams, Jay, and Franklin had been ministers to countries in Europe.

A capable group, indeed.



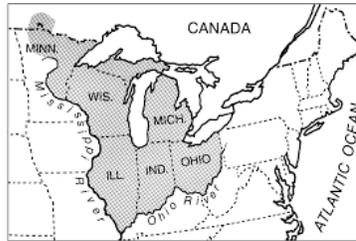
(Independence continued from page 2)

With the ability of the existing states to claim western lands settled, the Confederation Congress passed several ordinances that regulated western expansion and laid the groundwork for the creation of new western states, including Wisconsin.

The Ordinance of 1784 determined that the Northwest Territory, the land north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, would be divided into states as would land further west. It failed, however, to indicate how the land would be measured and distributed.

The Land Ordinance of 1785 established how the United States government would measure, divide, and offer for sale, this land. This land was to be divided into squares, six miles on a side called townships. Each township was further divided into 36, numbered, one mile square, sections, each containing 640 acres. The minimum bid to purchase land was \$640/section or \$1.00 per acre.

The Ordinance of 1787 or Northwest Ordinance, created the procedure needed to establish states within this territory and admit them to the union. It determined that states admitted under the ordinance would be equal to established states, prohibited slavery, and set Indian policy.



The Articles of Confederation, however, in creating a structure for our national government, was less than satisfactory. Problems existed. The Articles were focused on protecting state sovereignty at the expense of national governing. Too many decisions remained at the state level. This, and other similar problems, led to the recognition by our national leaders that a more centralized and powerful national government was necessary.

This need for a more powerful centralized government for the United States led to the Constitutional Convention being held in Philadelphia in 1787 to amend the Articles of Confederation and correct its deficiencies. However, some delegates, including James Madison and Alexander Hamilton intended to create a new frame of government rather than just amending the existing Articles of Confederation. The delegates elected George Washington to preside over the convention with the result being the creation of a new founding document, the United States Constitution, and the replacement of the Continental Congress with the United States Congress. The United States now had their founding documents in place and the new country continued to move forward.



Content for this article was sourced from Wikipedia on the internet. Clipart was found on free sites.

FOUNDERS & DELEGATES

Education

Many of the delegates had attended or graduated from colonial colleges such as: Kings College, now Columbia; College of New Jersey, now Princeton; Harvard; Yale; University of Pennsylvania; and the College of William & Mary.

With a limited number of higher education schools in the colonies, some delegates attended schools in Scotland such as The University of Edinburgh, the University of St. Andrews, and the University of Glasgow.

Benjamin Franklin, who had little formal education himself would establish the College of Philadelphia, “Penn” in 1755. Ten years later, 1765, Penn would go on to establish the first medical school in the 13 colonies.

SPRING FREE PROGRAM

Back again in 2022

Although Covid forced JHS to withdraw its invitation to Dolley Madison for a Jackson visit in April 2020 & 2021, she is planning to visit us on May 24th, this spring, when she will join us for our annual Free Spring Program.

With the Town of Jackson opening the town hall for community activities, we chose the 24th of May for her visit. Although we normally have held our Free Program in early April, we chose the 24th of May to have nicer spring weather for Dolleys visit.

So, join JHS on the 24th of May to welcome Dolley Madison to Jackson.





DOLLEY!

Dolley Madison was brought up within the strict principles of Quakerism under which she lived until she was twenty-six years old. From a young girl to a young wife, she never deviated from the Quaker way of life. It was not until she married Madison that she departed from the plain practices in which she had been raised and to which she followed during her first marriage to another Quaker. Her fundamental attitudes were not changed, and could not be changed, by the high pressures of the public stage to which she had suddenly been transplanted. The social queen was a simple Quaker at heart.

Through her marriage with Madison she became an actor on a grand stage. Her progress through life was a passage through the great days of the development of the American democracy.

She played a central role in this eventful era. She had an ability to keep people together who otherwise had a tendency to fly apart. She was a calming influence during times when a calming influence was needed.

She lived in a generous age; among men who gave their all for the new world then had created. Combining the lady of distinction with the pioneer woman, she accepted the responsibilities placed upon her. She gave freely of herself to the founding of the American nation.

Even her glamorous social reign was not without aggravations. Her husband's administration was one of the most turbulent of that period. She was destined to be the President's wife during the war of 1812 that saw her burned out of the White House which she had decorated. The bright picture that she imposed on her generation remained unshaded by the harshness of the times. She stood out in contrast to the troubled times in which she lived.

She lived to be an old lady of more than 80 years of age. She knew all of the Presidents from George Washington to Zachary Taylor, and saw at close range the principal events of this long period. She witnessed many portentous changes in which politicians rose and fell. In her later years, fading into the background of political life, she still functioned as the guardian of manners and the inspiration of social gaiety in the capitol city.

The career she had so unaffectedly adopted in Madison's time was pursued with the same sincerity and amiability to the end of her days.

TODAY WILL BE HISTORY TOMORROW

**HELP THE JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PRESERVE YOUR YESTERDAYS**

**DONATE YOUR HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS
TO THE SOCIETY SO THEY
CAN BE SHARED WITH OUR VISITORS**

**VISIT THE JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AT OUR 1860 MILL ROAD SITE—APPT. ONLY**

JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PLAN A ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE CLASS VISIT IN 2022

**For many years, school was
taught in one-room schoolhouses
throughout Washington
County.**

**Let your students experience a
class as it was for their grand-
parents and great-grandparents.**

**Arrange a class visit to the Jack-
son Historical Society's, fully
restored, one-room school-
house.**

**Please contact the Jackson His-
torical Society* at
jacksonwi.history@gmail.com
or
Doris Koeller @ (262) 677-3457
clifdoris@att.net**

***Jackson Historical Society,
1860 Mill Road—on
the Hwy. 60 round-about at Di-
vision Road (G), go south to
Mill Road, turn west to the JHS
site.**

HELP REQUESTED

The Jackson Historical Society could use some help building our genealogical database. We use Family Tree Maker software. If you can give us a hand, we'd appreciate it. Please e-mail us at jacksonwi.history@gmail.com if you're able to volunteer some time. Thanks.

Russ Hanson—Editor



Dolley Madison



Charming, flamboyant and strong willed, Dolley was tested in the calamity of the War of 1812. Born into a Quaker family, Dolly was raised to be obedient and well behaved. Early in her life she married a man selected by her father. Dolley would soon be strengthened by adversity.

Widowed at an early age she would then be courted by Congressman James Madison. As First Lady, Dolley would become the Grand Dame of Washington. We meet Dolley as she returns to Washington after the death of President Madison and the loss of their home, Montpelier.

What: Dolley Madison—The lady who saved Washington.

Who: Relive history with Jessica Michna, actress and historian, as she becomes Dolley Madison.

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

When: Tuesday, the 24th of May, 2022 at 7:00pm

Cost: Free

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



AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETIES COMING EVENTS

RICHFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY Maple Syrup Family Day, Saturday, March 26th, 9am-4pm, Richfield Historical Park, 1896 State Rd. 164. Annual Plant Sale, April 1 to May 31. contact richfieldhistoricalsociety.org. for event details.

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY Please contact the Germantown Historical Society at germantown-historicalsociety.org. for information on future events.

POMMERSCHER VEREIN FREISTADT Lindenwood Community Center Benefit, March 25th, Circle B Recreation Hall, Cedarburg, WI 53012. Please contact Pommerscher.org. for additional detail.

THE TOWER HERITAGE CENTER Trivia at The Heritage Center 2, Join us for our 2nd Trivia Night fundraiser, 320 S. 5th Ave., West Bend, WI 53095. Contact www.thetowerheritagecenter.org or call (262)335-4678 for information on this fun event.



The Editor welcomes newsletter comments. Please mail all suggestions for articles, etc., to ***** The Church Mouse, P. O. Box 197, Jackson, WI 53037, or phone (262) 353-3641 or e-mail 62734.rh@gmail.com Russ Hanson, Editor**



HELP PRESERVE (Y)OUR HISTORY

It was during the Bicentennial Celebration period of the signing of the Declaration of Independence that a large group of Jackson area citizens gathered together to form the Jackson Historical Society. Meetings were held, and the society produced our first history book, The History of Jackson, Wisconsin, 1843-1976, a best seller. The society later produced our edited and expanded version of the history book, The History of Jackson, Wisconsin, 1843-2001, also a best seller. In between books, our society membership slowly declined, losing some active members. The enthusiasm for history shown in 1976 had begun to wane. During this period, we also took ownership of the Immanuel Lutheran Church and property, our meeting place, from the Town of Jackson, and proceeded to raise money to perform needed rehabilitation of the church and school buildings. Yet, our active membership continued to gradually decline. Later we moved the Karl Groth log home onto our property and restored it. And, we produced another well received history book, Pioneer Church Records Speak. Still, our active membership has continued to decline until today we have a few dedicated members, actively maintaining the society. If the community wishes to maintain the respected and financially stable Jackson Historical Society we have, we will need additional active members to step up and give us a hand.

How can you help? Join us for one of our meetings. Let us hear your suggestions on how we can continue to progress and grow. Questions? A meeting is a good time to ask them. We meet six times a year on the third Monday of every other month beginning in January, at 7:00pm. November, January, and March, the maybe snowy months, we meet in the Jackson Town Hall, same day, same time. May, July, and September, we meet in the parlor of our fully restored log home on Mill Road. Not been there? It's worth a visit, and a meeting is a good way to look around. If you've attended our popular Fall Festival in September, you know where we are located. Don't want to attend a meeting, but would still like to help? It can be as simple as occasionally helping us maintain our museums. Perhaps you've got a better idea on how to display our historical items or have new items to display. Maybe you like to meet new people? Help us open our museums to the public on some weekends so your new friends can stop by for a visit. If you're good at keeping things organized, our office and records are in need of your organizational skills as does our historical photo collection. Like to spend some time outdoors on a nice summer day? The society's grounds could use some T.L.C. to look good, so some trimming, flower planting, pruning, edging, or more will keep us looking good (or start us looking better!). And, the list of opportunities goes on and on. So, JOIN US. We don't want to have to close the Jackson Historical Society due to a lack of active participants. Will you help us? If you're able to help, call Clif Koeller at 262-677-3457 and leave a message. Clif will return your call A.S.A.P.

