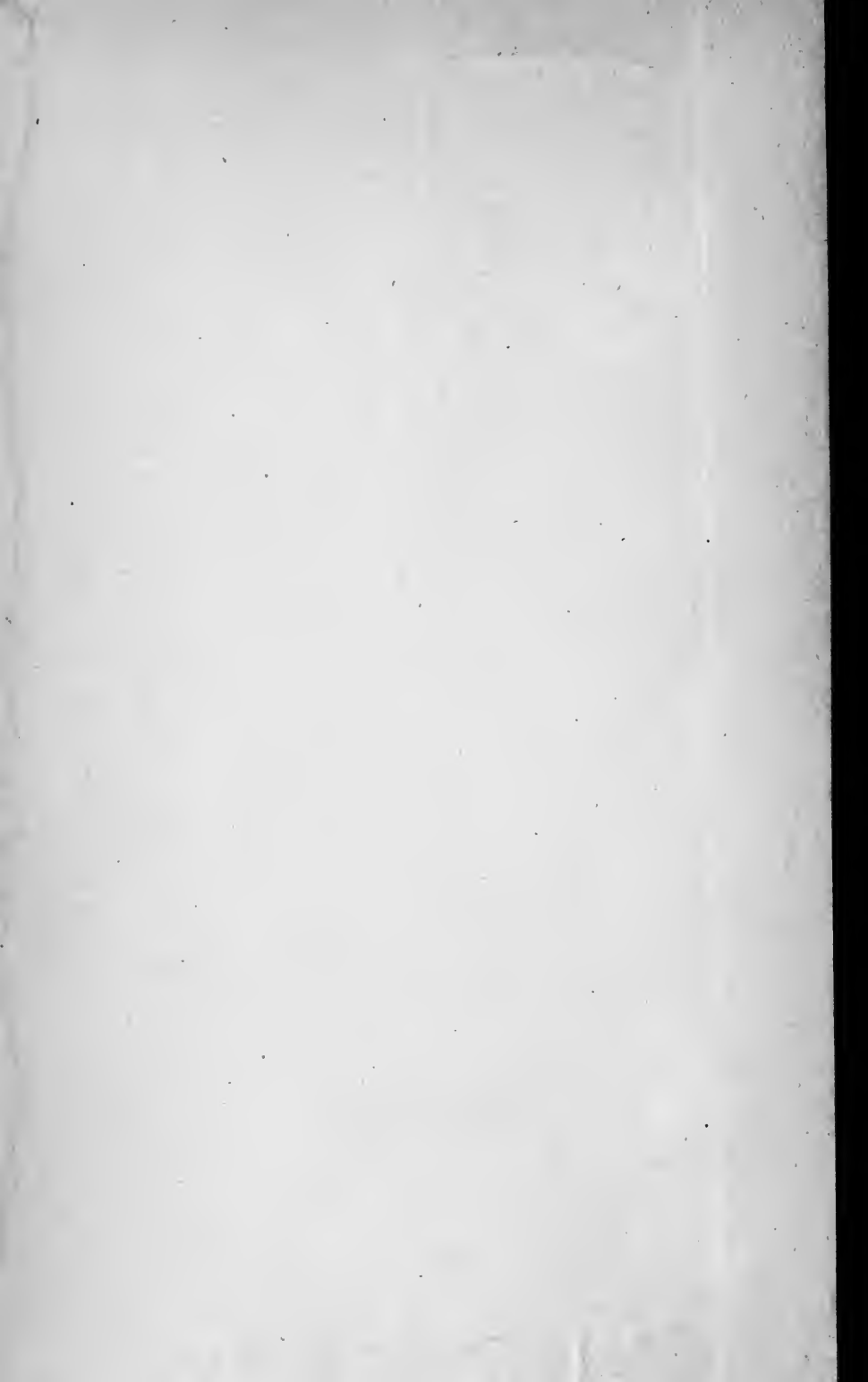
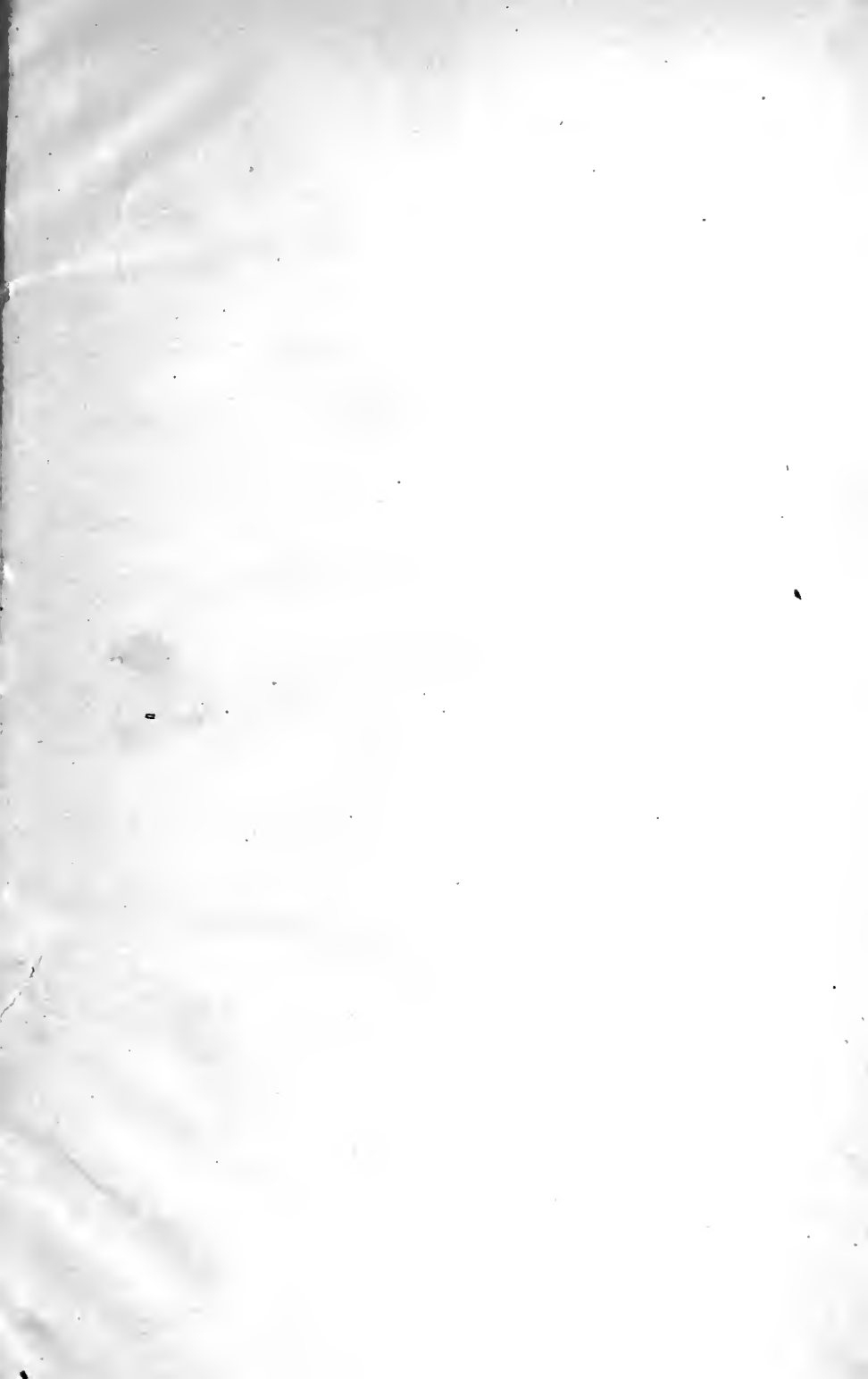


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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
Held December 13, 1900

Published by Authority of Law

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CONTENTS

F
576
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1900-
1902

	PAGE
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1901	5
COMMITTEES	6
LIBRARY SERVICE	7
PROCEEDINGS OF FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING	9
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING	13

APPENDIX.

A.—REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—	
Summary	16
Death of Professor Rosenstengel	17
Financial condition—	
Change in treasurer	18
General fund	18
Binding fund	20
Antiquarian fund	20
Draper fund	21
Library accessions	21
Work in the library—	
Removal	23
Duplication of catalogue	23
Manuscripts	24
Binding	24
Office work—	
New building	25
Association meetings	25
State field work	26
Field conventions	26
Local historical conventions	26
Publications	27
Museum	28
The building practically completed	29
Expenses of maintenance	30
Dedication of the building	31
Retrospect	33
B.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE	36
C.—REPORTS OF TREASURERS PROUDFIT AND HANKS	38
D.—REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES	53
E.—GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	57
F.—MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS	75
G.—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED	79
H.—WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1900	94
I.—LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS OF 1900	103

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1901

PRESIDENT

HON. JOHN JOHNSTON MILWAUKEE

VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND JANESVILLE
 HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK HAYWARD
 WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. MILWAUKEE
 HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY MADISON
 HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS MADISON

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES MADISON

TREASURER

LUCIEN S. HANKS MADISON

LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY MADISON

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE GOVERNOR
 HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH SECRETARY OF STATE
 HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON STATE TREASURER

CURATORS, ELECTIVE

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1901

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	FRANK F. PROUDFIT, Esq.
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
*HON. C. L. COLMAN	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
MAJ. M. RANSOM DOYON	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

* Died July 2, 1901.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1902

CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.	HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON
RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL, B.	PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON
JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1903

CHARLES N. GREGORY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE).

Library — Turner (chairman), Gregory, Raymer, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum — Hanks (chairman), Johnson, Knox, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication — Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Bryant, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance — Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

Advisory Committee (ex-officio) — Turner, Hanks, Conover, and Van Slyke.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY).

Draper Homestead — Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

Auditing Committee — C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.

Biennial Address, 1903 — Thwaites (chairman), Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

Field Meetings — Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, E. B. Usher, and Thwaites.

Relations with the State University — Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

LIBRARY SERVICE

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT
REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY
(Chief Cataloguer)

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In order of seniority of service].

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Classification Department</i>
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Order Department and Superintendent's Secretary</i>
FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER	— <i>In charge of Reading Room</i>
*EMMA HELEN BLAIR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Department</i>
*GEORGIANA RUSSELL SHELDON	— <i>Shelf Department and Exchanges</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH	— <i>Accession Department</i>
ELIZABETH CHURCH SMITH	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
EVE PARKINSON	— <i>Genealogical and Art Department</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
JEAN HAYES CADY	— <i>Public Documents Department</i>
EMMA GATTIKER	— <i>Shelf Department and Exchanges</i>

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

ERICSSON W. ALLEN, Milwaukee	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
OSCAR R. W. HOEFER, Milwaukee	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
FRANCES S. C. JAMES, Eau Claire	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
DELBERT R. MATHEWS, Fox Lake	— <i>Reading Room</i>
CLINTON GUILFORD PRICE, Madison	— <i>Reading Room</i>

* On leave of absence.

CARE-TAKERS

THOMAS DEAN	— <i>Engineer and Head Jānitor</i>
EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and Assistant Engineer</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
EMMA DIETRICH, TILLJE GUNKEL, EDITH RUDD, ROGNELD SATHER	— <i>Housemaids</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 6:30 to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. (building closed early, for weekly cleaning).

Holidays and vacations: as per announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays: close at 4 P. M., for weekly cleaning.

Holidays: as per announcement.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.¹

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room (No. 300) of the new State Historical Library Building, upon Thursday evening, December 13, 1900.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Members of the State Historical Society: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin never met under more auspicious circumstances than it does tonight, on this its forty-eighth annual meeting.

We have assembled as a business organization for the first time in this magnificent building, which is to be the home of our Society for many generations; and additional interest is thrown around our annual meeting tonight, when we consider that it occurs in the last month of the nineteenth century, and that we turn our faces to the rising sun of the twentieth century full of encouragement and hope.

The dedication of our new building on October 19th, was in every way a brilliant success. The attendance was large, and represented all parts of the Middle West. The event received adequate treatment in the public press of the country; and the literary journals, in particular, editorially alluded to it as an event of great importance in the scholastic world. The letters from men and women of prominence in literary, library, and educational circles, which have poured in upon our secretary, from all parts of this country, evince a keen interest in this Society and in its remarkable career.

Members of the Society will also be pleased to learn that there is, throughout the entire West, from Ohio on the East, to Washington and Oregon on the West, a general awakening of interest in the formation

¹ The report of proceedings, here published, is synopsisized from the official MS. records of the Society.—SEC.

of historical societies. Letters which are being frequently received by the secretary, indicate that in all of these several movements the Wisconsin Historical Society is being looked to as a stirring example—its work, its methods, its constitution and by-laws being eagerly enquired about and so far as practicable emulated.

All this is very encouraging to our Society; but it should not result in self-complacency alone—rather let it spur us on to renewed activities, and to make a vigorous appeal to the forthcoming legislature for such additional funds as shall enable our work to meet the great possibilities which this splendid new building and inspiring educational environment have opened up to us.

We are not unlike the penniless but deserving daughter whom an indulgent parent has placed in an elegant mansion, and who naturally looks to that parent for the means necessary to properly fill the position in which she is placed.

The Society, as the trustee of the state, receives its income from the public treasury in various ways. The salaries of the secretary, the librarian, and the assistant librarian are upon the state pay roll, and thus subject to legislative control. In addition, we are allowed, under the statute, our stationery, our printing, and our binding. Then, we are given \$15,000 for general current expenses; out of this must come the salaries of our necessarily growing staff of employes, our heat, light, city water, power, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, and book purchases. It has been found that despite the fact that the University pays one-half of the expense of heat, light, city water, power, cleaning, and policing,—in consideration of having rooms in the building,—there is left to the Society, after paying its half of maintenance, the salaries of its own staff, and its other ordinary administrative expenses, absolutely nothing for books. Not only this, but the Society is unable to fully carry out its work, under the new conditions with which it is confronted. It actually needs, upon a close calculation, fully \$2,000 more per year for additional administrative expenses, and \$10,000 for books, periodicals, maps, and manuscripts—a very modest estimate for a library of this importance. This would still leave nothing for the museum and gallery, which as heretofore, would be left to private benevolence; this, it is sincerely to be hoped, will be more active than hitherto, now that our possessions are housed in attractive halls and cabinet rooms, worthy of the state and of the Society.

It would be well for the legislature to consider, in adding to our annual stipend, whether it would not be far better to make us our grant in one sum, rather than in dribblets. Salaries of experts, such as we are obliged to employ, should not be left to the fancy of the legislature, any more than are the salaries of the University professors.

Again, it would often prove a decided advantage to economize in some directions, in certain years, in order that pressing needs in other directions might be met. It seems reasonable to suppose that the gain to the state in efficiency and economy, would be considerable if our money were given in bulk, for such intelligent disbursement as the Society might deem best.

The legislature and state officers of Wisconsin have manifested that broad and wise liberality towards the educational institutions of the state which marks the true statesman, and yet it may well be doubted whether the early settlers of the state were not as generous when we consider their narrow circumstances. Great sums are now being spent; but not a citizen of the state is any poorer on account of this expenditure, and the population and wealth of the state are advancing at a marvelous rate. When this Society was organized, the deposits in the banks of Wisconsin did not average five dollars per head of the population, and now they average over fifty dollars per head.

As I have already intimated, it is wonderful how interest in the study of history is growing; and of course that means interest in historical libraries and in the buildings in which historical libraries are kept.

The uncovering of the wonderful records of the ancient Babylonian empire, more than 5,000 years old, at Nippur, and the dedication of our magnificent library building at Madison, Wisconsin, seem very different, but after all they are kindred events; they are in the same field.

We are being more and more impressed with the fact that the far off ancients were not so destitute of books as we have been accustomed to suppose. The patriarch Job expresses a desire that his adversary had written a book; while the author of Ecclesiastes declares that "of making many books there is no end."

We are told in the Book of Joshua of one city of the Canaanites called Kirjath-Sepher, or the Book City, and that it was an important city may be judged from the fact that Caleb offered the hand of his daughter to whomsoever should take it, and it was won by his gallant nephew Othniel.

While many of the great deeds of the world were performed by nations with few books, yet those deeds would have been of little account had they not been recorded. The first historians were poets like Homer; and while the historians of antiquity, like Thucydides and Tacitus, may excel those of modern times in literary form, their aim seems to have been more to please the taste and delight the imagination than to faithfully record what did actually occur.

Take for instance the account Tacitus gives of the campaigns of Agricola in Scotland; he seems to have too often colored his narra-

tive with the thought that Agricola aspired to be emperor, and he, as his son-in-law, was bound to assist him by making his facts subservient to the glorification of his hero. His history was too much of a campaign document.

In all the records of past ages there are few speeches more able and more thrilling than that which he says Galgacus, the Caledonian general, delivered to his men before the battle of "Mons Grampius." It is inspiring reading, but it is not history. I find that I am on the margin of a field of great interest which I cannot enter, for I must not forget that this is a business meeting, and it gives me great pleasure to give way for the usual annual reports.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the reports of Treasurers Proudfit and Hanks, respectively.¹ These reports were severally adopted. [See Appendixes B and C.]

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The secretary presented the reports of the Green Bay and Ripon historical societies, which are auxiliaries to the state Society. The reports were ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix D.]

CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. R. M. Bashford, J. B. Parkinson, H. M. Lewis, George Raymer, and Storm Bull were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—two to fill vacancies, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1901.

Dr. Charles H. Haskins, of Madison, to succeed Prof. William H. Rosenstengel, deceased.

Hon. C. L. Colman, of La Crosse, to succeed Ellis B. Usher, resigned.

See *post*, p. 18, under caption "Change in Treasurer."

For term expiring at annual meeting in December, 1903.

Prof. Charles N. Gregory.	Arthur L. Sanborn, LL. B.
Hon. Lucien S. Hanks,	Hon. Halle Steensland,
Hon. John Johnston,	Hon. E. Ray Stevens,
Rev. Patrick B. Knox,	Hon. James Sutherland,
Hon. Robert L. McCormick,	Hon. William F. Vilas,
Hon. George Raymer,	William W. Wight, LL. D.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, December 13, 1900.

ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. L. Colman, of La Crosse, was elected a vice president for the unexpired term ending in December, 1901, to succeed Hon. Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse, resigned.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an auditing committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose business it shall be, at least five days before the annual meeting of the executive committee in each year, to examine all vouchers for expenditures by and the fiscal account of the treasurer for the current year, and to report to the executive committee at its annual meeting in that year; and that such auditing committee be composed of members of the Society other than those upon the finance committee.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following new members were elected:

Life Members.

Ashland—Thomas Bardon.

De Pere—B. F. Smith.

Grand Rapids—T. E. Nash.

Green Bay—J. H. Tayler.

Janesville—Victor P. Richardson.

Kenosha—Nelson A. Pennoyer.

La Crosse—James J. Hogan.

Madison—Edward Kremers, Philip L. Spooner, C. R. Van Hise, Ernest N. Warner.

Marinette—Warren J. Davis, Lewis S. Patrick.

Milwaukee—H. H. Camp, John W. P. Lombard, August G. E. Uihlein.

Monroe—A. C. Dodge.

Mosinee—Joseph Dessert.

New Holstein—Rudolph Puchner.

Racine—Charles H. Lee.

Sheboygan—George C. Cole.

Annual Members.

Ashland—George F. Merrill.

Beloit—William F. Brown.

Elkhorn—William H. Hurlbut.

Janesville—Charles L. Fifield, Alexander E. Matheson, Pliny Norcross, M. P. Richardson, J. W. Sale, Stanley B. Smith, A. O. Wilson.

Kenosha—Emory L. Grant, William W. Strong, Louis M. Thiers.

Kewaunee—Joseph Duvall.

La Crosse—Mons Anderson, E. E. Bentley, Charles R. Benton.

Madison—Andrew A. Bruce, Carl R. Fish, Louis M. Hanks, W. A. Henry, Edward D. Jones, J. C. Monaghan, John B. Sanborn, F. C. Sharp, M. S. Slaughter, Charles S. Slichter, Walter McMynn Smith, E. Ray Stevens, Asa C. Tilton, E. K. J. H. Voss.

Manitowoc—E. G. Nash, H. George Schuette.

Marinette—George W. Taylor.

Milwaukee—Norman L. Burdick, Thomas E. Camp, Paul D. Carpenter, Ralph Chandler, Rublee A. Cole, Alonzo G. Gates, C. A. Loveland, Robert N. McMynn, George H. Noyes, W. Stark Smith, Charles G. Stark, Harold G. Underwood, E. E. White, U. O. B. Wingate.

Merrill—H. H. Foster.

Richland Center—L. H. Bancroft.

Sheboygan—John R. Riess, Francis Williams.

Sheboygan Falls—J. H. Denison.

Shullsburg—C. C. Gratiot.

Two Rivers—J. R. Currens.

West Superior—Wallace D. Stevens.

East Sound, Washington—John B. Vliet.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- C. REPORTS OF TREASURERS PROUDFIT AND HANKS.
- D. REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.
- E. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- F. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.
- G. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.
- H. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1900.
- I. LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS OF 1900.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting, Dec. 13, 1900.]

SUMMARY.

After long waiting, caused by contractors' delays, the Society now holds its first annual meeting within the new home provided for it by the generosity of the state. The Society may well congratulate itself upon the outcome of hopes deferred.

Preparation for the work of removal, the hegira itself, and the subsequent settling down amid the new environment, have throughout the year largely engaged the attention of our staff. Other interests have been subordinated to these, so that your Committee have somewhat less variety than usual upon which to report.

Our growth in books and pamphlets during the year has been quite equal to the average, owing in most part to gifts—chiefly of public documents and monographs, which are of prime importance in original research; but our accessions of necessary books "in the trade," or sets of standard sources, have unfortunately been unusually meagre, for the expenses of administering the new building are so great as to leave us with practically no book purchasing fund. Accessions to the museum have been of customary extent and value.

No historical convention was held within the year, for the reason that it was thought desirable to center our public activities upon the dedication of the building, which occurred upon the nineteenth of October.

Popular interest in the work of the Society has perceptibly advanced during the year, no doubt fostered by our removal to and dedication of the new quarters. There is reason to believe that the Society was never so strongly entrenched in the favor of our people, as today.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROSENSTENGEL.

The ranks of our curators were depleted by the sudden death, at his post of duty, upon the twelfth of November, 1900, of William Henry Rosenstengel, professor of the German language and literature in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Rosenstengel was born in Barmen, Prussia, the tenth of September, 1842. Educated in the realschule at Barmen, he afterwards taught in Elberfeld and Radevormland. Married in 1865 to Miss Lina Worth, of Radevormland, Mr. Rosenstengel in the same year removed to America, settling in St. Louis, where for twelve years he was a teacher in the Central high school. In August, 1879, the University of Wisconsin called him to occupy the chair which he held until his death.

Professor Rosenstengel achieved a broad reputation in his profession. He frequently lectured throughout the states of the Middle West, and wrote and published much. For a time he was assistant editor of the *Amerikanische Schulzeitung und Lehrerpost*; he contributed largely to Brockhaus's *Conversations Lexikon* (Leipzig, 1881-88), and the *Deutsche Amerikanisches Magazin* (Cincinnati, 1887, etc.); published numerous text-books, pamphlets, and monographs, in his department of study, and was the author of a history of the early German settlers of Madison. He had been a member of the Public School Library board of St. Louis; a member of the Madison board of education; secretary and president of the National German Teachers' Association; for eleven years, president of the National German-American Teachers' seminary, of Milwaukee; and, since 1886, a curator of this Society. The degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Williams college. He died suddenly, while sitting in his chair at a regular meeting of the University faculty; having, at times, for a year previous suffered greatly from a complication of disorders.

Professor Rosenstengel was regular in his attendance upon the meetings of this Society, and an earnest and intelligent advocate of the purposes for which it stands. As a member of the executive committee, he shirked neither trouble nor responsibility, being always relied upon whenever active work was

required. His kindly presence and wise counsel will be greatly missed by his colleagues, who recognize in his death the loss to this state of one who, while being a ripe scholar and a teacher of high repute, was in no less degree an energetic and public-spirited citizen.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Change in Treasurer.

Upon the first of October, Treasurer F. F. Proudfit, after fourteen years of faithful service for the Society, the most of that time without compensation, resigned his office, owing to contemplated absence from the state for a protracted period. The resignation was regretfully accepted by your committee, and Maj. M. Ransom Doyon was chosen his successor. But soon after his election, Major Doyon made arrangements to take up his residence in another state, and resigned. Upon the 30th of October, therefore, Lucien S. Hanks was elected treasurer for the unexpired term ending at the annual meeting in December, 1901, and now holds that office.

General Fund.

This consists of the annual state appropriation. Heretofore, this has been \$5,000 per calendar year; but commencing with the first of September (sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899), this stipend was increased to \$15,000 per year, because of our removal to the new building—thus our receipts into the fund for the year 1900 were for eight months at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and for four months at the rate of \$15,000.

Receipts.

Unexpended balance, from previous year	\$34 54
State appropriation, 8 months	2,333 33
State appropriation, 4 months	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$8,367 87

Disbursements.

(Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1900.)

Services	\$3,726 95	
Books, maps, and periodicals	1,666 76	
Pictures	4 00	
Printing	17 25	
Freight and drayage	129 76	
Travel	384 52	
Maintenance of building (joint account with State University)	563 70	
Incidentals	99 22	
		\$6,592 16
Balance on hand (\$1,472.31 in State treasury, and \$303.40 in hands of Society treasurer)		1,775 71
Total		\$8,367 87

The two reports of the treasurer give the details of the foregoing expenditures; and a statement thereof, with accompanying receipts, as approved by the finance committee, has been filed with the governor according to law (sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899).

Our accounts have been much confused during the year, by the ruling of the state officers (as per their letter to us of August 29, 1900) that this Society, as a trustee of the state, comes within the provisions of sec. 2, chap. 133, laws of 1899, which seeks to establish "uniformity and system in the book-keeping methods of the state." It is the opinion of your committee, however, after careful consideration of the matter, that this act applies only to the "offices and departments in the capitol," as therein specifically stated, and not at all to this institution. At the beginning of the state's current fiscal year, October 1, 1900, the balance of our appropriation then remaining in the state treasury was \$3,333.33. This has since been drawn upon, and warrants paid by the state treasurer, in the usual manner of the several state departments. Thus, the Society's fiscal year has been divided into two distinct periods and methods of auditing—the first, for the ten months ending September 30th, and the second for the remaining two months; involving our fiscal report in unwonted complications.

As stated in the last two annual reports of this committee, the existing state appropriation of \$15,000 is now quite inadequate to the Society's needs. Our share of the cost of general maintenance of the new building will be close upon \$6,000. The remaining \$9,000 will be, upon the most conservative estimate, wholly absorbed by salaries of employes, supplies, and other administrative expenses of the Society, even then leaving us with an insufficient staff, and making no allowance for books and periodicals. Our urgent need is for an additional stipend of \$12,000 per year—\$2,000 for miscellaneous expenses, incident to a fast-growing establishment, and \$10,000 for a book-purchasing fund. A library of this size and importance, and with so large a constituency of readers, might properly spend far more for books; we consider our request of the legislature in this direction, as being of an extremely modest character.

Following are a few book-purchasing funds, selected at random from the latest annual reports of leading libraries of the country:

Library of Congress (in addition to copyrighted books, which it gets free)	\$61,000 00
Harvard University Library (a library similar in char- acter to ours)	25,502 00
Buffalo Public library	23,200 00
Chicago Public library	20,323 14
Milwaukee Public library	16,605 42
Cleveland Public library	16,370 58
Detroit Public library	14,578 75
St. Louis Public library	12,514 00

The Binding Fund.

This fund, now consisting of \$29,327.85 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. The net increase during the year was \$516.62. The fund is now doing admirable work in eking out the bounty of the state.

The Antiquarian Fund.

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and spe-

cial gifts. The treasurer's report shows that it now consists of \$3,981.48, a net gain during the year of \$355.79. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." Primarily it will, no doubt, be used in building up the museum, which is still disproportionately meagre, although now admirably housed.

The Draper Fund.

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$360.90. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year. The work of indexing the Draper manuscripts, to which this fund is committed, will doubtless be commenced within the coming year.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1900:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	. . . . .	1,727
Books by gift	. . . . .	1,850
		<hr/>
Total books	. . . . .	3,577
Pamphlets, by gift	. . . . .	4,432
Pamphlets, on exchange	. . . . .	919
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	. . . . .	55
		<hr/>
Total pamphlets	. . . . .	5,406
		<hr/>
Total accessions of titles	. . . . .	8,983

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	. . . . .	108,860
Pamphlets	. . . . .	106,746
		<hr/>
Total titles	. . . . .	215,606

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	34
Newspapers and periodicals	847
Philosophy and religion	80
Biography and genealogy	112
History—general	23
History—foreign	64
History—American	155
History—local (U. S.)	144
Geography and travel	82
Political and social science	1,565
Legislation	157
Natural science	67
Useful arts	34
British Patent Office reports	107
Fine arts	10
Language and literature	53
Bibliography	43
<hr/>	
Total	3,577

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

Total accessions (books and pamphlets)	8,983
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	70
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	30
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	9,568
Books given	2,933
Pamphlets given	6,635
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	23
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	67

Every gift is welcomed at the library, whether it is or is not a duplicate; our duplicates are utilized in exchange with other large libraries in the United States and Canada. Among our most important exchanges of duplicates during the past year, have been those with the public libraries of New York, Boston, and Buffalo, the state libraries of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, and Nebraska, and the libraries of Bowdoin college, Brown university, Hamilton college, Oberlin college, Drew Theological seminary, and the Massachusetts historical society.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

Removal.

The great task of the year has been the removal of library and museum from the capitol to the new building, one mile away. The first load of books was taken from the capitol upon the morning of the twentieth of August, and the last load was deposited in the new building in the forenoon of the second of October, a period of six weeks and one day. The cost of moving was about \$1,100, of which \$999.50 was paid from a special legislative appropriation for this purpose (chap. 204, laws of 1899). The work was executed with as much celerity as weather and the conditions of the undertaking would permit, without the loss of a volume, and with but a few minor injuries to museum exhibits. It is perhaps needless to add, that such results could not have been attained without the most ample preparations for the event, involving much time and thought throughout several months before the removal actually began.

Duplication of Catalogue.

In a library of this size, it is essential that there be two card catalogues—one in the catalogue room, for official use, and the other in the delivery (or issue) room for the needs of the public. Heretofore, we have felt obliged to remain content with the official catalogue; but it is now imperative, with our greatly enlarged constituency of readers, and longer distances to travel within the building, that the public catalogue be installed at the earliest possible date. The great work of duplicating the cards was commenced several months ago, while still in the capitol, and is now receiving the almost constant attention of four cataloguers. Our catalogue is in two divisions—authors, and subjects and titles; the cards in the author section, being the only ones thus far fully marked with classification numbers, have first been duplicated, the work having now proceeded through Q, and being well into R. As fast as the duplicate cards are written, they are placed in the public catalogue, where eventually all of the entries—subjects and titles, as well as authors—will be embraced in a general dictionary catalogue, with

one alphabet. To the completion of this task, it is probable that two years more time must be devoted.

Owing to differences in the respective systems of classification, it will be impracticable at present to combine our public catalogue with that of the State University library, which is also in the delivery room. Readers will be obliged to consult two alphabets; but, as the two libraries are quite strongly differentiated in character, it is not anticipated that this will result in much hardship to users.

The institution in our building of several departmental libraries,—Public Documents, Maps and Manuscripts, Newspaper Files, and Genealogy and Art,—will necessitate the placing therein of those portions of the public catalogue appertaining to their respective fields, with possibly cross-references in the general public catalogue in the delivery room.

Manuscripts.

In the department of Maps and Manuscripts, where also is kept the Society's large collection of photographs and engravings, a special card catalogue is much needed; and it is hoped that within the coming year we may be able to commence the much-needed indexing of the Draper manuscripts. The great value of these manuscripts, together with similar large collections in our possession, is becoming more evident as the years pass; they are in almost continual demand by those engaged in original research in the field of Western history, who come to Madison from long distances, for the purpose of consulting these unique records; and the secretary's mail is burdened with letters of inquiry concerning them. To index our great store of manuscripts will involve years of expert toil; but in the end, it will be found well worth the cost, in time saved to the scholars who seek the information which they alone can give.

Binding.

There have been bound within the year, 1,918 volumes of books and periodicals, 635 volumes of newspapers,—a total of 2,553. The preparation of these for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

OFFICE WORK.

The New Building.

During the year a large part of the time of the secretary and librarian has been consumed in attention to details of the construction and equipment of the new building. These matters are now fast drawing to a conclusion; it is hoped that before the close of the winter we may become finally settled in our new home, so that the time and effort long diverted into these channels may thereafter be spent in work more strictly appertaining to the Society's activities.

Association Meetings.

From the seventh to the twelfth of June, the American Library association met in Montreal, our representatives being the secretary, the librarian, and two of the library assistants. To this association is largely attributable the remarkable development of library interests in the United States and Canada, particularly during the past decade. Regular attendance upon its conferences is an inspiration to librarians, consequently of practical value to the institutions which they represent.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce to the Society that this important national organization will hold its next annual conference in Waukesha, during the first week of July, 1901. The association would have much liked to come to Madison for this meeting, but decided that the hotel accommodations here were insufficient for its needs. The librarians will, however, spend one day in Madison, visiting libraries at the capital, and another in Milwaukee, the guests of the librarians of the metropolis. As the Society's building will be the chief attraction to the visitors in Madison, it is incumbent upon us to take part in their entertainment.

Upon the first of August, an interesting Marquette memorial meeting, attended by representatives of several Western historical societies, was held upon Mackinac Island, under the auspices of the Marquette Monument association. The secretary of this Society was present by invitation.

The Wisconsin Library association, of which our assistant librarian was secretary, held its annual convention this year at Madison, from the twenty-ninth to the thirty-first of August. Our staff was represented upon the programme, and all its members actively engaged in preparations for the meeting, which was largely attended from all portions of the state.

State Field Work.

Despite fast-increasing administrative duties, the secretary has, in the interests of the Society, been able, within the year, to visit various sections of the state; to address public meetings or consult with citizens concerning the organization of local historical societies, to collect manuscripts and other material for the archives and the published *Collections*, or to serve the general interests of Western historical study.

FIELD CONVENTIONS.

It had been the intention of the committee on historical conventions to hold another field meeting during the summer of 1900, either at Portage or La Crosse. The project was abandoned, however, because it was deemed desirable to centre our efforts upon the dedication of the new building, and a field meeting might have distracted public attention therefrom. The committee intend to make such preparations for the convention of 1901, as will, they trust, insure a successful outcome. The experiences gained in 1899 prove that such annual conventions held at historic points within the state, will greatly assist the work of the Society in arousing popular interest in local history.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Under the provisions of chapter 118, laws of 1897, revised in chapter 24, statutes of 1898 (secs. 376a, 376b, 376c, 376d, and 376e), two local historical societies have formally allied themselves with this Society as auxiliaries—the Green Bay Historical society (incorporated October 23, 1899), and the Ripon Historical society (incorporated November 8, 1899). Both of these societies continue to show evidences of thrift and public

spirit. Reports of their proceedings will appear in connection with that of this Society for the current year.

Other local societies within the state, would be cordially welcomed to our ranks.

PUBLICATIONS.

Volume XV of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* is now being issued from the press. It contains a variety of documentary and other material bearing upon the history of Wisconsin from 1793 to 1848. Much space is devoted to documents concerning the formation of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches in early Wisconsin; in previous volumes of the series, the facts attending the establishment of the Catholic and Episcopal denominations have been quite fully set forth. An interesting feature of the present volume, is Mrs. Elizabeth Thérèse Baird's charming "Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Wisconsin." Theodore Rodolf tells us of "Pioneering in the Wisconsin Lead Region," from 1834 to 1848. Franklin Hatheway's "Surveying in Wisconsin in 1837" is necessarily a briefer sketch, but of kindred character. The "Report on the Quality and Condition of Wisconsin Territory," made in 1831 by Samuel C. Stambaugh, United States Indian agent at Green Bay, conveys an economic and geographical description of Wisconsin as it appeared to an intelligent official observer five years before the actual organization of the territory. A keenly interesting contribution to the literature of foreign immigration, is Mathias Duerst's "Diary of a New Glarus Colonist." The fur trade and overland mail-carrying features of our early territorial and pre-territorial life are represented by the simple but effective narratives of Louis B. Porlier, Alexis Clermont, and Peter J. Vieau. It is intended that Vol. XVI shall be devoted to documents bearing upon the old Fox war in Wisconsin, recently copied for the Society from the originals in the French governmental archives in Paris.

A memorial volume is now being prepared for the press, which will contain the several addresses delivered at the dedication on October 19th, a history of the Society, and a description of the building. It will be profusely illustrated by half-tone en-

gravings, and it is expected that the mechanical execution will be worthy of the occasion.

Two special editions of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's dedication address, aggregating 3,000 copies, were published by that gentleman at his own expense, and distributed by the Society to persons and institutions in this country and Canada, who were presumably interested in the occasion.

Requests for our publications are constantly on the increase, thus testifying to the steady growth of interest in historic study within this state. The first nine volumes of our *Collections* can no longer be supplied, and the stock of all others is running so low that great care has to be exercised in their distribution. The people of the state would, we believe, now welcome a legislative appropriation for their re-printing, in order that Wisconsin schools and teachers, especially, might be supplied with these materials for the history of the commonwealth.

THE MUSEUM.

The new quarters of the museum are in keeping with the rest of the building, and appear particularly well when artificially lighted. It is now possible to classify the exhibits, in appropriate and beautiful cases, and the general effect is greatly to enhance the educational value and dignity of the collection. Separate halls are provided for the sections of American ethnology, Wisconsin war history, framed photographs and engravings, bric-a-brac, and curiosities, while the walls are lined throughout with the Society's numerous oil portraits and busts.

In the art department a large collection of oils, water colors, etchings, bronzes, china, etc., is now on exhibition, being loaned by President and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams during their year's absence in Europe. In the department of ethnology, loan collections owned by Fred DuFrenne, of Middleton, and Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Madison, have recently been placed in our care, for an indefinite period.

Now that the Society has room for the display of such private collections, it is believed that many other persons having objects of art or of historical interest fitted for exhibition will offer to loan the same. Such loan collections are to a considerable degree

depended upon by public museums, and have the advantage of furnishing fresh material for the entertainment of visitors.

We still need, however, increased means for permanent additions to the museum. Such of our funds as are derived from the public treasury will doubtless always be used, almost exclusively, to meet the expenses of administration and to build up the library. It is likely that we shall continually be obliged to rely upon our special funds and upon private beneficence for the proper development of the museum. Despite the wide reputation of our library and publications, the museum is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public; and its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be overestimated. It behooves us, therefore, to strain every effort to secure the considerable growth of the Antiquarian Fund, and to enlist interest in our museum on the part of the wealthy and the benevolent.

THE BUILDING PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

The board of building commissioners has experienced a busy year, as the various contracts have been pushed to practical completion.

Upon the eighth of February, contracts were let as follows: Furniture, to the Matthews Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, for \$36,000; chairs, A. H. Andrews Co., of Chicago, \$4,875; metal newspaper stacks and book supports, Art Metal Construction Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., \$8,239.50; cement sidewalks and sodding, J. W. Mitchell, of Madison, \$3,800; and cork carpet and shades, Gimbel Brothers, of Milwaukee, \$1,931. Upon the seventeenth of February, the contract for the retaining wall on Park street was let to T. C. McCarthy, of Madison, for \$3,419. May 12th, George H. Wheelock & Co., of South Bend, Indiana, were contracted with for 4,100 electric lamps needed for the building, for \$666. May 31st, a final settlement was made with Harry Johnson, the contractor for general construction, he assigning to the board all incompletd sub-contracts, and being discharged from further obligation. September 19th, the contract for asbestos sponge felted sectional pipe covering was let to the Manville Covering Co., of Milwaukee,

for \$802.90. October 18th, J. W. Mitchell, of Madison, secured the contract to construct a driveway in front of the building, with necessary extension of cement walks, the consideration being \$350.

The custody and administration of the building itself was finally transferred by the board to the Society, upon the first of October, the former reserving, however, "all authority necessary to its final completion and equipment." Since that date, the Society has been in full possession, although the equipment is still incomplete in some particulars, and several minor contracts are yet to be finished; most prominent among these latter, is the proposed automatic house telephone exchange, of which there are to be thirty-seven stations, thus insuring facility of communication between all parts of the building.

It is proper in this connection to chronicle the following resolution of confidence in the architects, adopted by the Board of Commissioners at its meeting of October 19th:

Resolved, That this commission hereby records its appreciation of the talent, skill, and taste, of Messrs. George B. Ferry and Alfred C. Clas, of Milwaukee, the architects who designed and have superintended the construction and equipment of the noble building provided by the state for the State Historical Society; a structure not only well adapted to its purposes, but, in the beauty and majesty of its design, an illustration of the public spirit of the people of Wisconsin and an object lesson in architecture to this and later generations; and that the thanks of this Commission are hereby given to Messrs. Ferry & Clas for their labors and achievements.

EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE.

The committee on joint relations with the State University met in joint session with a like committee from the board of regents upon the seventeenth of April, 1900, and agreed to the following assignment of space to the University library, in the Society's new building:

Basement—Room 2, for bicycles; joint use of unpacking rooms 1 and 4; freight elevator to stacks; closets 17, 18, and 22.

First Floor—Seminary rooms 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127; until needed by State Free Library commission, room 118; and storage room 117; toilet rooms 111, 112, 114, and 115.

Second Floor—Joint use of reading and delivery rooms, Nos. 216, 217, and 227; specifically for University use, library offices 218, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226.

Third Floor—Free use, with the Society, of room 300, as historical lecture hall; room 302 is assigned to the Academy of Sciences, in connection with such use as the Society may make thereof; use of toilet rooms 303 and 304; joint use, for women of two library staffs, of staff room 306; seminary rooms 316, 317, 319, 322, 324, 325; and janitor's room 321.

Fourth Floor—Room 423, presumably for plaster cast exhibit; such other space as can be temporarily spared from museum and gallery of the Society (possibly rooms 419 and 422), and joint use of photographic dark room 412.

Stack—Equitable division thereof, according to relative needs, as may be agreed upon between chiefs of respective libraries.

It was mutually agreed that the Society undertake the responsibility of cleaning and policing the entire building, including rooms specifically assigned to the University.

In view of the fact that the University library and seminaries were given so much space within the building for their exclusive occupancy, and that about 95 per cent of the entire use of the Society's library and the services of its library staff is by members of the University, it was arranged that the board of regents pay fifty per cent of the charges of general maintenance, which include heat, power, light, water, repairs, janitorship, and janitors' supplies. It is estimated that the total cost of such maintenance will be about \$12,000 per annum, one-half being charged to each institution, with quarterly balances. This is, of course, exclusive of the Society's own administrative expenses.

The regents endorsed this action at their meeting of April 21st; and your committee, acting for the Society, accepted the arrangement upon the sixth of October, "reserving the right of future modification, should it be deemed advisable."

DEDICATION OF THE BUILDING.

The first public use of the new building occurred upon the opening day of the present college year of the State University—Wednesday, the twenty-sixth of September; evening use

was inaugurated upon the following Monday, the first of October.

The formal dedication exercises were held upon Friday, the nineteenth of October. An audience of 900 persons—comprising members of the Society, state officers and members of the legislature, members of the instructional force of the State University, and other educational institutions in Wisconsin, together with invited guests from outside the state—gathered in the general reading room, with President Johnston in the chair, and listened to the following programme:

INVOCATION—JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL. D.

ADDRESS—PRESIDENT JOHNSTON.

A WORD FROM THE BUILDERS—The HON. JAMES H. STOUT, President of the Board of Building Commissioners.

DEDICATION HYMN, by MRS. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS—Sung by double quartette of State University students.

THE STATE AND THE SOCIETY—The HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD, Governor of Wisconsin.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE SOCIETY—CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., President of the University of Wisconsin.

THE SOCIETY—REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary and Superintendent.

GREETINGS FROM SISTER HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—The HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

SONG—Double quartette of University students.

GREETINGS FROM SISTER LIBRARIES—JAMES KENDALL HOSMER, LL. D., Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY—PROF. ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN, of the University of Michigan, Chairman of the American Historical Association's Committee of Seven, on the Teaching of History in Secondary Schools.

At eight o'clock in the evening, a similar audience was assembled in the same room, and listened to an address entitled "The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters," by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

This was followed by an informal reception by the Society, in the course of which the visitors inspected the building.

As before stated, a detailed report of the exercises will be issued by the Society.

RETROSPECT.

It is now fifty-five years ago since Richard H. Magoon first suggested in the *Mineral Point Democrat*, the establishment in Wisconsin Territory of an historical society "to collect from the pioneers then alive, such facts in regard to the early history of Wisconsin as they might possess, as well as to treasure up those concerning the future." The Massachusetts Historical society, the oldest of its kind in America, was then younger than is ours today; there were similar societies in New York, Philadelphia, and a few other cities upon the Atlantic slope, but no successful institution of this character west of the Alleghanies. Magoon's suggestion and the cordial reception which it received, in a then frontier community, far removed from the centres of culture, were indicative of the high character of the men who laid the foundations of our commonwealth.

The following year (1846), the proposed society was organized at Madison. Its members, all of them men of prominence, and apparently in cordial sympathy with the project, were, however, too busy solving for themselves the difficult problem of individual existence, to spare time for a public undertaking for which Wisconsin was as yet unprepared. No records of the three meetings were kept, no money paid into the treasury—in short, nothing was accomplished.

Upon the thirtieth of January, 1849, a new historical society was organized, chiefly by state officers and members of the legislature. This second attempt was made with more determination than the first; the proceedings were recorded, dues paid, the annual addresses published, and a library commenced—a meagre affair, aggregating in five years but fifty volumes, nevertheless the nucleus of our great collection of today, and fairly filling the little book-case which stood upon a table in the governor's office and now occupies a proud place in our present museum.

There were members who regretted this stunted growth, and longed for speedier expansion. Lyman C. Draper was imported from Philadelphia to become the Society's executive officer; and upon the eighteenth of January, 1854, began here

in Madison his great work of collecting the library which has won fame for the Wisconsin Historical Society. The little book-case was within a few weeks discarded, and the library moved to Draper's house; a year and a half later, it was promoted to the basement of the Baptist church; eleven years after (1866), the legislature invited the library and its attendant museum to the capitol; in December, 1884, the fast-swelling collections were removed to the new south wing of the capitol, where they occupied three entire floors, which were soon outgrown; today, the dream of Draper, first revealed to us a quarter of a century ago, is at last realized—the Society is holding an annual meeting under its own roof-tree.

It is only by remembering that in 1881, Secretary Draper asked the legislature for but \$50,000 with which to construct what he fondly hoped would prove a permanent independent home for this institution, that we can appreciate the full significance of what the Society possesses today. It was for many reasons, extremely fortunate for this generation that he then failed. The structure which could have been erected for such a sum, would soon have proved entirely inadequate to the fast-growing needs of the institution; yet it would have been very difficult to obtain another in so brief a time. The state was not then prepared to erect a building worthy of it and of the Society; again, no architect of that time could have designed one fitted to the present multifarious needs of a great literary workshop, for library architecture, as we know it today, is an outgrowth of the remarkable library development which has taken place throughout the United States during the past ten or fifteen years; and, quite as important, our friend and neighbor, and most constant user, the University, had not then come to its own, with thousands of students engaged in laboratory methods of research, using the library as the central energy of a great educational machine. During this long period of waiting, the Society has, with other state institutions, been sharing in the splendid growth of our lusty young commonwealth. The activities of the Society have spread into wider channels; its capacity for usefulness has greatly increased, as an instrument for the higher education of the people; its reputation in the

world of scholarship has broadened; it better understands itself. When the state, the University, the Society, were at last ready for this dignified temple of learning, it came to us as the generous offering of an appreciative public, neither too late nor too soon.

In entering upon its administration, after long years of pleading followed by a protracted season of expectancy, the Society accepts the trust with sentiments of sincere gratitude to the two governors (Upham and Scofield) and the three legislatures (1895, 1897 and 1899) who have so bountifully met its desire; they have herein builded for themselves and for the love of learning which animated them, a monument which shall endure through ages to come.

As members of the Society, however, it is obvious that the new building comes not as the ultimatum of our hopes. This greater trust brings new responsibilities, awakens higher aspirations, to the fulfillment of which we must devote our best energies, if this institution is to do its full share in the intellectual uplift of the Middle West.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Executive Committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.—Your committee on finance have respectfully to report that upon the resignation of the late treasurer, Mr. Proudfit, October 1st last, his accounts, books, and vouchers were examined, reported to you, and duly approved.

From that date the accompanying report of the present treasurer, Mr. Hañks, has been compared with its vouchers, and likewise found correct. Combining the statement of the two treasurers, the result of the past fiscal year is as follows:

Of mortgage loans on hand (including a contract to sell what has been termed "the Jackson county land") there are mortgage securities, an increase of \$800.00 . . .	\$29,525 00
Draper homestead (unchanged)	2,378 14
The St. Paul lots (unchanged)	580 54
Balance of cash on hand*	1,835 86
<hr/>	
Total	\$34,319 54

Which has been apportioned as it properly belongs:

To the binding fund	\$29,406 47
To the antiquarian fund	3,981 48
To the binding fund income	268 29
To the Draper fund	360 90
To the general fund	302 40
<hr/>	
Total	\$34,319 54

Sixteen years ago your committee made such rules governing the investment of the Society's funds and the security therefor, as to thus far protect it from loss, since which time no loss has occurred, and none is anticipated from loans outstanding.

The binding fund was then	\$10,886 76
Which has increased to this date	18,520 21

Making it now, as stated above	\$29,406 97
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* The item of "Cash on hand," does not include that in the keeping of the state treasurer, which we are informed is \$1,472.31; over which it has been ruled, your finance committee has no control, consequently is not responsible for its accounting.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to suggest that the largely-increased appropriation by the state for the care and maintenance of the library in its new home, is properly placed in the immediate supervision of the executive committee. The finance committee having no direction or knowledge of this fund or its expenditure, should not be the one to examine the books, papers, and vouchers, for its annual accounting, and the usual report thereon, together with the report of the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

J. H. PALMER,

Finance Committee.

December 13, 1900.

TREASURERS' REPORTS.

TREASURER PROUDFIT.

Report of the treasurer for the ten months ending September 30th, 1900:

*Binding Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended		\$176 62
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1900.

Sept. 30.	To received rents, Draper homestead	\$300 00	
	To received ½ annual dues	53 00	
	To received ½ sales of duplicates	10 22	
	To received ½ life membership fees	60 00	
	To received interest apportionment	1,527 80	
		<hr/>	1,951 02

\$2,127 64

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Jan. 19.	By paid taxes, 1899, on Lot 1, Block 2, of Bryant's Randolph st. addition, St. Paul, Minnesota	\$8 38	
Jan. 24.	By paid street improvement tax, Draper homestead, Madison	134 78	
Sept. 30.	By expenditures during year under direction of secretary, account annual appropriation	675 01	
	By expended on account of Draper homestead repairs	12 65	
	By transferred to binding fund	795 21	
	By balance (unexpended) account annual appropriation	501 61	
		<hr/>	\$2,127 64

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance	\$501 61	
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*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Dec. 1. To balance \$28,821 23

1900.

Sept. 30. To transferred from binding fund in-
come account 795 21

\$29,616 44*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

May 5. By 29-33rds of loss of \$328.39 in sale
to J. A. Bailey, for \$900, of the W.
J. Thompson land, Jackson co.,
near Black River Falls \$288 59

Sept. 30. By balance 29,327 85

\$29,616 44

1900.

Oct. 1. To balance \$29,327 85

*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Sept. 30. To received $\frac{1}{2}$ annual dues 53 00To received $\frac{1}{2}$ sales of duplicates 10 23To received $\frac{1}{2}$ life membership fees 60 00

To received interest apportionment 210 73

\$333 96*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Sept. 30. By transferred to antiquarian fund \$333 96

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Dec. 1. To balance \$3,625 69

1900.

Sept. 30. To transferred from antiquarian
fund income account 333 96

\$3,959 65

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

May 5.	By 4-33rds of loss of \$328.39 in sale to J. A. Bailey, for \$900, of the W. J. Thompson land, Jackson co., near Black River Falls	\$39 80	
Sept. 30.	By balance	3,919 85	
			<u>\$3,959 65</u>

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance	\$3,919 85	
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*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Sept. 30.	By balance		360 90
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The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Sept. 30.	By balance		360 90
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1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance	\$360 90	
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*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1899.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended		\$34 54
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1900.

Jan. 5.	To part of annual appropriation from state	\$2,000 00	
			<u>\$5,000 00</u>
			<u>\$5,034 54</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Sept. 30.	By expenditures during 1900 to date by direction of secretary, as audited by finance committee	\$4,689 96	
	By balance unexpended	344 58	
			<u>\$5,034 54</u>

REPORT OF TREASURER.

41

1900.

Oct. 1. To balance \$344 58

Inventory.

Real estate mortgages \$27,825 00

Real estate owned:

Draper homestead, Madison . . . \$2,378 14

Lot 1, bl. 2, Bryant's Randolph
st. addition, St. Paul, Minn. 580 54

2,958 68

Cash on hand 3,671 11

\$34,454 79*Belonging as follows:*

To binding fund \$29,327 85

To antiquarian fund 3,919 85

To Draper fund 360 90

*To general fund unexpended 344 58

*To binding fund income unexpended 501 61

\$34,454 79

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

Treasurer.

We, undersigned members of the finance committee, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the foregoing report of the treasurer, have compared the entries in his books of account with vouchers, have examined the securities reported on hand, and the bank account of the treasurer, and we find that the said report of the treasurer is in all respects full and accurate.

GEO. B. BURROWS,

J. H. PALMER,

M. R. DOYON,

W. A. P. MORRIS.

Dated October 3, 1900.

*Subject to drafts of secretary.

TREASURER HANKS.

Report of treasurer for two months, ending November 30, 1900:

*Binding Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance unexpended	\$501 61
Nov. 30.	To ½ annual dues	\$58 00
	To ½ sales of duplicates	87
	To interest apportionment (29-33rds)	19 75
		<hr/>
		78 62

The Treasurer, Cr.

\$580 23

1900.

Nov. 30.	By salaries of supt. and asst. supt. for October and November	\$233 32
	By transferred to binding fund	78 62
	By balance unexpended, account of annual appropriation	268 29
		<hr/>
		\$580 23

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance	\$268 29
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*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1.	To balance	\$29,327 85
Nov. 30.	To transferred from income account	78 62
		<hr/>
		\$29,406 47

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Nov. 30.	By balance	\$29,406 47
		<hr/>
		\$29,406 47

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance	\$29,406 47
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Antiquarian Fund Income Account.

1900.

Nov. 30.	To ½ annual dues	\$58 00
	To ½ sales of duplicates	88
	To interest apportionment	2 75
		<hr/>
		\$61 63

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Nov. 30. By transferred to antiquarian fund \$61 63

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1. To balance \$3,919 85

Nov. 30. To transferred from income account 61 63

\$3,981 48*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1900.

Nov. 30. By balance \$3,981 48

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance \$3,981 48

*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1. To balance \$360 90

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Nov. 30. By balance \$360 90

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance \$360 90

*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Oct. 1. To balance unexpended \$344 58

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Nov. 30. By expenditures during Oct. and
Nov., by direction of secretary \$42 18
By Balance 302 40

\$344 58

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance \$302 40

Inventory.

Real estate mortgages \$29,525 00

Draper homestead, Madison \$2,378 14

Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph
st. addition, St. Paul, Minn. 580 54

2,958 68

Cash on hand 1,835 86

\$34,319 54

Belonging as follows:

To binding fund	\$29,406 47
To antiquarian fund	3,981 48
To Draper fund	360 90
*To general fund	302 40
To binding fund income	268 29
	\$34,319 54

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS,

Treasurer.

Nov. 30, 1900.

We, the undersigned members of the finance committee of the State Historical Society, have carefully examined the foregoing report of the treasurer, have compared the entries in his books of account with vouchers, have examined the securities reported on hand, and the bank account of the treasurer, and we find that the said report of the treasurer is in all respects full and accurate.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,

GEO. B. BURROWS,

J. H. PALMER,

Finance Committee.

Dec. 11, 1900.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATION.

Treasurer's statement of expenditures from the general fund (state appropriation for 1900) of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1900, as audited by the finance committee, October 3 and December 11, 1900, and approved by the executive committee, December 13, 1900.

*There is, in addition to this, in the state treasury, belonging to the general fund	\$1,472 31
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Receipts.

1899.	
Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance on hand \$34 54
	*Received from state treasurer, during year 5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,034 54
	Disbursements, as below 4,732 14
1900.	
	<hr/>
Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance, in hands of treasurer \$302 40

Disbursements.

1899.	
Dec. 20.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight \$1 93
Dec. 20.	Johanna Dennehy, Paris, France, services 10 38
Dec. 20.	Educational Review, St. John, N. B., periodical 1 00
Dec. 20.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage 5 75
Dec. 20.	D. B. Martin, Green Bay, services 12 75
Dec. 20.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, New York, periodicals 287 47
Dec. 20.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services 50 00
Dec. 20.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services 50 00
Dec. 20.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services 50 00
Dec. 20.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services 30 00
Dec. 20.	C. G. Price, Madison, services 30 00
Dec. 20.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services 25 00
Dec. 20.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services 15 00
Dec. 20.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services 16 68
1900.	
Jan. 10.	Amer. Library Assn., Salem, Mass., publications 4 00
Jan. 10.	C. H. Cooley, treas., Ann Arbor, Mich., book 2 00

*Up to September 1, 1900, the annual state appropriation to the Society was at the rate of \$5,000 per annum; after that, it was at the rate of \$15,000 per annum. The sum of \$5,000 was drawn from the state treasury by the treasurer of the Society in installments (Jan. 5 and June 1); the balance, \$3,333.33, was in the state treasury when the new system of state accounting went into effect (Oct. 1). This balance was retained by the state treasurer, and has since been drawn upon by the Society, to cover its current expenses; but as all vouchers for these disbursements remain in the hands of the state authorities, it remains for the secretary of state to report thereon. The Society's books show that warrants aggregating \$1,861.02 were drawn on our account, during October and November; thus there should have been a balance in our favor, on Dec. 1, of \$1,472.31.—R. G. T.

Jan. 10.	R. R. Elliott, Detroit, Mich., books	\$100 00
Jan. 10.	G. B. Johnson, Burlington, Vt., freight and drayage	4 17
Jan. 10.	Longmans, Green & Co., New York, book	1 50
Jan. 10.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	2 67
Jan. 10.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	2 50
Jan. 10.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books	4 00
Jan. 10.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book	2 00
Jan. 10.	Pierre-Georges Roy, Levis, Canada, periodical	2 00
Jan. 10.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	100 97
Jan. 10.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	11 98
Jan. 10.	Southern Hist. Assn., Washington, publications	3 00
Jan. 10.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book	1 86
Jan. 10.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., traveling expenses	71 71
Jan. 10.	J. M. Turner, Burlington, book	2 00
Jan. 24.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	32 07
Jan. 24.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	7 46
Jan. 24.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book	5 00
Jan. 24.	Helman-Taylor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, book	5 00
Jan. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	3 00
Jan. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	3 66
Jan. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	1 04
Jan. 24.	E. A. Smith, Old Mystic, Conn., book	4 00
Jan. 24.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Jan. 24.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Jan. 24.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Jan. 24.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Jan. 24.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Feb. 28.	M. Etta S. Allen, Victoria, Texas, books	20 00
Feb. 28.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	5 78
Feb. 28.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	1 23
Feb. 28.	H. B. Hobbins, Madison, insurance	25 00
Feb. 28.	A. E. Jenks, Madison, services	25 00
Feb. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	38 72
Feb. 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Feb. 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Feb. 28.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services	50 00
Feb. 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Feb. 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Feb. 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Feb. 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Feb. 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66

Mch. 28.	Rufus Blanchard, Chicago, book	\$3 00
Mch. 28.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	2 43
Mch. 28.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	2 00
Mch. 28.	R. Herndon Company, Chicago, books	45 00
Mch. 28.	U. P. James, Cincinnati, Ohio, books	7 00
Mch. 28.	King-Cramer Company, Milwaukee, book	5 00
Mch. 28.	M. W. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., book	5 00
Mch. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	14 50
Mch. 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	2 97
Mch. 28.	Minneapolis Book Exchange, Minneapolis, books	8 00
Mch. 28.	W. K. Moorehead; Saranac Lake, N. Y., books	1 90
Mch. 28.	Stephen D. Peet, Chicago, book	3 50
Mch. 28.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, supplies	4 75
Mch. 28.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	203 33
Mch. 28.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., traveling expenses	81 73
Mch. 28.	University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, book	1 12
Mch. 28.	August Van Deusen, Madison, books	3 50
Mch. 28.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	7 00
Mch. 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Mch. 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Mch. 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Mch. 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Mch. 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Mch. 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 68
Mch. 28.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	15 00
Mch. 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Mch. 28.	Southern Hist. Assn., Richmond, Va., publications	3 00
Apr. 25.	F. E. Best, Chicago, book	5 00
Apr. 25.	W. F. Boogher, Washington, D. C., book	5 00
Apr. 25.	C. H. Boynton, Groveland, Mass., book	3 50
Apr. 25.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	6 47
Apr. 25.	Galena Gazette, Galena, Ill., book	1 50
Apr. 25.	W. R. Haight, Toronto, Canada, book	2 50
Apr. 25.	Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, Italy, book	5 57
Apr. 25.	W. H. Jennings, Columbus, Ohio, book	7 50
Apr. 25.	James H. Lamb Company, Boston, book	7 00
Apr. 25.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., book	4 50
Apr. 25.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	51 08
Apr. 25.	F. R. Lubbock, Austin, Texas, book	2 00
Apr. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	3 00
Apr. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	2 10
Apr. 25.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	18 23
Apr. 25.	S. Oppenheimer, & Levy, New York, supplies	3 06
Apr. 25.	James Pott & Co., New York, book	2 89

Apr. 25.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, books	\$6 17
Apr. 25.	Franklin P. Rice, Worcester, Mass., books	4 00
Apr. 25.	G. F. Tudor-Sherwood, London, England, books	2 08
Apr. 25.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	16 36
Apr. 25.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book	2 92
Apr. 25.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books	15 25
Apr. 25.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., books	3 00
Apr. 25.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Apr. 25.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Apr. 25.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Apr. 25.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Apr. 25.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Apr. 25.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Apr. 25.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	15 00
Apr. 25.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
May 9.	W. S. Easton, St. Paul, Minn., book	4 75
May 9.	J. R. B. Hathaway, Edenton, N. C., periodical	3 00
May 9.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies	9 00
May 9.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	99 33
May 9.	Mrs. W. C. Stubbs, New Orleans, La., book	3 25
May 28.	Wiley Britton, Springfield, Mo., book	2 00
May 28.	J. W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books	3 75
May 28.	Hudson-Kimberly Pub. Co., Kansas City, book	1 50
May 28.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C. books	24 00
May 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	1 75
May 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	38 58
May 28.	Miss E. Clifford Neff, Cleveland, Ohio, book	1 35
May 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, books and maps	3 84
May 28.	Frederick Starr, Chicago, book	10 00
May 28.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	6 20
May 28.	G. E. Stechert, New York, books	35 35
May 28.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., book	2 00
May 28.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
May 28.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
May 28.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
May 28.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
May 28.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
May 28.	G. R. Sheldon, Madison, services	19 75
May 28.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	15 00
May 28.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
May 28.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Jun. 27.	Amer. Stat. Assn., Boston, publications	2 00
Jun. 27.	Isaac S. Bradley, librarian, miscellaneous supplies	4 55
Jun. 27.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, book	1 75

Jun. 27.	Henderson Judd, Los Angeles, Cal., freight	\$2 40
Jun. 27.	James H. Lamb Company, Boston, book	7 00
Jun. 27.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	18 00
Jun. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	12 02
Jun. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	4 50
Jun. 27.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	12 15
Jun. 27.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., book	3 00
Jun. 27.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, book	1 75
Jun. 27.	Review of Reviews, London, England, book	98
Jun. 27.	Isaac S. Bradley, librarian, traveling expenses	85 50
Jun. 27.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. & supt., traveling expenses	110 58
Jun. 27.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Jun. 27.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Jun. 27.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Jun. 27.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Jun. 27.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Jun. 27.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services	20 00
Jun. 27.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	20 00
Jun. 27.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Jun. 27.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 68
Jun. 29.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	27 00
Jun. 29.	Henry Sandford, Madison, books	8 00
Jul. 21.	D. Appleton & Co., Chicago, book	6 00
Jul. 21.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, book	8 45
Jul. 21.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	2 43
Jul. 21.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	1 69
Jul. 21.	Egypt Exploration fund, Boston, book	5 00
Jul. 21.	Mrs. Anna P. Epley, New Richmond, book	1 50
Jul. 21.	R. Herndon Company, Boston, books	30 00
Jul. 21.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies	6 75
Jul. 21.	Hazard Stevens, Boston, book	5 00
Jul. 21.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Jul. 21.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Jul. 21.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Jul. 21.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	30 00
Jul. 21.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Jul. 21.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	20 00
Jul. 21.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services	20 00
Jul. 21.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	15 00
Jul. 21.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 66
Aug. 15.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books	3 25
Aug. 15.	H. E. Hooper, New York, book	8 75
Aug. 15.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	10 00
Aug. 15.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	7 37

Aug. 15.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	\$4 75
Aug. 15.	J. P. MacLean, Cleveland, Ohio, book	4 00
Aug. 15.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	44 49
Aug. 15.	S. B. Weeks, Santa Fé, New Mexico, books	8 00
Aug. 29.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., books	2 62
Aug. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	23 20
Aug. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, book	1 01
Aug. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	4 09
Aug. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., traveling expenses and misc.	44 16
Aug. 29.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Aug. 92.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Aug. 29.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Aug. 29.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Aug. 29.	C. G. Price, Madison, services	22 50
Aug. 29.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	20 00
Aug. 29.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services	20 00
Aug. 29.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 65
Aug. 29.	C. S. Hean, Madison, services	10 00
Sep. 26.	Amer. Economic Assn., Ithaca, N. Y., publications	3 00
Sep. 26.	Amer. Historical Assn., New York, publications .	3 00
Sep. 26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	1 13
Sep. 26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	7 50
Sep. 26.	W. K. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, N. Y., book	2 30
Sep. 26.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book	2 00
Sep. 26.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books	5 75
Sep. 26.	F. E. Baker, Madison, services	50 00
Sep. 26.	E. A. Hawley, Madison, services	50 00
Sep. 26.	M. S. Foster, Madison, services	30 00
Sep. 26.	I. A. Welsh, Madison, services	25 00
Sep. 26.	E. C. Smith, Madison, services	20 00
Sep. 26.	Eve Parkinson, Madison, services	20 00
Sep. 26.	A. A. Nunns, Madison, services	16 68
Oct. 1.	W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, supplies	20 00
Nov. 7.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., misc. supplies	3 00
Nov. 30.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., pictures	4 00
Nov. 30.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., paid out for labor	14 18

 \$4,732 14

Orders drawn against balance in State Treasury.

October and November, 1900.

Oct. 25.	E. W. Allen, services	\$15 63
Oct. 25.	F. E. Baker, services	60 00
Oct. 25.	E. D. Biscoe, services	27 00
Oct. 25.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Oct. 25.	J. H. Cady, services	25 00
Oct. 25.	M. S. Foster, services	40 00
Oct. 25.	E. A. Hawley, services	60 00
Oct. 25.	C. S. Hean, services	30 00
Oct. 25.	C. R. W. Hoefler, services	4 20
Oct. 25.	C. C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Oct. 25.	D. R. Mathews, services	5 33
Oct. 25.	A. A. Nunns, services	26 67
Oct. 25.	Eve Parkinson, services	25 00
Oct. 25.	C. G. Price, services	30 00
Oct. 25.	G. R. Sheldon, services	60 00
Oct. 25.	E. C. Smith, services	25 00
Oct. 25.	I. A. Welsh, services	30 00
Oct. 25.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Oct. 25.	Edwin Dengel, services	8 25
Oct. 25.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Oct. 25.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Oct. 25.	Charles Janes, services	45 00
Oct. 25.	Emma Ledwith, services	32 00
Oct. 25.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Oct. 25.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Oct. 25.	Albert E. Bach, services	13 50
Oct. 25.	John Lyons, services	21 00
Oct. 29.	A. W. Bowen & Co., Helena, Mont., books	10 00
Oct. 29.	Democrat Printing Co., Madison, printing separates	17 25
Oct. 29.	S. J. Lyon, Madison, book	1 50
Oct. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	1 75
Nov. 10.	A. E. Jenks, Madison, services	45 37
Nov. 10.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	16 05
Nov. 10.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., misc. accts. and supplies	36 95
Nov. 10.	Topsfield Hist. Socy., Topsfield, Mass., books	3 50
Nov. 10.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., misc. exp. and accounts	24 17
Nov. 27.	E. W. Allen, services	7 88
Nov. 27.	F. E. Baker, services	60 00
Nov. 27.	E. D. Biscoe, services	25 00
Nov. 27.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00

Nov. 27.	J. H. Cady, services	\$33 25
Nov. 27.	M. S. Foster, services	40 00
Nov. 27.	E. A. Hawley, services	60 00
Nov. 27.	C. S. Hean, services	30 00
Nov. 27.	O. R. W. Hoefler, services	3 75
Nov. 27.	C. C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Nov. 27.	D. R. Mathews, services	4 65
Nov. 27.	A. A. Nunns, services	26 66
Nov. 27.	Eve Parkinson, services	25 00
Nov. 27.	C. G. Price, services	36 00
Nov. 27.	G. R. Sheldon, services	60 00
Nov. 27.	E. C. Smith, services	25 00
Nov. 27.	I. A. Welsh, services	30 00
Nov. 27.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Nov. 27.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Nov. 27.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Nov. 27.	Charles Janes, services	45 00
Nov. 27.	Emma Ledwith, services	32 00
Nov. 27.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Nov. 27.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Nov. 27.	Everett Westbury, services	16 00
Nov. 27.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Nov. 27.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	4 00
Nov. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books and freight	33 11
Nov. 27.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	3 60
Nov. 27.	G. E. Stechert, New York, book	4 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,861 02

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, FOR 1900.

GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The field convention of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, held in Green Bay in September, 1899, aroused an interest in historical matters here, which resulted in the organization about a month later of the Green Bay Historical Society. After several preliminary meetings, at which much interest was shown, the organization of the society as a corporation auxiliary to the State Historical Society, was perfected on October 23, 1899.

The object of the society is to stimulate the study of history, particularly local history; to collect, preserve, and publish historical data; to locate, and, as far as possible, preserve old land marks and historic places and buildings; and to discover and collect relics and souvenirs of historic people and places; in general, to discover and preserve anything illustrative of the history of this part of the state. It is not intended that this work shall be burdensome. Our by-laws provide for but three meetings a year,—the annual meeting in August, and open meetings in December and March. The August meeting, aside from the business meeting, will ordinarily be held out of doors, probably partaking of the nature of a pilgrimage to some place of historic interest in this vicinity.

During the past year, considerable preparatory work has been done. Various members of the society are collecting data concerning some of the places prominent in our early history; and later, papers on the various subjects will be prepared and read to the society. All such papers will be typewritten on sheets of uniform size, ultimately bound in book form, and placed on the shelves of the public library for reference. In this way a complete history of prominent places and buildings will be preserved.

On March 5 last, the first open meeting of the Society was held at Knights of Pythias Hall, in the Duchateau block on

Main street. Despite the severe storm raging at the time, about fifty people were present. The following entertaining and instructive programme was presented:

Music—Duet, by Mrs. W. B. Coffeen and Mrs. Q. D. Peake.

Paper—"Location of Indian Villages in the Vicinity of Green Bay,"
by Judge E. H. Ellis.

Paper—"Sketch of Rev. Gabriel Richard," by Miss Minnie H. Kelleher.

Music—Solo, by Mrs. W. B. Coffeen.

Paper—"Brown County's Contribution to the Lumber Trade of Wisconsin," by Mr. Howard C. Gardner.

Upon the completion of the programme, some time was spent in discussion and general conversation, after which the ladies of the society served refreshments.

It is my sad duty to record the death on May 13, 1900, of one of our oldest and most respected citizens and members, Albert C. Robinson. One of the very early settlers of the state, and for many years connected with the Green Bay *Advocate*, the oldest Wisconsin newspaper, he was a particularly valuable member of our society. It is to be regretted that he was not permitted to complete a paper undertaken for the society, on "Early Newspapers in Wisconsin." His notes on the subject, jotted down from time to time, have been found among his papers, and it is possible that they may be arranged and completed so as to give us the benefit of his recollections and opinions of our early press.

The work outlined for the society covers a broad field. Green Bay and vicinity has much of historic interest which should be preserved, or, at least, of which an accurate record should be kept. Unless this work is done now, much of our early history will be forgotten and ultimately lost. Every member of the society should be on the alert for the discovery and preservation of relics and all other historical data. When possible, relics should be sent to the State Historical Society, where they will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and placed in the State Museum. Whenever a bit of early history is discovered, a minute should be made of it, and, where possible, a brief statement of the facts prepared and turned over to the society for preservation. In this way, much of undoubted value can be

collected and preserved, and our society made more interesting and of greater value to ourselves and to future historians. It is hoped that during the coming year even greater interest in the work will be shown by the members, and that much of the work already started may be completed and new work undertaken.

B. L. PARKER,
Secretary.

August 21, 1900.

·THE RIPON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Ripon Historical Society was organized Nov. 8, 1899. Its membership was composed of George L. Field, president; W. S. Crowther, vice-president; A. W. Tressler, secretary; John S. Rountree, treasurer; Dr. E. H. Merrell, S. M. Pedrick, C. H. Ellsworth, Col. Geo. W. Carter, Prof. C. Dwight Marsh, and Dr. Samuel T. Kidder. At a meeting held April 30, 1900, O. J. Clark and G. B. Horner were elected members of the society. From the beginning it was the purpose of the organizers of the society to develop not a large and representative organization, but rather a small working body.

The society was organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving all the valuable historical material which it could secure, viz., books, papers, photographs, original documents, letters, and such other material as would aid the organization in its work. Secondly, it was the purpose of the organization to prepare, for presentation to the society and later publication, papers dealing with the most important epochs and events in the early history of the city of Ripon.

The members of the society at once began the collection of historical material. From Major E. A. Bovay, of Brooklyn, N Y., various books and papers relative to the organization of the Republican party were received. Mr. Nelson Bowerman, of Chicago, presented the society with a file of the *Ripon Weekly Times* and the *Prairie City Record* running from April 29, 1859, to December 24, 1863. Mr. Robert Mason presented the

society with various books and documents of the Wisconsin Phalanx. These consisted among other things of a book containing the names, place of birth, record of deaths, and removals and marriage of the members; the secretary's record book; stock ledger of the Phalanx; ledger containing accounts of the Phalanx; the treasurer's account book; and various receipts, papers and letters of the Phalanx. These gifts, together with others, have been placed in the vault of the First National Bank, where they are safe from destruction by fire.

The work which was outlined for the various members was somewhat comprehensive, and included such topics as the formation of the Republican party, the condition of the city of Ripon in 1854, the Booth War, and the Wisconsin Phalanx. Each member was assigned a particular topic relating to these subjects. The first paper read to the society was that of Dr. E. H. Merrell, and was entitled "Jehdeiah Bowen: A Sketch." Dr. S. T. Kidder presented a preliminary draught of his topic, "The Old Congregational Church, The Little School-house, and the meetings held therein in the months of February and March, 1854, for the purpose of protesting against the Nebraska Bill." Col. George W. Carter read a paper upon "The Booth War." The above named topics were the only ones presented to the society before it closed its work for the year; other papers, however, are in preparation and may be expected at the meetings of the society during the coming year. Of the papers read, that of Dr. E. H. Merrell has already been published in pamphlet form.

While the work actually accomplished by the society during its first year, is not particularly noteworthy, an excellent beginning has been made. It is believed that the interest which the various members have taken in these researches will continue until all phases of the important events in the early history of Ripon have been carefully worked up and published in permanent form.

A. W. TRESSLER.

Dec. 18, 1900.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES].

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adams, Charles F., Boston		1
Adams county board of supervisors		3
"Aegis," Madison	1	
Aikens, A. J., Milwaukee	1	
Alabama geological survey, University	1	
historical society, Montgomery		1
Alden, George H., Northfield, Minn.		1
Alexander, F. Z., Spokane, Wash.		1
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A.,* Madison	23	15
Allerton, S. W., Chicago	1	
American anti-imperialist league, Chicago		8
antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.		5
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia		2
bible society, New York		1
humane society, Philadelphia		1
Jewish historical society, Washington ..	2	
museum of natural history, New York ...	2	
numismatic and archæological society, New York		1
philosophical society, Philadelphia.....		2
Ames, Pelham W., Boston	1	
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.		2
Anderson, William J., Madison		1
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary		1
Andrews, Byron,* Washington, D. C.		83
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.		3
Angell & Hastreiter, Madison	1	
Appleton, William S., Boston		1
Argentine Republic, Minister of Interior, Buenos Ayres		2
Arkansas, governor, Little Rock		6
Art interchange co., New York		1
Aubery, C. D., Milwaukee		1
Babcock, J. W., Necedah		1
Baby, L. F. G., Montreal		1
Baird, Henry C., Philadelphia		1
Baird, J. H., Nashville, Tenn.		1
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison		10
Balch, Thomas W., Philadelphia	1	
Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.		1
Baltimore & Ohio r. r. co., relief department, Relay, Md.		4
Bancroft-Whitney co., San Francisco	1	
Barnwell, James G., Philadelphia		1
Barron county board of supervisors		7
Barton, W. E., Oak Park, Ill.		4
Bayfield county board of supervisors		4
Beall, Mrs. Mary S., Washington, D. C.	1	

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS - Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Beckwith, A. C., and E. S.,* Elkhorn	32	38
Beer, William,* New Orleans, La.		1
Bellack, A. M., Columbus		2
Benton, Joseph H., jr., Boston		1
Bigelow, William S., Boston	4	.....
Birge, E. A.,* Madison	3	73
Bishop, William W., Brooklyn, N. Y.		1
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison	1	34
Blum, George L., Eau Claire		2
Born, Mrs. E. J., Ashland		1
Boston associated charities		1
athenaeum		1
board of overseers of the poor		1
book company		1
children's aid society		2
city auditor	1	.....
city hospital		1
home for aged women		1
public library	1	1
transit commission	3	.....
Bourinot, John G., Ottawa		1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me.		1
Bradley, Harry E., Madison	1	.....
Bradley, I. S., Madison	5	37
Bright, Miss Winifred C., Milwaukee	85	22
Brinley, Charles A., Philadelphia	5	.....
British patent office, London	107	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y.) library		1
Brown, C. N.,* Madison		4
Brown, Edward O., Mackinac Island, Mich.	1	1
Brown, Mrs. Thomas H., Milwaukee		3
Brown county board of supervisors		4
Brown university, Providence, R. I.	1	2
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee		32
Brussels, ministre des chemins de fer	1	.....
Buchanan, H. D., Madison	5	.....
Buffalo (N. Y.) public library		1
superintendent of buildings	1	.....
Buffalo county board of supervisors		1
Bulfinch, Miss Ellen S., Boston	1	.....
Bull, Storm, Madison		1
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston	1	.....
Burnett county board of supervisors		1
Burrows Brothers co., Cleveland	14	.....
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich.		19
Butler, James D.,* Madison	5	19
Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Ala.		1
California insurance department, San Francisco ..		1
state board of horticulture, Sacramento ..		1
state library, Sacramento		1

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
university, Berkeley	1	.....
Cambridge (Mass.) public library		2
messenger's office	1	.....
Canada auditor general, Ottawa	2	.....
department of agriculture, Ottawa	1	.....
geological survey, Ottawa	1	5
institute, Toronto	1	1
Canadien (Le),* St. Paul, Minn. ....		.....
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn.		19
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa.		1
free library, Atlanta, Ga.		2
free library, Pittsburgh, Pa.		3
Carr, Lucien, Worcester, Mass.		1
Cassoday, John B., Madison		1
Central of Georgia r. r. co., Savannah, Ga.		2
Chandler, W. H., Sun Prairie	6	.....
Chandler, William E., Concord, N. H.		1
Charleston (S. C.) mayor	1	.....
Chase, John C., Haverhill, Mass.	1	.....
Chatfield, Mrs. E. C., Minneapolis, Minn.		1
Chicago board of education	1	.....
commons*		4
historical society		3
institute		3
Kent college of law		1
Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company ...		2
public library	1	1
university	1	.....
Chippewa county board of supervisors		10
Cincinnati (O.) museum association		1
public library		3
Civil service reform association, women's auxiliary, New York		2
Clark, Mrs. Darwin,* Madison .....		.....
Clark, Ulysses, San Jose, Cal.		5
Clark county board of supervisors		4
Clark university, Worcester, Mass.		1
Clarke, Miss Edith E., Burlington, Vt.	1	1
Clarke, George K., Boston		3
Cleveland (O.) chamber of commerce	1	.....
inspector of buildings		1
public library		1
Colorado college, Colorado Springs		1
superintendent of insurance, Denver	1	1
Columbia university, geological department, New York	5	8
Columbus (O.) public school library		1
Concordia college, Milwaukee		1
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Hartford	1	.....
historical society, Hartford		1
insurance commissioner, Hartford	6	.....
railroad commissioner, Hartford	1	.....

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Connecticut secretary of state, Hartford	1	.....
state library, Hartford .....	.....	1
state treasurer, Hartford	1	5
Connelley, William E., Topeka, Kans.	1	.....
Conover, Frederick K., Madison	5	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Porto Rico, museo nacional de. San Jose	2	.....
Council Bluffs (Iowa) free public library .....	.....	1
Cox, John, New York .....	.....	1
Craven, Mrs. Thomas J., Salem, N. J. ....	.....	1
Crawford county board of supervisors .....	.....	8
Crooker, Joseph H., Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	.....	1
Cudmore, Patrick, Faribault, Minn. ....	.....	1
Curtis, Charles A., Madison	2	.....
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	1
Daniells, Mrs. W. W.,* Madison .....	.....	19
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y. ....	.....	3
Davenport (Iowa) academy of natural science	1	.....
Davies, Mrs. John E., Madison .....	.....	2
Democratic national committee, Chicago	2	17
Depew, Chauncey M., New York .....	.....	1
De Peyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Detroit (Mich.) public library .....	.....	1
Dionne, N. E., Toronto .....	.....	1
District of Columbia health department, Washington	1	.....
Dodge, Melvin G.,* Clinton, N. Y. ....	.....	3
Dodge county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Door county board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Doughty, Arthur G., Quebec .....	.....	1
Douglas county agricultural society, Superior .....	.....	1
board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Douglass, Mrs. A. E., Cambridge, Mass.	1	.....
Dover (N. H.) public library .....	.....	2
Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J. ....	.....	1
Dryden, John F., Newark, N. J.	1	.....
Dunn county board of supervisors .....	.....	5
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.	1	.....
Elliott, Richard R., Detroit, Mich. ....	.....	1
Ely, Richard T., Madison	41	198
Engle, George B., Chicago .....	.....	1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore .....	.....	1
Estabrook, C. E., Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Farmer, James E., Concord, N. H.	1	.....
Favill, Mrs. Louise, Madison	8	.....
Field Columbian museum, Chicago .....	.....	1
Fitzgibbon, Miss, Toronto .....	.....	1
Flint, J. G., Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	91
Folsom, A. A., Boston	1	.....

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.		1
Fort Wayne (Ind.) city clerk	1	
mayor	1	
Foster, Mrs. M. C., Madison	1	
Foster, Miss Mary S.* Madison	1	
Frankenburger, David B., Madison	1	
Free lending library union for christian work, Brook- lyn, N. Y.		1
Friedenwald co., Baltimore	1	
Friends book store, Philadelphia		3
Galbreath, C. B., Columbus, O.		2
Gale, Mrs. J. S., Greeley, Colo.		1
Ganong, William F., Northampton, Mass.	1	
Garceau, A. C., Boston	1	
Gettysburg national military park commission, Get- tysburg, Pa.		4
Glasgow university students' settlement society, Glas- gow, Scotland		1
Goodrich social settlement, Cleveland		1
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.		4
Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac		1
Grand army of the republic, department of Mass. ...	1	
department of New York, Lafayette post	1	
department of Wis.	1	
Grant county board of supervisors		2
Green, Samuel A.* Boston	16	100
Green county board of supervisors		6
Green Lake county board of supervisors		5
Greene, Howard,* Milwaukee	23	47
Gregory, Charles N., Madison		1
Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, N. Y.		10
Haight, T. W., Waukesha		1
Hale House, Boston		2
Hamilton, William, Washington, D. C.	1	
Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y.		2
Hanley, George W., Marinette		1
Hansbrough, H. C., Washington, D. C.		9
Harding, Garrick M., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Harper, Miss Blanchard,* Madison		
Hart, Miss Louise, Janesville		1
Hartford theological seminary, Hartford, Conn.		1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	2	1
Haverhill (Mass.) public library		1
Haskins, Charles H., Madison		3
Hays, James A., Boise, Idaho		71
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville	1	
Herbermann, Charles G., New York	1	
Hicks, E. R., Madison	1	
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun		2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.		1
Hinton, John W., Milwaukee	17	667
Hodder, F. H., Lawrence, Kans.		1
Hodgins, J. George, Toronto		1
Hoe, Richard, Milwaukee	1	
Houghton, Mifflin & co., Boston.....	1	
Howard-memorial library, New Orleans, La.		2
Huffman & Hyer, Waterloo, Iowa	1	
Hulbert, Archer B., Columbus, O.	1	
Hutehins, F. A., Madison		2
Hutchinson, Buell E., Madison	1	
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield		5
insurance department, Springfield	6	
state historical library, Springfield	3	1
state library school, Champaign		1
state university, Champaign	1	1
Indian rights association, Philadelphia		1
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis		2
geological survey, Indianapolis	1	
state library, Indianapolis	10	60
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C. .	3	14
International printing pressman, Milwaukee	1	
International typographical union, Detroit, Mich. .	1	
Iowa bureau of labor statistics, Des Moines	1	
geological survey, Des Moines	1	
historical department, Des Moines	4	1
railroad commission, Des Moines	1	
secretary of state, Des Moines	2	2
state library, Des Moines	7	5
university, Iowa City	5	
Iowa county board of supervisors		8
Jackson county board of supervisors		10
James Prendergast free library,* Jamestown, N. Y..		2
Jefferson county board of supervisors		4
Jenks, Albert E., Madison	1	2
Jenney, Herbert, Cincinnati, O.		1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library		1
Jewish publication society of America, Philadelphia .	1	
John Crerar library, Chicago	1	1
Johnson, Mrs. C., Berlin		3
Johnson, J. B., Madison		4
Johnston, John, Milwaukee		3
Jones, A. E., Montreal	2	
Judd, Henderson, Los Angeles, Cal.		48
Juneau county board of supervisors		4
Kansas secretary of state, Topeka	6	1
state historical society, Topeka	1	3
university, Lawrence		2
university quarterly, Lawrence		2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Kansas City (Mo.) public library.....		2
Kenosha county board of supervisors.....		1
Kentucky auditor of accounts, Frankfort.....	1	.....
Kephart, Horace, St. Louis, Mo.		1
Kerr, Alexander,* Madison.....	19	175
Kewaunee county board of supervisors.....		1
King, Horatio C., Brooklyn, N. Y.		5
Kingsley House association, Pittsburg.....		2
Kremers, Edward, Madison		1
La Crosse board of trade.....		4
Lafayette county board of supervisors.....		3
Lake Forest (Ill.) university.....	1	2
Laklaw, Stanley R., Wausau.....	1	.....
Lambing, A. A., Pittsburg.....	1	4
Langlade county board of supervisors.....		5
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc.....		2
Larned, J. N., Buffalo, N. Y.		1
Laval university, Quebec.....	2	1
Lawson, P. V., Menasha		1
Lea, Henry C., Philadelphia.....		1
Lee, Leonard, Kenosha.....	1	.....
Lee, William A., Meriden, Conn.	1	1
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee.....	2	28
Leipzigiger, Henry M., New York		1
Leland Stanford, jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....		2
Lemon, John B., Bloomington, Ill.....	1	.....
Lewis institute, Chicago.....		1
Lexington historical society, Lexington, Mass.....		1
Library of congress, Washington, D. C.....	2	7
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec.....	3	2
Lindsay, Lionel, Quebec.....		1
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library		1
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans.....		2
Lyle, John Thomas Stuart,* Madison.....		.....
McLean county (Ill.) historical society, Bloomington		1
McNeel, J. H.,* Madison .....		.....
McNeil, G. F., Minneapolis		1
Madison city water works.....		1
public library*	20	87
public schools		1
Maine bureau of statistics, Augusta.....	1	.....
governor, Augusta		3
state prison, Augusta		4
Malden (Mass.) city.....	1	.....
Mallett, Frank J., Beloit		1
Manchester (N. H.) institute of arts and sciences....		6
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs of, department of ed- ucation, New York		1..
Manitoba historical and scientific soc., Winnipeg		6
legislative assembly	2	.....

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Manitowoc county board of supervisors.....		7
Marathon county training school for teachers, Wausau		1
Marquette college, Milwaukee.....		1
Marshall, Samuel, Westchester, Pa.		1
Marshall, W. S., Madison.....		1
Maryland geological survey, Baltimore	1	
historical society, Baltimore.....	4	4
Mason, Mrs. Edwin,* Madison		
Massachusetts auditor of state, Boston	1	
board of education, Boston.....	1	
childrens' institutions dept, Boston..		1
civil service commissioners, Boston..		2
commissioner of insurance, Boston...	5	
commissioner of prisons, Boston.....	1	
commissioner of public records, Boston		1
commissioner of savings banks, Boston	2	
gas and electric light comm'rs, Boston	1	
general hospital, Boston.....	1	
historical society, Boston	2	
horticultural society, Boston		1
humane society, Boston		1
institute of technology, Boston.....	1	
prison association, Boston		2
metropolitan park comm'rs, Boston..	1	
railroad commissioners, Boston.....	2	
school for the feeble-minded, Waverley		1
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston	2	2
state board of arbitration, Boston....	1	
state board of charity, Boston.....	1	
state board of health, Boston.....	1	
state library, Boston	111	8
state lunatic asylum, Taunton.....		28
Mead, Edwin D., Boston.....		5
Meany, E. S., Seattle, Wash.....		1
Merrell, Edward H., Ripon		2
Merrill, F. W., Oneida, N. Y.....		1
Meyer, B. H., Madison	1	
Michigan bureau of labor, Lansing.....	1	
dairy and food department, Lansing.....		10
state board of health, Lansing.....	1	3
state library, Lansing.....	34	24
superintendent of public instruction, Lansing	1	
university, Ann Arbor.....	1	7
Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt.....		1
Military order loyal legion U. S., California commandery		46
Colorado commandery		7
Iowa commandery		16
Kansas commandery		7
Michigan commandery		2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Missouri commandery		19
Ohio commandery		43
Oregon commandery		2
Wisconsin commandery		22
Miller, H. C., Jackson, O.		1
Miller, H. P., Harrisburg, Pa.	3	
Millsbaugh, Mrs. C. F., Chicago.	1	
Milwaukee associated charities		1
athenaeum		1
board of city service commissioners		2
board of school directors		14
chamber of commerce	2	
club	1	
commissioner of health		1
deutsche gesellschaft		4
hospital for insane		1
house of mercy		1
journal	9	170
public library	2	3
public museum		1
street railway		3
Milwaukee county clerk	1	
superintendent of schools		2
Miner, H. A., Madison		3
Minneapolis (Minn.) city clerk	1	
public library	1	1
Minnesota chief fire warden, St. Paul	1	
geological and natural history survey, Minneapolis	2	1
historical society, St. Paul		2
railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul	1	
secretary of state, St. Paul	9	4
state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul		1
Mississippi auditor of public accounts, Jackson	2	
railroad commissioners, Jackson	1	3
historical society, Oxford	3	
university, Jackson	1	
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis	1	
governor, Jefferson City	1	1
insurance department, Jefferson City	1	1
railroad and warehouse commission, Jeffer- son City	6	
university, Columbia	1	
Moore, Mrs. A. W., Madison	1	
Moorehead, Warren K., Saranac Lake, N. Y.		1
Morgans, J. I., Lancaster		1
Morris, Mrs. Charles S., Berlin		2
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee		2
Morris, W. A. P., Madison	5	2
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison	3	5

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Morrison, Hugh A., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Moseley, Miss Anna B., Madison.....	1	.....
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.....	.....	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee .....	.....	5
Nantucket (Mass.) historical association .....	.....	2
National association of manufacturers, Philadelphia .....	.....	16
National education association	1	.....
National German American teachers' seminary, Mil- waukee . . . . .	.....	1
league for the protection of the family, Auburndale, Mass. . . . .	.....	1
municipal league, Philadelphia	1	1
Nebraska bureau of labor and industrial statistics, Lincoln . . . . .	.....	1
university, Lincoln	1	4
university agricultural experiment sta- tion, Lincoln . . . . .	.....	2
Neilson, W. C.,* Milwaukee.....	.....	.....
Nelson, Julius, New Brunswick, N. J.....	.....	2
Nevada governor, Carson City.....	.....	10
secretary of state, Carson City.....	.....	6
state controller, Carson City.....	.....	3
university, Reno .....	.....	2
university agricultural experiment station, Reno. . . . .	.....	9
New Hampshire adjutant general, Concord.....	4	2
historical society, Concord .....	.....	1
insurance commissioner, Concord ..	.....	9
library commissioners, Concord .....	.....	1
state library, Concord	3	6
New Haven colony historical society, New Haven, Conn.	1	.....
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton.....	.....	1
bureau of statistics of labor, Trenton....	1	.....
deartment of banking and insurance, Trenton	3	.....
public record commissioners, Trenton... ..	.....	1
state board of assessors, Trenton	1	.....
state board of health, Trenton.....	1	.....
state treasurer, Trenton	2	.....
New Orleans (La.) city comptroller.....	.....	1
New South Wales government, Sydney.....	.....	8
government statistician, Sydney..	4	.....
New York, city, chamber of commerce.....	1	.....
charity organization society.....	.....	1
children's aid society.....	.....	1
department of finance.....	1	.....
free circulating library .....	.....	1
genealogical and biographical soc. . .	1	.....
mercantile library .....	.....	2
New England society .....	.....	2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
public library		1
reform club	2	
school of expression		1
university settlement		1
state, banking department, Albany	1	
board of charities, Albany	2	2
board of health, Albany	2	
board of mediation and arbitration, Albany	1	
bureau of labor statistics, Albany	2	2
chamber of commerce, Albany	1	
civil service commissioners, Albany	1	
college of forestry, Ithaca		1
comptroller, Albany	5	
governor, Albany		5
insurance department, Albany	8	
library, Albany	12	11
railroad commissioners, Albany	2	
superintendent of banks, Albany		6
university, Albany	4	29
Newberry library, Chicago		3
Newman, Mrs. Alfred W., Madison	1	
Newspapers and periodicals received from the pub- lishers	362	
Niagara historical society, Niagara, Ont.		3
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) public library		1
Nohl, W. G., Ashland		2
North, Edward, Clinton, N. Y.		1
North Adams (Mass.) public library		1
North Carolina corporation commission, Raleigh	1	
historical society, Chapel Hill		1
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Agri- cultural College P. O.		3
state examiner, Bismarck		1
Northampton (Mass.) insane hospital		1
Northern Indiana historical society, South Bend		1
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.	1	
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess institute, Minneapolis		1
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax	1	
Noyes, F. E., Marinette	6	2
Oakley, Mrs. D. A., Madison	4	
Oakley, F. W., Madison	31	29
Oakley, Miss M. M.,* Madison		
Oberlin college library, Oberlin, O.	2	6
conservatory of music, Oberlin, O.		1
Oconomowoc (Wis.) public library	58	
Ohio adjutant general, Columbus	1	1
archæological and historical society, Columbus	3	
auditor of state, Columbus	1	
board of state charities, Columbus	1	2
building and loan association, Columbus	1	2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ohio bureau of labor statistics, Columbus.....	2	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....		1
state bar association, Ashland.....	2	.....
state board of agriculture, Columbus.....	1	.....
state university, Columbus.....	1	21
Ontario department of education, Toronto.....	1	1
Osborn, Mrs. Elizabeth C., Peabody, Mass.....		3
Osborn, Mrs. Joseph H., Oshkosh.....	103	.....
Osborne, R. E., La Crosse.....	1	.....
Outagamie county board of supervisors.....		8
Owen, Thomas M., Carrollton, Ala.....		3
Ozaukee county board of supervisors.....		8
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....		1
Palmer, J. H.,* Madison.....		.....
Paltsits, Victor H., New York.....		1
Parker, F. A., Madison.....	1	.....
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison.....	1	78
Patrick, L. S., Marinette.....		1
Paul, E. J., Milwaukee.....	1	2
Pawtucket (R. I.) free public library.....		2
Peabody historical society, Peabody, Mass.....	2	.....
institute, Baltimore, Md.....		1
Pennsylvania auditor general, Harrisburg.....	4	.....
board of commissioners of public char- ities, Harrisburg.....	2	.....
bureau of industrial statistics, Harris- burg.....	1	.....
commissioner of banking, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
governor, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
historical society, Philadelphia.....	2	.....
insurance department, Harrisburg.....	4	.....
prison association, Philadelphia.....		1
secretary of internal affairs, Harrisburg.....	2	.....
state board of health, Harrisburg.....	2	.....
state library, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
university, Philadelphia.....	3	4
Peoria (Ill.) public library.....		2
Perkins institution, Boston.....		1
Perry, Enoch, Whitewater.....		1
Phi Delta Theta, Wisconsin Alpha, Madison.....	1	.....
Philadelphia city comptroller.....	1	.....
Fairmount Park association.....		2
mercantile library.....	1	12
numismatic and antiquarian society.....		1
Pierce county board of supervisors.....		1
Polk, R. L. & co., Chicago.....	1	.....
Polk county board of supervisors.....		3
Portage county board of supervisors.....		3
Potter, E. T., Newport, R. I.....		2
Pratt, A. D., Waupun.....	8	.....

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Presbyterian church, general assembly, Philadelphia	4	.....
Price, Clinton G., Madison	2	.....
Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.	1	.....
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States.		
diocese of Albany	.....	1
diocese of Central Pennsylvania	.....	1
diocese of Connecticut	1	.....
diocese of Los Angeles	.....	2
diocese of Minnesota	.....	1
diocese of Tennessee	.....	1
diocese of Vermont	5	862
diocese of West Virginia	.....	1
diocese of Western Michigan	.....	21
Proudfit, Mrs. A. Ellis,* Madison	.....	.....
Providence (R. I.) atheneum	.....	1
city clerk	1	.....
city messenger	1	.....
commissioner of public schools	1	.....
public library	3	3
record commissioners	3	3
"Punch," London	1	.....
Purdue university, LaFayette, Ind.	.....	2
Putnam, James O., Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	1
Quebec commissioner of public works	.....	1
literary and historical society	1	2
Racine college	.....	9
public library	1	.....
county board of supervisors	.....	2
Raineri, Salvator, Genoa, Italy	.....	2
Rand, H. H., Chicago	12	2
Raymer, George, Madison	1	.....
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison	2	2
Republican state committee, Milwaukee	.....	3
Reuss, Francis X., Philadelphia	.....	1
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y.	1	1
Rhode Island auditor of state, Providence	2	.....
board of state charities and corrections.		
Providence	.....	8
historical society, Providence	.....	3
railroad commissioners, Providence	4	.....
secretary of state, Providence	4	7
Richardson, H. P., Milwaukee	1	.....
Richland county board of supervisors	.....	1
Ripon (Wis.) college library	.....	2
Robinson, Duane, Sioux Falls, S. D.	.....	1
Robinson, Irving P., Milwaukee	1	.....
Robinson, L. A., St. Paul	.....	1
Rochester (N. Y.) university	.....	2
Roesler, John S., Sheboygan	.....	2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Rollis, C. J., Manilla, P. I.		2
Roosevelt, Theodore, Albany, N. Y.	3	
Rosen, P., Hollandale	1	
Rosenstengel, W. H., Madison	21	1
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa.....	1	
Rumford chemical works, Providence, R. I.	1	
Sadler, Ralph, Coldharbour, Eng.....	1	
St. Croix county board of supervisors.....		3
St. Louis (Mo.) academy of science.....		12
mercantile library		1
public library	1	1
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn.....		1
Salem (Mass.) public library		1
San Francisco (Cal.) board of supervisors.....	1	
chamber of commerce	1	
Schafer, Joseph, Eugene, Ore.		1
Schroeder, A. T., Salt Lake City		1
Schurman, J. G., Ithaca, N. Y.....		1
Scott, William A., Madison		1
Shawano county board of supervisors		3
Sheboygan county board of supervisors.....		10
Sheldon, George, Boston		2
Sheldon, Miss G. R., Madison	3	7
Sheldon, Mrs. S. L., Madison.....	1	
Shipman, S. V.,* Chicago		44
Shunk, Oscar T., San Francisco	1	
Simons, A. M., Chicago		14
Slaughter, M. S.,* Madison.....		
Slocum, Charles E., Defiance, O.....	1	
Smith, Miss Elizabeth, De Pere.....		2
Smith, Miss Elizabeth C.,* Madison.....		
Smith, Goldwin, Toronto		1
Smith, Mary R., Palo Alto, Cal.....		1
Smith, Mrs. S. F., Davenport, Ia.....		2
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.....	2	2
Sober, Mrs. Gertrude C.,* Madison.....		
Socialist labor party of Rhode Island, Providence....		4
Society of the army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.	1	
Society of colonial dames of America, Colorado soc.....		2
Georgia society		3
Indiana society		2
Kentucky society		1
Maine society		1
Maryland society	1	
Massachusetts society	1	
Michigan society		3
Minnesota society		1
Missouri society		3
New Hampshire society	1	4
New York society	1	

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
North Carolina society		6
Ohio society		1
South Carolina society		3
colonial wards, Georgia society	1	
Illinois society	1	
Iowa society		2
Maryland society		1
Michigan society		1
Missouri society	3	
New Hampshire society.....	1	
Ohio society	1	4
Wisconsin society	1	1
Sons of the American revolution, Massachusetts soc. revolution, Missouri society	1	
New York society	1	
Pennsylvania society	3	
Sons of veterans, division of Wisconsin.....		2
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles..		1
Spooner, John C., Madison		2
Sprague, Mrs. F. P., Nahant, Mass.....		1
Starr, Frederick, Chicago		7
Stearns, J. W., Madison.....	21	276
Stewart, Miss Mary E., Milwaukee.....	35	47
Stiles, Lynn B., Milwaukee.....		3
Stoner, George W., Madison	1	
Stuntz, Stephen C., Madison	2	1
Suffolk county (N. Y.) historical society, Riverhead..		1
Sunset club, Chicago	1	3
Sutherland, James, Janesville.....	1	
Swett, Charles E., Boston		2
Swift, Lucian, Minneapolis	3	
Taggart, R. F.,* Weyauwega.....	31	65
Talbot, H. A., De Pere.....		2
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna	3	244
Tasker, L. H., Niagara Falls, Can.....	1	
Taylor county board of supervisors.....		10
Tenney, Daniel K., Madison.....		16
Texas department of state, Austin.....		4
railroad commissioner, Austin.....		1
state historical society, Austin.....	2	
Thiesz, J., Newport, Ky.		1
Thomas, G. F., Milwaukee		2
Thomas, Kirby,* West Superior.....	2	25
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	12	91
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G.,* Madison.....		5
Ticknor, Thomas B., Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Todd, W. C., Atkinson, N. H.....		2
Topeka (Kans.) insane asylum	4	4
Toronto (Can.) public library		2
Torrance, Ell., Minneapolis		38
Toulouse university, Toulouse, France	2	4

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Trempealeau county board of supervisors		3
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.		2
Tripp, J. B., Fond du Lac.		1
Turner, A. J., Portage		9
United States board of geographic names.		1
board of Indian commissioners.	2	
bureau of education	4	
civil service commission.	1	
coast and geodetic survey	2	
commissioner of fish and fisheries.	1	
department of agriculture.		19
department of interior.	8	1
department of labor	15	
department of mint	2	
department of state	9	6
geological survey.	13	6
naval academy, Annapolis, Md.		12
naval observatory		1
navy department	7	3
patent office	31	
superintendent of public documents.	289	214
treasury department	5	1
war department	9	
war department library	1	
Upsala kongl. humanistiska vetenskaps samfundet ..	2	
royal university library	1	1
Usher, Ellis B.,* La Crosse	400	376
Vallette, Marc F., Brooklyn, N. Y.		1
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison	2	7
Vermont commissioner of fisheries and game, St.		
Johnsbury		1
university, Burlington		1
Vernon county board of supervisors		2
Vilas, Charles H., Chicago	4	
Vilas, William F., Madison	4	
Virginia auditor of public accounts, Richmond		4
governor, Richmond	1	
Wallace, David B., Spartanburg, S. C.		1
Walworth county board of supervisors		3
Warner, George E., Minneapolis	1	2
Warvelle, G. W., Chicago		2
Washington state treasurer, Olympia	1	1
university library, Seattle	5	133
Washington, D. C., public library		1
Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.		1
Washington county board of supervisors		2
Waupaca county board of supervisors		7
Waushara county board of supervisors.		2
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.		1

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wells, O. E., Wausau		3
Welsh, Miss Iva,* Madison		16
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.		4
West Virginia agricultural experiment station, Mor- gantown		2
historical and antiquarian society, Charlestown		9
Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.		1
Wheeler, O. D., St. Paul		1
Whitford, W. C., Milton	1	4
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee	8	30
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va.	1	1
Williams, C. H., Baraboo		14
Williams college library, Williamstown, Mass.	1	2
Williamson, Joseph, Belfast, Me.		1
Wilson, J. S., Merrill		2
Winchell, N. H., Minneapolis	1	.....
Winterbotham, John M., Madison	5	.....
Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters, Madison		1
bank examiner, Madison	3	.....
bankers' association, Milwaukee		1
board of regents of normal schools, Madison		7
Central r. r. co., general passenger de- partment, Milwaukee		10
land department, Milwaukee.....		1
cheesemakers' association, Madison	1	.....
commissioner of insurance, Madison ...	2	.....
company E association, Kilbourn City ..		1
department of public instruction, Madison		19
free library commission,* Madison	80	29
geological and natural history survey, Madison	3	16
governor, Madison	1	.....
horticultural society, Madison	1	.....
industrial school for boys, Waukesha ...		8
natural history society, Milwaukee		2
press association, Jefferson		1
state, Madison	11	.....
board of control, Madison	1	.....
cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor		2
journal office, Madison	91	22
library, Madison	76	421
normal school, Milwaukee		4
Oshkosh	1	1
Platteville		6
River Falls		2
Stevens Point	4	1

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Concluded.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Wisconsin, state normal school, Superior		3
Whitewater		6
university, Madison	2	.....
agricultural experiment station	1	12
alumni association	1	.....
extension department		2
regents		6
veteran volunteer infantry association of 3d regiment, Milwaukee		1
volunteer infantry, 32d regiment, survivors' association, Fond du Lac		3
whist association, Milwaukee		1
woman's christian temperance union, Baraboo		1
Wiswall, E. C., Kenosha		1
Woman's auxiliary to the civil service reform association, New York		2
Woman's board of missions of the interior, Chicago		17
Woman's centennial association, Marietta, O.		2
Worcester (Mass.) free public library		1
society of antiquity	2	.....
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee		3
Wyer, J. I., Lincoln, Nebr.		2
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr.		4
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		3
historical and geological society, Wilkes-Barre,	1	.....
university experiment station, Laramie.		8
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.	1	.....
forest school, New Haven, Conn.		1
Young, F. G., Eugene, Ore.		1
Young churchman co., Milwaukee	1	.....
Young men's christian association, Scranton, Pa.		1

*Also unbound serials.

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Walter Alexander, Milwaukee.—Document dated August 1, 1801.

Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.—Reports of the Christian Endeavor societies of Wisconsin for 1895-97.

Miss Clara A. Billon, St. Louis.—Unpublished MSS. relating to Western history, by Frederick Billon, historian of St. Louis; also, original letters and accounts of Charles Gratiot, Sr.

Will H. Bradley, Chicago.—Original drawing by him, for cover of "Wisconsin Arbor and Bird Day Annual, 1900."

Chris. Eimon, Superior.—Commission by Gov. Alex. W. Randall, of Asaph Whittlesey, appointed special messenger to obtain statements of votes given at the general election of 1860.

John Johnston, Milwaukee.—Five of the original books of the old Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank, mostly in the handwriting of Alexander Mitchell, beginning with the opening of the bank in May, 1839; also, three checks, 1849-50, signed by Jackson Kemper, first bishop of the Northwest, Protestant Episcopal Church; also, two autographs of Rev. John Watson, one being his *nom de plume*, "Ian Maclaren."

George J. Kellogg, Lake Mills.—Memorandum by him, of early religious history of Southeast Wisconsin.

Publius V. Lawson, Menasha.—Map showing Neenah and vicinity, with location of Outagamie and Winnebago villages; also, map showing plan of Outagamie palisaded village erected in 1712, which withstood a three days' siege by De Louvigny in 1716, with 800 French and savages, but fort was abandoned in 1728.

Samuel Marshall, Westchester, Pa.—Memorial to congress of citizens of Racine, for an appropriation for Racine Harbor, dated December, 1841.

Calvin E. Morley, Madison.—Roster of Company C, 19th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, mustered into service March 4, 1862, at Racine.

W. A. P. Morris, Madison.—Autograph of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Morristown, Pa.—Memorandum book, in modern Chippewa, found in 1897 on grave of an Indian at Burntside Lake, Minn.

John S. Roesler, Sheboygan.—Data collected by him, bearing upon European immigration into Wisconsin; also, a MS. map showing the

location of foreign groups in Wisconsin, based upon the above data and the U. S. census of 1890.

John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.—"Cyphering book" and eight other books of accounts, kept by Nathan Bolles of Hartford, Conn., 1770-1806; together with a letter from Mr. Thomas explaining the manner of his obtaining them, he having descended from the Bolles (or Bowles) family.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—Paper on "German Influence in the West," read before the Hamilton Club of La Crosse, May 1, 1899, by Louis V. Bennett of Anaconda, Montana; also, MS. records of Northwestern Horticultural Society; also, pen and charcoal sketch, by A. Reckert, of first house erected at La Crosse, by Nathan Myrick, 1842.

OIL PORTRAITS.

Walter Alexander, Wausau.—Portrait of Hon. Walter D. McIndoe, of Wausau, member of the 37th-39th congresses, 1863-67, painted by J. R. Stuart, Madison, September, 1899.

Ferdinand Meinecke, Milwaukee.—Portrait of his father, Adolph Meinecke, sr., of Milwaukee.

Horace A. J. Upham, Milwaukee.—Portrait of his father, Don A. J. Upham, president of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin.

DAGUERRETYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mrs. Eva Mills Anderson, Manitowoc.—Daguerreotype of Hon. A. D. Smith, associate justice of Wisconsin supreme court, 1853-59.

Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.—Group of members of Wisconsin assembly, 1864.

William F. Brown, Beloit.—Portrait (framed) of Rev. Moses Ordway, who reorganized and supplied the First Presbyterian church of Green Bay, Wis., October, 1836-April, 1837—apparently, therefore, the first resident Protestant minister of Wisconsin. This crayon portrait was taken from an old daguerreotype in the possession of Mrs. Hiram Booth, Beaver Dam.

Daughters of American Revolution, Charleston, S. C.—View of graves of three members of Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, who died in camp at Charleston, during Spanish-American war.

William H. Froehlich, Madison.—Portrait of William H. Froehlich, secretary of state of Wisconsin, 1899-1902.

Franklin Hatheway, Chicago.—Portrait of himself, taken on his 80th birthday.

J. T. Holmes, Columbus.—Portrait of his grandfather, Col. Joseph Holmes, who became a resident of Northwest Territory before 1799; he was born January 27, 1771, and died April 20, 1868; portrait taken

when he was 91 years old. Also, portrait of Sarah McNabb Holmes, wife of foregoing; she was born August 26, 1783, and married Joseph Holmes February 26, 1799; died March 5, 1862; portrait was taken when she was 79 years old.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, De Pere.—Three views of Red Banks, on Green Bay, 1897; also, two views of lock at De Pere, 1897, it being the only one on Fox River built of wood.

S. L. Stein, Milwaukee.—Flash-light picture of the banquet to President McKinley and cabinet, by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Hotel Pfister, October 16, 1899.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Views of horticultural, dairy, and law buildings, Washburn observatory, university hall, south hall, and farm barns, University of Wisconsin; also, university boat crew, and view of university and vicinity from the capitol; also, collection of photographs of Fort Necessity and neighborhood, on the Braddock road, Pennsylvania; also photographs of oil paintings of Judge Charles K. Dunn, Govs. James D. Doty, Henry Dodge, and Alexander W. Randall, and Chief Justice Edward V. Whiton; also, portraits of Charles Sumner, Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, and three Winnebago Indians—Spoon Decorah (1887), Big Hawk (1889), and David Big Hawk (1889); also, views of Governor Doty's house on Doty's Island (1900), Maiden Rock, public library at Scranton (Pa.), and Pilgrim's Beach at Plymouth.

O. D. Wheeler, St. Paul.—Views of monument of Captain Meriwether Lewis; also, photographs of three discharge papers of William Bratton.

HISTORICAL RELICS.

Fred Z. Alexander, Spokane, Wash.—Uniform of a Filipino insurgent, sent by Edward D. Furman of Co. A, First Washington volunteers, who was formerly of De Soto, Wis.

Fred Chapman, Harriman, Tenn.—Stone arrow heads from Emory River flat, near Harriman.

Wolfgang Frederick, National Military Home, Kansas.—Chart showing military record of himself during War of Secession; also, oil-cloth letter-holder, carried by him in the same war while a member of the Second Wisconsin cavalry.

D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh.—Copper skimmer and gonge exhumed in 1899 from burial ground in sand pit on Okron farm, south side of Lake Butte des Morts, town of Algoma, Winnebago county.

Mrs. Hannah E. Patchin, New London.—Copper spear-head taken from an Indian mound.

H. E. Story, Belleville.—Envelope used for secret ballot in the Massachusetts assembly of 1851, when Charles Sumner was elected United States senator.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Outline of silver cross exhumed from a mound in Green Bay, about 1835; bears monogram "C. A.," stamped in center.

A. Van Deusen, Madison.—Skull and bones found in a sandpit in South Madison, July 10, 1900, upon the Oregon road.

Mrs. Willard, Woodstock, Ill.—Shuttle used by Susan Edwards from 1840 to 1880.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Albee Memorial Committee, State Normal School, Oshkosh.—Plaster bust of President George S. Albee.

Battleship Committee, per Julius Bleyer, Secy., Milwaukee.—Plaster cast (bronzed) of the badger placed by the state on the battleship "Wisconsin."

Gensamro S. Ishikawa, Madison.—Two Japanese coins.

Lucien S. Hanks, Madison.—Set of four silver musical tubes to be used as the closing signal for reading room in the new building.

S. M. Long, La Valle.—Chinese back scratcher.

D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh.—Boer pipe and tobacco pouch (made from two sheep bladders), from Spreeuwfontein, Prince Albert gold fields, South Africa.

Miss Mary E. Stewart, Milwaukee.—Twenty-six pieces of china and tableware, some of curious design, and others of historical interest; also, a splint-bottomed chair.

B. J. Thompson, Waverly.—Section of curiously-grown basswood tree.

Egbert Wyman, Crandon.—Mounted badger.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN

[Corrected to January 1, 1901].

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, now received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

Albany—Albany Vindicator.

Algoma—Algoma Record.

Alma—Buffalo County Journal.

Antigo—Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.

Appleton—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montagsblatt.

Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.

Ashland—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press; Helping Hand (m).

Augusta—Eagle.

Baldwin—Baldwin Bulletin.

Baraboo—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.

Barron—Barron County Shield.

Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.

Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.

Belleville—Sugar River Recorder.

Belmont—Belmont Bee.

Beloit—Beloit Free Press (d and w).

Benton—Mining Times.

Berlin—Berlin Weekly Journal.

Black River Falls—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.

Bloomer—Bloomer Advance.

Bloomington—Bloomington Record.

Boscobel—Dial—Enterprise.

Brandon—Brandon Times.

Brodhead—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register; Wisconsin Citizen (m).

Brooklyn—Brooklyn News.

Burlington—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).

Cambria—Cambria News.

Cassville—Cassville Index.

- Cedarburg*—Cedarburg News.
Chetek—Chetek Alert.
Chilton—Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.
Clinton—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.
Colby—Phonograph.
Columbus—Columbus Democrat.
Crandon—Forest Republican.
Cumberland—Cumberland Advocate.
Dale—Dale Recorder.
Darlington—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.
Deerfield—Enterprise-Leader.
De Forest—De Forest Times.
Delavan—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.
De Pere—Annals of St. Joseph (m); Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.
Dodgeville—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Semi-Weekly Iowa County Reporter.
Durand—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.
Eagle River—Vilas County News.
Eau Claire—Daily Telegram; Weekly Free Press; Weekly Leader; Weekly Telegram.
Edgerton—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.
Ellsworth—Pierce County Herald.
Elroy—Elroy Tribune.
Evansville—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
Fennimore—Times Review.
Florence—Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac—American Churchman (m); Commonwealth (s-w); Daily Reporter.
Fort Atkinson—Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
Friendship—Adams County Press.
Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids Tribune; Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
Green Bay—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.
Hancock—Hancock News.
Hartford—Hartford Press.
Hudson—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.
Hurley—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.
Independence—Independence News Wave.

Janesville—Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

Jefferson—Jefferson Banner.

Juneau—Independent; Juneau Telephone.

Kaukauna—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

Kenosha—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

Kewaunee—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

Kilbourn City—Mirror-Gazette.

La Crosse—Indremissionaeren; La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press; Herold und Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d and w).

Lake Geneva—Herald.

Lake Mills—Lake Mills Leader.

Lake Nebagamon—Nebagamon Enterprise.

Lancaster—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

Linden—South West Wisconsin.

Lodi—Lodi Valley News.

Madison—American Thresherman (m); Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Madison Methodist (m); Mandt's Weekly; Monona Lake Quarterly; Motor (m); News; Northwestern Mail; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

Manitowoc—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

Marinette—Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

Mattoon—Mattoon Clarion.

Marshfield—Marshfield Times.

Mauston—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Medford—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

Menasha—Menasha Evening Breeze (d); Our Church Life (m).

Menomonee Falls—Wisconsin Agitator (m).

Menomonie—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Menomonie Nordstern.

Merrill—Lincoln County Anzieger; Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

Merrillan—Wisconsin Leader.

Middleton—Middleton Times-Herald.

Milton—Weekly Telephone.

Milwaukee—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); American School Board Journal (m); Church Times (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Lamplighter (m); Masonic Tidings (m); Milwaukee Daily News;

Milwaukee Herald (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Union Signal; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Vorwärts; Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal (m); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate; Young Churchman.

Mineral Point—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua—Minoqua Times.

Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.

Monroe—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

Montello—Montello Express.

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Times.

Necedah—Necedah Republican.

Neenah—Friend and Guide.

Neillsville—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

New Lisbon—New Lisbon Times.

New London—New London Press; New London Republican.

New Richmond—Republican-Voice.

North La Crosse—Weekly Argus.

Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc Republican; Wisconsin Free Press.

Oconto—Herald; Oconto County Reporter.

Omro—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

Oneida Reservation—Oneida (irreg).

Oregon—Oregon Observer.

Osceola—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

Oshkosh—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

Palmyra—Palmyra Enterprise.

Pardeeville—Crank; Pardeeville Times.

Pepin—Pepin Star.

Peshtigo—Peshtigo Times.

Phillips—Bee; Phillips Times.

Pittsville—Yellow River Pilot.

Plainfield—Sun.

Platteville—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

Plymouth—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

Portage—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

Port Washington—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

Poynette—Poynette Press.

Prairie du Chien—Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

Prentice—Prentice Calumet.

Prescott—Prescott Tribune.

Princeton—Princeton Republic.

Racine—Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times; Slavie; Wisconsin Agriculturist (s-m).

- Reedsburg*—Reedsburg Free Press.
- Rhineland*—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.
- Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
- Richland Center*—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
- Rio*—Columbia County Reporter.
- Ripon*—Advance Press; Ripon Commonwealth.
- River Falls*—River Falls Journal.
- St. Croix Falls*—St. Croix Valley Standard.
- Shawano*—Shawano Folksbote.
- Sheboygan*—Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d).
- Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.
- Shell Lake*—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
- Shiocton*—Shiocton News.
- Shullsburg*—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.
- Sinsinawa*—Young Eagle (m).
- Soldiers Grove*—Advance.
- Sparta*—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
- Spring Green*—Weekly Home News.
- Stanley*—Stanley Republican.
- Stevens Point*—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
- Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
- Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County Democrat.
- Sun Prairie*—Prairie Sun; Sun Prairie Countryman.
- Superior*—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Superior Tidende; Superior Times; Superior Wave; Superior Weekly Telegram.
- Thorp*—Thorp Courier.
- Tomah*—Tomah Journal.
- Tomahawk*—Tomahawk.
- Trempealeau*—Trempealeau Herald.
- Two Rivers*—Chronicle.
- Union Grove*—Union Grove Enterprise.
- Valley Junction*—Valley Advocate.
- Viola*—Intelligencer.
- Viroqua*—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
- Warrens*—Warrens Index.
- Washburn*—Washburn Times.
- Waterford*—Waterford Post.
- Waterloo*—Waterloo Journal.
- Watertown*—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.
- Waukesha*—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.
- Waupaca*—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
- Waupun*—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.

Wausau—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).

Wautoma—Waushara Argus.

West Bend—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.

Weyauwega—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

Whitewater—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.

Wonewoc—Wonewoc Gazette; Wonewoc Reporter.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows either by gift or purchase:

ALABAMA.

Tuskegee—Southern Letter (m).

ALASKA.

Sitka—Alaskan.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix—Arizona Republican.

CALIFORNIA.

Oakland—Signs of the Times.

San Francisco—Advance (m); Coast Seamen's Journal; Free Society; San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

COLORADO.

Denver—Christian (m); Retail Clerks' National Advocate (m); Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

Pinon—Altrurian (m).

Pueblo—Pueblo Courier.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—Locomotive (m).

New Britain—Independent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Monthly Journal of International Association of Machinists; National Tribune; Stone-cutters' Journal; Views; Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune (s-m).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington—Tailor (m); Trades Review.

Chicago—American Lumberman; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christelige Talsmand; Cigar Makers' Official Journal (m); Fackel; Flaming Sword; Folke-Vennen; Forward Movement (m); Hemlandet;

Home Visitor (m); International Wood-Worker (m); Labor Exchange Advertiser; Lucifer; National Democrat; Neighbor (m); Public; Skandinavien (s-w); Social Democratic-Herald; Standard; Svenska Amerikanaren; Union Label Bulletin (s-m); Vorbote; Workers' Call.

Evanston—Social Crusader (m).

Fulton—Mystical Worker.

Galesburg—Galesburg Labor News.

Quincy—Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Buchdrucker-Zeitung; Indiana Tribüne (d); Union.

La Fayette—Painters' Journal (m).

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Dannevirke.

Decorah—Decorah-Posten (s-w); Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende.

Lake Mills—Republikaneren.

KANSAS.

Gerard—Appeal to Reason.

Independence—Star and Kansan.

Topeka—Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d).

MAINE.

Portland—Board of Trade Journal (m).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Boston Herald (d); Boston Ideas; Christian Register; Christian Science Sentinel; Granite Cutters' Journal (m); Temperance Cause (m).

Groton—Groton Landmark.

Holyoke—Biene.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Herold; Motorman and Conductor (m).

Harbor Springs—Anishinabe Enamiad (m).

Marquette—Mining Journal.

Saginaw—Exponent.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth—Labor World; Union Label Advocate.

Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Illustreret Familie-Journal; Lutheraneren; Minneapolis Tidende; Northwestern Miller; Nye Normanden; Progress; Representative; Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal; Ugebladet.

St. Paul—Canadien; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.

Winona—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Altruist (m); American Pressman (m); Trackmen's Advance Advocate (m).

MONTANA.

Butte City—Butte Weekly Miner.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha—Danske Pioneer; True Populist; Western Laborer.

NEW YORK.

Binghamton—Independent.

Buffalo—Arbeiter Zeitung.

New York—American Economist; American Fabian (m); Arbeitaren; Commonwealth; Fourth Estate; Freiheit; Irish World; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); Nordiske Blade; People (w and s-w); Record and Guide; St. Andrew's Cross (m); Sentinel of Liberty; Straight Edge; Sun (d); Vorwärts.

Syracuse—Northern Christian Advocate.

Troy—Troy Advocate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

Hillsboro—Folkets Avis; Statsidende.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Brauer Zeitung; Cincinnatier-Zeitung (d).

Cleveland—Arbeiter Socialistische Zeitung; Bakers' Journal; Cleveland Citizen.

Columbus—American Issue (m).

OREGON.

Portland—Weekly Oregonian.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie—Public Ownership (m).

Lancaster—Labor Leader.

Philadelphia—American Trade (s-m); Carpenter (m).

Pittsburg—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal (m); National Glass Budget; National Labor Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Weekly News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—Deseret News (s-w); Living Issues; Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

VIRGINIA.

Lawrenceville—Southern Missioner.*Richmond*—Twice-a-Week Times.

WASHINGTON.

Burley—Co-operator.*Equality*—Industrial Freedom; Young Socialist (m).*Home*—Discontent.*Parkland*—Pacific Herold.*Seattle*—Seattle Times.*Spokane*—Freemen's Labor Journal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

CANADA.

Montreal—Cultivateur; Montreal Gazette (d).*Quebec*—Revue Médicale.*Toronto*—Citizen & Country; Daily Mail and Empire.

CUBA.

San Juan—San Juan News.

ENGLAND.

London—Free Russia; Times (w).

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

GERMANY.

Winnipeg—Manitoba Free Press (s-w).

PERIODICALS.

received at the library, by gift, purchase, and exchange:

Academy. (w.) London.

Alumni Report. (m.) Philadelphia.

American Anthropologist. (q.) New York.

Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.

Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.

Catholic Historical Society, Records. (q.) Philadelphia.

Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.

Economic Association, Publications. New York.

Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.

Historical Magazine. (q.) Nashville.

Historical Review. (q.) New York.

Journal of Archaeology. (bi-m.) Norwood, Mass.

Missionary. (q.) New York.

Monthly Magazine. Washington.

Queen. (m.) New York.

Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.

- Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.
 Antiquary. (m.) London.
 Arena. (m.) New York.
 Athenæum. (w.) London.
 Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
 Bible Society Record. (m.) New York.
 Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.
 Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal. (m.) Kansas City,
 Kansas.
 Book Buyer. (m.) New York.
 Book Reviews. (m.) New York.
 Bookman (m.) New York.
 Bookseller. (m.) London.
 Boston Book Co., Bulletin of Bibliography. (q.)
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal. (m.) Cleveland.
 Bulletin. (m.) Evansville, Wis.
 Bulletin. (m.) Nashville, Tenn.
 Bulletin des Recherches Historiques. (m.) Lévis, Canada.
 Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m.)
 Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. (q.) Montreal.
 Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.
 History. (q.) St. John, N. B.
 Magazine. (m.) Toronto.
 Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.
 Catholic World. (m.) New York.
 Century. (m.) New York.
 Charities. (w.) New York.
 Charities Review. (m.) New York.
 Christian Science Journal. (m.) Boston.
 Church Record (m.) Clinton, Wis.
 Clinique. (m.) Chicago.
 College Chips. (m.) Decorah, Iowa.
 Columbia University Quarterly. New York.
 Columbia University, Studies in Political Science. New York.
 Commons. (m.) Chicago.
 Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais. (m.) New Orleans.
 Connecticut Magazine. (m.) Hartford.
 Contemporary Review. (m.) London.
 Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.
 Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.

- Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m.) Des Moines.
 Courrier du Livre. (m.) Quebec.
 Criterion. (m.) New York.
 Critic. (m.) New York.
 Current History. (q.) Buffalo.
 Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.
 Dial. (s-m.) Chicago.
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.
 Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.
 Economic Studies. (bi-m.) New York.
 Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.
 English Historical Review. (q.) London.
 Essex Antiquarian. (m.) Salem, Mass.
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.
 Evangelical Episcopalian. (m.) Chicago.
 Fame. (m.) New York.
 Folk Lore. (q.) London.
 Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.
 Forum. (m.) New York.
 Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Salem, Mass.
 Genealogical Queries and Memoranda. (q.) London.
 Gideon Quarterly. Madison, Wis.
 Gitche Gumee. (m.) West Superior, Wis.
 Good Government. (m.) New York.
 Grant Family Magazine. (bi-m.) Montclair, N. J.
 Graphic. (w.) London.
 Hale House Log. (bi-m.) Boston.
 Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q.) Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard University Calendar. (w.) Cambridge.
 Hiram House Life. (bi-m.) Cleveland.
 Home Missionary. (q.) New York.
 Illustrated London News. (w.) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.
 Independent. (w.) New York.
 Index Library. (q.) London.
 International Good Templar. (m.) Milwaukee.
 International Socialist Review. (m.) Chicago.
 Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.
 Iowa Masonic Library. Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
 Iron Moulders' Journal. (m.) Cincinnati.
 Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.

- Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q.) Boston.
 Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.
 Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc. (m.) Detroit.
 Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.
 the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.
 the Switchmen's Union. (m.) Omaha.
 Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.
- Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.
 Kingsley House Record. (m.) Pittsburg.
 Kodak. (m.) Milwaukee.
 Lamp. (m.) Oshkosh.
 Lewisiana. (m.) Guilford, Conn.
 Library Journal. (m.) New York.
 Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)
 Light. (m.) La Crosse.
 Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Literary News. (m.) New York.
 Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.
 Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee.
 Locomotive. (m.) Hartford, Conn.
 Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. (m.) Peoria, Ill.
 Lost Cause. (m.) Louisville, Ky.
 Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.
 McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.) Portland.
 Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.
 Medford Historical Register. (q.) Medford, Mass.
 Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.
 Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.
 Medical Journal. (m.)
 Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
- Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.
 Money. (m.) New York.
 Monthly Journal of the International Association of Machinists,
 Washington, D. C.
 Monthly South Dakotan. Sioux Falls.
 Monumental Records. (m.) New York.
 Municipal Affairs. (q.) New York.
 Municipality. (bi-m.) Madison, Wis.
 Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Nation. (w.) New York.
 National Review. (m.) London.
 Nature Study. (m.) Manchester, N. H.

- New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.
New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.
Public Library Bulletin. (m.) New York.
State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.
Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.
Normal Pointer. (m.) Stevens Point, Wis.
North American Notes and Queries. (m.) Quebec.
North American Review. (m.) New York.
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Edenton.
Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.
Northwestern. (w.) Evanston, Ill.
Notes and Queries. (m.) London.
Notes and Queries. (m.) Manchester, N. H.
Official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and
Paperhangers of America (m.) La Fayette, Ind.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio.
Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.
Our Day. (bi-m.) Chicago.
Outlook. (w.) New York.
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
Owl. (m.) Kewaunee, Wis.
Pattern Makers' Journal. (m.) Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)
Philosopher. (m.) Wausau.
Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m.) New York.
Pneumatic. (m.) Milwaukee.
Political Science Quarterly. New York.
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
Princeton Bulletin. (bi-m.) Princeton, N. J.
Progress. (m.) Chicago.
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
Public Libraries. (m.) Chicago.
Public Opinion. (w.) New York.
Publishers' Weekly. New York.
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.
Quarterly Review. London.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Railroad Telegrapher. (m.) St. Louis.
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. (m.) Cleveland.
Railway Conductor. (m.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

- Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.
 Révue Canadienne. (m.) Montreal.
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.
 Round Table. (m.) Beloit, Wis.
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Salvation. (m.) New York.
 San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Sanitary Inspector. (q.) Augusta, Me.
 Savings and Loan Review. (m.) New York.
 Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.
 Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Sewanee Review. (m.) Sewanee, Tenn.
 Show Window. (m.) Chicago.
 Sound Currency. (s-m.) New York.
 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Mag. (q.) Charleston.
 Southern History Association Publications. (q.) Washington.
 Sphinx. (w.) Madison, Wis.
 Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.
 Suggestive Therapeutics. (m.) Chicago.
 Sunset. (m.) San Francisco.
 Texas State Historical Society Quarterly. Austin.
 Tradesman. (s-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Travelers' Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.
 Typographical Journal. (m.) Indianapolis.
 Unionist. (m.) Green Bay, Wis.
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Oregon Section. (m.)
 Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section. (m.)
 Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record.
 Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m.)
 Dept. of Agriculture, Monthly Weather Review.
 Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m.)
 Patent Office, Official Gazette. (w.)
 Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
 University of Tennessee. (q.) Knoxville.
 Vaccination. (m.) Terre Haute, Ind.
 Views. (m.) Washington, D. C.
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.
 Washington Historian. (q.) Tacoma, Wash.
 Westminster Review. (m.) London.
 Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.
 William and Mary College Quar. Hist. Magazine, Williamsburg, Va.
 Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m.) Madison.

Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m.) Baraboo.
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m.) Madison.
 Wisconsin Osteopath. (m.) Milwaukee.
 Wisconsin Woman. (m.) Ashland.

Tabular summary of foregoing lists.

Wisconsin newspapers	346
Other newspapers	173
Periodicals	236
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Total	755

WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

Henry Barnard, born in Hartford Conn., January 24, 1811; died in Hartford, Conn., July 5, 1900. Dr. Barnard was a well-known educator and writer, and served various states and the nation in those lines; but he is briefly mentioned here because from 1859-61 he was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.

Beriah Brown, born at Canandaigua, N. Y., February 21, 1814; died at Anaconda, Mont., February 9, 1900. In 1829, he entered a newspaper office in Batavia, N. Y., and there began his long career of journalistic labors. In 1835 he removed to Michigan, and in 1841 to western Wisconsin, where for a short time he engaged in mining. From 1854 to 1855 he published the *Democrat* at Madison, and until 1862 was connected with various papers throughout Wisconsin. In 1862 he moved to the Pacific coast, and for twenty years thereafter edited and published papers in California, Oregon, and Washington. He held numerous public positions of importance in Wisconsin's territorial days; and, although for forty years he had been actively employed elsewhere, those services render his life worthy of record here.

Patrick H. Carney, born in Lincoln county, Me., March 17, 1836; died at Waukesha, Wis., May 29, 1900. He came with his parents to Waukesha in 1847, and was educated at Carroll college, graduating therefrom in 1856. From that date until 1865 he conducted the *Waukesha County Democrat*. From 1865-68, he engaged in farming, and from 1868-72 was county judge. He practiced law for a number of years, but in 1879 again took charge of the *Democrat*, which he conducted with the exception of brief periods until 1897, when his health failed.

Francis P. Catlin, born at Brookly, Pa., February 2, 1815; died in Superior, Wis., January 26, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, and for a time lived in Green Lake county. During President Taylor's administration (1849-53), he was commissioned the first register of the Willow River (Hudson) U. S. land office. In this capacity, he met all the early settlers of Northwestern Wisconsin and became well known among them. After the expiration of his term as register of the land office, he served several terms as register of deeds of St. Croix county. About 1860 he took charge of the City hotel of Hudson. Later, he visited his famous brother George, the artist, at Brus-

sels, Belgium; but the last ten years of his life were spent in Superior.

Joseph Dorr Clapp, born in Westminster, Vt., December 31, 1811; died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 27, 1900. In 1839, he came to Wisconsin, and until 1857 farmed the land which he then bought from the government, in Milford, Jefferson county. In 1859 he entered the banking business, and after 1863 was president of the First National bank of Fort Atkinson. From 1862-64, he was state senator. He was a public-spirited citizen, and held in the highest esteem by his business associates.

Benjamin C. Dockstader, born in Tonda, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 15, 1822; died in Mauston, Wis., October 23, 1900. He came to Mauston in 1854, when the place was called Maugh's Mills, and was the oldest resident of the city. He filled numerous city offices, in 1891 being mayor; and in every way assisted the growth of the town.

Mark Douglas, born in Dumfries, Scotland, September 19, 1829; died at Melrose, Wis., September 12, 1900. He came to America in 1845, and located at once in Melrose. His business interests have been in logging, lumber manufacturing, and farming. Mr. Douglas was the first postmaster of Melrose, and held that office for ten years; he was also town treasurer and chairman of the town board for over twenty years. In 1874 he was a member of the assembly; in 1876-77, of the senate, and for several years a member of the state fish commission. The *Melrose Chronicle* says of him: "He was always a public-spirited and progressive citizen and many of the public improvements of the town and village are in a great measure due to his energetic and untiring efforts."

Peter Doyle, born in Myshall, Carlow, Ireland, December 3, 1844; died at Jersey City, N. J., October 27, 1900. He came with his parents to Franklin, Milwaukee county, in 1850. Receiving a thorough education, he studied law and taught school in Milwaukee before he removed to Prairie du Chien, where he was secretary to John Lawler, and later to Hercules Dousman. In 1872 he was a member of the assembly, and from 1873-77 was secretary of state. In 1878, after an extended trip abroad, although he was already a member of the bar, he pursued a law course at Yale college, graduating therefrom with honors, in 1881. From 1884 to 1900 he practiced law in Milwaukee, and had been a resident of Jersey City for only three months before his death.

Philo Dunning, born in Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., March 23, 1819; died at Madison, Wis., September 10, 1900. In 1840, he came to Madison, and two years later purchased a farm. In 1845 he exchanged his farm for a sawmill near Madison, in which much of the timber used in the construction of buildings for the young town was sawed. In 1855 he went into the grocery and drug business, from which he retired only a few years before his death. In 1853-54 he

was treasurer of Dane county; in 1873, a member of the assembly, and from 1879-84, a member of the state fish commission.

George Eastman, born in Strong, Franklin county, Me., March 26, 1824; died at Platteville, Wis., October 24, 1900. He was educated at Dartmouth college, from whose medical course he was graduated in 1844. In 1850, he located at Platteville, where, with the exception of one year spent as surgeon of the Sixteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and two years as medical inspector of the 17th army corps, he continuously practiced his profession for the rest of his life. He was also president of the Platteville First National bank.

Joseph Emerson, born in Norfolk, Conn., May 28, 1821; died in Beloit, Wis., August 4, 1900. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale college, graduating from the latter in 1841. From that year until 1848, when he came to Beloit college, he spent in teaching at New London, Conn., at Yale as tutor, and in theological studies at Andover seminary. In the fifty-two years in which he had been connected with the college, he was a power in the school and community, and had become widely known as a Hellenist. Possibly the best tribute that can be paid him are the words engraved on an offering from the Beloit alumni at the celebration of his fortieth anniversary: "He made many to set their hearts upon true manliness."

George W. Featherstonhaugh, born in Albany, N. Y., 1814; died at Lake Gurnee, Ill., June 10, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in territorial days, and was a miller in Calumet county when elected in 1847 as delegate to the second Wisconsin constitutional convention. In 1847-48 he served in the house of representatives, in the territorial assembly. Soon after, he met with financial reverses, and his brilliant talents were thereafter devoted to the writing of newspaper articles and verses, and the painting of pictures. He was the last surviving member of a group of Bohemians, famous in early Milwaukee history.

John T. Fish, born at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, N. Y., November 8, 1835; died at Milwaukee, August 28, 1900. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and taught for a year at Lake Geneva, but removed to McHenry, Ill., where he took up the study of law. In 1859 he began its practice in Sharon, Wis. He served throughout the War of Secession, and then resumed the practice of his profession at Sharon. Two years later he moved to Burlington, and, upon his election to the district attorneyship, to Racine. In 1885 he came to Milwaukee and from 1887-94 he was general solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Since that time he has been counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern road, and as a general practitioner was well known throughout the state.

Milan Ford, born in 1822; died in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, Wis., August 22, 1900. His father, Chester Ford, was one of the first five who settled in that county in 1837. Mr. Ford spent his life as a farmer in the same county. He took a keen interest in public affairs, was chairman of the town board, and a member of the state assembly in 1878-79.

Elon Fuller, born at Shaftsbury, Bennington, Vt., September 2, 1816; died near Waukesha, Wis., August 18, 1900. As a child he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and later to Michigan; but at the age of nineteen (1835) came to Wisconsin, settling in Prairieville (Waukesha), and for the rest of his life continuously resided on the land which he then bought from the government. Mr. Fuller took no active part in political affairs, but was an ardent supporter of the public schools, and of Carroll college, to which latter he gave liberally.

Nathaniel B. Gaston, born at Auburn, N. Y., March 17, 1810; died in Beloit, Wis., July 16, 1900. He was early apprenticed to a gunsmith, and from 1831 to 1844 was employed at his trade in various cities of New York state. In the latter year, he came to Rock county, Wisconsin, and immediately erected the scale works, to whose interest he ever after devoted himself. He was the pioneer manufacturer of the city, and as a prominent business man took a deep interest in local affairs, but held only minor public offices.

David Giddings, born at Ipswich, Mass., July 24, 1808; died at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., October 26, 1900. In 1835, he came west as United States surveyor for Northern Wisconsin, making his headquarters at Green Bay. In 1838 he removed to Sheboygan, and the following year engaged in the lumbering business, in which he remained for fifteen years. In 1866 he retired to a farm near Fond du Lac, where he resided until his death. From 1840-42, Mr. Giddings was a member of the territorial house of representatives, and in 1846 of the first constitutional convention. Upon the organization of Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties (1840), he was elected probate judge and held the office two terms. In 1878 he was a candidate for congress on the Greenback ticket, but otherwise kept aloof from public life after his residence in Fond du Lac county.

Nathan S. Greene, born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 21, 1819; died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 4, 1900. He came to Milwaukee in 1846, but after a year spent there removed to Milford, Jefferson county, where until 1884 he carried on a general store, and an extensive milling and lumbering business. He moved to Fort Atkinson in 1884, and engaged in the manufacture of dairy supplies, keeping his interest therein until the time of his death. Mr. Greene served as draft commissioner on his congressional district board during the War of Secession, and in 1863 was elected to the assembly on the Union ticket.

Henry Harnden, born in Wilmington, Mass., March 4, 1823; died in Madison, Wis., March 17, 1900. He received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen ran away to sea and was absent for five years. On his return he found the Mexican War in progress. He immediately volunteered, and was in the transport service for a time but was obliged to return home on account of failing health. From 1850-52, he spent in California and in the latter year settled in Sullivan, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Later he removed to Ripon, where he was operating a saw mill when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin cavalry in 1861, but held the rank of captain, when the regiment was sent to Benton Barracks, Mo. He was in the many battles and skirmishes in which his regiment took part, and in January, 1865, having been promoted through the various intervening ranks, was made brigadier-general. In May, 1865, he was selected by General Wilson to command a detachment of the First Wisconsin cavalry in the pursuit of Jefferson Davis, and was present at his capture at Irwinsville, Ga. His account of the affair is published in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, vol. xiv. He was a member of the assembly in 1866; and in 1873-83, federal internal revenue collector. In 1899 he was elected department commander of the G. A. R. of Wisconsin, which office he held at the time of his death.

Eli Hawks, born in Madison county, New York, January 15, 1829, died at Juneau, Wis., April 10, 1900. In 1855, he came to Juneau, Wisconsin, and erected the first grain elevator there, which business he conducted very successfully until within a short time of his death. He was a member of the assembly in 1878 and 1883, and mayor, city treasurer, and postmaster of Juneau.

Joseph P. Hawley, born in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., October 24, 1823; died in Appleton, Wis., October 10, 1900. His parents removed to Liberty, Pa., in 1836, and there he remained until 1852 in the flour and saw mill business. Shortly after this he came to Appleton, and in 1854-55 served as register of deeds of Outagamie county. From 1860-80 he conducted a photograph gallery in Appleton. He was active in early-day politics, and held several minor offices.

William L. Hinsdale, born in New York state, in November, 1816; died in Milwaukee, October 26, 1900. He came to Southport (Kenosha), Wis., in 1843, where for a time he was assistant post-master. In 1855 he removed to Milwaukee, being employed in the Mitchell bank, and later was treasurer of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad Co. In 1869, when the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company was formed, he identified himself with it, and retained that connection until a few years before his death.

Daniel Harris Johnson, born near Kingston, Ontario, Canada, July 27, 1825; died in Milwaukee, June 15, 1900. In 1844 he came to Illinois,

and until 1849 in that state and at Prairie du Chien, Wis., he was employed as a teacher. In the latter year, he was admitted to the bar and for five years thereafter practiced law. From 1854-56, he edited the *Prairie du Chien Courier*, but from 1856-61 again practiced law. In 1860, he was a member of the assembly; in 1861, an assistant to Attorney-General T. O. Howe; and in 1862 a clerk in the paymaster's department. In that year he settled in Milwaukee. In 1868-69, he was again elected to the legislature; in 1872 was a delegate to the National Democratic convention which placed Greeley in nomination for the presidency; and from 1878-80, was city attorney. In 1888 he was elected to the judgeship of the circuit court of Milwaukee, which position he held until his death.

Edwin Johnson, born in Buckland, Mass., October 24, 1818; died in Decatur, Ill., August 28, 1900. He settled in the town of Greenfield, Wis., in 1841, and there passed the greater part of his life, holding numerous minor offices.

Alban Kent, born in Baden, Germany, September 1, 1808; died at Sheboygan, Wis., November 18, 1900. He came to Sheboygan county in 1834. For a few years he engaged in the grocery and bakery business, and later worked at his trade, that of a tailor, until 1889, when he retired from active business. He was, at the time of his death, the oldest resident of his city.

Alonzo Kimball, born in Le Roy, Jefferson county, New York, November 20, 1808; died at Green Bay, Wis., August 7, 1900. He was educated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., and taught school until 1849, when he came to Green Bay. He there conducted a general store until 1854, when he established the hardware business which is still conducted by his son. He had been mayor of Green Bay, and held other positions of public trust, which testified to the esteem in which he was held by the community.

Anthony Kraupa, born in Vlasim, near Prague, February 4, 1817; died in Racine, Wis., October 30, 1900. He came to Racine, Wis., in 1848; for some years he superintended a large farm; and later conducted the leading hardware store in Racine. He was supposed to be the first Bohemian settler of Racine county.

Stephen Littlefield, born at Prospect, Waldo county, Me., June 18, 1827; died at Plymouth, Wis., January 29, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1850; and bought the homestead on which he died. He was one of the best known teachers in Sheboygan county, having taught for more than twenty years in its various schools.

John McDonald, born in Fulton county, N. Y., 1816; died in the town of Summit, Waukesha county, Wis., October 31, 1900. He came to Milwaukee in 1836, and settled the next year in Summit. He held numerous town and county offices, and was a member of the legislature in 1870-71.

John Gibson McMynn, born at Palatine Ridge, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 9, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., June 5, 1900. He was at an early age thrown on his own resources, and earned his way through the preparatory schools, finally in 1845 entering Williams college, from which he was graduated three years later. He came at once to Kenosha, Wis., where for five years he taught school. In 1853, he removed to Racine where he organized the public schools, and was principal of the high school until 1857. The year 1858, he spent in Europe devoting most of his time to the examination of schools and charitable institutions. Returning to Racine, he resumed his work in the schools, which he continued until 1861, when he was commissioned major of the Tenth Wisconsin infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and the next year to that of colonel. From 1864-68, he was state superintendent of public instruction; from 1857-63, 1864-70, and from 1880-89, he was a regent of the state university. From 1868-75 he was in the employ of J. I. Case & Co., of Racine, but in the latter year built the Racine academy, which he conducted until 1882, when he retired from active life, and four years later moved to Madison.

Levi Moore, born in Ohio, 1806; died at Baraboo, Wis., November 18, 1900. He settled in Sauk City, Wisconsin, in 1840, and soon after in Baraboo, where he spent the remainder of his life. He built the first boat on the Wisconsin River at Grand Rapids, and conducted the first ferry boat at Sauk City. In 1846 he received a commission from Governor Dodge as captain, and organized a military company for defence against the Indians, but it was never called into service.

D. K. Noyes, born in the town of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., October 28, 1820; died in Baraboo, Wis., November 24, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and for a year engaged in mining. Later he studied law in Beloit, and after being admitted to the bar in 1847, located at Baraboo, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the assembly in 1856. He enlisted in Co. A, Sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in 1861, and served until he was wounded in 1862. During 1863-64, he had charge of the state recruiting corps. In 1865 he again entered the service as major of the Forty-ninth infantry and prior to his discharge in 1865, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. From 1867-79, he was postmaster of Baraboo.

Victor A. W. Merrell, born in Burlington, Vt., October 28, 1819; died at Prairie du Chien, Wis., October 25, 1900. He had been connected with the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, and the Plattsburg (N. Y.) *Republican*, before he came to Milwaukee in the 40's and worked on the *Sentinel*. He continued with the *Sentinel* until 1856, when he bought the Prairie du Chien *Courier*, which he published until 1858, when he sold the establishment to his son. After 1873 he lived a retired life.

John S. Mitchell, born in Ireland, in 1809; died in Milwaukee, May 6, 1900. At the age of twelve he came to the United States and settled in New York. He was a sailor, and made cruises along the Atlantic coast. In 1843 he came to Milwaukee, and built the Eastern hotel on the bank of the lake. A volunteer life-saving crew was formed among its boarders, and the place was transformed on many occasions into a temporary emergency hospital. When the harbor was built, the old hotel was abandoned. For thirty years after coming to the city, Mr. Mitchell was in office as constable, deputy sheriff, under sheriff, marshal, or court crier, and was prominent in the early political life of the city.

John Pritzlaff, born in Pomerania, Prussia, March 6, 1820; died in Milwaukee, August 16, 1900. In 1839 he joined a band of colonists under the leadership of Pastor Grabau, who came to America and founded the Buffalo synod of the Lutheran church in America. With a number of others, Mr. Pritzlaff separated from the colonists at Buffalo, and for two years worked on the canals of New York and Pennsylvania, earning enough to take him to Milwaukee in 1841. There he was employed in various ways until 1850, when he went into the hardware business, which he carried on with increasing success until the time of his death. He was an active member of the Lutheran church, and a public-spirited man, but never engaged in politics.

Philetus Sawyer, born at Whitney, Rutland county, Vt., September 22, 1816; died at Oshkosh, Wis., March 29, 1900. In 1847, Mr. Sawyer came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Fond du Lac county. Two years later he moved to Algoma, now a part of Oshkosh. For a few years he operated a saw mill, and later entered a firm of general lumber manufacturers and dealers; in 1863, the firm of P. Sawyer & Son was formed, a partnership which was only dissolved by Senator Sawyer's death. In 1857 and 1861 he was a member of the assembly from Winnebago county. In 1863-64, he served two terms as mayor of Oshkosh. From 1865-75, he was a member of the national house of representatives, and from 1881-93 of the U. S. senate. A member or chairman of many important committees, he was considered a very influential man in congress. Senator Sawyer's gifts to private charity and public institutions were large, especially to Lawrence university, on whose board of trustees he served for thirty years. He was for many years, a vice-president of this society.

Mrs. Harriet Dean Sterling, born at Raynham, Mass., June 21, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., July 11, 1900. She was educated at South Bridgewater normal school, and Wheaton seminary, at Norton, Mass., and taught for a few years in the East before coming to Wisconsin in 1849. In 1851, she was married to Prof. John W. Sterling, and they made their home for many years in the south dormitory of the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin, thus coming into close touch with the earliest classes of the institution. Mrs. Sterling was also active in church circles, and although she had been in failing health for two years, was one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest. A woman of great strength and beauty of character, she impressed herself upon the students as few others have; and although she held no official position in the young college, many of them feel that to her they owe a valuable part of their education.

Henry C. Strong, born in Vermont in 1832; died at Baraboo, Wis., June 15, 1900. He came to Reedsburg, Wis., in 1850; but about the time of the opening of the War of Secession, he removed to Ripon, from which place he enlisted as a private in Co. H, Twentieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served through successive ranks until in 1866 he was mustered out as major. Major Strong has been an invalid for some time before his death.

George Washington Taggart, born in Courtland county, N. Y., February 22, 1813; died at Weyauwega, Wis., November 13, 1900. In 1836, he came to Chicago and worked as a carpenter at that place and at Racine, until 1838, when he settled on a farm in Rochester, Racine county. In 1849 he moved to Waupaca county. He held many of the early town and county offices in both counties. Since 1857 he had been a resident of Weyauwega.

Daniel Tainsh, born in Crief, Perthshire, May 26, 1822; died in Milwaukee, March 24, 1900. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Scotland, and came to Milwaukee in 1843, but did not settle there permanently until the next year. Until within a few years of his death, he worked at his trade in the same shops on Clinton street, his wonderful memory of early events and localities making him a recognized authority on all matters of local history.

William West, born in Yorkshire, England, May 6, 1810; died at Mukwonago, Wis., September 17, 1900. Mr. West came to America in 1834, and in 1837 to Mukwonago. He was well known throughout Waukesha county, as for many years he held the office of county surveyor.

Loren F. Wolcott, born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., April 22, 1800; died at Sparta, Wis., November 7, 1900. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled near Sparta, where he resided until his death.

LEADING WISCONSIN EVENTS IN 1900.

January 31.—Masonic block, Stevens Point, burned; loss \$40,000.

February 17.—National skat congress in Milwaukee.

February 21.—Railroad wreck near Curtis, in which seventeen persons were injured.

April 3.—Municipal elections throughout the state.

April 27.—City hall of Whitewater dedicated.

May 26.—Flambeau Paper Company's mill and warehouse at Park Falls burned; loss \$200,000.

May 30.—Unveiling of soldiers' monument given to Kenosha by Z. G. Simmons.

June 4-8.—Fifth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at Milwaukee.

June 8.—Unveiling of soldiers' monument at Two Rivers.

June 10.—Fayette, Shaw & Co.'s tannery at Mellen, burned.

June 24.—Disastrous railroad wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern, near Depere; six killed, and many injured.

July 14-15. Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Portage Presbyterian church.

August 8.—Republican state convention met at Milwaukee.

August 20.—Cyclone at Sheboygan; many buildings wrecked.

August 23.—Democratic state convention met at Milwaukee.

September 3.—Dedication of the \$150,000 Oshkosh public library.

September 11.—Theodore Roosevelt opens the Republican campaign at La Crosse.

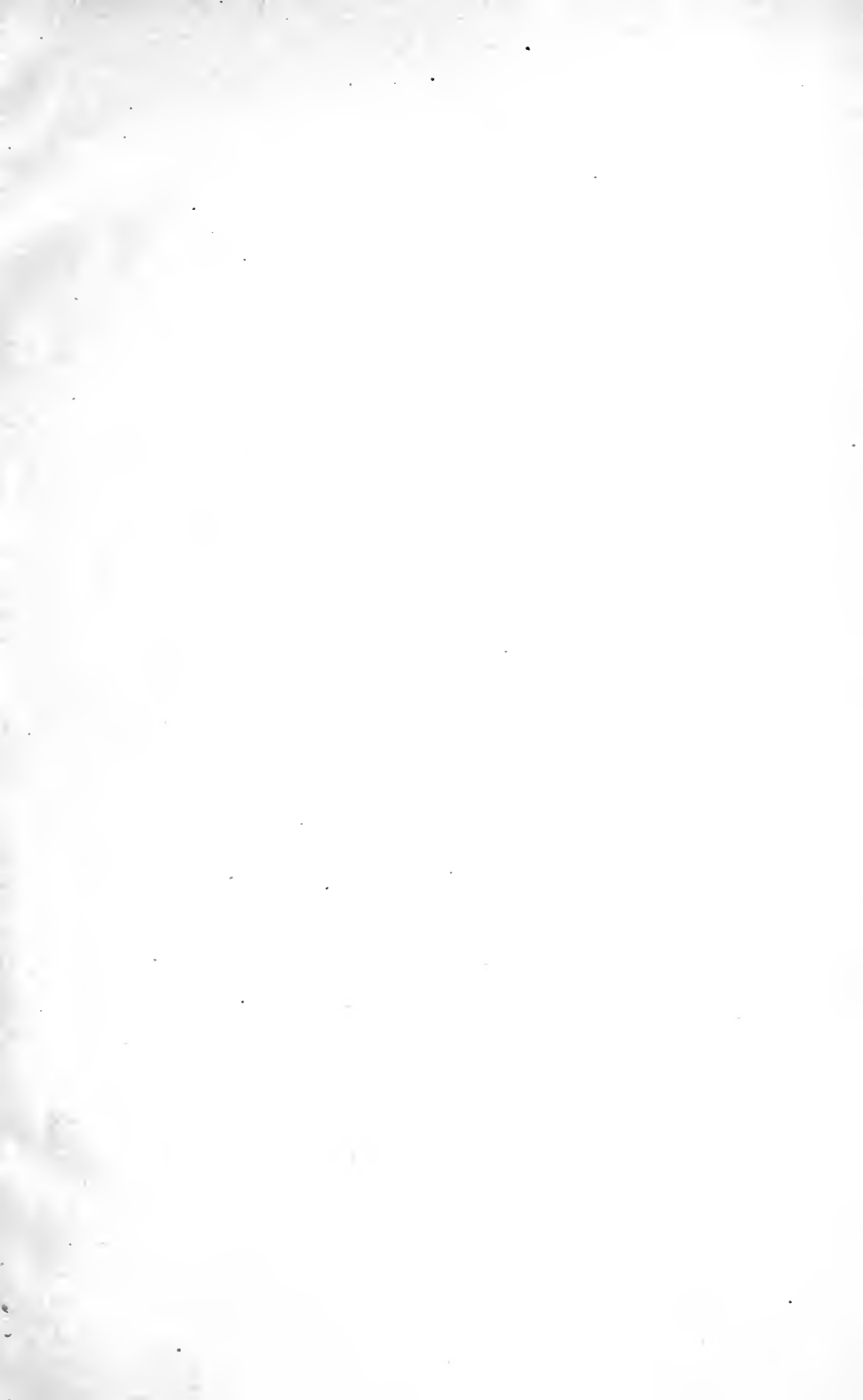
October 4-7.—State Christian Endeavor convention at Racine.

October 19.—Dedication of the State Historical Library building, at Madison.

November 7-9.—State federation of Women's Clubs met at Racine.

December 7.—A bronze tablet marking the site of the first county buildings in Milwaukee, unveiled by the Old Settlers' Club.

December 9.—Anson Eldred Company's mill buildings at Stiles, burned; loss, \$75,000.





MRS. MARY M. ADAMS
Founder of the Mary M. Adams Art Fund.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

AT ITS
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held December 12, 1901

AND OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION

Held at Milwaukee, October 11-12, 1901

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1902

CONTENTS

	PAGE
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1902	5
COMMITTEES	6
LIBRARY SERVICE	7
PROCEEDINGS OF FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING	9
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING	14

APPENDIX

A.—REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—	
Summary	18
Death of Vice President Colman	19
Death of John A. Johnson	20
Financial condition—	
State auditing	22
Change in fiscal year desirable	23
State appropriations	23
Maintenance of building	25
Binding fund	26
Antiquarian fund	27
Mary M. Adams art fund	27
Library accessions—	
Statistics	28
Important gifts to the library	29
Work in the library—	
Getting settled	30
Our space limited	30
Cataloguing and classification	31
Binding	32
Duplicates and exchanges	32
Legislative reference library	33
Differentiation with University library	33
Office work—	
Professional conventions	34
State field work	36
Field convention at Milwaukee	36
Publications	37
The museum	37
The building commissioners	40
Larger funds needed	40
B.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE	42
C.—REPORT OF TREASURER	44
D.—REPORT OF DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE	48
E.—FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY	49
F.—REPORT FROM GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AUXILIARY)	63
G.—GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	66
H.—THE ADAMS COLLECTION	87
I.—MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSIONS	91
K.—PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED	97
L.—WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1901	114
M.—REPORT OF MILWAUKEE HISTORICAL CONVENTION	121

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1902

PRESIDENT

HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK HAYWARD

VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND JANESVILLE
WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. MILWAUKEE
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY MADISON
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS MADISON
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN LA CROSSE
HON. EMIL BAENSCH MANITOWOC

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES MADISON

TREASURER

LUCIEN S. HANKS MADISON

LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY MADISON

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON STATE TREASURER

CURATORS, ELECTIVE

Term expires at annual meeting in 1902

CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D. HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON
RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D. HON. ALFRED A. JACKSON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B. PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON
JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D. HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

Term expires at annual meeting in 1903

CHARLES N. GREGORY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1904

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	HON. HENRY E. LEGLER
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN	HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
CHARLES H. HASKINS, PH. D.	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

Library—Turner (chairman), Raymer, Haskins, Legler, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Hanks (chairman), Knox, Anderson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication—Conover (chairman), Jones, Sanborn, Bryant, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

Advisory Committee (ex-officio)—Turner, Hanks, Conover, and Van Slyke.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY)

Draper Homestead—Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

Auditing Committee—C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.

Biennial Address, 1903—Thwaites (chairman), Stevens, Turner, Haskins, and Parkinson.

Field Meetings—Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Legler, and Thwaites.

Relations with the State University—Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

Conference on proposed co-operative history of United States—Turner (chairman), Thwaites, Butler, Wight, and Legler.

LIBRARY SERVICE

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY
(Chief Cataloguer)

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In order of seniority of service]

*EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Classification Department</i>
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Order Department and Superintendent's Secretary</i>
FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER	— <i>In charge of Reading Room</i>
EMMA HELEN BLAIR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Department</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
IYA ALICE WELSH	— <i>Accession Department</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
ELIZABETH CHURCH SMITH	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
EVE PARKINSON	— <i>Genealogical and Art Department</i>
EMMA GATTIKER	— <i>Shelf Department and Exchanges</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG	— <i>Public Documents Department</i>

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

WILLIAM E. GROVE	— <i>Reading Room</i>
FRANCES S. C. JAMES, Eau Claire	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
FRANCES B. MARSHALL	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
DELBERT R. MATHEWS, Fox Lake	— <i>Reading Room</i>

APPRENTICE

ANNA MASHEK KEWAUNEE

* In Europe, on leave of absence.

CARE-TAKERS

THOMAS DEAN	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and Assistant Engineer</i>
CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Watch</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
EMMA DIETRICH, TILLIE GUNKEL, EDITH RUDD, ROGNELD SATHER	— <i>Housemaids</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 6:30 to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. (building closed early, for weekly cleaning).

Holidays and vacations: as per announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays: close at 4 P. M., for weekly cleaning.

Holidays: as per announcement.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING¹

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, upon Thursday evening, December 12, 1901.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Members of the State Historical Society: Twelve years have elapsed since you honored me by electing me president of this society. As we cast our minds back over these few short years, we cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the accelerated speed with which great events pass over the arena of human action—by the rapidity with which history is being made.

During these dozen years we have gone in the financial and commercial world from the heights of prosperity to the depths of adversity, and back again to prosperity; the rulers of five of the greatest nations in the world have died, three of them by the assassin's hand; great wars have been waged; and the allegiance of millions of the human family has been changed; while the progress of education in many varied forms and the triumph of human invention over the forces of nature have contributed to promote the intellectual advancement and material comfort of the human family.

The work of our society has prospered in a remarkable degree. On January 2nd, 1890, we had on our shelves 133,727 titles, while at present we have 226,946,—an increase of about 60%,—and our average yearly increase is now about 9,000 titles.

This annual meeting is the first one in the twentieth century, and we now close the first year in our magnificent new building—circum-

¹ The report of proceedings here published, is synopsised from the official MS. records of the Society.—SEC.

stances full of inspiration and hope. We were wont to be proud of having twenty-five readers a day in our library, while we have now from 350 to 450. Knowledge and appreciation of the work of the society throughout the state, have grown immensely during the last few years. Our people now point to the State Historical Society and to this magnificent building as among the possessions of the commonwealth of which they are most proud. Still, admiration and appreciation pay no bills, and we are always greatly pressed for means; nothing but the persistent hard work and self-sacrifice of our secretary and his assistants have won us success. The society continues very much in need of funds, and ought to have very many more private gifts, especially to its museum, which depends altogether on public generosity. One of the most encouraging signs of our time is the munificent liberality of a few of our rich men, especially in the East, to libraries and other educational institutions. I trust the time is not far distant when some of the public-spirited men of wealth in Wisconsin will endow our State Historical Society, so that it may prosecute its noble mission "distressed by poverty no more."

We have during the past year received many valuable gifts both to the library and museum, which will be spoken of in the report of our secretary and superintendent.

Having had the honor of being elected president of the society for four successive terms, I feel that I must insist upon having the honor conferred at this time on some other one of the good friends of the institution.

I think that we have all reason to feel proud of the fact that we were connected with the society when this, the most magnificent historical society building on this continent, was erected; and this is not the opinion merely of partial friends, but also of strangers and those best able to judge.

The twenty-third general conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha last July, and one of its features was a visit to Madison for the purpose of inspecting this building. Some of the visiting librarians, on their return home, wrote to Mr. Thwaites their candid opinions of the building, from the practical librarians' point of view. The association itself passed resolutions in which it referred to it as "a notable achievement in library architecture."

Hon. Melvil Dewey, director of the New York state library, says: "Dignity, beauty and practical convenience are combined in a rare degree in the great building of which Wisconsin is justly proud."

Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *Library Journal*, New York City, says: "To my mind your new library building is notable as the physical evidence of a broad and liberal spirit on the part of the people of Wisconsin; and what especially struck me, as one somewhat experi-

enced in building, is that you should have obtained such value, dollar for dollar, as you have in a building of such magnificence and beauty at a cost, approximately, of \$600,000."

Prof. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College and editor of *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature*, says: "I wish to express to you my high appreciation of your new library building. I have not seen another which combines rare beauty of design and finish with more features of practical excellence and usefulness."

Similar opinions were expressed by Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, and the public librarians of St. Louis, Detroit, and other cities, than whom no men are more competent to judge.

I cannot leave this chair without expressing my regret that I could not personally have done more to build up the society. I feel that too much praise cannot be given to our secretary and superintendent, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, to our librarian and assistant superintendent, Mr. Isaac Samuel Bradley, and to our assistant librarian, Miss Minnie Myrtle Oakley, as well as to those who occupy subordinate places, for the untiring faithfulness and ability with which they have filled their various positions.

In retiring from the presidency of the society, I take pleasure in assuring you that my interest in its welfare shall continue unabated. I shall ever stand ready to assist my successor and his companions in office, to the best of my ability.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the report of Treasurer Hanks. Mr. Van Slyke also presented the report of the Draper House committee; and read the report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These reports were severally adopted. [See Appendixes B, C, and D.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year, covering disbursements from the state appropriations, the same having been audited by the secretary of state and paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix E.]

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The secretary presented the report of the Green Bay Historical Society, an auxiliary to the state society. The report was ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix F.]

CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. W. F. Vilas, C. N. Brown, J. B. Parkinson, W. W. Wight, and P. B. Knox were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—one to fill a vacancy, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

For term expiring at annual meeting in 1902.

Hon. Alfred A. Jackson, of Janesville, to succeed Hon. John A. Johnson, of Madison, deceased.

For term expiring at annual meeting in 1904.

Hon. Robert M. Bashford, Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, Hon. John B. Casoday, Hon. J. H. Carpenter, Dr. Charles H. Haskins, Mr. William A. P. Morris, Hon. Robert G. Siebeckèr, Hon. Breese J. Stevens, and Dr. Frederick J. Turner, of Madison; Hon. Lucius C. Colman, of La Crosse; Hon. Henry E. Legler, of Milwaukee; and Dr. Herbert B. Tanner, of Kaukauna.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Van Slyke gave notice of the following proposed amendment to the constitution, action upon which will be taken at the next annual meeting:¹

Amend sec. 1, art. iii of the constitution by substituting for the word "December," in the third printed line of said section, the word "October."

¹The object of this proposed amendment is, to make the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and to provide for the annual meeting of the society upon the third Thursday in October. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the executive committee, in its current annual report: see *post*, p. 23.—SEC.

Amend sec. 4, art. iii, by substituting for the word "December" in the second printed line of said section, the word "July;" and by substituting for the word "November" in said line, the word "June."

Amend sec. 7, art. iv, by substituting for the word "December," in the fourth printed line of the third paragraph of said section, the word "October."

THE ADAMS GIFT.

Mr. L. S. Hanks offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the secretary instructed to forward a copy thereof to President and Mrs. Adams:

WHEREAS, President and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams have generously given to this society, as the trustee of the state, a large collection of pictures, marbles, bronzes, furniture, bric-a-brac, pottery, laces, rugs, shawls, and other miscellaneous articles of great interest and value, for permanent exhibition in its museum; to its library, several hundred valuable books; and for the endowment of an art fund, both for library and museum, Mrs. Adams's personal jewels, to be sold for the benefit of said fund; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the society hereby expresses to Dr. and Mrs. Adams its hearty appreciation of and profound thanks for their numerous and munificent gifts to this institution; and assures them that in these and many other manifestations of their public spirit and their zeal for higher education, they have forever endeared themselves to the people of Wisconsin.

The members of the society beg further, as individuals, to express the sincere hope that removal to a warmer climate may bring to Dr. and Mrs. Adams renewed health, and lengthen their lives of usefulness.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the society meeting, December 12, 1901.

President Johnston took the chair.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. George B. Burrows, F. J. Turner, L. S. Hanks, B. J. Stevens, and F. K. Conover were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing term of three years, and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. Robert L. McCormick, of Hayward.

Vice Presidents—Hon. James Sutherland, of Janesville; Hon. Emil Baensch, of Manitowoc; William W. Wight, LL. D., of Milwaukee; Hon. John B. Cassoday, of Madison; Hon. William F. Vilas, of Madison; and Hon. Lucius C. Colman, of La Crosse.

Treasurer—Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, of Madison.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life Member.

Madison—Charles N. Brown.

Annual Members.

Janesville—Emmett D. McGowan.

Lake Mills—E. C. Dodge.

Madison—George C. Sellery, Ph. D., and A. W. Tressler.

Menasha—Publius V. Lawson.

Milwaukee—Mrs. F. T. Andrae, Charles L. Babcock, John J. Mapel, and C. A. Pride.

MARY M. ADAMS ART FUND.

Mr. Van Slyke offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which was unanimously adopted:

Amend the by-laws by adding thereto a new section, to be numbered section 15, as follows:

SECTION 15. There shall be a perpetual special fund to be known as the Mary M. Adams Art Fund, the income of which, or so much of

said income as may from time to time be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used for the purchase of books and papers upon art for the library, or objects of art for the museum. The principal of said Mary M. Adams Art Fund shall consist of the net proceeds of the personal jewels presented by Mrs. Mary M. Adams, and of all other real and personal property given, devised, and bequeathed to the society for this purpose by Charles Kendall Adams and Mary M. Adams, or either of them, together with such donations to this fund as may be made by other persons, or such property or sums of money as may from time to time be set apart by the executive committee for such purpose. Said principal shall be loaned by the treasurer of the society in the same manner as, and in connection with, the other special funds of the society; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of the said Mary M. Adams Art Fund.

Amend further, by altering the numbers of the present sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of said by-laws, so that they shall be numbers 16, 17, 18, and 19 respectively.

THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Van Slyke, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in order, as soon as possible, to harmonize the fiscal reports of the society with those of the state, the finance and auditing committees, the secretary, and the treasurer be and they are hereby directed to present their financial reports to the annual meeting of the society for 1902 as for the seven months ending June 30, 1902; and thereafter for the 12 months ending June 30 in each year.

RETIRING AND INCOMING PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Vilas offered the following resolution, which was put by the secretary and adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this society recognizes the marked ability displayed by the Hon. John Johnston while occupying its presidential chair for the past twelve years, and hereby tenders to him its cordial thanks not only for this valuable service but for many other manifestations of his great interest in the work of the institution; the society has learned with deep regret of Mr. Johnston's wish to retire from the presidency, but trusts that he may be induced long to remain a member of the executive committee and share in the work of administration.

Mr. Johnston replied briefly, thanking his fellow members of the executive committee for their generous co-operation during the twelve years of his incumbency, and for this expression of confidence, expressing regrets that he had been unable to do more for the society, complimenting the salaried staff upon their work, and assuring the curators that his heart would remain in the cause notwithstanding he had thought it best at this time to retire from the presidency.

Mr. McCormick, the new president, being introduced, said that the election had been to him a great surprise; but he keenly appreciated the honor conferred, and would do his best to follow in the steps of his worthy predecessor in office, seeking in every possible way the advancement of the institution.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX

- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER.
- D. REPORT OF DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE.
- E. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.
- F. REPORT FROM GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AUXILIARY).
- G. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- H. THE ADAMS COLLECTION.
- I. MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSIONS.
- K. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.
- L. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1901.
- M. REPORT OF MILWAUKEE HISTORICAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Submitted to the Society at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting, December 12, 1901.)

SUMMARY.

The society has, within the year, completed the task of getting settled within the new building. In addition to this work, excellent progress has been made in the duplication of our official catalogue cards for the public catalogue in the reading room, and in revising the official catalogue so as to bring it up to date in all respects. Several card catalogues of special collections have been commenced, and others completed. The work of classifying the library according to the best modern methods, and applying call numbers to books, has been practically finished; call numbers have, however, as yet been placed upon only about a half of the catalogue cards.

The book accessions have been quite above the average both in extent and quality. The legislature of 1901 made to the society a standing annual appropriation of \$5,000 for books; this is but a half of what is needed and was asked for, but it nevertheless is a larger purchasing fund for this purpose than the society ever before possessed. The arrearages of library "wants" was too great to be wholly met within the present year; but good progress towards this end can be reported.

The museum has had its chief growth in the liberal gifts of President and Mrs. C. K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin. It is most sincerely hoped that these may prove but the forerunners of other benefactions from wealthy and public-spirited citizens of the state.

The society held a successful historical convention in Milwaukee upon the eleventh and twelfth of October. Field meetings of this character, at centres of historic interest, result in distinct benefit to the cause of history within the state.

The cost of maintenance of the new building—exclusive of the administration of the society's affairs—during the first twelve months of its occupancy (ending September 30th last),

was \$9,095.02. It is evident that, with the repairs and new supplies which the building commissioners can no longer furnish, the annual charges for maintenance of the building will, with the most rigid economy, be about \$10,000, of which the state university pays a half. Owing to this heavy draft upon our resources, it will be necessary to ask the next legislature for some increase of funds for the administration of the society, as well as to make the book-purchasing fund worthy of the institution.

The society's relations with the library of the state university continue to be of the most cordial character; amply justifying the expectations of those who had foreseen that placing the two libraries under the same roof would result in broadening and strengthening the work of each, to the betterment of the interests of higher education within our state.

In all of the society's activities—library, museum, investigations, and publications—the committee are enabled to report one of the most prosperous years in the history of the institution.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT COLMAN.

We have lost by death, within the year, one of the vice presidents of the society, the Hon. Charles L. Colman; of La Crosse. Mr. Colman was born at Northampton, N. Y., February 23, 1826. Removing with his parents to Fond du Lac, in 1845, young Colman was at first a farmer; but about 1853 he became a manufacturer of shingles, in a small way, by horse power. Wishing to enlarge his business, he moved the following year to the mouth of Black River, where was then a small village which eventually grew into the city of La Crosse. After two years' use of horse power, a steam engine was purchased for the making of his shingles. In 1863 he acquired a large mill. Steadily his business grew, until it became, several years ago, the C. L. Colman Lumber Co., with himself—now one of the richest and most highly esteemed citizens of La Crosse—as its president. Remaining active to the last, in the conduct of his affairs, he was also prominent in many public enterprises, and had a deep interest in the work of this society. Death came at his home, the night of July 1, 1901, the result of appendicitis.

DEATH OF JOHN A. JOHNSON.

During the year one curator has been removed by death—the Hon. John A. Johnson, of Madison. Mr. Johnson was born in Gisholt, parish of Halden, Norway, April 15, 1832. When he was a lad of twelve years, his parents, who were farmers, emigrated with him and four other children, to Whitewater township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where they purchased government land; but in 1852, when our colleague was twenty years of age, they settled upon a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane county. Young Johnson worked upon the farm in summer, taught school in the winter, and sold agricultural machinery whenever possible. His industry and thrift caused him to become a rural citizen of some importance. In 1861 he came to Madison, the following year uniting fortunes with M. E. Fuller in the sale of agricultural implements upon a more extended scale. The business of Fuller & Johnson in time assumed large and prosperous proportions. It developed finally into the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, making its own implements—an institution still in existence and having widespread interests in the implement trade. About twelve years ago, Mr. Johnson organized the Gisholt Manufacturing Company, composed almost wholly of himself and his four sons, all of them trained machinists and practical inventors. This corporation operates a large plant in East Madison, opposite the Fuller & Johnson works, and manufactures lathes which are in use in many foreign countries—most notably in the Krupp gun-making works, at Essen, Germany.

Mr. Johnson was president of both the Fuller & Johnson and Gisholt companies, and for several years was president and one of the founders of the Hekla Insurance Company, of Madison; he was also an organizer of the Beloit Plow Company, and largely interested in some of the banking institutions in Madison. A man of large wealth, he was as prominent intellectually among his people, as he was from a moneyed point of view. Lacking early opportunities for education, by dint of persistent application he fully surmounted this obstacle, and came to be recognized throughout the Northwest as a thinker and writer of

much original power, with the capacity of felicitously phrasing his numerous articles for the press, both in the Norwegian and English languages. The range of topics in which he evinced great interest, and to the discussion of which he brought rare acumen, was unusually wide, being in the fields of politics, public finance and economics, sociology, education, labor-saving machinery, foreign trade, and agriculture.

Although for forty years actively engaged in the conduct of large business enterprises, Mr. Johnson surrendered much of his time to the public service. After several terms as chairman of his town (Pleasant Springs), he was in 1857 elected a member of the state assembly; from 1861 to 1869, he was county clerk of Dane county; and in 1873-74, a member of the senate. He had always been an active Republican, but in the campaign of 1884 left his party and became a Democrat. Two years later, he was the Democratic nominee for state treasurer, but with the rest of his ticket met defeat. This was his last appearance as a candidate for public office. Not long thereafter, he resumed connection with the Republican party, with which he remained to the end.

Mr. Johnson's interest in popular education was always of the most active character. In 1876, he gave to the state university a perpetual fund of \$5,000, the annual income of which was to be "applied in aid of attendants at the university, who have previously attended a common school or the university, at least one year * * * Until the year 1900, the aid thus provided for is limited to those students [without distinction of sex] of the class already described, who can read or speak, reasonably well, one of the Scandinavian languages. * * * No student shall receive more than fifty dollars in one year, nor shall more than two hundred dollars in the aggregate be given to any one student." The ten Johnson scholarships, of \$35 each, were the first upon the rolls of the university. He also was a liberal giver to Norwegian academies at Decorah, Iowa, and Northfield, Minn. His interest in sociological questions led him recently to endow a home for aged people, in Dane county, at a cost of \$40,000; it is expected that this haven of rest will be opened within the coming year.

This society had long been an institution greatly interesting Mr. Johnson. He became a curator in 1877, and has ever since been an earnest promoter of its interests, attending meetings of the governing board when possible; proving by friendly encouragement and wise counsel how deeply he was concerned in its welfare.

A man of broad sympathies, he was possessed of rare intellectual gifts and a sound judgment; and won for himself general recognition as a man of affairs, and a patron of education. His presence at our board will be keenly missed.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

State Auditing.

It will be recalled that a year ago we reported that the state officers ruled that this society, as a trustee of the state, was included in the provisions of sec. 2, chap. 133, laws of 1899, which sought to establish "uniformity and system in the book-keeping of the state." The phraseology of this act led us to believe at the time that it applied only to the "offices and departments in the capitol," as specifically stated therein, and not at all to this institution. However, we contented ourselves with the expression of this opinion; and after October 1, 1900, our accounts based upon state appropriations were audited by the secretary of state and claims thereon paid by the state treasurer, in the same manner as other state departments.

Chapter 433, laws of 1901, which provided the details for "a central system of accounting for all state officers and state institutions," removed all doubt of the construction of the act of 1899, so far as we were concerned, by specifically naming (in sec. 1) this society in the list of institutions affected. The method inaugurated October 1, 1900, therefore, has been continued throughout the present year. Its operation has not, we think, proved onerous to the society; although it involves some book-keeping complications which have considerably added to the routine duties of the secretary's office.

Change in Fiscal Year Desirable.

This new connection with the state appears to render it essential to make a change in the society's fiscal year. That of the state's and all other state institutions now ends upon the thirtieth of June. The society's year now closes with the thirtieth of November. We find that this complicates our accounts both with the state and the state university, making it difficult to render to the society a report of fiscal balances, so far as our state appropriations are concerned. It would seem well, therefore, to change the ending of our fiscal year to June 30th. It would be impracticable, however, to hold our annual meeting in July; and it is suggested that, as soon as the constitution can be amended, this be held in October following, the earliest date at which those of our members who are connected with the state university can attend such a gathering. Amendments seeking to effect these changes will be offered at the present annual meeting, although it will take a year to render them operative.

State Appropriations.

Previous to the present year, the direct appropriation to the society was made in a single lump sum. Under the provisions of sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, our annual stipend for general purposes was \$15,000 a year. Chap. 155 of the laws of 1901 provided for a further and distinct appropriation of \$5,000 per year, "for the purpose of purchasing books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, and kindred articles" for the library. Thus the aggregate sum received by the society in the calendar year of 1901, by direct appropriations, will be \$20,000. The present condition of these two funds is as follows:

CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899.

Receipts.

Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1900,	\$1,527 02
State appropriation for calendar year, 1901,	15,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$16,527 02
	<hr/>

Disbursements, year ending Nov. 30, 1901.

Administration of the Society.

Services	\$6,534 96	
Supplies and equipment	35 15	
Books	1,084 91	
Printing and binding	73 65	
Freight and drayage	114 58	
Travel	203 28	
Miscellaneous	99 80	
	<hr/>	\$8,146 33

Administration of the Building.

Services	\$3,598 48	
Supplies	178 22	
Light and power	1,514 77	
Telephones	96 70	
	<hr/>	5,388 17
		<hr/>
		\$13,534 50
Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1901		2,992 52
		<hr/>
		\$16,527 02

CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901.

Receipts.

State appropriation for calendar year, 1901	\$5,000 00
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Disbursements.

Books and periodicals	\$2,348 89	
Maps and MSS.	143 75	
Pictures	15 40	
	<hr/>	\$2,508 04
Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1901		2,491 96
		<hr/>
		\$5,000 00

The fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, which have been audited and allowed by the secretary of state.

Maintenance of Building.

Owing to the fact that the society assumed control of the building upon the first of October, 1900, the following statement of expenses of maintenance thereof are for the year ending September 30, 1901:

Disbursed by the Society:

Services	\$3,565 34	
Supplies	201 44	
Light and power	1,235 17	
Telephones	78 70	
	<hr/>	\$5,080 65
Bills from state university regents, for the building's share of power house expenses		4,014 37
		<hr/>
Total expense of maintenance		\$9,095 02
One-half thereof, chargeable to each institution		\$4,547 51
University bills		4,014 37
		<hr/>
Reimbursed to society, by university		\$533 14

In order to avoid undue complication of accounts, this rebate was, as received, transferred to the general-fund balance in the hands of the society's treasurer. The report of the treasurer gives the present condition of this balance, disbursements from which have been approved by the society's auditing committee.

It will be seen that the total cost of maintaining the building for the first year was \$9,095.02. With the natural increase of bills for repairs and supplies,—many of the latter came to us with the original equipment furnished by the building commissioners,—and the probable increase in light and power charges incident to increasing use of the library, it is fair to predict that the expenses for maintenance will aggregate \$10,000 per year; which is \$2,000 below the original estimate of the joint committee on relations with the state university. This satisfactory result has been reached only through the exercise of rigid economy and accountability in every department of expenditure—an economy which, however, has not, save in the one item of lighting current, diminished the usefulness of the build-

ing. No doubt a more liberal use of light would enhance the comfort of all concerned; but this appears to be impracticable until a state plant can be constructed.

It is proper here to state that the year's experience has proved that the two principal libraries within the building—the care of the Wisconsin academy library has practically been placed in the hands of the university librarian—maintain, under carefully-guarded agreements, entirely harmonious relations, to the complete satisfaction of the officials concerned. The society, with its own staff of care-takers, retains the general custody of the entire building, as the trustee of the state, and specifically of all public corridors and reading rooms; the university library remaining supreme in its own assigned office and work rooms, except so far as cleaning, lighting, policing, and repairs, which are the society's care. The expenses of thus maintaining the building—each library has its own staff, independent of this arrangement—are, as stated above, shared equally between the society and the university.

The Binding Fund.

This fund, now consisting of \$30,078.38 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. The net increase during the year was \$671.91. The fund is now doing admirable work in eking out the bounty of the state.

The Antiquarian Fund.

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows that it now consists of \$4,650.43, a net gain during the year of \$668.95. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest" for the museum. Gifts to this fund are greatly needed.

The Draper Fund.

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$360.90. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year, as the work of indexing the Draper MSS., to which this fund is devoted, has not yet been commenced. The many duplicates in the Draper library have now been written up on cards, and priced lists thereof will soon be sent out to possible purchasers, with a view to obtaining a substantial increase to the fund. Many of these duplicates are of considerable value.

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund.

At the present annual meeting there will be established by the committee the "Mary M. Adams Art Fund," the result of the gift to the society by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of Madison, of her personal jewels.

These jewels, which included a considerable number of diamonds and other precious stones, were, about the middle of November, placed in the hands of the secretary to be disposed of by him for the benefit of a special perpetual fund, the interest of which is to be expended by the society for the purchase of art books for the library or objects of art for the museum, as may from time to time be thought desirable. He associated with himself Professors William H. Hobbs and Joseph Jastrow of the state university, who have expert knowledge of jewels, and they have been of great assistance in the matter. The collection was finally sold, upon November 30th, to Alfred H. Smith & Co. of London and New York, for \$3,850, by and with the consent of Mrs. Adams who was of course consulted at each stage of the proceedings. Payment will be made April 1, 1902. Mrs. Adams has kindly promised to add to this fund as opportunity offers.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1901:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	3,338
Books by gift	2,374
	<hr/>
Total books	5,712
Pamphlets by gift	5,032
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	545
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	51
	<hr/>
Total pamphlets	5,628
	<hr/>
Total accessions of titles	11,340

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	114,572
Pamphlets	112,374
	<hr/>
Total	226,946

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	16
Newspapers and periodicals	934
Philosophy and religion	140
Biography and genealogy	401
History—general	68
History—foreign	194
History—American	288
History—local (U. S.)	308
Geography and travel	530
Political and social science	205
Legislation	1,869
Natural science	161
Useful arts	119
British Patent Office reports	135
Fine arts	213
Language and literature	60
Bibliography	71
	<hr/>
Total	5,712

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

Total accessions of titles	11,340
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	66
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	34
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	11,562
Books given	3,836
Pamphlets given	7,726
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	36
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	64

Important Gifts to the Library.

In an appendix to this report, is presented the usual list of givers of books and pamphlets. Two gifts to the library have, within the year, been of unusual importance.

The first, the bequest of the late Prof. James Sargent Smith of the state university, who left to us his large and well-selected collection of bound and unbound musical scores, and many miscellaneous works in this field. The Smith collection is our first important accession in the department of music; it consists of 172 volumes, 785 unbound scores, and 38 pamphlets.

The second notable gift was by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of 694 volumes, largely consisting of fine, often beautifully-illustrated, editions of standard English authors, and miscellaneous English belles lettres, with many books of art, travel, and general reference. The bulk of Dr. Adams's library, largely composed of works upon European history, between 2,000 and 3,000 in number, was presented to our neighbor, the library of the state university.

Mr. Theodore Schroeder, a graduate of the university of Wisconsin, and now of New York city, but for several years a resident of Salt Lake City, has amassed the largest and most important collection extant of books, pamphlets, and newspaper files bearing upon Mormonism. This collection, consisting of 1,273 titles,¹ Mr. Schroeder has loaned to the society's library, where

¹Books, 448; bound volumes of newspaper files, 43; bound volumes of periodicals, 232; pamphlets, 550.

it is housed in a special room, and will be of importance to students of this subject. It is probable that the collection will ultimately be presented to us.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

Getting Settled.

Although the actual removal of the library from the capitol to the new building had been happily completed at the time of our last annual report, there was still much to do in accommodating ourselves to the new quarters; for, despite careful preparation, the arrangement in stacks, departmental libraries, and administrative offices could be but tentative until the several officials had tested them. More or less shifting has been found necessary, but now, at the close of a year's experience, the society is at last "settled," so far as present needs are concerned.

Our Space Limited.

To these unacquainted with the details and necessities of our library work,—the natural growth of our collections, and the growing daily demand upon our resources, arising from a greatly-increased body of users,—the statement may seem surprising, that we are already beginning to appreciate the limitations of the new building, in the matter of area. The room devoted to the department of public documents, in particular, is found to be altogether too small for our needs; but it cannot well be enlarged. The British and American patent reports, which naturally belong in this department, have necessarily to be shelved within the stacks; and, such is the enormous output of publications of this character, before the close of another year we shall be obliged to withdraw other series of documents—a weeding-out process which will have continually to be resorted to in the future; therein measurably restricting the scope of the department. The university library is also growing rapidly, and will soon outgrow the room, at first thought to be liberal in extent, allotted to it in the stacks. The development of our own work in other departments is closely crowding

the available office room. So that in all directions it is easily seen that before the north wing can be built, even should the legislature of 1903 order its construction, every portion of the present building will be thought crowded. The projected wing would probably suffice for a term of twenty-five years; at the end of which time, however, the proposed transverse addition carrying the building back to the Park street line, will be found a necessity.

Cataloguing and Classification.

We pointed out, a year ago, that in a library of this size, it is desirable that there be two card catalogues—one in the catalogue room for official use, and the other in the delivery (or issue) room for the needs of the public. While within our contracted quarters in the capitol, we found it possible to work with an official catalogue alone; but it is now imperative, with our greatly-enlarged constituency of readers, and longer distances to travel within the building, that the public catalogue be installed at the earliest possible date.

The great work of duplicating the official catalogue cards was commenced while we were in the capitol, and is still receiving the almost constant attention of several cataloguers. Our official catalogue is in two divisions—authors, and subjects and titles. The cards in the author section, being the only ones thus far fully marked with call numbers, have first been duplicated, the work having now proceeded through nearly all the principal classes that are mostly in use—literature and religion not being as yet included. The copying of the official subject catalogue will be commenced at an early date.

Incidental to this process of duplication for the public catalogue, the official catalogue has been quite thoroughly worked over and put into much better condition than before, errors and out-of-date methods being eliminated so far as possible. No catalogue may be deemed perfect—it is a matter of growth; revision and improvements are continually necessary; all that the best librarians hope for is, that the index to their collections may be found reasonably well abreast of the best methods now extant.

During the year, there has been completed a card catalogue of our large collection of genealogy. Ours being one of the three or four most important collections of genealogical material in the United States, this department is largely resorted to by men and women from various portions of the West, either personally or by letter. A special card catalogue of this description is a valuable addition to our working machinery. We already possess a similar catalogue to our great newspaper collection, and one to the sources of information relative to the biographies of prominent men and women of Wisconsin. Others, devoted to maps and manuscripts, and public documents, will be prepared in due course.

The classification of the library, and the placing of call-marks upon the books, a task of much magnitude, has also been practically completed within the year; but thus far only a half of the catalogue cards have had these numbers printed upon them. This work will hereafter, of course, proceed contemporaneously with our accessions. While within the capitol, with the books close at hand to the issue counter, expert attendants, who were familiar with our resources, could with comparative ease secure books for readers; but the new building, with its larger spaces, brings new conditions; old-time methods can no longer be followed—counter attendants now require assistants to bring the books, and the most modern systems of classification and numbering are needed to render our ten miles of shelving intelligible to the novice.

Binding.

There have been bound within the year, 1,315 volumes of books and periodicals, and 489 volumes of newspapers—a total of 1,804. The preparation of these for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

Duplicates and Exchanges.

Our duplicate department has always been an important feature of our library. In an institution receiving many gifts of books and pamphlets, a considerable percentage of these are in-

evitably duplications of what are already upon the shelves. We have for several years past, conducted an active exchange of duplicates with other large libraries. During the present year it has been possible to introduce considerable improvement in this branch of our work. Nearly all duplicates, including those in the Draper library, are now listed upon cards, which are sent to corresponding libraries, they favoring us with like cards of their duplicate stock. In this way, selections are mutually made, and books and pamphlets which are not needed in one library find somewhere in the country a welcome haven.

Legislative Reference Library.

By chap. 168, laws of 1901, the legislature has added several sections to the statutes of 1898, bearing upon the work of the Wisconsin free library commission. One of these (sec. 373 f) has reference to this society, as follows: "The said commission is also hereby authorized and directed to co-operate, during sessions of the legislature, with the secretary and superintendent of the state historical society of Wisconsin, as trustee of the state, with a view to a joint arrangement by which the needs of the legislature in the matter of general books of reference may be met to the fullest possible extent; and said commission shall give space within its rooms to books brought to the capitol by said society for such purpose, as may be jointly agreed upon between them."

This contemplates the establishment by us of a small branch reference library, at the library commission's rooms in the capitol, during sessions of the legislature, with telephonic connection with the central library. No doubt this arrangement will prove mutually advantageous to the legislature and to the society.

Differentiation with University Library.

The housing of three libraries under the same roof—those of this society, the state university, and the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters—each of which is either wholly or in part supported by the state, was of the greatest importance to scholars, making readily available the collections of all.

Each library had made considerable progress along special lines—that of the society, largely in the fields of Americana, English history, Shakespeareana, genealogy, economics, political science, sociology, and geography and travel; that of the university, in the sciences, classics, general European history, belles lettres, philology, philosophy, mathematics, education, and art; that of the academy, in sets of transactions of learned bodies throughout the world, chiefly scientific, all of them obtained through exchange of publications.

There had, in the university and society libraries, so long as they were a mile apart, necessarily been considerable duplication, in order to satisfy the general needs of two distinct reference collections. But the coming together of the libraries enabled us to attempt a close differentiation in purchases, thus avoiding useless duplication, and making the narrow library funds of the society and the university cover a wider field, to the distinct betterment of both institutions. This tentative differentiation has, after a year's experiment, been finally adjusted by the respective chiefs, and is now upon a sound working basis. Each library will hereafter be kept strictly to its own field of acquisition; the matter of general reference works, periodicals, etc., being adjusted by conference as occasion arises.

OFFICE WORK.

Professional Conventions.

Isolated as our institution is, from large centres of population and of professional activity in the fields of historical research and library development, it is of importance that considerable effort be made to keep in fairly constant touch with our contemporaries in other, and particularly the Eastern states; this, in order that the most progressive ideals and methods of our day may here be maintained. Acting upon this principle, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year.

During the Christmas holidays of 1900, he attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich. The next meeting of this important society, which is doing so much to inspire historical research throughout the United States, will be held two weeks hence at Washington, D. C.

At Atlantic City, N. J., March 22 and 23 last, he attended an inter-state convention, composed of about 200 librarians from most of the North Atlantic states, and the executive board of the American Library Association. This meeting was notable for its conference upon co-operation in the printing of library cards; considerable progress towards this desirable end was made thereat.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha, July 3-10. It was attended by about 500 library workers, coming from nearly every state of the Union, and from Canada. The conference was in every sense a decided professional success, and incidentally served greatly to stimulate popular interest in public libraries throughout the Northwest. Ten members of our staff attended the conference, either in whole or in part. Upon the eighth of July, about 300 of the members of the Association visited Madison, being entertained for the day by the librarians of the city. They came chiefly to view the building of this society. As will be seen from comments upon the structure, made by some of the principal library administrators of the country, and published in the Memorial Volume, they were very favorably impressed by both the practical convenience and the beauty of our new home.

Another important meeting of the year attended by the secretary, was the annual convention of the New York Library Association held at Lake Placid, September 21-30. This autumnal conference in the Adirondacks has now assumed large proportions, and attracts librarians from many of the states east of the Mississippi River. At the recent gathering, there were over 150 active library workers representing fifteen states. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the meeting this year, was the completion of arrangements with the Library of Congress to undertake the printing of library catalogue cards for

the country in general. This is a great step forward, in American library economy. There are still some details to perfect; but the time now seems near at hand when large public libraries will, for a relatively small consideration, purchase their catalogue cards at the same time that they do their books, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort, and thereby saving materially in perhaps the most expensive department of library administration.

The Wisconsin Library Association held its annual meeting at Eau Claire, February 21 and 22, the secretary taking part in the programme. Public library interests within our state continue their remarkable development. Several cities have been recipients of the bounty of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, and their new buildings are either being planned or are in course of actual construction. The society's relations with the Wisconsin free library commission are of the most cordial character, each institution being enabled in many practical ways to serve the other.

State Field Work.

As usual, the secretary has, in the interests of the society, been able, within the year, to visit various sections of the state; to address public meetings or consult with citizens concerning the organization or conduct of local historical societies, to collect manuscripts and other material for the archives and the published *Collections*, or to serve the general interests of Western historical study.

Field Convention at Milwaukee.

Upon October 11 and 12, in Milwaukee, the committee on field meetings conducted for the society a highly-successful historical convention. The attendance was not as large as had been hoped for; but it was of a substantial character, and much interest was displayed. A report of the convention is herewith presented.¹

It is still uncertain, because of the scarcity of historic cen-

¹See Appendix M.

tres within our state, whether it will be profitable to repeat these historical field meetings each year; but that they may, at least, be made successful features of alternate years, now seems assured.

PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to our *Proceedings* for 1900, and the necessary separates therefrom, the society has issued two publications within the year:

(1) A memorial volume of 139 quarto pages. This is printed upon heavy enameled paper and neatly bound in art canvas. The book contains the several addresses delivered at the dedication of the new building, October 19, 1900, a history of the society, a description of the building, and accounts of the several libraries contained therein. The illustrations are numerous and of a high order of merit.

(2) Bulletin No. 15, consisting of 29 octavo pages. This is an outline of topics and references, for the use of clubs engaged in the study of the Middle West, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It was prepared in conjunction with the school of history in the state university. A traveling library of about forty books and pamphlets has been prepared upon this topic, and will be loaned through the effective agency of the library committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs; which committee has already in charge our first traveling library, upon Wisconsin History.

Material for Vol. XVI of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* is now in course of editing. It will be wholly devoted to documents bearing upon the French regime in Wisconsin, recently copied for the society from the originals in the French governmental archives in Paris. This important and interesting period in the history of our state has not thus far been fully exploited; because until now the documents in the case have not been available to students.

THE MUSEUM.

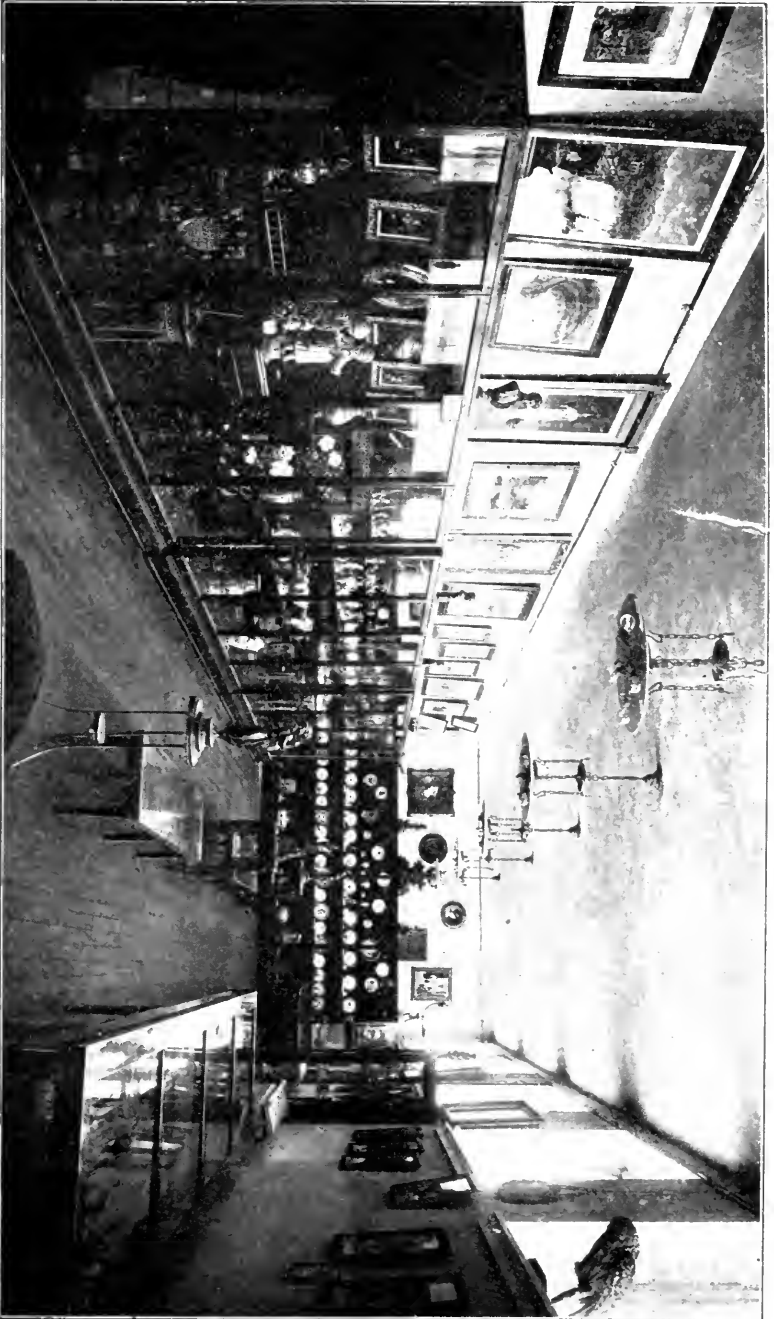
Such of our funds as are derived from the public treasury will doubtless always be used, in largest part, to meet the

expenses of administration and to build up the library. It is likely that we shall continually be obliged to rely upon our special funds and upon private beneficence for the proper development of the museum. Despite the wide reputation of our library and publications, the museum is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public; and its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be overestimated. It is proper, therefore, earnestly to labor for the considerable growth of the antiquarian fund, and to enlist interest in our museum on the part of the wealthy and benevolent.

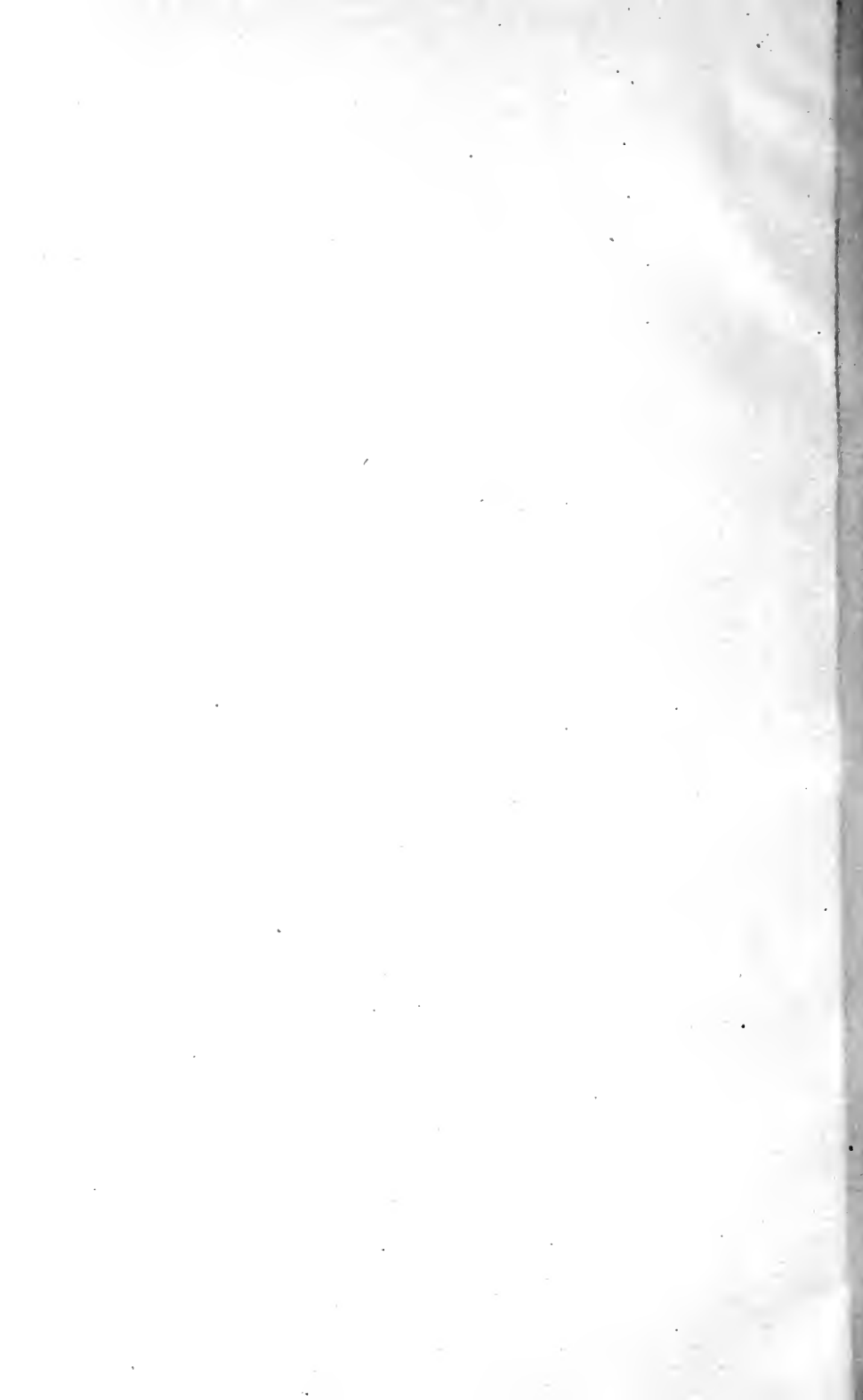
In every department of the museum, exclusive of the munificent gifts of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, we have during the year maintained our customary growth—in oil and crayon portraits, marble busts, historical relics, and archaeological specimens.

Dr. and Mrs. Adams have recently made gifts to this department which quite overshadow all previous contributions to the museum, from a single source. These gifts comprise pictures in oil, pastel, and water color, marble statuary, etchings, steel engravings, and photographs. Among them are the two life-size oil portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Adams, which have for nine years been hung in the dining room of the president's house. Other noticeable pictures are, oil paintings of the Via Appia, Midnight Sun, Mt. Hood, Lake George, Mont Blanc, Lake Como, Sorrento, Portrait of a Bride, and a score of others quite as deserving of mention. There are several beautiful water-colors of Venice, Traitors' Gate, etc.; and a pastel Portrait of a Girl, which is very charming. The engravings, etchings, and photographs represent a wide range of interest, prominent among them being a rare engraving of Warwick Castle. There are also numerous paintings on porcelain, which are of value as works of art. In marble there is a striking life-size bust of Zenobia by Story—of course an ideal portrait.

The furniture from the Adams house, given to the society, is limited to a few especially fine pieces; among them, several large oak chairs, chairs with ivory and pearl inlaid, an old Florentine trousseau chest, a Florentine cabinet, another of in-



The ADAMS COLLECTION
Laces, rugs, bronzes, pottery, etchings, engravings, and bric-a-brac, in south wing (Room No. 407).



laid ivory and mother-of pearl, a gilt and malachite table, and Japanese and German fire-screens.

In bronzes and brasses there are several pieces. The former consist of statuettes, urns, pitchers, candelabra, and hanging lamps; the brasses include vases, lamps, and plaques. There are also numerous beautiful articles made from malachite, alabaster, ivory, majolica, terra cotta, Venetian glass, silver, glass, and inlaid woods; some of these are of considerable historic interest.

The department of pottery will alone attract the attention of every visitor to the museum, who is interested in beautiful specimens of this art. Many of the famous wares are represented—among them Royal Berlin, Cantagalli, Le Nove, Choisy le roi, Ginori, Wedgewood, Majolica, Dresden, Cloisonné, Delft, Vienna, and national wares from Japan, China, Hungary, Switzerland, Norway, and several other lands.

Prominent in the Adams collection are several rich and rare laces. In the cases devoted to them, may be found large specimens of Venetian rose point, raised Venetian point, Venetian point coraline; a fichu of point duchesse and Brussels needle (or rose) point, once owned by the Empress Eugénie of France; several other specimens of Brussels needle (or rose) point; Brussels pillow, point d'Alençon, Italian guipure, Ibertian guipure. In black laces, there is a shawl of Brussels, a fichu, and several beautiful specimens. A feature of the lace display is a fan of black lace, with pearl sticks.

The greater part of the miscellaneous collection—laces, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pottery, etc.—is in the long hall known as Room no. 407; this room, whose dimensions are 16 by 60 feet, is lined with high wall cases, with a row of flat cases down the centre, all of which are filled with the collection. Room no. 419, in the northwest corner of the museum, is entirely given up to the pictures of the collection; this room has a floor space of 26 by 28 feet.

Of the gift of her jewels made to the society by Mrs. Adams, to form the Mary M. Adams art fund, and of her generous gift of about 700 books to the library, mention is elsewhere made in this report (pp. 13, 27, 29).

The many thousands of persons who annually will visit the library and museum of the society—60,000 have been received there within the last twelve months—will have reason most sincerely to thank President and Mrs. Adams for their generosity to the people of the state. Not only will the existing collection be preserved for all time; but each year the interest derived from the Mary M. Adams art fund will add to it new treasures.

THE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

The board of commissioners for erecting the state historical library building will not complete their labors until the receipt and disbursement of the annual appropriation to them for the year 1903. During the past year, practically all outstanding accounts for construction and equipment have been liquidated. The board will be occupied for another two years in squaring its accounts with the state trust funds, from which loans were obtained by special authority of law, in advance of the receipt of appropriations. A sum probably sufficient for a modest decoration of the present white walls has been set aside; and possibly this work may be undertaken during next year. It is sincerely hoped that the legislature of 1903 may deem it wise to continue the annual appropriation for a time sufficient to erect and equip the much-needed north book-stack wing, which has thus far been omitted because of insufficient funds.

LARGER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BOOK-PURCHASING FUNDS NEEDED.

The failure of the last legislature fully to meet our request of \$10,000 per year as a book-purchasing fund, and the granting of but half that sum, was not the result, we have reason to believe, of any lack of interest in our work; but the outcome of the peculiar financial straits in which that body found itself at the last session. It is reasonable to suppose that the amount will be increased in 1903, to a figure more befitting our needs.

No appeal was made to the legislature, last winter, for an increase of appropriation for administrative expenses, although such increase was even then greatly needed. With the steady growth of the library and the several other activities of the so-

ciety, more and more trained assistants are required in every department; provision has necessarily to be made for the advancement of those who have been taken on as apprentices at small salaries and are working up to a higher standard of efficiency; and the general expenses of maintenance will surely grow with the years. Our staff is already too small for our needs; but until legislative relief is assured, it will be impracticable to expand in this direction. An addition of \$2,500 per annum to our administrative appropriation could most profitably be used.

In conclusion, your committee beg to congratulate the society upon the steady growth of its collections despite insufficient funds; upon the very apparent yearly increase of its popularity; and upon the constant widening of its sphere of usefulness in the field of higher education for this state and the West at large. The new building has brought renewed strength and opportunity. The outlook for a brilliant future is most promising.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—Your finance committee have the honor to submit the annual report (which now only embraces the disposition of funds outside of the state appropriations), together with the detailed report of the treasurer, which has been examined and approved, showing the resources under its charge to be as follows:

Principal of mortgage loans on real estate	\$30,450 00
The Draper homestead (undervalued)	2,378 14
The St. Paul lots taken on foreclosure of mortgage of Schoonmaker	580 54
St. Paul lots 6 and 7, block 35, in Summit addition, taken in settlement of mortgage against H. A. Kingsley (\$1,400.00), stand at	1,184 86
Balance of cash in hands of treasurer	1,385 62
	<hr/>
Total	\$35,979 16

Which has been apportioned as follows:

To the binding fund	\$30,078 38
To the binding fund income	156 57
To the antiquarian fund	4,650 43
To the Draper fund	360 90
To the general fund	732 88
	<hr/>
	\$35,979 16

While the total gain the past year has been only about \$1,500, equalling five per cent on mortgage loans, there have been no losses nor real estate taken on any loans since the funds, sixteen years ago, were committed to the charge of your finance committee. The St. Paul properties have been acquired through loans made prior to 1884. It is the purpose of your committee to get this real estate converted into interest-bearing securities at the first favorable opportunity, though possibly at some little loss. The so called "Draper fund" is kept distinct in order to repay the money borrowed from the binding fund

to procure Mrs. Draper's release of title to the Draper home; and will be transferred to the binding fund when its accumulation is sufficient to balance that account. Your attention is called to the fact of the society's fiscal annual accounting being to December, while that of the state is to July, an inconvenient difference for comparative accounting; hence in future it is suggested that the treasurer and your committee render their annual reports for the year ending June 30th.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
J. H. PALMER,
HALLE STEENSLAND,
GEO. B. BURROWS,
W. A. P. MORRIS.

December 12, 1901.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1901:

*Binding Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended	\$268 29
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1901.

Nov. 30.	To rent of Draper house	\$360 00
	To ½ annual dues	166 50
	To ½ sale of duplicates	90 25
	To ½ life membership fees	210 00
	To interest apportioned	1,407 66
		<hr/>
		\$2,234 41
		<hr/>
		\$2,502 70

The Treasurer, Cr.

1900.

Nov. 28.	By Stephenson & Studemann, for Draper house repairs	\$3 90
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1901.

	By L. S. Hanks, salary for 13 mos.	162 50
	By R. G. Thwaites, salary	1,000 00
	By I. S. Bradley, salary	400 00
Mch. 30.	By R. C. Nicodemus, insurance on Draper house	21 00
June 1.	By George Brumder, binding	16 30
July 2.	By Oakey & Buser, Draper house repairs	6 50
Aug. 6.	By Sumner & Morris, Draper house repairs	7 10
	By taxes, 1900, Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph st. addition, St. Paul	8 04
Nov. 2.	By Matson & Klein, Draper house	47 38
Nov. 5.	By register of deeds, 3 assignments	1 50
Nov. 30.	By transferred to binding fund	671 91
	By balance unexpended	156 57
		<hr/>
		\$2,502 70
1901.		
Dec. 1.	To balance on hand	\$156 57

*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance \$29,406 47

1901.

Nov. 30. To transferred from binding fund income account 671 91

\$30,078 38*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 1. By balance \$30,078 38

*Antiquarian Fund Income Account.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Nov. 30. To ½ annual dues \$166 50

To ½ sale of duplicates 90 25

To ½ life membership fees 210 00

To interest apportionment 194 16

To balance Milwaukee convention expenses 8 04

\$668 95*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Nov. 30. By transferred to antiquarian fund \$668 95

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 10. To balance \$3,981 48

1901.

Nov. 30. To transferred from antiquarian fund income account 668 95

\$4,650 43*The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 1. By balance \$4,650 43

*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.

Dec. 1. To balance \$360 90

The Treasurer, Cr.

1901.

Nov. 30. By balance 360 90

*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1900.			
Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended		\$302 40
Dec. 5.	To refunded for recording mortgage	\$1 00	
1901.			
Apr. 5.	To recd. from univ. regents, balance due on maintenance expenses, for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1900	38 62	
Aug. 9.	To same, for 6 mos. ending June 30, 1901	190 83	
Nov. 8.	To same, for quarter ending Sept. 30	303 69	
		<hr/>	534 14
			<hr/>
			\$836 54

The Treasurer, Cr.

1901.			
Jan. 2.	By R. G. Thwaites, drayage	\$3 55	
Jan. 29.	By R. G. Thwaites, travel and sup- plies	21 40	
June 1.	By R. G. Thwaites, miscellaneous	12 03	
Aug. 29.	By R. G. Thwaites, miscellaneous and travel	43 70	
Aug. 29.	By R. G. Thwaites, travel	10 85	
Sept. 27.	By R. G. Thwaites, travel	9 63	
Oct. 15.	By R. B. Smith, examining title of Am- ble property	2 50	
Nov. 30.	By balance unexpended	732 88	
		<hr/>	836 54
1901.			
Dec. 1.	To balance on hand		\$732 88

Inventory.

Real estate mortgages	\$30,450 00	
Real estate owned:		
Draper homestead, Madison	\$2,378 14	
Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph st. addition, St. Paul, Minn.	580 54	
Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit Park addition, St. Paul	1,184 86	
	<hr/>	4,143 54
Cash in bank	1,385 62	
	<hr/>	\$35,979 16

Belonging as follows:

To binding fund	\$30,078 38
To antiquarian fund	4,650 43
To general fund	732 88
To binding fund income	156 57
To Draper fund	360 90
	<hr/>
	\$35,979 16

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS, *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned, members of the auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the foregoing report of the treasurer, have compared the entries in his books with vouchers, have examined the securities on hand, and the bank account of said treasurer, and we find that the said report is in all respects full and accurate.

CHARLES N. BROWN,
ARTHUR B. MORRIS.

Dated December 9, 1901.

Such accounting as pertains to the funds not specially appropriated by the state, the finance committee having examined, hereby approve.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, *Chairman.*

DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—The special committee having in charge the property known as the Draper house, beg leave to report that

The rental for the year past has been	\$360 00
From which has been paid out for insurance	
of dwelling	\$21 00
Painting and papering	47 38
Repairs of fire place, etc.	17 50
	<hr/>
	85 88
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of	\$274 12

The absolute necessity of an entirely new heating furnace before another winter, will require an outlay for the same of between \$350 and \$400, in order to make the house comfortable. Though your committee has been authorized to sell the premises, it has not been thought advisable to do so unless for such sum as would net an income more than the present holding.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
 HALLE STEENSLAND,
 REUBEN G. THWAITES.

December 12, 1901.

SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under sec. 1, chap. 155, laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, our account with the state stood as follows upon Dec. 1, 1901:

Chap. 296, Laws of 1899.

1900.

Dec. 1. Unexpended balance of appropriation . . .	\$1,527 02
Appropriation for calendar year, 1901 . . .	15,000 00
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	\$16,527 02
Disbursements during year ending Nov. 30, 1901, as per appended list	13,534 50
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1901.

Dec. 1. Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$2,992 52
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Chap. 155, Laws of 1901.

Appropriation for calendar year, 1901 . . .	\$5,000 00
Disbursements through Nov. 30, 1901, as per appended list	2,508 04
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1901.

Dec. 1. Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$2,491 96
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*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 1, Chap.
155, Laws of 1901.*

Apr. 29.	Boston Book Company, Boston, books . . .	\$187 00
Apr. 29.	F. W. Curtiss, Madison, pictures . . .	6 00
Apr. 29.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books . . .	7 50
Apr. 29.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., book . . .	3 00
Apr. 29.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . .	190 77
Apr. 29.	J. Gorton Miller, Chester, Ill., pictures . . .	4 25
Apr. 29.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodical . . .	2 40
Apr. 29.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 00
Apr. 29.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 40
Apr. 29.	G. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books . . .	7 50
Apr. 29.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn., periodical . . .	19 00
Apr. 29.	Southern Hist. Soc., Richmond, Va., periodical . . .	3 00
Apr. 29.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . .	56 38
Apr. 29.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . .	20 57
May 24.	A. L. A. Publ. Board, Boston, catalogue cards . . .	27 56
May 24.	Helen B. P. Cogswell, Concord, N. H., newspapers	25 00
May 24.	Lucy S. Greene, Topeka, Kan., copying MSS. . .	18 75
May 24.	Francis P. Harper, New York city, books . . .	22 95
May 24.	Julius Kuhlman, Philadelphia, books . . .	8 25
May 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	6 49
May 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	268 64
May 24.	George D. Morse, Haverhill, Mass., books . . .	4 50
May 24.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	6 30
May 24.	Munsell Pub. Co., Chicago, books . . .	6 25
May 24.	H. Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books . . .	259 40
May 24.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . .	5 20
May 24.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books . . .	20 70
May 24.	Transylvania Co., Lexington, Ky., books . . .	5 00
May 24.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . .	11 50
June 4.	W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books . . .	7 80
June 4.	J. H. W. Cadby, New Haven, Ct., books . . .	9 50
June 4.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books . . .	16 65
June 4.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	19 58
June 4.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 85
June 4.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	20 03
June 4.	Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio, books . . .	5 50
June 22.	D. Appleton & Co., Chicago, book . . .	6 00
June 22.	Century Pub. & Engraving Co., Chicago, books . . .	18 50
June 22.	Sylva Clapin, Worcester, Mass., books . . .	9 75
June 22.	Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, Ohio, books . . .	5 00
June 22.	William DeLoss Love, Hartford, Ct., manuscripts	25 00

June 22.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	57 10
June 22.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	27 58
June 22.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	6 85
June 22.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	8 33
June 22.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books	6 25
July 13.	H. F. Andrews, Exira, Ohio, books	4 00
July 13.	A. S. Clark, New York city, periodicals	6 87
July 13.	George W. Humphrey, Dedham, Mass., books	3 75
July 13.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, books	35 78
July 13.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	7 65
July 13.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	19 80
July 13.	C. A. Nichols Co., Springfield, Mass., books	5 00
July 13.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	136 59
July 13.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., books purchased	10 52
July 13.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books	9 25
July 13.	George E. Warner, Minneapolis, book	2 50
Aug. 5.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books	28 00
Aug. 5.	P. B. Casgrain, Quebec, Canada, books	10 00
Aug. 5.	Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia, books	3 75
Aug. 5.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, books	18 57
Aug. 5.	John H. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., books	5 00
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	7 75
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	3 53
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	16 47
Aug. 5.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	46 69
Aug. 5.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	38 25
Aug. 30.	Mrs. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, books	27 00
Aug. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	4 88
Aug. 30.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	6 30
Aug. 30.	James O'Neil, Washington, D. C., book	4 00
Aug. 30.	I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books	6 50
Aug. 30.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	104 85
Aug. 30.	Samuel Austen, Albany, N. Y., book	2 50
Sep. 18.	Amer. Hist. Assn., New York city, publications	3 00
Sep. 18.	Amer. Econ. Assn., Ithaca, N. Y., publications	3 00
Sep. 18.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures	5 00
Sep. 18.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	22 06
Sep. 18.	George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books	15 00
Oct. 3.	John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books	16 50
Oct. 3.	W. J. Gallery & Co., Baltimore, book	2 25
Oct. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	37 38
Oct. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	5 30
Oct. 3.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	7 43
Oct. 3.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	2 70

Oct. 3.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books	42 50
Oct. 3.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books	33 25
Oct. 19.	A. L. A. Publ. Board, Boston, catalogue cards	4 00
Oct. 19.	Sylva Clapin, Montreal, Canada, books	10 75
Oct. 19.	Stephen A. Hurlbut, Madison, books	27 00
Oct. 19.	James H. Lamb Co., Boston, book	7 00
Oct. 19.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, books	22 50
Oct. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	6 20
Oct. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	8 23
Oct. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	18 73
Oct. 19.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	45 55
Nov. 13.	J. H. W. Cadby, New Haven, Ct., books	6 15
Nov. 13.	C. K. Green, Lyndon, Kansas, books	5 25
Nov. 13.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	1 04
Nov. 13.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	4 39
Nov. 13.	W. C. Wyman, Chicago, manuscripts, etc.	100 00
		\$2,508 04

*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 3,
Chap. 296, Laws of 1899.*

1900.

Nov. 27.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	\$18 00
Nov. 27.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	4 00
Nov. 27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., books and freight	33 11
Nov. 27.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., book	3 60
Nov. 27.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, book	4 00
Dec. 7.	Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, Ohio, books	5 00
Dec. 7.	Longmans, Green & Co., New York city, books	2 00
Dec. 7.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books and freight	16 73
Dec. 7.	Francis X. Reuss, Philadelphia, books	14 00
Dec. 7.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Dec. 7.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	305 83
Dec. 14.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	18 50
Dec. 14.	Blanchard Harper, Madison, pictures	22 55
Dec. 14.	Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y., books	67 50
Dec. 14.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	271 50
Dec. 14.	McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	8,60
Dec. 19.	Eric W. Allen, services	6 56
Dec. 19.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Dec. 19.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	25 00
Dec. 19.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Dec. 19.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00

Dec. 19.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Dec. 19.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Dec. 19.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Dec. 19.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services	3 13
Dec. 19.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Dec. 19.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	3 83
Dec. 19.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 67
Dec. 19.	Eve Parkinson, services	25 00
Dec. 19.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
Dec. 19.	Georgiana R. Sheldon, services	60 00
Dec. 19.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	19 00
Dec. 19.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Dec. 19.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Dec. 19.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Dec. 19.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Dec. 19.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Dec. 19.	Charles Janes, services	40 00
Dec. 19.	Emma Ledwith, services	32 00
Dec. 19.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Dec. 19.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Dec. 19.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Dec. 19.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books	39 00
1901.		
Jan. 8.	City treasurer, Madison, street improvement tax	95 65
Jan. 8.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	11 70
Jan. 8.	G. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books	7 50
Jan. 8.	Publishers' Weekly, New York city, book	10 00
Jan. 8.	Pierre-Georges Roy, Levis, Canada, periodical	2 00
Jan. 8.	City treasurer, Madison, sprinkling tax	19 80
Jan. 8.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	158 88
Jan. 24.	Eric W. Allen, services	9 19
Jan. 24.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Jan. 24.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	26 00
Jan. 24.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Jan. 24.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
Jan. 24.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Jan. 24.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Jan. 24.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Jan. 24.	Oscar R. W. Hoefer, services	7 91
Jan. 24.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	5 89
Jan. 24.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 66
Jan. 24.	Eve Parkinson, services	25 00
Jan. 24.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00

Jan. 24.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Jan. 24.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Jan. 24.	Donley C. Davenport, services	20 50
Jan. 24.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 50
Jan. 24.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Jan. 24.	Charles Janes, services	50 00
Jan. 24.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 50
Jan. 24.	Edith Rudd, services	16 00
Jan. 24.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Jan. 24.	Carrie Schroeder, services	14 00
Jan. 24.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Jan. 24.	Amer. Library Assn., Salem, Mass., publications	4 00
Jan. 24.	Arch. Institute of America (Wis. soc.), pubs.	10 00
Jan. 24.	W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago, books	3 25
Jan. 24.	G. P. Humphrey, Rochester, N. Y., books	4 00
Jan. 24.	Mass. Soc. Mayflower Descendants, Boston, pubs.	5 00
Jan. 24.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	4 55
Jan. 24.	So. History Assn., Washington, D. C., books	3 00
Jan. 24.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books	36 50
Jan. 24.	R. G. Thwaites, miscellaneous expenses	14 47
Jan. 29.	F. W. Arthur, Madison, services	8 00
Jan. 29.	John W. Congdon, Toronto, Canada, books	4 80
Jan. 29.	N. W. Evans, Portsmouth, Ohio, book	10 00
Jan. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books and freight	10 79
Jan. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	56 10
Jan. 29.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	15 10
Feb. 9.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures	4 00
Feb. 9.	Raleigh T. Green, Culpeper, Va., book	5 00
Feb. 9.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	20 25
Feb. 9.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books	6 00
Feb. 9.	James T. White & Co., New York city, book	8 00
Feb. 9.	H. W. Wilson, Minneapolis, book	10 00
Feb. 9.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	155 16
Feb. 9.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	6 70
Feb. 20.	Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas, book	1 00
Feb. 20.	J. K. Hosmer, Minneapolis, book	3 25
Feb. 20.	Hunter & Co., New York city, book	2 80
Feb. 20.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	23 12
Feb. 20.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	14 51
Feb. 20.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books	53 50
Feb. 20.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	11 94
Feb. 26.	Eric W. Allen, services	8 31
Feb. 26.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00

Feb. 26.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	27 60
Feb. 26.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Feb. 26.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
Feb. 26.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Feb. 26.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
Feb. 26.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Feb. 26.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Feb. 26.	Oscar R. W. Hoefler, services	7 65
Feb. 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Feb. 26.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	4 95
Feb. 26.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 66
Feb. 26.	Eve Parkinson, services	25 00
Feb. 26.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
Feb. 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Feb. 26.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Feb. 26.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Feb. 26.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Feb. 26.	Emma Dietrich, services	25 50
Feb. 26.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Feb. 26.	Charles Janes, services	45 00
Feb. 26.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Feb. 26.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Feb. 26.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Feb. 26.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Feb. 26.	Joseph Malec, services	9 75
Mch. 6.	Amer. Antiq. Soc., Worcester, Mass., book	2 50
Mch. 6.	C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, books	7 50
Mch. 6.	Emil Mannhardt, Chicago, periodical	3 00
Mch. 6.	Johns Hopkins Press, Balto., Md., book	2 40
Mch. 6.	Linscott Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada, book	7 00
Mch. 6.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	6 30
Mch. 6.	Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, books	7 86
Mch. 6.	Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse, books	10 00
Mch. 6.	R. G. Thwaites, secy. and supt., misc. expenses	9 90
Mch. 6.	City treasurer, Madison, water tax to July 1	25 66
Mch. 6.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Mch. 6.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	135 60
Mch. 6.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., misc. expenses	32 47
Mch. 19.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, misc. supplies	13 45
Mch. 19.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	1 75
Mch. 19.	Frank R. Diffenderffer, Lancaster, Pa., book	3 00
Mch. 19.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books	10 00
Mch. 19.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books	5 00
Mch. 19.	Morris P. Ferris, New York city, book	5 20

Mch. 19.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	6 50
Mch. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	8 73
Mch. 19.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	4 50
Mch. 19.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	4 20
Mch. 19.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	12 40
Mch. 19.	G. E. Stechert, New York city, books	18 61
Mch. 19.	New York Store, Madison, supplies	7 19
Mch. 29.	Eric W. Allen, services	9 94
Mch. 29.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Mch. 29.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	31 20
Mch. 29.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Mch. 29.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
Mch. 29.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Mch. 29.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Mch. 29.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Oscar R. W. Hoefler, services	14 55
Mch. 29.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Mch. 29.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	5 55
Mch. 29.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 67
Mch. 29.	Eve Parkinson, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Apr. 30.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Mch. 29.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Mch. 29.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Mch. 29.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Mch. 29.	Charles Janes, services	40 00
Mch. 29.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Mch. 29.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Mch. 29.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Mch. 29.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Mch. 29.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	10 06
Mch. 29.	Mason Pub. & Ptg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., books	106 00
Mch. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., traveling expenses	96 91
Mch. 29.	G. E. Warner, Minneapolis, books	10 00
Apr. 9.	Jewish Pub. Soc. of Amer., Phila., books	5 00
Apr. 9.	Albert S. Ludlow, Waukesha, books	2 50
Apr. 9.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Apr. 9.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., misc. expenses	14 72
Apr. 9.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	118 20
Apr. 30.	Eric W. Allen, services	8 31
Apr. 30.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Apr. 30.	Ellen D. Biscoe, services	31 20

Apr. 30.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Apr. 30.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
Apr. 30.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Apr. 30.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Apr. 30.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Oscar R. W. Hoefler, services	12 15
Apr. 30.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Apr. 30.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	3 60
Apr. 30.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 66
Apr. 30.	Eve Parkinson, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
Apr. 30.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00
Apr. 30.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Apr. 30.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Apr. 30.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Apr. 30.	Tillie Gunkel, services	24 50
Apr. 30.	Charles Janes, services	51 00
Apr. 30.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Apr. 30.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Apr. 30.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Apr. 30.	Everett Westbury, services	40 00
Apr. 30.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Apr. 30.	Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co., Sullivan, Ind., cleaners' supplies	6 00
Apr. 30.	McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	13 00
Apr. 30.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	102 00
Apr. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, supplies	15 00
Apr. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, freight	21 00
May 27.	Eric W. Allen, services	9 63
May 27.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
May 27.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
May 27.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
May 27.	Emma Gattiker, services	30 00
May 27.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
May 27.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
May 27.	Oscar R. W. Hoefler, services	16 20
May 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
May 27.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	4 80
May 27.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 66
May 27.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
May 27.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
May 27.	Iva A. Welsh, services	30 00

May 27.	Donley C. Davenport, services	20 00
May 27.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
May 27.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
May 27.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
May 27.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
May 27.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
May 27.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
May 27.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
May 27.	Joseph Malec, services	37 50
May 27.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	114. 60
May 27.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and supplies	27 06
June 15.	Eric W. Allen, services	4 38
June 15.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
June 15.	Oscar R. W. Hoefler, services	8 10
June 15.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	20 00
June 15.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and supplies	8 36
June 25.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
June 25.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
June 25.	Jean H. Cady, services	25 00
June 25.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
June 25.	Emma Gattiker, services	35 00
June 25.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
June 25.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
June 25.	Frances S. C. James, services	32 80
June 25.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
June 25.	Frances B. Marshall, services	11 40
June 25.	Annie A. Nunns, services	26 67
June 25.	Eve Parkinson, services	40 10
June 25.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
June 25.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
June 25.	Iva A. Welsh, services	25 00
June 25.	Donley C. Davenport, services	20 00
June 25.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
June 25.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
June 25.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
June 25.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
June 25.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
June 25.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
June 25.	Joseph Malec, services	19 50
June 25.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	76 20
June 25.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., drayage, travel, etc.	13 81
July 13.	Emma Dietrich, services	8 00
July 13.	Ida Dunn, services	12 00
July 26.	I. S. Bradley, librarian, traveling expenses	17 25

SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT.

59

July 26.	Democrat Printing Co., Madison, printing	73 65
July 26.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	9 25
July 26.	City treasurer, water tax to Jan. 1, 1902	10 13
July 26.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
July 26.	E. Sumner & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	26 60
July 26.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and misc. expenses	16 40
July 26.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
July 26.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
July 26.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
July 26.	Emma Gattiker, services	35 00
July 26.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
July 26.	William E. Grove, services	30 00
July 26.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
July 26.	Frances S. C. James, services	27 60
July 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
July 26.	Frances B. Marshall, services	25 00
July 26.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
July 26.	Eve Parkinson, services	6 00
July 26.	Clinton G. Price, services	30 00
July 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	25 00
July 26.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
July 26.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
July 26.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
July 26.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
July 26.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
July 26.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
July 26.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
July 26.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
July 26.	Charles Kehoe, services	7 95
Aug. 27.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Aug. 27.	Mary S. Foster, services	40 00
Aug. 27.	Emma Gattiker, services	35 00
Aug. 27.	William E. Grove, services	25 00
Aug. 27.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Aug. 27.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Aug. 27.	Frances S. C. James, services	37 00
Aug. 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Aug. 27.	Frances B. Marshall, services	25 00
Aug. 27.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Aug. 27.	Eve Parkinson, services	30 00
Aug. 27.	Iva A. Welsh, services	60 00
Aug. 27.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Aug. 27.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Aug. 27.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00

Aug. 27.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Aug. 27.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Aug. 27.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Aug. 27.	Carrie Schroeder, services	27 00
Aug. 27.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
Aug. 27.	Charles Kehce, services	25 65
Aug. 27.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	25 20
Aug. 27.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	23 70
Aug. 27.	Sanitary Paper Co., Milwaukee, supplies	53 90
Sep. 24.	Florence E. Baker, services	120 00
Sep. 24.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Sep. 24.	Mary S. Foster, services	45 00
Sep. 24.	Emma Gattiker, services	40 00
Sep. 24.	William E. Grove, services	21 00
Sep. 24.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Sep. 24.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Sep. 24.	Frances S. C. James, services	25 00
Sep. 24.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Sep. 24.	Frances B. Marshall, services	25 00
Sep. 24.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Eve Parkinson, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	55 00
Sep. 24.	Iva A. Welsh, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Sep. 24.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Sep. 24.	Emma Dietrich, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Sep. 24.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Sep. 24.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
Sep. 24.	Charles Kehoe, services	16 50
Sep. 24.	Hugo Matzke, services	6 75
Oct. 5.	New York Store, Madison, cleaners' supplies	6 45
Oct. 5.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	19 80
Oct. 5.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor and misc. supplies	8 27
Oct. 28.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Oct. 28.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Oct. 28.	Mary S. Foster, services	45 00
Oct. 28.	Emma Gattiker, services	40 00
Oct. 28.	William E. Grove, services	18 00
Oct. 28.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Oct. 28.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Oct. 28.	Frances S. C. James, services	28 80

Oct. 28.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Eve Parkinson, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	9 00
Oct. 28.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	30 00
Oct. 28.	Iva A. Welsh, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Oct. 28.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00
Oct. 28.	Emma Dietrich, services	14 00
Oct. 28.	Tillie Gunkel, services	27 00
Oct. 28.	Emma Ledwith, services	35 00
Oct. 28.	Edith Rudd, services	27 00
Oct. 28.	Fred E. Rudd, services	4 50
Oct. 28.	Rogneld Sather, services	27 00
Oct. 28.	Everett Westbury, services	45 00
Oct. 28.	G. L. White, services	6 00
Oct. 29.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	6 32
Oct. 29.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Oct. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., labor	14 56
Oct. 29.	James A. Robertson, services	20 00
Oct. 29.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., traveling exp. & drayage	82 67
Nov. 25.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	7 53
Nov. 25.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, supplies	6 65
Nov. 25.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	119 10
Nov. 25.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	160 50
Nov. 25.	McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	9 96
Nov. 26.	Florence E. Baker, services	60 00
Nov. 26.	Emma H. Blair, services	60 00
Nov. 26.	Bennie Butts, services	45 00
Nov. 26.	Mary S. Foster, services	45 00
Nov. 26.	Emma Gattiker, services	40 00
Nov. 26.	William E. Grove, services	21 00
Nov. 26.	Emma A. Hawley, services	60 00
Nov. 26.	Clarence S. Hean, services	30 00
Nov. 26.	Frances S. C. James, services	23 60
Nov. 26.	Louise P. Kellogg, services	50 00
Nov. 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, services	50 00
Nov. 26.	Frances B. Marshall, services	18 00
Nov. 26.	Delbert R. Mathews, services	9 00
Nov. 26.	Annie A. Nunns, services	35 00
Nov. 26.	Eve Parkinson, services	35 00
Nov. 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, services	30 00
Nov. 26.	Iva A. Welsh, services	35 00
Nov. 26.	Donley Davenport, services	20 00
Nov. 26.	Thomas Dean, services	50 00

REPORT OF GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The history of the second year of the Green Bay Historical Society's existence, though brief, is nevertheless interesting. Regular meetings have been held, and the attendance has been good. Twenty-six new members have increased the total membership to 125. Interest in the work of the society is constantly increasing.

On August 31st, 1900, the first annual pilgrimage undertaken by the society was made by boat to Kaukauna. On arrival there, the party were met by a committee headed by Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Tanner, by whom they were conducted about the city and shown the historic places in the vicinity. The Grignon homestead, with its old-fashioned furnishings and many relics of early pioneer life, was thrown open to us. A call was also made on Mrs. George Lawe, one of the pioneers of the place. After a drive about the city, a stop was made at Dr. Tanner's office to inspect his valuable collection of manuscripts and relics. The return trip was made in the evening, all reporting a very pleasant pilgrimage.

At the meeting on December 3d, these papers were presented, followed by a general discussion:

Report of Pilgrimage to Kaukauna—B. L. Parker.

Early Recollections of the Northwest—Mrs. Mary Mitchell, read by Mrs. George Field.

The John Lawe Residence in Green Bay—David H. Grignon.

At the meeting on March 4, 1901, the following papers were read and discussed:

The Old House on Main Street, formerly occupied by J. C. Neville and family—Miss Sophia Neville.

Early Recollections of the Northwest—Mrs. Mary Mitchell, read by Mrs. George Field.

Reminiscences by Mrs. Henry S. Baird, read by Mrs. Carlton Merrill.

The Mill built by John Lawe on East River—A. C. Neville.

During the year, H. P. Cady of De Pere presented to the society the docket kept by George McWilliams while justice of the peace for Brown county in 1841-43; and Manfred Jacobi gave a bound copy of the *Green Bay Post* and *Green Bay Banner*, two German newspapers published here in 1858-59.

Death has again come into our ranks, claiming two of our best-known and most earnest workers—Miss Anna McDonnell and W. J. Abrams. Suitable resolutions recording their deaths have been spread on the records of the society.

All of the papers, biographical sketches, resolutions, etc., presented to the society, have been carefully typewritten on paper of uniform size; and enough matter will soon have been collected in this way to warrant its being bound and so preserved in book form. It is hoped that ultimately all such matter may be printed, and distributed to members and others interested.

The annual pilgrimage of the society, this year to Menasha and Neenah, was made on August 23d, 1901. A merry party, numbering about eighty persons—including Mr. Thwaites, representing the State Historical Society, and citizens of De Pere and Kaukauna—made the trip by boat. A delightful summer day, the diversified scenery along the banks of the Fox, the fields rich with ripening grain, the woods slightly tinged with the brilliant colors of autumn—all these added to the beauty of an always delightful trip.

At Menasha an elaborate entertainment was planned for us. The ladies received our party at the Woman's Club rooms, in the beautiful Smith library building, and considerable time was spent in inspecting the library and museum. Conveyances were then provided for the entire party, and various places of historic interest were visited and described by competent guides. The necessity of getting an early start for home, prevented a complete inspection of all of the historic places in and about Menasha; but, though our stay was short, it was full of interest and value, as well as of pleasure to all.

A beautiful moonlight evening fittingly rounded out a perfect day, and gave to the return trip added beauty and interest. Not even a midnight home-coming was considered a drawback to an expedition otherwise devoid of objectionable fea-

tures. The hope was expressed by all, that another trip might be made to Menasha and Neenah in the near future, to renew the pleasant acquaintances made this year, and to complete the historical work necessarily left unfinished.

During the ensuing year, much interesting and valuable work is planned. The building of the new Carnegie library building in this city will afford a safe place for the preservation of relics, valuable documents, etc., and it is expected that a greater interest in the collection of such historical material will result.

While the society's work in the past has been modest and not of particular note, it has, nevertheless, been sincere and of much value locally. It is hoped and believed that the interest heretofore evinced will not abate; but on the contrary will continue and increase until the many historic places and events connected with our history have been carefully examined, located, and recorded for future reference and study. Each member should constitute himself or herself a committee of one to note and preserve all historic facts, and the changes that come within their observation or knowledge, that they may be reported to the society and become a part of the permanent history which is rapidly being compiled.

B. L. PARKER,
Secretary.

GREEN BAY, December 4, 1901.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES]

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Abbott, Edwin H., Boston.....		1
Adams, President and Mrs. C. K., Madison.....	694	
"Aegis" Board, Madison.....	1	
Aguilar free library society, New York.....		2
Alabama, department of archives and history, Montgomery.....		2
Albertson, Ralph, South Jamesport, N. Y.....		9
Allen, Charles L., Eau Claire.....		1
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A.,* Madison.....	39	54
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.....		4
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia.....		1
bible society, N. Y.....	3	
board of commissioners for foreign missions, Boston.....		2
congregational association, Boston.....		1
federation of labor, Washington, D. C.....		2
guardian society and home for the friendless, N. Y.....		5
historical association, Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Jewish historical society, Philadelphia..	1	
library association, Boston.....	1	
museum of natural history, N. Y.....	1	1
numismatic and archæological society, N. Y.....		1
philosophical society, Philadelphia.....	1	4
society for the extension of university teaching, Philadelphia.....		1
unitarian association, Boston.....		1
Ames, Herman V., Philadelphia.....		4
Ames, Pelham W., San Francisco.....	1	
Amherst (Mass.) college library.....		38
Ancient and honorable artillery co., Boston.....		1
Anderson, John A., Osceola, Nebr.....		1
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....		1
Andrews, Byron, Washington, D. C.....	9	126
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....		4
Andrews, John J., Hudson.....	55	
Argentine Republic, ministère de l'interior.....		2
Arkansas, bureau of mines, Little Rock.....	1	
Arnold, Howard P., Santa Barbara, Cal.....		1
Art metal construction co., Jamestown, N. Y.....		2
Avery, Elroy M., Cleveland.....		1
Avery, Mrs. Elroy M., Cleveland.....		1
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison.....		6
Ball, T. H., Crown Point, Ind.....	1	
Baltimore & Ohio r. r. co., relief dept., Baltimore.....		4

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Barker, Eugene C., Austin, Tex.....		1
Barron county board of supervisors.....		1
Barton, E. M., Worcester, Mass.....		2
Bashford, Robert M., Madison	1	5
Bayfield county board of supervisors		6
Beckwith, A. C. & E. S.,* Elkhorn.....	165	90
Beer, William, New Orleans	1	2
Belgium, ministre de chemin de fer, etc., Bruxelles..	1	.....
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee		2
Beloit college library, Beloit		1
Benedict, W. G., Boston		2
Benton, C. R., La Crosse		6
Benton, J. H., jr., Boston	1	.....
Berryman, Miss Clara M., Madison.....		1
Berryman, John R., Madison	13	15
Blair, Miss Emma Helen, Madison		15
Blaisdell, Mrs. J. J., Beloit	1	8
Blinn, Henry C., East Canterbury, N. H.....		1
Bolton, Charles K., Boston		4
Boston associated charities		1
board of overseers of the poor.....		1
children's aid society		2
children's institutions department		1
citizens' association		1
city auditor	1	.....
city hospital		1
city registry department	1	.....
home for aged women		1
public library		4
south end house association		2
transit commission	1	.....
Washingtonian home		1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me.....		8
Bradley, I. S., Madison	5	17
British government, London	21	.....
patent office, London	135	.....
Brower, J. V., Minneapolis	1	.....
Brown university, Providence, R. I.....		1
Browning, Miss Eliza G., Indianapolis	1	.....
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee		2
Bryant, E. E.,* Madison	18	28
Buchanan, H. D., Madison	2	.....
Buchholtz, W. D., Madison	2	38
Buffalo (N. Y.) public library		1
Buffalo county board of supervisors.....		1
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston	1	.....
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C..	7	.....
Burnett county board of supervisors		2
Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland	1	.....
Butler, James D.,* Madison	26	131

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Ala.		1
California bureau of labor statistics, Sacramento.		1
insurance commissioner, San Francisco ..		2
southern historical society, Los Angeles.		1
state controller, Sacramento	1	
state board of trade, San Francisco.		1
state library, Sacramento		1
university, Berkeley	1	1
Calumet county board of supervisors		6
Cambridge (Mass.) messenger's office	2	
public library		2
Canada auditor general, Ottawa	1	
dept. agriculture, archives branch, Ottawa. .	1	1
Canfield, W. H., Baraboo.	1	
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn.		1
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa.		1
free library, Atlanta, Ga.		2
free library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	4
Carroll college, Waukesha		21
Catlin, Mrs. L. E.,* Elizabeth, N. J.	75	59
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) free public library		1
Chamberlain, George U., Weymouth, Mass.		4
Chamberlain, T. C., Chicago		1
Chandler, C. H., Ripon	1	
Chandler, Mrs. Joseph C., Madison	1	
Chapman, Mrs. C. P.,* Madison	77	103
Charleston, S. C., mayor	2	
Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada		1
Cheney, L. S., Madison		1
Chicago board of education	1	
board of directors of sanitary districts.	2	
board of trade	3	
city comptroller	2	
historical society		9
Milwaukee & St. Paul r. r. co., Milwaukee. .		2
municipal library	20	5
public library		3
sunset club	1	6
university	1	2
university extension department		150
and Evanston public libraries	1	
Chippewa county board of supervisors		2
"Chippewa Times," Chippewa Falls	1	
Cincinnati museum association		11
public library		2
Clark, Charles S., Milwaukee	1	
Clark, Mrs. Darwin, Madison		7
Clark, J. T., Topeka, Kans.	1	
Clark, Mrs. Jonas G., Worcester, Mass.	1	
Clark university, Worcester, Mass.		2

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Clarke, Edith E., Burlington, Vt.	1	.....
Cleveland chamber of commerce	1	.....
public library		5
Cobb, Amasa, Los Angeles, Cal.		1
Coburn, John, Indianapolis	1	.....
College settlements association, Philadelphia		10
Colorado bureau of labor statistics, Denver	1	.....
insurance department, Denver	1	.....
secretary of state, Denver		2
Columbia county board of supervisors		34
Columbia university, N. Y.	1	3
geological department		8
Columbus (O.) public school library		1
Comstock, Charles H.,* Madison .....		.....
Comstock, Prof. George C., Madison	40	189
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Hartford....	1	.....
historical society, Hartford		2
insurance commissioner, Hartford	2	.....
railroad commissioner, Hartford	1	.....
secretary of state, Hartford	1	.....
state board of charities, Hartford	1	2
state library, Hartford	4	4
state treasurer, Hartford	1	.....
Conover, F. K., Madison	3	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.	2	3
Costa Rico, instituto fisico-geografico		6
Council Bluffs (Ia.) public library		1
Courtenay, William A., Newry, S. C.	2	.....
Cox, John H., Lexington, Mass.		2
Coyne, James H., St. Thomas, Ont.		1
Crosby, Ernest Howard, Boston		3
Cudmore, P., Faribault, Minn.		1
Cunningham, Henry W., Boston		1
Currey, J. Seymour, Evanston, Ill.	1	.....
Curtis, Charles A., Madison	4	17
Curtis, Charles B., N. Y.		1
Dane county agricultural society, Madison		2
board of supervisors		4
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison*		15
Darling, Charles W., Utica, N. Y.		3
Daughters of American Revolution, Chicago chapter		1
Davenport (Ia.) superintendent of schools		1
Daves, Graham, New Bern, N. C.		3
Davidson, John N., Dousman	1	.....
Davies, Mrs. John E., Madison		1
Davis, Andrew McF., Cambridge, Mass.		3
Davis, Frank M., Madison		2
Deacon, Edward, Bridgeport, Conn.	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Democrat printing co., Madison.....	1	.....
Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade....		1
Derby, Samuel C., Columbus, O.....		1
Detroit public library		2
Diffenderfer, Frank R., Lancaster, Pa.		1
Dilg, Charles A., Chicago.....		1
District of Columbia health department, Washington	1	.....
Dodge, M. G., Clinton, N. Y.		7
Domestic and foreign missionary society, N. Y.....		1
Door county board of supervisors		3
Douglas county board of supervisors		7
Dover (N. H.) public library		2
Downing, Andrew, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Draper library, Madison	8	.....
Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J..		2
Drexel institute, Philadelphia	1	.....
Duluth (Minn.) board of trade		4
Dunn county board of supervisors		1
Durrett, R. T., Louisville, Ky.	2	.....
Dye, Mrs. Eva E., Oregon City, Ore.	1	.....
East St. Louis (Ill.) public library.....		1
Eau Claire county board of supervisors		13
Ecumenical missionary conference, N. Y.		1
Egypt exploration fund, Boston		1
Elliott, Richard R., Detroit, Mich.	1	1
Ellsworth, Mrs. Frank,* Madison		4
Ely, Richard T.* Madison	35	402
Engle, George B., Chicago	2	1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.....		1
Estabrook, Charles E., Milwaukee	1	.....
Evans, N. W., Portsmouth, O.....		1
Evanston (Ill.) historical society		1
Evening Wisconsin company, Milwaukee	1	.....
Everett, Mrs. Edward F., North Cambridge, Mass.		1
Fairbanks, Hiram F., Milwaukee		1
Feldsmith, Mrs. Mattie D., Institute.....	2	.....
Field, Marshall, Chicago	2	.....
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago		2
Fish, Carl R., Madison	1	1
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C.....		14
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors		8
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.		1
Fort Wayne (Ind.) city clerk	1	.....
Foster, Miss Mary S.* Madison	1	8
Fox, Edward T., Milwaukee		1
Frankenburger, D. B., Madison	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Gattiker, Miss Emma,* Madison	16	16
Garrett, David C., Oconomowoc		1
Garrison, George P., Austin, Tex.....		1
German-American historical soc. of Illinois, Chicago		1
Gibson, James, Madison		1
Gilbert, E. M., Blair	1	
Godard, George S., Hartford, Conn.		2
Goodlander, C. W., Ft. Scott, Kans.	1	
Goodwin, John,* Madison	3	26
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.		7
Grand Army of the Republic, department of Wis... Woman's relief corps, department of Wis.	1	1
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public schools		1
Green, C. R., Lyndon, Kans.		1
Green, James, Worcester, Mass.		2
Green, Samuel A., Boston	9	151
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.		10
Green Bay first baptist church		1
Green county board of supervisors		4
Green Lake county board of supervisors		10
Gregory, Charles N.,* Iowa City, Ia.	210	443
Grinnell, Mrs. Myra C., Beloit	1	
Grosvenor public library fund, Buffalo, N. Y.....		1
Haight, T. W., Waukesha	6	
Hall & Thorne, Janesville	2	
Halsey, Francis W., N. Y.	1	
Hanks, L. S.,* Madison		
Hantke, Ernst, Milwaukee	2	
Harper, Blanchard,* Madison	17	5
Hartford (Conn.) city clerk	1	
theological seminary		1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	7	
Haskell, Frank W., Niagara Falls, N. Y.		1
Hastings, Samuel D.,* Green Bay.....	111	617
Haverhill (Mass.) mayor	1	
public library		1
Hawley, Emma A., Madison		1
Hays, James H., Boise, Idaho		18
Helena (Mont.) public library		1
Hennighausen, F. P., Baltimore		9
Hibbard, B. H., Madison	3	11
Hicks, L. W., Hartford, Conn.	1	
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun.....		1
Hobbs, William H., Madison		1
Hulbert, Archer B., Waterford, O.	1	
Humphreys, Henry H., Highland Park, Ill.		1
Hunt, W. H., San Juan, Porto Rico		24

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Huntington (Ind.) board of education		1
Hurlbut, S. A., Madison	11	
Hutchinson, Mrs. Buell,* Madison	48	59
Idaho free library commission, Boise		1
Iles, George, Montreal, Canada	4	
Illinois association opposed to the extension of suf- frage to women, Chicago		9
auditor of public accounts, Springfield.....	2	5
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield	1	1
department of factory inspection, Chicago..	4	
secretary of state, Springfield	1	
society of engineers and surveyors, Cham- paign		2
state historical library, Springfield	92	29
university, Champaign	1	1
Independent order of good templars, grand lodge of Wis., Waupaca		1
Independent order of odd fellows, Wis. dep't.....	1	
Indian rights association, Philadelphia		5
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis.....		3
department of inspection, Indianapolis.....	2	
historical society, Indianapolis		1
state board of health, Indianapolis.....	1	
state library, Indianapolis	14	
Indianapolis board of trade		1
public library		2
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C..	3	12
Iowa board of railroad commissioners, Des Moines..	1	
federation of women's clubs, Des Moines.....		3
geological survey, Des Moines	1	
governor's office, Des Moines	1	2
masonic library, Cedar Rapids	1	
state historical society, Iowa City	2	
state university, Iowa City		1
Iowa county board of supervisors		11
Ishakawa, G. S., Japan	7	
Jackson, Louis, C., M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago.....		2
Jackson county board of supervisors		1
Jefferson county board of supervisors		4
Jenks, Albert Ernest, Washington, D. C.....		1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....		1
Jewish publication society of America, Phila.....	1	4
John Crerar library, Chicago		1
Johnson, F. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		1
Johnson, John A.,* Madison		25
Johnson, Mrs. J. B., Madison		2
Joliet (Ill.) public library		1
Juneau county board of supervisors		3

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Kansas bank commissioner, Topeka	5	.....
bureau of labor and industry, Topeka.....	1	.....
secretary of state, Topeka	6	.....
state historical society, Topeka .....	.....	1
state treasurer, Topeka	3	.....
university, Lawrence .....	.....	1
Kansas City (Mo.) public library .....	.....	2
Keats, Myron E., Fond du Lac .....	.....	2
Keene, Francis B., Milwaukee .....	.....	2
Kellogg, Miss Louise P., Madison .....	.....	2
Kennedy, Mrs. Augusta, Ashland	1	.....
Kenosha county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Kent, Henry O., Lancaster, N. H.	1	.....
Kerr, Alexander, Madison .....	.....	1
Kerr, Charles H. & co., Chicago .....	.....	1
Kewaunee county board of supervisors .....	.....	14
Kidder, Almon, Monmouth, Ill.	1	2
King, C. I., Madison	1	.....
King, F. H., Madison	1	.....
King, Henry Melville, Providence, R. I. ....	.....	3
Kittle, William, Mazomanie	1	.....
Knight, Hiram, North Brookfield, Mass.	2	.....
Kohlhammer, W., Stuttgart, Germany	1	.....
Kremers, Edward, Madison	6	.....
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & co., N. Y.....	.....	1
La Crosse board of trade .....	.....	3
La Fayette county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Lake Forest (Ill.) university .....	.....	3
Lake Mohonk arbitration conf., Lake Mohonk, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Lake Superior mining institute, Houghton, Mich.....	.....	1
Lancaster county historical society, Lancaster, Pa.	1	.....
Langlade county board of supervisors .....	.....	6
Latshaw, S. R., Wausau	1	.....
Laval university, Quebec, Canada	1	3
Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass. ....	.....	1
Lawrence university, Appleton	1	1
Lawson, Publius V., Menasha .....	.....	1
Leader, W. J., Superior .....	.....	1
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee	38	330
Leland Stanford, jr. university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	.....	3
Lentill, J. N., San Francisco .....	.....	1
Leonard, Bernard A., De Pere.....	.....	1
Leutscher, G. D., Madison	1	.....
Lewis institute, Chicago .....	.....	1
Lexington & Eastern r. r. co., Lexington, Ky.....	.....	1
Libby, Orin Grant, Madison	4	2
Library of congress, Washington, D. C.	5	2
Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Lincoln, C. H., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	2	3
Lincoln county board of supervisors.....		6
Linscott publishing company, Toronto.....	1	.....
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library		1
Louisiana adjutant general, Baton Rouge.....	2	.....
auditor of public accounts, Baton Rouge..		.....
Lowell (Mass.) old residents' histor. ass'n.....		1
Ludlow, Alfred S., Waukesha.....		6
McClaughry, Charles C., Waupun		1
McCormick, R. L., Hayward	2	.....
McCullough, H. R., Chicago	1	.....
McGill university, Montreal		15
McGregor, Charles	1	.....
McGuire, Joseph D., N. Y.		1
McMynn, Mrs. J. G., Madison	4	111
Madison book club, Madison	1	.....
Madison city water works		1
literary club		1
public schools		1
Maine adjutant general, Augusta	1	1
bur. of industry and labor statistics, Augusta	1	.....
comm. inland fisheries and game, Augusta....		2
comm. sea and shore fisheries, Boothbay Har.	2	.....
general hospital, Portland		11
historical society, Augusta	1	.....
industrial school for girls, Augusta		1
insane hospital, Augusta		4
state library, Augusta	2	.....
state prison, Augusta	1	.....
state reform school, Portland	1	2
Mallett, Frank J., Beloit		1
Manchester (N. H.) institute of arts and sciences..		1
Manitoba department of agriculture and immigra- tion, Winnipeg		1
historical and scientific society, Winnipeg		8
legislature, Winnipeg	4	.....
Manitowoc county board of supervisors		16
Marathon county board of supervisors		3
Marquette college, Milwaukee		1
Martin, George A., Wausau	1	.....
Maryland bureau of industrial statistics, Balt.....		6
historical society, Baltimore	1	.....
treasury department, Baltimore		8
Mason, Mrs. E. C.,* Madison .....		.....
Massachusetts board of commissioners of savings banks, Boston	2	.....
board of gas and electric light com- missioners, Boston	1	.....
board railroad commissioners, Boston	1	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Boston....	7	11

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
civil service commissioners, Boston		1
commissioner of prisons, Boston	1	.....
consumers' league, Boston		2
general hospital, Boston		1
historical society, Boston	1	.....
horticultural society, Boston		3
institute of technology, Boston	1	.....
insurance commissioner, Boston	3	.....
metropolitan park comms., Boston	1	.....
public records commission, Boston		1
railroad commission, Boston	1	.....
secretary of state, Boston	2	.....
state auditor, Boston	1	.....
state board of arbitration, Boston	1	.....
state board of charity, Boston	1	.....
state board of education, Boston	1	.....
state board of health, Boston	1	.....
state hospital for the insane, North- ampton		1
state lunatic hospital, Taunton		4
total abstinence society, Boston		15
Matthews, Albert, Boston		1
Mayor, John E. B., Cambridge, Eng.		1
Merchants' loan and trust company, Chicago.....	1	.....
Merrill, Frederick J. H., Albany, N. Y.....		1
Merrill, S. T., Beloit	1	.....
Meyer, Louis, Hopkinton, Iowa		1
Michigan adjutant general, Lansing	1	.....
board of corrections and charities, Lansing		1
dairy and food department, Lansing		6
labor bureau, Lansing	1	.....
state agricultural college experiment sta- tion, Agricultural College		75
state board of corrections and charities, Lansing	1	.....
state board of health, Lansing.....	2	16
state board of tax commissioners, Lansing	1	.....
state library, Lansing	17	35
superintendent pub. instruction, Lansing..	2	.....
university, Ann Arbor	2	1
Middleton, Thomas C., Villanova College, Pa.....	2	.....
Military order loyal legion U. S.,		
California commandery		47
Colorado commandery		3
Iowa commandery		21
Kansas commandery		3
Missouri commandery		16
Ohio commandery		26
Oregon commandery		1
Wisconsin commandery		29
Mills, E. G., West Superior	1	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Milwaukee board of city service commissioners		2
board of public works		4
board of school directors		13
chamber of commerce	1	
commissioner of health		2
Concordia college		1
Deutsche gesellschaft	1	1
Downer college		3
health department		1
hospital for insane	1	
orphan asylum		9
park commissioners		3
public library	1	1
public museum		1
Milwaukee county board of supervisors	2	
clerk	6	
Miner, H. A., Madison		1
Minneapolis chamber of commerce		15
public library		1
Twin City rapid transit co.		6
Minnesota academy of sciences, Minneapolis		1
geological and natural history survey, Minneapolis	1	1
historical society, St. Paul	1	1
chief fire warden, St. Paul		1
railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul	1	
secretary of state, St. Paul	2	
state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul	1	3
Minto, John, Salem, Ore.	2	2
Missouri bureau of labor, Jefferson City	2	
insurance department, Jefferson City	1	1
state auditor, Jefferson City	1	
university library, Columbia		3
Montana historical library, Helena	4	66
inspector of mines, Helena	1	
state library, historical dept., Helena	2	37
state treasurer, Helena		1
Montreal numismatic and antiquarian society	1	
Morris, W. A. P., Madison	1	
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison	1	27
Moseley, Crowder B.		1
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.		1
Mowry, Duane,* Milwaukee		13
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.		1

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Nantucket (Mass.) historical association		4
National association of state librarians		1
association of wool manufacturers, Boston	1	1
conference of charities and correction, Topeka, Kans.	1	.....
consumers' league, Boston		4
education association, Winona, Minn.	1	.....
league for the protection of the family, Auburndale, Mass.		1
municipal league, Philadelphia		1
primary election league, Chicago		1
Nebraska state bureau of labor and industrial statistics, Lincoln	2	.....
university, Lincoln		2
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.		1
Nevada state university, Reno		5
New England anti-imperialist league, Boston		2
society in the city of New York.		1
New Hampshire adjutant general, Manchester	1	.....
asylum for the insane, Manchester.		2
bank commissioner, Concord	1	.....
industrial school, Concord		16
insurance commissioner, Concord ..	2	.....
library commissioners, Manchester.		2
railroad commissioners, Concord ..	2	.....
secretary of state, Concord		3
state board of charities and correction, Concord	1	.....
state library, Concord	10	1
state prison, Manchester		1
state treasurer, Manchester	2	.....
New Jersey adjutant general, Camden.		1
agricultural experiment station, Trenton		3
bureau of statistics of labor, Trenton.	2	.....
comptroller of the treasury, Trenton.	1	.....
dept. banking and insurance, Trenton.	3	.....
dept. factory and workshop inspection.		7
historical society, Newark	2	.....
state board of assessors, Trenton.	1	.....
state treasurer, Trenton	1	.....
Newberry library, Chicago	2	.....
Newman, A. H., Boston	1	.....
New Orleans city comptroller		2
Newspapers and periodicals received from the publishers	404	.....
New South Wales board for international exchanges, Sydney	1	.....
government statistician, Sydney.	2	.....
New York, city, charity organization society		2
charter revision commission	1	.....
children's aid society		1

* Also unbound serlals.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York, city, free circulating library		3
health department		2
historical society		2
home for incurables		4
house of refuge		11
juvenile asylum		2
mercantile library		2
mission and tract society		2
public library		1
school board for the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx		2
young men's christian association..	1	
state, banking department, Albany	1	
board of charities, Albany	3	
board of health, Albany	2	
bureau of labor statistics		1
catholic protectory, West Chester..	1	4
chamber of commerce, Albany	2	
civil service commission, Albany...	1	
commissioners of state reservation at Niagara, Niagara Falls	1	2
comptroller, Albany	1	
department of health, Albany	2	
factory inspector, Albany	2	
historical association, Albany	1	
historical society, N. Y.	1	
institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, N. Y.	1	12
insurance department, Albany	2	
library, Albany	14	12
railroad commissioners, Albany	2	
superintendent of banks, Albany		8
university, Albany	1	10
New Zealand government	5	
registrar-gen., Wellington	3	
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) public library		2
Noll, Arthur H., South Pittsburg, Tenn.		1
North, S. N. D., Boston	3	
North Adams (Mass.) public library		1
North Carolina auditor of state, Raleigh.	4	
bureau of labor and printing, Raleigh	1	
corporation commission, Raleigh....	1	
university, Chapel Hill		2
North Dakota agricultural college, experiment sta- tion, Fargo		4
commissioner of agriculture and la- bor, Bismarck	4	1
state examiner, Bismarck		1
Northern Illinois college, Fulton.		1
Northwestern university library, Evanston, Ill.		2
settlement, Chicago		1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax.....	1	.....
Noyes, F. E., Marinette	1	.....
Noyes, James Atkins, Cambridge, Mass.		3
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison.....		6
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison		2
Oberlin (Ohio) college		3
library		3
Ohio auditor of state, Columbus	1	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Columbus	1	.....
department of inspection of workshops, Colum- bus	1	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cinn.....		1
state library, Columbus	1	.....
Oklahoma executive office, Guthrie		1
Old Northwest genealogical society, Columbus, O....		1
Old South work, directors, Boston		5
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....		1
O'Neil, Desmond, Boston		1
Ontario department of agriculture, Toronto.....		2
historical society, Toronto	1	.....
Oregon state treasurer, Salem.....	1	.....
Ott, John George, Madison		2
Ottawa literary and scientific society, Ottawa.....		1
Outagamie county board of supervisors		16
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.		7
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison		4
Parkinson, J. B.* Madison	5	76
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee	1	1
Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md.	1	1
museum of archaeology and ethnology, Cam- bridge, Mass.	1	.....
Peet, Stephen D., Chicago		5
Pennsylvania banking department, Harrisburg.....	3	.....
bureau indust. statistics, Harrisburg ..	1	.....
factory inspector, Harrisburg	2	.....
German society, Ephrata	1	.....
prison society, Philadelphia		1
secretary internal affairs, Harrisburg ..	1	.....
state board of health, Philadelphia ..	2	.....
library, Harrisburg	1	.....
treasurer, Harrisburg	2	.....
university, Philadelphia	2	2
free museum of science and art, Phila.		3

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Peoria (Ill.) public library		1
Pepin county board of supervisors.....		3
Perkins institution and Massachusetts school for blind, Boston		1
Philadelphia city comptroller	1	.....
city institute		2
Fairmount art association		1
free library		1
library company		6
mercantile library company		1
municipal league		1
yearly meeting of friends		1
Philippi, L. P., La Crosse	2	.....
Philippine information society, Boston		13
Pierce county board of supervisors		1
Pioneerens bibliothek		1
Polk county board of supervisors		4
Poole, Franklin O., Boston		1
Portage county board of supervisors		3
Porter, Mrs. Lew,* Madison		5
Portland (Me.) city auditor	1	.....
Potter, J. M., Madison, N. J.		1
Pratt, A. D. Waupun		1
Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn	5	2
Presbyterian board of publication and Sabbath school work, Phila.		9
church general assembly, Phila.	2	.....
historical society, Phila.		4
Price county board of supervisors		7
Princeton (N. J.) university		4
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States		
diocese of Albany		1
diocese of Arkansas		3
diocese of California		1
diocese of Central New York		1
diocese of Central Pennsylvania		1
diocese of Chicago		2
diocese of Colorado		29
diocese of Connecticut		1
diocese of Dallas		3
diocese of Delaware		2
diocese of Georgia		1
diocese of Indiana		2
diocese of Iowa		1
diocese of Lexington		2
diocese of Long Island		1
diocese of Los Angeles		1
diocese of Maryland		1
diocese of Massachusetts		2
diocese of Minnesota		1

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States,		
diocese of Missouri		1
diocese of Nebraska		2
diocese of Newark		1
diocese of New Hampshire		18
diocese of New Jersey		3
diocese of New York		5
diocese of Ohio		1
diocese of Pennsylvania		2
diocese of Pittsburgh		1
diocese of Quincy		2
diocese of Rhode Island		2
diocese of Southern Ohio		2
diocese of Tennessee		2
diocese of Texas		4
diocese of Vermont		1
diocese of Virginia		1
diocese of Washington		5
diocese of Washington, D. C.		1
diocese of West Virginia		1
diocese of Western Michigan		1
diocese of Western New York		2
missionary district of New Mexico, Phoenix, Ariz.		8
Providence (R. I.) atheneum		1
city clerk	1	.....
city messenger	1	.....
public library		3
record commissioners	1	.....
Public libraries, Chicago		1
Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind.		2
Racine college grammar school		1
county board of supervisors		4
Raymer, George, Madison	18	.....
Reed, Evan L., Oregon, Ill.		1
Reinsch, Paul S.,* Madison		7
Rhode Island commissioner of public schools, Prov. historical society, Providence	1	.....
railroad commissioner, Providence ...	1	.....
Richland county board of supervisors		7
Ripon college		3
Rochester (N. Y.) university		4
Rock county board of supervisors		7
Rosen, Peter, Hollendale		2
Round, J. H., London, Eng.	1	.....
Roy, Regis, Ottawa, Canada		1
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa	1	.....
Ruggles, H. Stoddard	1	.....

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
St. Croix county board of supervisors		10
St. Louis academy of science		10
board of trade	1	4
mercantile library association		1
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn.		1
Salem (Mass.) public library		2
Salter, William, Burlington, Ia.		1
San Francisco board of supervisors	1	.....
chamber of commerce		6
public library		2
Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville, Tenn.		2
Sauk county board of supervisors		9
Schell, F. Robert, N. Y.	1	.....
Schroeder, A. F.,* Milwaukee .....		.....
Schroeder, A. T., N. Y.		1
Scott, W., Cambridge, Mass.		1
Scranton (Pa.) public library		2
Seaman, George J., Reedsburg	1	.....
Seligman, Edwin R. A., N. Y.		1
Sellers, Edwin J., Philadelphia	1	.....
Sener, S. M., Lancaster, Pa.		3
Seward, George F., N. Y.		4
Shawano county board of supervisors		1
Sheboygan county board of supervisors		7
Sheldon, E. E., Omro		4
Sheldon, Miss G. R., Madison	2	.....
Shibley, George H., Chicago		1
Shinn, Charles H., Berkeley, Cal.	2	4
Simons, A. M., Chicago		3
Slichter, Charles S., Madison	1	.....
Smith, Mrs. Ada F.,* Madison	10	10
Smith, Miss Elizabeth C., Madison	20	38
Smith, Ernest A., Baltimore	1	.....
Smith, Eugene A., Montgomery, Ala.	1	.....
Smith, James S., estate of,* Madison	172	823†
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	11	3
Snyder, J. F., Virginia, Ill.	1	.....
Society for the history of the Germans in Maryland, Baltimore	2	.....
of Mayflower descendants, N. Y.	2	.....
of the army of the Cumberland, Washington	1	.....
Sons of the American revolution, Conn. soc., New Haven	1	.....
national society, Chicago	1	.....
Sons of the revolution, Penn. soc., Phila.	2	.....
South Carolina comptroller general, Columbia.....	1	.....
huguenot society, Charleston		1
Spalding, H. S., Omaha, Nebr.		2
Spence, J. M. A., Green Bay		15

* Also unbound serials.

† The articles here enumerated as pamphlets, consist of 785 pieces of sheet music and 33 pamphlets.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Spooner, John C., Madison	5	.....
Starr, Frederick, Chicago		3
Stearns, J. W., Madison	1	.....
Steensland, Halle, Madison		4
Sterling, Miss Susan A., Madison	2	.....
Stevens, B. J., Madison		2
Steward, J. F., Chicago	1	.....
Stewart, I. N., Milwaukee	30	209
Stiles, Lynn B., Milwaukee		1
Still, S. S., Des Moines, Ia.		2
Stimson, Rodney M., Marietta, O.		1
Stockholm, kongl. vitterhets historie och antiqvitets		1
Stokes, J. G., Phelps, N. Y.		5
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa, Canada		1
Tacoma (Wash.) city controller	1	.....
Taggard, R. F., Weyauwega	2	.....
Tennessee commissioner of labor and inspector of mines, Nashville	1	6
university, Knoxville		1
Tenney, D. K., Madison		1
Thomas, J. C., N. Y.	9	15
Thomas, John E., Sheboygan Falls	3	24
Thomas, Kirby,* West Superior		17
Thwaites, R. G., Madison	3	100
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G.,* Madison		17
Todd, W. C., Atkinson, N. H.	1	.....
Topsfield (Mass.) historical society	1	.....
Toronto public library		2
Trelease, William, St. Louis	1	.....
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.		1
Trinity college historical society, Durham, N. C.		4
Tripp, J. B., Fond du Lac		4
Tulane university, New Orleans		1
Tuolumne co., Cal., board of supervisors	1	.....
Turville, Mrs. Henry, Madison	5	.....
Twitchell, Mrs. Hannah, Madison	2	.....
United States board of Indian commissioners.....	2	.....
board on geographic names	1	.....
bureau of education	1	.....
bureau of statistics	9	.....
catholic historical society, N. Y.	1	.....
census office	2	.....
coast and geodetic survey	4	1
commissioner-general of immigration.		1
commissioner of internal revenue....	1	.....
department of agriculture	3	25

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States department of the interior	1	.....
department of labor	4	.....
department of state	22	12
general land office	6	.....
geological survey	12	20
isthmian canal commission	2	1
life-saving service	1	.....
military academy, West Point, N. Y. ....	.....	1
naval academy, Annapolis, Md. ....	.....	1
naval observatory .....	.....	1
patent office	60	.....
superintendent of public documents..	274	203
treasury department	14	9
Université de Toulouse, France .....	.....	11
Université Royale de Norvege, library, Christiana..	1	.....
Unknown	10	20
Upham, W. H., Marshfield .....	.....	1
Upsala, Sweden, Kongl. universitets-biblioteket.....	.....	1
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse	74	487
Utah secretary of state, Salt Lake city	1	.....
Van Vechten, H. C., Racine .....	.....	2
Vermont adjutant and inspector general, Fairlee....	.....	5
fish commissioner, St. Johnsbury .....	.....	1
state library, Montpelier	12	8
state prison, Windsor .....	.....	8
supervisors of the insane, Putney .....	.....	1
university library, Burlington .....	.....	1
Vernon county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Verwyst, Chryscstom, St. Louis	1	.....
Vilas, William F., Madison	8	42
Virginia auditor of public accounts, Richmond.....	1	.....
historical society, Richmond .....	.....	1
university, Charlottesville .....	.....	4
Walker, Joseph B., Concord, N. H.	1	.....
Waldo, George E., Chicago .....	.....	1
Walworth county board of supervisors .....	.....	11
Ward, Mrs. A. J.,* Madison	2	11
Warner, George E., Minneapolis	1	9
Warvelle, George W., Chicago .....	.....	1
Washburn county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Washington comms. public institutions, Tacoma.....	.....	2
labor commissioners, Olympia .....	.....	1
Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.....	.....	1
Waukesha county board of supervisors .....	.....	7
Waupaca county board of supervisors .....	.....	12
Weeks, Stephen B., Santa Fé, N. M.....	.....	1
Wellesley (Mass.) college .....	.....	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Welsh, Miss I. A.,* Madison		5
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.		3
West Virginia auditor, Charleston	1	.....
commissioner of labor, Wheeling....	3	.....
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland.....		1
Wheeler, Olin D., St. Paul		1
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee		6
Wilkinson, Alfred S., Fond du Lac.....		2
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va.....		2
Williams, Charles H., Baraboo		28
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass.		2
Wilmington (Del.) institute		1
Wilson, A. O., Janesville	1	.....
Winnebago county board of supervisors		5
Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters... ..	1	1
adjutant general, Madison		3
board of regents of normal schools, Mad- ison		12
bureau of labor, census, and industrial sta- tistics, Madison		2
central railway company, Milwaukee.....		3
cheesemakers' association, Madison	1	.....
commissioner of labor statistics, Madison	1	.....
commissioner of public lands, Madison....		6
cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor		3
dairy and food commissioner, Madison....	7	.....
executive office	25	.....
free library commission,* Madison.....	32	43
geological and natural history survey. Madison	3	1
industrial school for girls, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
insurance commissioner, Madison	7	.....
natural history society, Milwaukee.....		2
press association, Jefferson		1
quartermaster general, Madison		6
school for the deaf, Delavan		1
secretary of state, Madison	2	.....
state	9	.....
state bank examiner, Madison	3	.....
state bar association, Madison	2	.....
state board of agriculture, Madison	1	.....
state board of control, Madison	3	6
state board of dental examiners, Mil- waukee		2
state board of health, Milwaukee.....	2	.....
state board of immigration, Madison		1
state board of pharmacy, Janesville	1	.....
state federation of women's clubs		68
state firemen's association, Jefferson		2
state game warden, Madison		9
state grange, Janesville		2

*Also unbound serials.

Givers	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin state journal office, Madison	406	56
state library, Madison	140	523
state normal school, Milwaukee		1
Oshkosh		1
Platteville		2
River Falls		1
Stevens Point	1	6
West Superior		1
Whitewater		1
state railroad commissioner, Madison....	1	.....
state superintendent, Madison	3	9
state supervisor of inspectors of illum- inating oils, Madison		1
state tax commission, Madison	2	2
state treasurer, Madison	1	2
university, Madison	5	8
agricultural experiment station library, Madison	3	5
school of pharmacy, Madison	17	.....
school of pharmacy, Madison	1	.....
young men's christian association, Milw..		9
Woburn (Mass.) public library		1
Wolfe, R. T., Hunts, England	1	.....
Woman's board of missions of the interior, Chicago.		1
Women's Canadian historical society, Ottawa	1	.....
Woman's christian temperance union of Wis., Bar- aboo		2
Wood, Kent,* Madison	31	.....
Wood, R. W.,* Baltimore	1	.....
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee		1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee	157	.....
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee		7
Wyman, W. H., Omaha		1
Wyoming agricultural college, Laramie		8
secretary of state, Cheyenne		4
Wyoming commemorative assn., Dorranceton, Pa....		1
historical and geological society, Wilkes- barre, Pa.	1	.....
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.	5	3
Young, Allyn A., Madison		15

*Also unbound serials.

THE ADAMS COLLECTION¹

PICTURES.

Oils.—Portrait of Charles Kendall Adams, by J. C. Forbes; portrait of his father, Charles Adams, by J. C. Forbes; portrait of Mrs. Mary M. Adams, by A. Borekman; Foggy Morning, by W. H. Beard; Yosemite, by T. Hill; 2 small landscapes, by S. M. Barstow; October Day, by E. L. Henry; Mt. Hood, by K. Moore; Sheep, by A. D. Shattuck; Hudson River, by J. B. Simonson; old painting on wood, time of Giotto; Via Appia, by J. L. Chapman; Midnight Sun, by L. Meixner; Mont Blanc, by F. Waller; Lake Como, by F. Waller; Sorrento, by J. L. Chapman; Trasteverina, by Buonamici; Children, by Vogel; Portrait of a Bride, by A. Borekman; The Young Mother, by A. Borekman; Roses, by F. G. Young; Tulips; Fruit, by R. Ruysch; Italian Peasant Man, by Pesenti; Italian Peasant Woman, by Pesenti; copy of Guido's "Poesie;" Fisher Woman; Pansies; Heliotrope; Sheep, by Laurent de Beul; Diana Taking a Bath, by W. H. Beard; Village in Alps; Girl's Head; My Pet Bird, by Costa; Child and Dog, by L. M. v. Gelder; Woodland Scene, by Herlling; Child (painted on porcelain); Hoffman's Head of Christ (on porcelain); Marguerite (on porcelain); Woman (on metal); Charity (on wood); 5 small paintings on wood.

Water-colors and pastel.—Savonarola's Cell, by Pesenti; Street Scene in Venice (large); Street Scene in Venice (small); "Old Faithful," by J. E. Stuart; Giotto's Campanile; Traitor's Gate, Tower of London, by P. Toft; Autumn Scene, by H. Roby; Path in the Woods; Autumn Scene, by S. M. Barstow; pastel portrait of a girl.

Etchings.—Warwick Castle, by David Law; Landscape, by Otis S. Weber; The Plowman, by J. Moran; Amsterdam, by Lalanne; Nuremberg (4 views), by Ernest George, A. Queyroy, and W. E. Lockhart; Landscape, by Hamilton; Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Taylor; J. M. W. Turner, from sketch by Gilbert; Tennyson; Carlyle.

Engravings.—Die Lurley, by Ed. Mandel, after painting by Carl Begas; Coliseum, dated 1765; Coliseum (2 views), by Piranesi; St. Cecilia, by Joseph Kohlschein, after painting by Raphael; La Fête de la Chatelaine, by A. and E. Varin, after painting by Moreau; Le Grand Turenne, by R. Nanteuil; Angels, by W. Sharp, after painting by Annibale Caracci; York Cathedral; A Study; University of Michigan; 1814, by Jules Jacquet, after painting by Meissonier; Magdalen College, by R. K. Thomas; Christ Church; Entrance to Dining Hall, Christ Church College, by Brunel-Debaines; Prodigal Son, by A. Dürer; Parliament

¹ Presented to the society by Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of Madison.

Houses; Abraham Lincoln, by H. Gugler, after painting by J. H. Littlefield; Baron de Soursanvaui, by Wille; R. S. Storrs; Alexander Hamilton; Victor Hugo, by Rajon, after painting by Bonnat; Wordsworth, by H. Meyer, after painting by Carruthers; Charles Lamb, by Daniel Maclise; George Washington.

Photographs.—Queen Louise; Reliefs on the pulpit in the cathedral at Pisa; Coliseum; Bismarck; Winter Scene; Thorwaldsen; Shakespeare; Raphael's Sybillae; Henneberg's Jagd nach dem glück; Henry Ward Beecher; 3 views of Stockholm; James B. Angell; Lucius Fairchild; Raphael's Hours (11); Keats, with autograph sonnet by Mary M. Adams; Goethe; Schiller; Mozart; 20 mounted photographs; colored photograph of Doge's palace, Venice; colored photograph of the Kremlin.

Color Prints.—Grotto at Capri; Die Jungfrau.

LACES.

White.—Piece of Venetian rose point, 46 inches long; raised Venetian point, on black velvet; piece of Venetian point coraline, 90 inches; fichu of point duchesse and rose point; shawl of point duchesse and rose point; handkerchief of Brussels rose point; point de Flandre, on blue velvet; Brussels pillow lace, 27 inches; doyley of Venetian rose point; veil of Brussels needle point appliqué; long scarf of point d'Alençon; square of Italian guipure; narrow Italian guipure, 50 inches.

Black.—Shawl of Brussels; piece of Brussels, 9 inches wide by 41 inches long; 2 handkerchiefs, with Brussels border; pair of mitts; Brussels fichu; skirt piece of Brussels, 36 inches wide by 109 inches long; Brussels lace fan, with pearl sticks.

MARBLES, BRONZES, BRASSES, TERRA-COTTAS, BISQUES, AND CASTS.

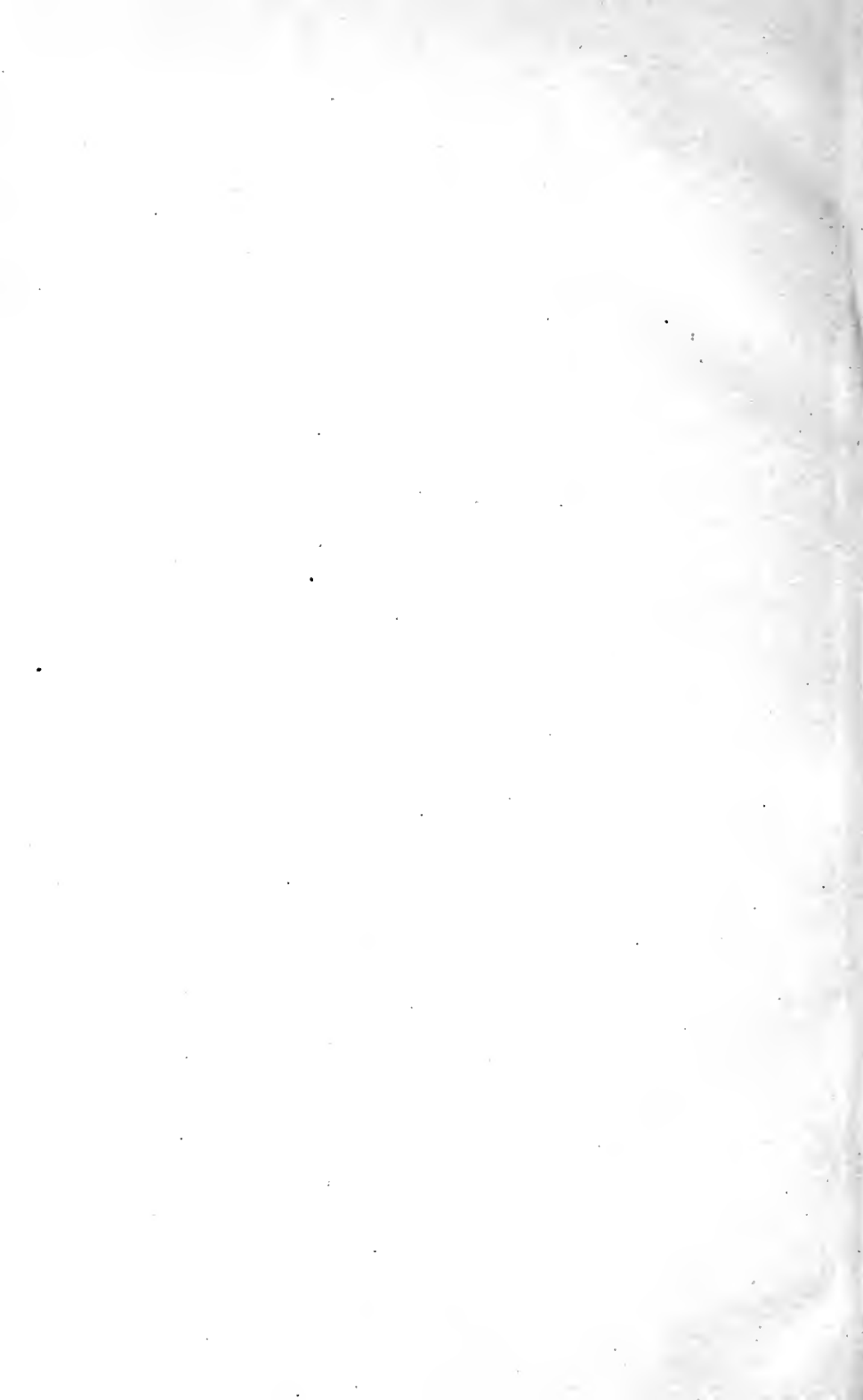
Marble.—Bust of Zenobia, sculptured by W. W. Story, with pedestal.

Bronzes.—Two pitchers with standards; pitcher with Dresden porcelain bowl; large urn; 2 pitchers, with opaque glass bowls; candelabrum; card receiver, with standard; harlequin card receiver; dinner bell, in form of man; pitcher with dragon handle; card receiver of majolica, on tall bronze standard; candlestick; 2 vases; bronze and glass flower holder; malachite and bronze match safe; malachite and bronze candlestick; card-tray; bronze in carved Milanese frame; Russian cup; Russian match-safe; malachite and bronze paper-weight (horse and sleigh); malachite and bronze paper weight (merchant); malachite and bronze paper weight (ice sledge); plaque; miniature statue of Goethe, with pedestal; bust of Schiller; bust of Humboldt; 2 statuettes of ideal figures, man and woman; 2 busts of classic heads; Russian-bronze round tray; 2 Russian-bronze square trays.

Brasses.—Chased urn from Benares, with serpentine handles; tray.



The ADAMS COLLECTION
Pictures, statuary, and chairs, in northwest room (No. 419).



in repoussé work; bride's dowry box, from Nuremburg; small figure of woman; metallic plate (white metal), with classic figures in low relief.

Terra-cottas.—Statuette of peasant boy; statuette of peasant girl; basket filled with babies; child in basket with frog; 3 small figures; relief on plush mount.

Bisque.—Bust of child.

Casts.—Head of the young Augustus Caesar; statuette of two children, modeled by the sister of the Queen of Sweden; classic female head.

ALABASTER, GLASS, IVORY, AND WOOD.

Alabaster turtle; alabaster slipper and cupid; alabaster paper weight; alabaster box, from Pisa; alabaster pitcher.

Glass facsimile of Plymouth Rock; Venetian glass bottle; box of silver and Venetian glass; Venetian glass glove box; Venetian glass slipper; 2 Venetian glass vinaigrettes; Venetian glass vase.

Black and white ivory baby; ivory slipper; ivory fan; ivory hand; Italian carved ivory paper knife; Venetian hand mirror, with jeweled ivory frame and handle; ivory idol.

Wooden salad fork and spoon; cup made of wood from Shakespeare's mulberry tree; wooden bowl.

POTTERY.

Yellow jug; Bohemian rose dish; Royal Worcester bowl; Royal Worcester pitcher; 2 Dresden candlesticks; Dresden fruit dish; Royal Worcester carnation bowl; Ginori jardinière; Chinese vase; 3 red, white, blue, and gilt vases; Cantagalli pitcher, with coat of arms; Cantagalli pitcher, with scroll; Royal Berlin jar; Le Nove punch bowl; Ginori iridescent vase; Choisy le Roi jardinière; Wedgwood pitcher; Cantagalli vase; 2 Chinese vases; Wedgwood jardinière; 2 black and gilt jardinières; 2 Chinese umbrella jars; blue jardinière; peachblow Hungarian vase; Chinese fruit dish, with brass standard; Chinese salad bowl; Meissen dragon; Majolica vase; Majolica jardinière and standard; Cantagalli fruit dish; 12 Hungarian plates; 12 German plates; Le Nove plate; Limoges tea set, 6 pieces; Dresden plate in brass frame; 9 Meissen cups and saucers; Japanese tea set, 8 pieces; Cantagalli cup; Cloisonée tea pot; Japanese tea pot; earthen tea pot; 12 Japanese egg-cups; 3 Chinese plates; 2 plates painted by the Empress Frederick; old English sugar bowl, with 2 cups and saucers to match; small Cantagalli fruit dish; Dresden fruit dish; blue and white sugar bowl; decorated tureen; Chinese rose bowl; Vienna salad dish; Meissen plate; dish from Alaska; knife and fork with Dresden handles; 2 antique Roman vases; 9 Ginori cups and saucers; 2 imitation Dresden cups and saucers; Royal Worcester cup

and saucer; Haviland coffee cup and saucer; Chinese cup and saucer; Chinese bowl; 5 Vienna bouillon cups and saucers; Vienna pitcher; 3 Ginori plates; 2 Rörstrand plates; Le Nove vase; small Majolica fruit dish; 6 turtles; 6 assorted cups and saucers; Pauline bon bon dish; 2 jarûnières, with palms; large plaque in bronze frame; 3 small painted plaques, in bronze frames; 3 painted plaques, unframed; Delft plaque; Dresden statuette; busts of Michael Angelo, Schiller, Mozart, and Beethoven; Turkish rose jar; black and gilt pitcher; Wedgwood vase; pansy and leaf, in Majolica; Satsuma umbrella jar; 2 small Chinese vases; 2 small blue and white vases; 2 small Dresden vases; Japanese mustard pot.

RUGS, SHAWLS, AND DRAPERIES.

Persian prayer rug; Persian silk rug; oriental rug; 2 camel's hair shawls; 1 pair of plush and silk portières; 3 pairs of chenille portières; cardinal silk curtain; satin and plush portière.

FURNITURE.

Two carved oak chairs; 3 Florentine chairs of wood, inlaid with ivory; 2 Florentine chairs, carved and upholstered; the president's chair; 2 upholstered hassocks; table of wood, inlaid with ivory and pearl; 2 parquetry tables; stand of ebonized wood, with chains; 3 ebonized square stands; oriental stand from Calcutta, with enameled tray; small table of gilded wood and malachite; metal stand; stand of wood and brass; tabourette inlaid with ivory; 2 easels; glass screen decorated with roses; screen of ebonized wood, inlaid with pearl; 2 screens with Japanese embroidery; Florentine trousseau chest; music box; Florentine cabinet; cabinet inlaid with ivory.

CLOCKS.

Swiss carved clock, with chimes, accompanied by 2 carved vases; bronze clock.

LAMPS.

Hungarian, with jeweled shade, and standard; oriental jeweled hanging; antique Roman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swedish drinking horn; German drinking horn; East Indian bowl; red and black pitcher; Grecian vase; stone with Indian carving, from Alaska; knife encrusted with formation from geyser, in Yellowstone Park; Roman soldier's head in mosaic (framed).

MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSIONS

MAPS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND BROADSIDES.

A. C. Adams, Cottage Grove.—(On deposit.) Four volumes of records of Wisconsin presbyteries, as follows: Dane, May 17, 1852, to July 14, 1870, 1v.; Columbus, Oct. 28, 1856, to July 14, 1870, 2v.; Wisconsin River, Aug. 30, 1870, to Oct. 15, 1881, 1v.

Edward E. Ayer, Chicago.—*Oshkosh Democrat*, extra, March 29, 1850; election ticket, Green Bay, ca. 1835; *Green Bay Advocate*, extra, March 21, 1850; 7 MS. documents, chiefly relating to Green Bay shipping, 1804-39.

Mrs. C. P. Chapman, Madison.—MS. records of Lake City Guards, of Madison, 1880-84.

Mrs. Darwin Clark, Madison.—Four receipts to Darwin Clark, 1855-66; one bond of Steptoe Catlin, of Madison, as clerk of county board, Jan. 1, 1844; also, 5 bound volumes of invoices, 1866-89.

Executive Office, Madison.—Six folio vols. of MS. lists of persons liable for military duty in the following counties of Wisconsin: Racine, Richland and Rock, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, Adams, Ashland, Brown, Buffalo, Columbia, LaFayette, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Monroe, St. Croix, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Trempealeau.

Mrs. Ann Furbush, Clam Falls.—MS. addresses at historical celebration held at Clam Falls, Sept. 29, 1900.

John Gorst, Mazomanie.—Deeds, letters, books, and other documents relative to the British Temperance Emigration Society's settlement of Mazomanie, 1843-50.

Wm. De Loss Love, jr., Hartford, Conn.—War of Rebellion, 1861-65. MS. letters and newspaper clippings accumulated by Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, sr., in compiling his history, *Wisconsin in the Rebellion*. Purchased.

Mrs. W. A. P. Morris, Madison.—Copy of MS. narrative by the late Capt. Charles D. Grannis, of his capture and imprisonment in Libby Prison in 1862; copy of MS. sketch of 44th N. Y. vols., in the War of Secession, by Capt. F. A. Nash.

Joseph Schafer, Eugene, Ore.—MS. register of common school, dist. No. 1, towns of Muscoda, Blue River (near Castle Rock), Watertown, and Hickory Grove, Grant co., Wis., for terms held between May, 1859, and June, 1867. Before the close of the period, this union district was broken up, and the later records have reference to but one of these towns.

John W. Schaum, Journal Company, Milwaukee.—Bundle of MS. bills and letters to Solomon Juneau, by Samuel Abbott and others, 1848-50.

J. N. Stewart, Milwaukee.—Bundle of miscellaneous tax receipts, etc.
John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.—MS. diary of David Giddings; miscellaneous newspaper clippings.

Kirby Thomas, West Superior.—Nineteen letters, 1898-99, from Lieut. Richmond Smith, formerly city editor of *Superior Telegram*, upon matters connected with the war in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Smith formerly served with Co. I, 3d Wis. vols., and later entered the regular army.

J. B. Tripp, Fond du Lac.—Route map of the 32d Wis. vol. inf., from Cairo, Ill., to Washington, D. C., 1862 to 1865.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—Certificate admitting Angus Cameron to practice before U. S. supreme court, dated Feb. 26, 1877; paper dated 1876, relative to Cameron's service on U. S. senate committee; several documents left by Nathan Myrick, first settler of La Crosse, 1847-91; documents relating to an attempt to establish an historical society in La Crosse, 1898; 4 miscellaneous La Crosse documents, MS. and printed; receipt for boom-tolls on Black River, dated May 17, 1858.

N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.—Spanish map of the Philippines.

John B. Vliet, East Sound, Wash.—MS. narrative of the life of Garret Vliet from 1835 to 1837, by J. B. Vliet, based upon memoranda following; three small MS. memorandum books kept by his father, Garret Vliet, 1835-37—these contain instructions relative to his surveys in Wisconsin for the U. S. government; survey notes and miscellaneous memoranda.

C. E. White, Madison.—Broadside announcing shipwreck: dated Portland, Me., July 14, 1807.

Miss Susan M. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.—Ciphering book (1813-17) kept by Ezekiel M. Williamson, while a school boy (aged 12 to 16) at Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y. In after life, Williamson became one of the early settlers of Madison, Wis.

Wisconsin Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition.—Register of Wisconsin visitors to the Pan-American Exposition, May to November, 1901, 2 vols.

Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.—Illuminated copy of resolutions adopted by board of directors of the bank, on the occasion of the death of Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh.

Purchased.—Copies of letters in vol. 32 of the manuscript books from the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, Mo., between Aug. 8, 1830, and April 1, 1832; copies of eight letters found in vols. 2 and 4 of the manuscript books kept by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, 1817-30; journal of treaty between William Clark and Lewis Cass and the Sioux, Sac, Fox, Iowa, and six other bands of Indians, held at Prairie du Chien, Aug., 1825. The original MSS. of the foregoing are in possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

Purchased.—A collection, formerly belonging to Louis B. Porlier, of Butte des Morts, of MS. letters, accounts, etc., relative to the Wisconsin fur trade and Indians, 1800–50.

MARBLE.

Miss Elizabeth G. Plankinton, Milwaukee.—Bust (with pedestal) of her father, the late John Plankinton, of Milwaukee; executed by R. H. Park, Florence, Italy.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Manitowoc.—Portrait of Judge Joseph T. Mills. Judge Mills was born at Cane Ridge, Ky., 1811, and died in 1897. He came to Wisconsin in 1834; compiled the Wisconsin code; and was judge of the fifth circuit, 1864–76.

Estate of John E. Davies, deceased, Madison.—(On deposit.) Painting; subject, "Rebecca at the Well."

George W. Ryland, Lancaster.—Portrait of himself, by J. R. Stuart. Mr. Ryland was lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, 1887–91.

Louis Dunning Sumner, Madison.—Portrait of Philo Dunning, pioneer of Madison. Painted by J. R. Stuart, Madison.

George B. Hopkins, New York city.—Painting; subject, "Winter," by D. F. Hasbrouck.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.¹

Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.—Of old corner bookstore, Boston.

Miss E. H. Blair, Madison.—Of Rev. George T. Ladd, pastor of Spring street congregational church, Milwaukee, about 1881.

H. H. Camp, Milwaukee.—Steel engraving of self.

L. E. Cavalier, St. Paul.—3 photographs of Montana Indians wearing garments adorned with elk-teeth.

E. R. Curtiss, Madison.—Of Col. Henry Gratiot, from oil portrait in society's possession.

Mrs. Ann Furbush, Clam Falls.—Group of old settlers, Clam Falls celebration, Sept. 19, 1900; and portrait of D. F. Smith.

Samuel A. Green, Boston.—Steel engraving of John Langdon Sibley.

Mrs. Laura Howey, Helena, Mont.—Of the silver bowl presented to the U. S. gunboat "Helena" by the citizens of Helena.

P. V. Lawson, Menasha.—Of Joseph Jourdain. He was the first permanent Wisconsin blacksmith; father of the wife of Eleazer Williams; came to Wisconsin in 1798, at the age of 18; died May 22, 1866; resided in town of Menasha from 1835 to the time of his death. His life, by P. V. Lawson, was published in Milwaukee *Sentinel*, May 19, 1901.

¹Photographs, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Mrs. John G. McMynn, Madison.—Of class graduating under the instruction of John G. McMynn from Racine high school, Dec. 24, 1857—the first to graduate in Wisconsin.

E. S. Meany, Seattle, Wash.—Colored lithograph of building of the state of Washington, at the World's Fair, 1893.

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Photograph of invention patented by Heman Deering, Reedsburg, for champs and sewing horse for harness-maker, in 1888.

Old Settlers' Club, Milwaukee.—Of bronze tablet (24x40 in.) placed in the present court house of Milwaukee by said club in 1900, to commemorate the location of first county buildings (1836-70) on the same site.

Providence (R. I.) Public Library.—Of Providence Public Library: reference room, periodical room, interior of stack house, and lecture room.

Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Madison.—Of Wisconsin assembly, 1891.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Of Gov. Edward Scofield, 1900; of James D. Butler, 1895; of Andrew C. McLaughlin, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1900; of Alfred C. Clas, Milwaukee, 1900; of Charles Francis Adams, Boston, 1900; of James K. Hosmer, Minneapolis, 1900; of Augustin Grignon, fur-trader, from oil painting in museum of the society; of articles used in Wisconsin fur trade, in the museum of the society; of articles from Grignon-Portier fur trade post, Butte des Morts; of Daniel Webster's carriage in the society's museum; two half-tones of Mrs. John H. Kinzie (author of *Wau-Bun*), one from crayon sketch made from G. P. A. Healy's oil portrait, 1855—second, a photograph of same portrait; two half-tones of John H. Kinzie, from G. P. A. Healy's oil portrait; two other photographs of Mrs. Kinzie, from which was made the photogravure serving as an illustration to the Caxton Club's reprint of *Wau-Bun*, 1901.

A. J. Turner, Portage.—Of Wisconsin assemblies of 1863, 1866, and 1869.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—127 photographs of prominent people, many of them Wisconsin citizens; 39 proofs of half-tone portraits of similar character.

C. B. B. Wright, Milwaukee.—Two engravings of Bishop Isaac L. Nicholson, of Milwaukee.

Purchased.—Of Fox chief, Keokuk; of Gen. William S. Harney, from engraving; of Black Hawk, from oil portrait by R. M. Sully; of William S. Hamilton; of Wisconsin assembly, 1899-1900; of Wisconsin senate, 1899-1900; of American Library Association, taken Monday afternoon, July 8, 1901, at the east front of society's building; of group of Dane County bar, 1887-90; of Kaskaskia, Ill., and vicinity (14), taken in 1900 by Rev. J. G. Miller, rector of St. Martin's church, Chester, Ill.

MEDALS, MONEY, AND BONDS.

S. M. Babcock, Madison.—Dies, made by Spink & Son, London, from which was cast the medal presented to him by the legislature of Wisconsin in 1901.

M. O. L. Geer, Phoenix, Ariz.—Bronze medal commemorative of dedication of Arizona capitol at Phoenix, Feb. 25, 1901.

Miss Annie Kavanaugh, Washington, D. C.—Medal commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, December 12, 1900.

F. H. Lyman, Kenosha.—Bronze medal issued by Fred S. Lovell Post, G. A. R., Kenosha, to commemorate Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, who gave to that city the Gilbert M. Simmons Memorial Library and the Kenosha County Soldiers' Monument.

Mrs. J. R. McCullough, Chicago.—Confederate \$5 bill.

Charles H. Ross, Milwaukee.—Bond of the Irish (Fenian) Republic for \$10, 1865.

E. B. Usher, La Crosse.—Certificate for \$1, issued by the city of La Crosse, March 25, 1858.

Unknown.—Piece of Cuban money, 200 pesos.

HISTORICAL RELICS.

Irving J. Beule, Madison.—(On deposit.) Cavalryman's gun, carried in War of Secession.

E. A. Birge, Madison.—Two pieces of iron from the Beaver Island "castle" of James J. Strang, the Mormon prophet.

Mrs. L. E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.—Saucer made from a beam of old English oak removed from the former residence of Elias Boudinot, first president of congress. The house is still in good preservation at Elizabeth, N. J., and is used as a Home for Aged Women.

Custodians of Lincoln Home, Springfield, Ill.—Piece of wall paper from the bedroom of Abraham Lincoln's house, at Springfield, Ill., at the time he was elected to the presidency.

John Luchsinger, Monroe.—A piece of walnut rail in the court room at Monroe, where James R. Vineyard, of Grant county, was tried for the killing of Charles C. P. Arndt, of Brown county, in the Wisconsin council chamber at Madison, Feb. 11, 1842. The building was demolished in June, 1900.

H. S. Spaulding, S. J., Omaha, Nebr.—Stone taken from the tower of the cathedral of Laon, the birthplace of Father Jacques Marquette.

Miss Margaret Verplanck, Milwaukee.—(On deposit.) Hand-quilted silk petticoat (1785), inherited from Miss Verplanck's grandmother, Elizabeth van Daltsen Verplanck.

W. R. Wescott, West Bend.—Flag presented to Co. D, 12th reg. Wis. vol. inf. (Col. Geo. E. Bryant) by the women of West Bend, Washing-

ton co., in Nov., 1861. It was carried by the company to the front, being retained by them until the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, when it was returned to West Bend for safe keeping.

Purchased.—The following articles illustrative of the Wisconsin fur trade, nearly all of them from the old trading post of Augustin Grignon and Louis B. Porlier, at Butte des Morts: Epaulette worn by Augustin Grignon while in the British service in Wisconsin, with box in which the pair were kept; birchwood pestle and mortar for grinding corn, probably made by Menomonees; toy clubs and dart, for children, probably made by Menomonees; fire crane, with hand-made chains; walking cane owned by Augustin Grignon; Grignon's frying pan; pair of silver-mounted duelling pistols carried by Charles de Langlade, first permanent white settler in Wisconsin (about 1750); two bullet moulds (single, and with 46 holes); lock of the Butte des Morts trading post (1831); two powder horns; iron spear-head; iron hatchet, with handle; broken sword, with elk-horn handle; iron adze, such as was sold to the Indians at the post; band and baby's cap, probably made by Menomonees, in use of family of Louis B. Porlier; candle stick and snuffers, with snuff-tray; bag of flint chips, for use in flint-lock fire-arms; piece of lead used in latter days of Indian trade, as material for bullets; Indian cradle (probably Menomonee make), long in family of Louis B. Porlier; three iron-barbed fish spear-heads, sold to Indians at this post; package of vermilion sold to Indians for face-painting; specimens of the brass finger-rings sold to Indians; bear-trap formerly used in connection with the trading station; steel-yards formerly used at the post; meat-grille used at the post; and set of andirons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Babler, Mt. Pleasant.—Mastodon's tooth, found buried in the mud under about four feet of water, in Little Sugar River, on Rudy Freitag's farm, Mt. Pleasant township, Green county, by John Babler.

Mrs. L. E. Callin, Elizabeth, N. J.—Small platinum plate, impression upon which shows the Home for Aged Women, Elizabeth, N. J., as it now appears.

J. M. Hizon, La Crosse.—Chippewa birch-bark canoe.

Joseph Jastrow, Madison.—Programmes and invitations issued in connection with the King Alfred millenary commemoration at Winchester, England, Sept. 18-20, 1901.

Charles Smith, New Richmond.—Handbill addressed to "Patriots of St. Croix," dated Hudson, April 23, 1861, calling for volunteers for Hudson City Guards, for service in War of Secession.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—Memorabilia connected with convention of American Bankers' Association in Milwaukee, Oct. 15-17, 1901.

Unknown.—Poster issued in celebration of Mexican independence.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN

[Corrected to January 1, 1902]

PERIODICALS.

- Academy. (w) London.
 Acadiensis. (q) St. John, N. B.
 Altruist. (m) St. Louis.
 Alumni Report. (m) Philadelphia.
 American Anthropologist. (q) New York.
 American Antiquarian. (bi-m) Chicago.
 American Catholic Historical Researches. (q) Philadelphia.
 American Catholic Historical Society, Records. (q) Philadelphia.
 American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
 American Churchman. (m) Fond du Lac, Wis.
 American Economic Association, Publications. New York.
 American Economist. (w) New York.
 American Federationist. (m) Washington.
 American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.
 American Historical Magazine. (q) Nashville.
 American Historical Review. (q) New York.
 American Issue. (m) Columbus.
 American Journal of Archaeology. (bi-m) Norwood, Mass.
 American Lumberman. (w) Chicago.
 American Missionary. (q) New York.
 American Monthly Magazine. Washington.
 American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
 American Pressman. (m) St. Louis.
 American School Board Journal. (m) Milwaukee.
 American Statistical Association. Publications. (q) Boston.
 American Thresherman. (m) Madison.
 American Trade. (s-m) Philadelphia.
 Amherst College Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Amherst, Mass.
 Anishinabe Enamiad. (m) Harbor Springs, Mich.
 Annals of Iowa. (q) Des Moines.
 Annals of St. Joseph. (m) West De Pere.
 Annals of the American Academy. (bi-m) Philadelphia.
 Antiquary. (m) London.
 Arena. (m) Boston.
 Athenæum. (w) London.

- Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
 Avery Notes and Queries. (q) Cleveland.
 Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of disbursements.
 (m) Baltimore.
 Bible Society Record. (m) New York.
 Biblia. (m) Meriden, Conn.
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q) Oberlin, Ohio.
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m) Edinburgh.
 Board of Trade Journal. (m) Portland, Me.
 Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal. (m) Kansas City,
 Kansas.
 Book Buyer. (m) New York.
 Book Reviews. (m) New York.
 Bookman. (m) New York.
 Bookseller. (m) Chicago.
 Bookseller. (m) London.
 Boston Book Co., Bulletin of Bibliography. (q)
 Boston Ideas. (w)
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal. (m) Cleveland.
 Browning, King and Co.'s Monthly Magazine. Milwaukee.
 Buchdrucker-Zeitung. (w) Indianapolis.
 Buenos Ayres (S. A.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.
 Bulletin. (m) Evansville.
 Bulletin. (m) Nashville.
 Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.
 By the Wayside. (m) Madison.
 California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m).
 Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald. (m) Waupaca.
 Canadian Bookseller. (m) Toronto.
 Canadian Magazine. (m) Toronto.
 Canadian Patent Office Record. (m) Ottawa.
 Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin. Pittsburgh.
 Carpenter. (m) Philadelphia.
 Catholic World. (m) New York.
 Century. (m) New York.
 Charities. (w) New York.
 Chicago, Statistics of City of. (bi-m)
 Christian Register. (w) Boston.
 Christian Science Journal. (m) Boston.
 Christian Science Sentinel. (w) Boston.
 Church News. (m) St. Louis.
 Church Times. (m) Milwaukee.

- Cigar Makers' Official Journal. (m) Chicago.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
Clinique. (m) Chicago.
Coast Seamen's Journal. (w) San Francisco.
College Chips. (m) Decorah, Iowa.
Columbia University Quarterly. New York.
Columbia University. Studies in Political Science. New York.
Commons. (m) Chicago.
Comptes Rendus de l'Athenée Louisianais. (m) New Orleans.
Connecticut Magazine. (m) Hartford.
Conservative. (w) Nebraska City, Nebr.
Contemporary Review. (m) London.
Cook's Excursionist. (m) New York.
Co-operator. (w) Burley, Wash.
Cosmopolitan. (m) New York.
Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m) Des Moines.
Criterion. (m) New York.
Critic. (m) New York.
Current History. (q) Buffalo.
Dedham Historical Register. (q) Dedham, Mass.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter. (m) Chicago.
Dial. (s-m) Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m) New York.
Discontent. (w) Home, Wash.
Dover (N. H.) Public Library Bulletin.
Dublin Review. (q) Dublin.
Edinburgh Review. (q) Edinburgh.
English Historical Review. (q) London.
Era. (m) Philadelphia.
Essex Antiquarian. (m) Salem, Mass.
Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q) Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian. (m) Chicago.
Evangelists Sendebud. (m) Battle Creek, Mich.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende. (w) Decorah, Iowa.
Fame. (m) New York.
Flaming Sword. (w) Chicago.
Folk Lore. (q) London.
Forester. (m) Washington.
Fortnightly Review. (m) London.
Forum. (m) New York.
Fourth Estate. (w) New York.
Free Russia. (w) London.
Free Society. (w) Chicago.

- Friends' Intelligencer and Journal. (w) Philadelphia.
 Genealogical Advertiser. (q) Cambridge, Mass.
 Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Salem, Mass.
 Gideon Quarterly. Madison.
 Good Government. (q) New York.
 Granite Cutter's Journal. (m) Boston.
 Grant Family Magazine. (bi-m) Montclair, N. J.
 Hale House Log. (bi-m) Boston.
 Harper's Magazine. (m) New York.
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q) Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard University Calendar. (w) Cambridge, Mass.
 Helping Hand. (m) Ashland.
 Hiram House Life. (bi-m) Cleveland.
 Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.
 Hoard's Dairyman. (w) Fort Atkinson.
 Home Missionary. (q) New York.
 Home Visitor. (m) Chicago.
 Illustrated London News. (w) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w) London.
 Illustreret Familie-Journal. (w) Minneapolis.
 Independent. (w) New York.
 Index and Review. (m) Washington.
 Index Library. (q) Birmingham, Eng.
 Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction. (q) Indianapolis.
 Indremissionæren. (bi-m) La Crosse.
 Industrial Freedom. (w) Equality, Wash.
 International Good Templar. (m) Milwaukee.
 International Monthly. Burlington, Vt.
 International Socialist Review. (m) Chicago.
 International Wood-Worker. (m) Chicago.
 Iowa Historical Record. (q) Iowa City.
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
 Iron Moulders' Journal. (m) Cincinnati.
 Jerseyman. (q) Flemington, N. J.
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. (m) Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q) Boston.
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q) Cincinnati.
 Journal of Political Economy. (q) Chicago.
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m) Philadelphia.
 Journal of the Switchmen's Union. (m) Omaha.
 Journal of Zoöphilý. (m) Philadelphia.
 Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Quarterly.

- Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.
Kimball Family News. (m) Topeka, Kan.
Kingsley House Record. (m) Pittsburg.
Kodak. (m) Milwaukee.
Lamp. (m) Oshkosh.
Leaves of Healing. (w) Chicago.
Lewisia. (m) Guilford, Conn.
Library. (q) London.
Library Journal. (m) New York.
Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.
(bi-m)
Light. (m) La Crosse.
Literary Digest. (w) New York.
Literary News. (m) New York.
Littell's Living Age. (w) Boston.
Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee.
Locomotive. (m) Hartford, Conn.
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. (m). Peoria, Ill.
Lost Cause. (m) Louisville, Ky.
Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond
Lucifer. (w) Chicago.
Lutheraneren. (w) Minneapolis.
McClure's Magazine. (m) New York.
Macmillan's Magazine. (m) London.
Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q) Portland.
Manitoba Gazette. (w) Winnipeg.
Masonic Tidings. (m) Milwaukee.
Mayflower Descendant. (q) Boston.
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register. (q)
Methodist Review. (bi-m) New York.
Michigan, Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin. (m) Lansing.
Milton College Review. (m) Milton.
Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.
Milwaukee Medical Journal. (m)
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
Milwaukee School Board Proceedings.
Minnesota Bulletin of Charities and Corrections. (q) St. Paul.
Missionary Herald. (m) Boston.
Money. (m) New York.
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.
Monthly Journal of the International Association of Machinists.
Washington.
Monthly South Dakotan. Sioux Falls.
Motor. (m) Madison.

- Municipal Affairs. (q) New York.
 Municipality. (bi-m) Madison.
 Munsey's Magazine. (m) New York.
 Nation. (w) New York.
 National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin. (q) Boston.
 National Bulletin of Charities and Correction. (q) Chicago.
 National Glass Budget. (w) Pittsburg.
 National Review. (m) London.
 Nature Study. (m) Manchester, N. H.
 Neighbor. (m) Chicago.
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Boston.
 New England Magazine. (m) Boston.
 New Hampshire Library Commission, Bulletin. (q) Concord.
 New Order. (m) Chicago.
 New Philosophy. (q) Lancaster, Pa.
 New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin. (q) New York.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q) New York.
 New York Public Library Bulletin. (m) New York.
 New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m) New York.
 Nineteenth Century. (m) London.
 Normal Advance. (m) Oshkosh.
 Normal Pointer. (m) Stevens Point.
 North American Review. (m) New York.
 North Carolina Booklet. (m) Raleigh.
 North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Edenton.
 Northern Christian Advocate. (w) Syracuse, N. Y.
 Northwest Magazine. (m) St. Paul.
 Northwestern Miller. (w) Minneapolis.
 Notes and Queries. (m) London.
 Notes and Queries. (m) Manchester, N. H.
 Official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America. (m) La Fayette, Ind.
 Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
 "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
 Oneida. Oneida Reservation.
 Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.
 Our Church Life. (m) Elroy.
 Our Day. (m) Chicago.
 Outlook. (w) New York.
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
 Owl. (m) Kewaunee.
 Painters' Journal. (m) La Fayette, Ind.
 Pattern Makers' Journal. (m) Philadelphia.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q) Philadelphia.

- People's Press. (w) Chicago.
Philadelphia Library Company, Quarterly Bulletin.
Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q)
Philippine Review. (m) New York.
Philosopher. (m) Wausau.
Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m) New York.
Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. (m)
Political Science Quarterly. New York.
Pratt Institute Monthly. Brooklyn.
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q) Philadelphia.
Princeton (N. J.) University Bulletin. (m)
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Coöperative Bulletin. (m)
Public. (w) Chicago.
Public Libraries. (m) Chicago.
Public Library Bulletin. (m) Boston.
Public Opinion. (w) New York.
Publishers' Weekly. New York.
Quarterly Review. London.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Railroad Telegrapher. (m) Peoria, Ill.
Railway Conductor. (m) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Recherches Historiques, Bulletin. (m) Lévis, Can.
Record and Guide. (w) New York.
Records of the Past. (m) Washington.
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. (m) Denver.
Review of Reviews. (m) New York.
Révue Canadienne. (m) Montreal.
Révue Médicale. (w) Quebec.
Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q) Providence.
Round Table. (m) Beloit.
St. Andrew's Cross. (m) New York.
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m)
Salvation. (m) New York.
San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m)
Sanitary Inspector. (q) Augusta, Me.
Saturday Evening Post. (w) Philadelphia.
Savings and Loan Review. (m) New York.
Scottish Record Society. (q) Edinburgh.
Scribner's Magazine. (m) New York.
Sentinel of Liberty. (w) Chicago.
Sewanee Review. (m) Sewanee, Tenn.
Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal. (m) Minneapolis.
Social Crusader. (m) Chicago.

- Socialist Spirit. (m) Chicago.
 Sound Currency. (s-m) New York.
 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. (q) Charleston.
 Southern History Association Publications. (q) Washington.
 Southern Letter. (m) Tuskegee, Ala.
 Southern Mercury. (w) Dallas, Texas.
 Southern Missioner. (m) Lawrenceville, Va.
 Sphinx. (bi-w) Madison.
 Spirit of Missions. (m) New York.
 Standard. (w) Chicago.
 Stone-cutters' Journal. (m) Washington.
 Sunset. (m) San Francisco.
 Tailor. (m) Bloomington, Ill.
 Temperance Cause. (m) Boston.
 Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.
 Trackmen's Advance Advocate. (m) St. Louis.
 Tradesman. (s-m) Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Transallegghany Historical Magazine. (q) Morgantown, W. Va.
 Travelers' Record. (m) Hartford, Conn.
 Typographical Journal. (m) Indianapolis.
 Union Label Bulletin. (s-m) Chicago.
 Unionist. (m) Green Bay.
 U. S. Census Bulletin.
 U. S. Commerce of Island of Cuba, Monthly Summary.
 U. S. Commerce of the Island of Puerto Rico, Monthly Summary.
 U. S. Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Monthly Summary.
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop service, Oregon Section.
 (m)
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section.
 (w and m)
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record.
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m)
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Monthly Weather Réview.
 U. S. Dept. of Labor, Consular Reports. (m)
 U. S. Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m)
 U. S. Patent Office, Official Gazette. (w)
 U. S. Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
 University of Tennessee Record. (q) Knoxville.
 Vaccination. (m) Terre Haute, Ind.
 Views. (m) Washington.
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q) Richmond.
 Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs. (m) St. Louis.
 Wage Worker. (m) Detroit.
 Washington Historian. (q) Tacoma, Wash.

- West Virginia Historical Magazine. (q) Charleston.
 Westminster Review. (m) London.
 Whist. (m) Milwaukee.
 William and Mary College Quart. Hist. Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
 Wilshire's Monthly Magazine. New York.
 Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m) Madison.
 Wisconsin Archaeologist. (q) Milwaukee.
 Wisconsin Citizen. (m) Brodhead.
 Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange. (m) Janesville.
 Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m) Baraboo.
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m) Madison.
 Wisconsin Medical Recorder. (m) Janesville.
 Wisconsin Natural History Society, Bulletin. (q) Milwaukee.
 Woman's Tribune. (s-m) Washington.
 Worker. (w) New York.
 World's Work. (m) New York.
 Young Churchman. (w) Milwaukee.
 Young Eagle. (m) Sinsinawa.
 Young Socialist. (m) Equality, Wash.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, now received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany*—Albany Vindicator.
Algoma—Algoma Record.
Alma—Buffalo County Journal.
Antigo—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.
Appleton—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.
Ashland—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ash'and Weekly Press.
Augusta—Eagle.
Baldwin—Baldwin Bulletin.
Baraboo—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
Barron—Barron County Shield.
Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.
Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
Belleville—Sugar River Recorder.
Belmont—Belmont Bee.
Beloit—Beloit Free Press (d and w).
Benton—Benton Advocate.
Berlin—Berlin Weekly Journal.

- Black River Falls*—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
Bloomer—Bloomer Advance.
Bloomington—Bloomington Record.
Boscobel—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial—Enterprise.
Brandon—Brandon Times.
Brodhead—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn News.
Burlington—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).
Cambria—Cambria News.
Cassville—Cassville Index.
Cedarburg—Cedarburg News.
Chetek—Chetek Alert.
Chilton—Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.
Clinton—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.
Colby—Phonograph.
Columbus—Columbus Democrat.
Crandon—Forest Republican.
Cumberland—Cumberland Advocate.
Dale—Dale Recorder.
Darlington—Darlington Democrat; Republican—Journal.
De Forest—De Forest Times.
Delavan—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.
De Pere—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.
Dodgeville—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Iowa County Republic.
Durand—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.
Eagle River—Vilas County News.
Eau Claire—Telegram (d and w); Weekly Free Press; Weekly Leader.
Edgerton—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.
Ellsworth—Pierce County Herald.
Elroy—Elroy Tribune.
Evansville—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
Fennimore—Fennimore Times.
Florence—Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac—Commonwealth (s-w); Daily Reporter.
Fort Atkinson—Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
Friendship—Adams County Press.
Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids Tribune; Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
Green Bay—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.

- Greenwood*—Greenwood Gleaner.
Hancock—Hancock News.
Hartford—Hartford Press.
Hudson—Hudson Star—Times; True Republican.
Hurley—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.
Independence—Independence News Wave.
Janesville—Janesville Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times.
Jefferson—Jefferson Banner.
Juneau—Independent; Juneau Telephone.
Kaukauna—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.
Kenosha—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.
Kewaunee—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.
Kilbourn—Mirror—Gazette.
La Crosse—La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press; Herald and Volksfreund; Nord—Stern; Nord—Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d).
Ladysmith—Weekly Journal.
Lake Geneva—Herald.
Lake Mills—Lake Mills Leader.
Lake Nebagamon—Nabagamon Enterprise.
Lancaster—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.
Linden—South West Wisconsin.
Lodi—Lodi Valley News.
Madison—Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Mandt's Weekly; Northwestern Mail; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).
Manitowoc—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord—Westen; Wahrheit.
Marinette—Eagle (d and w); Förposten; Marinette Argus; Marinette Star (d and w).
Marshfield—Marshfield Times.
Mauston—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.
Medford—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.
Menomonie—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Nord—Stern.
Merrill—Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.
Merrillan—Wisconsin Leader.
Middleton—Middleton Times—Herald.
Milton—Weekly Telephone.
Milwaukee—Acker—und Gartenbau—Zeitung (s-m); Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evangelisch—Lutherische Gemeinde—Blatt (s m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Free

Press (d); Milwaukee Herold (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Union Signal; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Phoenix; Wisconsin Weekly Advocate.

Mineral Point—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua—Minoqua Times.

Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.

Monroe—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

Montello—Montello Express.

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Times.

Necedah—Necedah Republican.

Neenah—Friend and Guide.

Neillsville—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

New Lisbon—New Lisbon Times.

New London—Press; New London Republican.

New Richmond—Republican-Voice.

North La Crosse—Weekly Argus.

Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.

Oconto—Herald; Oconto County Reporter.

Omro—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

Oregon—Oregon Observer.

Osceola—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.

Oshkosh—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

Palmyra—Palmyra Enterprise.

Pardeeville—Crank; Pardeeville Times.

Pepin—Pepin Star.

Peshigo—Peshigo Times.

Phillips—Bee; Phillips Times.

Pittsville—Yellow River Pilot.

Plainfield—Sun.

Platteville—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

Plymouth—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

Portage—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

Port Washington—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

Poynette—Poynette Press.

Prairie du Chien—Courier; Union.

Prentice—Prentice Calumet.

Prescott—Prescott Tribune.

Princeton—Princeton Republic.

Racine—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times; Slavie (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Reedsburg—Reedsburg Free Press.

Rhineland—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

- Rice Lake*—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
Richland Center—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Rio—Columbia County Reporter.
Ripon—Ripon Press; Ripon Commonwealth.
River Falls—River Falls Journal.
St. Croix Falls—St. Croix Valley Standard.
Shawano—Shawano Folksbote.
Sheboygan—National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.
Sheboygan Falls—Sheboygan County News.
Shell Lake—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
Shiocton—Shiocton News.
Shullsburg—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.
Soldiers Grove—Advance.
Sparta—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
Spring Green—Weekly Home News.
Stanley—Stanley Republican.
Stevens Point—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
Stoughton—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
Sturgeon Bay—Advocate; Door County Democrat.
Sun Prairie—Prairie Sun; Sun Prairie Countryman.
Superior—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Superior Tidende; Superior Times; Superior Wave.
Thorp—Thorp Courier.
Tomah—Tomah Journal.
Tomahawk—Tomahawk.
Trempealeau—Trempealeau Herald.
Two Rivers—Chronicle.
Union Grove—Union Grove Enterprise.
Viola—Intelligencer.
Viroqua—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
Warrens—Warrens Index.
Washburn—Washburn Times.
Waterford—Waterford Post.
Waterloo—Waterloo Journal.
Watertown—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican; Watertown Weltbürger.
Waukesha—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.
Waupaca—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
Waupun—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.
Wausau—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).
Wautoma—Wauhsara Argus.
West Bend—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.

Weyauwega—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.

Whitewater—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.

Wilmont—Agitator.

Wonewoc—Wonewoc Reporter.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Labor Advocate.

ALASKA.

Sitka—Alaskan.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix—Weekly Republican.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco—Advance (m); San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

COLORADO.

Denver—Colorado Chronicle; Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

Pueblo—Pueblo Courier.

CONNECTICUT.

New Britain—Independent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—National Tribune; Washington Post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Atlanta Constitution (d).

Ruskin—Coming Nation.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christelige Talsmand; Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Labor Exchange Advertiser; Skandinaven (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Svenska Nyheter; Vorbote; Workers' Call.

Galesburg—Galesburg Labor News.

Quincy—Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Indiana Tribune (d); Union.

IOWA.

- Cedar Falls*—Dannevirke.
Decorah—Decorah-Posten (s-w).
Des Moines—Iowa Unionist.
Lake Mills—Republikaneren.

KANSAS.

- Independence*—Star and Kansan.
Topeka—Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

LOUISIANA.

- New Orleans*—Times-Democrat (d).

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Boston*—Boston Herald (d).
Groton—Groton Landmark.
Holyoke—Biene.

MICHIGAN.

- Detroit*—Herold.
Marquette—Mining Journal.
Saginaw—Exponent.

MINNESOTA.

- Duluth*—Labor World.
Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Tidende; Nye Normanden; Representative; Ugebladet.
St. Paul—Canadian; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.
Winona—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

MISSOURI.

- St. Louis*—Missouri Socialist.

MONTANA.

- Butte City*—Butte Weekly Miner.

NEBRASKA.

- Omaha*—Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

- Buffalo*—Arbeiter Zeitung.
New York—Arbetaren; Freiheit; Irish World; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); Nordiske Blade; Vorwärts; Weekly People; Worker.
Troy—Troy Advocate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

Hillsboro—Folkets Avis; Statstidende.

OHIO.

Chillicothe—Mystic Worker (m).

Cincinnati—Brauer-Zeitung; Cincinnatier-Zeitung (d).

Cleveland—Arbeiter Socialistische Zeitung; Bakers' Journal; Cleveland Citizen.

OREGON.

Portland—Weekly Oregonian.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie—Public Ownership (m).

Lancaster—Labor Leader.

Philadelphia—Farm Journal.

Pittsburg—National Labor Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Weekly News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—Deseret Semi-Weekly News; Public Welfare; Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond—Weekly Times.

WASHINGTON.

Parkland—Pacific Herold.

Seattle—Seattle Times.

Spokane—Freemen's Labor Journal.

CANADA.

Montreal—Cultivateur; Gazette (d).

Toronto—Daily Mail and Empire.

Victoria—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

Winnipeg—Manitoba Free Press (d).

ENGLAND.

London—Times (w).

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan—San Juan News.

Tabular summary of foregoing lists.

Periodicals	353
Wisconsin newspapers	332
Other newspapers	106
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Total	791

WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

James Bintliff, born at Salterhebble, near Halifax, Yorkshire, England, November 1, 1824; died at Windsor Park, South Chicago, March 16, 1901. In the spring of 1842, he came to America; in 1851 he settled on a farm in Green county, Wisconsin. Removing to the village of Monroe, soon afterward he was elected register of deeds; in 1859 was admitted to the bar; from 1860 to 1862 he published the *Monroe Sentinel*. In the latter year, he organized Co. G, Twenty-second Wisconsin infantry, and became its captain; in March, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and in 1865 was breveted brigadier-general for distinguished services at the capture of Fort Mahone. From 1870 to 1883, General Bintliff was interested in various newspapers in southern Wisconsin. During 1881-91 he was an efficient member of the state board of control; he then retired to private life, devoting himself to his family and studies. His home was in Darlington until 1895; he then moved to Chicago, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

William H. Blodgett, born at Columbus, Ind., March 13, 1834; died at Janesville, Wis., August 27, 1901. In 1836 his family came to Rock county, Wisconsin. He received his education in the pioneer schools, and in a commercial college at Chicago. He was engaged in the milling business at Beloit during 1857-98, and thereafter at Janesville. At various times he held official and responsible positions.

Charles L. Catlin, born at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., February 26, 1842; died at Superior, Wis., 1901. His family came to Green Lake, Wis., in 1845, afterward removing to Hudson, Wis. His early education was obtained in the Hudson schools and at an academy at Montrose, Pa. After serving throughout the civil war, he graduated from the Columbia college law school, Washington, in 1867. In 1875 he returned to Wisconsin, and began the practice of law at Hudson. From 1881 to 1884, he was assistant solicitor of the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad at St. Paul; the rest of his life was spent in Superior, where "it is safe to say that during his whole residence no measure of public interest arose that did not receive some aid from his shaping hand as a public-spirited citizen"—(*Superior Telegram*, Nov. 12, 1901).

Willard H. Chandler, born at Brattleboro, Vt., November 18, 1830; died in the town of Burke, Dane county, Wis., March 24, 1901. In 1854 he came to Darien, Wisconsin, and in the following year settled in Windsor, Dane county, where he remained until 1869; his later years were spent on his farm in the town of Burke. He occupied various minor town and county offices. In 1861, 1862, and 1870 he was a member of the assembly, and during 1863-67 a state senator; for two terms assistant state superintendent; from 1879 to 1892, secretary of the board of normal school regents; and from 1895 to 1899, state inspector of high schools.

Alexander Lynn Collins, born at Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., March 17, 1811; died at Neenah, Wis., Oct. 31, 1901. His legal education was begun near his birthplace, and completed at Cleveland, O., where he was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1842 he settled at Madison, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession until 1855; he then served four years as judge of the ninth judicial circuit. This office he resigned to engage in a law and real estate business, with his brother-in-law, the late Gov. J. D. Doty. In 1847 he was a member of the territorial council; he occupied a prominent place in territorial politics, and was a typical circuit lawyer of that time.

Fayette Durlin, born at Fredonia, N. Y., January 16, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 31, 1901. Dr. Durlin was graduated at Hamilton college in 1849. For several years he was engaged in educational work; in 1856 he was ordained a deacon, and at once began his religious labors in La Crosse, Wis. In June, 1857, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Kemper; and thereafter served Episcopal churches at Ripon, Janesville, Milwaukee, River Falls, and Madison, in which last parish he officiated during eighteen years. He was one of the last survivors of the missionary band associated with Bishop Kemper in the pioneer work of the Episcopal church in Wisconsin.

Achsa Perry Dutton, born at Batavia, N. Y., June 22, 1822; died at Racine, Wis., October 31, 1901. In 1841 he came to Racine, where he was in business as a commission and forwarding merchant. He managed one of the earliest hotels, built four elevators and the first pier, and was one of the promoters of the Racine, Janesville & Mississippi railroad. He served in various minor city offices, and was an officer in many associations of citizens. The *Racine Daily Times* says of him: "Perry Dutton was a remarkable character especially on account of his fighting qualities; but to his credit be it said that he only fought for the right, for the poor, and the oppressed."

Frederick S. Eldred, born at Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 27, 1821; died at Janesville, Wis., February 19, 1901. He came to Wisconsin in 1842, and from the time of his settlement in Janesville (1855) was prominent in the business life of that community. He was one

of the organizers of the Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company and of its successor, the Janesville Cotton Mills; one of the incorporators and first vice-president of the First National bank; and held some minor city and county offices. Throughout life he was an ardent advocate of the temperance cause and all movements for moral advancement.

Charles W. Felker, born in Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., November 25, 1834; died at Oshkosh, Wis., November 5, 1901. In 1846 his family settled in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He received an academical education at the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the Charlotteville Institute, in New York state. At the age of twenty-two, he became editor of the *Oshkosh Democrat*; was admitted to the bar in 1858; and practiced law during the rest of his life—except while serving in the War of Secession, 1864–66, as captain of Co. A, 48th Wis. volunteer infantry. From 1884 to 1888, he was also editor of the *Oshkosh Times*. The *Oshkosh Weekly Times* says of him: "In the passing of Mr. Felker the Wisconsin bar loses a unique and remarkable man, known throughout the state for his distinguishing traits of character and his ability in the line of legal lore and general attainments."

Henry B. Harshaw, born at Argyle, N. Y., June 13, 1842; died at Milwaukee, December 25, 1900. He came with his parents to Oconomowoc, Wis., in 1852, and two years later settled in Oshkosh, which was his home until the time of his death. During 1861–64, he served with the second Wisconsin regiment, but in the latter year was mustered out on account of the loss of an arm at Laurel Hill. On his return to Oshkosh he was made clerk of the circuit court, which position he held until 1878. From 1878 to 1886 he was postmaster, and from 1887 to 1891 state treasurer.

Franklin Hatheway, born at Rome, N. Y., in 1818; died at Chicago, March 12, 1901. He came to the West in 1835, to assist his uncle, Joshua Hatheway, in a survey of the southeastern portion of Wisconsin. In 1837, he was employed by Governor Doty to survey the site of the city of Madison; and, although he resided thereafter in other states, this connection with Wisconsin history leads us to mention him here.

John W. Hinton, born in London, England, November 30, 1817; died at Milwaukee, April 19, 1901. He received an excellent education, and came to this country while a young man. In 1840, Mr. Hinton began to write and speak in favor of the protection of American industries, and took part in every campaign thereafter. From 1879 he waged warfare against free trade, through the Northwestern Tariff Bureau. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton built the Francis Hinton addition to the Milwaukee Protestant Home for the Aged in 1899; and in 1900 gave that institution \$50,000, on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

John W. Hudson, born in Orleans county, N. Y., January 12, 1834; died at Madison, Wis., May 1, 1901. He came with his parents to Milton, Wis., in 1844, and was educated at the academy there. In his twentieth year he went into business in Milwaukee, but soon afterward removed to Madison. Mr. Hudson served in the War of Secession in Co. D, 23rd Wisconsin infantry. During the rest of his life he was always interested in large business enterprises, but never occupied any political position.

Romanzo S. Kingman, born near Cleveland, O., May 19, 1829; died at Sparta, Wis., January 30, 1901. He came to Sparta in 1851, aided in the organization of the county and the location of the county seat, and was the first elected register of deeds. From 1863 to 1873, he conducted a business enterprise in Maine; returning in 1873 to Sparta, he spent a few years in business, and then retired from active life.

Ferdinand Kuehn, born at Augsburg, Bavaria, 1821; died at Milwaukee, January 31, 1901. He received a good education in his native city and was then apprenticed as clerk to a banker in Switzerland. In 1844 he came to the United States and became a farmer in Washington county, Wisconsin; but in 1846 he removed to Milwaukee and learned the cigar-maker's trade. In 1849, Mr. Kuehn began his political career as a clerk in the city treasurer's office; and during the rest of his active life he served many terms in various municipal offices. From 1874 to 1878 he was state treasurer. On his return to Milwaukee, he became cashier of the Merchants' Exchange bank, and later acted during sixteen years as treasurer of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

Samuel Lamont, born in Minnigaff, Scotland, February 13, 1818; died at Madison, Wis., March 13, 1901. He came to the United States in 1844, and four years later settled in Verona, Wisconsin; he lived there until 1882, when he retired from active life.

Joseph W. Losey, born at Honesdale, Pa., December 30, 1834; died at La Crosse, Wis., March 11, 1901. He was educated at Honesdale academy and Amherst college, and in 1856 came to La Crosse to study law. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1858 was elected district attorney. Since 1861 he practiced law in La Crosse; until 1889, as partner of Hon. Angus Cameron. Mr. Losey was a public-spirited man, and the success of many municipal enterprises in La Crosse was due to his untiring energy.

Alexander McMillan, born in the township of Finch, Stormont county, Ontario, Canada, October 23, 1825; died at La Crosse, Wis., October 25, 1901. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin, remaining at Madison a few months. From 1850 to 1852 he resided at Portage; he then formed a partnership with his brother John for conducting a business in the lumber district, and settled at La Crosse. During nearly forty

years, Mr. McMillan was engaged in numerous large business operations. Although not a politician, he held many minor political offices, and was elected to the state legislature in 1872. In 1891 he retired from active business life.

Clark A. Place, born at Rochester, N. H., December 23, 1817; died at Milwaukee, September 30, 1901. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and for eight years was cashier for Alanson Sweet. From 1854 to 1862 he was a partner in the firm of J. B. Smith & Co., in a general lumber and milling business. From 1865 to 1895 he was paymaster of the C., M. & St. P. railroad.

Malcolm Sellers, born at Guysboro, Nova Scotia, October 26, 1819; died at Green Bay, Wis., December 12, 1900. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin, and was a miller at Beaver Dam. In 1850 he was a member of the legislature from Dodge county. Two years later, he removed to Waukesha, where for a time he was an instructor in Carroll college. Upon the completion of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad, he was one of its first agents, and later built up a large trade in wool. During the War of Secession he served in the quartermaster-general's office. In 1874 he retired from business, and devoted himself to aiding veterans in obtaining pensions. He was one of the founders of the Republican party.

Daniel F. Smith, born at Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 6, 1813; died at Clam Falls, Polk county, Wis., December 30, 1900. In 1834, he came to Michigan; a year later he settled in Milton, Wis. In 1840, Mr. Smith and his brothers built the first sawmill there; and in 1844 he entered the logging and lumbering business at Stevens Point. During 1854-60 and 1864-68, he resided at St. Croix Falls, the intervening years being spent in California. From 1868 to the time of his death he lived in Polk county, owning and operating sawmills at Butternut (1868-72) and at Clam Falls (1872-1900).

De Wayne Stebbins, born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., April 5, 1835; died at Algoma, Wis., June 12, 1901. His parents removed to Wisconsin in the fall of 1835. He received a common school education, and afterwards graduated from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis; he served four years as an officer in the U. S. navy, and was honorably discharged January 6, 1866. Since 1881 he had been cashier of the Bank of Algoma, and during 1883-97 was publisher of the *Algoma Record*. He served on the county board continuously for twenty-seven years; was a member of the assembly in 1872, state senator in 1894 and 1898; and was postmaster of Algoma for twelve years. The *Algoma Record* says: "He had gained for himself an enviable reputation as a public officer, discharging his duties with great fidelity to the public."

John J. Suhr, born at Bremen, Germany, May 27, 1836; died at Madison, Wis., April 11, 1901. At the age of twenty, he came to America and almost directly to Madison, and was long a bookkeeper in the State bank. In 1871, he organized the German American bank, and was its president until his death. He was a member of the school board during many years, and a director of the free library; and was interested in various organizations for promoting public recreation and education.

Charles Thorne, born at Bishop's Hall, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, May 6, 1820; died at Whitewater, Wis., February 12, 1901. He came to Toronto, Canada, with his parents in 1831, and two years later settled at Lockport, N. Y. In 1840 he migrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Jefferson county. He helped to organize the town of Cold Spring, and held many offices of trust therein until his removal to Whitewater, some thirty years before his death.

Daniel C. Van Brunt, born at Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., February 8, 1818; died at Horicon, Wis., January 14, 1901. In 1846 he entered a farm of a hundred and sixty acres near Mayville, where he later opened a wagon-shop. In 1861 he removed to Horicon, where he established a very successful manufactory of seeders and cultivators. While he never cared for political office, he held many minor local offices, and always with benefit to the city.

John Wall, born in Chatham, England, July 24, 1807; died at Black Earth, Wis., April 29, 1901. He came to America in 1838, and settled at once in Dane county. He was an extensive land-owner, and had been identified with all progressive movements in the community in which he lived.

John H. Warren, born at Hogansburg, Franklin county, N. Y., August 23, 1825; died at Palmyra, Wis., August 1, 1901. He came to Wisconsin as a child, his early education being obtained in the schools of Janesville. He studied medicine with Dr. Nichols, a pioneer physician, and at Rush Medical College; graduating at that institution in 1849, he began the practice of medicine at Lodi. From 1851 to 1870 he conducted a milling and mercantile business at Albany, Wis., with much success. During 1857-62 he was a member of the state senate; and, from 1862 to 1869, collector of internal revenue. For many years he was the largest mail-contractor in the United States. During the last fifteen years of his life, he was an invalid, and died at the Palmyra sanitarium.

Thompson D. Weeks, born at Norwich, Mass., November 5, 1832; died at Whitewater, Wis., February 12, 1901. In 1842 he came with his family to Walworth county, Wisconsin. He was educated at Buck's academy in Milwaukee, Lawrence university, and the Albany law

school. He was a member of the assembly in 1865; a state senator in 1874, 1875, and 1892-96; and a member of the board of regents of normal schools during seventeen years.

William H. Wolf, born in Germany in 1829; died at Milwaukee, January 28, 1901. Mr. Wolf began life as a butcher's apprentice and later learned the trade of a ship-carpenter in New York city. In 1849 he made his first trip to Wisconsin, but did not settle here permanently until 1853, when he became foreman in a Milwaukee ship yard. From 1858 to 1863 he was a member of the firm of Wolf & Lawrence; during 1863-68 he operated a ship-yard at Fort Howard; and from 1868 to 1898, was a member of the firm of Wolf & Davidson, which built many of the best-known boats on the Great Lakes.

STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION, OCTOBER, 1901

A state historical convention, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was held at Milwaukee, October 11 and 12, 1901.

The convention opened at 10 A. M. of the 11th, with an excellent exhibit of objects of historical interest, chiefly from Milwaukee, and connected with Western pioneering; this was held in a room fitted for the purpose, upon the third floor of the Public Library-Museum building.

In the afternoon, in an adjoining room, the following papers were presented, all of them pertaining to the experiences of the nationalities named,¹ in settling in Wisconsin:

Foreign immigration to Wisconsin; a general survey—John G. Gregory, of Milwaukee.

Germans—W. Hense-Jensen, of Milwaukee.

Poles—J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, of Milwaukee.

Scotch—James A. Bryden, of Milwaukee.

Bohemians—J. J. Vlach, of Milwaukee.

In the evening, at Milwaukee-Dawner college, Dr. James Kendall Hosmer, of Minneapolis, addressed the society upon the topic, "The Mississippi Valley Organized." The address was followed by an enjoyable reception to the audience.

The concluding session commenced at 10 A. M. of the 12th, in the Library-Museum building. The programme was as follows:

Wisconsin History in the Schools—Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin.

¹ Accounts of Swiss, Belgian, and Scandinavian settlements in Wisconsin have been printed in former publications of this society.

Wisconsin's Contribution to American Inventions—Harold G. Underwood, of Milwaukee.

New England Influences in Milwaukee—Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse.
A Northward Neshotah—John Nelson Davidson, of Dousman.

The following papers were presented by title:

The Population of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, 1850-70—James Blaine Graham, of Roberts.

The Political Activity of Wisconsin Germans, 1854-60—Ernest Bruncken, of Milwaukee.

To the following ladies and gentlemen, members of the local committees in charge, the cordial thanks of the society are due, for their efficient management of the details:

Executive—T. J. Pereles, chairman; Henry E. Legler, secretary; W. W. Wight, C. A. Pride, Ernest Bruncken, John G. Gregory.

Finance—Gardner P. Stickney, Robert Camp, F. T. Andrae.

Programme and Papers—Henry E. Legler, W. H. Cheever, Henry C. Campbell, Ernest Bruncken, John G. Gregory.

Historical Exhibits—Peter Van Vechten, jr., D. W. Fowler, Henry W. Bleyer, M. A. Boardman, Chas. A. Pride, George W. Peckham.

Entertainment and Reception—Harold G. Underwood, Mrs. Edward C. Wall, Mrs. George H. Noyès, Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Mrs. Julius Howard Pratt, Mrs. Oliver Clyde Fuller, Mrs. Wyman Kneeland Flint, Mrs. Geo. I. Lindsay, Mrs. Frederick Vogel, Mrs. G. Perry Williams, Mrs. George W. Peckham, Mrs. Frederick Pabst, jr., Mrs. William Ward Wight, Miss Ellen C. Sabin, Miss Alice Chapman, Mr. Edward I. Paul.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ORGANIZED¹

BY JAMES KENDALL HOSMER.

The territory of Oklahoma, with the Indian Territory the last fragment of the Mississippi Valley not yet constitutionally organized, has at the present time every requisite for statehood, and will, so says report, apply at the next session of congress for admission to the Union. The moment when the great basin becomes occupied throughout by proper commonwealths, these taking the place of the wilderness which a hundred and fifty years ago was quite unbroken, is a fitting one in which to review its story.

The Mississippi Valley has long been famed as the most remarkable river basin of the world. While that of the Amazon may surpass it in area, the South American basin is far less available for human uses. The northern valley has a climate well suited in every part for the better breeds of men. Millions of its acres are surpassingly fertile; where tillage fails, the herdsman and shepherd find opportunity; or, if both farmer and ranchman miss their chance, the miner wins from desert or mountain coal, oil, and almost every useful metal. Scarcely a square mile but yields gifts that are precious. It is the very lap of Plenty.

Into this favored region are gathered some thirty-five million English-speaking men, the largest compact body, except possibly the population of Great Britain, to be found in the world. Here are half the states of the American Union, sending their waters to the Gulf through the great river. Near its heart is the cen-

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

tre of population of the Union; the centre of influence, too, is here, as each decade shows more plainly. In our history there are no more heroic figures than have arisen here; nor is the general average of intelligence, energy, and manly virtue anywhere higher. In no other region of the earth, probably, are the conditions so favorable for the best human development.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, in the valley, the wilderness was scarcely broken. Coronado's superb march from the Gulf of California to the Missouri River (even so far, it has been thought, he may have penetrated) had left no trace except in the pages of the chroniclers; nor was there trace of Hernando de Soto. The French, in their turn, had done little more than the Spaniards. Marquette, Hennepin, La Salle, and their fellow pathbreakers had threaded the streams and pierced the woods with the sturdiest heroism, but to little purpose as far as the redemption of the area to civilization was concerned. The forests were unfelled, the prairies unploughed; the Indians still possessed the land. In the half-dozen clusters of cabins scattered from New Orleans to the Great Lakes, the likelihood was far greater that the habitant would sink into the savage than that the savage would rise into something higher. But the subduers were at hand.

In 1748, an explorer penetrating the virgin land had named a river and a mountain gap after the proud-prancing Cumberland, a great hero of those days; oddly perpetuating thus a memory of the Jacobite crisis in the nomenclature of a land that was to care nothing for either James or George. But the first symptom of an interest in the thirteen colonies in the world beyond the mountains was the dispatching, in 1753, of the youth George Washington into the woods; his mission being to inquire of the French commandant at the head springs of the Alleghany, where the French came in by a short portage from the Great Lakes, what were the intentions of France, and to explain what were the claims of Virginia. Presently came Braddock's attempt, and in 1759 the event on the Plains of Abraham. The colonial world was now well alive, and straightway began a movement for the winning of the West.

Early in the eighteenth century, the Scotch-Irish, a race doubled and twisted in the making, flung by persecution and hardship from island to island, knit and toughened in the stress of exile and war, came in large numbers to America. They were received especially at ports of the middle and Southern colonies, and their taste and enterprise soon led them away from the seaboard into the backwoods. At a synod held at an early day in Philadelphia, John Caldwell, grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, proposed to the governor that if freedom of conscience were allowed, the Scotch-Irish would fend off the Indian danger at the back of the province. The bargain was made, and well did the Scotch-Irish perform their part. Following the valley between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge in a movement at the time little marked, assimilating new elements, Huguenot, German, and English, they reached, in a generation or so, the highlands of western North Carolina, and here were recruited by bands of their kindred coming west from their landing place at Charleston. A race better fitted than this one to play the part of frontiersmen has never appeared. As an axe has welded upon its front a mass of steel before the softer iron, a mass capable of taking on a keen cutting edge, not to be dented or broken by anything it may have to cleave or hew, so, providentially it would seem, the Anglo-Saxon advance was provided with a Scotch-Irish cutting edge of extraordinary temper. Presently the pioneers were on the Mississippi watershed; and hardly had they entered, when, at a clump of cabins on a mountain stream, the "Watauga Association" was established, a system of government for a little state formed after the best Anglo-Saxon precedents. Thus significantly on the very threshold began the organizing, James Robertson, a Scotch-Irishman, and the Huguenot John Sevier standing out as leading spirits; and shortly after, Daniel Boone and his men, just established in Kentucky, followed the example. Now occurred an incident which showed plainly how the pioneers meant to stand. In the late spring of 1775, a newcomer to a camp having read from a scrap of newspaper the announcement of the event of the 19th of April, the backwoodsmen forthwith baptized the stockade, and the town that sprang from it, Lexington.

The backwoodsmen were effective strivers in the struggle for independence, though they had a foe to face in the Indians, nearer at hand and more terrible than the soldiers of George III. At King's Mountain, in 1780, when things were darkest, the men who had crossed the watershed, turning back under Sevier and Shelby, decided the day for the Americans; and still earlier, in 1778, George Rogers Clark, in one of the most extraordinary of campaigns, won for Virginia, and ultimately for the United States, the great Northwest. In the drama of the Revolution, there is, perhaps, no episode so picturesque as this enterprise of Clark. As if fortune loved so brave a soul, he happened to strike in at the most opportune moment. As he laid his plan before Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, the news came of Burgoyne's surrender, and soon after of the French alliance. His first task with his little army of two hundred was to win the Creoles of the Wabash and the Illinois—a task now not difficult, since the Americans had defeated the conquerors of Montcalm, and been taken into friendship by the French king. To gain the Indians was a far different achievement, as they gathered from the remotest points, and with implacable faces confronted the young leader at the Cahokia council fire. They were won, however, by a union of bravado with the deftest tact; after which came a problem where difficulty culminated, the coping with Hamilton, the capable British commander at Detroit. How Clark stole upon Vincennes in February, through the drowned lands of the Wabash, his men plunging to the waist, to the breast, at last to the chin, through the icy flood; how he fought their discouragement, now by sternness, now by contriving to turn hardship into a joke; how the fortress was captured at last, almost without bloodshed, the whole campaign, indeed, presenting a spectacle of fine strategy and iron persistency, with almost nothing sanguinary—all this is remarkable in the history of warfare. The means of Clark were insignificant; and the results he achieved in the highest degree momentous—achievements performed with swiftness and ease springing from a high degree of genius. Our military history has no page more brilliant.

Tracing, as we are trying to do, the organization of a wilderness into a well-ordered state, the year 1787, in which fell the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance, is beyond all others epoch-making. In the framing of these most mighty instruments the men of the Mississippi Valley had no part; yet no other region has derived so much from their far-reaching, beneficent action. Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796 came forward into statehood, heading the recruitment which has brought the confederation of thirteen up to (if we count Oklahoma) forty-six. The states of the Mississippi Valley, more than a score in number, have come into being as a consequence of these instruments; most of them with slavery prohibited, with the sixteenth section of each township set apart for the support of public schools, with every point of Anglo-Saxon freedom effectually guaranteed. No sooner had their ordinances gone fairly into effect than the area over which their influence was to be felt was immensely increased.

In the nineteenth century, perhaps in all the centuries, there has been no hero quite so picturesque and magnetic as Napoleon. Refuse though we may to regard him as good, or, in the highest sense, great, yet there is no such other name to conjure by, and the spell he exercises over men seems to increase rather than diminish. Probably in no previous portrayal has that towering personality appeared to a greater extent unique and ultra-human than in the presentment lately made by Lord Rosebery in his *Napoleon, the Last Phase*. With the opening of the nineteenth century the Mississippi Valley felt a memorable effect from the commotion at that time changing the face of Europe. The French Revolution having taken its course, the fateful Corsican was in full career, having reached, through the campaigns of 1796, of Egypt, and of Marengo, the position of first consul. While there can be no doubt as to the extent to which Napoleon affected Europe, have we fairly made it real to ourselves that scarcely any other man has affected so momentarily America? Washington was the father of the country; Lincoln preserved it; Napoleon doubled its area. The conjunction seems grotesque, but it can be justified.

The addition to our Union of the vast territory lying between the great river and the Rocky Mountains was a result of French statesmanship, and ought to be so described. Jefferson and his negotiators, Livingston and Monroe, played but a secondary part in the transaction. That this great area is ours today is simply and solely because the exigency of Napoleon at the moment made it expedient for him that it should be ours. It was not asked for by us; nor, in giving it to us, was there in his mind any thought of our interests. Louisiana was simply tossed over to us because the stress of the occasion made this disposal of it convenient. At first the arbiter had had a different thought. Remembering the loss of New France, in the days of Wolfe, as a terrible disgrace, Napoleon had dreamed of recovering it, as his hand grew powerful. But things went badly in San Domingo, and at home a terrible pressure was close at hand. It was becoming plain that the whole of Europe must be confronted. Napoleon, no less prudent than bold, saw in time the folly of engaging his hands in an American complication, when foes were so near. He wanted money, too, for his combat. Just at the moment, the Americans, desiring free-navigation of the Mississippi, made an offer to buy the mouth of the river, and the town of New Orleans which guarded it. They asked for nothing more; they dreamed of nothing more. "That you shall have," said Napoleon, of a sudden changing his policy, and driving at once, as was his wont, impetuously to his end; "and besides, you shall have the vast wilderness lying north and west. I wish to keep it out of the hands of England, whom only in this way I can baffle, and the fifteen million dollars which you shall give me for it I will use in preparations against her." So Louisiana fell to us; for who, in those years, could stand against Napoleon! In the transaction, the first consul gave, for the first time, free course to his autocratic will; for he rode cavalierly, as his brother Lucien has graphically narrated, over the opposition of his family and the muttered disapproval of the chambers and the nation. Shortly afterward he had grasped crown and scepter, having increased two-fold, by his first imperial nod, the

area of the United States. In the whole history of the Mississippi Valley, there is nothing more startling than the way in which this Olympian figure touched momentarily, but so momentarily, the course of its development.

The great new West beyond the river, thus acquired, and immediately after explored by the stout pathbreakers, Lewis and Clark, fell early into danger of being cut off from the nation to which it had come. What, precisely, Aaron Burr had planned has not been definitely ascertained; but Spain was to be robbed and the United States to be dismembered that Aaron Burr might sit exalted. That he was foiled was due, possibly, in the main, to the action of a person the most characteristic type of the frontiersman, perhaps, that the border has ever furnished; though the importance of the man, and of the stand he then took, did not appear until later. When Burr, pursuing his scheme, had reached Tennessee, he encountered there a spare, fiery, impetuous figure, of Scotch-Irish blood, major general of the Tennessee militia—Andrew Jackson. To win Jackson would have been for Burr a great, it may be a decisive thing; for already Jackson showed a most masterful spirit. He felt strongly the fascination of the conspirator; but when, in Burr's talk, there fell out a hint at disunion, the glamour vanished; the frontiersman could not be moved, blocking thus early in his career the course of separatism. Suppose that, in those uncertain days, Jackson had taken the other turn. What he could do at the head of a body of frontier riflemen he was before long to show.

But Jackson was to go far higher. Napoleon fell at last from his high estate, and languished in Elba. Was the Mississippi Valley really to escape the clutch of England? England put on shipboard nearly twenty thousand fighting men, soldiers and sailors, and, in the lull of European conflict, sent the expedition to the mouths of the Mississippi. The captains of Nelson marshaled the ships; the veterans of Wellington stood ready for the shore work. Civil officials were provided; for, when the easy victory had been gained, the land possessed and newly organized was to become a Canada of the South, balanc-

ing the Canada of the North. It was a motley crowd that confronted the great army before New Orleans, January 8, 1815: pirates from Barataria, French and Spaniards from the ancient Creole city, now and then among them an old soldier from the Napoleonic wars, negroes and Indians, waifs and strays from everywhere; but among them stood a body of Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen. That day Andrew Jackson, as leader, showed a power of command quite extraordinary. Through personal force he welded these fragments, so ill assorted, into an effective army; so that after the English line had charged, three generals,—the commander among them,—seven colonels, and the rank and file by thousands lay prostrate, and there was nothing for it but retreat. Andrew Jackson became the leading man in the country, an extraordinary force both for evil and for good in the shaping of American destinies. Raised to the highest place, he was the main promoter of the spoils system; in finance he was a bull in a china shop; in dealing with foreign nations a bully, always with a chip on his shoulder. But, on the other hand, in spite of ignorant violence, he set an example of character always honest, chivalric, and nobly virile; and from him more than from any other American, with the possible exception of Daniel Webster, proceeded the influence which made it possible for Abraham Lincoln to hold us together as a nation. The landscape of our past would indeed be lacking, if, looking backward, we failed to encounter there the great Scotch-Irish frontiersman, in the high places by force of his grit and genius.

Lacking a thread on which may be strung, in convenient order, the details of the development of the Mississippi Valley during the nineteenth century, nothing better can be done than to trace the consequences flowing from the introduction of two machines—the steam engine as applied to traffic and communication, and the cotton gin. These potent devices have shaped our ends almost as if they were divinities instead of mere constructions of matter. The steamboat in the West dates from the moment when, through Jackson's arm, we became secure from foreign attack; the *Enterprise* and *Ætna*—one of which

had carried down a cargo of ammunition for the army which had defeated Pakenham—being the first craft to make their way upstream from New Orleans to the Ohio. But deferring until later a consideration of the debt of our valley to the power of steam, the influence of the other invention, Eli Whitney's cotton gin, is even more noteworthy; for the cotton gin, besides affecting vastly material well-being, changed men's ways of looking at life, and caused to be set up new standards of right and wrong.

From that early time when the captive in war, instead of being put to death, was *preserved*, made a *servus*, down through all the ages, human slavery has existed; and even in the eighteenth century, up to near the end, there were few indeed disposed to question the right of it. Merchants of Boston and Newport used their ships in the slave trade without scruple; and if a doctor of divinity, wanting a servant, shipped a hog-head of rum to the West Coast, to be exchanged there for a kidnapped boy, such a transaction, far from being held discreditable, was not accounted even eccentric. The South favored slavery no more than the North: the anti-slavery clause of the Northwest Ordinance was introduced by Southern representatives; humane spirits like Washington and Jefferson, inclined to emancipate their slaves, were as numerous South as North. At the close of the eighteenth century slavery appeared to be dying everywhere in America: as it failed, the conscience of the land asserted itself as to its evil in a way quite new. It was the general expectation that negro slavery would soon disappear. It has long been held that the cotton gin, invented in 1793, by suddenly lending new effectiveness to the work of negroes in the South, wrought a change, spiritual as well as material—the economic advantage lulling to sleep the awakening moral sense. As years passed and cotton became king, slavery grew to be considered as never before, the very apple of the patriot's eye. Meantime, at the North, no economic advantage intervening to favor the preservation of slavery, it followed the course of decay upon which it had entered, and died out; and as the century advanced, it came to be regarded, under the influence of earnest teachers, as the chief of human evils.

Sundered thus as the North and South became in their interests and moral conceptions, a conflict was inevitable, and it was first joined in the Mississippi Valley. Before 1820, the streams of immigration, coming into the Northwest Territory up through Kentucky from the south, through Ohio and along the lakes from the northeast, were jarring sharply, as they met in Indiana and Illinois, over slavery; and now, under the especial leadership of Henry Clay, the Missouri compromise, the first effort to adjust the difficulty, was put through the federal congress. Slavery being admitted into Missouri, it was ordained by congress that all the territory north of Missouri should remain forever free; and with this settlement the country went on in a somewhat troubled peace for a full generation.

But the black shadow was far enough from being removed. Pro-slavery feeling in the South grew constantly more intense, the institution coming to stand as the very corner stone of the social structure; in the North abolitionism became constantly more earnest, and increasing numbers fell under the spell of its great advocates. When, in 1854, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, declared in the senate that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional, that congress had no right to declare territory slave or free, that only the people on the territory had that right—in a word, the doctrine of “squatter sovereignty”—it was the forerunner of a cyclone.

At once Douglas embodied the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in the Nebraska bill—the whole valley north and west of Missouri being called Nebraska—and the great war of words began which was the prelude to the actual clash of arms. In congress, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Giddings, Wade, as leaders of the Free-soilers, ranged themselves against Douglas, who rallied to his side champions especially from the South. Kansas, which had been set off from Nebraska, became a seat of tumult, the Northern immigrants coming in such numbers as to arouse in the South the fear that squatter sovereignty would be disastrous to it: incursions of border ruffians were encouraged to prevent such a catastrophe. The moment when the crisis became tinged with the hue of blood was marked by the

starting forth of that most ominous of apparitions, John Brown of Ossawatimic. "Without shedding of blood there can be no remission of sins!" he cried, as he smote; and when, flitting to the valley of the Potomac, he appeared on the border of the South, his fateful voice summoning the slaves to rise against their masters, all chance for peace was over. The old man's body might lie mouldering in its far Northern grave, but his soul marched on in trooping armies. Douglas, meantime, had been confronted in his own state by a champion he could not vanquish. They wrestled in field after field—on the hillside, on the prairie, in the forest, by the shores of great rivers; the people gathering by many thousands to listen, till the blue canopy alone furnished an adequate auditorium. Abraham Lincoln came off victor; and now, while the South, state by state, ranged itself in rebellion, he stood opposed for the saving of the Union.

While in all this preliminary struggle between slavery and freedom it was the Mississippi Valley mainly which formed the arena, that gloomy distinction can hardly be claimed for it after the cannon began to thunder. The focus and centre of the civil war was on the soil of Virginia, where the largest armies, and as far as the South was concerned the ablest generals, fought for four years, back and forth: on the one hand to seize Washington, on the other hand to seize Richmond. The operations of the civil war in the Mississippi Valley are to be regarded as a vast subsidiary movement by which ultimately the flank of Lee was turned.

But if the war in the Mississippi Valley was in a sense subsidiary, it was by no means of small account. Military energy did its utmost. Rarely have armies been more vast, and only Borodino and Leipsic surpass in appalling grandeur the greater battles. The army of Virginia, at the end of four years, lay surrounded and helpless, an isolated nucleus of warlike energy from which every supporting connection and attachment had been knocked away. On one side was the sea, in the hands of its foes; on the other Thomas lowered, about to pour through the passes of the Alleghanies. Sherman, charged with light-

nings, rolled up from the south, a tempest gathering fury as it sped, while on the north Grant smote implacably. Not till then was Lee beaten. Appomattox came inevitably, and for the Confederacy all was over. Slavery was destroyed, and the Union was made secure.

Strange indeed was the development which sprang from the cotton gin; scarcely less momentous has been the influence of the steam engine as applied to traffic and communication. The locomotive has succeeded, and often superseded, the steamboat, with results that are modifying all the continents. The new West, which has come to pass in the old Louisiana of the Purchase, was before the war in a most incipient stage, and as it stands today may properly be called the child of the locomotive. While that extraordinary machine in the eastern half of the valley has been a powerful modifier, in the western half it has worked almost as a creator. It has made possible a reclaiming and populating more rapid than has ever before been seen when new lands were occupied. The unknown wilderness of Jefferson's day has become filled throughout with fully organized commonwealths, and is about, with the admission of Oklahoma, to become, so to speak, politically mature. Whether such a rapid exploitation of the national domain will be for the ultimate benefit of our country, or otherwise, may well be questioned. Our grandchildren may wish their forefathers had gone more slowly.

There are in the Mississippi Valley pleasant signs that, although heretofore railroads and the country tributary to them have often jarred, the expediency of harmony is beginning to be recognized, with most happy results. That the road may flourish, the country through which it passes must be prosperous. What better than for the road to help the country prosper? It has helped; and in this way: Some proper official—the general freight agent, it may be—studying his districts to find out for what they were best fitted, using the helps which in his high place he could easily command, has discovered, perhaps, that tomatoes can well be raised here, potatoes here; that here there is a fine opportunity for creameries, and here again a

good field for poultry and eggs. Straightway he enters upon a campaign of education. To each village, hamlet, crossroads, teachers are sent to convert the farmers from their bad methods or unprofitable crops. They are instructed as to the better ways and the more marketable products. Finally, the road engages to find a sale for what is raised, and to carry it to market at a rate which will make sure the farmers' profit. When all is done, the country, from being poverty-stricken, has become a scene of plenty; while the beneficent road—beneficent not from a philanthropic impulse, but simply because it pays to be so—reaps a vast advantage from having tributary a body of rich and contented communities, instead of a population depressed and struggling. In many places of the Mississippi Valley these methods have found trial, and the invariable happy result makes it not doubtful that it will influence the policy of the future.

That we suffer at present is largely due to the fact that, in the immense complexities which modern life develops, we do not at first grasp the right handle. We may hope it will be better some day as regards the problems the railroad gives rise to; as regards the problems, also, which the cotton gin has given rise to; for, though slavery has vanished, the black shadow has not ceased to hang heavily over the Mississippi Valley as well as elsewhere. So, too, as regards our problems in general,—but a few have been hinted at,—the manful heart will not consider any of them hopeless, and never before since the world began have so many good hands and brains as now been ready to work to remove the difficulties.

The Mississippi Valley organized—a basin of unexampled resources, occupied by thirty-five million English-speaking men possessed of the ancient, well-ordered Anglo-Saxon freedom! With the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, the Mississippi Valley may be said to be politically complete. The constitutional framework will be all in place in twenty-three commonwealths. As a vine expands over its supporting trellis, so the life of these millions will be upheld and guided in future years by these constructions, begun before Alfred's day, but confirmed

and perfected, during many centuries, by liberty-loving peoples. With their life so braced and directed, the states of the Mississippi Valley possess the most favorable conditions for a perfect evolution. While their history in the past is full of interest, they can face the future with high hope.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION TO WISCONSIN¹

BY JOHN G. GREGORY.

In an essay contributed to one of the leading reviews, long before field meetings had become a feature of the activity of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, a scholarly citizen of Milwaukee challenged the perspective of what at that time were the standard histories of the United States. They devoted chapters and volumes, he complained, to the obscure arrivals and adventures of small groups of refugees on our eastern seaboard two centuries or more ago; but bestowed not a word, or, at most, only a few sentences, upon the vast migratory movement, unparalleled in the annals of mankind, which during the past eighty years has brought millions of Europeans to swell the population of the United States, and which has been one of the conspicuous factors in the rapid development of the West from a wilderness to the seat of a great civilization. Large and important additions to historical literature have been made since the utterance of that complaint, and such a criticism would not be put forth today without material modification. Yet the historical specialist will still find scope for useful original work in tracing the conditions and results of foreign immigration in the United States, particularly in the Northwest, and in no state will he find richer or more varied materials for studies of this character than in Wisconsin.

An impetus was imparted to work in this field by the publication in volume vii of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, in 1879, of John Luchsinger's paper on the Swiss colony at

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

New Glarus, in Green county—the first monograph, Mr. Thwaites informs us, on the planting of an organized foreign colony in this state. At the request of Secretary Thwaites, Mr. Luchsinger rewrote his paper with extensive additions, and it appeared in volume xii of the *Collections*, published in 1892, the same volume which contains Miss Kate A. Everest's admirable account of "How Wisconsin Came by Its Large German Element." Mr. Thwaites, in his *Story of Wisconsin*, and Mr. Legler, in his *Leading Events of Wisconsin History*, show appreciation of the importance of the subject in the pages crowded with facts which they assign to a survey of immigrant settlements of various nationalities; and several writers of ability, notably Rasmus B. Anderson and W. Hense-Jensen, have written at large the history of particular groups.

The foreign-born residents of Wisconsin are here not as invaders or intruders, but upon invitation. Self-interest, as well as a spirit of good will to all humanity, moved the inhabitants of the United States to encourage immigration. It has been a tradition from colonial times that accessions to the population from abroad are a material agency for the development of the resources of our country. Silas Deane, one of the commissioners sent to Europe by the continental congress to solicit the good offices of France and Holland in the conduct of the Revolutionary War, expressed the expectation that if the colonies established their independence, the immigration from the old world would be prodigiously increased; and, as a consequence, the cultivated lands would rise in value and new lands would be brought into market. The men who controlled the destinies of Wisconsin wrought as if inspired by these words of Silas Deane. They framed the state constitution and the early statutes in such a way as to encourage foreign settlers to feel at home here, and in this respect Wisconsin's laws have never been changed. During a large part of the time since admission to the Union, an active propaganda to encourage immigration has been carried on by the state. In his report to Governor Farwell, dated December 23, 1852, G. Van Steenwyck, Wisconsin's first state commissioner of emigration, who had been stationed in New

York to meet immigrants on their arrival from abroad and influence them to direct their course to Wisconsin, gave interesting details concerning the methods of his work. He had opened his office in New York on the third of June, and had at once begun the distribution of pamphlets in the English language, setting forth the resources of Wisconsin. "I went to work immediately," he said, "to procure a translation of the pamphlet prepared under the direction of your excellency, into the German, Norwegian and Dutch languages, and got in possession of 20,000 copies in German June 16, 5,000 in Norwegian June 26, and 4,000 in Dutch July 2. In the beginning I had the assistance of a Norwegian; June 9, I engaged an intelligent and well-educated German, and as soon as matters were well arranged, I enlisted two others, one English and one German, the German emigration to the West and especially to Wisconsin being the most considerable." Mr. Van Steenwyck's report went on:

My great object in this city is of course to make as many people as possible well acquainted with our state. For this purpose I worked by distributing the pamphlets on vessels (sail and steam), in hotels and in taverns, mostly to the immigrants personally; by sending the same across the Atlantic for distribution among emigrants leaving port; by advertising in English, German, and Dutch papers here and in Europe; by editorials in such papers; and, finally, by talking personally, or by my assistants, to as many of the immigrants as possible, whenever an opportunity offered itself. * * * It is hardly possible to make a true estimate of the influence exerted by the agency in New York. Information has emanated from there in every direction and is now spread over a large and for our object the most valuable part of Europe.

After four years this canvass for immigrant settlers by the state was temporarily discontinued; but a similar canvass was maintained by counties and land companies, and, at a later stage, by railway companies, some of them sending agents to travel in Europe and create by lectures and publications a desire among the people to emigrate to Wisconsin. An active propaganda by the state itself was recommenced soon after the War of Secession and continued, with some changes of detail, almost to the present time.

Nor was the state content to depend upon these exertions. In 1864 the legislature memorialized congress for the passage of national laws tending to encourage foreign immigration to the United States. The memorial set forth that the consequences of the withdrawal of labor from the agricultural regions caused by the war then in progress, were more serious than was generally supposed; that the wages of those whom the agriculturist must employ, or lose his crop, had increased more than 100 per cent, and that it was of vital importance that every effort which could with propriety be made should be put forth promptly to the desired end. It suggested "the appointment of competent and faithful agents to the different countries of Europe," and recommended that "a law be passed exempting all such immigrants, for a definite period, * * * from liability to military service in the armies of the United States."

Chapter 176 of the laws of 1879 was entitled an act to establish a state board of immigration. It provided that—

It shall be the duty of this board to enhance and encourage immigration to this state from other states and from the Dominion of Canada and from Europe. This board shall have authority to provide for the collection of statistics and useful information concerning the climate, products, population, and agricultural, mineral and other resources and advantages of this state, and for the printing and dissemination of the same in such languages as it may deem necessary.

Under the operation of this law the state of Wisconsin called to foreigners in a loud voice. Beside advantages of climate and natural resources, and rich lands at a nominal price for all who would settle thereon, with a free school system and a free university opening the doors of learning to ambitious youth, the official summons held out other attractive inducements, which must have made it seem to struggling victims of political and social oppression in the overcrowded monarchies of Europe like a message from Utopia. The summons was printed in many languages:

Come! In Wisconsin all men are free and equal before the law. Every man is entitled to his opinion and the privilege of expressing it. If harm is done to his person, his property, or his character, he has a sure remedy in the law, which jealously watches over all the sub-

jects of the state. The law knows no distinction in persons, knows no difference between stranger and native-born citizen, knows neither wealth nor poverty; right and justice are the only things it considers. In Wisconsin there is no imprisonment for debt, and a large amount of property is exempt from sale or seizure on account of debt. In Wisconsin religious freedom is absolute, and there is not the slightest connection between church and state. This matter is left entirely to the individual desires of the people. In Wisconsin no religious qualification is necessary for office or to constitute a voter; all that is required is for the man to be 21 years old and to have lived in the state one year, being a citizen or having declared his intention so to become. In many of the states the law requires a residence of five years before one is entitled to vote, but Wisconsin puts the limit at one year. In Wisconsin not only has each man the right to vote, if he has resided in the state a year, and has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but he has the right to hold any office in the state, save those of governor and lieutenant-governor, and to these positions he is eligible as soon as he becomes a full citizen. There is never an election in the state that does not put some (and often very many) foreign-born citizens into office. Indeed, there is no such thing as a foreigner in Wisconsin, save in the mere accident of birth-place; for men coming here and entering into the active duties of life identify themselves with the state and her interests, and are to all intents and purposes American.¹

Is it wonderful that this urgent invitation was accepted? It fell upon the ears of men and women living where crowded populations were condemned to grinding toil for the barest necessities of existence; where compulsory military service robbed young manhood of its best years; where class privilege restricted political power and the possibilities of social advancement to a favored few; where cruel taxation contended with the starving peasant and his dear ones for their hard-earned crust; where religious and race persecution made a hell on earth.

When Wisconsin, because she needed these people, clapped her hand upon their shoulders and urged them to come where every man can be a king unless he chooses to be a slave, what wonder that, when they had energy enough to get away, they came?

¹ See *Wisconsin—What It Offers to the Immigrant*, a pamphlet, thousands of which were circulated by the Wisconsin state board of immigration in this country and Europe. The language above used is, except in rhetoric, identical with that of a paragraph in the edition of 1884.

Some of them brought a little money. Some of them brought household equipments and tools of trade. Some brought little beyond the clothes in which they traveled, and those not of the best, because they had nothing else to bring. Most of them were in the prime of life, with strong constitutions and a capacity and inclination for work. There were those among them who possessed skill in trades, there were a few professional men, and a few who were adepts in the arts. There were many used only to the coarser forms of labor. There was work enough for all, and all quickly settled into vocations suited to their various capacities. With few exceptions they prospered, and as they became established, they sent for relatives who had lingered on the other side.

It was not until 1850 that the census of the United States began to include statistics showing places of nativity. In 1850, the native-born inhabitants of Wisconsin numbered 194,079 and the foreign-born 110,477; in 1860, there were of native-born residents 458,954 and of foreign-born 276,967; in 1870, native-born 690,171, foreign-born 364,499; in 1880, native-born 910,072, foreign-born 405,425; in 1890, native-born 1,167,681, foreign-born 519,199. Of course these figures indicate only partially the increase of the population due to immigration. The census of 1870 showed that of a total population of 1,054,670 then in Wisconsin, 717,832, that is, all but 386,838 of the inhabitants of the state, were children of foreign-born fathers or foreign-born mothers or foreign-born fathers and mothers. There are corresponding reports of parentage in subsequent censuses, but no statistics separating from the rest of the population the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of immigrants, so that figures showing fully and exactly the extent to which immigration has increased the population cannot be presented or obtained.

The census of 1890 showed that of the 519,199 foreign-born residents of Wisconsin at that time 282,900 were from the Germanic nations—259,819 from Germany, 4,856 from Austria, 6,252 from Holland, 4,567 from Belgium, 325 from Luxemburg, and 7,181 from Switzerland; 99,838 were from the Scandinavian nations—65,696 from Norway, 20,157 from Sweden,

and 13,885 from Denmark; 99,888 were from British dominions—33,163 from Canada, 23,628 from England, 33,306 from Ireland, 5,494 from Scotland, and 4,297 from Wales; 32,424 were from the Slav nations—17,660 from Poland, 11,999 from Bohemia, 2,279 from Russia, and 486 from Hungary; 3,189 were from the Latin nations—2,009 of these from France and 1,123 from Italy.

The results of the census of 1900 illustrating this subject are now in process of compilation, and a bulletin containing the figures relating to Wisconsin will be issued from the bureau at Washington within a few days.

It is largely due to foreign immigration that Wisconsin is today a commonwealth with a population of more than two million souls. She has borne a conspicuous part in the most stupendous political experiment in the history of mankind. She has wrought heterogeneous human elements gathered from all Europe into a harmonious industrial democracy. She has demonstrated the truth of the dictum that in the tendency of national life racial origin is a smaller determining factor than political and social institutions. The first settlers of Wisconsin were from the eastern part of the United States. They fixed the framework of the fabric which we see today. Consider the variety of the human elements which have been taken into fellowship, and then consider the fact that Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state, in which all these elements are represented, is one of the most prosperous and most orderly of the large cities of the world. Under any other constitution than ours could the vast experiment which has been here attempted have been at every stage from the inception to the consummation so signal a success? The stately edifice rests upon the twin pillars of individual liberty and local self-government. Two millions of happy people, various in origin, here live together in harmonious co-operation under a constitution which guarantees free thought, free speech, a free press, and universal suffrage.

INFLUENCE OF THE GERMANS IN WISCONSIN¹

BY W. HENSE-JENSEN.

Two-thirds of Wisconsin's inhabitants are said to have German blood in their veins. The state is sometimes called the most Germanized commonwealth of the Union. Is this true? Has the German immigration influenced our commonwealth to such an extent as to give us the right to speak of a Germanized Wisconsin? In some respects it certainly has done so, but not in all.

It was perhaps a defect in the German's character that the value of his political influence was below par. The German, in spite of his numerical power, never was a political leader. He lacks that political training and subordination necessary to success, and he is clannish beyond measure. This is due to the political conditions of Germany, when it was divided into thirty-three or more diminutive states, and the word Germany was only a geographical idea. The genius of Bismarck put an end to that wretched condition; but we look in vain, even now, for a strong national feeling among the Germans. The sins of centuries cannot be remedied in a few decades. It is therefore not surprising that the German could not equal the men of other nations politically, that he was not a political leader, that he was considered by his fellow-citizens as mere "voting cattle." Still, as a politician he has his merits; at no time was he a strict party man, who would vote for any "yellow dog" his party nominated. Nevertheless, on various occasions the German element cast its vote almost unanimously; this was the case

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

not only when its much-cherished beer-mug was endangered, but far more when great political and ethical ideas were at issue.

The bulk of the early German immigrants joined the Democratic party. The reasons why are known, and I am not at leisure to discuss them thoroughly. But that great time arrived when Carl Schurz addressed the people in behalf of the election of Abraham Lincoln, and advocated the eternal principle that all human beings are born equally free and independent; then the greater part of the Germans joined the ranks of that new party which had been born only a few years before, in a small town in Wisconsin. As ready as they were to join this party, just so quickly they left it, when they thought that they found better patriotism, greater morality, more lofty ideas, on the other side.

The national campaign of 1884 was won by the German, who believed that Grover Cleveland would be greater than his party. Again, in 1890, when the Bennett law was considered a menace to the liberty of church and conscience, the German voter turned his back to old party affiliations and voted for the Democratic candidates. But how sudden the change, when, six years later the danger was imminent of pushing our country to the verge of financial ruin! How overwhelming the Republican vote of the German, when he was called to endorse the patriotic and national policy of our martyred president, William McKinley! Why did he do so? Not because he had political ambitions and expected rewards and lucrative offices from the victor. His only reason for taking this political standpoint lay in the profoundness of his character, the intenseness of his soul. To him it is natural to touch not only the surface of things around him, but to go to the very bottom; whatever he does is done with heart and soul. All the achievements of the German immigrant are due to this trait of character. Because of it, his influence is felt in all phases of public life—in politics, in business, in church and family affairs, and, last but not least, in art and science. Who would deny it?

At first the Yankee ridiculed the alleged slowness of the German's comprehension, and his stubbornness. But gradually

the Yankee adopted the steadiness of the German's business methods. Times have passed, when our business was ruled by wild and unsound speculation. The German solidity prevails, advancing the general welfare of our commonwealth.

The greatest differences between the German and the Yankee characters were shown in the rural life of the early pioneers. Compare the two neighbors, the Yankee and the German farmer of that time. To the former, his farm was only a means of support and an object of speculation; without regret he left it after the soil became worthless through his irrational farming—his continually raising one kind of crop. On the other hand, the German, with his tender home feeling, whose farm had been won by hard toil from an unbroken wilderness, petted it as a mother would her child. His only object was to improve his homestead, and to leave it unincumbered to his posterity. Look over the flourishing farms of Wisconsin today, and deny if you can that this German spirit has become the characteristic of all nationalities in our state.

And what of German science and German art? In the year 1848, hundreds and thousands of highly-educated men were forced by the tide of revolution to leave the fatherland; they found generous hospitality on the shores of father Michigan. Educators and physicians, musicians and artists, actors, theologians, army officers, and engineers,—all of them independent characters, and longing for freedom and liberty,—settled on the borders of civilization, in a country then in the prime of development. The influence of this immigration, the most valuable Wisconsin ever received; was immediately felt. At first, our educational institutions were improved; the mechanical methods of the public schools changed to more rational teaching; the kindergarten, object lessons, and singing, were introduced by the Germans. To prove these assertions, let me mention the one name of Peter Engelmann, that eminent student of nature, to whose initiative we owe the very institute where we are assembled today.

We need not confine ourselves to the public schools alone. It must be admitted that, with the exception of our two Lutheran

colleges, the high schools, colleges, and the state university did not adopt the forms of government and the course of studies of the corresponding German institutions. But the spirit of profoundness, of devotion to the given task, of scientific research, are of German origin. Our science received a good deal of inspiration from German universities; and at all higher educational institutions we meet the German scholar. Of German origin is also the high esteem now accorded to the man of science by the man of deed. He knows that his greatest power is due to the silent and unremitting work of the scholar; that, as our friend Ernest Bruncken remarked in a speech a few days ago, "the man of deed rests upon the shoulders of the man of thought."

Let us hope that in this manner Wisconsin may be further Germanized; that the influence of such traits of the German character may continue for years to come. Then his various weaknesses and shortcomings, all of them resulting from centuries of oppression and misery, will do us no harm.

POLANDERS IN WISCONSIN¹

BY JOHN W. S. TOMKIEWICZ.

The principal reasons for Polish immigration to the United States have been the grossly inadequate wages paid in Europe; the inability to procure farming lands; the unjust restraint and oppression of Poland by the three powers, Russia, Austria, and Germany—those nations having so restricted and limited the rights and privileges of the Poles that, in some instances, it became impossible for them to remain longer in their native country; religious oppression at home; and the economic advantages possessed in America by the ordinary working classes. To these may be added the stringent military requirements of respective governments, under which every Pole was obliged to serve in the army from three to five years. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, there was among the northern Polish provinces in Europe a widespread desire for migration to America; and many of the Poles came to this country, the cost of transportation being advanced to them in not a few cases. At the present time there are two million Polish-Americans in the United States, of which number sixty per cent were born in Europe. The city of Chicago has 150,000 inhabitants of Polish parentage, and it has a larger population of Polish-Americans than has any other city in our country. There are three hundred Polish churches in the United States—forty-five in Wisconsin; fifty-two Polish newspapers in the United States—five in Wisconsin; a Polish seminary, in the city of Detroit; a Polish college, in Chicago; a Polish high school, in Milwaukee; a Polish Catholic Union, with 12,000 members; the Polish National Alliance,

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

with 30,000 members, and several other similar organizations with 500 to 5,000 members each; a Polish singing association; a Polish gymnastic alliance; and many other organizations.

The first Polish settlers in Wisconsin arrived about forty-five years ago; prominent among these pioneers were Anthony Kochanek, Joseph J. Borchardt, August Rudzinski, Martin Krueger, and Ludwig Heller. About the year 1872, the Polish colonies in Milwaukee became conspicuous, and during the last few years their population has grown very rapidly—to the present number of fifty-thousand. Scattered through the state of Wisconsin there are important Polish settlements, especially at Marinette, Stevens Point, Berlin, Menasha, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, La Crosse, and Independence. Several other Polish colonies are now being formed, as the Poles are fond of farming, and prefer country to city life. About one-fifth of the population in Stevens Point, and at least half of that of Portage county, are Polanders. The Polish inhabitants of Wisconsin now number about 200,000.

It is a natural instinct with the Poles to live in an economical manner; but, at the same time, they fully enjoy the pleasures of life, as well as others. It has been assumed that virtually all the Polish people are ordinary poor laborers. This is a mistaken and untrue notion; if any one will take the time to investigate, he will be convinced that such statements are erroneous. The majority of the Poles have properties of their own; and among them are not less than a hundred persons in Wisconsin who are considered to be worth from \$25,000 to \$100,000. The homes of Poles are neat and well furnished, and they live very comfortably. There are several Polish building and loan associations in Wisconsin; the largest of these are the Skarb Polski Mutual, and the Polish National. The former is regarded as one of the strongest in the state; it conducts business on a large scale, and makes more building loans than any other association in the city of Milwaukee. As a general rule, the Poles are industrious, sober, intelligent, and patriotic people. Few foreigners in this country possess more national characteristics than do the Poles, for they cling closely to the precedents of society and custom long established in Poland. On Sundays

and holidays their neat and tasteful apparel is conspicuous, and their preference is for garments clean, simple, and neat, rather than expensive or showy.

The military spirit of the Poles was early displayed in our state, and rendered them prominent in military affairs. In the year 1877 a Polish company, the Kosciuszko Guard, was organized in Milwaukee; and in the same year it became a company in the Wisconsin National Guard. Its officers were: Captain, Francis J. Borchardt; first lieutenant, Jacob Nowak; second lieutenant, Martin Schubert. During the captaincy of Borchardt, the Guard was in its prime, and displayed fine technique in drill and military discipline. The adjutant-general of Wisconsin, in reporting to Governor Smith in 1879, said of this company: "It makes an exceedingly fine appearance; is well drilled and disciplined; and under their able commander can safely be classed as one of the best companies in the state." Capt. Borchardt took an active interest in the maintenance of military interest among the Poles. In 1886 he originated the scheme of building a large and substantial armory for the guard; it was successful a year later and the building erected,—on First avenue, between Lapham and Mitchell streets,—and named the Kosciuszko armory. It is the largest armory in the state. Its interior is artistically decorated with various well-selected emblems of Old Poland and of America. During the conflict between the United States and Spain, the Kosciuszko Guard, then commanded by Capt. Thaddeus Wild, was one of the companies that volunteered for the war. This company was stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, during the war, awaiting orders to march to the front. Several Polish youths have gone to the Philippine Islands, and have been actually engaged in bloody battles there.

In regard to the congregations and schools in Milwaukee, it may be said that there were several groups or colonies of Poles who early came to the Cream City. One colony settled on the East side in the first, eighteenth, and thirteenth wards. This group erected a Polish church on the corner of Franklin and Brady streets. The other colony settled down on the South side, in the eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth wards. They

erected a church on the corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, known as St. Stanislaus church. In the year 1865 some of the pioneers had organized the first Polish Catholic church in our state. There were then only thirty Polish families in Milwaukee; they purchased a small church from the St. Stephen's Lutheran congregation on the corner of Grove and Mineral streets. Among the beautiful and costly churches (now seven in number) since erected by the Poles of Milwaukee, the magnificent St. Josephat's, on the corner of Lincoln and First avenues, is pre-eminent. It cost \$250,000, and is the largest Polish Catholic church ever erected in any city of the United States. Unusual features of this edifice are the artistic interior decoration and beautiful statuary.

Connected with all the Polish churches are commodious school buildings, with good teachers and instructors. The St. Josephat's school has the largest number of children, averaging 1,000 pupils. The Polish high school—connected with St. Josephat's church, and known as St. Josephat's normal school—was built in the year 1890. Shorthand, type-writing, book-keeping, and general business courses are taught, and its work has been very successful. Of late, a large percentage of Polish children are sent to the public schools, immediately after confirmation; and many would attend the public schools only, if accommodations therein would allow. The majority of the Poles speak the German language with ease—indeed, they are often taken for Germans; and the younger members of Polish families are thoroughly familiar with the English language. The Polanders deserve credit for loving their native language—as a rule, more than other nationalities, for they speak it at all times, and in all places. The Polish language is one of the most refined, and the Polish literature the most interesting, in the world. True sympathy and feeling can not be expressed in English, as it is susceptible of being expressed in the Polish language. As a rule, when the attempt is made to translate Polish poetry and other literature into English, it is immediately stripped of its sympathetic quality, and seems almost meaningless.

The Kuryer Publishing Company is the leading Polish publishing firm in the United States. It is the proprietor of the

Kuryer Polski, the oldest Polish daily newspaper, which has a large circulation. Michael Kruszka, the president of the company, has individually published this paper for the last fifteen years, and he has been prominent in politics; in 1892, he was elected to the state senate.

The Poles have become known everywhere for their political ambition and their influence in local politics. The majority of the Poles are Democrats; but of late years they have changed, and now they include Republicans as well as Democrats. Many Poles have held or now hold positions of trust and confidence.

The Poles never forget their patriots, and always praise their deeds in fighting for the liberty of their beloved native land. In Milwaukee, there is on the South side a public park, which has been named in honor of the Polish hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko. In the spring of 1901, a corporation was organized by the Poles of Milwaukee, under the name of the "Kosciuszko Monument Association," for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor to Kosciuszko. Active measures have been taken for the purpose of raising the necessary funds; thus far over \$5,000 worth of stock has been actually subscribed for; and it is expected that in the near future there will be \$25,000 subscribed for, and paid into the treasury of the association for the monument. It is hoped that in less than two years the Kosciuszko monument will be erected and dedicated in Kosciuszko park, in the midst of one of the largest Polish settlements in the United States.

THE SCOTS IN WISCONSIN¹

BY JAMES A. BRYDEN.

The question will naturally be asked, "What has the Scotch element accomplished in the way of agricultural development?" as that was one of the earliest and most important industries in the pioneer history of our territory and state. As early as 1832 and 1834, Scotchmen were here with axe and saw, clearing away the heavy forests and building log cabins for their families, and sheds to shelter their horses and cattle. Then they began tilling the virgin soil, patiently waiting for the harvest time to reap the fruits of their toil and industry, that they might barter their surplus produce for clothing, sugar, and other necessaries of life. Undaunted by hardships and privations, and determined to succeed, they persevered in this arduous toil; after long years of waiting, success crowned these efforts, aided by their frugality and economical habits. They were classed among the most respected citizens of Wisconsin, and were recognized as being at the head of the farming industries in this state.

After agriculture had made such wonderful developments, it became necessary to build warehouses to handle and store the grain and other produce of the farmer. Here, too, were found the Scots, with others, engaged in erecting these buildings. Horses and oxen brought to market from a distance of 60 to 100 miles the surplus products of Wisconsin soil. Agricultural production increased so rapidly that horses and oxen became inadequate to perform the task of transpor-

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 11, 1901.

tation. At this juncture came the railroads, to perform their part in the further development of our state; and they soon opened a way through the primeval forests, to the great benefit of the producer. Among the promoters and at the head of this much-needed enterprise we find a Scotchman. When capital was called upon to do its part in constructing and equipping a road to handle the rapidly-increasing products, a Scot was placed at the helm, Alexander Mitchell, who became the greatest and most successful banker and financier in Wisconsin—and, some say, in the West.

Milwaukee at that time was in her infancy, but some of our early settlers and energetic citizens saw a bright future in the distance, and at once set out with the determination to rear a great city on the western shore of Lake Michigan. In building up this beautiful and substantial metropolis, Scotchmen are entitled to their share of the credit.

George Smith, a Scotchman prominently identified with the financial development of Milwaukee and the Northwest, was located in Chicago as early as 1834; and in 1839 he established Alexander Mitchell, as his representative in Milwaukee. They gave the Northwest a credit currency which was always redeemable on demand, and not one dollar of which ever lost its validity as a medium of exchange. When the people refused the notes of other banks, the notes of the Mitchell bank were accepted everywhere without question. Subsequently Mr. Mitchell built up the small, bankrupt railways of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa into a compact system, with its headquarters in Milwaukee, thus contributing more than did any other one man to raise Wisconsin's chief city to the metropolitan rank which it now enjoys. With him in the bank were conspicuously and honorably associated two other Scotchmen, David Ferguson and John Johnston—the latter of whom, the president of your Wisconsin State Historical Society, is still identified with the bank, and active in various enterprises contributing to the growth and prosperity of Milwaukee.

Mr. Mitchell's son, John L. Mitchell, has served with credit in the lower house of congress and in the senate of the United States. Another man of Scotch blood, though born in this

country, Angus Cameron, has ably and faithfully represented this state in the United States senate. Arthur MacArthur, a Scotchman, was judge of the circuit court, lieutenant-governor, and, during a brief period, acting governor. His son, Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, has won the plaudits of the American people by his successful campaign for the pacification of the Philippines.

The Scotchmen who have taken part in politics in this state have usually favored conservative policies, as did Alexander Mitchell when he made his effective speech in congress against the greenback inflation bill, in 1874. William E. Smith, as the Republican candidate for governor in 1877, took a more positive stand than did the platform of his party in favor of sound currency, and was supported in that position by the majority of the voters. There have, however, been Scotchmen in Wisconsin politics who championed experiments; as, for instance, W. K. Wilson, one of the leaders of the land-limitation movement of the early 50's, and Colin Campbell, who was the Socialist candidate for the governorship in 1877.

Scotchmen, as a rule, however, have kept out of politics as a profession, devoting themselves to business and other useful pursuits, in which some of them have achieved undoubted success. In the foundry, in the machine-shop, and in all manufacturing industries, you generally find Scotchmen in the front rank. James Sheriffs established the Vulcan iron works, and introduced a useful invention in the form of a propeller wheel. Gardiner Campbell, also a foundryman, became famous all over the country as a maker of bells, one of which was placed in the tower of our Milwaukee city hall. William D. Gray is one of the best known milling engineers in the United States, and invented and put in operation the first roller-mill in this country. He is also a modest Scot of Milwaukee. There is another industry in which we find Scotchmen successfully engaged—namely, the culture of shrubs, plants, flowers, and everything pertaining to horticultural development. A few of those distinguished in this line have been J. W. Dunlop, Archie Middlemas, the Currie Brothers, and J. A. Pettigrew. The latter is perhaps one of the best landscape gardeners in this country,

and at present is superintendent of the whole system of parks in Boston. The Currie Brothers are among the leading seedsmen of the West.

The Lindsay Brothers are perhaps the largest and best known dealers in agricultural implements in the Northwest. Robert Hill operates the largest cold-storage establishment in Milwaukee. Peter McGeoch was not only a packer and a large operator in the grain and provision market, but he built and for years conducted a well-managed and prosperous street railway. James Douglas rose from a carpenter contractor to the highest ranks, and became a prominent architect. James MacAlister won renown as an educator, and after gaining great credit as superintendent of the public schools of Milwaukee, was called to Philadelphia, where he is now at the head of the Drexel institute. William P. McLaren is a vice-president of one of the most flourishing American corporations in the life insurance field. Alfred James is the head of one of the most prosperous fire insurance corporations in the United States.

The people of Scottish origin in Wisconsin have in many ways exerted a beneficial influence in the community. Their example of industry, thrift, and steadfastness has been wholesome and helpful. Most of them brought from their native land the habit of Sabbath observance and regular attendance upon public worship, which they and their children have retained. In the roll of notable ministers of religion whose eloquence and ability have at different times given distinction to the Milwaukee pulpit, will be found the names of several men of Scottish birth. But while a serious people, much given to metaphysics, the Scotch have never neglected the material concerns of life. They are eanty as well as thoughtful; they believe in nourishing the body as well as the soul. The banquet arranged by Milwaukee Scotchmen in 1859 in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns was the most elaborate and enjoyable affair of the sort which up to that time had ever occurred in this city; and in the happy eloquence which characterized the responses to its toasts, as well as in the elegance of all its appointments, it set a mark which was long emulated by the projectors of other entertainments of the kind.

At their banquets, and on other occasions, the Scotch have not neglected poetry and music, the love for which is inborn in children of the land of Robert Burns. Among the sweet singers of Scottish song have been Robert Menzies, William Strathern, Robert Smeaton, William and James Currie, Archie Middlemas, Dr. Charles G. Willson, and many other members of the St. Andrews society. Robert Shiells and B. I. Durward have been ranked as poets of renown since the immense gathering at the Burns centenary celebration rapturously applauded the original poems which they delivered on that occasion.

The Scotch have done much to create an interest in hardy outdoor sports and athletic games. Their national game of curling, practiced on the ice near the junction of the Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers nearly fifty years ago, gave rise to the organization of a Milwaukee Curling Club composed of English, Irish, Germans, and Americans, as well as Scotchmen, who have become confirmed enthusiasts in this invigorating winter sport. The annual Scotch picnic, begun in 1866, with a programme of athletic competitions for prizes, is a recognized Milwaukee institution, and has won the tribute of extensive imitation.

There are others better fitted than I to write the history of the Scotch in Wisconsin. The president of your Society—a Scotchman of whom Scotchmen are proud, and an American by adoption, like myself—made a contribution to the subject some years ago, in which he observed that, according to the census of 1890, it appeared that of the 250,000 men, women, and children then living in Milwaukee, only 686 were of Scottish birth. Your secretary, Mr. Thwaites, says in his *Story of Wisconsin* that the Scotch are found in considerable numbers in Columbia, Buffalo, Green Lake, Kenosha, Marathon, and Trempealeau counties. To this list I would add the counties of Racine, Walworth, and Rock, while noting the fact that the Scot is represented in every county in the state. In Racine and Rock, however, the Scotch are especially numerous, and were a noteworthy element among the early settlers. In a recent visit to the towns of Dover and Yorkville, in Racine county, I found in one of the most beautiful small cemeteries in Wis-

consin familiar Scottish names upon a large number of the monuments. Rock county is one of the richest agricultural counties, and among its residents are several Scotchmen of considerable wealth. It was at Milton, in Rock county, that James Home, father of the Home brothers of Milwaukee, located in 1836, and became a prominent and prosperous farmer. Exact statistics on the subject from the latest census are not yet available; but I think I may safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the Scottish contingent of Wisconsin's population has, beyond its numerical proportion, contributed to the social and the industrial development of the state.

OUR BOHEMIAN POPULATION¹

BY J. J. VLACH.

The chief causes for Bohemian emigration to this country are common to all other industrial countries of Europe. Political oppression, militarism, low wages, overcrowded labor markets, the prospect of improving their material condition, and the love of liberty—such are the causes which bring foreign settlers to this country. Bohemian emigration did not begin as early as in other countries, although a number of Bohemian and Moravian families migrated to the American colonies after the defeat of White Mountain in 1620; history mentions them as fighting for American independence. After that the Bohemian emigration was very limited, and hardly noticeable until it was revived in 1848; but today there are in the United States over half a million of Bohemians, over 50,000 of whom made their homes in this state.

The Bohemians do not come here with the intention of amassing riches and then returning to the old country; they come here to stay. When they come to America they are not different from the immigrants of other countries. They bring with them the customs and habits of their native land; they remember with sadness and pride their old homes; but none the less do they love and cherish their new homes, and are always ready and willing to offer their lives and goods whenever this country is in need of them. Many a Bohemian fell fighting under the stars and stripes during our late War of Secession; many a

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 11, 1901.

Bohemian mother watched in vain for the return of her son who went to help liberate an oppressed people.

In this state we find the Bohemians engaged in nearly all the useful avocations. They are good tillers of the soil, of which many beautiful farms all over the state bear witness. We find them in the factories, shops, and stores, and there are Bohemian physicians, lawyers, druggists, teachers, etc. Many large Bohemian settlements may be found, especially in the counties of Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Oconto, La Crosse, Adams, and Marathon.

In their social life the Bohemians of this state are in no way behind other nationalities. They have benevolent, religious, dramatic, musical, educational, turner, and other societies. They own their halls, churches, and schools. In Milwaukee alone there are at least fifteen Bohemian societies; they own a beautiful hall on the corner of Wine and Twelfth streets, and two churches.

The Bohemians are assiduous readers of newspapers and books; consequently, wherever there is a Bohemian settlement there is a Bohemian newspaper. There are published in the United States twelve Bohemian dailies and at least twenty weekly papers. In Wisconsin, Bohemian weekly papers are published at Racine, Kewaunee, La Crosse, and in Milwaukee two, the *Domacnost* and the *Bornost*—the former, a family paper, having a large circulation all over the United States. It may further be truthfully said that the Bohemians, as soon as they land on our shores, try their best to familiarize themselves with the language and institutions of this country; and it was to aid them in this praiseworthy effort that newspapers were published in their native tongue.

In political affairs, the Bohemians of this state have been taught that one of the essential qualifications of good citizenship is reverent submission to law. Consequently their political history will show that they are not inclined to abandon individual duty and responsibility, or to prostitute the privileges and opportunities afforded by a free and generous popular government to the behest of corrupt selfishness and disloyalty to public trust. They take great pride in their citizenship, and

fully appreciate our generous laws that vest them with the speedy right to vote.

Aside from an exceedingly personal interest which the Bohemians always take in every election, their duties to their homes and families have overshadowed any temptation to become political leaders or conspicuous public characters. Thus far in this state they have proven themselves content with gradual financial success as laborers, farmers, mechanics, and business men. They follow admirably the wise saying that "an unwise thirst for public employment is the worst of social maladies." Of course, if either of the two great political parties recognizes them with an appointive office, they take great pride in the fact; or, when one of them is elected to an office, he always, so far as I know, tries to perform its duties honestly. I am still looking for a Bohemian-American who, whether appointed or elected to an office, proved himself false or dishonest. It may be said of the Bohemians that, just as Hollanders are and always were unswerving Republicans, so the Bohemians were always loyal Democrats; but in recent years many of them are changing their political views and are joining the ranks of the Republicans. Let scorn or wit exhaust their sneers and jibes, one fact must be admitted and cannot be truthfully denied of Bohemians—that as "Mugwumps" they have always exerted themselves for something higher and nobler than mere official patronage, and they cannot be accused of office-begging. This alone gives them a right to respect, and in it can be discerned a principle of political action, which should be an inspiring and elevating force in a government like our own.

Among the few men who have held positions of political prominence, and have been more or less influential in shaping the political choice of the Bohemians in America, was the lamented Charles Jonas of Racine, who, serving this country as consul to Germany, came to an untimely death. With deep affection for and trust in his own people, he made it his life-work to try to better their condition. He was recognized as the Bohemian authority of this country. His close application to literature and journalism, and his own ambitious efforts, undermined his health. He was editor of the *Starie*, and author of various usc-

ful books; among these were translations of American laws and the constitution, and English-Bohemian and Bohemian-English dictionaries—books which may be found in almost every Bohemian home.

In conclusion, I will only add that the Bohemians do not pretend to be better than any other of the many nationalities that establish their homes in this state; but I do claim that they try their best to be good American citizens, and they only ask from their American fellow-citizens charitable indulgence for their imperfections and deficiencies. In a decade or two there will no longer be Germans, Bohemians, Irish, Hollanders, Poles, or other foreign elements, but one great, invincible, and liberty-loving American nation. The many nationalities that now occupy the United States will only live in history. And the Bohemians, like others, try to bequeath to their children and descendants an honest and untarnished name, so that in after years they need not be ashamed of their Bohemian ancestors; but may with pride own that they are Americans of Bohemian descent.

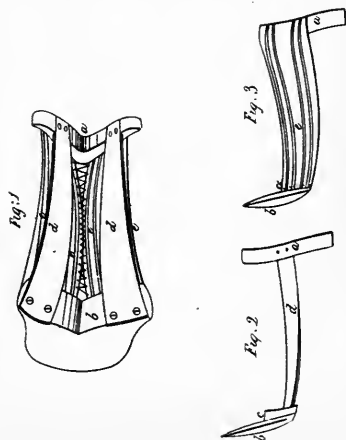
WISCONSIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN INVENTIONS¹

BY HAROLD G. UNDERWOOD.

The subject embraced in the title of this paper is a difficult one to treat fairly within the time limit permitted; as may be appreciated when it is realized that Wisconsin stands number thirteen in the roll of the forty-five states, for the number of patents granted to her citizens, and that the United States government has caused its seal to be affixed to some 700,000 letters patent for inventions, since the establishment of the patent office, but little more than a century ago. However, it may not take more than ten minutes to name a very few of the tens of thousands of inventions which owe their birth and inception to the minds of sons of the Badger state.

As a matter of historical record it may be of interest to know

that the first patent granted to a resident of Wisconsin was no. 2544 for "an improvement in saddles," to David Irvin, of Madison, dated April 11, 1842; the second was granted April 25, 1843, to Peter Yates of "Milwaukie" for pulleys and shafting; the third, dated October 22, 1844, to George Easterly, then of



Drawings of the first patent granted to a Wisconsin inventor: to David Irvin, of Madison, April 11, 1842, for "an improvement in saddles."

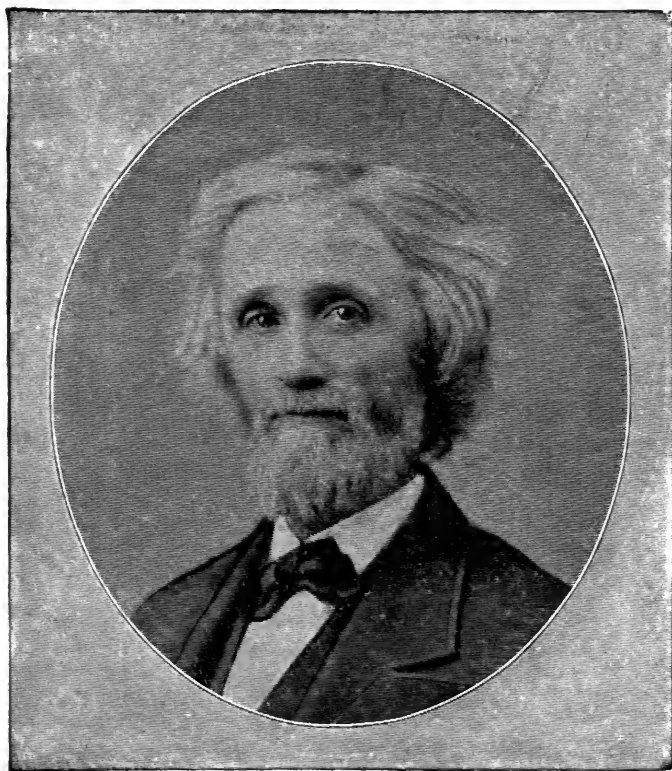
¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 12, 1901.

Heart Prairie, for a harvesting-machine; and the fourth to John Martin, jr., of Aztalan, on November 26, 1844, for a self-acting cheese-press. From 1836 to 1850 the United States patent office granted some 7,000 patents, of which Wisconsin was credited with just seven—one out of each thousand, standing at the foot of all the states and territories. Last year 23,000 patents were granted to citizens of the United States, of which Wisconsin received over 500—practically one out of every 46 patents issued, and only surpassed in actual number received, as already stated, by twelve states of the forty-five. It is interesting to note that even in her territorial days Wisconsin gave indications of progress along the lines of agriculture and cheese-making, leather products, and iron-working, which she has so consistently followed ever since.

Something over ten years ago, a remarkable congress was held in the city of Washington, the same being in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system. This congress was largely attended by inventors, manufacturers, and others interested in patents and inventions, and was opened by President Harrison. Many interesting addresses were made, and able papers read; one of the most thoughtful being by Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, on "The epoch-making inventions of America," from which I quote one paragraph, as having especial pertinence in this paper. After enumerating the other leading inventions of the century, Judge Taylor says:

One more invention, recent, bright and beautiful, shall close this category. It is the typewriter,—the sewing machine of thought,—which takes up with nimble fingers the drudgery of writing as that of sewing, and clothes our ideas as that clothes our bodies. It introduces the epoch of legible manuscript, with all the saving of time, labor, and profanity which that implies.

It is perhaps not generally known that the modern typewriter of the "swinging type-bar" or "type-basket" pattern is essentially a Milwaukee invention. This machine was devised in 1867 by C. Latham Sholes, Carlos Glidden, and Samuel W. Soulé, of Milwaukee. Sholes was a printer by trade, an editor by profession, and at that time collector of the port of



C. LATHAM SHOLES

Inventor of the type-writer, and formerly collector of the port of Milwaukee.
Died February 17, 1890.



Milwaukee. Soulé was also a printer, and he and Sholes were very intimate. During the winter of 1866-67 they were at work developing a new machine for printing page numbers on bound blank books. At the shop where they were having the mechanical work done, they came in contact with Glidden, who was having made an agricultural device of his own. Glidden was also an ingenious inventor, and a retired manufacturer, and in their almost daily meetings at the shop, he became interested in the paging machine that Sholes and Soulé were at work upon. One day he suggested that a like machine could be made that would write letters and words, instead of figures and numbers. Shortly afterwards the three men decided to try; and finally produced their first crude machine in September, 1867, for which they obtained a patent in the summer of 1868.

From this time on, they were busy in perfecting and improving the device, and took out numerous patents covering each successive step, the bulk of these being the work of Sholes. About 1870 the first type-writer factory in this country was established by Sholes in this city, on the banks of the old Milwaukee canal, which supplied the water power for running the machinery. Here twelve machines were made, and all sold at a price of \$125 each; one being purchased by Major Dawes, a paymaster in the United States army, whose home was at Fox Lake. This machine was used for many years, and finally presented by one of the Dawes family to the Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society, at whose rooms it is still on exhibition. In 1873 the machine was deemed practically perfected, and taken to Ilion, N. Y., where it was first manufactured on an extensive scale, and marketed as the original Remington machine.

Sholes continued to invent and perfect type-writers until his death, February 17, 1890. The records of the patent office for nearly thirty years note a long series of patents granted to him (or his executor) for improvements in this art.

Of Soulé, I have no further record. Glidden died prior to 1880; but his last type-writer patent (adapted to be used by the blind) was granted to his widow in 1892. I have devoted considerable space to these inventors, because—despite the fact that there had been several prior unsuccessful attempts along

this line—to them, and to Wisconsin, belongs the credit of the production of the first successful and practical type-writing machine, now of world-wide use. The present leading machines are chiefly modifications and improvements on this pioneer device.

In a kindred branch of this “art preservative” may be numbered two Milwaukee inventions, which have completely revolutionized the manufacture of movable type. Prior to 1883, printing-type were made without any standard relative scale of width of the different letters in a font; so that difficulty was always experienced in “justifying,” or properly spacing, the type for a line of printed matter. In that year, Linn B. Benton of this city solved the problem, in such a simple manner that it seems now almost incredible that the world should have waited over four hundred years for the solution. In December, 1883, a patent was granted to Benton, the claim of which tells the whole story in these words: “A font of types, the bodies of the characters of which are runningwise all multiples of a unit, and the spaces of which are similarly equal to said unit and multiples thereof.” Not only was this principle immediately and universally adopted with movable type, but this discovery rendered possible the successful operation of type-setting machines, and the more recent “linotype” devices, with which the composition of all the leading newspapers is now effected.

Benton next turned his attention to an allied matter of great value. In the manufacture of a font of type, the initial step is the production of the necessary “type-punches,” which are steel dies having each a letter or other character cut on its face, these dies being employed for making the intaglio impression in the matrix from which the type is cast. Heretofore, type-punches had been successfully produced only by slow, laborious hand-processes by persons possessing a rare degree of skill; but Benton devised a punch-cutting machine which, by an ingenious combination of levers, lathe-heads, and cutters has rendered hand work in type-cutting a thing of the past, and resulted in an enormous cheapening of the price of type. Thereby every village and hamlet can afford a printing outfit and publish its own local paper. Benton is still living, but his talents

and ingenuity have served to call him to a wider field of enterprise than he found in his home city.

In Benton's last-named device, he employed the principle of the pantograph, in copying, on a reduced scale, from an enlarged pattern to the small face of the type; and this pantograph idea, considerably modified, lies at the root of another industry, which has been more largely developed in Milwaukee than anywhere else. I refer to the famous wood-carving machines, now in universal use. Several local inventors, working on somewhat different lines, have served to "make Milwaukee famous," although sawdust is a drier substance than that more commonly ascribed as a cause of celebrity for this city. Throughout the land there is now hardly a furniture factory or plant for the interior decoration of buildings, that is not supplied with one form or other of Milwaukee carving machines, whose branching, jointed arms, each carrying a cutting tool at the end, spread out from its body, in the similitude of an octopus, and duplicate automatically the pattern over which its central finger incessantly moves.

Of this type were the machines of Smith and Post—two ingenious machinists who came here from Reedsburg—and of William S. Seaman of this city. Somewhat similar was the machine of the late Stephen F. Moore, whose life history illustrates the ups and downs of an inventor's career. He came to this city a penniless but energetic young mechanic, and for small wages secured employment at a manufacturing plant. Shortly after, he surprised his employers by suggesting that he be made the manager, at a salary of several thousand dollars, stating that he could annually save the company more than his salary. He finally took charge, on an agreement to continue at the old pay for a year, and to receive what he asked if the books bore out his assertions—which they did. While here he invented his carving machine, and sold the patents for a round quarter of a million dollars. All of these machines date from 1887 or 1888, and were the earliest commercially-successful wood-carving machines on the market.

It would not be a difficult task to multiply illustrations of Wisconsin's successful and prominent inventors, if time per-

mitted; but I fear I am already trenching on the allotted limit. However, reference certainly should be made to the eminent and venerable engineer Edwin Reynolds, on the embodiment of whose conceptions—notably the Reynolds-Corliss type of engines—the sun literally never sets, for they are thickly studded in the earth's belt.

George M. Hinkley's saw-mill machinery is known to every lumberman, as are to every miller the inventions of William D. Gray, the American pioneer of roller-mills. The temperature-regulating devices of Warren S. Johnson are widely known and used; and Alton J. Shaw's electric crane was an invention which has lifted many burdens from and for the makers of heavy machinery. Another notable invention was the Lee-Metford rifle, adopted by the British army, and largely used by other foreign governments. Mr. Lee was a watchmaker of Stevens Point, and invented this rifle just at the close of the War of Secession, so that it first became famous abroad; but the rifle was originally made in Milwaukee.

In processes and products "for the stomach's sake," Wisconsin has long been in the front rank. A whole army of inventors have contributed to this result. The art of carbonating beverages owes much to that pioneer inventor, Otto Zwietusch of this city, whose inventions in soda-water apparatus have served to lubricate many human throats; just as have the oil-cups of another Milwaukeean, Edwin D. Bangs, in a wholly different art, lubricated the shafts of steamships, and the rods and cranks of engines. Wisconsin's waving fields of barley have been converted to food and drink by the inventive genius of her own sons, to be carried to the uttermost portions of the earth's surface; and the "malted milk" of William Horlick of Racine has kept pace with Milwaukee's fluid malt extracts in this conquest of the world of trade.

In the preceding paragraphs, reference has been made solely to those inventors who have sought the protection afforded by the patent and trade-mark laws of the United States; but this paper would be incomplete without a brief reference to one of the greatest inventions of the age, and one which was generously given to the whole world. I refer to the "Babcock milk-tester"

devised by Dr. Stephen M. Babcock, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. This simple device comprises a series of flasks or bottles having graduation marks on the necks thereof, mounted on a support capable of rapid revolution; by the use of sulphuric acid and centrifugal motion, at a gentle heat, the fatty particles of the milk in the flasks are separated and rise into the graduated necks, thus determining rapidly and accurately, and without chemical analysis, the exact proportions of the fat in the milk. This almost unprecedented dedication to the public has been universally recognized. The medal lately voted by the legislature of Wisconsin is fresh in public remembrance; in addition to which Dr. Babcock has received many testimonials from different places, including distant New Zealand, and the *grand prix d'honneur* at the Paris exposition of 1900.

NEW ENGLAND INFLUENCE IN MILWAUKEE¹

BY ELLIS B. USHER.

During a recent visit to New England, with my little daughter, who is a Badger by birthright, she was much diverted by the jest of a stranger who told her, when she gave her residence as Milwaukee, that he supposed that "all Milwaukeeans spoke only German," and an English lady, who sat in the next seat turned around and said, "You must be a little English girl," and referred to her use of certain words as evidence. This incident suggests the remark of the Harvard professor who says that the best English spoken in America will be found within a hundred miles of Chicago; and that other significant statement, in Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, that "The West is the most American part of America." Professor Turner of our own state university has said, "The Western problem is no longer a sectional problem; it is a social problem on a national scale."

John Fiske, in his *American Political Ideas*, written in 1880, in a now very striking chapter on Anglo-Saxon "Manifest Destiny," quoted the toasts offered at an American dinner, in Paris, where the climax came from a gentleman who said that if our manifest destiny was to be taken into account, he would propose this toast: "The United States—bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the Procession of the Equinoxes, on the east by Primeval Chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment."

Milwaukee has long been known and noted as a German city, and the Germans have, since a very early day in its history, been

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 12, 1901.

quite able to speak for themselves. I have a very good and quite satisfactory knowledge of the German, as we know him.

But I have a disposition to differ with him most, in respect of some things of which he often feels most assured. For example, a certain class of Germans are prone to speak of the Puritan Yankee as the embodiment of illiberality, and to utter the title with an inflection not altogether melodious. In turn, some of the descendants of the New England Puritans are equally free with their sarcasms as to "Sabbath-breaking" and "beer-drinking Germans." I do not marvel at these small passages at arms, but I would assign a very different reason for them, from that likely to be generally accepted by either party to the controversy. In my humble opinion these demonstrations are largely the result of likeness rather than of difference. The man who said that the Puritan came here "to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and to make everybody else do the same," was not so strangely different from the German who came to Wisconsin with a purpose, at the outset, of establishing a German colony and founding a German state. The broad truth is, that there is great ethnological likeness between the German and his Puritan prototype. There was even closer resemblance between the pilgrimage of the Mayflower and the later German immigration to Wisconsin. The Pilgrims had religious liberty in Holland, but they did not wish to become Dutch. They came here from motives of patriotism rather than for religion's sake alone. The Puritan's were intolerant, while the Pilgrim's were more liberal.

The monument to Faith erected at Plymouth, Mass., is surrounded at the base by the figures of Morality, Law, Education, and Liberty. The compact made in the Mayflower is called the germ of our constitution, and Parson Hooker's constitution of the Connecticut colony was the mould in which our liberal institutions of government were run. Representative government finds its best models in many of New England's historic experiences. But all these ideas were born in Germany. The history of the movement that culminated in the Reformation, was the history of our own earliest struggle for liberty of opinion, and its hand-maiden, civil rights. This idea has its most

striking exemplification in the Mississippi Valley, which is at once the most American and the most Teutonic section of the United States.

I believe that any suitable discussion of the history of Milwaukee should have this sort of a background. We should fully understand and appreciate that the past is common property, if the New England men and women, and the German men and women of Milwaukee, are to look forward in right spirit and with proper assurance, to the future that is to make them all kindred in blood, as well as in their historic inheritance of principle and purpose.

In 1850, two years after Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, the state had a population of 305,391, of which 110,471 was of foreign birth. Milwaukee at this time had 20,061 inhabitants, and probably about its relative proportion of foreign born citizens. But, by 1860, Milwaukee had 62,518 inhabitants, 33,144—more than half of them—of foreign birth; and today, the foreign born citizens who have settled here during the past fifty years, and their progeny are probably 90 per cent of the present population. Teutonic blood flows in the veins of at least 75 per cent of our citizens. Studies of the census of 1880 led me to the conclusion that there were then, in Wisconsin, not more than 12,000 to 15,000 persons who could claim an unmixed American ancestry reaching back to Revolutionary days.

The beginning of Milwaukee was marked by the conjunction of the picturesque and the practical elements of the history of civilization on this continent. Solomon Juneau, who was the first white settler and a one-third proprietor of the town-site, represented the French pioneer, who was the first white man to tread the pathless forests of this territory. George H. Walker, who came from Virginia, and Byron Kilbourn, who was of Connecticut stock, represented the practical conflict for the Northwest Territory that long waged between the New England and Virginia pioneers. These men owned the Milwaukee site: Juneau, the East side; Walker, the South side; and Kilbourn, the West side. Kilbourn came here in 1835. He was the author of the first code of rules for self-government ever used

on this ground. It was drawn for the regulation of squatters upon government lands, and the best testimony to its wisdom is that it worked successfully, and prevented disputes and contests. Byron Kilbourn was the third mayor of the city, in 1848; and from 1846, when Solomon Juneau was the first mayor under the charter, to 1863, when Edward O'Neill was chosen, the names of the mayors indicate English ancestry, and such names as Upham, Crocker, Prentiss, Lynde, and Chase, are all from New England or of New England ancestry. The first representative of the Teutonic element to be chosen mayor was the late John Black, but he was really a Frenchman who spoke German, and in the 55 years of its existence, Milwaukee has had but three mayors of German birth or name, while fourteen or fifteen were of undoubted New England stock.

The prominence of New England thus suggested, is to be found in almost every part of the political field. Milwaukee has furnished four governors of Wisconsin. One of these, Edward Salomon, is the only German who ever administered the office. He was elected lieutenant governor and succeeded to the governorship on the death of Harvey. Arthur MacArthur, who was governor four days, and William E. Smith were Scotchmen. The fourth, Gov. George W. Peck, is descended from a Connecticut ancestry. Milwaukee's cosmopolitanism is well illustrated in this list.

Milwaukee's three United States senators, Carpenter, Mitchell, and Quarles, all represent New England stock. Peter V. Deuster, who was elected in 1878, is the only German who has been chosen by Milwaukee to the house of representatives; but New England blood had early prominence there, William Pitt Lynde, and the living Nestor of our pioneers, Daniel Wells, jr., having led the way. Theobald Otjen, the present incumbent, was born in Michigan, his father having been a Low German from Oldenburg. Milwaukee has, however, been quite cosmopolitan in her choice of representatives.

In education, in religious societies, in railway projects, in the formation of the charter, in the pioneer business enterprises of all sorts, the Yankee was prominent, if not dominant; though since the earlier days he has been numerically at a disadvantage.

Such names as Kilbourn, Holton, Colby, and Merrill, suggest the early days of our railway enterprises. In the local fields of business, Allis, Wells, Chapman, Kellogg, Blair, Bean, Sander-son, Wheelock, Kneeland, Flint, Palmer, Stowell, Bradley, Merrill, Camp, and Bigelow, suggest great things in commercial and financial growth. Her early editors were such men as Booth, King, Paul, Benton, and Sholes. Her bar has been adorned with the names of Arnold, Downer, Carpenter, Tweedy, Upham, Brigham, Carey, Quarles, and Vilas. The name of Increase A. Lapham, the man who promoted the present meteorological signal service of the United States government, is one that is conspicuous upon the pages of Wisconsin history, in connection with much modest but highly important service to the state. Such names as Chase, Wolcott, Weeks, Noyes, Bartlett, Farnam, Copeland, and Brown, suggest the early and present medical history of the city.

The first church service (Methodist) is believed to have been held in Deacon Enoch Chase's log house in 1835. The pioneer Protestant apostle of the state, the Rev. Cutting Marsh of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Moses Ordway, organized the Presbyterian church of which Immanuel church is the successor. Plymouth was organized in 1841, by the Rev. Otis F. Curtis; and in 1842, the Unitarian church was organized, the first pastor being the Rev. William Cushing of Cambridge, Mass. It will be found that from those days to the present, New England blood has been well represented in church work.

Old settlers tell me that much of the most refined and delightful society of early Milwaukee centred about the group of New England families that formed a part of the pioneer settlement of this city.

It is not practicable to comprehend an exhaustive array of facts, in a brief paper. What I have done may, and I hope will, furnish inspiration to some more competent historian, for the record of the New England blood in Milwaukee, is an important record of initiative and of devotion to all good and enterprising works. It is a record that deserves preservation.

OUR NORTHWARD NESHOTAH¹

BY JOHN NELSON DAVIDSON.

There is abundant evidence that the Indians enjoyed and valued the strip of shore of Lake Michigan, near Two Rivers. On and about it have been found more copper implements, weapons, and ornaments, fashioned by Indian hands than anywhere else in the United States.² Although some pieces of glacier-brought copper have been found in this region,—one of twenty pounds' weight was found in clearing the farm of the late George Taylor, of the town of Rowley or Two Creeks,—yet it is probable that most of this metal was brought here over crooked Indian trails. Some also may have been conveyed hither by those who preferred the path afforded by the lake to that through the forest.

Five miles in a southwesterly direction from the lighthouse appears the mouth of the stream known as Twin River; entering it, the explorer need row but a few boat-lengths to reach a place where an Algonkin would be likely to say "Ne-sho-tah,"—that is, "he or she" (meaning the river) "has twins,"—for there are two streams that follow courses of almost equal length as nearly parallel as is ever found in Nature's engineering. As the Indian regards them, these are the "twins" of the river which we

¹ Address delivered before the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, October 12, 1901.

² For this statement, Henry Pierpont Hamilton, of Two Rivers, is my authority. His interest in the subject is shown by the fact that his collection of American archaeological curios is one of the finest in Wisconsin, and in coppers is perhaps not surpassed by any in the country.

say is formed by their union.¹ One of these is the Mishicott, or the East Twin; the other inappositely keeps the name that properly belongs to the parent alone—that is, the parent according to the fancy of the Indians, who applied to the short stream below the confluence the name Ne-sho-tah. From the river, we may safely transfer the name also to the place.²

This among the Indians was what it is today—a manufacturing village. Perhaps, thrifty as it is now, it was then of even relatively greater importance. Pottery was made here. The making of arrow-heads was carried on, and stones were brought hither for that purpose. Of these facts the sand affords a thousand evidences. Who knows but that the most skillful copper-smiths of their day made their home at this old-time Ne-sho-tah? That long necklace of heavy copper beads now treasured in a nearby cabinet; did he dwell here who made it? We may not know.

What white man's eye first saw this place? That we cannot say. I think it not improbable that during the winter's stay of Radisson and Groseilliers (1654-55) among the Pottawattomies, they may have advanced as far up the lake-shore as our northward Ne-sho-tah; but we have no evidence that they did so. Possibly the Reverend Father Claude Jean Allouez saw the old-time Ne-sho-tah during his stay at the mission of St. Francis Xavier (at the modern De Pere), whither he came in 1669; but we have no record of such a visit. Perhaps there was no village here at that time; we often forgot how few there really were of those old-time Indians. Famine, pestilence, and witchcraft; frantic dances, followed by pneumonia; lawless feuds, and inter-tribal wars have reduced the number of the aborigines far more than did the white man's bullet. It may be that Joliet stopped at Ne-sho-tah in August or September, 1674, when he was returning from the expedition on which he is commonly said to have discovered the Upper Mississippi—a thing which I be-

¹ For giving me the Indian point of view in this matter, I am indebted to Rev. Edward Payson Wheeler of Ashland and Chicago. His also is the translation of the term "Ne-sho-tah."

² For evidence of the fact that Two Rivers was known to whites in early times as Ne-sho-tah, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, 1, p. 117.

lieve had been done fourteen years before by Radisson and Groseilliers. Probably Marquette who had been, by invitation, Joliet's companion, and started back that same autumn to found a mission at Kaskaskia—saw on his way thither our Indian Ne-sho-tah; for he went up the lake, and spent a comfortless winter on the site where now stands Chicago.

A few years ago, an interesting relic was found here—a sixteenth-century sword with elaborately-wrought handle, buried several feet below the surface of the ground; but no living man knows who was its owner. Yet memory and imagination can resuscitate, as it were, the five remaining members of a little company of Frenchmen who, under the command of Henri de Tonty, had barely escaped (in 1680) from a murderous raid of the Iroquois against the Illinois villages. All that a brave and sagacious man could do to avert threatened evil had been done by Tonty, but all in vain. From the fort to which La Salle had given the name *Crêve-cœur* (Broken Heart) Tonty and his men fled for their lives, first up the Illinois River to the head of Lake Michigan; thence for fifteen days they toiled in the utmost distress down its western shore toward Mackinac. On the eleventh of November they came to a Pottawattomie village, but found no one there; probably all its inhabitants were away on the autumn hunt. The almost starving fugitives sought for food, and found some corn and several frozen pumpkins. Although we cannot identify this Pottawattomie village with our Ne-sho-tah, it is certainly not beyond the bounds of possibility that one of these Frenchmen—it might be Tonty himself—may have lost his sword while searching for food in the Indian cabins.

But we have no actual record of the presence of white men at this locality until 1779, when a British gunboat, the "Felicity," anchors at what its pilot, Captain Samuel Robertson, calls "Millwakey Bay." With rum and tobacco, gifts so much prized by the Indians, he is bribing the "indeans" to continue their adherence to his king. "They told us that they had sent for Monsieur Fay which is at a place called the Deux Rivers [Two Rivers] 18 Leagues from Millwakey to the north; he has 2 canoes of goods from the commetee, but he said it was against

his orders to go amongst them, or they suposed so, as no trader had ever wintered at that place before." From the "hard squals of wind from the S W and hazey weather" that Robertson found in "Millwakey Bay" on "Thursday 4 Nov. 1779" he sailed to "Mitchilimalkina" by way of the Manitou islands and so missed seeing "Deaux Rivers," of which place his is the first mention, so far as I know, in any written document whatever.¹

Who was the first to come to lake-shore Ne-sho-tah with English words upon his tongue? To this question we have a possible answer in the narrative of Abram Edwards,² who in May, 1818, "left Detroit in a small schooner for Mackinac, and thence on the same mode of conveyance to Green Bay. After our business was finished at the Bay, and we were looking for a conveyance to Chicago, Inspector Gen. Wool arrived, and requested that we would not leave until he had inspected the troops, and he would accompany us to that place. In the interim, we purchased a bark canoe and had it fitted up for our voyage. Major Z. Taylor, afterward President, commanding the post, furnished us with seven expert canoe-men to manage our frail bark. We left Green Bay garrison after dinner, and went to the head of Sturgeon Bay, 40 miles, and encamped for the night. The next morning we carried our canoe two and a half miles over the portage to the shore of Lake Michigan and, after getting the baggage over, we were willing to encamp for the night. The next morning found us in our canoe afloat on the waters of the Lake, paddling our way to Chicago, where we arrived the third day from our lake shore encampment. On our passage, although we frequently landed, we did not meet with a white man. We were, however, informed that one was trading with the Indians at Milwaukee. At Twin Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Milwaukee the shore of the lake was lined with Indians. Near Manitowoc many were out in canoes spearing white fish." We are thus introduced to what has always been one of the important industries of the Ne-sho-tah of the great bend in the lake shore—the place where one looks southward as well as

¹ For Robertson's report see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 203-212.

² His narrative is dated "Janesville, Aug. 30, 1855." See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 158-160.

eastward upon the great waters. To be sure, whitefish are no longer caught, but the Friday and the Lenten dish of many a distant table is supplied from Two Rivers. This canoe voyage of General Wool and Mr. Edwards was made in June, 1818, and they were probably the first English-speaking visitors of our northward Ne-sho-tah.

In 1822 all that portion of unnamed Wisconsin lying between the Milwaukee River and the lake, and extending northward as far as the Fox River and Sturgeon Bay became subject to civilized though not to white occupancy. This remark may seem to require explanation. In that year, by treaty made September 23, the Menomonees made certain civilized and semi-civilized tribes from New York joint occupants with themselves of their immense possessions. For our purpose it is enough to say that the new-comers needed no such extent of land; that those who came were amply provided for on the merest fractions of it here and there; that the treaty was disannulled, so far as that could be done, by the greater portion of the tribe that made it; and that, from one point of view, the Menomonee's action, both in making and unmaking said treaty, was but part of the legal process by which all this region was finally opened to white settlement.¹

An interesting event in the lake shore history of the year 1822 is the northward pilgrimage of John Metoxen and the little band of Muh-he-ka-ne-ok, or Stockbridges, whom he was endeavoring to hold in ways of Puritanic righteousness. It is not likely that they saw Ne-sho-tah; probably the Manitowoc River gave them pathway through the forest to Statesburgh, now Kaukauna.

This Indian emigration from New York but led the way for that of whites. As part of the great "opening up" of this region,—a movement that preceded the financial crash of 1837,—the site of Two Rivers was platted. The resident partner in this enterprise was Robert M. Eberts. When he built the first sawmill there I do not know; but a letter written on the 22nd of August, 1839, states that he had sent "the other day" eighteen thousand feet of lumber to Mackinac. The schooner "Liberty,"

¹By the Stambaugh treaty, 1831, February 8. See the writer's "Coming of the New York Indians to Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1899.

by which he shipped it, took also a "half barrel of white fish" which he had promised his correspondent, Miss Rachel Lawe. He bids her "present our best respects to Revd. Mr. Bonduiel and tell him that if he is tired of Green Bay to come out and spend a few days with us in this delightful place."

Mr. Eberts was the giver of the site of St. Luke's Catholic church, whose building is the most commodious, and congregation the largest, of any religious organization in the city of Two Rivers.

It may be said that the modern era for Two Rivers began with the coming thither of Hezekiah Huntington Smith in 1845. Although he came from Youngstown, Niagara county, New York, he was a native of Connecticut. As much as any other, he may be called the founder of the city, for he built the factory by the side of the sawmill, and thus, when the forest failed, began the making of the Two Rivers of today. What he was, and what he was not, has become part not merely of the history of Two Rivers, but of the place itself. Some institutions are there because he helped establish them. He was stately, forceful, shrewd, able, and religious. Justice and injustice have been done him by both himself and others. He was such a product of race and training as could have come from no part of the world save New England or New York.

Now that we have come to mention the manufacturing interests of Two Rivers, it is pleasant to be able to say that a large proportion of her workmen own their homes. There has been, for the most part, kindly feeling between the men and their employers.

The schools of Two Rivers have given to our state university a professor and an instructor. With one exception the school buildings are poor enough. The young people of Two Rivers are not afraid of marriage and parentage, and the city has not yet kept pace with the needs of its juvenile population. The Polish people have their own church school, as has also the congregation of St. Luke's. The Lutheran people have a fine church, and what was an Episcopal church is now their school. The English-speaking Protestants have as a place of worship a

shed of wooden walls put up in 1857, chiefly by Deacon Smith and the Congregational church-building society. To this an addition is now building. For ten years in the seventies and early eighties, there was no regularly maintained religious service in the English language, so overwhelming was the preponderance of those who spoke other tongues. "Ganz Europa ist unser Vaterland!" So said Father Bastian, of Mishicott, while delivering the German Memorial Day oration at Two Rivers in 1898.

When Robertson was at Milwaukee in 1779, the white population of Wisconsin's future metropolis and that of "Deaux Rivers" was equal; one in each. There is a greater difference now. But our northward Ne-sho-tah is growing. May she flourish so long as the clouds shall feed her rivers, and the waves of our inland sea beat upon her shores!

THE POPULATION OF ST. CROIX COUNTY, WISCONSIN, 1850-70

BY JAMES BLAINE GRAHAM.¹

St. Croix county occupies one of the most western portions of the state and lies about eight miles above the junction of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. In its present form, it is about thirty miles long and twenty-four wide; but its original area was much larger. The county was organized by an act of the Territorial legislature in 1840.² It was set off from Crawford county, and at that time included all of the northwestern corner of the present state of Wisconsin, besides all of that portion of the present state of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi River and south of the Canadian boundary line. In 1845, St. Croix county was reduced in size by the organization of La Pointe county on the north;³ the Mississippi, however, was left as the western boundary, and at that time the county comprised some 11,000 square miles.⁴ In 1846 the legislature established the towns of Stillwater and St. Paul, now in the state of Minnesota, as election precincts for St. Croix county, and made Stillwater the county seat.⁵ When Wisconsin was admitted into the Union (1848), the St. Croix River was made a part of its western boundary; the county was thus divided and its organization destroyed, the county seat being in that portion which was given to Minnesota. In 1849, the

¹ Condensed from thesis presented to University of Wisconsin, in 1901, for bachelor's degree. Address presented at the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1901.

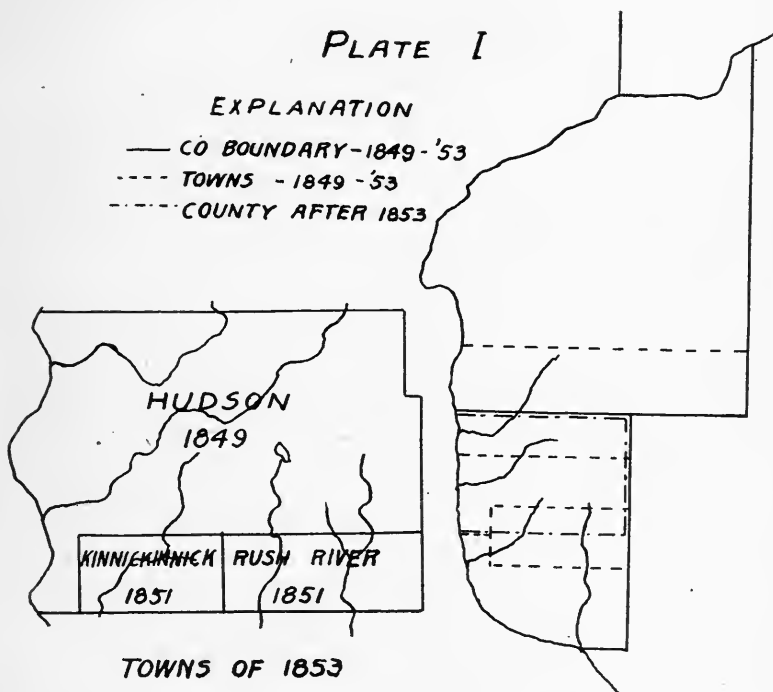
² *Laws of Wisconsin, 1839-40*, p. 25.

³ *Id.*, 1845, p. 52.

⁴ *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1881), p. 947.

⁵ *Laws of Wisconsin, 1846*.

legislature re-organized the county, and established its boundaries according to range and township lines.¹ These boundaries remained until 1853, when they were changed by the organization of the new counties, Pierce and Polk, on the north and south respectively; St. Croix county retained the central portion, and assumed its present limits.



Before studying the settlement of the county and the nativity of its inhabitants, it is well to consider briefly the geology of that region, with especial reference to its original vegetation and the nature of its soils. The surface of St. Croix county varies from gentle undulations to hills, the bluffs along the river being even and continuous, with gently rounded slopes, while east from the river the country is hilly and broken. The western tier of towns is more hilly than the others; the central towns are rolling prairies, with fine farms; and the eastern towns are generally level, and originally were heavily

¹ *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1849, chap. 77, pp. 47, 48.

timbered. The country is of glacial formation, and the sub-soil is made up principally of glacial drift, which is very rich. The immense beds of sand and gravel deposited in different parts of the county are another evidence of glacial action. The county is drained by the Mississippi system through the St. Croix and Chippewa river basins. In the St. Croix basin, which drains by far the larger portion of the county, are the Apple, Willow, Kinnickinnick, and Rush rivers; the valleys of the first three trend southwesterly, while that of the Rush River extends more directly south. The only river in the Chippewa basin which drains St. Croix county is the Eau Galle, which is in the southeastern part, and drains most of the heavily-timbered portion of the county. The drainage of the county is good, there being few marshes or swampy places.

The hard-wood and conifer section coincides with the heavy, clayey loam, while the oak and poplar subsist on a much lighter and more sandy soil, and the prairie vegetation on a light loam. The county is for the most part a farming country, none of the more important metals having been found there, and most of the clay being too impure for brick-making. The rivers, it is true, are uniformly rapid, and offer good water-power of which advantage has often been taken. From the very first, several sawmills have been in operation; but most of the lumber which they have manufactured has been from pine cut outside of the county. The amount of wealth from this source, however, is small when compared with that in the soil. The best farming lands are those found in the central and western portions of the county, although the eastern tier of towns is very fertile, and has proved to be capable of yielding rich returns to the farmer when once cleared.¹

St. Croix county, as before mentioned, was the first county organized in the northwestern part of the state. The St. Croix River, in connection with the Bois Brulé, being one of the earliest routes connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi,² the first occupants of this part of the state were princi-

¹ *Geology of Wisconsin*, 1873-79, iii, part 2.

² Turner's "Fur Trade in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1889, pp. 52-98.

pally fur traders and explorers. Trade with the Indians continued to be the chief commercial interest in the state until 1834, when, in connection with the opening of the lead mines, new interests had arisen and the agricultural settlers began to come in after the close of the Black Hawk War.¹ At that time, what is now Hudson was a trading post of the American fur company. But the fur trade was "the pathfinder for the agricultural and manufacturing civilization,"² and in 1839 a company was formed at St. Louis to conduct a lumbering business on the St. Croix. From that time settlement progressed steadily, rather slowly at first, but quite rapidly after 1850. The following table shows the growth of the country between the years 1850 and 1870:³

	1850 ⁴	1860	1870
Total population	248.0	5,394.0	11,033.0
Percentage of native born inhabitants.....	80.2	69.6	67.1
Percentage of foreign born inhabitants....	19.7	30.2	32.6
Population per square mile, including Hudson City		7.3	15.0
Population per square mile, excluding Hudson City		5.3	12.7
Per capita wealth, including Hudson City....		332.0	601.0
Per capita wealth, excluding Hudson City..		253.0	525.0

It will be noticed that the population increased very rapidly during this period—twenty-one times between 1850 and 1860, and nearly double between 1860 and 1870; while the per capita wealth and the density of population are more than doubled (except that Hudson City's wealth shows a somewhat slower increase). Investigations regarding the nativity of the inhabitants give the following results, expressed in percentages of the whole population:

¹ Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin*, p. 160.

² Turner's "Fur Trade in Wisconsin," p. 97.

³ All material for tables in this paper has been taken from the original manuscript records of the United States census for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870, in the office of the secretary of state of Wisconsin.

⁴ Population of Buena Vista, which in 1850 included practically all of the present St. Croix county.

	1850 ¹	1860	1870
Wisconsin	21.4	21.1	37.2
New England states	11.7	14.0	8.1
New York	12.0	15.8	10.0
Other Middle states	6.4	5.3	3.1
Southern states	6.8	1.3	0.9
Northwestern and Western states	21.7	10.0	7.6
Great Britain and Ireland	8.4	15.5	12.8
Ireland	5.6	12.5	10.9
Norway and Sweden	1.6	3.4	9.2
British America	7.3	8.1	7.3
Other European states	1.6	3.1	3.1
Total of native born	80.2	69.6	67.1
Total of foreign born	19.7	30.2	32.6

These figures show that the greater part of the native-born population (besides those born in Wisconsin) comes from New York and New England—excepting in 1850, when the Northwest and Western states furnished more than one-third. Of the other Middle states, Pennsylvania supplied by far the largest portion. The representation from the Southern states is small, coming for the most part from Virginia. It will be noticed that the largest portion of the foreign population, in all three periods, comes from Great Britain and Ireland—Ireland alone furnishing the greater part. The next largest foreign representation in 1850 and 1860 comes from British America, while in 1870 the Scandinavian element is greater.

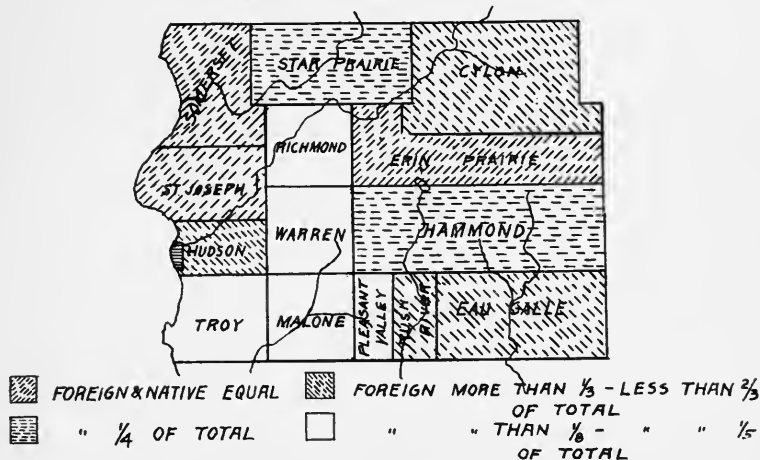
The New York and New England elements are well scattered throughout the county; the former is especially strong in all of the prairie towns, excepting Erin Prairie, and weaker in all the towns of the poplar, hard-wood, and conifer sections. The New England element is almost as widely scattered, although mainly settled in the prairie area of the county.

Of the foreign population, the Irish are the most widely distributed, although Erin Prairie seems to be their strong centre, as in 1860 they comprised 48 per cent, and in 1870, 38 per cent of the population of that town; they are also numerous in Cylon, Emerald, St. Joseph, and Hudson City. In 1870 their numbers increase in the prairie towns; for instance, in

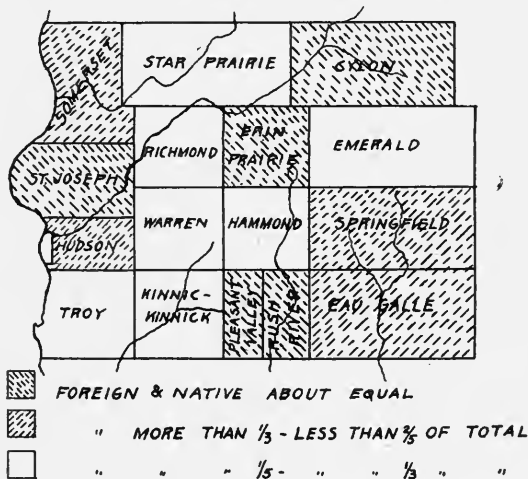
¹ See preceding note.

PLATE II

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN POPULATION 1860.



DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN POPULATION 1870



Kinnickinnick from 3 to 8 per cent, in Warren from 1 to 13 per cent, and in Richmond from 6 to 10 per cent.

The Scandinavian element in 1860 is not strong in any of the towns, excepting Rush River, Eau Galle, and Cylon, which are in or border on the hard-wood and conifer area. By 1870, however, it is more widely extended, and in every town except Somerset and St. Joseph shows a gain, indicating the increased

Scandinavian immigration which the later censuses show. The Scandinavians also are beginning to gain a firmer hold on the prairie lands—excepting in Erin Prairie, which has no Scandinavian element in any decade. In 1870 all the prairie towns show a considerable increase in Scandinavian population: e. g., in Pleasant Valley they increased from 9 to 38 per cent, in Hammond from 0.68 to 7.5 per cent, in Troy from 0.2 to 7.3 per cent, and in Kinnickinnick from 1.9 to 6 per cent.

The British-American element—in many cases, as the names would indicate, of French-Canadian birth—secured its strongest foothold in the rough and sparsely-wooded towns along the St. Croix River, and in those adjoining. Germans form a considerable part of the population in Somerset, St. Joseph, and Cylon; in the other towns their numbers are smaller, but generally show an increase.

The prairie towns, in general, have the denser population, although in 1860 Warren and Hammond are exceptions, Hammond at that time being mainly woodland. The towns of least foreign population (which generally coincide with the prairie section) have the greatest per capita wealth,¹ excepting Hudson and Star Prairie (1860)—Hudson having a foreign population slightly above the general average, while the per capita wealth of Star Prairie falls short; Emerald (1870), where a large part of the population is of Wisconsin birth but Irish parentage; and St. Joseph (1870), where the per capita wealth is slightly above the average, on account of the capital invested in the flouring mills along the Willow River. The prairie towns, with a prevailing native population (and a greater density) are richer than the towns of the hard-wood and poplar sections, whose people are largely of foreign birth. The former group included, in 1860, the towns of Troy, Malone, Pleasant Valley, Warren, Hammond, Richmond, and Star Prairie; in 1870, Hudson, Troy, Warren, Hammond, Richmond, and Star Prairie. The foreign population prevailed in 1860, in

¹ By this is meant all towns where the number of foreigners is less than the percentage of foreign population in the county; and those where the per capita wealth is greater than the average of that in the county (excluding Hudson City).

the towns of Somerset, St. Joseph, Hudson, Rush River, Eau Galle, Erin Prairie, and Cylon; in 1870, in Somerset, St. Joseph, Pleasant Valley, Rush River, Eau Galle, Springfield, Erin Prairie, Cylon, and Emerald (disregarding the Wisconsin-born therein).

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, over 73 per cent of the total male population in 1870 being farmers or farm laborers. Although the proportion of the foreign and native-born farmers is about equal, the per capita of wealth for the latter is about twice that of the foreign-born; this would also indicate that the immigrating foreigners were of the poorer class of people. The prairie towns have the largest ratio of native-born farmers, and, moreover, the wealthiest men of this class.

THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF WISCONSIN GERMANS, 1854-60

BY ERNEST BRUNCKEN.¹

While the principal parties opposing each other were the Democrats and the Whigs, the German voters of Wisconsin were on the side of the former almost with unanimity. But as the question of slavery assumed greater proportions in the public mind, more and more of the Germans became dissatisfied with the treatment of that question by the Democratic party. In 1848 German votes helped the new Free-soil party to gain its partial victory in the state. The great majority of the Germans, however, notwithstanding their entire lack of sympathy with the slave-holders, remained Democrats until the outbreak of the War of Secession and even longer. To understand this apparent contradiction it will be necessary to dwell for a moment on the characteristics of the different political parties during the decade preceding the war, and see how they would present themselves to immigrants from Germany.

Before the slavery question became a disturbing factor, the Whigs may be described as the party of those who felt that there was such a thing as an American nation, with an individuality and characteristics of its own, distinct from those of every other nation. These people were of the opinion, more or less clearly realized, that the genesis of this nation was already accomplished, that its nature and essential character were fixed, and that the only thing left for further development was the expansion of these fixed characteristics and their adaptation to the growth of the country, without, however, changing them in any

¹ Address presented at the Wisconsin state historical convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1901.

important respect. As most of the Whigs had come to Wisconsin from New England, or those portions of the Middle states in which the New England element was prevalent, they practically identified this American national character with the only kind of Americanism they knew, that of New England. They intended to reproduce in Wisconsin, as nearly as possible, the institutions, together with the customs, popular views, and prejudices of their native section. To this party, also, were attracted all who were economically interested in resisting tendencies towards equality—the wealthy, the protectors of vested interests, and finally, the believers in a strong government. Whigs were the promoters of measures tending to uphold the New England social customs, the Puritan Sabbath, temperance legislation, Protestant religious instruction in the public schools. By their opponents they were called aristocrats, and there was just enough truth in this appellation to make it politically dangerous. It was natural that a party, the members of which were so conscious of their national individuality, should assume a position of antipathy, if not hostility, to the foreign immigrants, whose national characteristics were so different from their own. They feared that their own peculiar customs and institutions would be modified by the influence of these newcomers, and that in the end the American people would come to be something quite different from what they wished.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, embraced first of all those whose minds were less influenced by national peculiarities and predilections, and more by that body of ideas concerning liberty and equality which one may roughly call the Jeffersonian doctrines—a set of opinions essentially cosmopolitan rather than national. In the second place, to the Democratic standard flocked all those elements which everywhere consisted of the admirers of Jackson—the masses who conceived Democracy to represent the common people as against the wealthy. The Jeffersonians were friendly toward the immigrants by reason of their principles; the masses sympathized with the foreigners because the latter were, like themselves, poor, and had the same economic interests.

Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that not only the Germans, but also the Irish and other foreigners allied themselves with the Democratic party. There they found less disposition to interfere with their customs regarding the keeping of Sunday, the use of beer and wine, and similar things which may appear of small account to the highly educated, but are of great importance to the masses who have few sources of enjoyment. Among the Democrats also they found a willingness to allow them to participate in all the political rights and privileges of the native citizen.

Moreover, the educated portion of the foreigners, and particularly the German "Forty-eighters," found that the doctrines of Jefferson, the Democratic sage, were identical with those for which they had fought in their native land and for which they had been driven into exile.

When the slavery question became uppermost, it was especially this latter class, the political exiles and their sympathizers, who felt themselves in an uncomfortable predicament. They were Democrats because in that party they found the bulwark of liberty and equality; and now they saw that same party become the main support of a system than which nothing could be imagined more abhorrent to Jeffersonian doctrines. When the Republican party was organized, the majority of the "Forty-eighters" rallied around its banner, and together with the old Free-soilers formed what may be called the Jeffersonian wing of the new party. The greater part, however, of the Republican voters came out of the camp of the old Whigs. In coming together to form the new organization, the two wings did not propose to give up their respective principles as they had held them before the slavery question came to the fore. The only thing which united them, was their common opposition to the spread of slavery into free territory.

That this view of the nature of German Republicanism is correct, becomes evident from the perusal of a speech by Carl Schurz, given at Albany Hall in Milwaukee, during the campaign for the election of Byron Paine as justice of the supreme court in 1859. Schurz was then the acknowledged leader of the German Republicans of the state, and his views may be

taken as typical of those of most of this element. The particular phase of the anti-slavery struggle which was then before the public, was the fugitive slave law, which had twice been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Wisconsin. The United States supreme court, however, had reversed the decisions of the state tribunal, much to the disgust of the more violent anti-slavery men.¹ Schurz, in discussing these questions, took occasion to analyze the relation of the state to the federal government, which he did in the most approved style of the states' rights school. He praised the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and his highest constitutional authority was Calhoun. The federal government seemed to him a dangerous animal, which if not chained tight by strict construction of the constitution, would devour the last trace of self-government and liberty.²

The consequences which this speech, strange as coming from the lips of a professed Republican, had upon Mr. Schurz's political career, will be treated of later. It is mentioned in this place only to show the antagonism which must have existed between the German wing of the Republicans and its Whig associates.

While the "Forty-eighters," who were new-comers and had no previous alliances with the Democratic party, threw themselves into the struggle against slavery with all the ardor with which in their old home they had fought against the absolute and pseudo-constitutional governments, the older leaders of the Wisconsin Germans remained true to the Democratic party that had stood by the foreigners in their fight for political equality with the natives. Their arguments against the Republicans were based on the ground that the new party, as the successor of Whigs and Knownothings, had inherited their principles; that it was hostile to foreign-born citizens, favoring Puritan Sabbath observance and prohibition of the liquor traffic, and was generally the enemy of all human liberty and progress. These arguments, like the charge of aristocratic tendencies

¹ See *In re Booth*, 3 Wis., 1; *In re Booth and Rycroft*, 3 Wis., 145; *U. S. vs. Booth*, 18 How., 476; 21 How., 506.

² *Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 28, 1859.

against the old Whigs, did not entirely lack truth, and by their means the Democrats succeeded in keeping the greater part of the German voters true to their banner, notwithstanding their almost universal opposition to the slavery system.

Having in this necessarily brief and unsatisfactory manner described the general character of the political life among the German voters of the period, I will now relate in some detail the part which Germans took in the political affairs of Wisconsin from the organization of the Republican party to the outbreak of the War of Secession. I make no pretensions to exhaustiveness. The material I have had at hand has been almost exclusively of a printed nature, principally the newspapers of the time. But very few of the files of the German newspapers of those years are at present accessible. Many have probably perished forever.

On the thirteenth day of July, 1854, a mass convention was held at Madison for the purpose of organizing the new Republican party. As far as I have been able to discover, the only Germans attending were Karl Roeser,¹ of Manitowoc, A. H. Bielfeld,² Dr. Charles E. Wunderly,³ and Christian Essellen⁴ of

¹ Karl Roeser was born in Germany in 1809, became a lawyer, took part in the abortive revolutionary movements of 1830, was imprisoned for high treason, but soon pardoned, and continued to practice his profession. Taking part in the renewed revolution of 1848, he was again sentenced to imprisonment, but succeeded in escaping and made his way to America. In 1853 he founded the Manitowoc *Demokrat*, which from the first was strongly anti-slavery. In 1861 he was appointed to a position in the treasury department, which he held until near his death, continuing at the same time to write for many German newspapers, especially the Washington *Volkstribun*. He died in Washington on November 14th, 1897.

² A. H. Bielfeld was born at Bremen, Germany, on June 20, 1818. He came to the United States in 1836, spent a year or two in Mexico, came back to this country and settled in Wisconsin in 1843. He was the first city clerk of Milwaukee.

³ Dr. C. E. Wunderly was born on December 6, 1818, received an education as physician and surgeon in German schools and universities, emigrated to Texas, and in 1845 came to Wisconsin. He died February 22, 1859.

⁴ Christian Essellen took part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, and had to go into exile in consequence. He published the first German

Milwaukee. The Germans of the latter city would not have been represented at all, had not the *Verein Freier Männer*, a sort of debating society to which most of the Milwaukee "Forty-eighters" and their sympathizers belonged, taken the matter in hand, and at two of its meetings hotly debated the question of sending delegates. The Democrats in the society, under the leadership of Schoeffler and Fratny, resorted to every possible means of obstruction and prevented the taking a vote on the measure. Then the Republicans tried to call a mass meeting of German citizens for the evening of July 12, the day before the convention. But the German daily papers, all of which were Democratic, refused to publish the notice, and as a consequence only four persons attended the meeting.¹ Thereupon the above-mentioned Republican leaders went to Madison on their own responsibility, and were duly recognized as delegates from Milwaukee. The convention did not fail to realize the importance of agitation among the Germans. Wunderly was made a member of the first Republican state central committee, and a committee was appointed to raise funds for the establishment of a German Republican paper at Milwaukee.²

About the time of this convention, Bernhard Domschke made his appearance in Milwaukee, and soon became one of the most important leaders of the German Republicans. He came from Louisville, Ky., where he had been associated with Karl Heinzen in the publication of a newspaper. He made his *début* in an address on August 6, 1854, on the "Democratic Church." This created so much excitement that Fratny, the leader of the non-Catholic wing of the German Democrats, challenged him to a public debate, which took place three days later in Market Hall, crowded to its utmost capacity.³ As usual in such cases, the friends of both speakers claimed the victory for their cham-

literary and scientific journal in this country, first as a weekly and later as a monthly. Its name was *Atlantis*; first published at Detroit, it then was printed at Milwaukee, and finally at Buffalo. It was issued for about five years.

¹ *Atlantis*, i, p. 263.

² The committee consisted of Charles E. Wunderly, A. H. Bielfeld, J. R. Brigham, Edwin Palmer, and Asahel Finch, jr.

³ Koss, *Milwaukee*, p. 449.

pion; but the undoubted result was, that attention was attracted to the man from Kentucky. On October 7, 1854, appeared the *Korsar*, the first German Republican paper in Milwaukee. Its editor was Domschke, while the financial backer was Rufus King, of the *Sentinel*. So the new party had almost from the start three German weekly papers at its command; for besides the *Korsar* and Roeser's *Wisconsin Demokrat* at Manitowoc, the *Pionier* at Sauk City espoused the Republican cause.

This was the time when the Knownothing movement and its off-shoot, the American party, had obtained considerable power in several states, and the foreign-born citizens everywhere had become frightened at their success in a much greater degree than the real strength of the agitation warranted. It does not appear that the American party ever had an appreciable influence in Wisconsin.¹ How strong the Knownothing order ever became, it is impossible to learn from the material at hand. But however that may be, the Germans all over the United States felt grave apprehensions. On many sides it was proposed that the foreign-born citizens should unite into a distinct party for the purpose of protecting themselves against attacks upon their rights. At Milwaukee, the German debating club at one time had for its subject the question: "Is it conducive to progress, if the liberal Germans in the United States form a political party of their own?"² Against this idea, Domschke set himself from the beginning. In this connection an article from his pen, which appeared in the *Wisconsin Demokrat* on August 17, 1854, is interesting as showing his position, which was undoubtedly typical of that of other "Forty-eighters." He says, among other things: "The idea of forming a union of foreigners against nativism is wholly wrong, and destroys the possibility of any influence on our part; it would drive us into a union with Irishmen, those American Croats. In our struggle we are not concerned with nationality, but with principles;

¹ In 1856, the number of votes cast for the "American" presidential candidate, Fillmore, was 579, against 52,843 Democratic and 66,090 Republican votes.—*Wisconsin Blue Book*.

² Koss, *Milwaukee*, p. 440.

we are for liberty, and against union with Irishmen who stand nearer barbarism and brutality than civilization and humanity. The Irish are our natural enemies, not because they are Irishmen, but because they are the truest guards of Popery."

It is not a part of the subject matter of this paper to relate in detail the political history of the state during the following six years. Suffice it to recall, that the Republican party from the first showed great strength, and within two years had its representative in the gubernatorial chair. In 1856, the state cast her electoral votes for Fremont, and four years later went for Lincoln. During all this time Republicanism steadily gained ground among the Germans, but at no time was there anything like a general falling away from the Democratic standards. Temperance and Know-nothingism were the great bugbears that kept them largely from joining the party to which their anti-slavery sentiments would have drawn them. To this was added the fact that in the eyes of the Catholic Germans the Republicans were identical with their old and bitter enemies, the "Forty-eighters."¹ As time progressed, and the Democrats began to feel the stings of defeat, the tone of discussion in the newspapers and on the stump became exceedingly bitter. The anti-slavery party was never mentioned except as the "Black Republican" party, and "nigger worshippers" became one of the mildest epithets. Here are some selections from an article in the *Seebote* published November 6, 1858:

You know yourselves of what elements the so-called Republican party is composed. Temperance men, abolitionists, haters of foreigners, sacrilegious despoilers of churches (*Kirchenschaender*), Catholic-killers, these are the infernal ingredients of which this loathsome Republican monstrosity is composed. * * * This miserable Republican party is a blood-thirsty tiger ever panting for your gore, that would like to kill you with the most exquisite tortures. * * * Even Germans are miserable and nefarious enough to fight in the ranks of the enemy for the destruction of their countrymen.

An ever-recurring charge against the German Republican leaders was, that they were actuated by selfish motives because the

¹ See Parkman Club *Papers*, 1896, p. 236.

Republicans stood ready to give them lucrative offices or assist them in journalistic enterprises.¹

The antagonism between the "grays" and the "greens," that is between the older German residents and those who had come since 1848, did not fill so conspicuous a place in the contemporaneous life of Wisconsin as it did in the older states, simply because there were comparatively few "grays" here. But occasionally it cropped out, as for instance in the newspaper feuds of Domschke with Fratny and Schoeffler. The political quarrels were unhesitatingly carried into social and business life. In 1857, Henry Cordier, a young German lawyer at Oshkosh, had said, in a letter to the Wisconsin *Demokrat*: "As a German Republican in Oshkosh, this stronghold of Hunkers, I stand very much isolated." Thereupon the Democratic paper in his town, which was published by another German lawyer, Charles A. Weisbrod, threatened him with boycott.² Oshkosh, the Hunker stronghold, by the way, gave 628 majority for Randall, the Republican candidate for governor.

One of the aims of which the German Republican leaders never lost sight, was to prevent their party from doing anything to justify the charge that it was in favor of Know-nothingism and prohibition. In his account of the Madison convention of 1854, Roeser, in his paper, exclaimed exultantly: "Not a word about temperance in the platform!" In 1855 he declared that in case the Republicans should nominate a temperance man for governor, the Germans would remain true to the party but stay away from the polls. On September 25, 1855, he wrote that Domschke, Wunderly, and himself had been assured by the party authorities that for the next two years the temperance question would not be taken up, as slavery was the all-important

¹ One of the charges against the Republicans, used in successive campaigns was, that they spent state money for campaign purposes by having state documents unnecessarily printed in German and giving the contracts to German Republican printing offices. The charge was well-founded, only the Democrats were equally guilty. In 1853 they had spent \$12,000 for such German printing "jobs."

² Oshkosh *Deutsche Zeitung*, Oct. 3, 1857. Cordier later became state prison commissioner, 1864-70.

issue. In their platforms of 1857, both parties declared with great emphasis against nativism. The Democrats said in their platform:

Resolved, That we hold in detestation the intolerant and un-American spirit which aims to curtail the privileges of those who, coming from other lands, seek to be citizens of the United States, and that the Democratic party of this state will, as it has ever done, frown indignantly on every attempt to interfere with the existing laws relative to nationalization.

The Republican platform contained the following plank:

Resolved, That the true advocates of free labor must necessarily be true friends to free and unobstructed immigration; that the rights of citizenship and the full enjoyment and exercise thereof make true American patriots out of foreigners; that an abridgement of those rights would necessarily tend to divide the citizens of the Republic into different classes, a ruling and a governed class; that inequality of rights among the inhabitants of a republic will always be inconsistent with and dangerous to true Democratic institutions; and that therefore the naturalization question is, with the Republicans of Wisconsin not a question of mere policy but principle.

Resolved, That we are utterly hostile to the proscription of any man on account of birthplace, religion, or color, and that we are opposed to all secret or public organizations which favor such proscription.

Under these circumstances, it was not possible for the Democrats to say that the Republicans as a party were in favor of prohibition or the restriction of the rights of foreigners. But they never failed to point out such tendencies, whenever they showed themselves in individual Republicans either at home or in other states. For instance, much was made of the fact that in 1858 John Sherman, of Ohio, had in the house of representatives opposed the admission of Minnesota to the Union, because her constitution provided that foreigners might exercise the suffrage before they had become fully naturalized.¹ Sometimes the Republicans got a chance to retaliate with this kind of argument, as when Stephen A. Douglas, that idol of the German Democrats, in 1855 opposed in the senate the provision of the land

¹ Oshkosh *Deutsche Zeitung*, May 19, 1858.

preëmption bill which gave the same rights to foreigners having declared their intention to become naturalized, as to citizens; or when in 1859, a man was appointed deputy collector of customs at Port Washington, who was generally supposed to have belonged to a Knownothing lodge and never denied the story. This mistake of the Buchanan administration excited the violent disgust of the Democratic state senator of the district, Silverman, and caused no slight chuckle among the Republicans.¹ In 1859, the strongly Republican state of Massachusetts passed a law taking away the suffrage from foreign-born citizens until the expiration of two years after the date of their naturalization. This law created the most intense indignation among foreigners throughout the United States, and undoubtedly cost the Republicans everywhere thousands of votes. The Republican state convention of the same year, in Wisconsin, took pains to condemn this law of another state; but for a long time it continued to furnish ammunition to the Democrats, who said that this law proved how the Republicans "placed the German below the nigger."²

Differing as they did with the majority of their party on nearly every point except that of slavery, the German Republicans naturally never became very strong party men; but were easily induced to vote with the Democrats whenever the slavery question was not directly at issue. An article written by Christian Essellen, in his magazine *Atlantis*, illustrates this attitude. After discussing what the Germans ought to do when compelled to choose between anti-slavery and temperance, he says:

We agree perfectly with the *New York Abendzeitung* and the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* in this, that where no other way can be found we ought to lay principal stress on the slavery question in state and congressional, but on the temperance question in municipal elections. To those who would first draw us into the ranks of the pro-slavery party by showing us a beer mug, we will reply that we would rather submit to annoying measures than betray the grand principles of liberty.³

¹ *Madison Democrat*, February 25, 1859.

² For an impartial discussion of the Knownothing movement from the standpoint of the Germans, see Julius Froebel, *Aus Amerika*, 1, p. 513.

³ *Atlantis*, 1, p. 194.

The arguments of those non-Catholic Germans who remained Democrats, are well characterized in another article by Essellen:

If the curse of slavery is mentioned for which that party conducts its propaganda, if one points to Kansas and Missouri, it is replied that all that has nothing to do with the Democratic party of Wisconsin; that Wisconsin has no slavery. If one calls attention to the bad and fraudulent management of the present Democratic state administration, complains about the frittering away of the school lands or the frauds connected with the building of the Insane Hospital, if one shows up the corruption of the Democratic party of the state, either these things are denied or refuge is taken in answers like this: It is better, after all, to have at the head of the state government negligent spendthrifts who leave us our personal liberty, than virtuous Puritans that will load us down with temperance legislation. If we remind them of the connection of the Democracy with the Jesuits, we get for an answer the general horror of Knownothings, fearing whom seems to be the principal occupation of Germans even in Wisconsin.¹

At the time when the Republican party was organized, in 1854, the German vote in Wisconsin had already become so strong that both parties found it advisable to have a place on their state tickets given to a representative of that nationality. Accordingly in 1855, the Republicans nominated for state treasurer Carl Roeser, who was credited with having been chiefly instrumental in carrying Manitowoc county in 1854, theretofore strongly Democratic, for the new party. Roeser, however, was defeated by Charles Kuehn, also a German, who was nominated by the Democrats and became the successor of Edward Janssen, his countryman, as state treasurer. In 1857, Francis Huebschmann, of Milwaukee, one of the principal leaders of the "free-thinking" wing among the German Democrats, was a candidate for the nomination of governor by the Democratic convention. He was defeated by James B. Cross, and Carl Habich of Dane county became the German representative on the ticket, being nominated for state treasurer. He was at the time the deputy of Treasurer Charles Kuehn. Dr. Huebschmann and his friends did not take their defeat in good part. In his paper, the *Gradaus*, he charged the delegates to the convention with cor-

¹ *Atlantis*, iii, p. 225.

ruption.¹ This naturally brought a violent storm of indignation about his ears, but before long he had his revenge. At the Milwaukee charter election in the following spring, a large section of the Democrats joined the Republicans for the purpose of overturning the Democratic city administration, which was charged with incapacity and corruption. The fight was especially hot in Huebschmann's home ward, the second, which was almost wholly German. In this ward lived the two candidates for city treasurer: H. Schwarting, the regular Democrat, and A. von Cotzhausen, the reform candidate, who had the endorsement of the Republicans. Huebschmann was one of the most active of the reformers. Of course he was charged with being actuated merely by a desire for revenge upon the Democrats who had preferred Cross to himself as governor. The fight attracted the attention of the entire state. The outcome was, that the reformers elected a Republican, William A. Prentiss, for mayor, who became thereby the first Republican city officer in Milwaukee. Cotzhausen, however, the reform candidate for city treasurer, was defeated.

By this time the German Republicans had found for themselves a leader beside whose eminent ability even such gifted men as Roeser, Wunderly, and Domschke appeared insignificant. This leader was Carl Schurz. When Schurz came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1853, and settled in Watertown, he was not more than twenty-four years old; but already known to every German in the United States as the youth who three years before had helped Gottfried Kinkel, the poet and revolutionist, to escape from the prison at Spandau, where he had been incarcerated for high treason.² Schurz took an active interest in the political affairs of his new home from the very start, but not until the Fremont presidential campaign did he attract general attention. It is stated, on the authority of C. C. Kunz, of Sauk City,³ that the first to bring Schurz forward as a stump orator was L. P. Harvey, who later became governor. At a meeting of the state central committee in the summer of 1856, he spoke

¹ Oshkosh *Deutsche Zeitung*, Oct. 17, 1857.

² Parkman Club *Papers*, 1896, p. 235.

³ *Seebote*, March 27, 1897.

of him as a bright young German he had met at Watertown, who was building a house for himself, but was ready to go on the stump for Fremont as soon as the house was finished. Harvey, it seems, was ignorant of the Kinkel affair. But a few days later the *Madison State Journal* published an article, presumably from the pen of Horace Rublee, in which the story of Schurz's bravery was told. This of course threw a sort of romantic glamor around the young orator, and made people curious to hear him.

In 1857, the Republicans nominated Carl Schurz for the office of lieutenant-governor. The Republican candidate for governor, Alexander W. Randall, was elected by 454 majority out of a total vote of 88,932; but Schurz was defeated by the Democratic candidate, E. D. Campbell, by 107 votes. As it was probable that many German Democrats had scratched their tickets in favor of Schurz, it seemed evident that a considerable number of native Republicans had refused to vote for the German candidate. The Democrats did not fail to take advantage of this circumstance. "There you see the character of the Black Republicans," they would argue. "They are willing enough to put a German on their ticket so as to catch German votes. But when it comes to the election, they take good care that the d——d Dutchman is not elected."

From this time on, the German portion of the Republican party became decidedly unfriendly to the state administration, and especially to its head, Governor Randall. This internal quarrel contributed not a little towards keeping the Germans away from the new party. In the summer of 1858 the German leaders published a long manifesto, which amounted to an open declaration of war against the administration. It was signed by Bernhard Domschke, Henry Cordier, H. Lindemann, Winter and Ritsche, publishers of the *Volksblatt*, Carl Roeser, and Carl Schurz. Among other things the manifesto contains the following passages:

The Republican party of this state has been unfortunate in that the former head of the administration has not succeeded in disproving the charge of corrupt acts, although he was elected principally on the issue of political honesty. It is true that the present administration

stands clear of such accusations; but we have cause to complain of many acts which must injure the harmony and prosperity of the Republican party. Corrupt opponents of Republicanism, and even unworthy individuals, have been favored and encouraged while men of merit have been disregarded and shoved aside. Such actions, with the surrounding circumstances, must destroy the confidence of the Republican masses in their leaders and representatives, discourage honest endeavors, and weaken the effectiveness of the party organization. The Democrats may do such things without astonishing the world or doing injury to themselves; but an administration which has solemnly bound itself to lend no ear to the influence of cliques and to proceed honestly, openly, and with decision, cannot break such promises without injuring the credit and organization of the party to which it owes its installation in office. An attempt to manage a new party, like the Republican, on the plan of that organization whose only aim is the distribution of public plunder, must have a tendency to gain temporary advantages at the cost of principle, to make concessions in order to win outward power, to unite for the purpose of expediency the most incompatible opposites, and to make principle the humble slave of circumstances. When a party gives way to such influences, it may suddenly find itself sinking from the solid ground of principle to the changeable platform of time-serving inconstancy.

In closing, the document reiterates the adherence of the signers to Republican principles, and expresses a hope for the future total abolition of slavery.

Schurz, in the meantime, was rapidly becoming a man of more than local reputation. In 1858, he took a somewhat conspicuous part in the great Lincoln-Douglas campaign in Illinois; and in April, 1859, he was called to Boston, to help the Republican cause in the very birthplace of anti-slavery sentiment. While he was thus busy in spreading Republican doctrines, he was violently attacked at home. The most outrageous of the assaults of his enemies was a statement made in the *Beaver Dam Democrat* to the effect that Schurz was in the pay of the Prussian government, which kept him here as a spy on his fellow exiles from Germany. The only evidence offered in support of this charge, was that his property had not been confiscated as had that of many other refugees. The affair naturally created a great deal of discussion. Huntington, the editor of the paper which had published the libel, refused to tell who had given him

the information, and the friends of Schurz guessed in vain who the author was. At one time suspicion fastened itself on Leonard Mertz, who, however, in an indignant communication to the *Watertown Transcript*, cleared himself of the accusation. Finally the *Volksfreund* claimed to have discovered the slanderer in Emil Roethe, publisher of the *Watertown Weltbuerger*, who had formerly been a protégé of Schurz's and had even lived for a while in his house. Roethe denied the charge in general terms, but many continued to believe it true.¹

When the time approached for the state convention of 1859, the anti-administration wing of the Republicans decided that Schurz must be nominated for governor. Carl Roeser became the manager of his campaign. "We are," he said in his paper, "from principle in favor of the nomination of Carl Schurz as candidate for governor, not because he is a German, but because we demand of the Republican party that by an open, living deed, namely the nomination of a foreign-born citizen who has secured esteem throughout the United States, it disprove the charges of Know-nothingism made against it." The fight between the Schurz forces and the followers of Governor Randall, who sought a renomination, became quite bitter; and Randall, in his hatred of Schurz, finally declared that he was willing to withdraw from the contest if thereby he could defeat the nomination of his opponent. When the convention met, however, it was found that out of 174 votes cast only 48 were for Schurz. It is stated that 20 of these came from delegates of German birth. Schurz was tendered the nomination for lieutenant-governor, but he declined. The defeated candidate, whose home by this time had been transferred from Watertown to Milwaukee, was on his return given a public reception by the Young Men's Republican club; and in a speech on Market square reaffirmed his loyalty to Republican principles and promised to work for the election of Randall. Some of his German followers, however, did not accept his defeat so philosophically. The German Republican club of Manitowoc adopted violent resolutions in which Governor Randall was denounced as a Know-nothing, a friend of corruptionists, and an advocate of the fugitive slave law. Through-

¹ *Atlas*, Dec. 28, 1858; Feb. 28, 1859.

out the state, large numbers of German Republicans stayed away from the polls on account of this disaffection.

The charge against Randall of upholding the fugitive slave law, brings us back to the consideration of the difference in principles, within the Republican party, of those with Democratic antecedents, like Schurz and his Germans, and those who came from the old Whig party. Undoubtedly there was no real truth in the charge. But very likely the governor had expressed himself to the effect that after the supreme court of the United States had overruled the decisions of the state supreme court and declared the fugitive slave law constitutional, no further resistance to that law could be permitted until it had been properly repealed. Schurz, however, and his Germans entertained, in this instance at least, the most extreme states' rights doctrine, as appears from his speech for Byron Paine. Although he nowhere expressly mentioned the right of nullification, his theories undoubtedly lead directly to that teaching. These views were shared by many of the old Free-soilers, who either were Democrats in everything but the slavery question, or who, like the old Liberty party men, forgot everything else in their zeal for the abolition of slavery.

Naturally, the form of Republicanism which appears in the Byron Paine speech of Carl Schurz did not remain unchallenged. It was especially Timothy O. Howe, later United States senator, who took up the sword to defend the centralistic nature of Republican principles. After considerable discussion in the newspapers, and in correspondence with prominent Republicans, he made the matter one of the principal grounds of objection to Schurz's nomination for governor. He recurred to the matter in the state convention of 1860, when Schurz was anxious to be a delegate to the Chicago national convention. Howe asked him point blank whether he considered the peculiar views expressed by him in the Milwaukee speech with regard to the jurisdiction of the state and federal courts, essential to the principles of the Republican party. Schurz, after some discussion, finally admitted that his views on that question were not essential to Republicanism, and with this answer Howe was satisfied. Schurz was duly elected a delegate, as the party

leaders were anxious to heal the breach between the two factions. Undoubtedly the same desire towards conciliation had contributed toward the election of Schurz as regent of the state university by the legislature, at the session of 1859. This election had become necessary by the resignation of Professor Carr. The office of regent at that time seems to have been considered a political plum, for it appears that the successful candidate was elected by a strict party vote over Leonard Mertz, for whom the Democrats cast their ballots.¹

The action of Schurz in retreating from his extreme position on the states' rights question, did not at all please his abolitionist friends. Associate-Justice A. D. Smith also, whose term was then about to expire, made a violent attack on him. The German Republicans and the various shades of abolitionists had from the first been closely connected, because both were more radical in their anti-slavery views than was congenial to the more conservative majority of their party.² A number of prominent Germans, including some who afterwards remained stout adherents of Democracy, had been members of the vigilance committee during the excitement connected with the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover.³ Later, Wunderly was one of Sherman Booth's sureties during the criminal prosecution against him. When Schurz became the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1857, it was Booth who nominated him in the convention. When John Brown was executed on December 2, 1859, the Milwaukee Germans, in addition to the general meeting of citizens at the chamber of commerce, held an indignation meeting of their own, and the resolutions passed

¹ *Legislative Journal*, Feb. 2, 1859.

² At one of the anti-fugitive slave law meetings in 1854, resolutions were passed that advocated nullification in its crudest form. At this meeting a state league was formed, with the following officers: E. B. Wolcott, president; A. H. Bielfeld, secretary; C. E. Wunderly, treasurer; Ira C. Paine, vice-president. See Vroman Mason, "Fugitive Slave Law in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1895, p. 128.

³ These members were Wunderly, Christian Essellen, F. Neukirch, F. Fratny, and Moritz Schoeffler. A. H. Bielfeld, the Free-soiler, acted as secretary of the mass meeting on March 11, 1854.

upon that occasion contained the following paragraph which ought to have satisfied the most impetuous abolitionist:

Resolved, That if the last means to solve the slavery question in a peaceful manner fails, it would in our opinion be perfectly justifiable to gain that end in revolutionary ways; and that all responsibility for such a necessary step will rest on the heads of those who persistently refuse to abolish, by means of reform, an institution that disgraces our century and this republic.

It must not be imagined, of course, that the slavery question was during all these years the only political matter which interested the people of the state or the German element among them. The antagonism between the Catholics and the free-thinkers, which was so noticeable during the preceding period, continued with unabated vigor. In 1854, the anti-Catholic paper *Flugblätter*¹ was the subject of some heated debates in both houses of the legislature, where Assemblyman Worthington of Waukesha and Senator McGarry of Milwaukee offered resolutions prohibiting the legislative postmasters from distributing this publication to the members. These resolutions, however, were not adopted. The religious radicalism of the "Forty-eighters"² found vent in their support of a movement for the abolition of the exemption of church property from taxation. In 1855, Assemblyman James Bennett, of Manitowoc, put himself at the head of this movement, and presented numerous petitions in its behalf, very largely signed by Germans. The same gentleman also offered a motion to strike out the customary ap-

¹ Parkman Club *Papers* 1896, p. 236.

² Besides the Catholics and the freethinkers or "Forty-eighters," the Lutheran element of the German population hardly appears as a distinct factor, as far as the political affairs of this period are concerned. Many Lutherans, probably, were retained in the Democratic party through the influence of Dr. Walther, of St. Louis, the German-Lutheran patriarch of this country. He approved of slavery on the ground that it had biblical authority. Walther's influence was particularly strong in the congregations belonging to the Missouri synod, so-called. But in the younger organization, known as the Wisconsin synod, there was from the first a pronounced anti-slavery spirit which led most Lutherans belonging to it into the Republican ranks.

propriation for the services of a chaplain of the assembly, which was promptly voted down, but earned for its author the warm praise of his townsman, Carl Roeser. Mr. Bennett's political career, by the way, seems to have come to an abrupt close, for his name does not reappear in the lists of members of the legislature.

The school question was widely debated during that period and here is what one leading "Forty-eighter," Christian Essellen, has to say on the subject: "It seems to me it is a wrong conception of religious tolerance, and an extension of it beyond its natural limits, if religious associations are permitted to snatch from the state a part of public instruction and use it for their selfish, one-sided ecclesiastical purposes." He went on to advocate the prohibition of all private and parochial schools, and as a first step in that direction the subjection of all such institutions to the supervision of the state authorities.¹ It is doubtful, however, whether Essellen here expressed the views of most of the "Forty-eighters," for just about this time they were very active in founding private schools wherever there were considerable numbers of German residents.

During this period no inconsiderable number of Germans held various state offices, including membership in the legislature. Most of the German members of the latter were on the Democratic side. Among the more prominent of them was Fred Horn of Cedarburg, who in 1854 was speaker, as he had been in 1851, and was to be again in 1875. Another Democrat of considerable prominence in the legislature was Charles G. Rodolph, who represented Iowa county in 1851, Richland in 1858, and was in the senate during the sessions of 1859 and 1860. He gained some notoriety by a speech on the Kansas troubles, February 28, 1858. During that session a considerable portion of the legislative time was spent in discussions of the national political situation. On March 1, Paul Weil, of West Bend, another German Democratic member, offered a resolution "that all buncombe speeches on Kansas be limited to five minutes." But the resolution was promptly tabled, and the flow of oratory went on as before. On the whole the influence of the Germans

¹ *Atlantis*, i, p. 24.

in the legislature does not seem to have been very great. In 1859, Bernhard Domschke passed a pretty severe judgment on them. But his opinion may have been influenced by the fact that in the legislature of that year the German members were all Democrats. He referred to the fact that several German papers had mentioned with satisfaction that no less than fourteen members of the legislature were Germans. To this he replied; that mere numbers would never gain the admiration of others for the Germans, if they lacked ability. Of all the Germans there was but one of respectable capacity—Horn. The rest were mere ciphers: Then he went on: "The others are mostly dumb as codfish, play second or third fiddles, stay at home half of the week rather than attend, and on occasion disgrace the German name by foolish speeches as did Senator Rodolph the other day."¹

On the whole, the picture which the Germans in Wisconsin present during the period from 1854 to 1860, is a satisfactory one from the standpoint of a member of that element who desires to see his nationality exert an influence proportionate to their numbers and capacity, and from the point of view of an American who wishes that so important an element in our commonwealth shall become an organic part, instead of remaining a foreign body within the community.

The German immigration into Wisconsin, before the war, reached its high water mark in 1854, when according to the estimate given by Fred Horn who was then commissioner of immigration, 16,000 Germans settled in the state. Among the immigrants during this and the preceding three or four years, there was an extraordinary number of educated and able men who had been compelled to leave their country for political reasons. At first most of these imagined that their exile would be of short duration; and consequently, during the first few years, took far more interest in the affairs of Europe than in those of the United States.² Others wasted their strength for a while dreaming

¹ *Atlas* March 1, 1859.

² They were described by Christian Essellen as "men who begin every sentence with 'When the outbreak comes again' (*Wenn's wieder losgeht*)."

about the foundation of a German state in the Northwest. But by 1854, the hopes for a renewal of the revolutionary movements in Germany were pretty well dissipated; and more and more the leading minds among the Germans began to feel that their home was here, and to devote their energies to promoting the welfare of their adopted country. By the year 1860 they had become excellent American citizens; and when in the following year the War of Secession broke out, no element of our population was more prompt or more enthusiastic than the Germans in rallying round the union banner. True, as the war progressed and its hardships became more severely felt, a few Germans, misled by demagogical copperheads, took part in the disgraceful draft riots. But it was a German governor who put down these disturbances with an energy that put to shame the native governors of New York and some other states in similar emergencies. The administration of Governor Salomon, however, lies beyond the scope of this paper.









PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS
FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Held December 11, 1902



MADISON
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1903

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1849-1902	3
OFFICERS, 1902-1903	5
COMMITTEES	6
LIBRARY SERVICE	7
PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING	9
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, Dec. 11, 1903	15

APPENDIX

A.—REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Summary	18
Death of Charles Kendall Adams	20
Financial condition—	
Change in fiscal year	24
State appropriations	24
Maintenance of building	26
Binding fund	27
Antiquarian fund	28
Draper fund	28
Mary M. Adams art fund	28
Library accessions—	
Statistical	29
Important accessions	31
The library—	
A union of interests	32
Legislative reference library	32
Transfer of the Ely collection	33
Duplicates and exchanges	34
Binding	35
Catalogue division	35
Manuscripts—	
Calendar of Wm. Clark papers	37
Phillipps manuscripts	40
Publications—	
Volume xvi of <i>Collections</i>	44
Index to <i>Proceedings</i>	46
Materials for illustration	47
Collection of cuts	47
Office work—	
Professional conventions	48
State field work	50
Museum	50
North wing needed	52
Increased funds necessary	52

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
B.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE	55
C.—REPORT OF TREASURER	57
D.—REPORT OF DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE	61
E.—FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY	63
F.—REPORT FROM GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AUXILIARY)	74
G.—GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	76
H.—MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS	96
I.—LIST OF SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS, 1850-1902	102
J.—PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED	127
K.—WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1902	142
L.—HISTORICAL PAPERS—	
Gen. Harrison Carroll Hobart, by E. A. Calkins	148
The Booth War in Ripon, by Geo. W. Carter	161
Reminiscences of the Early Northwest, by Mary Mitchell	173
The Wisconsin Phalanx, at Ceresco, by S. M. Pedrick	190

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1849-1902

PRESIDENT.

	<i>Elected</i>
NELSON DEWEY	January 30, 1849
LEONARD J. FARWELL	January 21, 1852
WILLIAM R. SMITH	January 18, 1854
INCREASE A. LAPHAM	January 2, 1862
ALEXANDER MITCHELL	January 2, 1872
CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN	January 2, 1878
JOHN A. RICE	January 2, 1883
JOHN JOHNSTON	January 2, 1890
ROBERT L. McCORMICK	December 12, 1901

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

INCREASE A. LAPHAM	January 30, 1849
LYMAN C. DRAPER	January 18, 1854
REUBEN G. THWAITES	January 6, 1887

Title changed to secretary by chap. 89, laws of Wisconsin for 1897. By resolution of the executive committee, adopted February 10, 1893, the secretary was also given the title of "superintendent of the library, art gallery, and museum."

RECORDING SECRETARY

CHARLES LORD	January 30, 1849
JOHN W. HUNT	March 14, 1854
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN	January 3, 1860
LaFAYETTE KELLOGG	January 2, 1861
FRANK H. FIRMIN	January 2, 1862
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN	January 2, 1866
FRANK H. FIRMIN	January 2, 1872
ROBERT M. BASHFORD	January 3, 1881
ELISHA BURDICK	January 7, 1886

Mr. Burdick died July 18, 1896. The office was then discontinued; by resolution of the society, adopted December 10, 1896, its duties were merged with those of the corresponding secretary (see above).

TREASURER

EZEKIEL M. WILLIAMSON	January 30, 1849
CHARLES LORD	January 21, 1852
A. C. INGHAM	January 19, 1853
OBADIAH M. CONOVER	January 18, 1854
ALEXANDER H. MAIN	January 1, 1869
FRANK F. PROUDFIT	January 6, 1887
M. RANSOM DOYON	October 6, 1900
LUCIEN S. HANKS	October 30, 1900

LIBRARIAN

JOHN W. HUNT	January 18, 1854
CHARLES LORD	March 14, 1854
JULIUS P. ATWOOD	June 6, 1854
STEPHEN H. CARPENTER	January 5, 1855
DANIEL S. DURRIE	January 1, 1856
ISAAC S. BRADLEY	September 6, 1892

By resolution of the executive committee, February 10, 1898, the librarian was also given the title of "assistant superintendent of the library, art gallery, and museum."

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1903

PRESIDENT

HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK . . . HAYWARD

VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY . . . MADISON
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN . . . LA CROSSE
HON. EMIL BAENSCH . . . MANITOWOC
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND . . . JANESVILLE
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS . . . MADISON
WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D. . . MILWAUKEE

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN G. THWAITES . . . MADISON

TREASURER

LUCIEN S. HANKS . . . MADISON

LIBRARIAN AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC S. BRADLEY . . . MADISON

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE . . . GOVERNOR
HON. WALTER L. HOUSER . . . SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JOHN T. KEMPF . . . STATE TREASURER

CURATORS, ELECTIVE

Term expires at annual meeting in 1903

CHARLES N. GREGORY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. JOHN JOHNSTON	HON. E. RAY STEVENS
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1904

HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD	DANA C. MUNRO, A. M.
GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. BREESE J. STEVENS
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN	HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
HON. HENRY E. LEGLER	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1905

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	HON. BURR W. JONES
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B.	RT. REV. S. G. MESSMER
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.
HON. ALFRED A. JACKSON	HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES (OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

- Library*—Turner (chairman), Raymer, Munro, Legler, and the Secretary (ex-officio).
- Art Gallery and Museum*—Brown (chairman), Knox, Hanks, and the Secretary (ex-officio).
- Printing and Publication*—Conover (chairman), Turner, Wight, Munro, and the Secretary (ex-officio).
- Finance*—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.
- Advisory Committee* (ex-officio)—Turner, Brown, Conover, and Van Slyke.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY)

- Auditing Committee*—C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.
- Biennial Address, 1903*—Thwaites (chairman), Stevens, Turner, Munro, and Parkinson.
- Field Meetings*—Turner (chairman), Wight, Jackson, Legler, and Thwaites.
- Relations with the State University*—Thwaites (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Morris, and Raymer.

LIBRARY SERVICE

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY
(Chief Cataloguer)

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

[In order of seniority of service]

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*ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
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†EMMA HELEN BLAIR	— <i>Maps and MSS. Division</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
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LEORA MABBETT	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
EDNA ADAMS	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
‡MARY ELLEN COLLINS	— <i>Legislative Reference Library</i>

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

[In alphabetical order]

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WILLIAM E. GROVE	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
FRED M. HOLCOMB	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
FRANCES S. C. JAMES	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
MARJORIE D. JOHNSON	— <i>Public Documents Division</i>

* In Europe, on leave of absence.

† On leave of absence.

‡ During session of 1903.

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THOMAS DEAN	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and Assistant Engineer</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Janitor</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL, MARY HINTZEN, GRACE KOCH, CLARA SPRINGMAN	— <i>Housemaids</i>
CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Engineer (Winter)</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and University vacations: 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M. (building closed early, for weekly cleaning).

Holidays and vacations: as per announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays: close at 4 P. M., for weekly cleaning.

Holidays: as per announcement.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING¹

The fiftieth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, upon Thursday evening, December 11, 1902.

President's Address

President McCormick, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Upon taking the chair for the first time, to preside over the deliberations of the society, I feel particularly gratified that this meeting is of itself of such historical importance—for the present is the fiftieth annual meeting under the reorganization of the society.

I have taken great interest in studying the records of the institution during the half century of its growth. There was, to be sure, an earlier organization. It will be remembered that nearly five years ago we fittingly celebrated the semi-centennial of the organization of the Wisconsin State Historical Society by members of the first state legislature, and other distinguished citizens; this event took place in Madison, the twenty-ninth of January, 1849. But, as is well known, the society, under this organization, accomplished nothing of importance. A few addresses had been delivered, and there was a library of but fifty volumes, mostly Wisconsin public documents.

It was discovered—to use the words of our present secretary and superintendent, in his history of the society—that “what was everybody’s business was nobody’s; some one must devote his entire time to the work, becoming personally responsible for the conduct of the

¹The report of proceedings here published, is condensed from the official MS. records of the society.—Sec.

society's affairs, and imparting to it life and individual character." Lyman C. Draper was imported from Philadelphia, for this purpose. March 4, 1853, the society was granted a charter by the legislature—the same instrument under which it is operating today. But owing to some differences of opinion among the members, relative to the scope of the society's work and the qualifications of membership, there was another delay of nearly a year; it was the eighteenth of January, 1854, before Draper was actually chosen as secretary. This event took place at the fifth annual meeting of the society, according to the old record book; but the change in the character of the society was so great, that the officers thenceforth dropped the old numbering, and called the meeting at which Draper was elected and the reorganization took effect, the first. This new numbering has ever since been maintained, which accounts for the fact that this is called the fiftieth annual meeting.

While the change in the numberings of the meetings was perhaps unfortunate from an historical point of view—for this should properly be deemed the fifty-fifth annual meeting instead of the fiftieth—yet viewed from the standpoint of progress it was a just change. For with the advent of Dr. Draper's secretaryship the society, as we know it, really began. I never knew him, but from Mr. Thwaites's memoir of the good man, I think I can see him in my mind's eye—a short, wiry man, a bundle of nervous energy, self-sacrificing to a degree seldom seen among us, a rare scholar, of a retiring personality yet bold as a lion when fighting for his beloved society. We are indeed fortunate in having had such a founder. When he finally resigned at the close of the year 1886, after thirty-three years of unceasing activity in our behalf, the society's library contained 118,666 titles, the average yearly increase being about 2,500 titles; he had edited ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; had accumulated a binding fund of \$20,000; had brought together a creditable museum; and had made the society and its work favorably known in Europe as well as in America. His resignation marked the close of what we may call the first epoch of the society's growth.

The second epoch opened with the election of his successor, the present secretary. Fortunately this epoch, which has completed its first sixteen years, has not yet closed; let us hope that it will not for many years to come. In the presence of the secretary, I can give but a few figures, illustrating our growth during these sixteen years. The library has actually doubled in size—a solid growth, representing books of the highest character; the number of readers is nearly ten times as great as it was in the old days; the museum has quadrupled in extent, and in character bears small resemblance to old-time conditions; our private funds have, through the wise husbandry of our finance committee, been more than doubled, the \$20,000 which Draper

left us having been increased to about \$45,000; the state appropriation is now four times as great as then; the old staff of four workers has grown until we now have thirty-two persons in our employ. Our beautiful new building is one of the handsomest library structures in America, and far overshadows in beauty and excellence of construction any other building owned by this state; scholars are coming to us from all parts of the country; our publications appear to grow in excellence with each new year; and our reputation as a learned society has become world-wide. We have taken on modern methods in every branch of our work; and librarians and historical societies the country over, write to us for help in organizing their own institutions. With this new building, with our now large and experienced staff of workers, and with the creditable endowment granted to us by the state, we have a great future before us. The snow-ball set to rolling by Lyman C. Draper has grown to be of prodigious size—far larger, in fact, than probably Draper, in the height of his enthusiasm, ever dreamed.

But although it is encouraging to reflect upon our progress, we must not spend all of our time in self congratulation. Other institutions of like character are also at work. We have far more of this friendly competition than we had a dozen years ago. To be eminent in any line of undertaking, means hard work to maintain the position; to stop, would be to go backward.

We already need the deferred north wing to our building. Our administrative rooms are fairly sufficient for some time to come; but our book-storage capacity is not as great as it should be. The legislature should be asked, at the next session, to extend the appropriation for a year, so as to enable this wing to be built.

It is a cause for regret that we do not more frequently receive gifts of money for our various funds. The antiquarian fund, for the service of the museum, needs gifts aggregating \$20,000. When it is reflected that 60,000 persons from all over Wisconsin and neighboring states, visit the museum each year, and look to us for entertainment as well as graphic instruction in historical and ethnographical relics and specimens, we really ought to be better able to help them than we now are. The library and the necessarily costly administration of the building, absorb practically all of our funds. This is a chance for our public-spirited philanthropists to do the public a most excellent service, which would redound greatly to the credit of the givers. A gift of \$200 to this fund, by Vice President Sutherland, within the year, was most acceptable. Let us hope that during the coming year others may be inclined to follow his admirable example.

In conclusion, I beg again to thank the society for the honor accorded me in my election to this high office. It is indeed, a great distinction to be chosen to preside over the meetings of so famous a body as the Wisconsin Historical Society; and I promise that during

the three years of my term of office I will do whatever lies in my power to forward its interests. It will be a great pleasure to meet with you at these annual gatherings, when the routine work of the institution is passed upon, and a fresh start taken for the succeeding year.

Again I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the fiftieth annual gathering, with the splendid record behind, and the still more glowing prospects before you. I await the pleasure of the meeting.

Executive Committee's Report

The secretary, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

Financial Reports

Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of that committee, approving the report of Treasurer Hanks for the seven months ending June 30, 1902. Mr. Van Slyke also presented the final report of the Draper house committee which, having sold the Draper homestead, now asked to be discharged; and read the report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These reports were severally adopted, and the Draper house committee was discharged. [See Appendixes B, C, and D.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the seven months ending June 30, 1902, the same having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix E.]

Auxiliary Societies

The secretary presented the report of the Green Bay Historical Society, an auxiliary to the state society. The report was ordered printed with the proceedings of this meeting. [See Appendix F.]

Curators Elected

A letter was presented from Prof. Charles H. Haskins, who had removed from the state, tendering his resignation as curator for the term ending at the annual meeting in 1904. The resignation was accepted.

Messrs. John Johnston, B. J. Stevens, E. G. Updike, A. E. Proudfit, and George Raymer were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators,—one to fill a vacancy, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years,—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

For term expiring at annual meeting in 1904

Prof. Dana C. Munro, of Madison, to succeed Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Madison, removed from the state.

For term expiring at annual meeting in 1905

Dr. Rasmus B. Anderson, Mr. Charles N. Brown, Hon. George B. Burrows, Mr. Frederic K. Conover, Hon. Burr W. Jones, Mr. J. Howard Palmer, Prof. John B. Parkinson, and Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, of Madison; Hon. Emil Baensch, of Manitowoc; Hon. Alfred A. Jackson, of Janesville; Hon. John Luchsinger, of Monroe; and Rt. Rev. S. G. Messmer, of Green Bay.

Amendment to Constitution

The following amendment to the constitution—notice of which had been presented by Mr. Van Slyke at the forty-ninth annual meeting, and published in the call for the present meeting—was adopted unanimously:¹

Amend sec. 1, art. iii of the constitution by substituting for the word "December," in the third printed line of said section, the word "October."

Amend sec. 4, art. iii, by substituting for the word "December" in the second printed line of said section, the word "July;" and by substituting for the word "November" in said line, the word "June."

Amend sec. 7, art. iv, by substituting for the word "December," in the fourth printed line of the third paragraph of said section, the word "October."

¹ This amendment makes the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and provides for the annual meeting of the society in October. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the executive committee, in its annual report for 1901.—SEC.

Historical Papers

The following historical papers were presented to the society, and ordered published in the proceedings:

E. A. Calkins, Chicago—Sketch of the late Gen. Harrison Carroll Hobart.

George W. Carter, Ripon—The Booth War in Ripon.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Green Bay—Reminiscences of the Early Northwest.

S. M. Pedrick, Ripon—The Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco.

Death of Mrs. Adams

The president announced to the meeting the death today, at Redlands, California, of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, who had given to the society the Mary M. Adams art fund and many other valuable gifts.

Mr. B. J. Stevens offered the following appreciative minute, which was, by unanimous vote, ordered spread upon the record:

In the death of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, the sad news of which has just been conveyed to us, the society recognizes the loss to the world of a woman of charming personality, of broad sympathies, and rare ability and attainments; and to this society, of one of its most noble benefactors. The Mary M. Adams art fund, which she generously endowed, will always remain with us as a memorial to the great interest which she felt in the intellectual uplift of the people of this, her adopted state; and the large store of rich and beautiful objects which she—in company with her husband, Dr. Adams—presented to our museum, will long continue to delight and interest the many thousands who annually visit our rooms.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the society meeting, December 11, 1902.

President McCormick took the chair.

Election of New Members

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life

Eau Claire—W. K. Coffin.

McMillan—B. F. McMillan.

Madison—Miss Ethel Frances Raymer, and Frederick J. Turner.

Manitowoc—L. J. Nash.

Milwaukee—F. C. Winkler.

Wausaukee—H. P. Bird.

Annual

Ashland—W. R. Durfee, and George F. Merrill.

Appleton—N. Dwight Harris, and Rev. P. Otto Jéron de Wahlstatt.

Beloit—Robert K. Richardson, C. B. Salmon, E. P. Salmon, and William H. Wheeler.

Madison—Clarke Gapen, and Dana C. Munro.

Manitowoc—H. George Schuette.

Milwaukee—M. D. Kimball, and Rev. H. S. Spalding, S. J.

Ripon—O. J. Marston.

Corresponding

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York.

Andrew McFarland Davis, Cambridge, Mass.

Albert Matthews, Boston.

Amendment to By-Laws

The following amendment to the by-laws¹ was adopted:

Amend sec. 1 by substituting for the words "second Thursday in December," in the second printed line of said section, the words "third Thursday of October;" further amend said sec. 1 by substituting for the word "December," in the seventh printed line, the word "October," and by substituting for the word "second" in said line the word "third."

¹ This amendment fixes the time of the annual meeting of the society on the third Thursday in October.—Sec.

Financial

Resolutions were adopted, authorizing the secretary and superintendent, by and with the consent of the finance committee, to fix certain salaries of employes; also, from time to time, as occasion warranted, to draw upon the income of the Mary M. Adams art fund for the purchase of objects of art for the museum, or books on art for the library.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX

- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
- B. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE
- C. REPORT OF TREASURER
- D. REPORT OF DRAPER HOUSE COMMITTEE
- E. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY
- F. REPORT FROM GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (AUXILIARY)
- G. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
- H. MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS
- I. LIST OF SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS, 1850-1902.
- J. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED
- K. WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1901
- L. HISTORICAL PAPERS—
 - Gen. Harrison Carroll Hobart, by E. A. Calkins
 - The Booth War in Ripon, by George W. Carter
 - Reminiscences of the Early Northwest, by Mrs. Mary Mitchell
 - The Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco, by S. M. Pedrick

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Submitted to the society at the fiftieth annual meeting, December 11, 1902.)

Summary

Although the society was organized in 1849 and celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary nearly four years ago, this is the fiftieth annual meeting since the reorganization of 1853, when it took on its present form and methods. The first annual meeting under the reorganization was held upon January 18, 1854, at which time Dr. Lyman C. Draper was engaged as secretary, and began the foundation upon which all that we possess today has been built. The event is therefore one of much interest in the history of our institution.

The fiscal reports to be presented at this meeting are for the seven months ending June 30, 1902, and exhibit a very careful husbanding of the society's special funds by the finance committee. These aggregated upon June 30, the sum of \$43,376.89 in cash and securities, almost wholly the growth of the last twenty years, and coming to us, for the most part, in small sums. Such of the income of these funds as it is deemed wise now to expend, materially assists in the work of the society. But the accretions are not as great as desirable, and an effort should be made to enlarge them. The bounty of the state should also be somewhat increased, in order to meet our necessarily-growing expenses. If the proposed amendment to the constitution is passed, the fiscal year of the society will hereafter close with June 30, and the annual meetings be held upon the third Thursday in October.

The library accessions for the twelve months ending November 30 aggregated 10,510, which is somewhat below that of the previous year, but greater than for any other like term in the past decade. The recent advance in the price of books materially reduced our purchases. The library now contains 237,456 titles, which is somewhat over double the number re-

ported sixteen years ago (close of 1886), and about four times the aggregate reported twenty-eight years ago (close of 1875). The normal annual increase is now double that of sixteen years ago. The manuscript division has been enriched during the year by the purchase of the Phillipps manuscripts, bearing on economic, local, and family history of the western part of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. In this division, there has also been commenced the important task of calendaring the Draper manuscripts, which will render these documents of far greater value to historical investigators than they have heretofore been—although the use of the manuscripts has always been extensive.

Special card catalogues have been made of the society's cuts and original materials for book illustrations, also of maps and portraits; and other special catalogues are in preparation. The pamphlet collection is now being reclassified and recatalogued. The selection of our library as a depository for the printed card catalogue of the Library of Congress, is of importance to investigators.

The sixteenth volume of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* has been published within the year; and an analytical index of the *Proceedings*, from 1874 to 1900 inclusive, is in course of preparation.

The cost of maintenance of the new building—exclusive of the administration of the society's affairs—during the second twelve months of its occupancy (ending September 30 last), was \$9,065.35, as against \$9,095.02 during the first year; this is divided between the university and the society. The regents of the university will hereafter furnish electric light and power to the building, as they heretofore have steam.

The society's relations with the library of the state university continue to be of the most cordial character, amply justifying the expectation of those who had foreseen that placing the two libraries under the same roof would result in broadening and strengthening the work of each, to the betterment of the interests of higher education within our state.

In all of the society's activities—library, museum, investigations, and publications—the committee are enabled to report a most prosperous year.

The need of the north book-stack wing is emphasized. The legislature is asked to extend for one year the annual construction appropriation of \$100,000,—which under the present statute will cease in 1903,—to enable the wing to be built; the hope is also expressed, that the sum of \$35,000, returned to the state for interest because of advance payments, may be added to the appropriation, because of the great rise in building materials.

Death of Charles Kendall Adams

During the year, the executive committee suffered a great loss in the death of one of its members, Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, who passed away at Redlands, California, upon Saturday, the twenty-sixth of July.

Dr. Adams was born upon his father's farm at Derby, Vermont, January 24, 1835, and there spent the first ten years of his life. After teaching school in Vermont from 1852 to 1855, he removed in the autumn of 1856 to Iowa, nearly a year in advance of his parents. At the opening of the college year in 1857 he entered as a student in the University of Michigan, being then in his twenty-third year, and "worked his way" through that institution by a combination of manual labor, assisting in the library, and tutoring. Graduating in 1861, he obtained his master's degree after a year of graduate study.

At first serving in the university as instructor in Latin and history, he was advanced in 1863 to the position of assistant professor. Four years later he was given the full professorship of history, and immediately thereafter spent a year and a half in study at the leading universities in Germany, France, and Italy. Soon after returning to his post at Michigan, he established there a seminary in history, upon the German plan, one of the first in this country. In due course he became dean of Michigan University's school of political science, and established a wide reputation as a student and teacher of history.

Dr. Adams had for some time been the non-resident lecturer on history at Cornell University, when in 1885 he was called to the presidency of that institution; and the following year received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard. Under his administration, the numerical attendance at Ithaca grew from

560 to over 1,500, and the university's endowment was increased by nearly two millions of dollars. In many ways he broadened and deepened the work of Cornell, but resigned in 1892 with the intention of thereafter living at the national capital and devoting himself to historical writing. He at once, however, received several invitations to resume educational work; and finally, though with much hesitancy, accepted the call to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin, who had resigned his position at the close of the college year of 1891-92, after a highly successful administration of six years.

Dr. Adams entered upon his new duties at the opening of the university in September, 1892, but was not formally inaugurated until the seventeenth of January following. During the nine years of his presidency, the university advanced from an enrollment of 1,032 students to a total of 2,715; and the list of professors, lecturers, fellows, and instructors from 77 to 179. Suffering from continued ill health, which a year's residence in Europe had failed to more than temporarily relieve, Dr. Adams resigned his post in the autumn of 1901, and removed to California, taking up his home in Redlands, where he died. Previous to his removal, he presented the greater part of his large and well-selected private library of historical works to the library of the university. To the society, Dr. and Mrs. Adams at the same time generously gave the greater part of the most valuable of their household possessions—pictures, laces, marbles, bronzes, brasses, terra-cottas, bisques and casts, articles of alabaster, glass, ivory, and wood; pottery, rugs, shawls, draperies, furniture, clocks, lamps, etc. This collection now occupies two rooms in the museum, of which it is one of the chief attractions.

President Adams was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Abigail Disbrow; she was at the time of her marriage with Dr. Adams, in 1863, the widow of Samuel T. Mudge, a farmer; she died at Ithaca, July 5, 1889. His second wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Mathews, was the widow of A. S. Barnes, the well-known publisher, who had died in 1888, while Dr. Adams was president of Cornell; she mar-

ried Dr. Adams in London, July 9, 1890. Mrs. Mary M. Adams, who survives her husband, is a woman of broad culture, with a rare taste for the fine arts, music, and literature, and a poet whose sonnets have won the warm commendation of distinguished English and American critics. Mrs. Adams not only gave to this society on the occasion of their removal to California, her own extensive private library, but with her personal jewels endowed the Mary M. Adams Art Fund (\$4,000), which is to be used in the purchase either of art books for our library or objects of art for the museum, as your committee may direct.¹

Not only was Dr. Adams a curator of this society,—having served as such from December, 1892, until his death,—but he was in other ways an active and valued worker in behalf of the institution. The project of erecting a building in the neighborhood of the state university, which should house the libraries both of the society and of the university, had first been suggested to this committee by President Chamberlin late in 1891. President Adams entered into the project with enthusiasm, and at the meeting of January 10, 1893, the committee adopted a resolution favoring the plan. Two years later, the legislature passed the initial appropriation for the state historical library building, and the following year work was commenced upon the structure.

Dr. Adams was one of the three building commissioners selected to represent the university upon the building board—three representing the state at large, and three this society. From the outset he took a deep interest in the architectural details, especially of the exterior; in that important field, his excellent taste and considerable experience in the construction of library buildings at Ann Arbor and Ithaca were of much practical utility to his colleagues. Dr. Adams was a member of the committee on the selection of architects; and (save when absent in Europe) served continuously until leaving

¹ Mrs. Adams died at Redlands, California, a few hours before this report was read, and the sad news was announced at the meeting of the society, which thereupon unanimously adopted a minute of its appreciation of her generosity towards this institution. See *ante*, p. 14.—SEC.

for California, on the executive and finance committees. His fellow commissioners found in him a man richly endowed with the qualities of patience, courtesy, and tact, and one possessing a keen knowledge of men as well as an unusually intimate acquaintance with art and the applied sciences. Service for five years upon such a board, with the various perplexities which almost daily arose in the conduct of its affairs,—for the path of the commissioners was not strewn with roses,—was a severe test of a man whose walk in life was that of the scholar; but Dr. Adams was equal to every emergency, and won the admiration of all his colleagues, some of whom were eminent in the financial and business world.

An anonymous writer in the *Madison State Journal* for July 28, 1902, in reviewing the life of our many-sided friend, thus truthfully spoke of other phases of his character:

Those who knew Dr. Adams best, most loved him. Echoes of those who knew him under his own roof are unanimous that his nature was as amiable, his character as transparently sound, as his intellect remarkable. Those who enjoyed his intimacy will mourn the loss of a personal friend; for they were very fond of him, and he kept in active correspondence with them to the end. The great body of alumni regret the loss of one who did much for their alma mater. In academic circles at home and abroad Dr. Adams's achievements in scholarship will be recounted. He was the embodiment of dignity, he thought on high things; he towered above much of the pettiness that engrosses other men to the exclusion of things worth while; he ran a notable career from very humble beginnings. The more the life and work of this man who has gone from us is understood, the more there is to admire.

President Adams had not only won the reputation of being one of the most distinguished of American educators, but he had found time in his busy life to be an author and editor of repute. He wrote: *Democracy and Monarchy in France* (N. Y., 1872 and 1875); *Manual of Historical Literature* (N. Y., 1882 and 1889); and *Christopher Columbus: His Life and Work* (N. Y., 1892). He was also a contributor to the leading magazines, and edited *Representative British Orations* (3 v., N. Y., 1885), and the ninth edition of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia*. During the last two years of his life he was

engaged with Dr. William P. Trent, of Columbia University, in the preparation of a school text-book of American history, which has recently been published in Boston.

Financial Condition

Change in Fiscal Year

At the last annual meeting of the society (December 12, 1901), notice was given of the following proposed amendment to the constitution, action upon which will be taken at the present annual meeting:

Amend sec. 1, art. iii of the constitution by substituting for the word "December," in the third printed line of said section, the word "October."

Amend sec. 4, art. iii, by substituting for the word "December" in the second printed line of said section, the word "July;" and by substituting for the word "November" in said line, the word "June."

Amend sec. 7, art. iv, by substituting for the word "December," in the fourth printed line of the third paragraph of said section, the word "October."

The object of this proposed amendment is to make the society's fiscal year accord with that of the state and of the state university—closing June 30th; and to provide for the annual meeting of the society upon the third Thursday in October. This is in accordance with the recommendation of this committee in its annual report for 1901.

In order to prepare for this change, and thereby "to harmonize the fiscal reports of the society with those of the state," the society at the last annual meeting directed that the finance and auditing committees, the secretary, and the treasurer, "present their financial reports to the annual meeting of the society for 1902 as for the seven months ending June 30, 1902; and thereafter for the twelve months ending June 30 in each year." In accordance with this order, the fiscal reports to be presented at this meeting are for the period mentioned—except when otherwise indicated.

State Appropriations

Under the operation of chapter 433, laws of 1901, our accounts based upon state appropriations are now regularly audited by the secretary of state and claims thereon paid by

the state treasurer, in the same manner as other state departments.

The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under chapter 296, laws of 1899, for the miscellaneous expenses of the society, and \$5,000 under chapter 155, laws of 1901, exclusively for books, maps, manuscripts, etc., for the library. The condition of these two funds upon the thirtieth of June, 1902, was as follows:

CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899

Receipts

Unexpended balance in state treasury, Dec. 1, 1901	\$2,992 52
State appropriation for calendar year, 1902	15,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$17,992 52
	<hr/>

Disbursements, 7 months ending June 30, 1902

Administration of the Society

Services	\$4,050 94	
Supplies and equipment	24 73	
Printing and binding	7 00	
Freight and drayage	170 85	
Travel	51 89	
Miscellaneous	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,317 41

Administration of the Building

Services	\$2,153 51	
Supplies	215 29	
Light and power	852 00	
Telephones	49 50	
Equipment	5 00	
Repairs	116 38	
	<hr/>	3,372 28
		<hr/>
		\$7,709 09
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1902		10,283 43
		<hr/>
		\$17,992 52

CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901

Receipts

Unexpended balance, Dec. 1, 1901	\$2,491 96	
State appropriation for calendar year, 1902	5,000 00	
		\$7,491 96

Disbursements.

Books and periodicals	\$2,900 19	
Maps and MSS.	10 25	
Pictures	89 25	
		\$2,999 69
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1902		4,492 27
		\$7,491 96

The fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, which have been audited and allowed by the secretary of state.

Maintenance of Building

Following is a statement of the cost of maintaining the library building during the twelve months ending September 30, 1902—the second year of our occupancy:

Disbursed by the Society:

Services	\$3,495 35	
Supplies	242 02	
Light and power	1,181 50	
Telephones	85 50	
Equipment	21 80	
Repairs	116 38	
		\$5,142 55
Bills from state university regents, for the building's share of power house expenses		3,922 80
		\$9,065 35
Total expense of maintenance		\$9,065 35
One-half thereof chargeable to each institution		\$4,532 68
University bills		3,922 80
		\$8,455 48
Reimbursed to society, by university		\$609 88

In order to avoid undue complications of accounts, this reimbursement was, as received, transferred to the general-fund balance in the hands of the society's treasurer. The report of the treasurer gives the condition of this balance upon July 1 last; disbursements therefrom have been approved by the society's auditing committee.

The total cost of maintaining the building during the first year of occupancy was \$9,095.02, which was \$29.67 less than that incurred during the second year—notwithstanding the fact that during the first twelve months there were no charges for either equipment or repairs. The cost of lighting will probably increase during years to come, and repairs and equipment will necessarily be growing items of expense; nevertheless, it is fair to assume that during the next few years the building may be maintained upon the present high standard of efficiency and cleanliness for about \$10,000 per year. Of course this is exclusive of the administration of the society proper—for by “expenses of maintenance” we refer only to the cost of conducting the building itself: wages of and supplies for care-takers, light, power, telephones, equipment, and repairs. One-half of this is reimbursed to us by the university, after deducting the cost of furnishing the building with steam. Commencing with the first of the present month (December, 1902), the university will also supply the building with electricity, under its new contract with the Madison Gas and Electric Co., which will probably effect a saving in this item.

The Binding Fund

This fund, consisting upon the first of last July of \$27,802.60 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. There was a decrease during the seven months covered by the treasurer's report, of \$2,275.78. This was occasioned by the fact that the Draper homestead had heretofore been carried as a part of the assets of this fund; but that property having been sold within the year, the net proceeds were transferred to the Draper fund, which had not been created when the binding fund first took charge of the home-

stead. The binding fund continues to do admirable work in eking out the bounty of the state.

The Antiquarian Fund

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report for July first shows that it then consisted of \$4,873.56, a net gain during the seven months of \$223.13. The income of this fund, when it assumes larger proportions, is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest" for the museum.

Gifts to this fund are greatly needed. It is to be hoped that public-spirited philanthropists may recognize its worthiness, and by this or like means properly endow the museum, which appeals to so large a constituency of our fellow citizens. Later in the year than the date of the treasurer's report, a very acceptable cash gift of \$200 was made to the fund by Vice President Sutherland, who has always taken a keen interest in the work of the society, especially upon the side of the museum.

The Draper Fund

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there was in this fund upon July first, the sum of \$6,048.73, chiefly the result of the sale of the Draper homestead. Since the date of the report, about \$1,800 worth of duplicates have been sold from Dr. Draper's library, which was also bequeathed to the Society; it is probable that this source will soon yield \$2,000 more. None of the income of the fund has been expended within the year, as it was not until recently that the work of calendaring the Draper manuscripts—for which this fund is chiefly designed—was begun in our library; we have elsewhere alluded to this work.

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

At the annual meeting for 1901 there was established by your committee the "Mary M. Adams Art Fund," the result of the gift to the society by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, of her personal jewels. The sale of these netted us \$3,850, to which Mrs.

Adams added a cash gift which swelled the fund to slightly over \$4,000. Upon the first of last July the fund contained \$4,114.80. Mrs. Adams has kindly promised to add to this amount as opportunity offers. The interest accruing from the fund is to be expended by the society for the purchase of art books for the library or objects of art for the museum, as may from time to time be thought desirable. Owing to the late date (April 1, 1902) at which the bulk of the money was received, no portion of the income has been expended within the year.

Library Accessions

Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions during the twelve months ending November 30, 1902:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	2,420
Books by gift	3,507
	<hr/>
Total books	5,927
Pamphlets by gift	4,133
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	399
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	51
	<hr/>
Total pamphlets	4,583
	<hr/>
Total accessions of titles	10,510

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	120,499
Pamphlets	116,957
	<hr/>
Total	237,456

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	27
Newspapers and periodicals	733
Philosophy and religion	466
Biography and genealogy	342
History—general	41
History—foreign	255
History—American	229

History—local (U. S.)	363
Geography and travel	336
Political and social science	350
Legislation	1,720
Natural science	118
Useful arts	132
British Patent Office Reports	154
Fine arts	35
Language and literature	460
Bibliography	166
Total	5,927

The following comparative statistics of gifts and purchases are suggestive:

	1901	1902
Total accessions of titles	11,340	10,510
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	66	73
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	34	27
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	11,562	10,764
Books given	3,836	4,449
Pamphlets given	7,726	6,315
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	36	28
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	64	72

With the exception of 1901, our accessions for 1902 have been the most numerous in the history of the library. Following are the accessions for the past ten years: 1892, 6,278 titles; 1893, 7,570; 1894, 7,273; 1895, 6,975; 1896, 9,002; 1897, 8,663; 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340. The Adams gift, of 694 books, largely accounted for the increase of last year over the present. An examination of the above table of comparative statistics will show, however, that there was a considerable diminution in the number of purchases; this was chiefly occasioned by the increase in the prices of new books (from 25 to 35 per cent) under the agreement of the American Publishers' Association, which went into effect May 1, 1901. Strong efforts are being made by the American Library Association to obtain for public libraries a larger discount than the ten per cent stipulated in that agreement; but

owing to the active opposition of the American Booksellers' Association, which the publishers do not care to offend, the prospects of better terms for libraries are not encouraging.

Important Accessions

Following are a few of the most important books received during the year:

- Boulton, W. B. Amusements of old London. London, 1901, 2 vols.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire archæological society transactions, 1883-99, 15 vols.
 British Museum Library, catalogue of printed books, 1881-1901, 82 vols.
 Cambridge University, college histories. London, 1899-1902, 9 vols.
 Codex Nuttall—facsimile of an ancient Mexican codex. Cambridge, 1902.
 Doughty, A., and Parmelee, G. W. Siege of Quebec and Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Quebec, 1901, 6 vols.
 Field, E., (ed.) State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation at the end of the century: a history. Boston, 1902, 3 vols.
 Great Britain—Deputy keeper of public records, reports, London, 1840-78; house of commons reports, accounts, and miscellaneous papers, 1898-1900, 120 vols; house of lords sessional papers and miscellaneous publications, 1898-1900, 34 vols; parliamentary debates, 1901, 6 vols; patent office specifications, 1901, 103 vols.
 Lanteires, J. Bibliothèque de père de famille. Lausanne, 1795-6, 10 vols. in 5.
 Oxford University, college histories, London, 1898-1902, 18 vols.
 Pennsylvania archives, series 2 and 3, 1894-99, 37 vols.
 Victoria history of counties of England, ed. by H. A. Doubleday. Westminster, 1900, 7 vols. (includes first installment of Hertford, Surrey, Cumberland, Worcester, Norfolk, Hampshire, and Northampton).
 William Salt archæological society (Birmingham), collections for a history of Staffordshire. 1880-1901, 22 vols.
 Wilson, W. History of the American people. N. Y., 1902, 5 vols.

Following are a few of the most important periodicals and newspaper files added during the year:

- Boston Gazette and Country Journal, 1772-1773.
 Christian Remembrancer (London), 1819-1844, 26 vols.
 Illustrated American (N. Y.), 1890-1894, 8 vols.
 Journal de Quebec, 1851-1889, 36 vols.
 Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record (London), 1848-1867, 38 vols.

- La Revue Canadienne (Montreal), 1864-1892, 28 vols.
 La Patrie (Montreal), 1882-1885, 7 vols.
 L'Electeur (Quebec), 1880-1895, 24 vols.
 London Evening Post, 1745-1747, 3 vols.
 Progrès du Saguenay (Chicoutimi, P. Q.) 1889-1897, 4 vols.
 Saturday Review (London), 1884-1900, 19 vols.

The Library

A Union of Interests

We take great pleasure, at the close of twenty-six months within the new building, in being able to state that the experiment of placing two distinct libraries under the same roof has, from every point of view, proved a marked success. Through this fraternal arrangement, the old-time friendship between the state university and the society has been deepened and strengthened, and, under the carefully-guarded agreement between us, the respective staffs of the two libraries maintain relations of the most cordial character; the saving in cost of administration is considerable; by strict differentiation in the purchase of books, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication, the money of the state is more effectually expended; and in many ways the public is much better served than ever before.

It is worthy of record, that since this arrangement between our two libraries was inaugurated, great interest has been manifested therein by other universities and historical societies that are in close neighborhood. Our example has been imitated in several Western states, and others are inquiring closely into the results achieved in Wisconsin, with a view to themselves introducing the plan. There is now a strong tendency in most of the Western commonwealths to bring state universities and state historical societies into more fraternal relations, not only in regard to their respective libraries, but also in respect to the general interest of historical study and publication. If wisely ordered, the results must be of great practical benefit to both classes of institutions.

Legislative Reference Library

By chapter 168, laws of 1901, the legislature added several sections to the statutes of 1898, bearing upon the work of the

Wisconsin free library commission. One of these (sec. 373 f) has reference to this society, as follows:

The said commission is also hereby authorized and directed to operate, during sessions of the legislature, with the secretary and superintendent of the state historical society of Wisconsin, as trustee of the state, with a view to a joint arrangement by which the needs of the legislature in the matter of general books of reference may be met to the fullest possible extent; and said commission shall give space within its rooms to books brought to the capitol by said society for such purpose, as may be jointly agreed upon between them.

This contemplates the establishment by us of a small branch reference library at the library commission's rooms in the capitol, during sessions of the legislature, with telephonic connection with the central library. No doubt this arrangement will prove, during the present winter, mutually advantageous to the legislature and to the society; and may lead to the establishment by us, in the capitol, of a permanent reference branch for state officers and legislators.

Transfer of the Ely Collection

In 1895, Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the state university, deposited in the society's library a large collection, bound and unbound, of journals devoted to socialism and the labor movement in America; at the same time he either caused to be sent, or himself brought to the library, the continuations of these and other journals of like character. The understanding with Dr. Ely was, that in case he desired at any time to withdraw this deposit, he was at liberty to do so, provided he reimbursed the society for such expenses as had been incurred by the latter in the matter of binding, filling gaps in files, and general custody of the Ely collection.

In October of the present year, Dr. Ely served notice upon the secretary that he wished to withdraw the collection, for sale to the John Crerar Library, in Chicago. Dr. Ely had been led to this decision by consideration of the fact that Chicago is a great industrial center whither it is natural that students of social and labor problems should resort; and that the John Crerar Library had recently, in the scheme of differentiation which now exists between Chicago libraries, concluded to ex-

pend considerable sums of money in the accumulation of books and journals devoted to the labor movement, thereby making a collection of course unapproachable by our own library. It having been decided by the secretary that the society would be amply reimbursed upon payment of \$1,900, which would include the cost of cases for shipment, Dr. Ely generously offered to increase this sum to \$2,500, a virtual gift to the society of \$600 in cash. At the same time he presented to the society outright an important collection of newspapers and public documents of Australasia, some of them reaching back for a period of ten years; he has also agreed to send to our library the continuations of these, as they arrive.

The Ely newspaper collection was shipped to Chicago in November, and Dr. Ely's check for \$2,500 has been deposited with the treasurer of the society. It is our intention to expend this sum in general newspaper files of the Western states, which will interest a far larger number of those who use our library than has the highly-specialized labor collection now transferred to the industrial centre of Chicago. The committee desire, in this connection, to express their cordial appreciation of the generous treatment accorded to the library by Dr. Ely, who has on this, and many other occasions, shown himself to be a true friend of the institution.

Duplicates and Exchanges

Our duplicate department has always been an important feature of our library. In an institution receiving large gifts of books and pamphlets, a considerable percentage of these must inevitably duplicate what are already upon the shelves. For several years past we have conducted an active exchange of duplicates with other large libraries. Nearly all duplicates are now listed upon cards, which are sent to corresponding libraries, they favoring us with like cards of their duplicate stock. In this way, selections are mutually made, and books and pamphlets which are not needed in one library find somewhere in the country a welcome haven. The work has been somewhat hampered during the past six months, owing to the resignation of our exchange clerk, whose place we have not yet been able satisfactorily to fill.

A large portion of the private library of Dr. Draper, to which the society fell heir, proved to be duplicates of what our library already possessed. The work of listing this valuable collection of duplicates was one which we were not in position to undertake until after removal to the new building. It was finally accomplished, however, and in October the secretary sent out to a few large libraries and jobbers a typewritten catalogue of such of the duplicates as it was deemed best to sell. A large portion of these have already been disposed of at satisfactory prices, aggregating the sum of about \$1,800; bills for much of this are still awaiting payment through official channels, so that it will probably be after New Year's before the entire receipts can be turned over to the treasurer, to the credit of the Draper fund.

Binding

There have been bound within the year 1,996 volumes of books and periodicals, and 318 volumes of newspapers—a total of 2,314. Besides these, 497 maps have been mounted upon linen. The preparation of all these articles for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

Catalogue Division

In moving to the new building, we installed in our catalogue room the card catalogue of the library, which was in two divisions—authors, and subjects and titles. It was our intention to duplicate these cards for the public catalogue in the delivery room, and place them therein as rapidly as possible. We had made good progress in copying the author section; but by last spring it was found that the task as a whole was necessarily great and would consume much time, and meanwhile the public were not obtaining that aid from the catalogue to which they were entitled. We therefore decided to remove the official catalogue to the public-catalogue cases, throwing it into a one-alphabet dictionary arrangement; and, while continuing the work of copying, to keep the duplicates in the catalogue room. By this reversal of policy, the public has been greatly accommodated—although at some inconvenience to the cataloguing staff, whose members have now to resort to the delivery room

when consulting the cards. This inconvenience is, however, felt by but a few persons, while the great body of readers have been correspondingly benefited; indeed, the use of the catalogue is now nearly ten times as great as it had previously been.

The library has been fortunate in securing the deposit of a full set of the printed catalogue cards as issued, of the Library of Congress at Washington. These cards are now placed in libraries at twenty different centres of study throughout the United States. By means of this catalogue, students and investigators can ascertain whether certain works are in the Library of Congress without making a trip to Washington or submitting lists of books; and certain classes of books can be borrowed from the great national library for the benefit of our readers. The catalogue has been given ample space within our catalogue room, is alphabetically arranged, and is accessible to the public. We consider it an important addition to our bibliographical sources, amply justifying the considerable labor required in its maintenance.

Another important accession to our catalogue during the year, has been the acquisition by purchase of full sets of the printed catalogue cards issued by the publishing section of the American Library Association. These consist chiefly of analyses of important transactions and other publications of learned societies, bureaus, and universities, such as the publications of the United States Geological Survey, American Bureau of Ethnology, Bureau of Education, National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Massachusetts Historical Society; the Old South Leaflets; special consular reports; and several special works of historical importance.

Special card catalogues of the maps and portraits in the society's possession are now in course of preparation, and a duplicate catalogue of public documents for the special use of that division is contemplated. Reference is made elsewhere, to our card catalogues of engravings and original materials for book-illustration.

The work of re-classifying, recataloguing, and placing within new pamphlet cases, our large pamphlet collection, has engaged the attention of one or more of the catalogue force since early summer, but is now practically finished.

Manuscripts

Calendar of William Clark Papers¹

The importance of having some form of index to the valuable Draper manuscript collection in the society's possession, has long been recognized by historical scholars, and the constant demands made upon the library for such information as may be found therein has seemed to render this imperative. Despite the fact that the Draper fund, established for this purpose, is not large enough to sustain the burden, we have concluded to make a beginning in the long-contemplated project of an annotated calendar of the manuscripts. The great expense of publishing the collection entire, and the miscellaneous character of much of the material, makes this the most practicable means of rendering the collection available for the use of students.

It has been decided to begin the work with the papers of William Clark, partly because of his prominence in the thought of America today, as the centennial draws near of his great exploring expedition in connection with Meriwether Lewis across the continent, so soon to be celebrated in connection with the St. Louis and Portland expositions; partly because the papers, chiefly originals, bound together in a single series, presented fewer problems as to the form and manner of indexing, and thus furnished a step toward the greater complexity of the larger series.

The "William Clark Papers," so called, are bound in six volumes designated by the letter M. It was soon discovered, in the progress of the work, that there were two William Clarks of prominence in the early history of Kentucky and Indiana, and that the papers of both had been indiscriminately mingled together. This was all the more natural, be-

¹This report upon the calendar was prepared for the report by Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., of our library staff, who is engaged upon the work here described.—SEC.

cause the signatures of the two are so similar that it would require an expert to discover the difference between them. The elder and less known of the two was Lieut. William Clark, cousin of Gen. George Rogers Clark,—son of his only paternal uncle Benjamin Clark of Lunenburg, Caroline county, Virginia,—who joined the expedition against the Illinois country, and was one of the most trusted officers of the Illinois regiment. He must have been quite young at the time of the campaign; but in the later period of the war was entrusted with various important commissions, and was on terms of intimacy and good fellowship with nearly all the officers of the regiment. When Fort Jefferson was built in 1780, near the mouth of the Ohio, Lieut. William Clark was sent with a convoy from Kaskaskia to provision it, and late in the next year he removed to the Falls of Ohio, where Louisville now stands. He was here employed in garrison duty and in protecting the new settlement against its Indian foes. So valuable were his services, that on the reduction of the regiment in February, 1783, he was one of three officers retained in the service; and was only finally mustered out by the order of the governor in 1784.

About this time a large tract of land (150,000 acres) was assigned to the Illinois regiment in return for its services, and laid off on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville. Lieut. William Clark was appointed one of the commissioners for allotting the land, also principal surveyor of the grant. From that time until his death in 1791, he was chiefly occupied in the business of this office. Clark was a man of good habits, kind heart, courage, and resource, and was popular and successful among the early inhabitants of that country. He was on especially intimate terms with his more illustrious cousins, and it is to be conjectured that he was particularly admired by his young cousin William Clark just then growing into manhood. He never married, and at his untimely death left a considerable landed property to his brothers and sister, most of whom had not yet removed from Virginia. The series of his papers ends with his will.

The letters and papers of Lieut. William Clark are valuable in showing the conditions of Western settlements during the

important period between the close of the Revolution and the admission of Kentucky to statehood. They abound in allusions to the Mississippi traffic, the intrigues of the Spaniards, the sentiments and prejudices of the Western people, and the progress of the settlement.

The more famous William Clark, general, explorer, Indian agent, and governor of Missouri territory, was but a boy when his elder brother began his illustrious career in the back settlements, having been born in 1770. He removed with his father's family to Kentucky in 1784, and lived upon the family estate, Mulberry Hill, on Beargrass creek, near Louisville. But little has hitherto been known of his history before he emerges as one of the leaders of the great exploring expedition across the continent. But the papers in the Draper manuscripts throw much light on his early surroundings and training, and show the adequate preparation he received for his future work. His father's and brother's home was the centre of hospitality and sociability for all the region round about. It was not only frequented by the sturdy pioneers of the Kentucky movement, with their tales of Indian warfare, and other perils and hardships of the early settlements; but the second generation of Kentucky emigrants also found here a welcome, the gentlemen and lawyers of the new settlement, the Revolutionary soldiers seeking new homes in the growing West, men of enterprise, culture, and promise, permanent founders of a new civilization.

Among them all, young "Billy" was a marked favorite. "Your brother William," writes one¹ in 1791, "is gone out as a cadet with Gen^l Scott on the Expedition. He is a youth of solid and promising parts, and as brave as Caesar." His four years' service in the Western army, concluded by acting as officer in Gen. Wayne's campaign, and taking part in the battle of Falling Timbers, not only gave him an acquaintance with military discipline, the courage and resource needed to deal with savage foes, but put him in touch with the prominent men of his time, and gave him a knowledge of men and how to handle them, that was of great advantage to him thereafter. Twice he

¹ Dr. James O'Fallon to Col. Jonathan Clark, Caroline county, Virginia, May 30, 1791.—Draper MSS., 2 L 28.

was entrusted by Gén. Wayne with important commissions to the Spaniards, an account of which is to be found in the Spanish papers of the Draper manuscripts. It is said that no officer impressed the Spaniards with a more wholesome respect than young Lieut. William Clark.

After his resignation from the army in 1796, he lived quietly at home with his family, chiefly occupied in attempting to adjust the tangled affairs of his brother, George Rogers Clark, in whose behalf he made several journeys to Virginia, Vincennes, etc., in the attempt to settle the suits entered against the latter for supplies for his Illinois campaigns. He not only gave his time and effort to accomplish this, but sacrificed for the purpose of settlement the small estate he had himself accumulated.

Among his papers are to be found letters written to his family during his trans-continental expedition, throwing interesting side-lights upon it; and later letters and papers concerning Indian affairs in the war of 1812-15 and the period following

Search is being conducted not only among the documents technically known in our library as the William Clark Papers, but among others of the series for letters bearing upon his entire career, that the calendar may have consistency and completeness.

The Phillipps Manuscripts ¹

The society has recently acquired by purchase seventy folio volumes of manuscripts, bearing on economic, local, and family history of the western part of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. They will be known in our library as the Phillipps Manuscripts, and constitute a valuable addition to the large and growing manuscript sources in the society's possession.

The collector of these manuscripts was Sir Thomas Phillipps, a prince among the book-lovers of the nineteenth century. He was one of the men whose interest in the records of the past started the movement which has made our time one of great archives and collections. In the wealth at his command,

¹This account of the Phillipps Manuscripts was prepared for the report by Asa Currier Tilton, Ph. D., instructor in European history in the state university, and one of the members of the society.—SEC.

and the persistence and scholarly appreciation with which he pursued his self-taken task, he is certainly not surpassed and hardly equalled by any.

While at school he had such a taste for buying and reading books, that all his pocket money was spent to that end. At Oxford this passion increased; and when his father's death, which occurred about the time of his graduation, placed him in control of a large fortune, he determined to make it his life work to collect manuscripts and rare books. He has left us a statement of his aims and methods in doing this:

In amassing my collection of manuscripts, I commenced with purchasing everything that lay within my reach, to which I was instigated by reading various accounts of the destruction of valuable manuscripts. My principal search has been for historical, and particularly unpublished manuscripts, whether good or bad, and more particularly those on vellum. My chief desire for preserving vellum manuscripts, arose from witnessing the increasing destruction of them by gold-beaters; my search for charters or deeds, by their destruction in the shops of glue-makers and tailors. As I advanced, the ardor of the pursuit increased, until at last I became a perfect vello-maniac (if I may coin a word), and I gave any price that was asked. Nor do I regret it, for my object was not only to secure good manuscripts for myself, but also to raise the public estimation of them, so that their value might be more generally known, and consequently more manuscripts preserved. For nothing tends to the preservation of anything so much as making it bear a high price. The examples I always kept in view, were Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Robert Harley.

His interests thus extended to every field where manuscripts were to be obtained. When he wished part or all of a collection, nothing but an absolute refusal to sell could prevent him from acquiring it. On several occasions he outbid European governments at sales of manuscripts of the greatest historical value. At his death he owned 60,000 manuscripts and 100,000 books, many of which were very rare and some unique.

But he was not merely a bibliophile. He prized his collections chiefly for the opportunity for investigation which they offered to him and to others. The long list of titles under his name, in the catalogue of the British Museum, and his refusal to join a society of bibliophiles because they did not publish

things which he considered of real value, furnish ample illustration of his real scholarly purpose.

Naturally one of the chief fields of his activity was in English history. It was here that most of his writing and editing was done, and chiefly in local history and genealogy. The collection of documents which the society has just acquired, was purchased by Sir Thomas undoubtedly to further his own investigations. They are partly original documents, and partly carefully-written copies. An examination of the documents shows that a large part of them came from the office of a lawyer in Evesham, Worcestershire, the shire which was the seat of the Phillipps family.

So extensive a collection of manuscripts brought together by a man of such standing as a collector and historian, cannot fail to be a very valuable addition to the English history section of the society's library—a section already so strong as to rank among the best in the country. As arranged by Sir Thomas, this collection is arranged into three divisions, which will be preserved. They are entitled: (1) Collections for Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, etc.; (2) Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, etc., Papers; (3) abstracts of title, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, etc.

Of the three titles only the last is distinctive, and even here many miscellaneous documents are found. No practical distinction can be drawn between the "Collections" and "Papers." Apparently they were bound up according to the system in which the law firm had filed them for its purposes. Consequently the arrangement is not one which is satisfactory for historians—although it may be so for genealogists, since each volume is named from the family or place with which it is chiefly concerned. A catalogue of the collection arranged under names and subjects, will remedy this defect.

One difference between the "Collections" and the "Papers" is, that while the latter consists more largely of disconnected documents, either originals or copies, the former consists chiefly of cases prepared for court—with briefs, minutes of evidence, etc. It may be remarked here, that as the copies of documents which make up so large a part of the collection are for legal

purposes and many for use in court, they must be of unusual accuracy. Many of them, in fact, show that they have been carefully reviewed by a second hand. As the information in a document is the same to the historian whether the document stands alone or is part of a case, this distinction is of importance only for anyone who wishes to study an English lawyer's methods in preparing and presenting a case.

A brief notice of some of the subjects on which this mass of documents contains material, will best illustrate the scope and value of the collection; thorough analysis of the contents will be impossible until the catalogue is made. When that is done, it will undoubtedly be found to contain useful material in many other fields. Those which are mentioned here, are the ones which have been noticed in a general survey of the volumes.

In the first place they furnish an insight into the activity of an English country lawyer of large practice, a century ago. The notes on cases show how they were prepared, illustrate in detail the legal procedure of the time, and, with the lawyer's accounts which are given at considerable length, offer an unusually complete body of material.

Contested election cases, tax lists, poor law cases, and documents on similar subjects furnish material illustrative of local politics and administration.

Proceedings in bankruptcy, and documents and minutes of evidence made use of in other cases in which the firm was counsel, give many instructive facts regarding business conditions and methods at the time.

Proceedings in criminal cases, of which there are a considerable number, form a body of material which throws much light on social conditions and the relations between social classes, as well as on the every-day life of the common people.

The large amount of work which English lawyers always have had to do in the management of landed properties, and the proportion of business relating to real-estate and matters connected with its use, which naturally falls to a lawyer in a rural town, make the collection especially valuable for the study of economic and social conditions in the open country.

The final movement for the enclosure of the open fields,

which took place in the period covered by the collection, comes in for considerable attention. Several enclosure bills, or drafts of such bills drawn up for presentation to parliament, are given; also the records of the application of the provisions of the acts for some parishes appear, thus rendering it possible to study in individual instances one of the great changes in English agrarian history.

Again, records of suits for damages arising from trespass, cases of breach of contract where land was rented, cases touching the glebe lands and tithes, prosecutions under the game laws, sales of land—all these furnish further illustration of agricultural conditions; as do the abstracts of title, which often go back into the seventeenth century and sometimes into the sixteenth.

Genealogists, also, will find in this collection a vast amount of information on a large number of families in several of the most important English counties.

Looking at the whole mass of documents from the standpoint of a student of economic and social conditions in the England of a century ago, it can truly be said that while they do not constitute what would be a great collection in the national archives of England, they do contain an abundance of material which illustrates concretely, and hence renders clearer, the general facts found in more comprehensive printed sources. They place at his disposal, in fact, the information which a law firm of long standing and extensive practice would have on the actual conditions of the region where its business lay. When we consider further, the pleasure and inspiration which comes to the historian from handling the written document itself, the importance of an acquisition which furnishes so rare an opportunity to American students of English history, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Publications

Volume XVI of the Collections

Within the past month, the society has published the sixteenth volume of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, which we believe to be one of the most important of its publications. The entire

volume is devoted to a presentation of documents bearing upon the history of the region of the upper Great Lakes during the French regime, between the years 1634 and 1727 inclusive; in volume xvii will be given the conclusion of these papers, coming down to 1763, the year of the transfer of New France to Great Britain.

The long period of the French regime is the most romantic chapter in the history of Wisconsin. But its details have in large measure been inaccessible save to those historical specialists who had opportunity to work in the archives of both France and Canada. Unfortunately, the contemporary French documents heretofore published in our *Collections* have been unsatisfactory in number and range. The student of that time, seeking thoroughly to know Wisconsin under the domination of France, has been compelled to supplement the *Collections* with investigations elsewhere—chiefly in the old *Jesuit Relations*, Perrot's *Mémoire*, La Potherie's *Histoire*, Charlevoix's *Histoire*, Margry's *Découvertes*, the New York *Colonial Documents*, and the calendar entries in Brynmner's *Canadian Archives*.

A variety of reasons have conspired to prevent a fuller presentation of material in our series—chief of these was the lack of funds for researches in the Paris archives, and for the transcription and translation of documents when found. The time has now arrived, however, when the society finds itself enabled properly to publish the most important documents concerning this epoch in Wisconsin history. The recent edition of the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* has made available, much of it for the first time, a considerable mass of material bearing upon the French regime in the Northwest; and important investigations have been conducted during recent years in behalf of this society and of similar bodies, in the governmental archives of Paris. From this store of new material and that which has already appeared in the several publications above named, it has at last become possible to make a reasonably full presentation of the most important documents relating to the wide fur trade region of the upper Great Lakes, of which what is now Wisconsin then formed an integral part. The result is so satisfactory that it is fortunate that an earlier publi-

cation was not attempted; for not until now has such complete treatment been practicable.

It is hoped that the publication of these documents may greatly renew both popular and scholarly interest in the period when the region of the upper Great Lakes was a part of New France. The story here revealed is one possessing great interest to the student of civilization, as well as of Western history.

Index to Proceedings

It has not been the custom—nor does it seem practicable—to provide an index to each of the small annual volumes of *Proceedings*. These contain, however, a great variety of information—statistical, biographical, and historical, besides reports of the society's routine business. In the administration of the society these records are almost daily referred to, with increasing labor as the volumes grow in number; while the numerous historical papers now published therein, are not as easily consulted by historical students as they should be. It has, therefore, been decided to publish an analytical index to the *Proceedings* up to and including the year 1900. This is now being prepared, and will be published during the coming year; it is proposed to publish a supplemental index every five years, thus greatly adding to the usefulness of the *Proceedings*.

The transactions of the first twenty-one annual meetings are to be found in full only in the manuscript records of the society; but the reports of the executive committee, presented thereto, were included in the *Collections* (vols i-vii). The first separately-printed *Proceedings* in any form, is that of the meeting of January 2, 1875—a “separate,” in pamphlet form, apparently from the type of the *Madison State Journal*. Thereafter, all of the executive committee's reports, without accompanying transactions, were published in pamphlet form—but they appeared irregularly, for often several such reports were included in the same pamphlet, and few were printed in full, as presented to the society; the type used was, for the most part, that of the volume of *Collections* in which these synopses appeared. Commencing with the meeting of January 6, 1887, the society has annually published its *Proceedings* in detail, as a

separate publication apart from the *Collections*, which latter have, since that time (commencing with vol. xi), contained only historical essays and material. Commencing with the *Proceedings* of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, historical addresses read before the society have been published with almost every number—the desire being eventually to restrict the *Collections* to the presentation of materials for history, rather than essays thereon.

Materials for Illustration

In the course of its work, the society had early accumulated a considerable number of daguerreotypes, photographs, engravings, lithographs, etc., of people, buildings, and scenes, particularly in the West. Its store was considerably augmented by the accession of the private library of Dr. Draper, whose material for illustration was along the lines of his manuscript collection, and embraced many items of great rarity. Since then, large accessions have been gained, thus making our collection one of considerable value to persons desirous of illustrating articles or works upon the West. A card catalogue of this original material is almost completed, thus rendering it more available to the increasing number of persons who seek our assistance in this direction.

A Collection of Cuts

The society has also gradually accumulated from various sources a large collection of engravings for book illustration—half-tones, zinc etchings, and wood-cuts. Many of these have appeared in the society's publications; others in histories or sketches of Madison, the state university, etc.; and a large number were acquired during the past year by gift of the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, being the plates for the numerous illustrations (maps, plans, portraits, etc.) in the series of *Jesuit Relations*. So constant is the demand for loans from this important collection, for both magazine and newspaper illustration, that a special card catalogue of these cuts was prepared during the past summer.

The loaning of cuts is attended with especial difficulties, because of the proneness of borrowers to neglect the prompt return of the same—indeed, it is often difficult to obtain their return

at any time, such is the prevalent carelessness in regard to them. As a means of correcting this loose habit, it has been found necessary to establish an invariable rule requiring the deposit of one dollar for each cut, the same to be reimbursed to the borrower when the article is returned.

Office Work

Professional Conventions

An institution of this character, that is isolated from large centres of population and of professional activity in the fields of historical research and library development, needs to exert considerable effort to keep in fairly constant touch with its contemporaries in other, and particularly the Eastern states: this, in order that the most progressive ideals and methods of our day may here be maintained. Acting upon this principle, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year; and when not able himself to attend, to assign this duty to others of his staff.

During the Christmas holidays of 1901, he attended the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, at Washington, D. C. The next meeting of this important society, which is doing so much to inspire historical research throughout the United States, will be held two weeks hence at Philadelphia; and next year at New Orleans.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-26. It was attended by over a thousand library workers, coming from nearly every state of the Union, and from Canada. Three members of our staff attended the meeting, which was the largest and one of the most successful in the history of the association.

Another important meeting of the year, attended by the secretary, was the annual convention of the New York Library Association, held at Lake Placid, September 20-29. This autumnal conference in the Adirondacks has now assumed large proportions, and attracts library chiefs from many of the states east of the Mississippi river. Library training, library insti-

tutes, and co-operation with schools, were the subjects chiefly under discussion by the one hundred and fifty librarians present. Upon his return from Lake Placid, the secretary stopped at Buffalo, where, upon the evening of September 30, he delivered the dedication address at the opening of the beautiful new building of the Buffalo Historical Society.

A conference of similar character, intended for Western librarians and trustees, was conducted at Madison, August 28-30, the meetings being held in the building of this society, which tendered its hospitalities to the one hundred and twenty-eight persons who were in attendance. These represented Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The relations of publishers and booksellers to librarians, book reviews, principles of book selection, relations of the library board to the city government, branch libraries, library architecture, government documents, and libraries in isolated communities, were the principal subjects discussed. The meeting was so successful, professionally and socially, that there seems no reason to doubt that the Western conference will be repeated annually at Madison, at least for several years to come.

Public library interests within our state continue their remarkable development. Several additional cities have within the twelve months past been recipients of the bounty of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, and their new buildings are either being planned or are in course of actual construction.¹

¹Recent Wisconsin Carnegie library-building gifts have been: Baraboo, \$12,000; Beloit, \$25,000; Chippewa Falls, \$20,000; Eau Claire, \$40,000; Fond du Lac, \$30,000, and \$10,000 from the city; Green Bay, \$25,000; Janesville \$30,000, and \$10,000 additional from the F. S. Eldred estate; Madison, \$75,000; Monroe, \$10,000; Neenah, \$10,000, and \$15,000 additional from the city; Racine, \$50,000; Ripon, \$10,000, and \$10,000 will be added by others; Sheboygan, \$35,000; Sparta, \$10,000; Stevens Point, \$20,000; Superior, \$50,000; Waukesha, \$15,000—a total of \$512,000.

Other new library buildings are as follows: Lake Mills, \$8,000, given by L. D. Fargo; Marinette, \$30,000, given by I. A. Stephenson; Oconto, \$15,000, given by James Farnsworth; Stanley, \$15,000, a memorial to D. R. Moon—a total of \$68,000.

Lake Mills, Stanley, and Superior were completed in 1902; Beloit,

The society's relations with the Wisconsin free library commission, which has been and is doing so much to develop and aid the public libraries of the commonwealth, are of the most cordial character, each institution being enabled in many practical ways to assist the other.

State Field Work

In the interests of the society, the secretary has within the year visited various sections of the state to address public meetings or consult with citizens concerning the organization or conduct of local historical societies, to collect manuscripts and other material for the archives and the published *Collections*, or to serve the general interests of Western historical study.

Owing to the state political campaign which engrossed public interests, no field meeting of the society was held within the year. The meeting this winter, on the occasion of the biennial address, will in a measure take the place of the historical convention.

The Museum

No doubt such appropriations as may be made by the state legislature to the work of the society will always be used, in largest part, to meet the ever-growing expenses of administration, to build up the library, and to maintain our work of investigation and publication. It is probable that we shall continually be obliged to rely upon our special funds and upon private beneficence for the proper development of the museum. Despite the wide reputation of our library and publications, the museum is the department of our work which chiefly appeals to the general public; and its importance as a factor in popular education is not to be over-estimated. It is proper, therefore, to make especial effort to enlist interest in our museum, on the part of the wealthy and benevolent.

We had reason to hope, from observations of results elsewhere, that our removal to the new building would at once win

Chippewa Falls, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Neenah, Sheboygan, and Stevens Point are in process of erection; plans are being drawn for the others named. We are indebted to Secretary Hutchins of the Wisconsin free library commission for the foregoing statistics.

for us large gifts to this department; but we have thus far received fewer accessions on that account than had been anticipated—the Adams collection being the only considerable accretion. The Mary M. Adams art fund, a welcome benefaction, will occasionally bring to our walls some worthy article; the antiquarian fund, however, is as yet too small to be of material service, and needs to take on a more substantial growth. It is sincerely to be hoped that this latter may, in the near future, reach at least \$20,000; the income from a smaller fund can hardly be of much service in purchasing important historical relics or ethnological specimens.

While such should be our ambition;—for our museum cannot become one of importance without a healthier financial backing,—we nevertheless continue, through the unflinching kindness of friends, to maintain our customary growth in portraits and miscellaneous works of art, historical relics, and ethnological and archaeological specimens. For these, we are profoundly grateful; and trust that no matter what proportions our funds may eventually assume, we shall continue to receive in full measure those miscellaneous gifts, which are not only interesting and often valuable in themselves, but exhibit that personal interest in our work on the part of all classes of the people of the state, the consciousness of which is our greatest reward.

During the winter of 1901-02, the hospitalities of the building were tendered to the Madison Art Association, which gave within the museum several highly creditable exhibitions, accompanied by lectures. These exhibitions and talks were necessarily—this being a state building—free to the public, who largely availed themselves of the opportunities offered. Not only were these occasions of high educational value to the students of the university, but they did much to popularize the museum itself by varying the character of the exhibits. Two exhibitions of like character will be given by the association during the coming winter. They will doubtless attract to the building many of the members of the legislature and other visitors to the city from all sections of the state.

The North Wing Needed

It will be remembered that, in making the secondary appropriations for this building, the legislature provided for an annual stipend of \$100,000, the last of which is to be paid in the year 1903. In order that the construction might be expedited, the board of building commissioners were authorized to borrow from the state trust funds, paying the usual rate of interest thereon. Thus, of the \$720,000 nominally voted by the state, about \$35,000 has been or will be turned into the state treasury, leaving \$685,000 as the net sum actually at the disposal of the board for building and equipment. There are still a few outstanding claims, which when paid will leave about \$10,000 in the hands of the board. This residue is designed for the coloring of the interior walls—a work thus far deferred, in order to enable the thick outer walls of the building to become perfectly dry.

In erecting the building, the board found itself unable to construct the north book-stack wing with the funds at its command. By consent of the legislature, the wing was omitted. This gave us administrative and reading rooms as designed, but only half of the book-storage capacity of the original plans. Already we feel the need of more space for this purpose. It is sincerely hoped that the legislature of 1903 may deem proper to continue the annual appropriation for a time sufficient to erect and equip the deferred wing, which will at last place us in the position sought by the legislature of 1895. Owing to the general rise in the price of building materials, we shall not only need the stipend of \$100,000 extended through the year 1904, but an additional sum at least equivalent to the interest which the board has been obliged to return to the state treasury.

Increased Funds Necessary to Our Work

In 1901 we sought from the legislature standing annual appropriations of \$10,000 as a book-purchasing fund. But half of the sum was granted—action not the result, we have reason to believe, of any lack of interest in our work; but the outcome of peculiar financial straits in which the legislature

found itself at the last session. Since the adjournment of the legislature, there has been, as elsewhere explained in this report, a large advance in the price of books, thus still further embarrassing our work. It is reasonable to suppose that the amount will be increased at the forthcoming session to a figure more befitting our present needs.

With the steady growth of the library and the several other activities of the society, more and more trained assistants are required; provision has necessarily to be made for the advancement of those who have been taken on as apprentices at small salaries and are gaining a higher standard of efficiency; and the general expenses of maintenance will of course grow with the years. Our staff is already too limited for our needs; but until legislative relief is assured, it will be impracticable to expand in this direction. An addition of \$2,500 per annum to our administrative appropriation could most profitably be used for the better service of the public.

At no time in the half century which has now elapsed since the reorganization, has the society been free from the embarrassment of insufficient means. Nevertheless, the growth of its work and of its collections has been phenomenal. In no spirit of boasting, we declare our belief at this fiftieth annual meeting that no historical society has in a like period made such remarkable progress; probably no other organization of this character has before it today quite the same opportunities for usefulness in the higher education of the people. We owe much of this to our peculiar situation, being both at the capital of a rapidly-developing state, and at the seat of a university which has kept full pace with the remarkable progress of the commonwealth. The influences which have surrounded us have from the first been of an uplifting and ambitious character. Early relieved from the deadening influences of petty antiquarianism,—the bane of many a like institution,—the Wisconsin society has sought to stand for methods and aspirations in keeping with its environment and the changing temper of the times. But while our environment has been stimulating, your committee feel it but just, upon this interesting anniversary, to pay tribute to the

untiring devotion of the individual members of the society, both in and out of office, who have at all times freely given to the work their moral support and active assistance. Without this loyal co-operation from the members at large, neither your committee nor the salaried staff could have accomplished a tithe of the results which have won for the Wisconsin society the position which it now holds. Never has the membership list been as large or as well distributed as it is today, or included so many men of influence in their respective communities; and probably at no time in the career of the society has there been exhibited so general an interest in its work both by members and the public in general. Thus encouraged, we may look confidently upon the future, anticipating that it will bring to us still greater strength and wider opportunity.

On behalf of the executive committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the State Historical Society.—The committee on finance have respectfully to report—from the date of last accounting to the recently-established ending of the fiscal year (June 30th) seven months—that they have examined the statements of the treasurer in respect to such matters as are committed to the care of this committee, and found the same correct. The following is a summary of the same:

Principal of mortgage loans	\$33,650 00
The Schumacher St. Paul lots (unchanged)	580 54
The Kingsley St. Paul lots (unchanged)	1,184 86
The balance of cash on hand	7,961 49
	<hr/>
A total of	\$43,376 89
To the binding fund	\$27,802 60
To the antiquarian fund	4,873 56
To the Draper fund	6,048 73
To the Mary M. Adams art fund	4,114 80
General fund balance	537 20
	<hr/>
	\$43,376 89

As of July 1, 1902, above shown, the generous contribution of Mrs. Adams (\$4,056.22) to our art fund, and the gain by sale of the Draper homestead (\$5,665.53) has largely increased the total assets, from which the required apportionment has been duly made.

Though extending beyond the limit of the present fiscal year, it may be proper to state that since that period there has been received from various sources \$2,889.14 and expended \$10,938.49—\$10,000.00 of which is in mortgage loans, which will appear in the next annual report. This causes the treasurer's account (Dec. 5th inst.) overdrawn \$87.86—not appearing in that officer's report at this time.

The only real-estate undisposed of are the St. Paul lots standing charged at \$1,665.38, and which diligent effort is being made to sell, thus far without avail.

For a detail of all items of receipt and disbursement by the treasurer to July 1st ult., his accompanying report (approved) is herewith submitted through your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
HALLE STEENSLAND,
GEO. B. BURROWS,
J. H. PALMER,
W. A. P. MORRIS,
Finance Committee.

December 11, 1902.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Report of the treasurer for the seven months ending June 30, 1902:

*Binding Fund Income Account**The Treasurer, Cr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance unexpended	\$156 57
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1902.

June 30.	To rent of Draper house	\$90 00
	To ½ annual dues	37 00
	To ½ sale of duplicates	28 73
	To ½ life membership fees	20 00
	To cash sale Draper house	5,928 00
	To rebate on insurance	8 40
	To interest apportionment	879 82
		<hr/>
		\$6,991 95
		<hr/>
		\$7,148 52

The Treasurer, Cr.

1901.

Dec. 30.	By George Kraft, heating plant for Draper house	\$440 99
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1902.

June 30.	By R. G. Thwaites, salary as superin- tendent	583 33
	By I. S. Bradley, salary as asst. supt.	233 34
	By L. S. Hanks, salary as treasurer	87 50
	By taxes on St. Paul lots	35 47
	By balance unexpended and trans- ferred to binding fund	5,767 89
		<hr/>
		\$7,148 52

*Binding Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance	\$30,078 38
	To transferred from binding fund in- come account	5,767 89
		<hr/>
		\$35,846 27

The Treasurer, Cr.

1902.

June 30.	By transfer to real estate	\$2,378 14	
	By transfer to Draper fund	5,665 53	
	By balance	27,802 60	
		<hr/>	\$35,846 27

1902.

July 1.	By balance	\$27,802 60	
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*Antiquarian Fund Income Account**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1902.

June 30.	To ½ annual dues	\$37 00	
	To ½ sale of duplicates	28 75	
	To ½ life membership fees	20 00	
	To interest apportionment	137 38	
		<hr/>	\$223 13

The Treasurer, Cr.

1902.

June 30.	By transferred to antiquarian fund	\$223 13	
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*Antiquarian Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance	\$4,650 43	
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1902.

June 30.	To transferred from antiquarian in- come fund account	223 13	
		<hr/>	\$4,873 56

The Treasurer, Cr.

1902.

July 1.	To balance	\$4,873 56	
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*Draper Fund**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1901.

Dec. 1.	To balance	\$360 90	
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1902.

June 30.	To sale of duplicates	13 50	
	To interest apportionment	8 80	
	To sale of Draper house	5,665 53	
		<hr/>	\$6,048 73

The Treasurer, Cr.

1902.

June 30.	By balance	\$6,048 73	
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General Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1901.

Dec. 1. To balance \$732 88

1902.

June 30. To recd. from univ. regents, balance
 due on maintenance expenses 26 07

————— \$758 95

The Treasurer, Cr.

1902.

June 30. By salary of student assistants . . . \$220 25
 By painting signs 1 50
 By balance 537 20

————— \$758 95

1902.

July 1. By balance \$537 20

Mary M. Adams Art Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1902.

Jan. 24. To cash received from Mary M. Adams \$206 22

Apr. 3. To sale of Mrs. Adams's jewels . . . 3,850 00

June 30. To interest apportionment . . . 58 58

————— \$4,114 80

The Treasurer, Cr.

1902.

June 30. By balance \$4,114 80

Inventory

Real estate mortgages \$33,650 00

Real estate owned:

Lot 1, blk 2, Bryant's Randolph
 st. addition, St. Paul . . . \$580 54

Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit
 Park addition, St. Paul. . . 1,184 86

————— 1,765 40

Cash in bank 7,961 49

————— \$43,376 89

Belonging as follows:

To binding fund \$27,802 60

To antiquarian fund 4,873 56

To general fund 537 20

To Draper fund 6,048 73

To Mary M. Adams art fund 4,114 80

————— \$43,376 89

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS,

Treasurer.

The undersigned, constituting the auditing committee appointed at the annual meeting, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and find vouchers properly certified for all disbursements made and find that the same are properly entered on the books, and that we have examined the accompanying report and find that the same corresponds with the books of the treasurer so far as the disbursements are concerned.

Madison, Wis., November 29, 1902.

CHARLES N. BROWN,
A. B. MORRIS,
E. B. STEENSLAND,
Auditing Committee.

DRAPER HOMESTEAD COMMITTEE—FINAL
REPORT

To the State Historical Society—Your committee on the disposition of the Draper homestead property, is pleased to report that the “homestead” devised by the late Lyman C. Draper to the society was sold to Augusta B. Findlay on the 23rd of May last

For the nominal price of	\$6,000 00
Less allowance for needed repairs	65 00
	<hr/>
Net price received	\$5,935 00
Cost of transfer—U. S. revenue stamps	\$1 75
Abstract of title \$3.75—less 50 cts. refunded	3 25
Recording two mortgages	2 00
	<hr/>
	7 00
	<hr/>
Net proceeds of sale	\$5,928 00
Comprised of cash in hand	\$928 00
A purchase money mortgage on premises	3,000 00
A first lien mortgage on lots in blk. 71, Madison, executed by F. J. McConnell, 6 per cent in- terest	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	3,381 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,309 50
Expenditures have been for Mrs. Draper's dower	
interest, purchased	\$1,000 00
First general repairs of dwelling	1,378 14
	<hr/>
(Appearing as standing charged to fund)	\$2,378 14
Subsequent varied repairs	534 11
Street improvement tax	134 78
City sewer tax	60 00
Insurance	69 00
An entire new heating apparatus	440 99
Attorney's services	26 95
	<hr/>
	3,643 97
	<hr/>
Leaving the total net avails of the property	\$5,665 53

This net proceeds to be applied in accordance with section 14 of the by laws. The purpose of your committee having been fully accomplished, it begs to be discharged.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
HALL STEENSLAND,
R. G. THWAITES,

Draper House Committee.

December 11, 1902.

SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under sec. 1, chap. 155, laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, our account with the state stood as follows upon July 1, 1902:

Chap. 296, Laws of 1899

1901.		
Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance of appropriation . . .	\$2,992 52
	Appropriation for calendar year, 1902 . . .	15,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$17,992 52
	Disbursements during seven months ending	
	June 30, 1902, as per appended list . . .	7,709 09
		<hr/>
1902.		
July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$10,283 43

Chap. 155, Laws of 1901

1901.		
Dec. 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$2,491 96
	Appropriation for calendar year, 1902 . . .	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,491 96
	Disbursements during seven months ending June	
	30, 1902, as per appended list . . .	2,999 69
		<hr/>
1902.		
July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$4,492 27

*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 3,
Chap. 296, Laws of 1899.*

Dec. 1.	Reuben G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies	\$19 50
Dec. 20.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
Dec. 20.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services	60 00
Dec. 20.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00
Dec. 20.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services	31 68
Dec. 20.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
Dec. 20.	William E. Grove, student assistant, services	21 00
Dec. 20.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	30 00
Dec. 20.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services	17 20
Dec. 20.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	50 00
Dec. 20.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
Dec. 20.	Frances B. Marshall, student assistant, services	18 00
Dec. 20.	Delbert R. Mathews, student assistant, services	9 00
Dec. 20.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	30 40
Dec. 20.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
Dec. 20.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	25 00
Dec. 20.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	25 00
Dec. 20.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
Dec. 20.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
Dec. 20.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
Dec. 20.	Charles Kehoe, night engineer, services	35 00
Dec. 20.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
Dec. 20.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
Dec. 20.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00
Dec. 20.	Carrie Schroeder, charwoman, services	27 00
Dec. 20.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Dec. 24.	C. & N. W. Freight Co., Madison, Wis., freight	7 04
Dec. 24.	Henry C. Gerling, Madison, Wis., drayage	14 50
Dec. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., freight	8 20
Dec. 24.	Johnson Electric Service Co., Milwaukee, supplies	11 71
Dec. 24.	George Kraft, Madison, Wis., supplies	43 30
Dec. 24.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., Madison, Wis., telephone	13 50
Dec. 24.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies	12 04

1902.

Jan. 7.	C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., Madison, freight	58 68
Jan. 7.	R. G. Thwaites, secretary, traveling expenses	51 89
Jan. 7.	City Treasurer, Madison, macadam and sprinkling taxes	112 44
Jan. 7.	Philip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies	2 79
Jan. 7.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power	178 50
Jan. 7.	Edwin Sumner & Son, Madison, supplies	3 35
Jan. 7.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies	5 95
Jan. 21.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	4 12
Jan. 21.	Dennison Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., supplies	3 50
Jan. 21.	E. S. Ferris, Madison, drayage	7 74
Jan. 21.	Crawford Lindsay, Quebec, Canada, services	19 56
Jan. 21.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, freight	8 40
Jan. 21.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Jan. 21.	N. Quinn, Madison, sprinkling street	12 20
Jan. 27.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
Jan. 27.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services	60 00
Jan. 27.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00
Jan. 27.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services	45 00
Jan. 27.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	35 00
Jan. 27.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	30 00
Jan. 27.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services	20 80
Jan. 27.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	60 00
Jan. 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
Jan. 27.	Delbert R. Mathews, student assistant, services	9 00
Jan. 27.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	35 00
Jan. 27.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
Jan. 27.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	29 36
Jan. 27.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	35 00
Jan. 27.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
Jan. 27.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
Jan. 27.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
Jan. 27.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services	35 00
Jan. 27.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
Jan. 27.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
Jan. 27.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00

Jan. 27.	Carrie Schroeder, charwoman, services	27 00
Jan. 27.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Feb. 12.	C. & N. W. Railway Co., Madison, freight	35 63
Feb. 12.	L. J. Pickarts & Co., Madison, supplies	3 60
Feb. 12.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, supplies	3 55
Feb. 12.	Conklin & Sons, Madison, supplies	24 09
Feb. 12.	P. F. Harloff, Madison, supplies	16 00
Feb. 12.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., light and power	116 40
Feb. 12.	Stephenson & Studemann, Madison, supplies	23 86
Feb. 12.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for labor and supplies	14 28
Feb. 12.	King & Walker Company, Madison, services	5 50
Feb. 24.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
Feb. 24.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, serv- ices	60 00
Feb. 24.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00
Feb. 24.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, serv- ices	45 00
Feb. 24.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
Feb. 24.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	30 00
Feb. 24.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services	20 70
Feb. 24.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	60 00
Feb. 24.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
Feb. 24.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	35 00
Feb. 24.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
Feb. 24.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	30 00
Feb. 24.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	35 00
Feb. 24.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
Feb. 24.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
Feb. 24.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services	27 00
Feb. 24.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
Feb. 24.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services	35 00
Feb. 24.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
Feb. 24.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
Feb. 24.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00
Feb. 24.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Feb. 24.	Burdett-Rowntree Mfg. Co., Chicago, repairs	15 00
Feb. 24.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power	138 60
Feb. 24.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for supplies and labor	17 72

SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

67

Feb. 24.	Crawford Lindsay, Parliament Bldg., Quebec, Canada, services	21 34
Mch. 27.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
Mch. 27.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services	60 00
Mch. 27.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00
Mch. 27.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services	45 00
Mch. 27.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
Mch. 27.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	29 50
Mch. 27.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services	26 80
Mch. 27.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	60 00.
Mch. 27.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
Mch. 27.	Delbert R. Mathews, student assistant, services	7 95
Mch. 27.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	35 00
Mch. 27.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
Mch. 27.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	30 00
Mch. 27.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	35 00
Mch. 27.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
Mch. 27.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
Mch. 27.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services	27 00
Mch. 27.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
Mch. 27.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services	35 00
Mch. 27.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
Mch. 27.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
Mch. 27.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00
Mch. 27.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Mch. 31.	Julius Andrae & Sons, Milwaukee, equipment	5 00
Mch. 31.	Johnson Electric Service Co., Milwaukee, supplies	3 00
Mch. 31.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power	139 20
Mch. 31.	C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., Madison, freight	2 87
Mch. 31.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	3 49
Mch. 31.	Henry G. Gerling, Madison, drayage	11 00
Mch. 31.	Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, equipment	11 86
Mch. 31.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, equipment	2 22
Apr. 28.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
Apr. 28.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00

Apr. 28.	Guy W. Crane, student assistant, services	5 40
Apr. 28.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services	45 00
Apr. 28.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
Apr. 28.	Robert O. Gibbons, student assistant, services	6 90
Apr. 28.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	30 00
Apr. 28.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services	31 25
Apr. 28.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	60 00
Apr. 28.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
Apr. 28.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	35 00
Apr. 28.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
Apr. 28.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	35 00
Apr. 28.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	35 00
Apr. 28.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
Apr. 28.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
Apr. 28.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services	27 00
Apr. 28.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
Apr. 28.	Charles Kehoe, night watchman, services	37 40
Apr. 28.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
Apr. 28.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
Apr. 28.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00
Apr. 28.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
Apr. 30.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	8 04
Apr. 30.	Dane Co. Telephone Co., Madison, telephones	18 00
Apr. 30.	W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, supplies	9 80
Apr. 30.	Madison Gas & Electric Company, light & power	108 00
Apr. 30.	R. G. Thwaites, supt., paid for labor & supplies	27 94
May 21.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight	1 80
May 21.	Clyde Horton, Cleveland, Ohio, printing	7 00
May 21.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., paid drayage and notary fee	4 61
May 21.	W. J. Gamm, Madison, Wis., services	12 00
May 21.	New York Store, Madison, supplies	3 83
May 28.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
May 28.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services	64 90
May 28.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00
May 28.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, services	45 00
May 28.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
May 28.	Robert O. Gibbons, student assistant, services	6 30

SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

69

May 28.	Emma A. Hawley, classifier, services	40 00
May 28.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	30 00
May 28.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer, services	30 25
May 28.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	60 00
May 28.	C. C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00
May 28.	Nan Mashek, cataloguer, services	25 00
May 28.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	35 00
May 28.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
May 28.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	35 00
May 28.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	35 00
May 28.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
May 28.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
May 28.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services	27 00
May 28.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
May 28.	Charles Kehoe, extra laborer, services	12 30
May 28.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
May 28.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
May 28.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00
May 28.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
June 9.	F. J. Foote, Madison, services	10 15
June 9.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power	108 30
June 9.	R. G. Thwaites, superintendent, paid out for la- bor and supplies	23 57
June 9.	J. Wattam, Madison, supplies	9 40
June 9.	Guy W. Crane, Madison, services	6 12
June 26.	Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant, services	60 00
June 26.	Emma H. Blair, manuscript room attendant, services	28 40
June 26.	Bennie Butts, messenger, services	45 00
June 26.	Katharine Cramer, student assistant, services	30 40
June 26.	Mary S. Foster, periodical room attendant, serv- ices	45 00
June 26.	Emma Gattiker, stack superintendent, services	40 00
June 26.	Emma A. Hawley, classifier, services	60 00
June 26.	Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant, services	30 00
June 26.	Frances S. C. James, cataloguer	32 63
June 26.	Louise P. Kellogg, document room attendant, services	60 00
June 26.	Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant, services	50 00

June 26.	Katharine Marshall, student assistant, services	10 40
June 26.	Nan Mashek, cataloguer, services	10 00
June 26.	Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent, services	45 00
June 26.	Eve Parkinson, stack assistant, services	35 00
June 26.	Elizabeth C. Smith, cataloguer, services	35 00
June 26.	Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk, services	35 00
June 26.	Donley Davenport, elevator boy, services	20 00
June 26.	Thomas Dean, engineer, services	50 00
June 26.	Emma Dietrich, charwoman, services	27 00
June 26.	Tillie Gunkel, charwoman, services	27 00
June 26.	Charles Kehoe, extra laborer, services	7 50
June 26.	Emma Ledwith, housekeeper, services	35 00
June 26.	Edith Rudd, charwoman, services	27 00
June 26.	Rogneld Sather, charwoman, services	27 00
June 26.	Everett Westbury, assistant engineer, services	45 00
June 26.	Frank Westbury, extra laborer, services	15 00
June 28.	C. & N. W. Railroad Co., Madison, freight	6 73
June 28.	W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, supplies	17 85
June 28.	Madison Gas & Electric Co., Madison, light and power	63 00
June 28.	Standard Oil Company, Madison, supplies	9 73

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*Orders drawn against State Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 1,
Chap. 155, Laws of 1901*

Dec. 1.	E. R. Curtiss, Madison, pictures	\$3 00
Dec. 1.	H. P. Gibson, treasurer, New York City, books	35 00
Dec. 1.	Helman-Taylor Company, Cleveland, Ohio, pictures	32 50
Dec. 1.	Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio, books	15 00
Dec. 1.	J. E. Malman, Shelter Island, N. Y., books	4 00
Dec. 1.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., books	5 87
Dec. 1.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., books	16 75
Dec. 1.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	3 60
Dec. 1.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	2 25
Dec. 1.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	4 50
Dec. 1.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., Madison, paid for books	6 37
Dec. 1.	A. Walsh, Chicago, Ill., books	22 00
Dec. 17.	Henry J. Aten, Hiawatha, Kansas, books	2 50
Dec. 17.	John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books	21 50
Dec. 17.	Daniel H. Carpenter, Maplewood, N. J., books	7 50
Dec. 17.	W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	251 62

Dec. 17.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	7 65
Dec. 17.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	164 75
Dec. 24.	J. H. W. Caaby, New Haven, Connecticut, books . . .	4 50
Dec. 24.	George Harding, London, W. C., England, books . . .	122 00
Dec. 24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	32 28
Dec. 24.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books . . .	7 50
Dec. 24.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books . . .	5 00
Jan. 11.	W. O. Davie & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, news- papers	9 00
Jan. 11.	W. O. Davie & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, news- papers	17 50
Jan. 11.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . . .	70 53
Jan. 11.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	64 50
Jan. 11.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	139 20
Jan. 11.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books	8 00
Jan. 21.	Amer. Library Assn., Salem, Mass., publications . . .	4 00
Jan. 21.	John W. Cadby, Albany, New York, books . . .	3 50
Jan. 21.	C. L. Curtis, Oregon, Illinois, pictures . . .	3 75
Jan. 21.	Mrs. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La., books . . .	17 00
Jan. 21.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	21 94
Jan. 21.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 40
Jan. 21.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 40
Jan. 21.	N. Y. History Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., books . . .	12 00
Jan. 21.	Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala., books . . .	12 00
Jan. 21.	Capt. W. C. Rivers, West Point, N. Y., books . . .	2 50
Jan. 21.	Collins Shackelford, Saugautuck, Mich., books . . .	5 00
Jan. 21.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., Madison, paid for books . . .	5 65
Jan. 21.	J. P. Wintermute, Delaware, Ohio, books . . .	3 00
Feb. 11.	W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books . . .	82 57
Feb. 11.	A. A. Aspinwall, Washington, D. C., books . . .	5 00
Feb. 11.	Phileas Gagnon, Quebec, Canada, books . . .	99 00
Feb. 11.	F. W. Hodge, Washington, D. C., books . . .	3 50
Feb. 11.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	12 45
Feb. 11.	C. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	7 50
Feb. 11.	Henry Sotheran Co., London, England, books . . .	81 20
Feb. 11.	A. Walsh, Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	12 50
Feb. 11.	C. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minnesota, books . . .	5 00
Mar. 3.	Mrs. J. J. Arthur, Austin, Texas, book . . .	3 50
Mar. 3.	Charles A. Hanna, New York City, books . . .	8 00
Mar. 3.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . . .	9 00
Mar. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	3 15
Mar. 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Illinois, books . . .	11 25
Mar. 3.	Mrs. J. W. Porter, Bangor, Maine, books . . .	18 00
Mar. 3.	L. J. Richards & Co., Philadelphia, books . . .	5 00
Mar. 3.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	15 88

Mar. 3.	R. G. Thwaites, secretary, paid for books . . .	8 88
Mar. 3.	C. E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minnesota, books . . .	17 40
Mar. 3.	James T. White & Co., New York City, books . . .	8 00
Mar. 11.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	41 65
Mar. 11.	Mrs. Jane D. Newkirk, La Porte, Indiana, books . . .	7 00
Mar. 27.	Samuel Austen, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	2 75
Mar. 27.	John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	13 50
Mar. 27.	Charles F. Libbie, Boston, Mass., books . . .	3 15
Mar. 27.	George E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . . .	9 45
Mar. 27.	L. W. Sicotte, Montreal, Canada, books . . .	87 00
Mar. 27.	Myra L. White, Haverhill, Mass., books . . .	5 00
Apr. 7.	Amer. Catholic Historical Society, Phila., books . . .	2 00
Apr. 7.	The Leader Company, Eau Claire, map . . .	3 00
Apr. 7.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, Mass., books . . .	9 25
Apr. 7.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., books . . .	31 23
Apr. 7.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	6 08
Apr. 7.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	39 90
Apr. 7.	A. Walsh, Chicago, books . . .	3 50
Apr. 17.	W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books . . .	4 53
Apr. 17.	Amer. Mus. of Natural History, N. Y. City, books . . .	6 00
Apr. 17.	Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton, Boston, Mass., books . . .	3 12
Apr. 17.	Harper & Brothers, New York City, books . . .	25 00
Apr. 17.	Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	204 00
Apr. 17.	R. G. Thwaites, secretary, paid for books . . .	8 11
Apr. 30.	Library Bureau, Chicago, books . . .	4 00
Apr. 30.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	5 64
Apr. 30.	H. B. Meigs, Baltimore, Maryland, books . . .	6 00
Apr. 30.	Mississippi Valley Press, Chicago, books . . .	6 00
Apr. 30.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	40 05
Apr. 30.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	5 40
Apr. 30.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	538 47
May 15.	A. L. A. Pub. Board, Boston, catalogue cards . . .	4 42
May 15.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	9 92
May 15.	William H. Manning, Ayer, Mass., books . . .	8 00
May 15.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	18 23
May 15.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	9 00
May 15.	G. E. Stechert, New York City, books . . .	53 67
May 15.	Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary, paid for books . . .	17 35
May 15.	George E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books . . .	7 70
June 9.	Amer. Statistical Assn., Boston, publications . . .	2 00
June 9.	Carswell Company, Toronto, Canada, books . . .	19 35
June 9.	A. H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio, books . . .	5 40
June 9.	Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, publications . . .	5 00
June 9.	German-Amer. Hist. Soc., Chicago, publications . . .	3 00
June 9.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	6 30

SECRETARY'S FISCAL REPORT

73

June 9.	George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books . . .	7 50
June 9.	So. Histor. Assn., Washington, D. C., publications . . .	3 00
June 9.	R. G. Thwaites, secy., paid for books . . .	18 55
June 9.	Henry D. Tyler, New York City, maps . . .	7 25
June 9.	George E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books . . .	10 50
June 9.	L. F. Wilbur, Jericho, Vermont, books . . .	4 50
June 28.	A. S. Clark, New York City, books . . .	5 00
June 28.	G. E. Littlefield, Boston, Massachusetts, books . . .	35 33
June 28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books . . .	35 15
June 28.	S. B. Weeks, Santa Fé, New Mexico, books . . .	8 50

\$2,999 69

REPORT OF GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

During the past year the Green Bay Historical Society has continued to prosper; its membership has been materially increased, interest in the work of the society continues, and as the result of the combined efforts of the members considerable information of historical value has been secured and preserved.

Several interesting articles have been prepared and read before the society. In a paper on "The Astor House," Miss Fanny Last traced entertainingly the history of the first tavern of any pretensions erected in Green Bay. Connected as it was with the early commercial development of this locality by the company of which John Jacob Astor was the head, when Green Bay was as large or larger than the Chicago of that day, it was considered by travellers the best-appointed and most comfortable inn of the period in the Northwest. The history of the building is therefore especially interesting and instructive. Around it centered the social and political life of Green Bay. Within its walls Prince de Joinville held the much-discussed interview with Eleazar Williams, the self-proclaimed "lost dauphin." Indeed, so important had the house become in the business and social life of the place, that every citizen of Green Bay felt that a personal loss had been sustained when the building was destroyed by fire in 1857.

Mrs. A. C. Neville read a much-enjoyed paper on "The Lost Dauphin," discussing the now well-known history of Eleazar Williams and his claims to the throne of France.

Mrs. Tallmadge, of Sheboygan, very kindly loaned to the society the picture of Eleazar Williams left by him with her mother, while Williams was at Sheboygan on his last trip to New York, shortly before his death. She also prepared and sent with the picture a paper giving the facts connected with it, and many interesting incidents in Williams's life.

"The Stone Tower Light House," at the entrance to Green Bay harbor, was treated by Mr. T. P. Silverwood. The history

of the old light, still standing, though dismantled, awakened the interest of all the members, to whom the structure is a familiar object.

On August 30, the annual pilgrimage of the society was made by boat to Little Sturgeon. About eighty members and their friends took the trip, and joined in the examination of the remains of the Indian village and burial ground at that place. Many Indian relics were found and preserved. Delightful weather and congenial company added to the interest and enthusiasm of the participants, and made the trip a most delightful one.

At the annual meeting in August, Judge E. H. Ellis, who has been our honored president since the organization of the society, declined a re-election, and Mr. A. C. Neville was unanimously chosen to the position.

The interest shown by the members in the society assures its future success. The work outlined, if successfully carried out, will result in the preservation of much valuable information concerning the early history of Green Bay, De Pere, and vicinity.

B. L. PARKER,
Secretary.

Green Bay, December 1, 1902.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES]

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adams, J. G., Hayward	1	.
Alabama convict bureau, Montgomery . . . . .	.	4
Alaska executive office, Sitka . . . . .	.	3
Allen, Miss Katharine, Madison	2	.
Allen, Mrs. Margaret A.,* Madison	42	180
Ambauen, A. G., Dodgeville	1	.
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	.	1
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
congregational association, Boston . . . . .	.	1
historical association, Washington, D. C.	5	1
museum of natural history, N. Y.	2	2
Amherst (Mass.) college . . . . .	.	1
Ancient order united workmen, Fond du Lac . . . . .	.	1
Anderson, L. A., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary . . . . .	.	1
Andrews, Byron,* Washington, D. C.	2	66
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	.	2
Angell, G. R. & Co., Madison	1	.
Appleton, William S., Cambridge, Mass.	1	1
Argentine Republic oficina demografica nacional . . . . .	.	1
Arnold, H. C., Helena, Mont. . . . .	.	1
Ashland Monday club . . . . .	.	1
Atkinson, Edward, Brookline, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Atlanta (Ga.) city clerk	4	.
Austin, O. P., Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
Augustana college library, Rock Island, Ill.	1	1
Babcock, J. W., Necedah	2	49
Bain, James, Jr., Toronto . . . . .	.	1
Baird, J. H., Nashville	1	.
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison	1	3
Balch, Thomas W., Philadelphia	1	.
Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Baltimore board of trade . . . . .	.	5
city library	4	.
and Ohio r. r. co., relief dept., Relay, Md. . . . .	.	15
Barber, James H., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Barron county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	2
Batchellor, Albert S., Littleton, N. H. . . . .	.	1
Battin, L. W., N. Y.	1	.
Bayfield county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Beach, Horace, Prairie du Chien . . . . .	.	1
Beach, William H., Milwaukee	1	.
Beckwith, A. C. & E. S.,* Elkhorn	32	34
Beer, William, New Orleans . . . . .	.	1
Belgium academie royale d'archæologie, Anvers . . . . .	.	2
Belgium, ministre des chemins de fer, postes et tele- graphes, Brussels	1	.

* Also unbound serials,

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Beloit college . . . . .	.	1
Benedict, A. L., Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Bennett, S. B., Pittston, Pa.	1	.
Benton, Charles R., La Crosse . . . . .	.	6
Berlin königliche museen . . . . .	.	1
Berliner gesellschaft für anthropologie, ethnologie und urgeschichte . . . . .	.	2
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison	1	14
Boston associated charities . . . . .	.	1
athenaeum . . . . .	.	1
board of overseers of the poor . . . . .	.	1
chamber of commerce	3	.
children's aid society . . . . .	.	2
children's institutions dept. . . . .	.	1
city auditor	2	.
department of municipal statistics	12	7
Hale house association . . . . .	.	1
home for aged women . . . . .	.	1
Lincoln house . . . . .	.	2
public library	2	.
transit commission	1	.
Bowditch, Charles P., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me. . . . .	.	3
Bracken, H. M., Minneapolis	1	.
Bradley, Harry E., Madison	3	.
Bradley, I. S., Madison	6	15
Bradt, H. H. G., Eureka	1	.
Bragdon, Mrs. Harry W., Bridgewater, Mass.	1	.
Bready, Mrs. John E., Dubuque, Ia. . . . .	.	1
British patent office, London	154	.
Brooklyn public library . . . . .	.	3
Brown, Mrs. C. N.,* Madison . . . . .	.	.
Brown, David H., West Medford, Mass. . . . .	.	2
Brown, Ralph D., Rhinelander . . . . .	.	1
Brown, W. F., Beloit . . . . .	.	2
Brown university, Providence, R. I. . . . .	.	1
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	32
Brussels société d'archæologie	1	.
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa	3	.
Bryant, Edwin E., Madison . . . . .	.	10
Bryant, H. W., Portland, Me. . . . .	.	3
Buffalo historical society	1	.
mayor . . . . .	.	7
merchants exchange . . . . .	.	11
public library . . . . .	.	1
Buffalo county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Bunker hill monument association, Boston	1	.
Burdick, Mrs. Maria B., Madison	12	.
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C.	3	1
Burlington (Iowa) free public library . . . . .	.	1
Burrows brothers, Cleveland	2	.
Butler, James D., Madison . . . . .	.	7

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Cairns, William B., Madison	1	. .
Caldwell, Augustine, Ipswich, Mass.	1	. .
Calhoun (Ala.) colored school		1
California department of state, Sacramento	31	2
insurance commissioner, San Francisco . . . . .	. .	1
southern historical society, Los Angeles . . . . .	. .	1
Cambridge (Mass.) city clerk	1	. .
public library . . . . .	. .	1
Campbell, John, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Canada auditor general, Ottawa	2	. .
department of agriculture, Ottawa	1	. .
geological survey,† Ottawa	1	1
patent office, Ottawa	3	. .
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. . . . .	. .	1
Carnegie free library, Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	. .	2
free library, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	. .	1
free library,* Pittsburgh . . . . .	. .	1
Casgrain, P. B., Quebec . . . . .	. .	2
Catlin, Miss L. E.,*† Elizabeth, N. Y.	6	88
Caxton club, Chicago	2	. .
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
Chamberlain, Daniel H., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Charleston (S. C.) mayor	1	. .
Chase, L. B., Sturbridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	4
Chicago board of education	1	. .
board of trade	1	. .
board of trustees of sanitary district	2	. .
bureau of associated charities . . . . .	. .	2
historical society . . . . .	. .	2
literary club . . . . .	. .	1
Milwaukee & St. Paul r. r. co., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	5
public library	2	56
university	1	4
and Northwestern r. r. co., Chicago . . . . .	. .	6
Chickering & Sons, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Chippewa county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	3
Christianson, Otto, Hayward	1	. .
Church temperance society, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Churchill, Herman, Madison	7	. .
Cincinnati chamber of commerce	18	. .
city auditor	5	. .
museum association . . . . .	. .	1
public library	1	13
Clark, Mrs. Darwin, Madison	2	. .
Clarke, The Robert company, Cincinnati	1	. .
Cleveland chamber of commerce	1	. .
city clerk	4	. .
public library . . . . .	. .	1
Coates, Mrs. Julia B., Mystic, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
Cole, George W., N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Colonial dames, North Carolina society, Wilmington	1	. .
Colorado state board charities & correction, Denver . . . . .	. .	1
state board of equalization, Denver . . . . .	. .	1
university, Boulder . . . . .	. .	1

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Columbia university, N. Y.	1	11
Columbus (O.) city clerk	5	. .
public school library . . . . .	. .	1
Comstock, G. C.,* Madison	6	. .
Conant, William C., N. Y.	1	. .
Concord (Mass.) antiquarian society . . . . .	. .	9
Concordia college, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Congregational library, Boston	5	. .
Connecticut bureau of labor statistics, Hartford	1	. .
historical society, Hartford	1	1
inspector of factories, Hartford	10	4
insurance dept., Hartford	3	. .
railroad commissioner, Hartford	1	. .
secretary of state, Hartford	1	. .
state library, Hartford	116	24
Cordes, Hermanni & co., Hamburg, Germany . . . . .	. .	9
Costa Rica instituto fisico-geografico, San Jose . . . . .	. .	12
Council Bluffs (Iowa) free public library . . . . .	. .	1
Courtenay, William A., Newry, S. C.	1	. .
Cousino, Señor F., Madrid, Spain	1	. .
Cox, John H., Lexington, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Cudmore, P., Faribault, Minn. . . . .	. .	1
Daniells, W. W., Madison	1	. .
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Danvers (Mass.) Peabody institute library	1	13
Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H. . . . .	. .	2
Daughters of American Revolution, Chicago chapter . . . . .	. .	1
Davenport (Iowa) academy of sciences	1	. .
Davies, E. H., Portland, Me. . . . .	. .	1
Davies, Joseph E., Watertown . . . . .	. .	1
Davis, Andrew M., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	3
Dayton (O.) public library . . . . .	. .	2
Dean, C. & Bradley, Chicago	1	. .
Delaware secretary of state, Dover . . . . .	. .	1
Democrat printing co.,* Madison	7	430
Democratic congr. committee, Washington, D. C.	1	. .
Denson, C. B., Raleigh, N. C. . . . .	. .	3
Denver public library . . . . .	. .	1
Depew, Chauncey M., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	2
Des Moines (Iowa) public library . . . . .	. .	4
Detroit city clerk	1	. .
public library	1	1
Deutschen kolonialgesellschaft, Berlin, Germany . . . . .	. .	1
Dewick, Mrs. Sarah A., Dorchester, Mass.	1	. .
Dilg, Carl, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Dimock, Mrs. S. W., N. Y.	1	. .
Dionne, N. E., Quebec . . . . .	. .	4
District of Columbia board of education, Wash. . . . .	. .	14
commissioners, Washington	4	. .
health department, Wash.	1	. .
supt. of charities, Wash. . . . .	. .	7
Dodd, W. E., Ashland, Va. . . . .	. .	2
Door county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Douglas county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Dover (N. H.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	f
Dowd, Jerome, Madison	3	. . . . .
Draper library, Madison	76	1
Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Drexel institute, Philadelphia	1	. . . . .
Duane, C. W., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Duluth board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
city clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dye, Mrs. Eva Emery, Seattle, Wash. . . . .	. . . . .	1
East St. Louis (Ill.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
East Waterloo (Iowa) board of education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Eau Claire public library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Edmunds, Albert J., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Egypt exploration fund, London . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Ely, Richard T., Madison	14	51
Ely, Warren S., Doylestown, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Emmons, S. F., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Engle, George B., jr., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Enoch Pratt free library,* Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Erichson, John, Superior . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Essex institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Esty, C. C., Framingham, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Evanston (Ill.) historical society	1	2
Farmer, Silas A. & Co., Detroit	1	1
Farmington (Conn.) village library company . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Fay, L. M., Madison	15	192
Fernald, John S., Belfast, Me. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Field columbian museum, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Filson club, Louisville, Ky.	1	. . . . .
First national bank, Chicago	1	. . . . .
Fish, Carl R., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fish, Stuyvesant, N. Y.	1	. . . . .
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Foote, Henry L., Marblehead, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Fosdick, Mrs. Mary R., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison	2	4
Fowle, John A., Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Frankenburger, Mrs. D. B.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Franklin institute, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Fricke, William A., N. Y.	3	1
Furst, Mrs. A. G., Bellefonte, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec	1	. . . . .
Galbreath, C. B., Columbus, O. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Garrison, Francis, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Gates, Marvin J., Clinton, Ia.	1	. . . . .
Gattiker, Miss Emma, Baraboo	1	. . . . .
Geddes, James, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Georgetown university, Washington, D. C.	.	2
Georgia historical society, Savannah	.	1
prison commission, Atlanta	.	1
university, Athens	.	1
Goodwin, James J., Hartford, Conn.	1	.
Goodwin, Mrs. Jennie J. B., Minneapolis	1	.
Gookin, F. W., Chicago	1	23
Gorham, Henry S., Brooklyn	.	2
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.	.	2
Grafton, Charles C., Fond du Lac	1	.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) board of education	.	1
Great Britain government, London	155	.
Greeley (Colo.) W. T. K. club	.	1
Green, C. R., Lyndon, Kans.	.	2
Green, Samuel A., Boston	4	27
Green, Samuel B., St. Anthony Park, Minn.	1	.
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.	.	3
Green Bay, Kellogg public library	.	1
Green Lake county board of supervisors	.	1
Greene, Gardiner, Norwich, Conn.	1	.
Green, Howard,* Milwaukee	43	2
Greenwood, Isaac, N. Y.	2	12
Gregory, Charles N., Iowa City, Ia.	.	1
Greve, Charles T., Cincinnati	1	.
Grosvenor library, Buffalo	1	.
Grove, William E., Madison	.	7
Hackensack (N. J.) Johnson public library*	.	.
Hadley, E. D., Des Moines, Ia.	.	2
Haile, Mrs. William H., Springfield, Mass.	1	.
Hale, George W., Deadwood, S. Dak.	.	2
Hale, Ledyard P., Canton, N. Y.	.	1
Hallam, Mrs. Julia C., Sioux City, Ia.	2	2
Hanson, J. C. M., Washington, D. C.	.	1
Hantke's brewers' school, Milwaukee	1	1
Harbert, A. N., Shellsburg, Ia.	.	2
Harper, Miss Blanchard,* Madison	6	2
Harris, Edward D., N. Y.	.	1
Hart, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.	4	.
Hart, Miss Louise, Janesville	.	1
Hartford (Conn.) board of trade	.	9
city clerk	1	.
mayor	1	.
public library*	.	.
theological seminary	.	1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	3	2
Haskins, Charles H., Cambridge, Mass.	7	141
Hastings, S. D.,* Green Bay	145	286
Haverhill (Mass.) mayor	1	.
public library	.	2
Hawkes, Nathan M., Lynn, Mass.	.	2
Hayes, Charles W., Geneva, N. Y.	.	4
Helena (Mont.) public library	.	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam. phlets.
Hennighausen, F. T., Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Herbermann, C. G., N. Y.	1	. . . . .
Hesperian literary society, Madison	6	13
Higginson, Thomas W., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Hillyer, Edwin, Waupun	1	. . . . .
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hixon, Herbert N., West Medway, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hobbs, William H., Madison	5	7
Holls, F. W., Yonkers, N. Y.	1	. . . . .
Hopkins, Anderson H., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hosmer, James K., Minneapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hoxie, Mrs. Vinnie R., St. Paul . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Howard, George E., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Howard association, London . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Hutchinson, Thomas M., Winchester, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hutchinson, Thomas M., Winchester, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Huxley, H. E., Neenah . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Idaho department of state, Boisé . . . . .	. . . . .	4
state librarian, Idaho City . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Illinois association opposed to the extension of suf- frage to women, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	6
auditor of public accounts, Springfield . . . . .	. . . . .	5
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield	2	. . . . .
inspector of factories & workshops, Chicago	1	. . . . .
masonic home for the aged, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
railroad & warehouse comm., Springfield	1	. . . . .
secretary of state, Springfield	12	8
state historical society, Springfield	4	. . . . .
university, Champaign . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Immigration restriction league, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Independent order of good templars, grand lodge of Wisconsin, Waupaca	1	2
Independent order oddfellows, Wis. dept. Baraboo	1	4
Indian rights association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Indiana board of state charities, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state library, Indianapolis	18	14
Indianapolis board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C.	9	12
Iowa auditor of state, Des Moines	3	. . . . .
board of railroad commissioners, Des Moines	1	. . . . .
bureau of labor statistics, Des Moines	1	. . . . .
geological survey, Des Moines	1	. . . . .
historical society, Des Moines . . . . .	. . . . .	3
state library, Des Moines	4	2
state normal school, Cedar Falls . . . . .	. . . . .	6
state university, Iowa City	1	. . . . .
Iowa county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Ipswich (Mass.) historical society . . . . .	. . . . .	4
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	37
Jackson, Luis, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	2
James, C. L., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Jastrow, Joseph,* Madison	41	80
Jenks, Albert E., Washington, D. C.	1	2
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library . . . . .	.	1
John Crerar library, Chicago . . . . .	.	5
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore	1	.
Johnson, John A.,* Madison	52	49
Judd, A. Cary, Racine . . . . .	.	5
Kansas historical society, Topeka	2	1
secretary of state, Topeka	10	4
state library, Topeka	3	.
university, Lawrence . . . . .	.	2
Kansas City (Mo.) city comptroller . . . . .	.	1
Kellogg, Miss Louise P., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Kerr, Alexander, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Kerr, Charles H. & co., Chicago . . . . .	.	5
Kewaunee county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	4
Kimball, Herbert W., Boston	1	.
King, Charles, Milwaukee	2	.
King, Horatio C., Brooklyn . . . . .	.	5
Kney, Otto,* Madison	12	.
Krackowizer, E. W., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Kremers, Edward, Madison	1	1
La Crosse board of trade . . . . .	.	4
La Fayette county board of supervisors . . . . .	.	4
Lafin, Mrs. Helen M., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	3
Lake Mohonk arbitration conf., Lake Mohonk, N. Y. . . . .	.	2
Lake Superior mining institute, Ishpeming, Mich. . . . .	.	1
Lancaster county historical society, Lancaster, Pa. . . . .	.	4
Lane, William C., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Langford, Nathaniel P., St. Paul . . . . .	.	1
Larson, L. M., Madison	3	1
Laval university, Quebec . . . . .	.	2
Lawrence university, Appleton . . . . .	.	1
Lawson, Publius V., Menasha . . . . .	.	2
Lea, J. Henry, Boston . . . . .	.	3
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia	1	.
Legler, Henry E.,* Milwaukee	250	581
Leinigen-Westerburg, K. E. graf zu. Munich, Ger. . . . .	.	5
Leipzig, Henry M., N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Leland Stanford, jr. university, Palo Alto, Cal. . . . .	.	1
Lentell, J. N., Denver	2	1
Lewis institute, Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Library of congress, Washington, D. C.	4	1
Lincoln, Francis H., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Lindsay, Arthur H., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	2
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	20	2
Lindsay, l'abbe L. St. G., Quebec	1	.
Lippincott, J. B. & co., Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Lomax, Tennent, Montgomery, Ala. . . . .	.	1
London, Eng., town clerk	3	.

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Los Angeles (Cal.) board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	7
city auditor . . . . .	. . . . .	2
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans . . . . .	. . . . .	2
purchase exposition company, St. Louis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
secretary of state, Baton Rouge . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state superintendent of public instruc- tion, Baton Rouge	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
state university & agricultural & mecha- nical college, Baton Rouge . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Louisville (Ky.) mayor	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
Lowell (Mass.) city library*	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Lowry, Thomas, Minneapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lübeck naturhistorisches museum . . . . .	. . . . .	1
McClure, Phillips, & co., N. Y.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
McCormick, R. L., Hayward	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
McKinney, Mrs. Thomas, Berlin . . . . .	. . . . .	2
McMahon, Joseph H., N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Madison city water department . . . . .	. . . . .	1
electric railway company . . . . .	. . . . .	5
general hospital . . . . .	. . . . .	3
literary club . . . . .	. . . . .	8
park & pleasure drive association . . . . .	. . . . .	2
public schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Maffitt, Mrs. John N., Wilmington, N. C. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Maine adjutant general, Augusta	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
bureau of labor & industrial statistics, Augusta	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
department of vital statistics, Augusta	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
general hospital, Portland . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state reform school, South Portland	1	1
Mallet, Edmond, Washington, D. C.	1	2
Manchester (N. H.) public library*	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Manitoba government, Winnipeg	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
historical and scientific society, Winnipeg . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Manitowoc county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Marathon co. training school for teachers, Wausau . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Marquette college, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Marshall, Samuel, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Marshall, W. S., Madison	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Maryland board of state aid and charities, Balt. . . . .	. . . . .	1
bureau of industrial statistics, Baltimore	4 . . . . .	. . . . .
historical society, Baltimore	2	1
Massachusetts board comm. savings banks, Boston	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
board of education, Boston	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
board of gas and electric light com- missioners, Boston	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
board prison commissioners, Boston	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
board r. r. commissioners, Boston	6 . . . . .	. . . . .
bureau of statistics of labor, Boston	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
civil service commission, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
general hospital, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Massachusetts historical society, Boston . . .	2	. .
horticultural society, Boston . . .	. . .	4
humane society, Boston . . .	. . .	1
institute of technology, Boston . . .	1	. .
insurance commissioner, Boston . . .	2	. .
metropolitan park comm., Boston . . .	1	. .
secretary of state, Boston . . .	6	. .
single tax league, Boston . . .	. . .	2
state auditor, Boston . . .	1	. .
state board of conciliation and arbi- tration, Boston . . .	1	. .
state board of charity, Boston . . .	1	. .
state board of health, Boston . . .	1	. .
state lunatic asylum, Taunton . . .	. . .	1
tax commissioner, Boston . . .	4	. .
total abstinence society, Boston . . .	. . .	1
Matthews, Albert, Boston . . .	. . .	6
Meany, E. S., Seattle, Wash.	2	3
Merrick, George B., Madison	1	1
Merrell, B. D., Superior	2	. .
Merrill, Fred W., Amesbury, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Methodist episcopal church, West Wis. conference . . . . .	. . .	1
Mexico direccion general de estadistica, Mexico	4	. .
Meyer, A. B., Dresden, Germany	1	. .
Meyer, B. F., Madison	2	3
Meyer, Ernest C., Madison	1	. .
Meyer, L. J. F., Jefferson . . . . .	. . .	1
Michigan adjutant general, Lansing	1	. .
auditor general, Lansing	1	. .
bu. labor & industrial statistics, Lansing	2	. .
college of mines, Houghton . . . . .	. . .	2
commissioner of railroads, Lansing	1	. .
dairy and food commission, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	44
state board of health, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	11
state library, Lansing	37	69
university, Ann Arbor	2	2
Middlebury college, Middlebury Vt. . . . .	. . .	1
Military Order Loyal Legion U. S.,		
California commandery . . . . .	. . .	53
Colorado commandery . . . . .	. . .	8
Iowa commandery . . . . .	. . .	13
Missouri commandery . . . . .	. . .	25
Ohio commandery . . . . .	. . .	39
Oregon commandery . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin commandery . . . . .	. . .	17
Miller, W. S.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	. .
Milton college . . . . .	. . .	1
Milwaukee board of city service commissioners . . . . .	. . .	2
board of school directors . . . . .	. . .	10
chamber of commerce	1	. .
Deutsche gesellschaft . . . . .	. . .	2
orphan asylum . . . . .	. . .	1
public library . . . . .	. . .	1
Sentinel	1	. .
county board of supervisors	1	. .

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Miner, Mrs. S. H. Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Miner, Sidney R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Minnesota bureau of labor, St. Paul	1	. . . . .
chief fire warden, St. Paul	1	. . . . .
department of state, St. Paul	12	. . . . .
railroad & warehouse comm., St. Paul	1	. . . . .
state board of health, St. Paul	8	9
university library, Minneapolis	1	. . . . .
valley historical society, St. Paul . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Minneapolis chamber of commerce	1	. . . . .
city clerk	7	. . . . .
Mississippi board of control, Jackson . . . . .	. . . . .	1
railroad commission, Jackson . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis	1	. . . . .
insurance department, Jefferson City	1	1
r. r. & warehouse comm., Jefferson City	1	. . . . .
secretary of state, Jefferson City	14	. . . . .
university, Columbia . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Montana executive office, Helena . . . . .	. . . . .	1
historical library,* Helena . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Montreal city clerk	3	. . . . .
Moore, F. W., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Moore, J. W., Easton, Pa.	2	. . . . .
Morehead, James M., Greensboro, N. C. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Morgans, J. T., Lancaster . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Morris, Robert C., Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Morris, W. A. P., Madison	1	. . . . .
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison	1	6
Morton, Mrs. Jennie C., Frankfort, Ky. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Mowry, Duane,* Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	11
Munro, Dana C., Madison	26	33
Murphy, J. C., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Nantucket historical association, Nantucket, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Nashua (N. H.) public library* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
National association of wool manufacturers, Boston	1	. . . . .
civic federation, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
educational association, Winona, Minn.	1	1
home for disabled volunteer soldiers, N. Y.	3	. . . . .
municipal league, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
rivers and harbors congress, Boston	1	. . . . .
temp. society & publication house, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Nebraska deputy commission of labor, Lincoln	1	. . . . .
historical society, Lincoln	3	. . . . .
university library, Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Nelson, Julius, Trenton, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Netherwood, Harry, Madison	15	. . . . .
Nevada secretary of state, Carson City . . . . .	. . . . .	2
state university, Reno . . . . .	. . . . .	2
New Bedford (Mass.) free public library*	3	. . . . .

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
New England		
society in the city of New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
historic genealogical society, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
society of Cincinnati, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . . . .	1
New Hampshire		
insurance commissioner, Concord	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
railroad commissioner, Manchester	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
secretary of state, Manchester	7 . . . . .	. . . . .
state board of agriculture, Concord . . . . .	. . . . .	1
New Haven (Conn.)		
public library*	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
colony historical society, New Haven . . . . .	. . . . .	2
New Jersey		
adjutant general, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	1
bureau of statistics of labor and industries, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
comptroller of the treasury, Camden	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
dept. banking and insurance, Trenton	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
state board of assessors, Trenton	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
state bd. children's guardians, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	4
state board of taxation, Trenton	2	1
state charities aid association, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state librarian, Trenton	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
state treasurer, Trenton	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
New London		
co. hist. society, New London, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
New Orleans		
board of civil service commissioners . . . . .	. . . . .	5
board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
charity organization society . . . . .	. . . . .	1
city comptroller . . . . .	. . . . .	2
New South Wales		
government statistician, Sydney	2	4
New York, city, Agular free library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
children's aid society . . . . .	. . . . .	1
department of finance	10	13
evening post	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
gen. and biographical society	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
home for incurables, Fordham . . . . .	. . . . .	2
mercantile library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents . . . . .	. . . . .	1
university club library* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
state, banking department, Albany	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
board of charities, Albany	4 . . . . .	. . . . .
board of health, Albany	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
bd. mediation and arbitra., Albany	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
board of tax commissioners, Albany	8 . . . . .	. . . . .
bureau of labor statistics, Albany	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
catholic protector, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
chamber of commerce, N. Y.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
civil service commission, Albany	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
college of forestry, Ithaca . . . . .	. . . . .	4
department of labor, Albany	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
governor, Albany . . . . .	. . . . .	1
historical association, Albany	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
historical society, N. Y.	3	2
institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
library, Albany	10	101
railroad commissioners, Albany	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
secretary of state, Albany	3	2
state bd. tax comm., Albany . . . . .	. . . . .	2
superintendent of banks, Albany . . . . .	. . . . .	8

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New Zealand printing and stationery department, Wellington	.	3
registrar general, Wellington	2	.
Newark (N. J.) city clerk	4	.
free public library*	.	.
Newberry library, Chicago	.	2
Newcomb, H. T., Philadelphia	.	1
Newspapers and periodicals received from the pub- lishers	353	.
Niagara historical society, Niagara, Canada	.	2
Niagara Falls public library	.	1
North Adams (Mass.) public library	.	1
North Carolina board of public charities, Raleigh	.	5
bur. of labor and printing, Raleigh	1	.
department of state, Raleigh	.	1
historical society, Chapel Hill	.	1
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Agri- cultural College	.	4
secretary of state, Bismarck	4	.
state examiner, Bismarck	.	2
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.	1	.
Noyes, Frank E., Marinette	1	.
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison	.	2
Oak Park (Ill.) board of education	.	1
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison	4	6
Oberlin (O.) college library	.	8
Ohio adjutant general, Columbus	1	.
auditor of state, Columbus	1	.
board of state charities, Columbus	1	.
bureau of labor statistics, Columbus	1	.
comm. of railroad and telegraphs, Columbus	2	.
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati	.	1
state bar association, Columbus	1	.
state board of arbitration, Columbus	.	5
state university library, Columbus	.	2
Oklahoma executive office, Guthrie	.	17
Old colony historical society, Taunton, Mass.	.	2
Omaha board of trade	.	1
public library	.	13
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.	.	1
Ontario bureau of colonization and forestry, Toronto	.	8
bureau of mines, Toronto	4	25
department of agriculture, Toronto	4	1
department of asylums, prisons, and public charities, Toronto	1	1
department of neglected and dependent chil- dren, Toronto	.	1
education department, Toronto	41	26
institution for the blind, Brantford	.	29
institution for the deaf and dumb, Belleville	1	25
Oregon historical society, Portland	1	4
secretary of state, Salem	.	2
state insane asylum, Salem	.	2

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ostenson, Lewis, Alderley	1	. .
Osterhout free library* Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	. .
Otjen, Theo., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	8
Page, Mrs. Harriet, Melrose, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Palmer, C. J., Lanesborough, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison	1	43
Paterson (N. J.) free public library* . . . . .	. .	. .
Paul, E. J., Milwaukee	3	. .
Peabody (Mass.) historical society . . . . .	. .	1
Peabody institute, Baltimore	1	1
museum of American archaeology and eth- nology, Cambridge, Mass.	2	1
Peace association of friends, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Peck, George W., Milwaukee	1	. .
Peck, Thomas B., Walpole, N. H. . . . .	. .	1
Peckham, George E., Milwaukee	5	. .
Pedrick, S. M., Ripon	1	. .
Peirce, J. F., Milwaukee	1	. .
Penafiel, Antonio, Mexico	9	7
Pennsylvania banking department, Harrisburg	1	. .
bu. of indust. statistics, Harrisburg	1	. .
bureau of railways, Harrisburg	4	. .
historical society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
prison society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
sec. of internal affairs, Harrisburg	2	. .
society of New York, N. Y.	1	2
state board of health, Harrisburg	2	. .
state library, Harrisburg	38	. .
university, Philadelphia	3	2
department of history . . . . .	. .	2
Peoria (Ill.) public library . . . . .	. .	1
Perkins, George D., Sioux City, Iowa . . . . .	. .	1
Perkins institution and Massachusetts school for the blind, Boston	1	. .
Perry, W. W., Milwaukee	11	4
Philadelphia board of public charities	2	. .
board of trade	25	1
city institute . . . . .	. .	1
city controller	1	. .
commercial exchange	1	1
free library . . . . .	. .	8
mayor	3	. .
municipal league . . . . .	. .	3
Philippi, L. P., La Crosse	2	. .
Phillips, P. Lee, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	2
Phillips, U. B., Madison	1	. .
Pierce county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Pike, Frederic, A., St. Paul . . . . .	. .	2
Pittsburgh city controller	5	. .
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire athenaeum* . . . . .	. .	. .
Portage county board of supervisors . . . . .	. .	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Portland (Ore.) library association *	.	.
Porto Rico secretary, San Juan	2	.
Prentis, Edward, New London, Conn.	1	.
Presbyterian church general assembly, Philadelphia	2	.
Price county board of supervisors	.	1
Prince society, Boston	.	2
Princeton (N. J.) university	2	.
Protestant Episcopal church in the United States,		
diocese of Albany	.	1
diocese of Arkansas	.	1
diocese of Central Pennsylvania	.	1
diocese of Chicago	.	1
diocese of Colorado	.	2
diocese of Connecticut	.	1
diocese of Fond du Lac	.	7
diocese of Georgia	.	1
diocese of Los Angeles	.	1
diocese of Massachusetts	.	1
diocese of Minnesota	.	1
diocese of New Hampshire	.	1
diocese of Rhode Island	.	1
diocese of West Virginia	.	1
diocese of Western Michigan	.	1
domestic and foreign missionary society, N. Y.	.	1
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum	.	1
city clerk	1	.
public library	.	2
Public policy publishing co., Chicago	.	1
Putnam, F. W., Cambridge, Mass.	1	.
Quebec commissioner of public works	1	1
Queensland (Australia) geographical society	.	1
Quinabaug historical society, Southbridge, Mass.	.	4
Racine county board of supervisors	.	3
Rattermann, H. A., Cincinnati	.	1
Raymer, George,* Madison	7	.
Reinsch, Paul S.,* Madison	.	.
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y.	.	1
Rhode Island board of state charities & corrections,		
Providence	.	4
commissioner of public schools, Prov.	1	.
factory inspectors, Providence	4	1
railroad commissioners, Providence	1	.
secretary of state, Providence	3	.
Rice, F. P., Worcester, Mass.	.	1
Richman, Irving P., Muscatine, Ia.	2	.
Robbins, Mrs. J. H., Hingham, Mass.	.	1
Robinson, H. E., Maryville, Mo.	.	1
Rochester (N. Y.) chamber of commerce	2	13
university	.	3
Roebbling, Mrs. Washington A., Trenton, N. J.	1	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Rood, H. W., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Roy, Pierre Georges, Levis, Canada . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Royal geographical society of Australia, Queensland	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Rud., Malcolm, Lakeville, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Ruggles, Henry S., Wakefield, Mass.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Runke, Richard, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Russell, H. S., Pittsfield, Mass.	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
St. Croix county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
St. Louis academy of science . . . . .	. . . . .	13
city clerk	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
mercantile library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
merchants exchange	2	1
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	4
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
St. Paul city clerk	6 . . . . .	. . . . .
Salem (Mass.) public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Salter, William, Burlington, Ia. . . . .	. . . . .	1
San Francisco chamber of commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	19
San José (Cal.) public library* . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sargent, F. B., Madison	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Sawyer, Mrs. Edgar P., Oshkosh	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Scanlon, Charles M., Milwaukee	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Schafer, Joseph, Eugene, Ore.	1	1
Schaper, William A., Minneapolis	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Schneider, John, Kaukauna . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Scranton (Pa.) board of trade	1	9
public library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Seattle (Wash.) chamber of commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	2
mayor . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Seymour, Miss L.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Shawano county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Sheboygan county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Sheldon, C. S., Madison	40	86
Shepard, F. J., Buffalo	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Shinn, Charles H., Berkeley, Cal. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Shiple, Frank C., Oakland, Cal. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Simons, A. M., Chicago	1	9
Smith, B. F., De Pere	1 . . . . .	. . . . .
Smith, Mrs. Emily B., Amesbury, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	13	2
Snow, B. W., Madison	7 . . . . .	. . . . .
Somerville (Mass.) public library*	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
Sons of the American revolution, Ohio society, Newark	2 . . . . .	. . . . .
Pennsylvania society, Philadelphia	3 . . . . .	. . . . .
South Carolina huguenot society, Charleston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
South Dakota secretary of state, Pierre	5 . . . . .	. . . . .
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	8
Spencerian business & shorthand college, Milw. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Spooner, John C., Madison	25 . . . . .	. . . . .

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Springfield (Mass.) city library*	1	.
Standish, Myles, Boston	1	.
Starr, Frederick, Chicago . . . . .	.	2
Stevens, B. J., Madison	6	.
Steward, J. H., Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Stewart, I. N.,* Milwaukee . . . . .	.	.
Stewart, Miss Mary, Milwaukee	3	.
Stout, J. H., Menomonie	2	.
Stuntz, Stephen C., Washington, D. C.	1	.
Swain, S. G., Winona, Minn. . . . .	.	1
Swett, Charles E., Boston . . . . .	.	2
Syracuse (N. Y.) public library	1	1
Tanner, Herbert B.,* Kaukauna . . . . .	.	32
Temperance truth bureau, N. Y. . . . .	.	5
Tennessee bu. labor statistics & mines, Nashville	2	.
historical society, Nashville . . . . .	.	1
state board of charities, Nashville . . . . .	.	2
university record, Knoxville . . . . .	.	1
valley historical society, Huntsville . . . . .	.	1
Texas department of education, Austin . . . . .	.	5
secretary of state, Austin	4	.
superintendent of public instruction, Austin	5	.
Thornton, Richard H., Portland, Ore.	1	.
Thwaites, R. G., Madison	25	63
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G., Madison . . . . .	.	9
Ticknor, Elizabeth G., Madison	1	.
Tilden, W. S., Medfield, Mass. . . . .	.	2
Tilton, Asa C.,* Madison . . . . .	.	11
Toronto public library . . . . .	.	2
Towle manufacturing co., Newburyport, Mass.	1	2
Tripp, J. B., Fond du Lac . . . . .	.	2
True, Henry, Marion, O. . . . .	.	1
Tucker, H. B., Boston	1	.
Turner, F. J., Madison . . . . .	.	2
Union veteran legion of the United States, Wash- ington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
United States army . . . . .	.	6
board of Indian commissioners	3	.
bureau of education	4	5
bureau of ethnology	2	.
bureau of navigation	1	.
bureau of statistics	3	.
census office	1	.
civil service commission	3	.
coast & geodetic survey	5	1
commissioner of internal revenue	1	.
commissioner-general of immigra- tion . . . . .	.	1
commissioner of railroads	4	.

*Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
United States department of agriculture	19	49
department of the interior	27	33
department of justice	10	. . .
department of labor	5	6
department of state	1	4
general land office† . . . . .	. . .	1
geological survey†	12	11
government board of Tennessee cen- tennial exposition	1	. . .
government printing office	1	9
Indian bureau	1	. . .
life-saving service	1	. . .
light-house board	1	. . .
military academy, West Point . . . . .	. . .	30
navy department . . . . .	. . .	2
patent office	66	. . .
post-office department	4	1
secretary of senate	3	. . .
superintendent of documents	254	317
superintendent of Indian schools	1	. . .
supervising general steamboat inspec- tion service	5	. . .
surgeon general's office	3	3
treasury department	25	14
war department	54	34
Université de Toulouse, France	1	. . .
Unknown . . . . .	. . .	10
Upham, Warren, St. Paul . . . . .	. . .	1
Upsala, Sweden, Kongl. universitets-biblioteket	1	. . .
Uruguay direccion general de estadistica, Monte- video	2	2
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse	61	81
Utah secretary of state, Salt Lake City	1	. . .
Van Kleeck, Frank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	. . .
Van Meter, B. F., Lexington, Ky.	1	. . .
Vermont adjutant general, Fairlee	1	. . .
governor, Montpelier . . . . .	. . .	1
state library, Montpelier	7	5
state prison, Windsor	1	. . .
university, Burlington	1	1
Vernon, T. H., Hillsboro . . . . .	. . .	2
Verwyst, Chrysostom, Ashland	1	. . .
Vicksburg national military park commission, Wash- ington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Vilas, Mrs. Edward, Milwaukee	1	. . .
Vilas, William F., Madison	4	. . .
Virginia bu. labor & industrial statistics, Richmond university, Charlottesville	2	. . .
W. L. C., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Wahlstatt, P. Otto Jéron de, Appleton	1	. . .

† Also maps.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ware, Horace, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Warner, George E., Minneapolis	2	8
Warren county library,* Monmouth, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Warvelle, George W., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Washington, D. C., board of trade . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Washington secretary of state, Olympia	2	. . . . .
Washington county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Watertown (Mass.) free public library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Watson, B. F., N. Y.	1	. . . . .
Waukesha county board of supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Webb, W. W., Nashotah . . . . .	. . . . .	12
Welch, Thomas V., Niagara Falls, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Wellesley (Mass.) college . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Wesleyan university, Middleton, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	2
West Virginia geological survey, Morgantown . . . . .	. . . . .	2
secretary of state, Charleston . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Wheeler, Miss Harriet, Beloit	1	. . . . .
White, Frank A., Ripon . . . . .	. . . . .	3
White, Miss May L., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
White & Warner, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash.	1	. . . . .
Wight, Mrs. H. K., Indian Orchard, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Willers, Diedrich, Fayette, N. Y.	1	. . . . .
Williams, Charles H., Baraboo . . . . .	. . . . .	16
Williams, Sidney,* Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass.	1	1
Wilson, George G., Providence, R. I. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Wilson, James S., Merrill . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Wisconsin audubon society, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
bank examiner, Madison	1	. . . . .
bd. of reg. of normal schools, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	7
cheese makers' association, Madison	2	. . . . .
dairymen's association,* Ft. Atkinson	1	. . . . .
free library commission, Madison	240	294
geolog. & natural hist. survey, Madison	1	. . . . .
humane society, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	4
insurance commissioner, Madison	3	. . . . .
national guard, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
natural history society, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	3
pharmaceutical association, Chilton . . . . .	. . . . .	21
republican league, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	10
state	15	. . . . .
state bar association, Madison	1	. . . . .
state board of dental examiners, Mani- towoc . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state board of health, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor . . . . .	. . . . .	2
state epworth league, Appleton . . . . .	. . . . .	3
state federation of women's clubs . . . . .	. . . . .	1
state historical society	2	3
state library, Madison	142	483
state medical society, Madison	1	. . . . .
state normal school, River Falls . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Whitewater . . . . .	. . . . .	1

* Also unbound serials.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin state superintendent, Madison . . .	3	46
state tax commission, Madison . . .	. . .	21
university, Madison . . .	6	. . .
agricultural exp. station . . .	1	9
young men's christian association, Milw. . .	. . .	6
Woman's board of missions of the interior, Chicago . . .	. . .	1
Woman's christian temp. union, Evanston, Ill. . .	5	8
Woman's christian temperance union of Wisconsin, Baraboo . . .	. . .	1
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee . . .	. . .	4
Worcester county law library, Worcester, Mass. . .	. . .	1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee . . .	50	. . .
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee . . .	. . .	1
Wright, H. W., Petersburg, Mich. . .	. . .	1
Wright, Samuel S., Tipton, Iowa . . .	6	. . .
Wright, Stephen M., N. Y. . .	1	. . .
Wyman, W. H., Omaha . . .	1	5
Wyoming state board of charities & reform, Chey- enne . . .	. . .	7
university, Laramie . . .	. . .	2
agricultural experiment sta- tion, Laramie . . .	. . .	14
Wyoming commemorative assn., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	. . .	1
hist. & geological soc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	1	. . .
Yale university, New Haven, Conn. . .	1	2
Young, Allyn A., Madison . . .	1	. . .

* Also unbound serials.

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

Manuscripts

Mrs. Henry I. Bliss, La Crosse.—A large collection of field and note books, printed and manuscript county and township plats, and printed and manuscript maps and atlases, chiefly of western Wisconsin and Minnesota. These were chiefly the work of the late Henry I. Bliss, who settled in La Crosse in 1856, was for many years city and county surveyor, and for forty-one years civil engineer and real estate dealer in that city. The collection is of considerable historical value.

Simon Gratz, Philadelphia.—Forty-five autograph letters of various persons.

John N. Jewett, Chicago.—Nine commissions and other documents, dated 1826-1852, appertaining to the judicial and military services of the late John H. Rountree, in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

John Lucksinger, Monroc.—Journeyman's passport, Switzerland, 1853-1862, with visés of authorities of different cities.

Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C.—Letter (French) of Father Felix Martin, S. J., to John G. Shea, dated Aug. 19, 1852, concerning Father Jacques Marquette; letter of Emilia R. Hooe, to Major Mallet, undated, concerning alleged "false statements" made in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ix, relative to her father, Joseph Roulette, of Prairie du Chien.

Mrs. John Robinson, New London.—Verses descriptive of Madison, written by Mrs. Robinson about 1850.

Sam J. Ryan, Appleton.—Poll list of Howard township, of election held Oct. 5, 1835, at home of J. Porlier. The names were written in by Sam Ryan, Jr., then 11 years old.

B. F. Smith, De Pere.—Paper read at celebration of 50th anniversary of First Presbyterian church, De Pere.

Miss Ida M. Street, Milwaukee.—Eleven documents, letters, accounts, etc. (1813-1839), of Gen. Joseph M. Street, U. S. agent of Winnebago Indians, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and Agency City, Iowa.

Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna.—Package of account books, letters, and miscellaneous papers (1838-1901) of interest in local history of Kaukauna.

Miss Elizabeth Ticknor, Madison (loan).—Two documents (May 19, 1747, and Nov. 27, 1758) illustrating existence of the slave trade in Boston.

Frank B. Van Valkenburg, Milwaukee.—Act of legislature of Georgia, Nov. 7, 1807, with seal of state; copy of constitution of Confederate States, dated Feb. 8, 1861, certified under seal of secretary of

state, Confederate States of America; U. S. certificate, time of John Tyler; the same, under Martin Van Buren; deed signed by Solomon Juneau; letter written by Solomon Juneau to Waldo and Ody in 1854; commission to Albert Grant, signed by Alexander Randall and L. P. Harvey; autograph of Thomas A. Hendricks; autograph letters from William L. Marcy, governor of New York in 1834, Alexander M. Stephens (1836), Benjamin F. Butler, Horace Greeley, N. P. Willis, William H. Seward, Lewis Cass, and Herschel V. Johnson.

T. H. Vernon, Hillsboro.—*In re* John Green Hall: a certificate of his birth, Feb. 12, 1812; two apprentice indentures to his father, to learn the surgeon's art, July 14, 1828.

Printed Matter

Mrs. Elizabeth Ester, Waukesha.—Martin Luther's version of German Bible, as translated in 1522 and 1534—published at Nuremberg, 1700.

S. G. Messmer, Green Bay.—Copy of Washington (D. C.) *Gazette*.

G. W. Hazelton, Milwaukee.—Facsimile of the *Boston Gazette* (March 12, 1770, Oct. 19, 1816), with letter from Fort Howard, and speech of Winnebago chief, Smoker.

Mrs. W. A. P. Morris, Madison.—Prayer book taken at battle of Chancellorsville from knapsack of a dead Confederate soldier (Oswald Ford, Co. H, 129th Va.), by Capt. Charles D. Grannis, 44th N. Y. inf.

Mrs. John Robinson, New London.—Invitation to Odd Fellows' ball, Madison, Oct. 17, 1856; printed resolutions of Indiana and Illinois Union Temperance Company, en route to California gold field, May 7, 1850.

Dr. H. B. Tanner, Kaukauna.—Five circulars, bearing upon Republican politics in Wisconsin, 1900–1901.

Mrs. W. C. Tewkesbury, Waupaca.—Facsimile of *Ulster County Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1800.

Frank B. Van Valkenburg, Milwaukee.—Miscellaneous Confederate papers.

Bonds, Etc.

Mrs. John Robinson, New London.—Four bills and notes, New York, 1853–54.

Charles H. Ross, Milwaukee.—Bond of the Irish republic (Fenian) for ten dollars (1865).

Miss Elizabeth Ticknor, Madison.—Two lottery tickets (Aug., 1761, and June, 1765), showing popular methods then in vogue in Boston and elsewhere in the colonies, to raise money for public purposes.

Frank B. Van Valkenburg, Milwaukee.—Bond of La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co. for \$500.

Badges

Unknown.—Badge-medal for committee on reception, for Prince Henry of Prussia, Milwaukee, March 4, 1902; button-hole badge for American Bankers' Association, Milwaukee, 1901.

Oil Paintings

George B. Hopkins, New York.—Of battle near Santa Ana, Manila, February 5, 1899, between U. S. troops and native insurgents. Painted by the celebrated Russian artist, Verestchagin. Size of canvas, 50 by 71 inches.

Mrs. Hugh J. McGrath, Eau Claire.—Of Maj. Hugh J. McGrath, U. S. A.—born in Fond du Lac, 1856; died from wound in Philippines, Nov. 7, 1899. Artist, W. J. Baer, New York.

Henry H. Morgan, Madison, executor of estates of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Davies, deceased.—Copy of Carlo Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa," from Borghese gallery, Rome; copy of Maratta's "Christ," from "Baptism of Christ" in S. Maria degli Angeli, Rome.

Mrs. S. U. Pinney, Madison.—Of the late Justice S. U. Pinney, of the Wisconsin supreme court, by James R. Stuart, Madison.

Photographs

Charles K. Adams, Redlands, Calif.—Of Redlands, looking towards the south-west; of part of Five-Mile Drive in Smiley's Park, Redlands, Jan. 1, 1902; winter view in England's Park, Redlands, Jan. 1, 1902; of avenue of pepper trees in front of Casa Loma Hotel, Redlands; of Redlands Public library; of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams.

Mrs. Charles K. Adams, Redlands, Calif.—Twenty scenes in the Alps.

Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Madison.—Of Wisconsin senate, 1889. who located at Kenosha in 1835; born at Clinton, N. Y., in 1803, died in Minnesota, 1884.

W. H. Casson, Hennepin, Ill.—Pottawattomie chief Shaubena; from a photograph of him taken at Hennepin, Ill., shortly before his death.

Reuben T. Durrett, Louisville, Ky.—Of a replica of Chester Harding's oil portrait of Daniel Boone, in possession of giver; of relics of Daniel Boone, also in his possession.

Arnold L. Gesell, Madison.—Group, framed, of pioneers of Buffalo county.

C. C. Lincoln, Madison.—Of "Old Abe."

Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C.—Two of Ducharme homestead, at Kaukauna, Wis., built in 1792.

Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Madison.—Of Wisconsin senate, 1889.

B. J. Stevens, Madison.—Of proclamation of Governor Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1893.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Of Daniel Boone, from original oil portrait by Chester Harding, now in possession of the artist's grandson, William H. King, Winnetka, Ill.; of Daniel Boone's letter to his sister-in-law, Sarah Boone (Oct. 19, 1816), giving his religious views; of plaster cast (in society's museum) of Daniel Boone's skull, made when remains were removed from Missouri to Kentucky; of Daniel Boone's bake-kettle, and his brother Israel's powder-horn (in society's museum); of oil painting by unknown artist (in Draper collection, society's library), of site of Daniel Boone's house upon the Yadkin River, N. C.; of handwriting of Daniel Boone; of Audubon's portrait of Boone, in the Kentucky historical rooms; of Daniel Boone's monument in cemetery at Frankfort, Ky.; of Brewster autograph in possession of society; of Fourth Lake, near Madison; of the Wisconsin river, near Helena; of a bayou on the Wisconsin river; of Daniel Whitney, from oil painting in society's museum; of Gov. James D. Doty, from oil painting in society's museum; of Maj. Gen. David Hunter, from engraving in society's museum; of Waumegasako (The Wampum), from oil painting in society's museum; of Gov. Henry Dodge, from oil painting in society's museum; of Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien; of La Hontan's map of Jesuit mission at Mackinac; of Prescott gun, used in King Philip's war, in the society's museum.

Purchased.—Of the lieutenant-governor and administrators of Upper Canada, 1792-1841, and Ontario, 1867-1902; also, governors-general of United Canada under the union act, 1841-67—taken from the gallery of paintings in the Government House, Toronto, in May, 1902; fifteen scenes on Rock River, near Oregon, Ill.

Miscellaneous Pictures

Byron Andrews, Washington, D. C.—Fort Bridger, from a pen and ink sketch made in 1849 by Lieut. Albert G. Brockett, U. S. A.

Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.—One hundred thirteen mounted wood-cut portraits.

John K. Fish, Milwaukee.—Steel engraving of Hon. John T. Fish.

J. J. Stoner, Madison.—Bird-eye lithographs of Asheville, N. C., and Muscoda, Barton, Marshall, Lone Rock, Viroqua, Lake Geneva, and Stoughton, Wis.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Daguerreotype of bridge across Fox River, Oshkosh, 1856, taken for Mitchell & Osborn's *History of Winnebago Co., Wis.*

N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.—Pencil sketch of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth (1837-61), of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves; drawn by himself, in 1858, at Madison, and presented by him to present giver.

Historical Relics

Mrs. William F. Allen, Madison.—Fire bucket owned and used by John Sprague, of Newburyport, Mass., great-grandfather of owner.

A. W. Aylmer, Baltimore.—Relics from battlefield at Winchester, Va.

E. L. Boothby, Hammond.—Iron mortar brought to Madison, by the first physician in the city, who gave it to Dr. Rudd, whose widow gave it to present giver; piece of cable (shore end) laid to fire torpedo mines in Manila Bay, over which Admiral Dewey sailed, in May, 1898; Spanish artillery sword taken in battle of Manila by Corporal Jonathan Boothby (of Hammond, Wis.), Co. H, 13th Minn. vols., which was supporting the Astor battery, on extreme American right.

Jack Boothby, Hammond.—Stone axe found in the township of Somerset, St. Croix county, supposed site of an ancient battle between Sioux and Chippewas; hundreds of flint arrow-heads have been found in the same locality.

Theodore Dieckmann, Sheboygan.—Tollbar of the old Sheboygan and Fond du Lac toll road.

A. Dye, Sheboygan Falls.—Hand-sled made by giver's father, of Sheboygan Falls, in 1838. Upon it he drew lumber from Sheboygan Falls during the winter of 1838-39, to build a shanty on his claim, which he had staked out in the dense forest four miles southeast of Sheboygan Falls; it was approachable only by a narrow Indian trail.

H. R. Hill, Green Lake.—Carpet bag, formerly owned by Alvan E. Bovay, of Ripon, Wis., "founder of the Republican Party."

Thomas Jefferson Perceles, Milwaukee.—Impression of the great seal of Wisconsin Territory, 1836-48.

N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.—Modoc squaw's cap, made by the wife of the Modoc warrior, Faithful Willie, and obtained by giver in 1875 through the noted Bogus Charley.

Mrs. Lafayette Smith, Madison.—Hook and trammel known to have been used in the family of Judge R. Smith for about 200 years—brought by his father to Wisconsin from Rhode Island.

Mrs. Jane White Douglass, Elmore, Minn.—Buckhorn letter-stamp to be used upon sealing wax—made by Stephen White, New Oregon, N. Y., about 1843.

Miss Mary E. Stewart, Milwaukee.—Three-legged iron kettle; three-legged sauce pan; pair old hand-made scissors; pair Sandwich Island sandals; teapot formerly owned by Mrs. J. V. V. Hibbard, mother of Mrs. Robert A. Stewart; pair Indian moccasins, buckskin, trimmed with beads; beaded pouch made by Indians; bead and leather ornament made by Indians; Chinese counting frame for children; Chinese child's bow and arrow; spinning wheel.

John E. Tracy, Crossville, Tenn. (loan).—Roger Sherman's chair, 1776. This was part of his parlor furniture, when a member of the

committee of the Colonial Congress appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence.

W. W. Warner, Madison.—An antique Chickering piano, one of the first placed on the market by Jonas Chickering of Boston; an antique square piano, made by Voight & Son, Berlin, Germany, probably about 1835.

Miscellaneous

Miss Florence E. Baker, Madison.—Pair of Turkish socks, made of goat's hair, from Marsovan, Turkey.

William Jacobs's estate, Madison.—Ornamental design in wax-work.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, 1850-1902.

COMPILED BY ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT
SUPERINTENDENT.

[NOTE.—Those items marked thus, *, are now out of stock.]

Addresses

*Discourse delivered before the Society at its first annual meeting, January 15, 1850, at the capitol in Madison. By William R. Smith. Madison, 1850. 53 p. O.

*Address delivered before the Society at Madison, January 21, 1851. By M. L. Martin. Green Bay, 1851. 44 p. D.
Privately printed.

*Third annual address delivered in the assembly hall of the capitol at Madison, March 16, 1852, before the Society. By Lewis N. Wood. Madison, [1852]. 17 p. O.

The utility of the study of genealogy. Paper read before the executive committee of the Society, July 9, 1862. By Daniel S. Durrie. [Madison, 1862.] 8 p. O.

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*1. [A letter to the people of Wisconsin, relative to the several proposed state and county semi-centennial observances.] November, 1897. No title. 1 p. Broadside.

2. I. Statutes governing local historical societies, as auxiliary members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. II. Suggestions for constitution and by-laws of local historical societies. III. Suggestions to local historical societies relative to work in preparation for county semi-centennial observances (May 28, 1898). December, 1897. 15 p. O.

3. A study of foreign groups in Wisconsin. December, 1897. 2 p. O.
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6. What American men of letters think of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. December, 1894. 13 p. O.
7. The gathering of local history materials by public libraries. December, 1896. 3 p. O.
- *8. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. I. Story of its growth. II. Opinions of men of letters. III. Description of the new building. 1898. 21 p. O.
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9. How local history material is preserved in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. August, 1899. 4 p. O.
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17. Constitution and by-laws of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. January, 1903. 12 p. O.

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NOTE.—Vols. I-X were edited and annotated by Lyman C. Draper; vols. XI-XVI by Reuben G. Thwaites. Vols. I-IV were also issued as part of the *Governor's Message and Documents* for 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1860, respectively. Vols. II and III were also published in the German and Norwegian languages. In accordance with chapter 135, laws of 1866, authorizing the publication, Vol. V was, in 1868, issued in three separate parts. Commencing with Vol. XI, the *Reports* of the executive committee were omitted from the *Collections*, the former being thereafter published in connection with the annual *Proceedings*.

- *First annual report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the year 1854. Vol. I. Madison: 1855. 160 p. O.

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 Green Bay in 1726.
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 Recollections of Green Bay in 1816-17, by J. W. Biddle.
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 Indian names, by J. Hathaway.
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 Reminiscences of Wisconsin, by A. F. Pratt.

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CONTENTS

- Report for 1855.
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 Early history and condition of Wisconsin, by H. S. Baird.
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CONTENTS

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 Sketch of Whitewater, by J. A. Leonard.
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CONTENTS

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 Eulogies on J. W. Hunt and Gov. Louis P. Harvey.
 Canadian documents.
 Early days at Prairie du Chien, and the Winnebago outbreak of 1827, by W. J. Snelling.
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 Early reminiscences of Wisconsin, by J. H. Fonda.
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CONTENTS

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 Life and services of Benjamin F. Hopkins, by D. Atwood.

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 Michael St. Cyr, an early Dane County pioneer.
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 Edward D. Beouchard's vindication.
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 Memoir of Henry S. Baird, by E. H. Ellis.
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CONTENTS

- Annual reports for 1876-78.
 In memoriam, Stephen Haskins Carpenter.
 In memoriam, George B. Smith.

- The ancient copper mines of Lake Superior, by J. Houghton.
 Prehistoric copper implements, by E. F. Slafter.
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 Langlade papers, 1737-1800.
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 Wisconsin in 1818, by E. Tanner.
 Reminiscences of the North-west, by M. A. B. Bristol.
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 Recollections of Rev. Eleazer Williams, by A. G. Ellis.
 Additional notes on Eleazer Williams, by L. C. Draper.
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 Additional notes on New Glarus, by J. J. Tschudy.
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- *Report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. Vol. IX. Madison: 1882. 498. O.
 With map, and a portrait of C. C. Washburn.

CONTENTS

- Synopsis of Annual Reports for 1879-81.
 Emblematic mounds in Wisconsin, by S. D. Peet.
 Portraits of Columbus, by J. D. Butler.
 Early historic relics of the North-west, by J. D. Butler.
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 William Hull and Satterlee Clark, by E. A. Calkins.
 Character of Levi B. Vilas, by A. B. Braley.
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CONTENTS

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 De Lingery's expedition against the Foxes, 1728, by E. Crespel.
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- Papers of Capt. T. G. Anderson, British Indian agent.
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- Robert S. Black and the Black Hawk war, by G. W. Jones.
- Reminiscences of Wisconsin in 1833.
- Col. Henry Gratiot, a pioneer of Wisconsin, by E. B. Washburne.
- Mrs. Adele P. Gratiot's narrative.
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- Early French forts in Western Wisconsin, by L. C. Draper.
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- Sketch of Andrew Proudfit, by B. J. Stevens.
- Memorial sketches of O. M. Conover.
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- General index to Vols. i-x.

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- Jean Nicolet, interpreter and voyageur in Canada, 1618-1642, by Henri Jouan.
- Bibliography of Jean Nicolet, by C. W. Butterfield.
- Important Western state papers.
- Radisson and Groseilliers in Wisconsin.
- Papers from the Canadian archives, 1778-1783.
- Thompson Maxwell's narrative, 1760-1763.
- Narrative of Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.
- Antoine le Clair's statement.
- George P. Delaplaine's statement.
- Prairie du Chien in 1811, letter by Nicholas Boivin.
- Capture of Fort McKay, Prairie du Chien, in 1814, by D. Brymner.
- Dickson and Grignon papers, 1812-1815.
- Letter-book of Thomas Forsyth, 1814-1818.
- Prairie du Chien in 1827, by J. M. Street.
- American Fur Company invoices, 1821-22.
- Sketch of Morgan L. Martin, by the Editor.
- Narrative of Morgan L. Martin.
- Early days in Jefferson County, by E. W. Keyes.
- Alexander Mitchell, the financier, by J. D. Butler.
- The boundaries of Wisconsin, by the Editor.
- Local government in Wisconsin, by D. E. Spencer.

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With a map, and two portraits of L. C. Draper.

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- Lyman Copeland Draper, a memoir, by the Editor.
 Papers from the Canadian archives, 1767-1814.
 Robert Dickson, the Indian trader, by E. A. Cruikshank.
 American Fur Company employees, 1818-19.
 M'Call's Journal of a visit to Wisconsin in 1830.
 Documents illustrating M'Call's Journal.
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 Papers of Indian Agent Boyd, 1832.
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 The planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis., by J. Luchsinger.
 A rare Wisconsin book, by T. L. Cole.
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 Missions on Chequamegon Bay, by J. N. Davidson.
 Early schools in Green Bay, 1818-1832.

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CONTENTS

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 The Bulger papers, by the Editor.
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 Papers of James Duane Doty.
 The Territorial census for 1836, by the Editor.
 Notes on early lead mining in the Fever (or Galena) River region, by the Editor.
 Significance of the lead and shot trade in early Wisconsin history, by O. G. Libby.
 Chronicle of the Helena Shot Tower, by O. G. Libby.
 The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin, by Xavier Martin.
 The story of Chequamegon Bay, by the Editor.
 Historic sites on Chequamegon Bay, by C. Verwyst.
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 Narrative of Spoon Decorah.
 Narrative of Walking Cloud.
 Population of Brown County, June, 1830.

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With portraits, illustrations and maps.

CONTENTS

- The story of Mackinac, by the Editor.
 Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island, by E. T. Baird.
 The history of Fort Winnebago, by A. J. Turner.
 Fort Winnebago Orderly Book, 1834-36.
 Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk war, by A. A. Jackson.
 An English officer's description of Wisconsin in 1837, by F. Marryat.
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With portraits and illustrations.

CONTENTS

- Some Wisconsin Indian conveyances, 1793-1836.
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 Documents relating to the Stockbridge Mission, 1825-48.
 Reminiscences of life in territorial Wisconsin, by E. T. Baird.
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 Surveying in Wisconsin in 1837, by F. Hatheway.
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 Narrative of Louis B. Porlier, in an interview with the Editor.
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CONTENTS

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Library Catalogues and Lists

Catalogue of the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Prepared by Daniel S. Durrie, librarian, and Isabel Durrie, assistant. Vols. I.-VII. Madison, 1873-87. 7 v. O.

- Vol. I. A-L. Madison, 1873. 639 p.
 Vol. II. M-Z. Madison, 1873. 719 p.
 Vol. III. First supplement. Madison, 1875. 383 p.
 Vol. IV. Second supplement. Madison, 1878. 750 p.
 Vol. V. Third supplement. Madison, 1881. 585 p.
 Vol. VI. Fourth supplement. Madison, 1884. 820 p.
 Vol. VII. Fifth supplement. Madison, 1887. 651 p.

Library rules and regulations of the Society. [Madison, 1885.] 3p. O.

Catalogue of books on the war of the rebellion, and slavery, in the library of the Society. Madison, 1887. 61 p. O.

Bibliography of Wisconsin authors; being a list of books and other publications, written by Wisconsin authors, in the library of the Society. Prepared under the direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites and Isaac Samuel Bradley, by Emma A. Hawley. Madison, 1893. vii, 263 p. O.

List of books by Wisconsin authors, exhibited by the Society in the Wisconsin State building, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Madison, 1893. 14 p. O.

Annotated catalogue of newspaper files in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Prepared under the editorial direction of R. G. Thwaites, secretary, and I. S. Bradley, librarian, by Emma Helen Blair, library assistant. Madison, 1898. xi, 375 p. O.

Annotated catalogue of Wisconsin newspapers in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Corrected to January 1, 1896. Prepared under the editorial direction of R. G. Thwaites, secretary, and I. S. Bradley, librarian, by Emma Helen Blair, library assistant. Madison, 1896. 116 p. O.

From *Catalogue of newspaper files*, 94-208.

Periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*. 1882. July, 1883. 3 p. O.

Periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*. 1882. and *Co-operative Index to Periodicals*. 1883-86. January, 1887. 4 p. O.

List of periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, and *Co-operative Index to Periodicals*. January, 1891. 4 p. O.

List of periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, and *Annual Literary Index*, 1892, 95. January, 1896. 4 p. O.

List of periodicals in the libraries of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin that are indexed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, *Annual Literary Index*, and *Cumulative Index*...[1901.] 7 p. Q.

Newspapers and periodicals regularly received at the library. [Jan. 1896.] 15 p. O.

Same, Jan., 1897. 15 p. O.

- Same, Jan., 1898. 14 p. O.
 Same, Feb. 1, 1899. 14 p. O.
 Same, Jan., 1900. 15 p. O.
 Same, Jan., 1901. 12 p. O.
 Same, Jan., 1902. 18 p. O.

Library Building

- *An appeal to the public for a building fund for the Society, September 15, 1862. Madison, 1862. 7 p. O.

Arguments for a joint library building for the Society and the State University. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 26 p. O.

- *Press opinions on bills providing for a library building for the State Historical Society and the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, 1895.] 7 p. O.

- *Suggestions to competing architects relative to a fire-proof building for the library and museum of the Society. [Madison, 1895.] 13 p. O.

Specifications for the completion of the library and museum building for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. By Ferry and Clas, architects. Madison: 1897. 169, 12 p. O.

Specifications for the stone carving, book stacks and accompanying iron work, electric fixtures, and passenger elevator plant for the library and museum building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. By Ferry and Clas, architects. July 22, 1899. Madison, 1899. 40 p. O.

Report of the Board of Commissioners for erecting the State Historical library building, submitted to the Wisconsin legislature, February 1, 1899. Published by order of the legislature. Madison: 1899. 18 p. O.

Specifications for the general furniture; special library furniture; chairs; metal newspaper stacks and book supports; sidewalks, sodding, and retaining wall; and cork carpets and shades for the library and museum building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison. By Ferry & Clas, architects, January 10, 1900. Madison, 1900. 60 p. O.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Exercises at the dedication of its new building, October 19, 1900; together with a descrip-

tion of the building, accounts of the several libraries contained therein, and a brief history of the Society. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Memorial volume. Madison: 1901. xii, 139 p. F.

With plans, illustrations, and portraits.

The Wisconsin State Historical Library Building and the several libraries contained therein. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. From Wisconsin State Historical library building; memorial volume, 1901. Madison: 1901. 28 p. F.

With plans.

Portrait Gallery Catalogues

*Catalogue of the picture gallery of the Society. [Madison, 1866.] 11 p. O.

*Catalogue of the picture gallery of the Society, January 1, 1878. Madison, 1878. 16 p. O.

First triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery of the Society. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites and Daniel S. Durrie. Madison, 1889. 56 p. O.

Second triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery of the Society. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1892. xii, 74 p. O.

Reports and Proceedings

The twenty-first report was the first published in separate pamphlet form. Earlier *Reports* will be found in the *Collections*. Previous to 1887, only the annual *Report* of the executive committee was printed—the numbering being that of the *Report*, and not of the annual meeting at which it was presented. (I. e., the first annual *Report* of the committee was submitted at the second annual meeting, and so on). But commencing with 1887 (the thirty-fourth annual meeting), the *Proceedings* of the meeting were printed, together with all the reports and papers presented thereat, and the publication took on the number of the meeting. This accounts for the apparent hiatus between the *Thirty-second Annual Report* (1886) and the *Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting* (1887). These respective publications are consecutive.

Twenty-first annual report [of the executive committee. Submitted at the twenty-second annual meeting], January 2, 1875. Madison, 1875. 8 p. O.

*Twenty-second annual report. January 4, 1876. Madison, 1876. 16 p. O.

Twenty-third annual report. January 2, 1877. Madison, 1877. 18 p. O.

*Twenty-fourth annual report. January 2, 1878. Madison, 1878. 31 p. O.

Twenty-fifth annual report. January 2, 1879. Madison, 1879. 28 p. O.

Twenty-sixth annual report. January 6, 1880. Madison, 1880. 31 p. O.

*Twenty-seventh annual report. January 3, 1881. Madison, 1881. 31 p. O.

Twenty-eighth annual report. January 3, 1882. Madison, 1882. 42 p. O.

Twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first annual reports. January 2, 1883, January 2, 1884, and January 2, 1885. Madison, 1885. 55 p. O.

Thirty-second annual report. January 7, 1886. Madison, 1886. 24 p. O.

[Proceedings of the] thirty-fourth annual meeting, held January 6, 1887 [with the thirty-third annual report of the executive committee.] Madison, 1887. 32 p. O.

*Proceedings of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, with the thirty-fourth annual report of the executive committee, and James D. Butler's memorial address on Alexander Mitchell. Portrait. Madison, 1888. 66 p. O.

Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting, with the thirty-fifth annual report of the executive committee, and the annual address, by Frederick J. Turner, on "The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin." Madison, 1889. 98 p. O.

Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting, with the thirty-sixth annual report of the executive committee, and the following memorial addresses: Nelson Dewey, by Silas U. Pinney; William F. Allen, by David B. Frankenburger; Arthur B. Braley, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; Mortimer M. Jackson, by David Atwood; David Atwood, by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1890. 113 p. O.

Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Society, held January 15, 1891, with the thirty-seventh annual report of the executive committee, and the biennial address on "The higher education of the people," delivered January 28, 1891, by Herbert B. Adams. Madison, 1891. 96 p. O.

Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Society, held December 10, 1891, with fiscal reports; the annual report of the executive committee; memorial address by Reuben G. Thwaites, on Lyman Copeland Draper; and memorial sketch, by A. M. Thomson, on Asahel Finch. Madison, 1892. 100 p. O.

With portrait of L. C. Draper.

Proceedings of the Society at its fortieth annual meeting, held December 8, 1892, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Daniel Steele Durrie, by James Davie Butler; Negro slavery in Wisconsin, by John Nelson Davidson; Jared Comstock Gregory, by Silas U. Pinney; The Northwest in the nation, by Theodore Roosevelt. Madison, 1893. 99 p. O.

With portrait of D. S. Durrie.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-first annual meeting, held December 14, 1893, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Prehistoric pottery—Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler; The significance of the frontier in American history, by Frederick Jackson Turner; A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin, by Florence Elizabeth Baker; The financial history of Wisconsin Territory, by Matthew Brown Hammond; Copper currency in Louisiana in colonial times (1721-1726), by G. Devron. Madison, 1894. 173 p. O.

With illustrations of interior of old library and of prehistoric pottery in museum.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-second annual meeting, held December 13, 1894, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Early shipping on Lake Superior, by James Davie Butler; The Free Soil party in Wisconsin, by Theodore Clarke Smith. Madison, 1895. 162 p. O.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-third annual meeting, held December 12, 1895, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Radisson's Journal: its value in history, by Henry Colin Campbell; The fugitive slave law in Wisconsin, with reference to nullification sentiment, by Vroman Mason; Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks, by William Ward Wight. Madison, 1896. 161 p. O.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-fourth annual meeting, held December 10, 1896. With fiscal reports; the annual report of the executive committee; and the following addresses: Lake Mills in the war of secession, by Elisha W. Keyes. The West as a field for historical study, by Frederick Jackson Turner. Available material for the study of the institutional history of the Old Northwest, by Isaac Samuel Bradley. Evolution vs. revolution, in politics, by Andrew D. White. Madison, 1897. 164 p. O.

With illustration of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-fifth annual meeting, held December 9 and 16, 1897. Madison: 1898. 196 p. O.

With illustrations and floor plans of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-sixth annual meeting held December 8, 1898, and of the state historical convention held February 22 and 23, 1899. Madison: 1899. 230 p. O.

With illustrations of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-seventh annual meeting held December 14, 1899, and of the state historical convention held at Green Bay, September 5-7, 1899. Madison: 1900. 221 p. O.

With illustration and floor plans of the new library building.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-eighth annual meeting held December 13, 1900. Madison: 1901. 103 p. O.

Proceedings of the Society at its forty-ninth annual meeting held December 12, 1901, and of the state historical convention held at Milwaukee, October 11-12, 1901. Madison: 1902. 211 p. O.

With portraits and illustrations.

Separates

Prehistoric Wisconsin. By James D. Butler. Annual address before the Society, February 18, 1876. [Madison, 1876.] 31 p. O.

With five plates. Also includes article on *Westphalian medal, 1648*, by J. D. Butler.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 7.

*The Swiss colony of New Glarus. By John Luchsinger. With additional notes by J. J. Tschudy. Madison, 1879. 35 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 8.

A biographical sketch of Hon. Charles H. Larrabee. By Lyman C. Draper. [Madison, 1882.] 25 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 9.

Portraits of Columbus. A monograph by James D. Butler. Madison, 1883. 23 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 9.

Memorial addresses on the life and character of Hon. C. C. Washburn, LL. D., late governor of Wisconsin. Before the Society, July 25, 1882. Portrait. Madison, 1883. 41 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 9.

*Alexander Mitchell, the financier. Address delivered by James D. Butler, before the Society, January 5, 1888. Portrait. [Madison, 1888.] 24 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-fifth annual meeting*, Jan., 1888.

*French fort at Prairie du Chien; and Tay-cho-pe-rah, the Four Lake country. By J. D. Butler. [Madison, 1888.] 37 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 10.

Early days in Jefferson county. By Elisha W. Keyes. Edited and annotated by Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 20 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

Local government in Wisconsin. By David E. Spencer. [Madison, 1888.] 10 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

Reminiscences of Morgan L. Martin, 1827-1887. Edited and annotated, with biographical sketch, by Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 39 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

The boundaries of Wisconsin; with a general historical survey of the division of the Northwest Territory into states. Illustrated by eleven maps. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 53 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 11.

The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin. By Frederick J. Turner. An address before the Society, January 3, 1889. [Madison, 1889.] 48 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-sixth annual meeting*, Jan. 1889.

Nelson Dewey. By Silas U. Pinney. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 14 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

Preliminary notes on the distribution of foreign groups in Wisconsin. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1890.] 7 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

William Francis Allen. By David B. Frankenburger. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 11 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-seventh annual meeting*, Jan., 1890.

The higher education of the people. An address delivered before the Society, January 28, 1891. By Herbert B. Adams. [Madison, 1891.] 30 p. O.

From *Proceedings, thirty-eighth annual meeting*, Jan., 1891.

Lyman Copeland Draper: a memoir. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Portrait. Madison, 1892. 22 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

The story of the Black Hawk war. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Map. Madison, 1892. 51 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

*How Wisconsin came by its large German element. By Kate Asaphine Everest. Colored map. Madison, 1892. 38 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

The planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1892. 48 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

*A rare Wisconsin book. By Theodore Lee Cole. [Madison, 1892.] 7 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

Missions on Chequamegon Bay. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1892. 20 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

[List of] Publications of the Society, 1850-92. Madison, 1892. 7 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 12.

Negro slavery in Wisconsin. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1893. 5 p. O.

From *Proceedings, fortieth annual meeting*, Dec., 1892.

The Northwest in the nation. Biennial address before the Society, January 24, 1893. By Theodore Roosevelt. Madison, 1893. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings, fortieth annual meeting*, Dec., 1892.

*The significance of the frontier in American history. By Frederick Jackson Turner. Madison, 1894. 34 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

Prehistoric pottery from Missouri and Arkansas, in the Museum of the Society. I.—Prehistoric pottery, Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler. II.—Prehistoric remains in the St. Francis Valley, by William J. Seever. III.—Locality list of the Seever pottery collection. Madison, 1894. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

The financial history of Wisconsin Territory. By Matthew Brown Hammond. Madison, 1894. 37 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin. By Florence Elizabeth Baker. Madison, 1894. 18 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-first annual meeting*, Dec., 1893.

Notes on early lead mining in the Fever (or Galena) River region. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 24 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 13.

The first census of Wisconsin Territory, taken July, 1836, and now for the first time published in detail. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 26 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 13.

The story of Chequamegon Bay. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 31 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 13.

*I.—Significance of the lead and shot trade in early Wisconsin history. II.—Chronicle of the Helena Shot Tower. By Orin Grant Libby. Five maps. Madison, 1895. 83 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 13.

The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin, by Xavier Martin. Madison, 1895. 23 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 13.

Early shipping on Lake Superior. By James Davie Butler. Madison, 1895. 12 p. O.

From *Proceedings forty-second annual meeting*, Dec., 1894.

The Free Soil party in Wisconsin. By Theodore Clarke Smith. Madison, 1895. 66 p. O.

From *Proceedings forty-second annual meeting*, Dec., 1894.

Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks. By William Ward Wight. Madison, 1895. 19 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-third annual meeting*, Dec., 1895.

Radisson's Journal: its value in history. By Henry Colin Campbell. Madison, 1895. 30 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-third annual meeting*, Dec., 1895.

The fugitive slave law in Wisconsin, with reference to nullification sentiment. By Vroman Mason. Madison, 1895. 29 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-third annual meeting*, Dec. 1895.

Evolution vs. revolution, in politics. By Andrew D. White. Madison: 1897. 22 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

Lake Mills in the war of secession. By Elisha W. Keyes. Madison: 1897. 10 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

List of publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1850-96. 12p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

I.—The West as a field for historical study. By Frederick Jackson Turner. II.—Available material for the study of institutional history of the Old Northwest, by Isaac Samuel Bradley. Madison: 1897. 37 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-fourth annual meeting*, Dec., 1896.

Army life in Wisconsin territory: I.—The history of Fort Winnebago. By Andrew Jackson Turner. II.—Fort Winnebago orderly book, 1834-36. III.—Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk war. By Alfred Augustus Jackson. IV.—An English officer's description of Wisconsin, in 1837. By Capt. Frederick Marryat. Madison: 1898. 91 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

The Cornish in southwest Wisconsin. By Louis Albert Copeland. Madison: 1898. 36 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Early Episcopalianism in Wisconsin: I.—Journal of an Episcopalian missionary's tour to Green Bay, 1834. By Jackson Kemper, D. D. II.—Documents relating to the Episcopal church and mission in Green Bay, 1825-41. Edited and annotated by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison: 1898. 123 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Father Samuel Mazzuchelli. By James Davie Butler, LL. D. Madison, 1898. Portrait. 9 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

*The First Wisconsin Cavalry at the capture of Jefferson Davis. By Gen. Henry Harnden, commanding the expedition. Madison: 1898. 18 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

Geographical origin of German immigration to Wisconsin. By Kate Everest Levi, Ph. D. Madison, 1898. 54 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.

- A history of early railroad legislation in Wisconsin. By Balthasar Henry Meyer, Ph. D. Madison, 1898. 96 p. O.
From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.
- Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island. By Elizabeth Thérèse Baird. Madison, 1898. 50 p. O.
From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.
- The story of Mackinac. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison: 1898. 16 p. O.
From *Historical Collections*, v. 14.
- A bibliographical account of the Wisconsin constitutional conventions. By Florence Elizabeth Baker. Madison: 1898. 37 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.
- Constitution and by-laws of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. [Madison: 1898.] 10 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.
- How Germans become Americans. By Ernest Bruncken. Madison, 1898. 22 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.
- Ichabod Codding. By Hannah Maria Preston Codding; with an introduction by Joseph Henry Crooker. Madison, 1898. 28 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-fifth annual meeting*, Dec., 1897.
- Allouez, and his relations to La Salle. By Joseph Stephen La Boule. Madison, 1899. 15 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.
- The first Norwegian settlements in America within the present century. By Rasmus B. Anderson. Madison, 1899. 19 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.
- The future of northern Wisconsin. By James O'Neill. Madison, 1899. 10 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.
- The German-American press. By Emil Baensch. Madison, 1899. 7 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.
- The great lakes in relation to the railroad development of northern Wisconsin. Madison, 1899. 16 p. O.
From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The history of a great industry. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1899. 6 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The influence of the French regime in the Valley of the Fox. By Ella Hoes Neville. Madison, 1899. 8 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The old Fort at Fort Atkinson. By D. D. Mayne, Madison, 1899. 7 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The origin and results of the imperial federation movement in England. By George Burton Adams. Madison, 1899. 26 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The Puritan influence in Wisconsin. By Ellis B. Usher. Madison, 1899. 14 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

The settlement of Beloit, as typical of the best westward migration of the American stock. By Henry M. Whitney. Madison, 1899. 9 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

Some distinctive characteristics of the history of our lead region. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1899. 15 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-sixth annual meeting*, Dec., 1898.

Diary of one of the original colonists of New Glarus, 1845. Translated from the German of Mathias Duerst. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1900. 46 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

Early Presbyterianism in Wisconsin. I.—Sketch of Cutting Marsh. By John E. Chapin, D. D. II.—Documents relating to the Stockbridge Mission, 1825-48. Madison, 1900. 181 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

A Methodist circuit rider's horseback tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin in 1835. By Alfred Brunson, D. D. Madison, 1900. 29 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

Pioneering in the Wisconsin lead region. By Theodore Rodolf. Madison, 1900. 52 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

Reminiscences of life in territorial Wisconsin, 1824-42. By Elizabeth Thérèse Baird. Madison, 1900. 61 p. O.

From *Historical Collections*, v. 15.

The coming of the New York Indians to Wisconsin. By John Nelson Davidson, A. M. Madison, 1900. 35 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The Fox River Valley in the days of the fur trade. By Deborah Beaumont Martin. Madison, 1900. 13 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The military history of Green Bay. By William L. Evans. Madison. 1900. 20 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The Outagamie village at West Menasha. By Publius V. Lawson. Madison, 1900. 8 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The story of the Fox-Wisconsin rivers improvement. By John Bell Sanborn. Madison, 1900. 10 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-seventh annual meeting*, Dec., 1899.

The political activity of Wisconsin Germans, 1854-60. By Ernest Bruncken. Madison: 1901. 23 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-ninth annual meeting*, Dec., 1901.

Report of the Wisconsin state historical convention held at Milwaukee October 11 and 12, 1901, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, with the following addresses: James K. Hosmer, The Mississippi Valley Organized; John G. Gregory, Foreign Immigration to Wisconsin; W. Hense-Jensen, Influence of the Germans in Wisconsin; J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, Polanders in Wisconsin; James A. Bryden, The Scots in Wisconsin; J. J. Vlach, Our Bohemian Population; H. G. Underwood, Wisconsin's Contribution to American Inventions; Ellis B. Usher, New England Influence in Milwaukee; J. N. Davidson, Our Northward Neshotah; J. B. Graham, Population of St. Croix Co., 1850-70; Ernest Bruncken, Political Activity of Wisconsin Germans, 1854-60. Madison: 1902. 93 p. O.

From *Proceedings, forty-ninth annual meeting*, Dec., 1901.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED AT
THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN

[Corrected to January 1, 1903]

Periodicals

- Academy. (w) London.
 Acadiensis. (q) St. John, N. B.
 Alumni Report. (m) Philadelphia.
 American Anthropologist. (q) New York.
 American Antiquarian. (bi-m) Chicago.
 American Catholic Historical Researches. (q) Philadelphia.
 American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
 American Economic Association, Publications. (q) New York.
 American Economist. (w) New York.
 American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (bi-m) New York.
 American Historical Magazine. (q) Nashville.
 American Historical Review. (q) New York.
 American Issue. (m) Columbus.
 American Lumberman. (w) Chicago.
 American Missionary. (m) New York.
 American Monthly Magazine. Washington.
 American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
 American Pressman. (m) St. Louis.
 American School Board Journal. (m) Milwaukee.
 American Statistical Association, Publications. (q) Boston.
 American Thresherman. (m) Madison.
 Anishinabe Enamiad. (m) Harbor Springs, Mich.
 Annals of Iowa. (q) Des Moines.
 Annals of St. Joseph. (m) West De Pere.
 Antiquary. (m) London.
 Arena. (m) Boston.
 Athenæum. (w) London.
 Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
 Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Disbursements.
 (m) Baltimore.
 Berkshire Athenæum, Quarterly Bulletin. Pittsfield, Mass.
 Bible Society Record. (m) New York.
 Biblia. (m) Meriden, Conn.

- Bibliotheca Sacra. (q) Oberlin, Ohio.
 Black and Red. (m) Watertown.
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m) Edinburgh.
 Book Buyer. (m) New York.
 Bookman. (m) New York.
 Bookseller. (m) Chicago.
 Bookseller. (m) London.
 Boston Book Co., Bulletin of Bibliography. (q)
 Boston Ideas. (w)
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
 British Patents. London.
 Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Co-operative Bulletin. (m)
 Browning's Magazine. (m) Milwaukee.
 Buenos Ayres (S. A.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.
 Bulletin. (m) Evansville.
 Bulletin. (m) Nashville.
 Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.
 By the Wayside. (m) Madison.
 California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m)
 Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald. (m) Waupaca.
 Canadian Bookseller. (m) Toronto.
 Canadian Magazine. (m) Toronto.
 Canadian Patent Office Record. (m) Ottawa.
 Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin. Pittsburgh.
 Catholic World. (m) New York.
 Century. (m) New York.
 Chambers's Journal. (m) Edinburgh.
 Charities. (w) New York.
 Chautauquan. (m) Springfield, Ohio.
 Chicago, Statistics of City of. (bi-m.)
 Christian Register. (w) Boston.
 Church News. (m) St. Louis.
 Church Times. (m) Milwaukee.
 Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflet. (m)
 Cincinnati Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
 Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Re-
 cepts and Disbursements.
 Clinique. (m) Chicago.
 Club Woman. (m) Boston.
 College Chips. (m) Decorah, Iowa.
 Columbia University Quarterly. New York.
 Columbia University. Studies in Political Science. New York.
 Commons. (m) Chicago.
 Comptes Rendus de l'Athenée Louisianais. (m). New Orleans.

- Connecticut Magazine. (m) Hartford.
Contemporary Review. (m) London.
Cook's Excursionist. (m) New York.
Co-operator. (w) Burley, Wash.
Cosmopolitan. (m) New York.
Cossitt Library Bulletin. (m) Memphis, Tenn.
Country Life in America. (m) New York.
Critic. (m) New York.
Cumulative Index to Periodicals. (m) Cleveland.
Current History and Modern Culture. (m) Boston.
Current Literature. (m) New York.
Dakotan. (m) Sioux Falls.
Dedham Historical Register. (q) Dedham, Mass.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter. (m) Chicago.
Dial. (s-m) Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m) New York.
Direct Legislation Record. (q) Newark.
Directory Bulletin. (q) Milwaukee.
Dover (N. H.) Public Library Bulletin.
Dublin Review. (q) Dublin.
Edinburgh Review. (q) Edinburgh.
English Historical Review. (q) London.
Era. (m) Philadelphia.
Essex Antiquarian. (q) Salem, Mass.
Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q) Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian. (m) Chicago.
Evangelists Sendebud. (m) Battle Creek, Mich.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende. (w) Decorah, Iowa.
Fame. (m) New York.
Flaming Sword. (w) Chicago.
Forestry and Irrigation. (m) Washington.
Fortnightly Review. (m) London.
Forum. (q) New York.
Free Russia. (w) London.
Friends' Intelligencer and Journal. (w) Philadelphia.
Genealogical Advertiser. (q) Cambridge, Mass.
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Burlington, Vt.
Gentleman's Magazine. (m) London.
Gideon Quarterly. Madison.
Good Government. (m) New York.
Gulf States Historical Magazine. (bi-m) Montgomery, Ala.
Hale House Log. (bi-m) Boston.
Harper's Magazine. (m) New York.
Harper's Weekly. New York.
Hartford Seminary Record. (q) Hartford, Conn.

- Harvard University Calendar. (w) Cambridge, Mass.
 Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (bi-m)
 Helping Hand. (m) Ashland.
 Hiram House Life. (bi-m) Cleveland.
 Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.
 Hoard's Dairyman. (w) Fort Atkinson.
 Home Missionary. (q) New York.
 Home Visitor. (m) Chicago.
 House Beautiful. (m) Chicago.
 Illustrated London News. (w) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) Abridgments. (w) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) Reports of Cases. (w) London.
 Illustreret Familie-Journal. (w) Minneapolis.
 Independent. (w) New York.
 Index and Review. (m) Washington.
 Index Library. (q) Birmingham, Eng.
 Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction. (q) Indianapolis.
 International Good Templar. (m) Milwaukee.
 International Quarterly. Burlington, Vt.
 International Socialist Review. (m) Chicago.
 Iowa Journal of History and Politics. (q) Iowa City.
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
 Irrigation Age. (m) Chicago.
 Jerseyman. (q) Flemington, N. J.
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. (m) Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q) Boston.
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q) Cincinnati.
 Journal of Political Economy. (q) Chicago.
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m) Philadelphia.
 Journal of Zoöphily. (m) Philadelphia.
 Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, Quarterly.
 Kansas University Science Bulletin. (bi-m) Lawrence.
 Kimball Family News. (m) Topeka, Kan.
 Kingsley House Record. (m) Pittsburg.
 Kodak. (m) Milwaukee.
 Lamp. (m) Oshkosh.
 Letters on Brewing. (q) Milwaukee.
 Lewisiana. (m) Guilford, Conn.
 Liberia. (bi-y) Washington.
 Library. (q) London.
 Library Journal. (m) New York.
 Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.
 (bi-m)

- Light. (m) La Crosse.
Literary Digest. (w) New York.
Literary News. (m) New York.
Littell's Living Age. (w) Boston.
Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee.
Lost Cause. (m) Louisville, Ky.
Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.
Lutheraneren. (w) Minneapolis.
McClure's Magazine. (m) New York.
Macmillan's Magazine. (m) London.
Masonic Tidings. (m) Milwaukee.
Mayflower Descendant. (q) Boston.
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register. (q)
Methodist Review. (bi-m) New York.
Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft und des Naturhistorischen Museums in Lübeck.
Michigan, Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin. (m) Lansing.
Milton College Review. (m) Milton.
Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.
Milwaukee Medical Journal. (m)
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
Milwaukee School Board Proceedings.
Missionary Herald. (m) Boston.
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.
Motor. (m) Madison.
Municipality. (m) Madison.
Munsey's Magazine. (m) New York.
Nation. (w) New York.
National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin. (q) Boston.
National Review. (m) London.
Nature Study. (m) Manchester, N. H.
Nebraska Bulletin of Labor. Lincoln.
Neighbor. (m) Chicago.
New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
New Century. (w) Point Loma, Cal.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Boston.
New England Magazine. (m) Boston.
New Hampshire Library Commission, Bulletin. (q) Concord.
New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings. Paterson.
New Philosophy. (q) Lancaster, Pa.
New Shakespeareana. (q) Westfield, N. J.
New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin. (q) New York.
New York Public Library Bulletin. (m) New York.
Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, Library News. (m)
Nineteenth Century (m) London.

- Normal Advance. (m) Oshkosh.
 Normal Pointer. (m) Stevens Point.
 North American Review. (m) New York.
 North Carolina Booklet. (m) Raleigh.
 North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. (q) Edenton.
 Northern Osteopath and Cosmopolitan Osteopath. (m) Minneapolis.
 Northwest Magazine. (m) St. Paul.
 Northwestern Miller. (w) Minneapolis.
 Notes and Queries. (m) London.
 Notes and Queries. (m) Manchester, N. H.
 Nouvelle-France. (m) Quebec.
 Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
 Old Continental. (bi-m) Des Moines.
 "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
 Oneida. Oneida Reservation.
 Open Shelf. Cleveland Public Library. (q)
 Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.
 Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins. (m) Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Our Church Life. (m) Madison.
 Our Day. (m) Chicago.
 Our Young People. (m) Milwaukee.
 Outing. (m) New York.
 Outlook (w) New York.
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
 Owl. (q) Kewaunee.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q) Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia Library Company, Quarterly Bulletin.
 Philippine Review (irreg.) New York.
 Philosopher. (m) Wausau.
 Pilgrim. (m) Battle Creek, Mich.
 Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. (m)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.
 Pratt Institute Free Library, Co-operative Bulletin. (m) Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pratt Institute Monthly. Brooklyn.
 Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q) Philadelphia.
 Princeton (N. J.) University Bulletin. (m)
 Providence (R. I.) Public Libraries, Co-operative Bulletin. (m)
 Public Libraries. (m) Chicago.
 Public Opinion. (w) New York.
 Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record. (w) London.
 Publishers' Weekly. New York.
 Quarterly Bibliography of Books Reviewed. Bloomington, Ind.
 Quarterly Review. London.

- Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Recherches Historiques, Bulletin. (m) Lévis, Can.
Record and Guide. (w) New York.
Records of the Past. (m) Washington.
Review of Reviews. (m) New York.
Révue Canadienne. (m) Montreal.
Round Table. (m) Beloit.
St. Andrew's Cross. (m) New York.
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m)
Salvation. (m) New York.
San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m)
San Jose (Cal.) Library Bulletin. (m)
Sanitary Inspector. (q) Augusta, Me.
Saturday Evening Post. (w) Philadelphia.
Savings and Loan Review. (m) New York.
Scottish Record Society. (q) Edinburgh.
Scribner's Magazine. (m) New York.
Sentinel of Christian Liberty. (m) New York.
Sewanee Review. (q) Sewanee, Tenn.
Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal. (m) Minneapolis.
Sound Currency. (q) New York.
South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. (q) Charleston.
Southern History Association Publications. (bi-m) Washington.
Southern Letter. (m) Tuskegee, Ala.
Southern Missioner. (m) Lawrenceville, Va.
Sphinx. (bi-m.) Madison.
Spirit of Missions. (m) New York.
Standard. (w) Chicago.
Sunset. (m) San Francisco.
Tailor. (m) Bloomington, Ill.
Temperance Cause. (m) Boston.
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.
Tradesman. (s-m) Chattanooga, Tenn.
Transallegany Historical Magazine. (q) Morgantown, W. Va.
Travelers' Record. (m) Hartford, Conn.
Unionist. (m) Green Bay.
U. S. Census Bulletin.
U. S. Commerce of Island of Cuba, Monthly Summary.
U. S. Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m)
U. S. Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Monthly Summary.
U. S. Congressional Record.
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Oregon Section.
(m)

- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section. (w and m)
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Crop Reporter. (m)
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station, Record.
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Library Bulletin. (m)
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Monthly Weather Review.
- U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bulletin. (bi-m)
- U. S. Dept. of State, Consular Reports. (m)
- U. S. Dept. of State, Special Consular Reports.
- U. S. Patent Office, Official Gazette. (w)
- U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Catalogue of U. S. Documents. (m)
- U. S. Treasury Dept., Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
- U. S. Treasury Dept., Public Health Reports. (w)
- University of Tennessee Record. (q) Knoxville.
- Vaccination. (m) Terre Haute, Ind.
- Vanguard. (m) Green Bay.
- Vermont Antiquarian. (q) Burlington.
- Views. (m) Washington.
- Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q) Richmond.
- Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs. (m) St. Louis.
- Washington Historian. (q) Tacoma, Wash.
- West Virginia Historical Magazine. (q) Charleston.
- Westminster Review. (m) London.
- Whist. (m) Milwaukee.
- William and Mary College Quart. Hist. Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
- Wilson Bulletin. (q) Oberlin, Ohio.
- Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. (m) Madison.
- Wisconsin Archæologist. (q) Milwaukee.
- Wisconsin Citizen. (m) Brodhead.
- Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m) Baraboo.
- Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m) Madison.
- Wisconsin Medical Recorder. (m) Janesville.
- Wisconsin Natural History Society, Bulletin. (q) Milwaukee.
- Woman's Tribune. (s-m) Washington.
- World's Fair Bulletin. (m) St. Louis.
- World's Work. (m) New York.
- Young Churchman. (w) Milwaukee.
- Young Eagle. (m) Sinsinawa.
- Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. Berlin.

Wisconsin Newspapers

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany*—Albany Vindicator.
Algoma—Algoma Record.
Alma—Buffalo County Journal.
Antigo—Antigo Herold; Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.
Appleton—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund; Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.
Ashland—Ashland Daily Press; Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press.
Augusta—Eagle.
Baldwin—Baldwin Bulletin.
Baraboo—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
Barron—Barron County Shield.
Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.
Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
Belleville—Sugar River Recorder.
Belmont—Belmont Bee.
Beloit—Beloit Free Press (d and w).
Benton—Benton Advocate.
Berlin—Berlin Weekly Journal.
Black River Falls—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
Bloomer—Bloomer Advance.
Bloomington—Bloomington Record.
Boscobel—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial-Enterprise.
Brandon—Brandon Times.
Brodhead—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn News.
Burlington—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).
Cambria—Cambria News.
Cassville—Cassville Index.
Cedarburg—Cedarburg News.
Centuria—Centuria Outlook.
Chetek—Chetek Alert.
Chilton—Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.
Clinton—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.
Colby—Phonograph.
Columbus—Columbus Democrat.

- Crandon*—Forest Republican.
- Cumberland*—Cumberland Advocate.
- Dale*—Dale Recorder.
- Darlington*—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.
- De Forest*—De Forest Times.
- Delavan*—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.
- De Pere*—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.
- Dodgeville*—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Iowa County Republic.
- Durand*—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.
- Eagle River*—Vilas County News.
- Eau Claire*—Telegram (d and w); Weekly Leader.
- Edgerton*—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
- Elkhorn*—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.
- Ellsworth*—Pierce County Herald.
- Elroy*—Elroy Tribune.
- Evansville*—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
- Fennimore*—Fennimore Times.
- Florence*—Florence Mining News.
- Fond du Lac*—Commonwealth (d and s-w); Daily Reporter.
- Fort Atkinson*—Jefferson County Union.
- Fountain City*—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
- Friendship*—Adams County Press.
- Grand Rapids*—Grand Rapids Tribune; Wood County Reporter.
- Grantsburg*—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
- Green Bay*—Green Bay Advocate (s-w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.
- Greenwood*—Greenwood Gleaner.
- Hancock*—Hancock News.
- Hartford*—Hartford Press.
- Hudson*—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.
- Hurley*—Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.
- Independence*—Independence News Wave.
- Janesville*—Janesville Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times.
- Jefferson*—Jefferson Banner.
- Juneau*—Independent; Juneau Telephone.
- Kaukauna*—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.
- Kenosha*—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.
- Kewaunee*—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.
- Kilbourn*—Mirror-Gazette.
- Knapp*—Knapp News.
- La Crosse*—La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Daily Press;

Herold and Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Republican and Leader (d).

Ladysmith—Gates County Journal.

Lake Geneva—Herald.

Lake Mills—Lake Mills Leader.

Lake Nebagamon—Nebagamon Enterprise.

Lancaster—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

Linden—South West Wisconsin.

Lodi—Lodi Valley News.

Madison—Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Dane County Advocate; Madison Democrat (d); Northwestern Mail; Scandinavian American; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

Manitowoc—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

Marinette—Eagle (d and w); Förposten; Marinette Star (d and w).

Marshfield—Marshfield Times.

Mauston—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Medford—Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

Menomonie—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times; Nord-Stern.

Merrill—Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

Merrillan—Wisconsin Leader.

Middleton—Middleton Times-Herald.

Milton—Weekly Telephone.

Milwaukee—Acker-und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Herald (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Union Signal; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate.

Mineral Point—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua—Minoqua Times.

Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.

Monroe—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

Montello—Montello Express.

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Times.

Necedah—Necedah Republican.

Ncenah—Friend and Guide.

Neillsville—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

New Lisbon—New Lisbon Times.

New London—Press; New London Republican.

New Richmond—Republican-Voice.

- North La Crosse*—Weekly Argus.
Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.
Oconto—Oconto County Reporter.
Oconto Falls—Oconto Falls Herald.
Omro—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.
Oregon—Oregon Observer.
Osceola—Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.
Oshkosh—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.
Palmyra—Palmyra Enterprise.
Pepin—Pepin Star.
Peshtigo—Peshtigo Times.
Phillips—Bee; Phillips Times.
Pittsville—Yellow River Pilot.
Plainfield—Sun.
Platteville—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.
Plymouth—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.
Portage—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.
Port Washington—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.
Poynette—Poynette Press.
Prairie du Chien—Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.
Prentice—Prentice Calumet.
Prescott—Prescott Tribune.
Princeton—Princeton Republic; Princeton Star.
Racine—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times;
 Slavic (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.
Reedsburg—Reedsburg Free Press.
Rhineland—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.
Rice Lake—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
Richland Center—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Rio—Badger Blade; Columbia County Reporter.
Ripon—Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press.
River Falls—River Falls Journal.
St. Croix Falls—St. Croix Valley Standard.
Shawano—Shawano Volksbote und Wochenblatt.
Sheboygan—National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.
Sheboygan Falls—Sheboygan County News.
Shell Lake—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
Shiocton—Shiocton News.
Shullsburg—Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.
Soldiers Grove—Advance.
Sparta—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
Spring Green—Weekly Home News.
Stanley—Stanley Republican.
Stevens Point—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal,

- Stoughton*—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
Sturgeon Bay—Advocate; Door County Democrat.
Sun Prairie—Sun Prairie Countryman.
Superior—Evening Telegram (d); Inland Ocean; Superior Tidende; Superior Times.
Thorp—Thorp Courier.
Tomah—Tomah Journal.
Tomahawk—Tomahawk.
Trempealeau—Trempealeau Herald.
Two Rivers—Chronicle.
Union Grove—Union Grove Enterprise.
Viola—Intelligencer.
Viroqua—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
Warrens—Warrens Index.
Washburn—Washburn Times.
Waterford—Waterford Post.
Waterloo—Waterloo Journal.
Watertown—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican; Watertown Weltbürger.
Waukesha—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.
Waupaca—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
Waupun—Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.
Wausau—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).
Wautoma—Waushara Argus.
West Bend—Washington County Pilot; West Bend Democrat.
Weyauwega—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.
Whitewater—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.
Wilmont—Agitator.
Wonewoc—Wonewoc Reporter.

Other Newspapers

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

ALASKA.

Sitka—Alaskan.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco—San Francisco Chronicle (d).

COLORADO.

Denver—Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—National Tribune; Washington Post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Christelige Talsmand; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Skandinaven (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Svenska Nyheter.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Dannevirke.

Decorah—Decorah-Posten (s-w).

Lake Mills—Republikaneren.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Boston Herald (d); Boston Weekly Transcript.

Groton—Groton Landmark.

MICHIGAN.

Marquette—Mining Journal.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Journal; Minneapolis Tidende; Nye Normanden; Ugebladet.

St. Paul—Canadien; Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d).

Winona—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

MONTANA.

Butte City—Butte Weekly Miner.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha—Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

New York—Irish World; New York Tribune (d); Nordiske Blade.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

Hillsboro—Folkets Avis; Statstidende.

OHIO.

Chillicothe—Mystic Worker (m).
Cleveland—Cleveland Citizen; Ohio Farmer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Farm Journal.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Weekly News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—Inter Mountain Farmer and Ranchman; Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Parkland—Pacific Herold.

CANADA.

Montreal—Cultivateur; Gazette (d).
Toronto—Daily Mail and Empire.
Victoria—Semi-Weekly Colonist.
Winnipeg—Manitoba Free Press (d).

ENGLAND.

London—Times (w).

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan—San Juan News

Tabular summary of foregoing lists.

Periodicals	334
Wisconsin newspapers	332
Other newspapers	62
Total	728

WISCONSIN NECROLOGY FOR YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

Benjamin Franklin Adams, born at Verona, Oneida county, New York, December 4, 1822; died at Madison, Wisconsin, February 6, 1902. In 1845 he was graduated from Hamilton college, where he was a charter member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Later he taught Greek for two years in Hamilton academy; and in 1849 removed to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. For ten years he lived in various localities, finally settling on a farm at Liberty Prairie, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1873. At that time he moved to a farm near Madison, where he resided until his death. In 1862 and 1872 he was a member of the state legislature.

Wallace W. Bird, born in Madison county, New York, April 27, 1836; died at Milwaukee, March 26, 1902. His father, A. A. Bird, brought his family to Wisconsin in 1837. Wallace Bird was one of the early printers at Madison. After the war, in which he served in the First Wisconsin and the Forty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, he was one of the proprietors of the *Madison Patriot*. Some years later he removed to Milwaukee, where he became an expert compositor on the *Sentinel*, which position he retained until his last illness.

James Bonnell, born in New Jersey in 1813; died at Milwaukee, March 2, 1902. Mr. Bonnell was a merchant at Newton, N. J., but after the panic of 1836 he started West, and spent some time in Detroit and Erie, Pa., before locating in Wisconsin. In 1842 he established a business in Milwaukee, and the firm of Shepard and Bonnell was one of the largest in the early history of that city. He was influential in starting the first railroad in Wisconsin; the time limit of the charter for the Milwaukee-Waukesha line being about to expire, Mr. Bonnell personally undertook a campaign in its behalf, enlisted Alexander Mitchell in the enterprise, and raised the necessary funds, being one of the largest subscribers. After the war, Mr. Bonnell lost his fortune, and has lived quietly ever since.

George Bunker, born at De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., April 3, 1823; died at Madison, Wisconsin, January 18, 1902. In 1837 he came with his parents to East Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin. From

1857-63 he was in the lumber business at Whitewater, and from the latter date for about twenty-five years he was associated in the same business with William Vroman at Madison. Mr. Bunker held only local political offices.

John Cooper, born in 1810, in New York; died at North Greenfield, Wis., December 1, 1901. Mr. Cooper was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin; and in the early years of Wisconsin's statehood was an influential man in his community.

George Covert, born at Ovid, N. Y., December 7, 1829; died at Clinton, Wis., January 9, 1902. At the age of twenty he entered the Eclectic Medical institute at Cincinnati, and after graduation practiced in Michigan and at Elgin, Ill., before settling in Clinton in 1856. For some years he was one of the instructors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and has officiated as president of both state and national medical societies; but it was in his private practice among the people for whom he labored so long, that Dr. Covert was most appreciated and respected.

Samuel B. Dresser, born at Bangor, Maine, November 23, 1831; died in the town of Osceola, Polk county, Wisconsin, November 20, 1901. He was educated in the common schools and at Kent seminary, Readfield, Me. In 1851 he removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., and was a lumberman and merchant at that place until 1862, when he settled on his farm at Osceola Prairie. Mr. Dresser was a member of the assembly in 1871, sheriff in 1877-78, and held town offices almost continuously for twenty-five years.

Bernard I. Durward, born at Montrose, Scotland, March 26, 1817; died at Merrimac, Wis., March 21, 1902. Mr. Durward came to Wisconsin in 1845, and was a portrait painter of considerable repute. In 1852 he was commissioned to paint the portrait of Archbishop Henni of Milwaukee, and became a convert to the Catholic faith. For some years afterwards he was employed in painting altar-pieces for many Catholic churches in Wisconsin. He served as professor of belles-lettres at St. Francis Seminary until 1863, when he retired to an estate near Baraboo known as Durward's Glen. He was also the author of three small volumes of verse, and enjoyed some local celebrity as a poet.

William H. Hartley, born at Todcaster, Yorkshire, England, November 30, 1812; died in the town of Westport, Dane county, Wis., December 12, 1901. His early years were spent at sea, at one time as an officer in the British navy and later in the merchant service. In 1850 he came to America and settled on the farm on which he spent the

remainder of his life. He was a veterinary surgeon; and while he never sought political preferment, he was elected to various town offices.

Harrison Carroll Hobart, born at Ashburnham, Mass., January 31, 1815; died at Milwaukee, Wis., January 26, 1902. At the age of fifteen he left home and went to Haverhill, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship for three years in a printing office. In 1838 he entered Dartmouth college, and was graduated therefrom in 1842. For three years he studied law in the office of Sumner & Rantoul and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1845. In 1846 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Sheboygan. He represented Sheboygan and Washington counties in the territorial legislature of 1847; was in the state assembly in 1849, 1859, and 1867; and in the state senate in 1848. He acted as regent for the University from 1860 to 1865, and from 1867 to 1869. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1850 and in 1856; and for governor in 1859 and 1865; on each occasion being on the democratic ticket. He also held many municipal offices during his long residence in Milwaukee.

At the opening of the civil war, he enlisted as a private soldier, recruited a company, and was assigned to the Fourth Wisconsin infantry, which was afterwards changed into a cavalry regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Wisconsin; and on the retirement of Colonel Sweet, was chosen colonel of the same regiment. Having been made prisoner, he was detained in Libby prison, from which he escaped in 1864, and joined Sherman's army in time to take part in the march to the sea. At the request of General Sherman, he was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services.

After the war General Hobart took up his residence in Milwaukee, and resumed the practice of law. He also practiced his profession in Washington for several years, although he always regarded Milwaukee as his home. His declining years were spent with his daughter in Milwaukee; but having been removed thither a few days before, his death occurred at the National Soldiers' Home.

George Greenleaf Houghton, born at Guilford, Vermont, in 1833; died at Milwaukee, March 19, 1902. Mr. Houghton came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844. His earliest business venture was a dry-goods store; but in 1850 he turned his attention to the lumber trade, in which he continued until 1868, when he engaged in the banking business with his brother, R. C. Houghton. About 1892 their hitherto private banking house became the Central National bank; and in the summer of 1899 it was consolidated with the Wisconsin National bank, and Mr. Houghton was elected second vice-president and manager. He was actively engaged in business up to the time of his last illness, and was known as one of the strong financiers of the West.

Willett S. Main, born at Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., August 15, 1828; died near Madison, Wis., July 5, 1902. In 1846, Mr. Main came with his father to Wisconsin, and settled near Waukesha. The following year they removed to Madison, where he became a useful and influential citizen. Mr. Main served in a public capacity as sheriff or under-sheriff for the twenty years succeeding 1851. In 1870 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and served continuously in that position until February, 1896, except during the first term of President Cleveland's administration. From 1888 to 1892, he represented Dane county in the state senate. He also gave freely of his time to furthering the interests of the Monona Lake assembly, and for a long time acted as president of that association.

Henry Powell, born at Worcester, England, December 7, 1834; died at Mazomanie, Wis., April 9, 1902. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, and for many years was a farmer near Newport, Columbia county. With the exception of a few months in 1865, he has resided at Mazomanie since his return from the war. He was a member of the county board for many years, serving as chairman during the last decade, and in 1886 was elected to the assembly. He was always an active republican and represented that party in various conventions.

Frederick Rauterberg, born in Hanover, Germany, February 9, 1826; died at Milwaukee, March 3, 1902. In 1856 he came to Milwaukee, and at the outbreak of the war joined Company G, Ninth Wisconsin regiment, serving in the army for three years. Upon his return to Milwaukee, he entered the postal service, and for thirty years held the position of mail carrier. He was an enthusiastic entomologist, and made a collection of thousands of specimens, the careful work of a lifetime of gathering and exchanging. This was first loaned, and then deeded to the Milwaukee museum, where since 1895 he has served as the official entomologist.

Francis Ritchie, born in Belfast, Ireland, 1829; died in the town of Burke, Dane county, Wisconsin, April 1, 1902. Mr. Ritchie came to America and settled in Wisconsin about 1850, first near Oregon, and later on the farm where he died. He represented the town of Burke on the county board, was deputy register of deeds for many years, and for sixteen years clerk of the probate court of Dane county.

Gysbert Van Steenwyk, born near Utrecht, Holland, January 30, 1814; died at La Crosse, Wis., April 13, 1902. At the age of twenty-two he took his degree in philosophy and philology at the University of Utrecht, and spent the following five years there in graduate study. From 1838 to 1849, he was a commissioned officer in the Netherlands

National guards. In the latter year a party of young Hollanders resolved to come to America and spend the summer and fall exploring the eastern states, Michigan, and Illinois. Mr. Van Steenwyk, being of the party, determined to make this country his future home, and in December, 1849, settled in Milwaukee and engaged in the insurance business. He was soon appointed consul for the Netherlands for Wisconsin, and later for Minnesota and Michigan. He was the first commissioner of immigration for Wisconsin, and in 1852-53 resided in New York city in that capacity. In 1859 he was elected to the state legislature from Columbia county, whither he had removed on his return from New York. In 1862 he opened the Batavian bank at La Crosse, with which he was always prominently connected thereafter. In 1891 he represented La Crosse in the senate. He held various local offices of honor and trust, and was active in many lines of business.

Anson P. Waterman, born at South Ballston, N. Y., January 15, 1819; died at Beloit, Wis., January 9, 1902. Coming to Beloit, in 1854, he established what was known for many years as the only hardware store between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. From 1876-89 he lived in St. Louis, but still maintained his interests in Wisconsin. From 1856 to the day of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of Beloit college; and from 1861 a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee. He also served for many years as a trustee of the Mendota hospital. He held only local political offices.

George H. Wentworth, born near Lexington, Ky., September 9, 1815; died at Milwaukee, December 22, 1901. In 1818 his parents removed to Lewiston, Ill., later to Darlington, Wis., and in 1828 settled in Chicago. When the Sauk war broke out, Mr. Wentworth enlisted, but as it was of short duration, he only performed garrison duty. This enabled him, however, to secure a soldier's grant of land in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, and on it he settled in 1835. Mr. Wentworth resided continuously on this farm until 1891, when he removed to Milwaukee. While never holding any public office, he was always actively interested in the welfare of the community. At the time of his death he was the oldest resident of Milwaukee.

Daniel Wells, Jr., born in Waterville, Kennebec county, Me., July 16, 1808; died at Milwaukee, March 18, 1902. Mr. Wells was educated in the common schools, and until he was eighteen he worked on his father's farm, or in his clothing mill in summer. At that age he became a teacher, and during the succeeding three years he acquired a knowledge of navigation and land surveying. In 1830, he went to Florida and engaged in a government survey. From 1831-35 he kept

a store at Palmyra, Me. He first came to Wisconsin in 1835, but did not settle in Milwaukee until 1836. He was the first justice of peace appointed by Governor Dodge in 1836, and in 1838 was made probate judge. He served in the territorial council from 1838-40, and in Congress from 1852-56. To recount his numerous and successful business ventures would require more space than the limits of these biographies admit. For almost seventy years he was active in many of the large financial measures of the city and state; and died the wealthiest man in Milwaukee, and its oldest settler.

William Clarke Whitford, born in the town of Edmeston, Otsego County, N. Y., May 5, 1828; died at Milton, Wis., May 20, 1902. He received his preparatory training at Brookfield academy and De Ruyter institute, N. Y.; and was graduated from Union college in 1853, and in 1856 from Union Theological seminary. Immediately after leaving the seminary, he was called to the Seventh-Day Baptist church at Milton, Wisconsin. After serving this church as its pastor for three years, he assumed the principalship of Milton academy, in which he had taught eight years before. In 1867, through his efforts the academy was erected into a college, and he has ever since been the president of that institution, except while acting as state superintendent of public instruction from 1878-82. In 1867 he was a member of the assembly, and 1867-76 a member of the board of normal regents. His life work was the establishment and development of Milton college, and the furtherance of educational interests throughout the state.

GEN. HARRISON CARROLL HOBART

BY ELIAS A. CALKINS.

Harrison Carroll Hobart was born January 31, 1815, in Ashburnham, Worcester county, Massachusetts. His father was a typical New England farmer, and his early life was one of ordinary privation and difficulty, of work on the farm and meager schooling. Going to New Hampshire at the age of sixteen years, he entered the printing office of John R. Reding at Haverhill in that state, and served an apprenticeship of three years. After that time, by working at his trade, he secured the means to prepare for college at the Concord Literary institute and at New Hampton academy. He entered Dartmouth college in 1838, supporting himself there by teaching winters at the Rochester academy, and was graduated in 1842.

An interesting incident of his college career was his suggestion of the organization of the Tri Kappa society. The movement had its origin in a spirit of resistance to class oligarchy and a system of social exclusiveness. He was a natural democrat and hostile to the principle according to which birth and wealth, instead of ability and scholarship, are made the basis of personal distinction. The new society was successful from the start, and has become one of the strongest college societies in the country.

He studied law in Boston, in the office of the late Robert Rantoul, jr., whose eminent career at the bar and as a statesman, was terminated by death in 1852, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Hobart was admitted to practice at the Suffolk county bar in 1845. The following year he removed to the ter-

ritory of Wisconsin, and settled at the new town of Sheboygan, on the lake shore. He at once became prominent as a lawyer, and was successful in his practice, which continued till the breaking out of the war in 1861.

He was at the front in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and in public affairs. This position he maintained throughout his active life. He was identified to a greater or less degree with nearly every public event, and with every chapter in the history of the state for the ensuing period of forty or fifty years.

He was elected a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature of 1847 for the district of Sheboygan and Washington counties, and was an able, industrious, and influential member of that body. A constitutional convention had been held in 1846, but the constitution that it framed was rejected by popular vote. The legislature of 1847 provided for a second convention which met the latter part of the year. The constitution which it prepared was adopted by the people, and the state government was organized by the election of state officers and members of the state legislature. In the territorial body Mr. Hobart introduced a bill, which was afterwards passed, to construct a railroad from Milwaukee to Waukesha. This was the first link in the present great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. He also introduced a measure to abolish capital punishment.

Wisconsin was admitted into the Union by act of Congress May 29, 1848. At the election of members for the legislature, Mr. Hobart was chosen state senator from the first district. He was appointed chairman of the senate judiciary committee, the most laborious and responsible position in the legislature. The entire body of territorial laws was to be revised, and the constitution required the enactment of new laws on subjects of the highest importance. The burden of this work was done by this committee. Its chairman introduced and secured the passage of the homestead exemption law; and was active in securing liberal franchise laws, those granting civil rights to married women, the school laws which substantially remain to the present time, and the enactments creating the state University and the State Historical Society.

Serving for the short term, which included but a single session of the senate, Mr. Hobart was elected in the fall of 1848, a member of the assembly. When the legislature convened he was chosen speaker. As a presiding officer he displayed ability, good judgment, tact, urbanity, and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary usages. In these qualities he has had no superior in the long line of succession to the speakership of the assembly, which has been dignified and adorned by many of the most distinguished men in the state.

While presiding over the assembly he was active in his legislative duties, which were numerous and exacting. The new state required many laws for public and local improvements, the latter were especially needed in the district which he represented. He procured the passage of an act incorporating the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad company. On its subsequent organization, which was effected mainly through his efforts, he was appointed attorney for the board of directors.

In 1850, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district. His opponent was James D. Doty, an independent candidate having the support of both the Whigs and Free-soilers; he was elected, but this was the last public service he rendered the state.

Mr. Hobart removed to Calumet county in 1854, and with others founded the city of Chilton, where he made his home. He had a law practice and extensive property interests which occupied his care and attention. Yet he continued to take an active part in political and public affairs. He appeared frequently as a delegate in local, state, and national Democratic conventions, was prominent in the counsels of his party, and was recognized as a strong, popular leader.

In 1856, he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats. The candidate of the new Republican party was Charles Billingshurst. There had been intense excitement and great hostility to the Democratic party in 1850 on account of the slavery question in Congress. Mr. Hobart was in sympathy with the free-soil element of the country, but was compelled, however, to meet the opposition to the national Democratic party on the slavery issue, and was defeated by a reduced majority.

In 1858, he was again elected a member of the assembly from the Calumet county district. He took his seat at the session of 1859. He procured the passage of an act incorporating a company to construct a railroad from Milwaukee to Green Bay. This road is now one of the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. In the same year he was elected by the legislature a regent of the State University.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Hobart made his last appearance in politics previous to the war for the Union. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor and made an active and brilliant campaign. He addressed the people in all parts of the state in company with his competitor, the late Alexander W. Randall. The slavery conflict had become earnest and intensified and the country was rapidly drifting into civil war. The Democratic party had been defeated in nearly every northern state. The election occurred on the eve of the presidential election of 1860, in which the North and South were to be substantially arrayed against each other on sectional lines. He was defeated, though he received an immense popular vote, greater than that cast for any Democratic candidate at any previous election.

As the beginning of the war constituted an epoch in national history, it was also an epoch in the history of the lives of most men who had been active in public affairs. Mr. Hobart at that time was forty-five years of age. His entire mature life had been spent in Wisconsin. It had been a remarkably busy life. An able man of aggressive impulses and decided opinions, devoted to his friends and to the cause in which his faith was engaged, an impressive, ready, and tactful public speaker, with an instinctive interest in public events, he had participated in all the movements of men and parties which made up the history of the state. He was regarded as one of its foremost citizens. The purity of his character, the uprightness of his public and private conduct, his devotion to the public interests, his energy and activity in all his pursuits, were qualities which commanded universal respect. This part of his career ended with the peaceful years before the war.

With President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, in

April, 1861, he raised a company of one hundred men, in which he enlisted as a private soldier. In addition to his patriotic example, he made inspiring speeches to the people in various parts of the state, and was active in the recruiting service. At Gravesville, April 24, he said to a large and enthusiastic audience: "It is no time to dispute as to who or what has brought about this disturbance. It is enough to know that this country is in danger, and action—prompt and decisive action—is what is needed. I would rather go to the war and fill a soldier's grave, than to stay at home, a coward." By the company in which he had enlisted he was elected captain and received his commission from Governor Randall. This company was assigned to the fourth infantry.

This regiment left the state July 5, 1861, fully equipped, but without arms. At Corning, New York, railroad officials being dissatisfied because their road had not been employed to transport the troops, refused to furnish transportation to Elmira, New York. Captain Hobart asked and obtained leave from the colonel to seize the first train that came over the road and attach it to the cars containing the regiment and compel the engineer to take them to Elmira. This was successfully accomplished.

The regiment went to Baltimore and was assigned to guard and patrol duty, during the remainder of the summer. In the fall of 1861, it was in the expedition to the eastern shore of Maryland, which drove out and across the bay some detachments of confederate troops.

After this service Captain Hobart was detailed by General McClellan on court-martial duty as judge-advocate for the trial of officers in Baltimore.

March 5, 1862, the regiment embarked on board the steamer *Constitution*, as a part of General Butler's force for the capture of New Orleans. After a voyage of about eight days, this force was landed at Ship Island. It participated in all the work of the expedition previous to the bombardment of forts Jackson and St. Philip, which guarded the river approach to New Orleans. After the surrender of the forts, the regiment ascended the river and was one of the first to enter the city. The cam-

paign of 1862 in that part of the country was exceedingly arduous. Captain Hobart took an active part in all the operations as far up the river as Vicksburg.

The regiment embarked on transports at Baton Rouge, June 17, for an expedition up the Mississippi. After active operations at Bayou Black near Grand Gulf, it proceeded to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the men were on active duty until July 24, when they returned to Baton Rouge. At this place the command was attacked by a superior confederate force under Gen. John C. Breckinridge, which was repulsed with great loss.

August 21, 1862, Captain Hobart was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-first Wisconsin infantry; and was relieved from duty in the department of the gulf to take command of his regiment, then in Kentucky. Colonel Sweet, having been severely wounded, did not again return to his command. The regiment had been but a short time in the service, but had suffered severely and was greatly reduced in numbers. Colonel Hobart improved its discipline, trained it in the duties of the camp and march, instructed the officers and men in drill, and prepared them for the arduous campaigns before them.

The first battle in which the regiment participated under Colonel Hobart's command, was at Murfreesboro, Stone River, December 30, 1862. The day preceding the general engagement, the twenty-first met Wheeler's confederate cavalry, 3,500 strong, with four howitzers at Jefferson Pike near Stone River. The enemy had attacked one of the supply trains with only a small guard of convalescents on their way to join their regiments in the field. The twenty-first regiment was ordered to re-inforce the escort of the train and attack the confederates; the action was severe. The enemy, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were defeated and the train was escorted in safety to the main army. General Rousseau in his report of the action says: "In this affair the Third Brigade behaved handsomely. The burden of the fight fell upon the twenty-first Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart commanding. This regiment, led by its efficient commander, behaved like veterans."

Colonel Hobart actively participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, and in the subsequent movements of the Army of the

Cumberland. He was in the action at Hoover's Gap, with the advance upon Tallahoma; at the crossing of the Tennessee River Sept. 11, 1863; and in the fight at Dug Gap.

The union and secession armies met in full force at Chickamauga, September 19. The position of the twenty-first Wisconsin was in the front line of the fourteenth corps, under the command of General Thomas. The fighting continued through the nineteenth and twentieth. On the last day the regiment sustained repeated charges until near sundown. General Thomas then ordered the line to fall back, as the enemy having broken through, were moving upon our right flank. The order was not received by Colonel Hobart, who continued to hold his ground until he saw the other regiments retreating. He then fell back slowly, contesting all the ground, until the regiment was nearly surrounded. Attempting to cut a way through the enemy, he was partially successful, the main body of the regiment reached a safe position, but Colonel Hobart and about 70 men were captured. He fell into the immediate hands of the southern general, Cleburn, to whom he surrendered his sword, receiving assurance of his personal safety and good treatment. The prisoners of war, of whom there were about 1,700 in all, were marched to Tunnel Hill and taken by cars from there to Atlanta, where all their overcoats and blankets were taken from them. Colonel Hobart saw the confederate officers and protested against stripping our soldiers of their necessary clothing, as an act in violation of honorable warfare, cruel and inhuman. They did not justify the act, but claimed they were obeying the order of General Bragg. A few days afterward they were put into box cars for transportation to Richmond. They arrived there September 30, after an eight days' ride, full of hardship and privation. About 250 officers, including Colonel Hobart, were placed in Libby prison.

There is no prison episode in modern war history that is of more thrilling interest than that of the confederate prison and its inmates at Richmond, including the daring escape of Colonel Hobart and his associates. The story has been told by him in graphic and realistic style: the occupations to while away the dreary hours of prison life, the condition of the prison in its

various rooms and appointments, the character of the food, the conduct of the guards, the social relations of the prisoners, the dreams and hopes of deliverance, have been described by him in words which neither painting nor music could illustrate with adequate force.

A plan of escape was at length adopted and carried into execution. A tunnel was excavated from the basement of the building across and under the street to a shed on the opposite side from which the exit was made. The tunnel was about seventy feet long and eight feet below the surface of the street. A month's labor was required for its construction. It was completed February 9, 1864, four months and ten days after Colonel Hobart entered the prison. Colonel Hobart had charge of the escape. One hundred and nine prisoners passed through this tunnel, of whom Colonel Hobart and fifty-six others reached the union lines in safety. Fifty-two of the fugitives were recaptured. The narrative of his capture, prison life, and escape has been frequently published, and is regarded as one of the most interesting records of the war. It would suffer injustice from any abridgement, as his picturesque descriptions and the inspiration of individual interest render it impressively attractive.

The fugitives separated after their escape and pushed forward on different routes toward the camps of the union army. Colonel Hobart and three of his associates reached the union outposts near Fortress Monroe and reported to General Butler. While here he suggested to Butler a plan by which he believed the confederate authorities could be forced to exchange at least a limited number of prisoners. He said that if a boatload of confederate officers, two or three hundred in number, should be sent up James River to the outposts of Richmond, with an offer to exchange them for an equal number of union officers—man for man, and rank for rank—they would not be refused. The confederate officers, so near their own lines, would compel the exchange. A refusal to accept them in exchange for union officers, and their return to federal prisons, would shock public opinion in the confederate states, and cause discontent in their camps.

General Butler appreciated the value of the suggestion, and requested Colonel Hobart to go to Washington and present the matter to Secretary Stanton, which he did. Stanton referred him to General Meredith, who had charge of the department for the exchange of prisoners, who approved of the suggestion and gave an order to General Butler to try the experiment. He dispatched a steamer with about 250 confederate officers to the James River and offered them for exchange. As predicted, it placed the confederate authorities in a serious dilemma, but they found themselves unable to reject the offer. They received the returned officers, but notified the union authorities that they would accept no more transfers of that kind. The union officers exchanged under this plan were drafted from Libby prison and sent down the James River.

Colonel Hobart's return to Wisconsin was an occasion of great popular interest. The reports of his capture at Chickamauga, his confinement in Libby prison and his daring escape had been republished in the press and told from mouth to mouth throughout the state. His welcome was generous and overwhelming from people of all parties and classes. His progress from one place to another in the state was a continued ovation. He was invited to deliver an address by a joint resolution of the legislature, then in session at Madison. He gave an account of the battle in which he was made prisoner, his transfer to Libby prison, his confinement there, and his escape and adventures as a fugitive. The story produced a powerful effect on the hearers and on the public mind. He was tendered a reception at Milwaukee, where he was compelled to repeat the interesting narrative. He met throngs of people at various points, to whom he expressed his opinions of war measures and other matters of policy regarding the condition of the country, and the demands of patriotic duty.

At the expiration of his furlough he rejoined his regiment in the field and received his commission as colonel. His command formed a part of General Sherman's advance to Atlanta. He was in the battle of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee, and Peach Tree Creek. He participated in the capture of Atlanta, and

witnessed its surrender September 2, 1864. Here he was promoted to command the first brigade of the first division of the fourteenth army corps, and was its commanding officer till the end of the war. He was in the march to the sea under General Sherman, and on the capture of Savannah, was promoted by President Lincoln brigadier-general by brevet for meritorious services, on the recommendation of General Sherman. His brigade was engaged in the battles which subsequently occurred on the march through the Carolinas, including the actions at Averysboro and Bentonville, and the capture of Raleigh. After the surrender of the confederate army, he proceeded with his brigade through Richmond to Washington; and participated in the grand review of the union armies.

The war being over, General Hobart was relieved of the command of his brigade by order of the commanding general of the division, June 8, 1865. The order is highly complimentary to him and expresses a "high appreciation of the faithful, efficient, and energetic manner in which he had discharged his duties." He accompanied his regiment, the twenty-first, to Wisconsin, and was mustered out of the service.

The spectacle presented by the American people in 1865 was more interesting, instructive, and wonderful than any other national spectacle in history. An army of one million five hundred thousand men retiring from active service in war, was mustered out and returned to the ranks of peaceful citizenship. After four years of absence they went to their homes, their places of business, their workshops and farms, resuming their interrupted vocations and the daily duties of civil life. In a few months nothing remained of the war but its tragic history.

On returning to his home General Hobart determined to settle in Milwaukee, and there began anew his professional and business pursuits. In this work he displayed the same energy, tact, and fertility of resources that had marked his entire career in civil and army life. He had hardly selected the place of his new home and opened a business office, when he was called again to mingle in public affairs. In the fall of 1865, he was once more nominated for governor by the Democrats. He made a spirited canvas, but the Republicans were still inspired with war

enthusiasm; and although he was one of the best and most distinguished soldiers in the state, he was defeated, but by a greatly reduced majority.

He was elected a member of the assembly in 1867, from the second district of Milwaukee county. During the session of this legislature he discharged some of the most important duties of his civil public life. He procured the passage of an act prohibiting forever the consolidation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways. He was the author of the act creating the Milwaukee High School. He introduced and advocated the passage of a bill repealing all laws which made any act but marital infidelity cause for divorce; and was the author of the eight hour labor law. During this session what may be regarded as the most remarkable event in his political life occurred. His affiliation with the Democratic party had not been severed, nor had he departed in any way from the lines of party action. But he determined to support the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States which had been adopted by Congress and submitted to the several states for ratification. He carried this determination into effect, and gave the reasons for his course in a speech in the assembly, which was heard by an immense audience. The speech was fully reported in the press. It created a deep impression on the public mind, and was regarded as the ablest of his public addresses. He considered the different sections of the amendment, giving the reasons why they were founded in justice, as far as they affected human rights, and in honesty and good policy as far as they related to the national finances. The following passages of his speech were greeted with great applause:

I am a Democrat, and I have always supposed it was the mission of democracy to protect the rights of the poor and weak. Democracy took the foreign emigrants by the hand and gave them, not only civil rights but the elective franchise. But the democracy got contaminated by its connection with the Southern slave-holders. I propose to maintain the ground of the ancient democracy when it was true to Democratic principles, and to move to the front and to take true Democrats with me. Democrats will always be in the minority in this country if they sympathize with the oppressors of mankind. It is because of the past

connection of the Democratic party with those who held men as property, and sympathizing with traitors against the Government, that it has been beaten in every Northern state; and unless it severs its connection with this class, and maintains true Democratic principles, it deserves to be beaten.

We put the ballot into the hands of poor white men to enable them to protect their rights, but the colored men need the ballot to protect their rights more than poor white men, because, in addition to their poverty they have to encounter the inveterate prejudice and hostile influence of caste. And, sir, the grandest, sublimest event of the nineteenth century will be the spectacle of a superior race extending all rights to an inferior race. For me, whatever others may do, I shall stand upon the platform of "equal rights to all men without regard to color, race, or creed."

The effect of this speech was to bring the Democrats of Wisconsin into line with the new departure from slavery and war issues. The speech was criticised by some ultra-conservative men in the party, but the wisdom and intelligence of its best membership assumed the advanced ground.

After the session of the legislature closed, General Hobart opened a law office in Washington, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme court on motion of the late Chief Justice E. G. Ryan.

He was subsequently a member of the Milwaukee common council and president of that body, and ex-officio acting mayor. He was a member of the Milwaukee board of trade; a trustee and president of the Public Library; and a member of the board of school commissioners. For a number of years he was manager of the extensive real estate business of the late Alexander Mitchell.

His services to the cause of popular education were of the highest value, and constitute, probably, the most useful part of his public life. He was a constant, active, and influential friend of the State University, and took an earnest interest in its growth and prosperity. He was for some time one of the regents, and the great enlargement in the sphere of its operations and usefulness began during the period when he took part in the administration of its affairs. The Milwaukee High School which was established under the act of legislature which he introduced while a member, was benefited greatly by his

efforts in the council in procuring the building which it long occupied, and in the provision made for its revenues. As trustee and president of the Milwaukee Public Library, he was indefatigable in every endeavor to promote its prosperity. Having been largely instrumental as an alderman in carrying through the council the acceptance of the Young Men's Library as the basis of a great public institution, he has stood by the library with constant and intense devotion, regarding it as his last public work. While a member of the legislature, he introduced and carried through a statute authorizing school districts to establish libraries.

General Hobart lived an eminently useful life. His public career—the period of his activity in public affairs—was longer than that of any citizen in the state. For more than forty years he played an important part in politics, in legislation, in measures affecting the public interest, in the war, in the cause of popular education, and the social and moral movements of the people. No man in Wisconsin can be named whose career has extended over a larger part of its history, whose name is more closely or creditably identified with the events of nearly half a century, who has a cleaner record personally and in places of trust, or who has lived a more exemplary public and private life.

General Hobart was twice married. His first wife, whom he married February 2, 1854, was Miss Frances Imogen Lowrey, of Troy, New York. She died March 22, 1855. His second wife was Mrs. Anna Clarence Mower, of Boston, Massachusetts, whom he married June 8, 1857.

THE BOOTH WAR IN RIPON¹

BY GEORGE W. CARTER.

The historical episode familiarly known as "The Booth War" though characterized by a development of fanaticism, was nevertheless, one of the manifestations of the aroused spirit of resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, which prevailed in this country at that time. This spirit became manifest in the Northern states in the years immediately following the enactment of the fugitive slave law, in 1850. It gained force on the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, and was materially intensified by the Dred Scott decision in 1857.

It was claimed that the fugitive slave law required every citizen of the United States either to become a slave-catcher at the call of the owner, or to suffer penalties for failure to respond; and that the repeal of the compromise act, followed by the construction given to the Constitution in the Dred Scott decision, made slavery national instead of local, and enabled the slave holder to carry his slaves, like other chattels, under the protection of the Constitution and the laws, into every territory in the Union. By logical sequence, it was apprehended that only one further step was wanting, to establish negro slavery permanently throughout the United States.

Sherman M. Booth was one of the editors of *The Free Democrat* in Milwaukee. He was an abolitionist of the Garrison and Phillips type, and had the courage of his convictions, but was as impolitic and unpractical as John Brown himself. In season and out of season, he proclaimed the right and duty of

¹ Paper read before the Ripon Historical Society, April 16, 1902, and condensed for the present publication.—Ed.

every citizen to resist the kidnapping of any man, black or white, for the purpose of carrying him out of the state, either to prison or to slavery, until the state courts had determined the question of his amenability to the laws of the state demanding him.

To meet, in a measure, the aroused public sentiment, personal liberty laws had been enacted in many of the northern states. In Wisconsin there was a statute authorizing the writ of habeas corpus to issue in favor of persons claimed as fugitive slaves, and requiring the trial of the question of their right to freedom by a jury. The law also required the testimony of at least two witnesses, who must confront the accused in court, to establish the right of the claimant to carry a person to slavery; and a fine and an imprisonment followed the conviction of any person falsely claiming a free negro to be a slave. Furthermore there was a public sentiment in Wisconsin, far more discouraging to slave catchers than the most stringent of statutes could have been.

On the fifteenth day of March, 1854, Booth was arrested on a charge of having aided the escape from C. C. Cotton, deputy United States marshal, of one Joshua Glover, alleged to be a fugitive slave whom the marshal had had in jail in the city of Milwaukee. Booth was held at bail in the sum of \$2,000 by United States commissioner, Winfield Smith, but obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the supreme court of Wisconsin, and the case was argued before Associate-Justice A. D. Smith. Byron Paine, afterwards a justice of the same court, defended Booth. The writ of arrest was held to be irregular and was dismissed, and Booth was discharged from custody. The opinion of Judge Smith not only declared the writ irregular, but contained an elaborate and vigorous denial of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave act. At a rehearing before the full bench, during the July term, the decision of Judge Smith was unanimously affirmed. Chief Justice Whiton, who wrote the opinion, concurred with Smith that the act was unconstitutional; and Justice Crawford, in a separate opinion, concurred with both, that the writ upon which Booth was arrested, was defective and void, and all agreed that the prisoner must be

discharged. Booth was re-arrested, however, convicted in the United States court on the original charge, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, and to be held until he paid a fine of \$1,000.

The excitement throughout the state was intense, and a large subscription was immediately secured to pay the legal expenses of another trial. The second appeal to the supreme court of Wisconsin, resulted in a re-grant of the writ of habeas corpus, and Booth was set free in February, 1855. The case was then referred to the United States supreme court, where a conflict of jurisdiction occurred. It was argued before the latter court in December, 1858; and March 1, 1860, Booth was re-arrested and confined in the United States custom house in Milwaukee.

It should be noted that this was not the only personal liberty demonstration occurring during these years. In May, 1859, Simeon Bushnell and Charles Langston were tried in the United States district court in Cuyahoga, Ohio for rescuing a negro alleged to be a fugitive slave, from the custody of a United States deputy marshal. Judge Brinkerhoff of the supreme court of Ohio said, "Congress has usurped a power not granted by the Constitution, and the federal judiciary, through a medium of lame, halting and contradictory reason has sanctioned the usurpation. The enactment and enforcement of the fugitive slave laws of 1850 have awakened inquiry and thought upon the enormity of these usurpations, and so surely as the natural convictions of the mass of the intelligent minds in this country must ultimately control the operations of government, so surely must this question be settled. When it is settled *right*, then it will be settled and not before then."

The time had also come when political parties were lining up on this question. A national convention convened at Charleston, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, resolved that "All citizens have an equal right to settle with their property in the territories undisturbed by Congressional or territorial legislation." Also, that "it is the duty of the Federal government to protect the rights of persons and property wherever the authority of the Constitution extends."

Prominent speakers and newspapers throughout the northern

states, were setting forth the doctrine, that it was a religious and patriotic duty to resist to the bitter end, the unjust and unlawful demands of the slave oligarchy, and by precept and example, to make slave catching in free states so odious that no man who had respect for the opinions of his fellow citizens would be found to engage in it. Mr. Doolittle, senator from Wisconsin, in a speech in the United States Senate, said: "An unconstitutional law is no law;" and that the state judiciary had the jurisdiction and the undoubted right to interpret the Constitution of the United States, "so far as to protect the rights and liberties of citizens of the state." Judge Sloan, a candidate at that time for judge of the state supreme court declared on March 6, 1860: "I concur in the opinion of Judge Smith in the Booth case, that the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and that Booth has committed no offense for which he should suffer imprisonment." Yet Booth was at that time in the custom house in Milwaukee deprived of his liberty without redress from the courts.

So, considering the influences of the pulpit, the press, and the forum at that time, it was not unnatural that some courageous young patriots should have come to the front in Ripon and elsewhere in Wisconsin, to dare to enforce the doctrine of freedom so generally and so eloquently proclaimed.

The excitement in the state over the continued imprisonment of Booth was becoming intense. Governor Randall, learning that Captain Barry of the "Union Guards," a military company in Milwaukee, contemplated calling his company to the defense of the custom house in case of an attempted rescue of Booth, disbanded the guards. James H. Paine, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, and 39 others issued a stirring call "To all who are in favor of maintaining the dignity and high character of our Supreme Court in upholding the bulwarks of freedom" to meet in Milwaukee, March 19, 1860. At this meeting spirited speeches were made and ringing resolutions passed, denouncing the action of the United States courts, and sustaining the supreme court of Wisconsin. Booth in a letter denominated a "Voice from the Bastille," published March 23, 1860, in the *Ripon Times*, says he was kidnapped by virtue of a pre-

tended judgment upon the cause of action from which, by our supreme court on February 3, 1856, he had been discharged; and that he had, since his arrest, been denied the right of counsel and the visit of friends. He demanded that if the laws and courts of this state were of any force and effect, means should be found for his liberation.

The Ripon *Times* in its issue of July 6, 1860, called upon the people of the rural districts to do something to aid Booth to secure his liberty, closing with the words: "We have had speeches enough, we want money and muscle."

Prior to this, on June 28, Booth's appeal was published in the *Free Democrat* wherein he set forth his attitude and claims at length. The supreme court, he said, had exonerated him; Governor Randall in his inaugural message, had declared the decision of the court in his case to be the doctrine of the state, and pledged all the power of the executive to enforce it; the legislature of Wisconsin had declared all slave judgments in this state void, and imposed a penalty of fine and imprisonment on any one who shall imprison one who has been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. He declared that every Republican newspaper in the state had sustained the court, and that hundreds of meetings had passed resolutions sustaining him in the position he had taken; that President Buchanan had offered to pardon him if he would acknowledge that he had done wrong, and that the *Milwaukee News* had immediately published the offer, stating that all Booth was required to do was to get down on his knees and beg for mercy, acknowledging his wrong, to obtain pardon and his discharge; that although he had been four months in prison, his business broken up and his plans frustrated, and though his family sorely needed him, he would never prove recreant to the cause of freedom.

On the fourth of July posters were placarded about the streets of Milwaukee, calling "Freemen to the Courthouse at 2 o'clock. Booth will address the people from his window in the jail." A large crowd assembled. O. H. LaGrange of Ripon, mounted the stone wall under the jail window, and stated that Mr. Booth was not permitted to make the address,

but that the manuscript had been conveyed to him, and he would read it to the people. The address was an able and inspiring appeal for the cause in which Booth claimed to be suffering martyrdom, and it elicited great applause. It was followed by an eloquent address by La Grange. Referring to the encroachments of the slave power in recent years, he said: "There is one more decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reserve, giving the master power to hold his chattels in every state of our Union. If this fails to awaken us, the spirit of our fathers has departed from our government, the torpor of death has fastened upon our body politic, and the crack of doom could not break our slumbers." He closed by proposing cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, which were given with a will.

August 1, 1860, Booth was rescued from the jail, carried out of the city in a carriage previously engaged, to a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, where he took passage for Waupun. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and other Milwaukee newspapers, told the story of the rescue, which was published in the Ripon *Times* August 3, 1860, substantially as follows:

Shortly after noon ten men walked up the Courthouse steps and one of them presented the jailer a card of admission to see Booth. While the jailer was inspecting the card he was seized, his keys taken, the door unlocked and Booth, being in readiness, took a carriage and was driven out of the city. The jailer was thrust inside and the key turned on him. It was all done quietly and without alarm. Mr. Booth took the train to Waupun where he became the guest of Hans C. Heg, the warden of the state prison.

The Milwaukee *News* stated that Professor Daniels and O. H. LaGrange were the leaders of the rescuing party. A reward of \$100 was offered for the capture of the prisoner.

Booth arrived in Ripon Saturday evening, August 4, accompanied by an escort from Waupun. It having been announced that he would speak in the city hall that evening, it was crowded to overflowing. William Starr presided at the meeting. Soon after Booth had commenced, Frank D. McCarty of Fond du Lac, United States deputy marshal, with two assistants, entered from a door by an outside stairway, and step-

ping on the platform upon the side nearest the door, announced to Booth that he had a warrant for his arrest and that he was his prisoner. At the same time he stepped forward and laid hands on Booth to arrest him. His assistants also attempted to grapple the prisoner. In this, however, they were disappointed, for they were thrust aside by stalwart young men who were close at hand, and McCarty was himself collared and hustled off the stage out of the door where he came in, and tumbled down stairs in a very unceremonious manner. It must be conceded that the proceeding was somewhat disrespectful to the marshal and liable to be construed as against the peace and dignity of the United States of America. From the foot of the stairs the deputy marshal made good time to the Mapes House which was the headquarters of his forces. An angry crowd shouted, "Hang him," "Shoot him," "Kill him," and uttered other loud and emphatic language of the same import.

Order being restored in the hall, A. E. Bovay offered a resolution which was adopted with enthusiasm, to the effect that Booth should not be arrested by United States marshals in Ripon. Professor Daniels followed with an impassioned speech proposing the organization of a league of freedom, whose members should be pledged to resist the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. One hundred and twenty names were at once enrolled. The list of these names would be interesting reading, could it be found. It would show to what extent, under the excitement and the enthusiasm of the occasion, the cause of freedom, the hatred of slavery, and the opposition to the fugitive slave law had moved the citizens of Ripon to resist the authority of the United States. It would show the names there recorded of many who later did valiant service for their country in the War of Secession, as well as some, no doubt, who afterward were disposed to repudiate the proceedings, and censure the prominent actors therein.

The names of the officers and of the executive committee were published; the president was A. E. Bovay, then a leading citizen of Ripon, now residing in the city of New York; and the secretary was Charles J. Allen, then one of the editors and proprietors of the Ripon *Times*. The officers and committee-

men were Prof. Edward Daniels, then somewhat noted as a geologist and public lecturer, and afterwards colonel of the first Wisconsin cavalry; O. H. La Grange, then a student and school teacher, afterwards colonel of the first Wisconsin cavalry and brigadier-general of volunteers, and at present governor of the Soldiers National Home at Santa Monica, California; A. B. Pratt, then, and ever since, a prominent citizen of Ripon; Dana C. Lamb; C. D. Loper; J. S. Landon; F. R. Stewart; I. A. Norton; Fred W. Cook; Lucius Thatcher; A. M. May; Ben Pratt; L. P. Rivenberg; Asa Kinney; A. Pickett; J. A. Burk; Fred Fletcher; Edwin Reynolds; and G. W. Frederick; all men of good standing in the community.

Notice to leave the city, as disturbers of the peace, was immediately served on the deputy marshal and his posse, by a committee of which A. B. Pratt was chairman. To this McCarty replied that he had business here, with a warrant to arrest Booth, and as soon as that was accomplished he would cheerfully depart from the city. The serving of the notice and the reply were duly reported on the return of the committee to the hall. Rev. Hiram MacKee then addressed the meeting. Resolutions denouncing the fugitive slave act and pledging the people of Ripon to sustain our supreme court in maintaining the sovereignty of the state, and in enforcing its judgments for the protection of Booth, were passed. During the progress of the meeting, O. P. Reed, a brother of Judge Reed now of this city, drove into the alley in the rear of the hall; Booth quietly entered the carriage, not being missed by the audience, and was driven to the home of Mr. Reed on Green Lake prairie, where he remained a few days in seclusion.

The character of the people taking part in this demonstration, as given in the account in the *Ripon Times*, and in reply to charges and insinuations of the *Ripon Star*, and other conservative newspapers of the state, was that: "They are not the depraved, the abandoned, the reckless, supporters of grog-shops, the gaming table, or other dens of vice; but they are our farmers, mechanics, merchants, and students, young men and old of integrity, sobriety, and honor, our best neighbors and citizens, persons of strong moral convictions uncompromising in their

devotion to principle." To this was added the statement that "it appears clear that public sentiment has reached the point that fugitive slave acts cannot be peaceably enforced in Ripon."

August 17, La Grange published a letter thanking the deputy marshal and his assistants from Ripon, Messrs. Wentworth, Stollard, and others, for their somewhat unseasonable call at his home on Green Lake prairie the previous evening, expressing his regret at not being there to give them a fitting reception. He had heard of their intended visit, he said, and had invited a few friends to be present at the merrymaking, but had arrived home too late to meet the guests; he would be glad to see them later at their convenience.

In the *Ripon Times* of August 17, Booth published a letter in which he said he had been advised by some of his friends to go to Canada; or at least to remain in hiding until the excitement was allayed. He could not agree with them; that, as Wisconsin was his home, the land where he had labored in the cause of liberty for twelve years, a work yet uncompleted, he felt justified in remaining here to the end; if he could not be protected here, he could not expect protection anywhere in the United States. He proposed, he said, soon to discuss before the people, the questions at issue between liberty and slavery; and to remain a citizen of Wisconsin until liberty triumphed; or to die in defense of those principles, which unsustained, make life not worth preserving.

About this time warrants were issued to the marshals for the arrest of those suspected of being engaged in the rescue; Prof. Edward Daniels of Ripon, and G. W. Frederick of Milwaukee were arrested without objection. Professor Daniels furnished bail in the sum of \$2,000, but Frederick, being unable to do so, went to jail. Daniels retained James H. Paine, and ex-judge A. D. Smith to defend him.

August 24, the deputy marshals abandoned Ripon as a hunting ground and returned to Fond du Lac. Booth had kept himself in retirement, and very few knew of his whereabouts, though most of the time he was in Ripon under the protection of armed guards. Towards the last of August he went to the home of Armine Pickett (now Pickett's Station) where on the

27, another attempt was made by Marshal McCarty to arrest him. He arrived with a posse before the family were astir in the morning, and demanded admittance. Mr. Pickett's son James, answered the call, but refused to allow the posse to enter. He told McCarty that the house was full of armed men, and that Booth could not be taken. A parley was held, guards being in the meantime stationed about the house by the lieutenants of McCarty; messengers however passed out and hurried to Ripon and Rosendale for re-inforcements for the besieged. The marshal also sent for help; a few conservatives were found who rallied to his assistance. But finding his posse largely out-numbered by determined farmers and neighbors, armed with shotguns and such other firearms as could be procured, the siege was raised, and the attempt to arrest Booth abandoned. McCarty said he was getting disgusted with the whole business anyway, and would return the warrant to the court unexecuted.

The writer after the War of Secession, lived next door to Mr. McCarty in the city of Fond du Lac, and found in him a genial gentleman, a good neighbor, and a kind friend. We had conversations about the trying time of 1860, and easily agreed that Ripon was too hot a place in those days, for serving process under the Fugitive Slave act. He did not enlist in the war himself, but held in great regard those who served their country in that way. This was true of many of the conservatives in Ripon and elsewhere, who had no sympathy with Booth and his methods at the time under consideration.

Soon after the incident of August 27, La Grange published a letter in the Ripon *Times*, stating that he had concluded to spend a season in retirement to consider the question of submitting to arrest on the charge of having aided Booth to escape. The writer, who had known LaGrange intimately for several years while pursuing studies at Brockway, now Ripon college, and at the State University, had been in the harvest fields since the arrival of Booth in Ripon, up to this time. The time had come, however, when the personal friends of La Grange felt it their duty to rally to the defense of his person, and the cause which he represented; we, therefore, spent several days and evenings with him preparing to enlist and organize an army of

defense. The details of this preparation would not be of historical value nor of public interest; and would, moreover, involve those who may not, at this time, regard the affair in the light of a wise or justifiable proceeding. Probably no man now living knew La Grange from his eighteenth year to the time of our going to war together in April, 1861, better than the writer. A considerable part of that time we had roomed together while in school. No one can bear surer testimony to his exalted patriotism, the purity of his motives, the uprightness of his mind, the correctness of his habits, and his devotion to the duty of ultimately extinguishing slavery in the United States by lawful means if possible, but by war if so it must be. If he was ambitious, it was to perform noble deeds to perpetuate his name as a courageous, unselfish patriot. To be rich or scholarly he cared little, except as a means to enable him to strike great blows, and to do vigorous battle in the cause of his country.

From the last of August for about four weeks, little was publicly known of Booth; nor of any of the prominent actors in the drama. Cooler heads had come into the counsels, public demonstrations were deprecated, and discretion prevailed. La Grange was no where conspicuous and Daniels had been bailed. The people of Ripon had assumed a normal state of mind, and were beginning to line up again on the political questions involved in the pending presidential election. Some of those who, in the excitement of the hour, governed by impulse and the popular wave, had found themselves in the ranks of the radicals, were now seeking more congenial company with their former political associates. Interest in Booth's personal welfare gave way to the more important and absorbing interest in the election of a president for the United States.

On the eighth day of October, Booth was arrested in Berlin, while returning from a political meeting which he had addressed. He had no defenders with him, being accompanied by ladies only, and though he made some resistance, he was carried off to the train in waiting at the depot, and conveyed to Milwaukee, and assigned to his old quarters and to stricter surveillance in the jail. He remained in custody until

the receipt of a remission of his fine which President Buchanan granted March 2, 1861, two days before the inauguration of President Lincoln. All other prosecutions were dropped, and those in custody or under bail were discharged. Thus ended the affair known as the "Booth War in Ripon."

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY NORTHWEST¹

BY MARY MITCHELL.

My father, Robert Irwin, jr., came to Green Bay from Erie, Pa., in the year 1817. He was engaged in trade with the Indians and the few white settlers there at that time. The troops had been stationed at Green Bay about a year before, and their barracks at that time were on a hill about three miles from the mouth of the Fox river, called Camp Smith. It was in the vicinity of these barracks that the village sprang up where my father built his house, to which he brought my mother in the year 1820, a bride of nineteen. She was a native of Erie, Pa., and left a large circle of relatives; her grandfather, Col. Seth Reed, having been one of the first settlers of that place.

It was on the first of October that my mother sailed up the beautiful Fox, upon the banks of which she resided most of the time for over sixty years. I have often heard her describe the day as being one of those soft, hazy days in autumn, so peculiar to our Indian summer, which after a stormy voyage up the lakes on a very small sailing vessel (having been driven back twice from the mouth of Green Bay to Mackinaw by high winds), must have been delightful to her. There were but two or three American families outside the fort, but quite a number of French extraction, whom my parents ever held as valued friends.

My first recollection of a home is of a house a story and a half high, situated on rising ground sloping down to the river.

¹Condensed and edited for the present publication, by arrangement with the author, from articles published by her in the *Menominee (Mich.) Herald*, Oct. 16, 18, 20, 1899.—Ed.

It was built of hewn logs, weather boarded outside and plastered within, and furnished comfortably. The only mode of transportation was by sailing vessels; and winter setting in early, the furniture and carpets did not arrive the first winter, so that my mother's carpets were colored Indian blankets—for bare floors were not to be endured in those severe winters. As a child I thought it a beautiful home, for my parents devoted much time to improving the grounds and making it what it was previous to my father's death, a pleasant place for that far-away land. Indeed, the first American settlers there knew scarcely anything of pioneer life as I have seen it since in other parts of the West. Our houses were comfortable, if not elegant, and furnished as nearly like Eastern homes as was possible, considering the difficulties of transportation. We knew nothing of a family living in one lower room, and climbing by a ladder to the sleeping room above.

There were many Indians around Green Bay, and my mother was in great fear of them for some time. One little incident she used to relate to her children: one day she saw a canoe filled with Indians land at the foot of the hill, and several of the savages came up and asked in their own language for my father. As my mother did not understand them, she was very much frightened, supposing they intended to harm her. They returned to the canoe and came running up the second time; she thought then they must have gone for their guns or knives, and was in great terror, until they came to her with some silver bands which they used to wear on their arms, and slipped them on her wrists as a token of good will. Then they paddled down the river to my father's store, three miles off, and told him his squaw was afraid of them.

Fort Howard (after which the present city of that name is called) was built in 1820, on the bank of the Fox River, about a mile from its mouth. It was substantially constructed and painted white, presenting a beautiful appearance, surrounded on two sides by the forest, the green sward sloping down to the river's edge in front; while farther on, along the bank, were the gardens and fields cultivated by the soldiers.

The society of the officers and their families was nearly all

that my mother had for two or three years, when my grandfather, Robert Irwin, sr., came with his family from Detroit. One of my uncles and four sisters of my father married and settled near us. Two of my widowed aunts, still live at Green Bay at an advanced age. I was born at Green Bay, July 18, 1821, being the first white child of actual settlers born in Wisconsin, and until a few years ago, it was my home. Many of the officers at the fort have since figured in our country's history. In the summer of 1824, during a severe thunder storm, a house in the old barracks occupied by Capt. D. Curtis, was struck by lightning and Mrs. Curtis and a man servant were killed. Mrs. Curtis was a sister of Major Whistler, the mother of Mrs. General Rucker, and grandmother of Mrs. Philip Sheridan.

In these days the only mode of communication with the outside world was by water—in summer on sailing vessels, with occasionally a steamboat bringing a pleasure party. In the winter, the mail was brought by a man once a month from Chicago. The government had not established a mail route, and the expenses of the carrier were paid by voluntary subscription of the citizens and the military post-fund of Fort Howard. The carrier walked the distance, 200 miles, through a trackless wilderness, exposed to the dangers of starvation, of perishing with cold, of falling into the hands of savage Indians, or of becoming a prey to wild beasts. In addition to the mail matter he had to carry provisions enough to last him during his trip, which with the blankets for his bed, made no small load, and rendered traveling very irksome when the snow was deep. At night he slept on the bare ground or scooped out the snow to form a couch, and there lay with the sky above him and the glittering eyes of wild beasts all around him. One of the carriers made a trip with the mail from Green Bay to Detroit in 1821, and camped one night where Michigan City now stands, using his bag of provisions as a pillow. He dreamed that he was rolling down hill, when waking suddenly he found that a large black wolf was attempting to make way with his provisions. He is said to have shot the wolf and regained his supplies. The day on which the mail was expected was a gala

day, the inhabitants of the village thinking of nothing else, and many going out along the trail for several miles to meet the carrier. As my father was the postmaster, I have often seen the carrier coming in, bent almost double, and looking weary and travel-worn.

A school was taught at the fort, which I attended at the age of six years, boarding in the family of the teacher, Gen. A. G. Ellis. My first recollection of attending church was to hear the Rev. Eleazer Williams, afterwards known as the would-be Dauphin. He was a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church to the Oneidas, who lived about eight miles from our village, and he preached occasionally for us. There was no regular preaching until about 1827, when Rev. R. F. Cadle was sent by the board of missions of the same denomination to establish a school for the benefit of the Indian and French children. The children of the village attended the school as day scholars. The mission house was the second frame house built in the present state of Wisconsin, and was thought at the time to be a fine mansion.

About the year 1827 or 1828, a treaty was made with the Indians at Green Bay, at the gathering for which, there were present about 3,000 Indians. Gov. Lewis Cass and a number of the commissioners were quartered at our house; there were then no hotels, and my father had the contract to board them; and as our house was not large enough to furnish a dining room of suitable size, my father had a temporary one built, the frame and roof thatched with the rough bark of trees, such as the French settlers used.

It was somewhere about 1828 or 1829 that one of our citizens, Henry S. Baird, proposed taking his wife and family to Prairie du Chien in a bark canoe manned by Indians. He invited two young ladies, aunts of mine, to accompany them. When they started on their journey a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were my parents, made ready to escort them a short distance. My parents took me with them. One of the ladies of the party was Miss Frances Henshaw, a sister of Mrs. Whitney of our place, and afterwards the wife of the Rev. Truman Post of St. Louis. She was the life of the

party. Our boat was what was called a Mackinaw boat, rowed by French voyageurs. We spent the first night at the home of one of the old settlers, Augustine Grignon, at Kaukauna, where we were most hospitably entertained. The second night we encamped on Doty's Island, now Menasha; but about midnight we were aroused by heavy thunder, and were obliged to leave the tent, the gentlemen fearing the tree under which it was pitched might be struck by lightning. A shelter was made of the boat's awning, which was taken off for the occasion. While lying under this, on the outside edge, with the rain pattering on my face, I remember thinking I could not see much pleasure in that kind of excursion, and wishing I were at home. The next morning we bade adieu to our friends as they started across Lake Winnebago, wishing them *bon voyage*, while our party turned their faces homeward. The rain poured down all day, making it necessary constantly to bail the boat. Those were not days of rubber shoes, waterproofs or gossamers, and my readers may imagine our condition. At the rapids at Kaukauna we were obliged to walk around, while the men in the boat dashed over them. The portage path was about half a mile in length, and the remembrance uppermost in my mind is of a thorough drenching, and that the red clay on our feet made it almost impossible for us to walk. The rain increasing and darkness coming on, the men refused to go any farther that night. They ran the boat ashore and left us. As there was no house near where we could find shelter, our situation for a time was not an enviable one. However, by offering them more money, the men were prevailed upon to start again, and we arrived home towards morning.

One of the events in those far-off days was the annual payment to the Indians, in autumn of each year. As the traders advanced goods to the Indians during the year, they were obliged to be on the ground when the Indians received their money in order to secure their pay. There was a general stampee of the male portion of the place, and the women were "left alone in their glory." Mess chests larger than a Saratoga trunk were packed with the choicest viands from the larders and everything done for the comfort of those who had to

rough it, sometimes for more than a month. Could the incidents of those payment gatherings be recorded, as I have heard them related from year to year by friends who were actors in them, it would form an amusing history.

In the year 1829, Daniel Whitney, who came to Green Bay in 1819, laid out the town which is now the city of Green Bay, calling it Navarino. A few years later, the American Fur Company laid out a town adjoining on the south, called Astor. Both villages were afterwards united under the name of Green Bay. Mr. Whitney was an enterprising man and one of sterling worth, and was well known by the early settlers of Chicago. Indeed, I may say the same of others of our small town. Morgan L. Martin, a young lawyer, arrived at Green Bay in 1827, and was always identified with its interests as well as those of the state. He was elected delegate to congress in 1845, and through his efforts a bill was passed for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to which object he devoted time, energies, and fortune. He occupied many offices of trust until his death, nearly four years ago, when with faculties unimpaired he literally stepped out of the judge's seat to lie down and die, beloved by all who knew him.

In 1832 came the Black Hawk War. Although we were not molested, the inhabitants were quite alarmed for a time. The fort was undergoing repairs, and the pickets being down it was no place of safety. My father had a company under his command, but their services were not required.

In 1833 occurred the death of my father. He had received the appointment of Indian agent at Fort Winnebago (now Portage), and proceeded at once to enter upon his duties, leaving his family to follow him in a few weeks. He made the journey in a bark canoe, accompanied by his brother, since his health was far from being good. But he had scarcely been there a month before he was prostrated by illness, and died in a few hours. Owing to the difficulty of communication, my mother did not hear of his illness until it was too late to reach him. She started, however, on horseback, and went as far as Buttes des Morts, where she met my uncle, bearing the sad intelligence to her that she was a widow.

It may not be uninteresting here to mention a discussion between my parents, as to whether a cooking stove should be sent for, with other articles of furniture for our new home. My mother decided that she preferred the old way, cooking over a fire place instead of experimenting with a cooking stove. In the very early years of my life we knew nothing of matches, although they may have come into use at the East. There was always a flint, steel, and tinder box in the house, but some could not use these, and so the coals were covered at night. Should they die out we were obliged to borrow fire from the neighbors. I remember being sent on this errand to my grandfather's when a small child.

In July, 1833; I was sent to Erie, Pa., to school and was placed under the care of John H. Kinzie, whose name is identified with Chicago's early days. He had been Indian agent at Fort Winnebago previous to my father's appointment. His family, consisting of his mother, his wife, and one child, his sister, Mrs. Helm, her son, and a young brother of Mrs. Kinzie, Julia McGill, were on their way East. We embarked on a small steamer, the "William Penn," Capt. John Wight of Erie, who by the way, was captain of the small sailing vessel on which my mother made her first trip to Green Bay. We went first to Chicago, and from Green Bay to that place there was but one house on the west shore of the lake, that of Solomon Juneau at Milwaukee. The boat anchored out in the lake when they stopped to wood—as coal was not used in those days on the boats. We reached Chicago on the ninth of July, after a passage of nearly three days. As there was no pier, the vessel anchored some distance out in the lake, and we were rowed ashore in boats. We had had very rough weather and I had suffered with sea-sickness nearly all the way. I was lifted out of my berth and laid on a bed in the bottom of the row boat, a poor, homesick child. The kindness of those friends, I can never forget.

On reaching shore we landed at Fort Dearborn, and passing through it, we went to the house of Col. Beaubien, where we were hospitably entertained while the boat lay in the harbor. I remember walking with one of the daughters of Col. Beau-

bien, on the lake shore, where we saw a number of graves of those who had been stricken down with cholera the year before, which were so near the shore that the waves had washed away the earth and partially uncovered some of the coffins. Little did I dream that I should live to see a city such as Chicago is today, where, as I remember, it was seemingly only a stretch of sand and prairie. I must confess that the river looked more attractive than it does at the present time.

There were few houses occupied by the early settlers; three frame two-story buildings owned by Newberry & Dole, Philo Carpenter, and P. F. Peck. The latter was the father of Ferd Peck, now so interested in the Auditorium and the Columbian fair, and commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900. That year three churches had been organized in Chicago, the first Presbyterian, the first Baptist, and the first Methodist. A Catholic priest also arrived in 1833. The first public Protestant Episcopal services were held in the first Presbyterian church, by request of its minister, and Mr. John Kinzie, Mrs. Kinzie, Mrs. Helm, and Miss Chappel (afterward Mrs. Porter), distributed prayerbooks. The lighthouse had been built the year before, on the Fort Dearborn reservation. The keeper was a son of General Brady, after whom the fort at Sault Ste. Mary was named. I did not then see or know Reverend Mr. Porter, who in May of that year had come to Chicago from Fort Brady, with Major and Mrs. Fowle and their infant daughter. That daughter Mr. Porter first met thirty-one years afterwards in Boston, and learned that she and her husband, Henry F. Durant, were engaged in building Wellesley college, which a few years later he visited with Mr. and Mrs. Durant.

In the autumn of 1833, Miss Eliza Chappel opened the first school in Chicago in John Wright's log store, across the street from Fort Dearborn. This building was presented to her by Mr. Wright as soon as he had finished his frame store. Later the school was moved to the Presbyterian church on the southwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. Miss Chappell's assistants were Miss Elizabeth Beach and a Miss Leavenworth.

After remaining in Chicago for a day, we again took passage

on the boat, and continued our journey up the east shore of the lake. We stopped at St. Joseph, that being the only settlement on that side, and halted at Grand Haven to wood. Our next stopping place was at Mackinac, in those days the headquarters of the American Fur Company. From that place to Detroit there was but one stopping place, on the River St. Clair, at or near Fort Gratiot. Ten days were occupied in making this journey.

One little incident which occurred the next winter after this trip was a visit from Mr. Kinzie and his sister, Mrs. Helm, on their return from their mother's funeral. They stopped late one evening at Erie, where I was attending school, and inquired of the proprietor of the hotel, who was an uncle of my mother, where I could be found. He sent for me to come to the hotel. I was aroused from sleep in order to go, delighted to see any one of the old home friends.

Soon after my father's death, my mother removed to Ohio to educate her family. We returned to Green Bay in the autumn of 1836, in the height of the land speculation when there was much immigration to that place and to Chicago also. The old steamer Michigan at one time brought one thousand passengers in her cabin, their fare amounting to \$10,000, while the steerage more than paid the expenses of the trip. The inhabitants of the "jumping off" place, as Green Bay was at that time designated, were hopeful that it would become a great business centre. But they were doomed to disappointment, as the heavily timbered country around it did not offer the inducements to settlers which the prairie lands in the southern part of the territory and in Illinois presented. However, people came there, houses were built, and (to quote the words of one who was describing those times) "Brave men and cultivated women lived there then who visited, talked and read; wrote letters on large sheets of paper folded without envelope and sealed with wafers; such people lived there and in their simple content did not suspect how many things were lacking to make them happy."

In the autumn of 1837, Reverend Stephen Peet, who was afterwards one of the chief instruments in the founding of

Beloit college and also of the Chicago Theological seminary, came to Green Bay as pastor of the first Presbyterian church in the state. During his pastorate of two years the church was built—the second Protestant church in the state—the first being a small one erected at Stockbridge for the use of the mission there for the Indians. The lots for the site of the Presbyterian church were given by John Jacob Astor, Rainsay Crooks, and Robert Stuart. In giving the lots for the church Mr. Astor wrote to his agent, N. Goodell:

You charge in your account 87 cts. for recording deed from the Presbyterian church of lots 7 and 8, block 27 (the lots originally given but exchanged for others), which the church ought to pay. Please collect it.

On the other hand, J. J. Astor's name stood at the head of the subscription list for money to build the church, for \$300.00. Among the names on that list is Washington Irving's for \$50.00. The bell was given within a month or two of the time of the dedication of the church, by Mr. Astor, a copy of whose letter, in answer to the request for the bell, is in my possession.

YORKVILLE 1st October 1838.

MESSRS STEPHEN PEET, WM MITCHELL, GARDNER CHILDS, Committee.
GENTS

Your letter of 1st Sepr. with one from J. D. Doty attached, was duly received, and although I did not expect such a call would have been made upon me, after what I had previously done, yet I have complied with your request, and have purchased today from Mr. Force an excellent Bell of 696 pounds cast by him the present year, it has a fine tone, and will effectually notice all who are disposed to give attention to their duties from its summons. It is addressed to Wm. Mitchell, care of Treat & Carter Buffalo New York, and will be shipped tomorrow on board a Tow Boat for Albany. P. S. You will please settle the account for freight and expenses.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servant

J. J. ASTOR.

In the winter of 1837 and 1838, a brother of my mother, Seth Reed, whose home was at Green Bay, and who was assistant paymaster to the troops under Major Robert Forsyth, was ordered to Florida for the Seminole war. As there was no road from Green Bay to Chicago (the mail route having been es-

established but three years), it was no easy matter to make the journey. However, a vehicle on runners was built, in which my uncle and aunt made the journey, carrying their provisions with them and camping at night. I think they improvised a bed out of the sled, with some shelter overhead. They proceeded to Niles, Mich., in this conveyance, as that was the end of the stage route from the East. My aunt was the first lady to take this journey. Mrs. John H. Kinzie, author of *Wau-Bun*, had made the trip a few years before on horseback through the interior of the territory, from Fort Winnebago to Chicago.

In 1840 one of my sisters married, and went to Southport (now Kenosha) to live. She and her husband made their wedding trip in a sleigh constructed of rough boards, the only vehicle which could stand the wear and tear of roads such as we had at that time.

In the summer of 1840, the Presbyterian church at Green Bay gave a call to Rev. Jeremiah Porter (who had organized the first Presbyterian church in Chicago), which he accepted. In the autumn of that year, Mr. Porter attended the meeting of the presbytery held at Prairieville (now Waukesha) where the ministers after due deliberation agreed to form the Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, uniting the two churches in one body, which in that sparsely settled region proved a wise arrangement. A committee from that body, consisting of Rev. Stephen Peet, Rev. Otis Curtis, and Rev. Moses Ordway, were sent to Green Bay to install Rev. Mr. Porter—the first installation under that convention in Wisconsin. Mr. Porter remained pastor of the church eighteen years, removing to Chicago in 1858, where he became pastor of the Edwards Congregational church. It was a rare privilege we enjoyed in being associated with him and his most estimable wife, of whom I heard the remark once made, "It is a blessing to a household to have them members in it." Very sacred to the members of that congregation, who still remain, is the memory of Mrs. Porter, whose noble life, so full of deeds of self-sacrifice, and words of wisdom and love in the service of the Master, made the world better for her having lived.

In the autumn of the year 1841, our small town was thrown

into quite a flurry of excitement by a visit from Prince de Joinville and suite. It was at the time of the sensation caused by the claim of Rev. Eleazar Williams that he was the "Lost Dauphin," and the object of the prince's visit was supposed to be an investigation of the matter. But it was found that his visit was really made in order to ascertain some facts regarding Mrs. Williams' father, Monsieur Jourdan, whose family had done notable service in the French army. Mrs. Williams was of French and Indian extraction, and was a very handsome woman.

My second visit to Chicago was in June, 1839, when I came from Green Bay on the steamer "Great Western," the largest boat then on the lakes, sailed by Capt. Walker, long and favorably known as a kind and genial captain. Unlike my first arrival, the boat steamed into the river and remained one day. When ready to continue the journey, the steamer passed up the river some distance, and had great difficulty in turning round. Although but six years had elapsed since my first visit, the change was marvelous. Where had been nothing but a stretch of prairie with here and there a house, was now a busy town, laid out in streets with some fine residences and places of business, even then assuming the airs of the city it was destined to become.

About the first of November of the year 1841, I accompanied my sister to her home in Kenosha. At that season the roads were impassable through the country; and we were obliged to take a small stamer which ran from Green Bay to Mackinaw, connecting with the daily line from Buffalo to Chicago. We reached Mackinaw, expecting to leave the same day for Kenosha, but continuous storms prevented the arrival of any boat for more than a week. We were obliged to make the best of the delay, and were very comfortably entertained at the old Laslie House, the landlady, Mrs. Laslie, who well understood cooking, serving us with the famous Mackinaw whitefish in every possible form. In these days of fast locomotion by land and water, this generation can scarcely realize our situation. Detained on an island (most beautiful and interesting I grant, in a pleasant season of the year), where there was no regular mail, on

the verge of winter, with no certainty of the coming of a boat, our situation was not an enviable one. Added to this was our anxiety about my sister's babe, but three months old and far from well. However, a steamer finally arrived and we were once more on our way. We had a pleasant run for a few hours, but a storm having arisen, the remainder of the passage was very rough and the passengers were nearly all seasick. In those days the boats had not more than two state rooms, the berths being arranged on each side of the cabin. Many of us were obliged to have our beds made on the floor, a miserable company, which the reader can better imagine than I can describe. When we reached Kenosha, the lake was so rough we were not able to land, and had to proceed to Chicago, where we took up our quarters at the Lake House, on the North side, delighted to set our feet on land once more. This was my third visit to that city, and I found many changes. The weather was not cold enough to freeze the ground and the mud was fearful. In attempting to cross a street it was a question whether we could do so without sinking a foot deep. We remained there two days, re-embarked on the steamer, and reached Kenosha in the evening in the midst of a snow storm. As the lake was rough the boat could not reach the pier, and the passengers were brought ashore in a large flat boat used in stormy weather for that purpose. There was but one hotel there (a log house) kept by Mr. Whitney, where we were made very comfortable. I spent the winter at Kenosha, and have a pleasant remembrance of these few months in the new town, settled by men and women of enterprise, intelligence, and thrift from the East.

In the spring of 1842, I visited Chicago for a few days, being pleasantly entertained in the family of Mr. Loring Whiting, who occupied the house of William B. Ogden on the North side. In the summer of that year I returned to Green Bay, traveling in a light wagon from Kenosha to Madison, thence to Fort Winnebago, and by the old military road to Green Bay. A week was spent in making the journey. In September, 1842, I married Mr. William Mitchell, formerly from Mackinaw, who was intimately associated with a number of the early settlers

of Chicago—Mr. Robert Stuart, one of the prominent men in the American Fur Company, also Mr. John H. Kinzie and the late Gurdon S. Hubbard. My husband was for several years agent for Mr. Hubbard; selling land at Green Bay for him and transacting other business.

My husband used often to tell a circumstance connected with the beginning of Chicago, showing how little some men could foresee its future greatness. In 1834, a young officer at the fort at Mackinaw, Lieut. Kingsbury, went to Chicago and on his return said to my husband, "Mr. Mitchell, if you wish to invest in property which will double your money in a short time, there is a tract of land in Chicago (I forget the number of acres) which can be bought for \$800.00." Mr. Mitchell almost doubted his sanity and answered emphatically, "Mr. Kingsbury, I would not give \$800.00 for the whole of Chicago." Lieut. Kingsbury borrowed the money and bought the land himself,—since called "Kingsbury's Addition,"—and realized a fortune from it.

In 1846, business obliged my husband to return to Mackinaw where we resided a year. At that time there were no regular boats running to Green Bay, and no stages, so that persons wishing to go East were obliged to hire a team to take them to Sheboygan or Milwaukee, in order to take the regular boat from Chicago. A gentleman of our place, Mr. Nathan Goodell, who owned a small boat, not nearly as large as the tugs of today, nor as seaworthy, offered to go to Mackinaw provided he could secure a sufficient number of passengers. There were a number besides ourselves who preferred to run the risk on the boat (which had never been on the lake) to undergoing the fatigue of a journey through the woods. The owner of the boat, to convince us of his confidence in its safety, took his own daughters with him. We embarked, many of us feeling that we might almost as safely have reached our destination had we jumped into the river. However, thanks to a kind Providence, the trip was pleasant, without wind, and we reached Mackinaw the third day after leaving Green Bay. Just before landing a heavy rain fell, and as the deck was not waterproof, we were drenched, the water covering the cabin floor to the

depth of an inch, obliging the passengers to sit with their feet on the rounds of their chairs. The same little boat made three trips that summer, but was wrecked when making the fourth.

The remembrance of the year spent at Mackinaw is a pleasant one. As everyone knows, that island is interesting on account of its natural curiosities, and the many associations of an historical as well as of a romantic nature. The society at that time, though small, was composed largely of people of education and intelligence, and with the officers' families in the fort, there was no lack of sociability. Indeed, the inhabitants were obliged to depend upon their own resources during the long winter months, as they were cut off from communication with the outside world except by a mail once a month, brought from Detroit by a carrier on a dog sled. That was the winter of the Mexican war, and as some of the officers had left their families at Mackinaw, there was no little anxiety felt. During the summer the island was a great resort for those seeking health and enjoyment. There was a daily line of elegant steamers from Buffalo to Chicago, nearly always crowded with passengers, who while the boat lay there flocked in every direction to see the sights. They were obliged to climb the hill leading to the fort, and as the boat did not remain more than a couple of hours, it was very amusing to see the scrambling and running when the bell for departure rang. The steamers always carried a fine band on board, thus enlivening the long, and sometimes tedious journey from Buffalo to Chicago.

The business for which my husband had gone to Mackinaw being accomplished, we returned to Green Bay on a small boat, meeting with a chapter of accidents, one of which was the bursting of the cylinder, that obliged us to return to Mackinaw and wait several days before we could secure another boat. This latter was scarcely seaworthy, and before reaching our destination the crank broke, so we came into port with only one wheel.

About the year 1845, there came a young lawyer and wife to Green Bay from Maine, and made their home among us, notwithstanding the greater inducements offered to young business men in Chicago, and other new towns. This was Tim-

othy O. Howe, in after years so long United States senator from that district, and still later postmaster-general. The interests of his adopted home were ever his own. A man of remarkably genial disposition, he was held in high esteem, and on his annual return from Washington to his cheery home, his cordial handshake was given to all, without regard to position. When a few years since he and his good wife were laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery, the community at Green Bay felt that their vacant places could not soon be filled.

In the spring of 1850, Rev. Otto Tank came to Green Bay with a colony of Norwegians, purchasing land and settling a little way south of Fort Howard. Both he and his wife were of noble descent, but because Mr. Tank had connected himself with the Moravians, his father had disinherited him. He was appointed a missionary to South America, where he resided some years. His wife having died there, he returned to Europe with his little daughter, where he married a second time. A man of fine education, refined and cultured manners, and strong christian principle, he was esteemed by all who knew him. His wife was a woman of strong character and good business ability, whose hand was ready to bestow of her abundance upon those in need and who gave to all benevolent enterprises, unostentatiously, however, with no name to accompany her gifts. Even when bestowing personal favors, if thanks were given, she would say in her quaint manner: "No, no, I am the Lord's steward, give Him thanks." Although from her conversation we were somewhat acquainted with her former life as having been in the "higher walks," it was not until after her death that her friends became aware that in early life, both by relationship and companionship, she had been so closely connected with men and women of high birth. For a number of years after the death of her husband and daughter, she lived a quiet almost secluded life, in her pleasant quaint home, filled with curios, antiquities, and articles of great value. At her death she left a large fortune chiefly to home and foreign missions, to which she had for years donated large sums.

In 1856, the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement was completed; an event that for years had been anticipated as one

which would make a large city of Green Bay. The day was one of jubilee, when the first boat, the "Aguila," reached there from Pittsburgh, via the Ohio and Mississippi, and thence by means of the improvement through the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Every bell in the place was rung, the old cannon at the fort was fired, hurrahs were shouted from every quarter, all however, drowned by the unearthly whistle of the boat, whose like was never heard there before or since. To quote from the *Advocate*: "The boat would come whistling into port just as the people were preparing to take their first nap, causing them to spring in alarm from their beds. Then about four in the morning she would give a screech to let people know that she was preparing to go, another to let them know she was ready, another that they had better hurry if they wanted to take passage, and another to tell them she had started and they could not get on if they wished." For a number of years the travel was by these boats, and although it was tedious passing through so many locks, the beauty of the scenery made the trip a pleasant one.

Having come now to the year of the war, which belongs to modern times, the writer feels that these "recollections" may be finished. I will say, however, that for that war Green Bay furnished many brave men, some of whom laid down their lives in its service. My two eldest sons, although very young, enlisted and served as musicians in the "Marching Twelfth" regiment. Two years from the date of enlistment the regiment had marched on foot sixteen hundred miles, had been transported by steamer fifteen hundred miles and by rail six hundred miles. A few months later they accomplished a march of four hundred and sixteen miles in thirty-one days. My sons before they were of age were mustered out and returned home without a wound.

THE WISCONSIN PHALANX AT CERESCO

BY S. M. PEDRICK.

I. Introductory

The Wisconsin phalanx has been described in many articles, and the following is merely a collection of what has been recorded concerning the objects and results of that company of persons, comprising the earliest residents of what is now the city of Ripon, who under the name of the Wisconsin phalanx, first occupied the peaceful valley of Ceresco.

The formal records of the organization, so far as the same have been preserved, were presented to the Ripon Historical Society by Robert D. Mason, the last president of the phalanx, prior to his death in 1901. These records include the following: record book of transfers of stock; record of deeds, duplicates, transfers, and mortgages; record of names, place of birth, date of residence, births, and deaths; treasurer's accounts, 1848 to 1852; stock ledger; ledger accounts; secretary's record from March 23, 1844, to November 29, 1847; sundry old receipts, old deeds, assignments of stock, etc.

II. Preliminaries

The theories of Charles Fourier, the French socialist, for the re-organization of society became very popular in the United States during the early forties of the last century. As Warren Chase says: "Its vast economies, its equitable distributions, its harmony of groups and series, its attractive industry, its advantages for schools, meetings, parties and social festivities, all seemed to make his theory invulnerable to attack."¹ The New

¹*Life-line of the Lone One* (Boston, 1858).

York *Tribune* and other papers of repute became advocates of the so-called "science of new relations," and Fourier's principles of association became very popular. In all parts of the country, associations sprang into existence in response to the interest in these theories. The appeals that were made in the columns of the *Tribune* though lofty and inspiring, were imaginative and impracticable in the extreme, but, nevertheless, they stirred thousands. The following is fairly representative of the articles that appeared day after day from the enthusiastic pen of Albert Brisbane, with the sanction and hearty endorsement of the great editor, Horace Greeley:²

Before answering the question, How can association be practically realized, we will remark that we will not propose any sudden transformation of the present system of society, but only a regular and gradual substitution of the new order by local changes and replacement. One Association must be started, and others will follow, without overthrowing any true institutions in state or church, such as universal suffrage or religious worship.

If a few rich could be interested in the subject, or a stock company could be formed among them with a capital stock of four or five hundred thousand dollars, which would be sufficient, their money would be safe; for the land, edifices, flocks, etc., of the Association, would be mortgaged to secure it. The sum which is required to build a small railroad, a steamship, to start an insurance company, would establish an Association. Could not such a sum be raised? * * * *

The truth of association could also be proven by children. A little Association or an industrial or agricultural institution might be established with four hundred children from the ages of five to fifteen. Various lighter branches of agricultural and mechanical arts, with little tools and implements adapted to different ages, which are the delight of children, could be prosecuted. The useful occupations could, if organized according to a system which we shall later explain, be rendered more pleasing and attractive than are their plays at present. Such an Association would prove the possibility of attractive industry and that children could support themselves by their own labor, and obtain at the same time a superior industrial and scientific education.

In the year 1843, the citizens of Southport, (now Kenosha), in Racine county, Wisconsin, became interested in these burning questions of the hour, and the Franklin lyceum of the little

²New York *Tribune*, March, 1842.

village took up the subject of association on Fourier's plan.¹ November 21, 1843, the question was debated for the first time in the Lyceum, "Does the system of Fourier present a practicable plan for such a re-organization of society as will guard against our present social evils?" December 5th following, another discussion was had, on the question: "Are mankind so naturally depraved, and is society composed of such discordant material, as to render the adoption of Fourier's plan impracticable?" December 12th the subject came up again, in this form: "Would the system of Fourier if adopted tend to diminish the evils of Society?"

One of the men most interested in these discussions was Warren Chase. He ardently embraced the new theories and when taunted with the argument, why not practice this, if you believe it the best way to live, he decided to try it.² Chase was at this time about thirty years of age, of versatile talent, indomitable energy, and untiring perseverance, and he threw himself into the association movement, wielding a ready pen in its behalf for some years. He undoubtedly was the leader in the association experiment that resulted from the discussions in the lyceum.

The following is a brief synopsis of his biography: Born in Pittsfield, N. H., January 5, 1813, he emigrated to Michigan in 1833, where he married Mary T. White, of Newport, N. H. In 1838 he removed to Southport, and on the formation of the association, to Ceresco, where he remained nine years, holding several local offices. He was a member of both Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions, of the first state senate, and was Free-soil candidate for governor in 1850. After leaving Wisconsin, he first returned to Michigan, then to St. Louis, where in 1872 he was a presidential elector, and in 1876 removed to California, where he held a number of political offices. He died February 25, 1891.

As a result of the debates and of Chase's efforts, preliminary meetings were held at the old temperance hall, and a constitution was drafted for an association to be known as the Wisconsin

¹ Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac county*, (Chicago, 1880) pp. 400-408.

² *Life-line of the Lone One.*

Phalanx. March 23, 1844, a meeting of the subscribers to the constitution was held at the village school house, at which meeting William Starr was the secretary, and Michael Meyers, chairman. Officers were elected pursuant to the constitution, and the venture was now well started. At this meeting a committee was appointed to co-operate with the agent previously appointed to explore various sections of the territory, in order to report such location as they deemed eligible for a domain. This agent was Ebenezer Childs whose advice was largely followed in the ultimate selection of a location, or domain, as it was called, for the operations of the phalanx. This committee, after several resignations, was finally composed of the following gentlemen: E. C. Southworth, Canfield Marsh, and Orrin R. Stevens.

While Childs and the committee were absent on their tour of investigation, the phalanx was busy completing the work of organization; 500 copies of the constitution and by-laws were printed for distribution; W. W. Wheeler, Peter Johnson, and Warren Chase were selected as the three trustees of the phalanx, to hold for the use of the society the title to all property of the association, real and personal; members were added, so that by May 25, 1844, the total membership was seventy-one; Southworth, Wheeler, and Chase were appointed to provide for raising funds with which to purchase the domain, and as a special inducement for the payment of money into the treasury, a premium of twenty per cent, payable in stock, was offered for all cash payments made before the first of May; the treasurer's bond, in the sum of \$10,000, was approved, and subscriptions were taken for stock in the new company. Most of the stock was paid for by the transfer to the trustees of personal property, at a valuation fixed by the board of directors; but quite a number took advantage of the offer of a premium for cash payments. May 8, the treasurer, E. C. Southworth, reported \$1,026.24 in the treasury, besides about \$60 in the secretary's hands.

The committee on the proposed location made its report May 8, 1844, at a meeting of the stockholders, at which the treasurer was instructed to enter one and one-quarter sections of land¹

¹This land was located as follows: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -21-16-14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -20-16-14,

selected for the domain. For this he was to take the title in his own name, and thereafter deed the same to the trustees for the association. Full authority was conferred upon him to enter more land if he should have more money prior to making the entry. Mr. Chase did not approve of the direction to enter the land in the treasurer's name, and he contrived to have the money sent to Green Bay by a merchant of that place, and when the duplicate receipts were returned for the land that had been entered, they ran in the name of Michael Frank, whom Mr. Chase describes as "a quiet citizen of the village, of irreproachable character and far too honorable to defraud anyone, and one in whom everyone had confidence who knew him."¹ An examination of the land record corroborates Mr. Chase's statement, as the duplicate receipts from the land office are dated Sept. 6, 1844, and one and one-eighth sections of land in section 20, 21, and 29 are entered in Mr. Frank's name, although three-eighths of a section are entered on the same date by Jacob Beckwith. None was entered in the treasurer's name. That Mr. Chase was justified in his arbitrary assumption of authority seems to be borne out by the fact that the records, under date of October 29, 1844, request the secretary to write to the sureties of the treasurer's bond "notifying them that E. C. Southworth refuses or neglects to settle with the Wisconsin phalanx as treasurer, and that they will be called upon as his surety."

The domain having been selected, it now remained to complete the preparations for going forward to the promised land. A committee was named to designate the property that should be carried onto the domain and the persons who should constitute the first party; directions were given to procure a tent to be used until other shelter could be provided; arrangements were made to keep an account, showing the cost of board for the first two months; a committee was given the duty of providing food for the party en route to the domain; and last but not least, a resolution was passed fixing the price for washing clothes on the domain at two shillings per dozen.

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -20-16-14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -29-16-14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -29-16-14 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ -17-16-14.

¹*Life-line of the Lone One.*

III. Constitution

The Constitution was prefaced by a preamble, reciting that the subscribers adopted it "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, promote our common welfare, and secure the blessings of social happiness to ourselves and our posterity."

The object was "the prosecution of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the arts and sciences, education and domestic industry, according to the system of Charles Fourier as near as may be practicable."

The property was represented by stock, divided into shares of the value of twenty-five dollars each, and provision was made for paying for the same in cash, or in property at its cash value as fixed by the board of directors.

The affairs of the Association were managed by a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, together with a board of directors consisting of nine members—all to constitute a board of managers. The officers had the usual powers, and could be removed from office by the board for neglect of duty, absence, or incompetence. Three trustees were provided for, who should take title to the property, as the association had no legal existence at this time. It was contemplated that whenever there should be forty families resident on the domain, a new form of government was to go into operation, to be administered by councils, according to such plan as should be then agreeable to the resident members.

A person could be either a stockholder, or a member, or both, as his case might require. No person could be admitted to membership except on application to the board, and the board could impose such conditions as it deemed wise. A resident member was permitted to withdraw from the association upon giving two weeks' notice of his intention, and upon leaving, the member was entitled to his proportionate share of the profits up to that time.

There were to be two meetings of the stockholders each year, and provision was made for fully informing every member not only of the meeting but also of the condition of the affairs of the association. Every stockholder was given at such meetings

one vote for the first share, and on financial questions one vote for each five shares thereafter, not exceeding ten votes in all; but on other questions no stockholder had more than one vote in any case. As both men and women were permitted to hold stock, this provision seems to have given the right of suffrage to residents on the domain to both sexes alike.

Before the December meeting in each year the cash value of the real estate, exclusive of improvements, was to be estimated, and any increase in the valuation since the previous valuation was considered the property of the stockholders and was to be divided among them in proportion to the stock that had been paid in. The total product for the year was to be ascertained at the same time and a general settlement with each member was to be made at this meeting. After deducting taxes, repairs, and insurance, the total product was to be divided as follows: one quarter was to be paid as a dividend to the holders of stock, and three quarters to be divided among those who performed the labor. At the time of subscribing for stock, any person was permitted to elect whether he would take a fixed dividend of seven per cent or would take his share of the actual dividend; and the payment of this seven per cent was made a charge on the three quarters belonging to labor, the excess which the stock earned above seven per cent being given to labor.

The board of directors and officers were forbidden to contract any obligation except by unanimous consent of all the stockholders.

Sec. 1, Art. 7, provided that "There shall be a toleration of religious opinion and action and every member of the association shall be protected in his religious belief to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and reason; but no person shall ever be taxed without his consent for the support of any minister of the Gospel or teacher of religion."

IV. By-Laws

Some features of the by-laws that were framed pursuant to this constitution should be mentioned, as throwing light on the principles and ideals of the association.

It was provided that goods, merchandise, board, or other

necessaries were to be furnished to members at a cost value; that rent should never exceed ten per cent of the value of the building occupied; and that any member was to have the privilege of having his own horse and carriage on the domain by paying to the association the actual cost of keeping.

The board of directors was made the judge of the kinds of work and business that the association should pursue, and no appeal was provided for, in case of dissatisfaction on this account. The shares of stock were held accountable for any sums that might be due from a stockholder to the association, and no dividends on stock were to be made except on the balance of the stock held free from such debt or incumbrance. Whenever five or more persons were at work in one branch of industry, they were to organize a group, and choose a foreman. It was his duty to keep an account of the labor performed by each member of the group "and adjudge the rank according to skill and productiveness such person may exercise," and make his report to the secretary once a week. If any person was dissatisfied with the decision of his foreman, he might appeal from the foreman to the members of his group, and the decision of the group was final. All the groups engaged in the same branch of industry were to form themselves into a series, and elect a superintendent of the series. This superintendent was given power to determine the relative rank of each group in productiveness, subject to the advice of the whole series. When the association grew to be large enough, so that there were several series, each with its superintendent, it was contemplated that these superintendents would constitute a council of industry, which should supercede the board of directors. This council was directed, when it should be organized, to divide the different industrial classes into three ranks to be designated as follows: 1st, class of necessity; 2d, class of usefulness; and 3d, class of attractiveness. These classes were to have such relative rank in the distribution of the profits of labor, as the council might decide.

"All unnecessary business and all sporting of the association shall be suspended on the first day of the week." "Any member of the association may be expelled therefrom by a majority of the resident members for the following causes, viz.: rude

and indecent behavior, drunkenness, trafficking in intoxicating drinks, licentiousness, profane swearing, lying, stealing or defrauding another, protracted idleness, or willfully injuring the property of the association, knowingly consenting to the injury of the association or any individual member thereof; gambling, habitually indulging in censoriousness and faultfinding; provided, however, that no member of the association shall be expelled without first being notified," and an opportunity given to be heard in his own defense. Provision was made for the trial of such cases. All disagreements were to be settled by arbitration, each party choosing one arbitrator, and the two a third, and an appeal was permitted from the decision of the arbitrators to the directors or the council, "whose decision shall be final."

The association was required to provide the means of education for all the children of the members, and the association's rule compelled all children to attend school, unless other provision was made by the parent for instruction. Every pupil was required to devote a portion of time each day to some branch of industry.

A later rule was added to the by-laws September 28, 1844, as follows: "Resolved, that no member of this association shall ever be permitted to bring onto the domain any spirituous liquors to be drunk as a beverage."

V. The Phalanx in Operation, 1844

May 18, 1844, the committee selected to report the names of suitable persons to compose the pioneer company for the phalanx decided on the following: Warren Chase, Lester Rounds, J. Stuart, L. Stillwell, George H. Stebbins, T. V. Newell, H. G. Martin, C. Adkins, W. Dunham, Carlton Lane, Alexander Todd, J. T. Cobb, E. Child, Nathan Hunter, Jacob Beckwith, S. R. Kellogg, John Limbert, B. L. Richards, William Seaman, William E. Holbrook, and Daniel Sanborn. Meanwhile "they had collected teams, and cows, and tools and provisions and tents, and started—nineteen men and one boy, with three horse teams and several ox teams,—overland to the land of promise, by the way of Watertown and the long prairie. They camped and marched and camped, and after six days met at the house

of the nearest settler. * * * * This glad neighbor, Saterlee Clark, pointed them out the trail—which means an Indian pony road, and is very much like a snake's path in the mud. They camped at night where the city of Ripon now stands, on the north bank of the stream, near where the stone mill now stands, and on the morning of May 27—to them ever memorable—they repaired to the valley below, on the beautiful plain surrounded by hills, like an amphitheatre, and one of the most beautiful spots nature has formed in Wisconsin, and then on their own land, pitched their tents, stuck their stakes, dipped their spades, and laid the corner stone of the town of Ceresco, as the Lone One called the place.”¹

The records give the names of eighteen men and one boy, as the members of that pioneer band. E. Child, B. L. Richards, William Seaman, and Daniel Sanborn for some reason did not accompany the party, and Uriah Gould, and a seven year old boy, Joseph S. Tracy, were added. Most of this group were comparatively young, the oldest, William Durham, being but forty-eight.

Those who composed the phalanx in the days of its beginnings do not appear to have belonged, even in part, to the class of the unappreciated, the played out, the idle, and the good-for-nothing generally, who according to Horace Greeley, composed the communities which failed under his eyes. On the contrary, they were persons whose industry and general shrewdness had already been coined into a goodly equipment of live stock, farm materials, implements, money, and other necessaries for fitting out the new enterprise. What was better, they had all, as Western pioneers, undergone that training in hard work and privation which fortified them against discontent and home-sickness, the bane of other communistic colonies. They were rather religious than irreligious, and among them were two—who had standing as preachers in evangelical denominations, Uriel Farmin, local preacher in the Methodist church; and George H. Stebbins, a Baptist minister.² With such material, the social experiment began.

¹*Life Line of the Lone One.*

²Mapes, *History of Ripon*, (Milwaukee, 1873). p. 83 ff.

Monday, May 28, 1844, preparation was made for the building of three frame houses. The first ground was broken, the plowing being done where the cellars were to be dug; and breaking for crops was also commenced that day.¹

George H. Stebbins, one of the pioneer band, in a letter dated May 27, 1844,² describes those early hours, as follows:

After dinner the members all met in the tent and proceeded to a regular organization, Mr. Chase being in the chair and Mr. Rounds secretary. A prayer was offered, expressing thanks for our safe protection and arrival, and invoking the Divine blessing for our future peace and prosperity. The list of resident members was called (nineteen in number), and they divided themselves into two series, viz., agricultural and mechanical, (each appointing a foreman), with a miscellaneous group of laborers, under the supervision of the resident directors. * * * * * The stock consists of fifty-four head of cattle, large and small, including eight yoke of oxen and three span of horses. More men are expected during the week, and others are preparing to come this summer. Families will be here as the building can be sufficiently advanced to accommodate them. A few words regarding the domain. There is a stream which, from its clearness, we have dominated Crystal creek;³ it has sufficient fall and water supplied from springs, for one or two mill seats. It runs over a bed of lime stone, which abounds here and can be had convenient for fences and building. There is a good supply of timber and prairie. Every member is well pleased with the location, and also the arrangement for business. Up to this time no discordant note has sounded in our company. We have begun without a debt, which is a source of great satisfaction to each member.

The first season they broke up and sowed eighty acres of the prairie to wheat. On the morning of the tenth of June, the ground was white with frost, which destroyed most of the corn that had been planted, also the beans and vines. Twenty acres of potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, and other vegetables had previously been put in. Work was begun for a saw mill, which was felt to be an imperative need, and a dam was ordered to be constructed; but it was late in the following winter before these were completed. The stream being then frozen over, they could

¹Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac county*.

²Published in the *Southport Telegraph*.

³This is now known as Silver Creek.

not obtain power to run their mill, and thus they were compelled to go through the first winter without adequate covering for man and beast. The hay was fortunately very abundant, and supplied the place of boards for shelter for the beasts and the beds for the families.¹

September 11, 1844, the buildings being in such condition as warranted it, the tents were ordered to be mended and returned to their owner at Southport. On the same day a committee was appointed to lay out a direct road from the domain to Fond du Lac, which was the nearest town of importance; but on the 14th, the committee reported that a direct road was impracticable, and recommended that for the present travel be "by the way of the guide board and Mr. Sangs." This route is by the way of Seven Mile creek, near the south line of the town of Lamartine. The marshes and sloughs made this the most available route at that time.

As the building and work progressed, the pioneers sent for their families. June 28, 1844, a considerable number arrived, including Mrs. Stuart and five children, Mrs. Beckwith, James G. Tracy, Mrs. Stillwell and four children, Mrs. Newell and infant daughter, Mrs. Martin and four children, Mrs. Stebbins, C. W. Henderson and wife with two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Barnes and two children. These were the first arrivals after the original party, except Ebenezer Childs and William Seaman who came early in June, and were in fact a part of the original band delayed for a few days. July saw the resident force increased by Daniel Hager, Volney C. Mason, Mrs. Carlton Lane and three children, Mrs. Seaman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Uriel Farmin and three children, Mrs. Isabelle E. Towne and two boys, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Strong and child; in August, Mrs. Chase came with two children, and during the same month came Mrs. Rounds and child, Mrs. Dunham and two children, also David B. Dunham, and James Hebden; others followed thereafter, accessions being constantly made during the life of the phalanx.

During these earlier months the records of the organization were still kept at Southport, where the officers were. Authority

¹*Life Line of the Lone One.*

was, however, given the resident directors to conduct the business during this period. September 3, appears to have been the first meeting of the majority of the directors on the domain, and from that time all of the business was conducted on the domain by a resident board of directors.

The November valuation of the lands shows that the organization was possessed of 1,160 acres of land in sections 20, 21, and 29, some of which were appraised at \$2, and from that up to \$5 an acre, the total valuation being \$3,727.20. The price of board for the period ending December 2, 1844, was established, as follows: All over fifteen years of age, fifty cents per week; all under fifteen and over two, thirty-three cents per week; and all under two years, nothing.

November 15, the board divided all labor done on the domain into three classes: 1st, class of necessity, comprising "digging and stoning wells, all work in water, labor necessarily requiring persons to be exposed to storms, mixing mortar and tending mason." 2d, class of usefulness, comprising "all mechanical and agricultural labor, not comprised in other classes, washing, teaming, milking, taking care of stock, book-keeping, and writing." 3d, class of attractiveness, comprising "cooking, dining room work, ironing, domestic choring, gardening, horticulture, care of fowls and bees, and all necessary business of the board of directors." The ratio of the classes was fixed as follows: The number of hours work done each week by each individual in the class of necessity, was required to be returned by the foreman and multiplied by twenty-four; those performed by each individual in the class of usefulness was to be multiplied by twenty; those in the class of attractiveness, by fifteen. It will be observed that this provision gave no proper classification of the so-called skilled labor in the trades, and that the more undesirable the labor the higher the compensation.

This provision for the division of labor did not go into effect until December. Meanwhile, says Chase in a letter dated September 12, 1844, "We do all our cooking in one kitchen, and all eat at one table. All our labor, excepting a part of the female labor, on which there is a reduction, is for the present deemed in the class of usefulness, and every member works as well as

possible where he or she is most needed, under the general superintendence of the directors. We adhere strictly to our constitution and by-laws, and adopt as fast as possible the system of Fourier. We have organized our groups and series in a simple manner, and thus far everything goes admirably, and much better than we could have expected in our embryo state. We have regular meetings for business and social purposes, by which means we keep in harmony of feeling and concert of action. We have a Sunday school, Bible class, and divine service every Sabbath by different denominations, who occupy the hall (as we have but one) alternately; and all is harmony in that department, although we have many members of different religious societies. They all seem determined to lay aside metaphysical differences, and make a united social effort, founded on the fundamental principles of religion."¹

The mail during this time was brought from Fond du Lac once a week by James Stuart, who was paid for this service by twenty-four hours credit, and five shillings a trip. Later a post office was established. Lester Rounds, whom Mr. Chase describes as "one of nature's—not man's—noblemen and a true-hearted reformer," was made the postmaster.

Thus far the organization was merely a voluntary association of individuals, having no legal existence. Chase was well aware of the trouble that might be in store for the association if dissension should arise, unless it should become a legal entity, with full right to contract and to hold property in its own name. Accordingly an attempt was made to get a charter from the territorial legislature at the next session, incorporating the phalanx.

To quote again from Mr. Chase:

When the families (about twenty) were all packed for winter quarters, and the boys hunting fence timber and saw logs on Uncle Sam's land, then the Lone One started to secure a charter, or act of incorporation for the society. The act had been carefully drawn up by him, and submitted to the members and approved, and he was authorized to secure its passage with as few amendments as possible. With this view he visited several members of the territorial legislature, submitted it to them, and secured the aid of some. * * * He was soon

¹Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, (Philadelphia, 1870) p. 414.

in the lobby, closely watching the fate of the bill, which did not excite much opposition in the assembly, but by the aid of his good friend the doctor, from Fond du Lac [Dr. Darling], who was a member in seat, was slowly and properly passed, with but slight amendments. It then went to the Council, where he also had some good friends, especially the one who had the titles to the domain [Mr. Frank]. But here the cormorants attacked it, because they thought it a good subject to make capital on, and down came the *Argus*, which was the paper that watched the interests of itself and party. The Lone One offered replies and defence, and although a politician of the same school and party, the *Argus* dare not admit both sides, and it had decided the bill evil, and only a cheating scheme, and most especially a social heresy. But the Lone One made reply through the daily Democratic sheet of Milwaukee, until the *Argus* was sorry it ever took the subject up; and long after was more sorry still, for it felt the injury it had inflicted on innocent persons. * * * It was a hard conflict for the law, so essential at that time for the security of the settlers. But at last the final vote let it through, and the rejoicing man in the lobby was permitted to follow it to the executive rooms. "It will not compromise my democracy to sign it, will it?" said the smiling Governor Tallmadge, as he pleasantly added his approval to the act, which enabled the Lone One to return to his anxious family and still more anxious friends, who were waiting, in deep suspense, the fate of the charter. He soon reached home, and exceeding joy ran through the crowd as they heard the good news: "Now we are safe, for our property will be in our own hands."¹

The charter was approved Feb. 6, 1845. On the fourteenth of the same month the directors provided that the stockholders be invited to transfer all of their property to the corporation, each to be credited with the same amount of stock in the new association with the same amount for labor done as was credited on the books of the original association. The trustees were to convey their interests in the property to the corporation, and each share-holder was requested to quit-claim his interest also. February 17, pursuant to the direction of the charter, Warren Chase, Lester Rounds, and Uriel Farmin, as a committee, opened stock books at the house of Mr. Rounds, where stock was taken by all of the resident members. April 7th, the stock books were closed, and a council having been elected to take charge of the affairs of the corporation, the books were handed to its president,

¹*Life Line of the Lone One.*

the officers of the old society resigned, the proper deeds of conveyance were executed, and thenceforth the association continued under its new charter. Chase says that the neighbors, who had begun to locate in the vicinity, were greatly alarmed by the association, most of them were sure that it would do harm; for it had great power, and would monopolize. "They wished the cursed thing dead. A few saw no evil in it, but only a power for good. These 'four-year-ites' furnished the material and news for prairie yarns and gossip for all the region round about."

VI. The Legislative Charter

The name selected was the same as had been adopted in the original constitution, the Wisconsin Phalanx.

The value of shares of stock was continued at the sum of twenty-five dollars each.

The location was fixed in the town of Ceresco, to which town the business operations were restricted. The corporation was, however, permitted to own timbered and meadow land in any other town. In no case could the association own more than forty acres for each person belonging thereto.

The corporation and the officers were forbidden to contract any debt, or to issue any notes, or scrip, or evidence of debt. If any debts were contracted the officers were to be held personally liable thereon. The books of the corporation were to be open at all times for the inspection of the members as well as the officers of the township, county, or territory; and the stock of each member was made liable to execution for debts of the owner.

The officers were provided for as follows: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and nine councilmen.

Every male member, twenty-one years of age, was entitled to vote at the annual meetings in December. In this respect the charter departed from the first constitution; but whether in response to the demand of the legislature, or of the constituency of the phalanx itself does not appear.

The council was given large powers: "The council shall arrange and determine all business of the corporation, both industrial and financial, and shall have power to make such rules,

regulations, and by-laws for the government of members as they may deem proper, provided always that said rules, regulations, and by-laws shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of this act, or with the laws of this territory." It will be seen that this virtually made the phalanx a municipal corporation within its territorial limits.

The original constitution had provided for the appraisal each year of all real estate, and any gain, exclusive of improvements, was to be the property of the stock-holders; the charter changed this so that the gain was to be divided by giving one-fourth to stock and three-fourths to labor. The charter made the same rule apply to personal property. These credits to stock and labor might be paid to the ones entitled to them, either in money or stock, *at the option of the council*.

The charter made it obligatory upon the corporation to establish a public school, in which were to be taught all of the branches of science usually taught in the common schools of the territory, such school to be maintained nine months of the year. The expense of the school was charged three-fourths to the labor account, and one-fourth to capital, or stock.

The provision of the original constitution with reference to freedom of religious worship was preserved in the same language, in the charter.

VII. The Revised By-Laws

Most of the provisions of the first set of by-laws were retained, but there were some changes, made necessary by the charter and by the experience of the practical operation of the association during its existence of less than a year.

The organization of groups was placed in the hands of the president, each group as before to choose its own foreman. The foreman was no longer permitted "to adjudge the rank according to the skill and productiveness such person may exercise," a provision in the early by-laws which had not been followed in practice; but the rule was fixed that the foreman should credit "each person belonging to his group in hours every night with the relative amount of labor performed, making as near as possible the ordinary labor of a healthy person in that business the

standard." The relative rank of the three classes of industry was continued as before: class of necessity, 24; class of usefulness, 20; and class of attractiveness, 15.

Elaborate by-laws for the hearing of any charges against a member were set out, to the end that a full and fair trial might be had after due notice to all.

A demand having arisen for the privilege of living separate from the common table, it was provided that the corporation should extend to such families as chose to board themselves such credits in provisions as should place them on equal footing with those who boarded at the common table.

Every stock-holder was required to balance his account at the time of the December settlement each year, if anything was found to be due from him, by transferring his stock in sufficient sum to pay such account.

VIII. 1845

April 7, the corporation being duly organized and the machinery set up ready to run, the association went on as before. The council organized with standing committees on agriculture; mechanical affairs; domestic affairs; finance; on applications; education; corporation affairs; and rules, regulations, and by-laws.

June 2, it was decided that a stone school house be built, and the walls be carried up eight or nine feet high. Meanwhile, more land was entered; members were admitted from time to time on application; a few were rejected (although no reason is shown); and steps were taken to erect a grist mill.

The annual report of the president, for the year ending December 1, 1845 thus portrays the conditions of the settlement:

In our social and domestic arrangements we have approximated as far toward the plan of Fourier as the difficulties incident to a new organization in an uncultivated country would permit. Owing to our infant condition and wish to live within our means, our public table has not been furnished as elegantly as might be desirable to an epicurean taste. From the somewhat detached nature of our dwellings, and the consequent inconveniences attendant on all dining at one table, permission was given to such families as chose to be furnished with provisions and

cook their own board. But one family has availed itself of the privilege.

In the various departments of physical labor, we have accomplished much more than could be done by the same person in an isolated condition. We have broken up and brought under cultivation three hundred and twenty-five acres of land; have sown four hundred acres to winter wheat; harvested the hundred acres we had on the ground last fall; plowed one hundred and seventy acres for crops the ensuing spring; raised sixty acres of corn, twenty acres of potatoes and thirty of beans, pease, roots, etc.; built five miles of fence; cut four hundred tons of hay; and expended a large amount of labor in teaming, building sheds, taking care of stock, etc.

We have nearly finished the long building commenced last year, (two hundred and eight feet by thirty-two), making comfortable residences for thirty families; built a stone school house twenty by thirty; a dining room eighteen by thirty; finished one of the twenty by thirty dwellings built last year; expended about two hundred days' labor digging a race and foundation for a grist mill thirty by forty, three stories high, and for a shop twenty by twenty-five, one story with stone basements to both, and erected frames for the same; built a wash house sixty by twenty-two, a hen house eleven by thirty, of sun dried brick; an ash house ten by twenty of the same material; kept one man employed in the saw mill, one drawing logs, one in the blacksmith shop, one shoe making, and most of the time two in the kitchen.

The estimated value of the property on hand is \$27,725.22, wholly unencumbered; and we are free from debt, except about \$600 due to members who have advanced cash for the purchase of provisions and land. But to balance this we have over \$1,000 coming to us from members, on stock subscriptions not yet due.

The whole number of hour's labor performed by the members during the year, reduced to the class of usefulness, is 102,760; number expended in cooking, etc., and deducted for the board of members, 21,170; number remaining after deducting for board, 81,590, to which the amount due to labor is divided. In this statement the washing is not taken into account, families having done their own.

Whole number of weeks' board charged members (including children graduated to adults), 4,234. Cost of board per week for each person, forty-four cents for provisions and five hours for labor.

Whole amount of property on hand as per invoice, \$27,725.22. Cost of property and stock issued up to December 1, 1845, \$19,589.18. Increase the past year, being the product of labor, \$8,136.04; one-fourth of which, \$2,034.01, is credited to capital, being twelve per cent per annum on stock, for the average time invested; and three-fourths, or \$6,102.03, to labor, being seven and one-half cents per hour.

These were evidently golden days in Ceresco. "Men and women worked with an electrical zeal born of an enthusiasm for a newly-espoused cause and the holiday novelty of all of the surroundings. Under sound direction their labor was fruitful, and this in turn stimulated to new exertion. Few or no tares sprung up in the social garden."¹

During the year 1845, settlements were made in many parts of the town and most of the land was entered. The phalanx residents being the first ones to enter the township, had practically the first choice of the lands. In 1845 came Captain David P. Mapes, who entered lands to the east of the present city of Ripon, and built his residence thereon.² But Mapes was very desirous of getting the quarter section located almost in the heart of the phalanx territory owned by John S. Horner for a town site, and for a time there was great strife between the phalanx people and Mr. Mapes to obtain it.³ It was not until 1849 that Mr. Mapes succeeded in arranging with Mr. Horner for its purchase.⁴

IX. 1846

March 3, Mr. Chase wrote in his usual enthusiastic vein: "Since our December statement, our course and progress has been undeviatingly toward the goal. We have added forty acres to our land, making 1,633 acres free of incumbrance. We are preparing to raise eight hundred acres of crop the coming season, finish our grist mill, and build some temporary residences, etc. We have admitted but one family since the last of December, although we have had many applications.⁵ In this department of our organization, as well as in that of contracting debts, we are profiting by the experience of many associations who preceded or started with us."⁶

¹ Mapes, *History of Ripon*, p. 134.

² On the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22.

³ This was the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 21.

⁴ Mapes, *Ripon*, p. 134.

⁵ An inspection of the record shows that there were four accepted during this period and two rejected. One application was still pending at the time of the letter.

⁶ Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 421.

Meanwhile, applications being received from those outside of the organization for the privileges of the phalanx school, the council fixed the rate of tuition at three dollars per quarter, and board where required. The school house was appropriated to the use of the phrenological class Thursday evening of each week. The "South Woods"¹ were ordered protected, and no one was to be permitted to cut green timber therein without authority from the officers.

During this year some difficulty arose in the matter of keeping all of the members resident on the domain, and it was found necessary in February to pass the following: "Resolved that any member of the phalanx, who being head of the family shall remove his or her household effects, goods, etc., and family off the domain and commence house-keeping or boarding elsewhere [than] on the domain, shall thereby lose all privileges enjoyed as a member and shall no longer be a member of the corporation, as if a stranger."

In March, Jacob Woodruff was appointed librarian for the phalanx, with instructions to keep the files of all papers of the corporation accessible to the use of the members. We have no list of the periodicals which were taken, but at various times the corporation was subscriber to the *Alphadelphian Tocsin*, *The Harbinger*, *The Southport Telegraph*, *The Phalanx*, *The Tribune*, and *The Plowshare and Pruning Hook*. Most of the members were earnest readers and many of them were subscribers to other periodicals. Thus, by a system of interchange, the people of this society were brought into contact with the thought of the great world outside, and in general intelligence and information were in advance of the average pioneers.

Being in need of an expert millwright to construct and operate the grist mill, the council agreed with Benjamin Wright that he should have 12½ cents per hour, to be paid as the members were paid, either in cash or stock at the option of the council.

June 2, steps were taken for the erection of a blacksmith shop, east of the grist mill. This building was located at the

¹ Now known as South Woods Park of Ripon.

intersection of West Fond du Lac street with the Berlin road, on the north-east corner.

During the summer Benjamin Sheldon was employed to make a beginning in industrial education for the boys. The resolution requests him "to take care of the school boys and teach them and discipline those who are old enough in labor and swimming and other play when needed and to keep a book in which he records his time spent with the boys and also the amount of labor each boy performs in its relative proportion to men's labor."

Numerous applications were received from those who had no money or property to put into the corporation for the privilege of working on the domain and receiving their pay as members were paid. These were usually accepted, and if the association was not satisfied with the work done, the relation was speedily terminated. One such applicant was John V. Bader, who became the shoemaker of the society.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending December 7, 1846, gives the following as the condition of the phalanx:

We have now one hundred and eighty residents; one hundred and one males, seventy-nine females; fifty-six males, and thirty-seven females over the age of twenty-one years. About eighty have boarded at the public table during the past year, at a cost of fifty cents per week and two and one-half hours labor, whole cost, sixty-three cents. The others most of the time have had their provisions charged to them, and done their own cooking in their respective families, although their apartments are very inconvenient for that purpose. Most of the families choose this mode of living, more from previous habits of the domestic arrangement and convenience than from economy. We have resident on the domain, thirty-six families and thirty-[five] single persons; fifteen families and thirty single persons board at the public table; twenty-one families board by themselves and the remaining five single persons board with them.

Four families have left during the past year, and one returned that had previously left. One left to commence a new association; one, after a few weeks residence because the children did not like it; and two to seek other business more congenial with their feelings than hard work. The society has increased the past year about twenty, which is not one-fourth of the applicants. [This is not in harmony with the records of applications and refusals.] The want of room has prevented us from admitting more.

There has been 96,297 hours medium class labor performed during

the past year (mostly by males), which owing to the extremely low appraisal of the property and the disadvantage of having a new farm to work on, has paid but five cents per hour, and six per cent. per annum on capital.

The amount of property in joint stock as per valuation, is \$30,609.04; whole amount of liabilities, \$1,095.33. The net product or income for the past year is \$6,341.84, one-fourth of which being credited to capital makes six per cent; and three-fourths to labor makes the five cents per hour. We have as yet no machinery in operation except a saw mill, but have a grist mill nearly ready to commence grinding. Our wheat crop came in very light, which, together with the large amount of labor necessarily expended in building sheds and fences, which are not estimated of any value, makes our dividend much less than it will be when we can construct more permanent works. We have also many unfinished works, which do not afford us either income or convenience.

The society has advanced to members during the past year \$3,293, mostly in provisions and such necessary clothing as could be procured.

The following schedule shows in what the property of the society consists and its valuation:

1713 acres of land at \$3	\$5,139 00
Agricultural improvements	3,206 00
Agricultural products	4,806 76
Shops, dwellings, and outhouses	6,963 61
Mills, mill-race and dams	5,112 90
Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc.	3,098 45
Farming tools, etc.	1,119 36
Mechanical tools, etc.	367 26
Other personal property	715 70
Amount	<u>\$30,609 04</u>

X. 1847

There had been a disposition on the part of some of the members to overdraw their account, and in order to remedy this the council resolved at its meeting January 13, to limit the amounts advanced to members to four per cent on the stock invested, and four cents an hour for work credited on the books to the member asking the advance.

May 31, S. Bates and A. D. Wright were appointed millers and grinders at the grist mill, and a schedule of prices for grinding was fixed. Mr. Chase says of the grist mill: "This had

to be watched to keep the envious neighbors from burning it; so strong was the prejudice because they would grind their own grain in their own mill, and would not, because they could not, grind for others. The jealousy increased as fast as their prosperity."¹

Thus far the corporation had been unable to buy back the stock of a member when he wished to leave. It needed all its money to purchase lands and other absolutely essential things for the use of the organization. Although the charter forbade the issuance of any scrip or evidence of debt, yet the council found itself compelled within a few weeks after the charter was granted to disobey the provision and to issue orders on the treasury, payable at some future time with interest, usually at ten or twelve per cent. Ready money had always been a scarce article in the treasury of the corporation, but as time went on it became scarcer. In spite of this fact, Chase wrote under date of June 28 in his optimistic way: "The phalanx will soon be in condition to adopt the policy of purchasing the amount of stock which any member may have invested, whenever he shall wish to leave. As soon as this can be done without embarrassing our business, we shall have surmounted the last obstacle to our onward progress. * * * If no accident befall us we shall declare a cash dividend at our next annual settlement."² About this time, E. R. Rounds having withdrawn from the phalanx, the corporation informed him that it could not pay him in cash, but it did finally issue to him two orders on the treasury, maturing some time later at twelve per cent interest.³ September 13, the council decided that it would adopt the policy so far as possible of paying a member, on his withdrawal, what he put into the association, in exchange for his stock. It was not a promise to pay money for stock, and in practice did not so operate to any large extent, but there were a number who availed themselves of this provision and did receive money during the following year.

¹ *Life Line of the Lone One.*

² Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 426.

³ Record of the association, April 26, 1841, p. 197.

In July, a writer for the New York *Tribune* reported his observations after a few days' visit to the domain. It was glowing, enthusiastic, and imaginative in the extreme. It was followed by a letter from J. J. Cooke to the same paper, under date of August 28, in which the writer takes issue with the statements made, criticises the water power and climate, and says further: "The probability now is that corn will be almost a total failure." Their present tenements are "such as few at the east would be contented to live in." "The most unpleasant feelings which I have experienced since I have been here have been caused by the want of neatness around the dwellings, which seems to be inconsistent with the individual character of the members with whom I have become acquainted. This they state to be owing to their struggles for the necessaries of life; but I have freely told them that I considered it inexcusable."¹

Mr. Chase replied in the *Harbinger* of January 8 following, admitting the general character of the defects that had been pointed out, but insisting that it was unfair to judge the experiment at this time by eastern standards.

In August Mr. Chase, continuing his letters to the eastern papers, wrote as follows: "Now is the time for practical attempts; to start with, first, the joint stock property, the large farm or township, the common home, and joint property of all of the members; second, co-operative labor and the equitable distribution of products, the large fields, large pastures, large gardens, large dairies, large fruit orchards, etc., with their mills, mechanic shops, stores, common wash houses, bake houses, baths, libraries, lectures, cabinets, etc.; third, educational organization, including all, both children and adults, and through that the adoption of the serial law, organization of groups and series; at this point labor, without reference to pay, will begin to be attractive; fourth, the Phalansterian order, unitary order. * * * In most cases years will be required for the adoption of the second of these conditions, and more for the third, and still more for the fourth. * * * We have spent three years,

¹Noyes *History of American Socialisms*, p. 428.

and judging from our progress thus far, it will doubtless take us from five to ten more to get far enough in the second to commence the third."¹

The annual report for the year 1847 shows that the number of residents was 157, in 32 families; four families and two single persons left during the year, whose stock had been purchased. 93,446 hours labor had been performed, and the property was appraised at \$32,564.18, giving a dividend of 7¾ per cent to stock, and 7.3 cents an hour to labor.

XI. 1848

The secretary's record ceases late in 1847, or rather the record book is written full, so that the inference is fair that there is somewhere another volume, completing and supplementing the record of all proceedings after the year 1847.

In July, an article in the *Tribune*, signed D. S. said: "I have worked in the various groups side by side with the members, and I have never seen a more persevering, practical, matter of fact body of people in any such movement. Since I came here last fall, I see a great improvement, both externally and internally. Mr. Van Amringe, the energetic herald of national and social reform, did a good work by his lectures here last winter; and the meetings stately held for intellectual and social improvement, have an excellent effect. All now indicates unity and fraternity. The phalanx has erected and enclosed a new unitary dwelling, one hundred feet long, two stories high, with a spacious kitchen, belfry, etc. They have built a lime kiln, and are burning a brick-kiln of one hundred thousand bricks as an experiment and they bid fair to be first rate. All this has been accomplished this spring in addition to their agricultural and horticultural operations. Their water power is small, being supplied from springs, which the drought of the last three seasons has sensibly affected. In adding to their machinery they will have to resort to steam."

During this year the long building was white washed inside and out, and the wood work of nearly all of the house was painted. The school house was white washed and painted, the

¹Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 433.

windows white, the panels of the wood work a light yellow, carvings around light blue, the seats and desks a light blue.

The annual report for this year, dated December 4, does not show great progress in membership, giving resident members 120, and 29 families. Six families had withdrawn, seven persons had died, mostly children. The association declared a dividend of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on stock, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour for labor, and scheduled its property at \$33,527.77.

XII. 1849-50

In the summer and fall of 1849, it became evident that a dissolution and division was inevitable, and plans for bringing this about were finally made. They determined to have it done by their legal advisors without recourse to the courts. At the annual election in December, 1849, the officers were chosen with a view to that particular business. They had already sold much of the personal property and cancelled much of the stock. The highest amount of stock ever issued was about \$33,000 and this was reduced by the sale of personal property up to January 1, 1850, to about \$23,000.

In anticipation of the sale of the real estate, as a number of the members were desirous of taking lots of ground in the valley, and forming a village, Otis H. Capron, official surveyor of Marquette county was employed to make a survey, which was completed in June, 1849.

Having disposed of the personal property, the corporation found itself unable to sell its real estate without the unanimous consent of the stockholders, or by legislative direction. The original charter was in the way of sale. Accordingly, a bill was prepared and presented to the next session of the legislature, and January 29, 1850, an act passed, amending the charter so as "to allow and authorize the council to sell and convey real estate by their official act; also to lay out and have recorded a village plat with streets and squares and public lots."

In April an appraisal was made of all the lands of the phal-
aux platted and unplatted, and the public sale commenced, making the appraisal the minimum, and leaving any land open to entry, after they had been offered publicly. During the sum-

mer most of the lands were sold, and most of the stock cancelled in this way, under an arrangement by which each stockholder should receive his proportional share of all surplus, or make up any deficiency. Most of the members bought either farming lands or village lots and became permanent inhabitants, thus continuing the society and its influences to a considerable extent. They divided about eight per cent above par on their stock. Inspection of the ledgers of the corporation leads to the conclusion that this eight per cent dividend, was composed of the seven per cent declared in the summer of 1849, after selling the personal property, and a one per cent dividend which was paid when the affairs were finally closed up in 1852.

For some reason, a new survey of the village of Ceresco was made by Capron, April 5, 1850, which is the one referred to in conveyances of lands in Ceresco.¹

All of the sales of real estate were made in consideration of stock of the corporation surrendered and cancelled. Members who did not desire real estate, or who did not have enough stock to procure anything of value, found a ready market for their shares of stock so that they had no trouble in converting them into cash. For example, William S. Brockway, who was never a member, purchased twelve and one-half shares of stock of Benjamin Simons, and then bid in a tract of land including the bed of the creek and three lots in Ceresco,² paying therefor these shares of stock. As an indication of values at that time, William Starr secured the 10 acres including the heart of the South Woods for \$140 in stock. Mrs. Isabella E. Hunter was assigned sixty acres for \$312.50.³

The leader in planning and executing the settlement was Warren Chase. Even the preparation of the deeds bears evidences of his workmanship, and the accounts are all kept in his familiar cramped handwriting. Thus he was from the beginning to the

¹A mutilated copy of this survey is recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Fond du Lac county, book of plats, I, p. 8.

²East half of sec. 20, west half of section 21; lots 6 and 7 in block 1, and lot 5 in block 8. Register of deeds, Fond du Lac. Vol. O, p. 545.

³*Ibid*, p. 252.

end the active mind of the association, and had through the entire period of the operations the confidence of its members.

XIII. Social and Religious Life

There is but little evidence concerning the social and religious life of the association. Of what is now available, much is conflicting, doubtless depending upon the point of view of the various witnesses.

The president in his annual report for 1845, says: "The study and adoption of the principles of association have here led, as they must ever do, all reflecting minds to acknowledge the principles of Christianity, and to seek through those principles, the elevation of man to his true condition: a state of harmony with God and with Nature. The society have religious preaching of some kind almost every Sabbath, but not uniformly of that high order of talent which they are prepared to appreciate. * * * The social intercourse between the members has ever been conducted with a high toned moral feeling, which repudiates the slanderous suspicions of those enemies of the system, who pretend that the constant social intercourse will corrupt the morals of the members. The tendency is directly the reverse."

He further affirmed that the society maintained religious meetings and Sabbath schools, conducted by members of various denominations, "with whom creeds and modes of faith are of minor importance compared with religion."

In June 1848, the charge was made in the *Investigator* that the phalanx was irreligious, to which one of the members replied in these words: "Some of us are and have been Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, etc. Others have never been members of any church, but with very few exceptions very readily admit the authenticity and moral value of the Scriptures. The ten commandments are the sum, substance, and foundation of all true law. Add to this the gospel of love, and you have a code of laws worthy of adoption and practice by any set of men, and upon which associationists must base themselves, or they never can succeed. There are many rules, doctrines, and interpretations of Scriptures among the so-called

orthodox churches, that any man of common sense cannot assent to. Even they cannot agree among themselves. * * * If this difference of faith and opinion is infidelity or irreligious, we to a man are infidels and irreligious; but if faith in the morality and principles of the Bible is the test, I deny the charge. I can scarcely name an individual here that dissents from me. I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for about twenty years, and a Methodist local preacher for over three years, and am now secretary of the association. I therefore should know something about this matter."¹

After the dissolution of the organization, a member of the corporation wrote: "It was a great reading community; often averaging as much as five or six regular newspapers to a family, and these constantly exchanging with each other. They were not religious but mostly rather sceptical, except a few elderly orthodox persons."²

A Methodist itinerant writes of the association:

Soon after their settlement, Reverend William G. Sampson, presiding elder of the Green Bay district, visited the place and held the first religious service of which I can obtain information.³ Not long after, the minister in charge of the Winnebago Lake mission at Oshkosh visited Ceresco, and formed a class of seven members. The names as far as ascertained were Reverend Uriel Farmin and wife, Mrs. Morris Farmin, Mrs. Beckwith, and George Limbert. The first named was appointed leader. * * * * * The people of Ceresco were always gratified to receive attention from the outside world, and their hospitalities were proverbial. And though a few of the men were professed infidels, they always received ministers gladly and treated them with consideration. They were especially gratified to have religious services held among them, and the ringing of the bell would generally ensure a good audience. The dining hall was used as a chapel until a more convenient place was provided in the erection of a large school house. * * * At the close of the services the table was spread for dinner and I was assigned the head of the table, with the president of the association at my right and the vice-president at

¹This was probably written by Uriel Farmin, one of the original members. Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 435.

²*Ibid.*, p. 443.

³This is an error, since one of the members, George H. Stebbins, a Baptist minister, held service the first Sunday after the arrival on the domain. Mitchell, *History of Fond du Lac county*.

my left. Both of these gentlemen were decidedly infidel in their views, and have since become somewhat distinguished as champions of unbelief. * * * The president on one occasion took the freedom to say, "Though I am not a believer in Christianity, yet I think there is nothing in the world that can so effectually harmonize the views and blend the sympathies of the community as these religious services."¹

The Rev. Franklin G. Sherrill, first pastor of the Congregational church of Ripon, wrote to the Home Missionary Society Jan. 16, 1851, shortly after his arrival:

It is more particularly the religious life of Ceresco that I wish to notice. At the settlement of the place members of more than a dozen families belonged to evangelical churches. Hence at first, religious services were held with tolerable regularity upon the Sabbath, a Sunday school was organized and a weekly prayer meeting held. Before long religion began to decline, the prayer meeting and Sunday school were gradually abandoned, the Sabbath services became more and more infrequent and finally almost ceased. Soon the church members, and even the minister who had preached to them were seen in the ball-room and kindred places, and at least all belief in the truth was given up, and in its place were adopted various phases of infidelity. The Bible was and still is rejected and laughed at as an obsolete book by many who in its place embrace the "revelations" of Davis the clairvoyant. At last these infidels as if in derision of religion met to organize a church. The question arose, what shall it be called? One connected with the association and who did not exactly understand the object of the meeting, proposed "The Church of Christ"; but this name was soon dismissed. "No, no," said they, "this name will not suit." They decided in favor of "The Church of Humanity."

This sham church existed about six weeks. A Fourierite Sunday school established at the same time and in which no Bible was to be admitted, died also at the close of the same period.

The Reverend Cutting Marsh, an early Presbyterian divine, says that "Mr. Chase, in speaking to Mr. Lathrop of the progress of the infidel principles at Ceresco, said when they first went there thirty families had prayers morning and evening, but then not one. This conversation took place after the Fourierite establishment had been in operation some three or four years."²

¹ Miller, W. G., *Thirty Years in the Itineracy*. (Milwaukee, 1875), p. 146.

² Journal, May 23-June 17, 1850. Wis. Historical Soc. MSS.

Socially, the members enjoyed themselves to a greater degree than was possible for most pioneers. After the hard day's work was over, (and the evidence all shows that they worked very hard indeed,) "the evenings were divided between business and sociality. Monday night there was a business meeting of the council; Tuesday evening there was a meeting of the Philolathian society, various subjects were discussed and a paper read called the 'Gleaner.' * * * * * On Wednesday evening a singing school was held. A dance and social enlivened Thursday evening. There was no meeting Friday evening. Saturday evening was a general meeting for reports from foremen."¹ Captain Mapes records that the phalanx having in their midst a good band of music held frequent cotillion parties, and they had some very fine dancers.²

XIV. Cause of Dissolution

There has been much speculation as to the cause of the dissolution of the Wisconsin phalanx. Many reasons have been given but it is probable that none of them alone is sufficient to account for the dissolution. Everett Chamberlain says: "Chroniclers have been at a loss to find a cause for the failure of a scheme of association so successful in outward seeming as the Ceresco colony was. *Human nature* was the rock on which this fine ship split, as did all other argosies bearing the banner of Owen or Fourier. In one case—as at Sylvania—it will appear to be adversity; in another—as in Ceresco—prosperity which shatters the timbers of the venturesome craft."³

The association was formed with the highest of motives, the members at the commencement having been actuated by the desire to improve society; but as time went on, the love of association as a new social principle was lost to view and the phalanx became a mere business corporation which differed but little in principle from modern co-operative experiments. It is this fact which, more than any other, caused the breaking up of the Wisconsin phalanx. There came a time in its history

¹ Butterfield, *History of Fond du Lac County*.

² Mapes, *History of Ripon*, p. 89.

³ *Ibid*, p. 95.

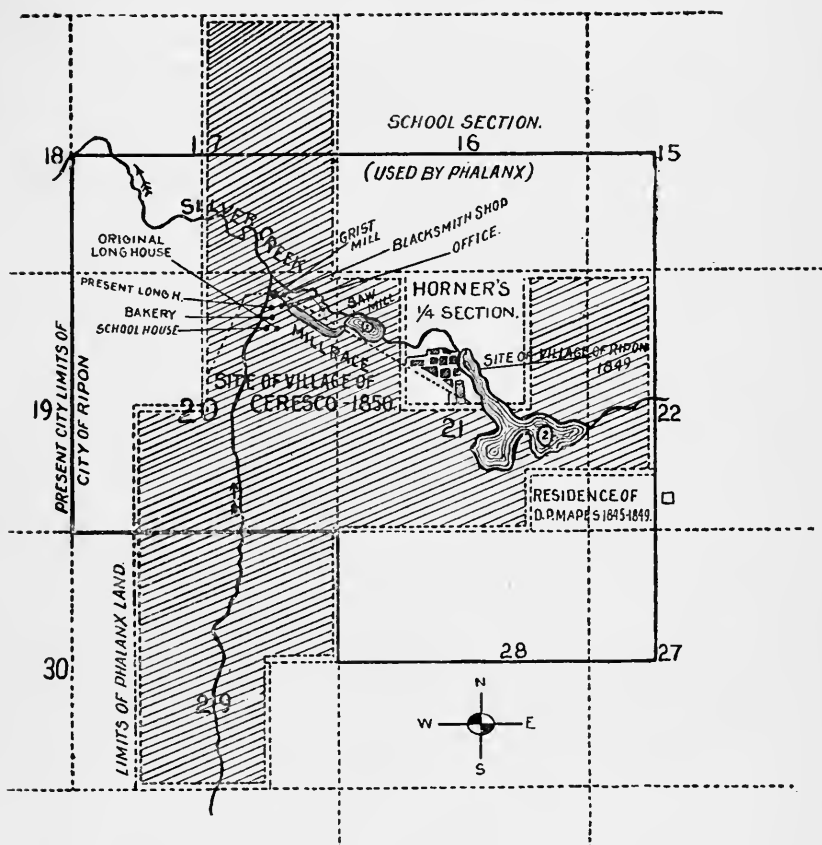
when the membership, no longer being bound together by the motives of benevolence, wished to dissolve their connection with the association because they thought they could do better elsewhere. It may be that with human nature constituted as it is, such a period was inevitable in the history of the organization; perhaps, if we may judge from this experiment and others of like character, the desire for dissolution must inevitably arise in every such organization.

John Humphrey Noyes closes his account of the Wisconsin phalanx, as follows: "Mr. Daniels, a gentleman who saw the whole progress of the Wisconsin phalanx says that the cause of its breaking up was speculation, the love of money and the want of love for association. Their property becoming valuable, they sold it for the purpose of making money out of it."¹ All of the evidence tends to show that this was the true reason for the dissolution.

It may be asked why the members of the association should lose their affection for the social principle which had actuated them at the commencement. Several causes had their influence in bringing this about. In the first place, comparatively few of the original membership actually went upon the domain to work out in practice the theories which they had espoused. As people came into the town of Ceresco, looking for land and a place to settle, the phalanx made every effort to induce settlers to become members, especially when the prospective settler had money in his possession, since the phalanx was very badly in need of money. The consequence was that many members were taken into the organization who were not imbued with any such motive as had actuated the first members. Much of the new membership to start with had no love for association as a sociological principle. To them it was but a business enterprise, also attracting them by virtue of the fact that the social conditions on the domain were so much more desirable than elsewhere on the prairie, and because of their belief that it was a good business policy to invest in the phalanx. Add to this the fact that the membership, which was at first so loyal to the principle

¹*History of American Socialisms*, p. 447.

of association on Fourier's plan, gradually fell away and lost zeal for those principles. Consequently it was but a question of time before these loosely bound materials, of which the phalanx was composed, should disintegrate from forces arising from within.



Plat of Phalanx Lands showing location with reference to present City of Ripon and the old plats of Ceresco and Ripon. (1) Ceresco Pond, made by Phalanx. (2) Gothic Mill Pond (belonging to period subsequent to Phalanx).

The written evidence which has been preserved, contains no hint that there was any thought of a dissolution at the time of the annual statement in December, 1848. The first suggestion is found in the following summer. What had arisen in the

meantime to produce a general desire for dissolution? Two facts may account for this, the California gold excitement, and the establishment of the village of Ripon. How far the gold excitement affected the membership at this time, has not been determined; but the establishment of the village on the hill to the east of the phalanx must have had a strong influence on the minds of many of the members. Captain Mapes had secured an agreement with Governor Horner, whereby the former platted the village of Ripon in a portion of the coveted quarter section, upon which he had had his eyes for four years, and was offering inducements for settlers to locate in this new town. Large things were expected of the new village. The spirit of expectancy and of speculation was in the air. Surely there was more money to be made out of building a village and selling the lands than in continuing the operation of a large farm. This spirit of expectancy must have been contagious as is evidenced by the fact that the plat of Ceresco, in June, 1849, was made so soon after the village of Ripon was decided upon, in April, 1849.

Another disintegrating force that operated during the life of the phalanx was the fact that so little cash was allowed the members. The constitution, charter and by-laws permitted dividends on stock and the compensation for labor to be paid in stock or cash at the option of the council. Many of the members put into the concern all of the money that they had and consequently with each annual report they must have become more and more dissatisfied because they had no money given them, either as interest on their investment or as compensation for labor. So far as the record goes, all dividends were paid in stock each year; thus the members were compelled to look to the future for their gains. They were permitted to draw out of the company produce at its actual cost price, which was fixed by the company, but aside from this they had no actual remuneration except in stock during the years of the life of the phalanx. When, in the latter part of 1847, the council adopted the policy of redeeming the stock of any member desiring to withdraw, the privilege was taken advantage of by the holders of about \$2,000 worth of stock, and during the next year quite a number more also availed themselves of this provision. The

consequence was that all of the ready money of the phalanx was used during these years in redeeming stock, and not in enlarging the operations of the association. This had a disheartening effect, of course, upon those members who were compelled to receive their dividends in stock; the only way that a man could get any money out of the corporation was to withdraw. The resolution to redeem stock was made for the purpose of making the members more contented; yet its direct result was to hasten the dissolution and to give members a motive for leaving the association.

It has been asserted that one of the reasons tending to the ultimate division and dissolution of the corporation was that the members grew dissatisfied with the common or unitary life which the association carried out so far as practicable. "In 1845, the question arose as to whether dwellings should be built in unitary blocks adapted to a common boarding house, or in an isolated style, adapted to a single family and single living. It was decided by a small majority to pursue the unitary plan and this policy was persisted in until there was a division of the property. Whether this was the cause of failure or not, it induced many of the best members to leave, and, although it might have been the true policy under other circumstances and for other persons, in this case it was evidently wrong, for the members were not socially developed sufficiently to maintain such close relations."¹

XV. Conclusion

The peculiarities which differentiated the Wisconsin phalanx from other like experiments were these facts: that the originator and organizer retained throughout the experiment the confidence of the members, and attended to all the affairs incident on closing up the business; that on the division of its property, a premium was paid; that no law suit ever occurred during its history. The truth is, it was pecuniarily a success, but socially a failure.

¹Noyes, *History of American Socialisms*, p. 443.

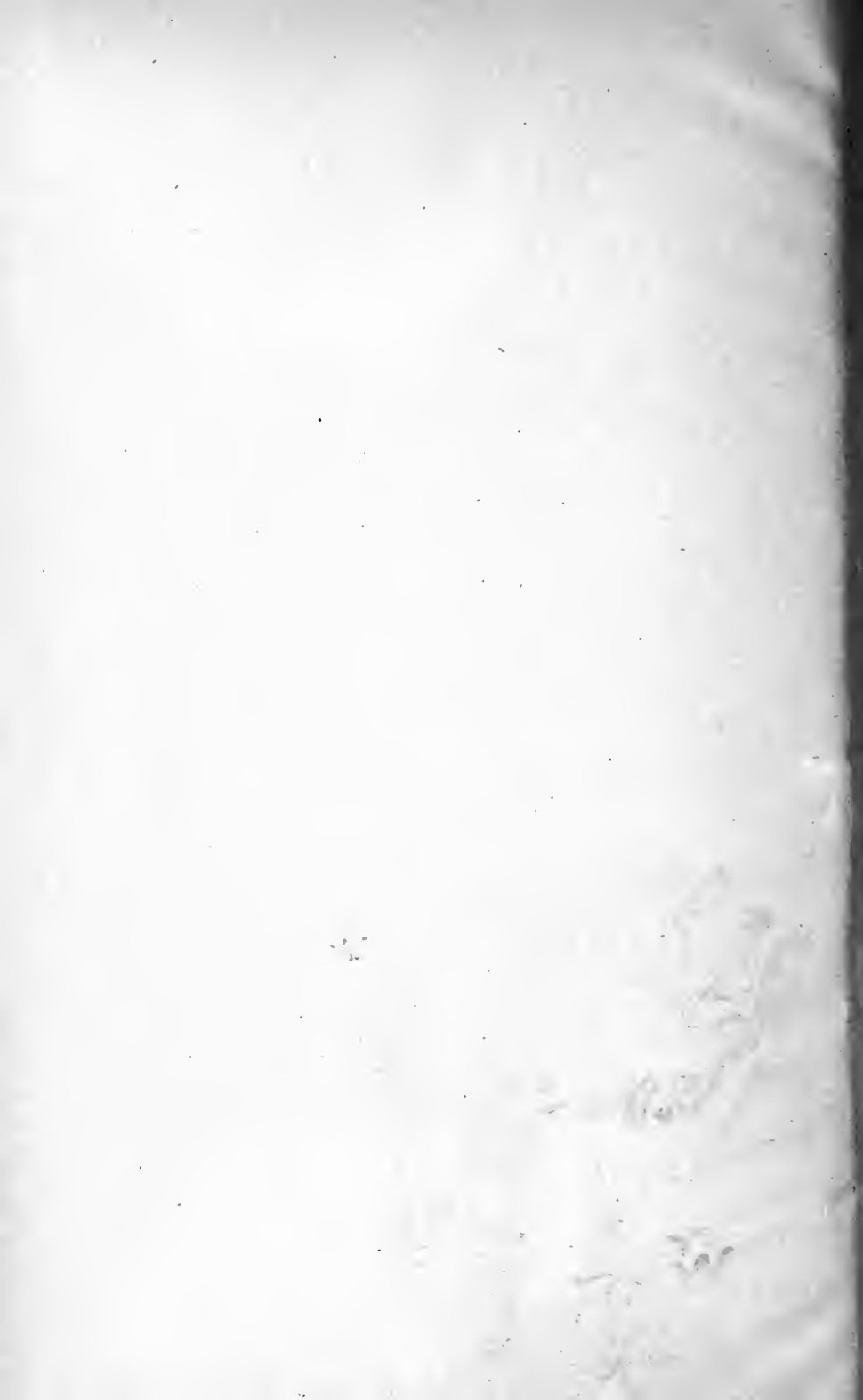
The following is the epitaph written for it by its leader, Warren Chase:

Born in the spring of 1844, in Southport, Wisconsin; nursed and educated by several teachers, but principally by the Ladies Advocate [Mr. Chase]; married in 1845 by the Territorial Legislature to the Statutes of Wisconsin (the wife died when the territory became a state); certified by Gov. Talmadge; settled and lived in town sixteen, range fourteen, which is named Ceresco, in honor of Ceres, a corn goddess, of which it was a worshipper; grew and flourished, and controlled the town for several years, until it took sick, first of chills and fever, and finally of a severe fever, which weakened its vital powers, until in 1850 it died, quietly and resignedly, having reigned six years triumphantly, and put all enemies under its feet, by its justice and honor. Owned a large farm, which was divided among its children, greatly improving their estates and leaving all but the Lone One better than it found them. Had been a great stock and grain grower, raising in one season as high as ten thousand bushels of wheat. Had one genius who did most of its preaching and law business, and others who attended to the sanitary department. Never used intoxicating drinks, nor allowed them on its farm. Never used profane language, nor allowed it, except by strangers. Never had a law suit, nor legal counsel. Had little sickness, and no religious revivals. Never had a case of licentiousness, nor complaint of immoral conduct. Lived a strictly moral, honest, upright and virtuous life, and yet was hated, despised, abused, slandered, lied about and misrepresented, in all the country about, mostly by preachers. Kept a school of its own all of the time. Took five or six newspapers in each family. Stopped work on Sunday to accommodate the neighbors, and rung its bell for meetings. But they danced without rum, or vulgarisms, or profanity. They had meetings without prayers, and babies without doctors. But it was prematurely born, and tried to live before its proper time and, of course, must die and be born again.¹

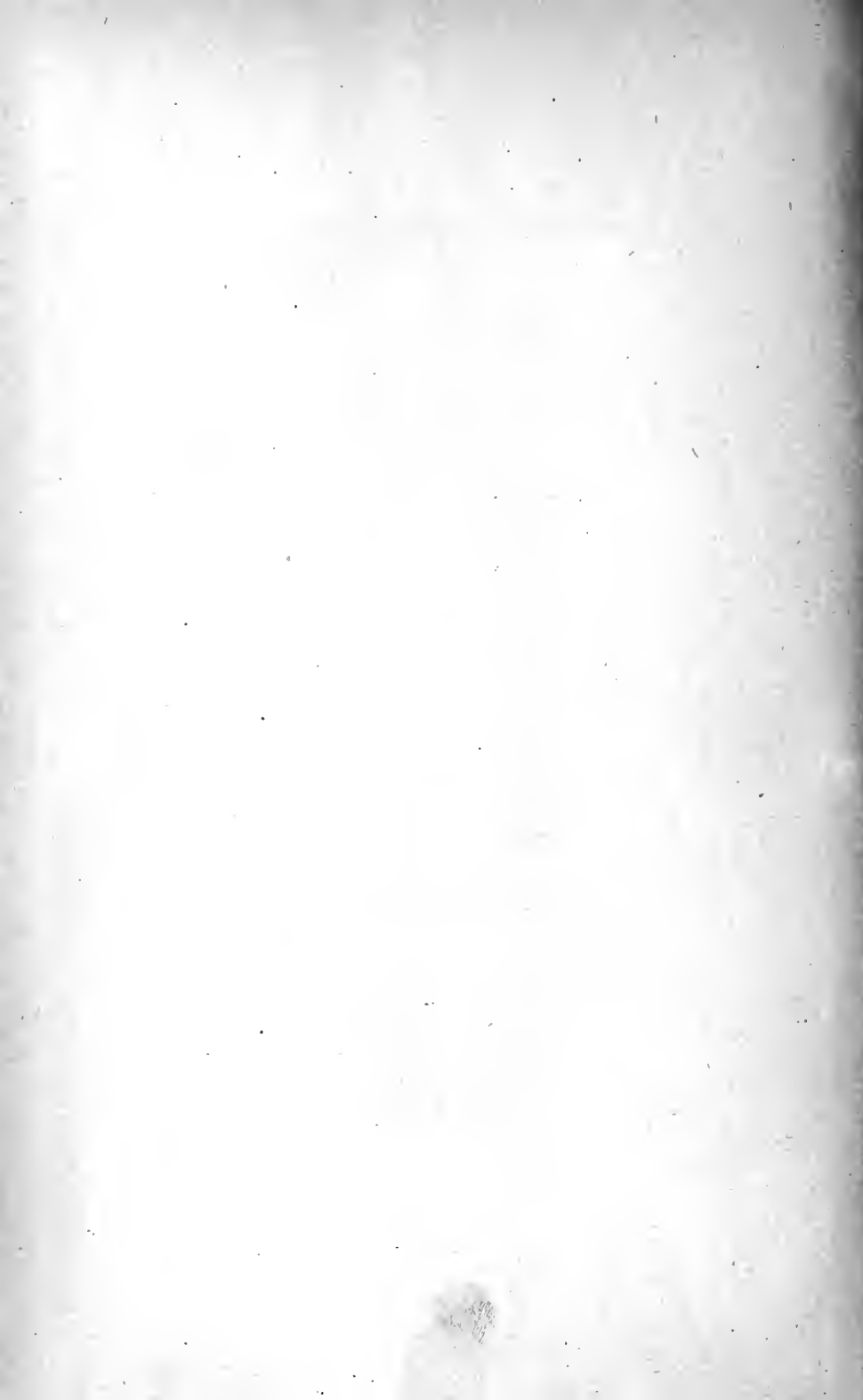
¹*Life Line of the Lone One.*











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