

tion of Lee County, Iowa, the deed for the same being duly recorded. The writer, with others, has long advocated the marking of this site by a suitable monument or tablet, and since it was first known that the demands of industrial progress will flood and hide it from view, such advocacy has almost developed into a mania.

MONTROSE—1847.

This flourishing little town is situated at the head of the lower rapids of the Mississippi—it was selected as a town site by the Sauk and Fox Indians more than seventy years ago, and soon became a village of considerable importance. The well known old Sauk chief Quash-que-me was the chief of the band who resided here. In the midst of its prosperity, and while two other Chiefs of the same confederated tribes of Sauks and Foxes were building up a considerable town on the opposite bank of the Mississippi where the city of Nauvoo now stands, the small-pox made its appearance in the village; its ravages were so alarming, and its fatalities so universal, that the inhabitants, struck with a superstitious panic, and believing that the devil had made his visible residence in their town, all who were able, fled in consternation from the frightful scene, leaving their dead unburied, and the sick and dying to their fate. In 1795 Louis Honrie Tesson made a settlement under the Spanish government a short distance below the town, where are yet to be seen a few old apple trees, the sprouts of the original trees planted by Tesson. Soon after Tesson settled at the old orchard, as it is called, the Indian town at Montrose was rebuilt, but never became as populous as it was at first. When we first visited it, about twenty years ago, its population did not exceed a hundred persons.—*Iowa Advocate and Half Breed Journal*, Montrose, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1847.

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