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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

AT ITS
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held November 7, 1907



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The Society as a body is not responsible for opinions advanced in the following pages by contributors

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Officers, 1907-08

President

WILLIAM WARD WIGHT, M. A. Milwaukee

Vice Presidents

*HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY, LL. D. Madison
HON. EMIL BAENSCH, Manitowoc
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN, B. A. La Crosse
HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER, Monroe
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. D. Madison
HON. BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN McMillan

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN G. THWAITES, LL. D. Madison

Treasurer

HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS Madison

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC S. BRADLEY, B. S. Madison

Curators, Ex-Officio

HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON Governor
HON. JAMES A. FREAR Secretary of State
HON. ANDREW H. DAHL State Treasurer

Curators, Elective

[Term expires at annual meeting in 1908]

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D. BURR W. JONES, M. A.
HON. EMIL BAENSCH HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B. MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B. JOHN B. PARKINSON, M. A.
ALFRED A. JACKSON, M. A. HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

*Died December 30, 1907.

Officers of the Society, 1907-08

[Term expires at annual meeting in 1909]

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, Esq.	MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY
WILLIAM K. COFFIN, M. S.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
NILS P. HAUGEN, LL. B.	E. RAY STEVENS, LL. B.
COL. HIRAM HAYES	WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. D.
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, M. A.

[Term expires at annual meeting in 1910]

ROBERT M. BASHFORD, M. A.	DANA C. MUNRO, M. A.
*JOHN B. CASSODAY, LL. D.	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, B. A.
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. ARTHUR C. NEVILLE
LUCIUS C. COLMAN, B. A.	ROBERT G. SIEBECKER, LL. B.
HON. HENRY E. LEGLER	FREDERICK J. TURNER, Ph. D.
HON. BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN	CHARLES R. VAN HISE, 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), Munro, Legler, Stevens, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Conover (chairman), Van Hise, Knox, Brown, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication—Legler (chairman), Turner, Munro, Parkinson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

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

Advisory Committee (ex-officio)—Turner, Conover, Legler, and Morris.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES (OF THE SOCIETY)

Auditing—E. B. Steensland (chairman), A. B. Morris, and A. E. Proudfit.

Relations with State University—Thwaites (chairman), Vilas, Oakley, Haugen, and Siebecker.

Building Improvements (acting under chap. 535, Laws of 1907)—Vilas (chairman), Hanks, Burrows, Thwaites, and Bradley (secretary).

Draper Burial Lot—Morris (chairman), Keyes, and Van Slyke.

*Died December 30, 1907.

Library Service

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D.

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, B. S.

Assistant Librarian

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY
(Chief Cataloguer)

Library Assistants

[In order of seniority of service]

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, A. B.	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER, B. L.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN, A. B.	— <i>Newspaper Department</i>
EVE PARKINSON, A. B.	— <i>Periodical Department</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph. D.	— <i>Editorial Assistant</i>
ANNA JACOBSEN, B. L.	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
EDNA COUPER ADAMS, B. L.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
ASA CURRIER TILTON, Ph. D.	— <i>Public Documents, Maps, and Mss. Department</i>
CLARA ALIDA RICHARDS, A. B.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
KATE LEWIS	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
HARRIET LUELLE ALLEN	— <i>General Assistant</i>
CHARLES EDWARD BROWN	— <i>Museum Department</i>

Student Assistants

ISABEL HEAN	— <i>Catalogue Department</i>
*MARION J. ATWOOD	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>

*On part time.

Library Service

Care Takers

MAGNUS NELSON	— <i>Head Jan. and Gen. Mechanic</i>
IRVING ROBSON	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
CEYLON C. LINCOLN	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Office Messenger</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
ELIZABETH ALSHEIMER, ANNA MAUS- BACH, GERTRUDE NELSON, ELIZABETH SCHMELZER	— <i>Housemaids</i>
*ANNA FLAD, NELIA WARNECKE, RAE- MOND FELLOWS, LEO LINK	— <i>Cloak Room Attendants</i>
CLAY TURNER	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>
†CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Watch</i>

LIBRARY OPEN—Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, University vacations, and summer months: 7:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Saturdays: 7:45 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holidays, University vacations, and summer months, as per special announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN—Daily except Sundays and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays, holidays, and evenings, as per special announcement.

*During session of the University.

†During winter months.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting¹

The business session of the fifty-fifth 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 afternoon, November 7, 1907,² commencing at four o'clock; an open session was held the same evening in the Society's Museum, commencing at half past seven. In the afternoon, the Executive Committee also held its annual meeting.

Business Session

President Wight took the chair at 4 P. M.

Reports

The secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix for text.]

Chairman Morris, of the Committee on Finance, presented its report, approving the report of Treasurer L. S. Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1907, to which in its turn was attached the favorable report of the Auditing Committee (Chairman E. B. Steensland) upon the treasurer's accounts. These several reports were adopted. [See Appendix for texts.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1907, all accounts having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants therefor paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix for text.]

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

² The regular date for meeting was the third Thursday in October (the 17th), but for reasons deemed sufficient to the president and secretary was postponed for three weeks, in accordance with section one of the by-laws.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Curators Elected

Messrs. E. W. Keyes, J. B. Parkinson, W. M. Smith, I. S. Bradley, and J. W. Vance were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators, and reported in favor of the following persons, who were unanimously elected for the term ending at the annual meeting in 1910:

Lucius C. Colman, of La Crosse; Henry E. Legler, of Milwaukee; Benjamin F. McMillan, of McMillan; Arthur C. Neville, of Green Bay; R. M. Bashford, John B. Cassoday, J. H. Carpenter, D. C. Munro, W. A. P. Morris, R. G. Siebecker, F. J. Turner, and C. R. Van Hise, of Madison.

Reports of Auxiliaries

Annual reports were received from the Society's several auxiliaries, the local historical societies of Evansville, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Ripon, Sauk County, Superior, Waukesha County, Walworth County, and Wauwatosa, and they were ordered to be printed in the *Proceedings*. [See Appendix for text.]

Dr. Draper's Death

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Society that the burial lot in Forest Hill Cemetery, in Madison, wherein are interred the mortal remains of the late Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper, for thirty-three years the secretary and executive officer of this Society, together with two of his kin, is in a state of unrepair, and said graves insufficiently marked; and

WHEREAS, Doctor Draper was practically the founder of this Society and for over three decades its guiding spirit, and bequeathed to it not only his invaluable and now famous collection of manuscripts and other source material bearing upon the first century of trans-Alleghany settlement, but all of such other personal and real property as he died possessed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Society are hereby requested and authorized to take such action in the matter of properly caring for said burial lot as to them may seem proper and expedient; and the further suggestion is hereby made to said committee that they suspend for the time being any of the Society's by-laws interfering with a suitable appropriation for this purpose.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting

Open Session

The open session of the Society was held at 7:30 P. M. in the South Hall of the Museum, President Wight in the chair.

The president, in opening the meeting, delivered his annual address, as follows:

A brief sojourn during the past summer in and about the city of Quebec furnishes the occasion and the text for a short presidential address. There is much to interest and to inspire an American in a visit to old Canada. Especially should a citizen of our own Commonwealth feel this interest and this uplift, when he observes from an inspection of the collections of this Society how close an intimacy existed in former times between the regions which the St. Lawrence and the lakes divide. With still more interest and inspiration will the American traveler limit his visit to the city of Quebec and its confines, and view the silent-speaking evidences of those events which have forever politically separated Canada and the States.

And yet these evidences are not easy and accessible to the seeker. Not in conspicuous marble, as in the case of the joint monument to Wolfe and Montcalm in the governor's garden at Quebec, or as in the case of the shaft on the Plains of Abraham indicating where "died Wolfe victorious Sept. 13, 1759;" not in blazonary of dainty page and in stilted style, as in the *Seats of the Mighty*, where fictitious heroes usurp attention. One hunts in obscure retreats, on dispraising tablets, the records of those Americans who fell in 1775, vainly striving that the peoples on the St. Lawrence should form with those in more southern colonies a rampart and a union against British tyranny.

These tablets, upraised by victorious England, commemorate only by indirection those feeble American bands who, ascending the frozen Chaudière in the early winter of 1775, sought to cripple King George by capturing his newly-acquired Canada. But the tablets are well worth a day's tramp to seek

Wisconsin Historical Society

them out. On Champlain street, in Quebec Lower Town, reached beneath Dufferin Terrace by meandering among timber yards and markets, this inscription is found:

Here stood
The undaunted fifty
Safeguarding
Canada
defeating Montgomery
at the près-de-Ville barricade
on the last day of
1775.
Guy Carleton
Commanding at
Quebec.

Montgomery
fell
Decbr. 31, 1775.

In no nobler cause *could* Montgomery have fallen than in this fruitless effort to bring reluctant Canada into what is now the union of the States.

In a quarter of Lower Town still more obscure, by means of narrow and tortuous alleys dignified as streets, another inscription is found:

Here stood
Her old and new defenders
Uniting, guarding, saving
Canada
Defeating Arnold
at the Sault-au-Matelot barricade
on the last day of
1775.
Guy Carleton
Commanding at
Quebec.

Persistent, impetuous, courageous Arnold, to have fought his way into what is now the very heart of Quebec, almost

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting

achieving triumph, almost snatching the town from its defenders—a chivalrous feat, almost whitening his later treason.

Still further one prowls about, and quite distant from the other inscription, reached by the path up the Heights of Abraham, which, sixteen years before, Wolfe had pointed out and had ascended, is another tablet actually within the walls of the Upper Town. Upon this is inscribed:

Within this building and directly
Beneath this tablet repose
The remains of thirteen soldiers of
General Montgomery's army,
Who were killed in the assault on Quebec
Dec. 31st, 1775.
Placed to their memory by several
American children.

What pathos under the calm language of this legend! These were common soldiers of unknown names, abandoned to the enemy by the necessity of retreat, forgotten until these last days, rescued into anonymous immortality by American children who chose to conceal their own identity alike with the enforced concealment of the identity of those whom they perpetuated!

Thus these braves live in history—thus they live, although they failed in their endeavour; thus they live although they died obscure, unknown, and unwept; thus they live because patriotic children have beckoned “them into the abode where the eternal are.”

It does not follow that one has not well and faithfully performed his life work, even though no marble perpetuates his memory or recalls that once he lived. And yet there has always dwelt in the human heart a desire to remember in stone those whom the human eye no longer sees, and this even though by their thoughts and deeds they have erected for themselves more enduring memorials. Witness how the memory of President McKinley, already embalmed in history, has been further perpetuated by a magnificent monument which another president paused from his restless activities to dedicate.

Wisconsin Historical Society

I am led to these observations because a pleasing duty has just been undertaken by this Society—properly to mark and to honor the grave where are buried the remains of our former secretary, Doctor Draper. It is making no invidious comparisons to say that we who bask in the sunshine of this Society's prosperity owe that happiness in very considerable measure to the labors of his industrious and exacting life. Not only did he benefit this Society while he lived; his generosity, his devotion, breathe upon us day by day although he has died. His body, and the bodies of two of his kin, rest in your cemetery in a lot which should more properly commemorate his virtues and his generosity. The Society is to be congratulated that steps are now to be taken in this behalf from us who honored him in his life, who are daily benefiting by his activities. No reproach of neglect in this behalf can properly rest upon this Society. Thus far we have been honoring his memory in the *Proceedings*, in the *Collections*, and in our loving care for the Draper Manuscripts, by making accessible the materials he left and by publishing volumes therefrom. The time is now ripe for the simple, modest memorials which fit his simple, modest life.

If you complain that a shadow, much too lachrymose, broods over this address, let me close with a word about our sunny condition as a Society. During the year which ended September thirtieth last, the accessions of pamphlets and books have been 11,598 titles. The total number of books and pamphlets now owned by this Society is 294,464. The legislature of 1907 did not neglect the Society entirely, although we knocked in vain at its doors for a new wing to this building. In two particulars the Solons deserve our thanks—they increased by \$5,000 the annual appropriation for administrative purposes, and they made available for the completion of this building some \$11,000 of unexpended balance appropriated by former legislatures. The membership of the Society increased 55 during the past year. It now numbers 627.

This speaker desires to return his thanks to the members

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting

of the Society for the confidence reposed in him by them in re-electing him as president. The honor is appreciated, although speech is feeble to convey suitable acknowledgement.

Historical Papers

The following historical papers were presented, being read either by or for their authors:

Fox-Indian Wars in Wisconsin, by Louise Phelps Kellogg, of Madison.

Reminiscences of a Pioneer in the Rock River Country, by Edwin Delos Coe, of Whitewater.

Some Phases of the Economic History of Wisconsin, 1860-70, by Carl Russell Fish, of Madison.

Annals of Early Protestant Churches at Superior, by John M. Barnett, of Markleton, Pa.

Invention of the Roller Flour Mill, by Publius Virgilius Lawson, of Menasha.

The Polish People of Portage County, by Albert Hart Sanford, of Stevens Point.

Wisconsin's Emblems and Sobriquet, by Reuben Gold Thwaites of Madison.

Reception

Upon the conclusion of the literary exercises, the resident curators tendered an informal reception to those in attendance at the meeting. The ladies of the Library staffs of the Society and of the University of Wisconsin served refreshments.

Executive Committee Meeting

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the lecture room at the close of the Society's meeting, the afternoon of November 7, 1907.

Officers Elected

Messrs. W. A. P. Morris, F. J. Turner, N. P. Haugen, E. Ray Stevens, and George B. Burrows were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing triennial

Wisconsin Historical Society

term. They reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

President—William Ward Wight, A. M., Milwaukee.

Vice Presidents—John B. Cassoday, LL. D., Madison; Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; Lucius C. Colman, La Crosse; John Luchsinger, Monroe; Benjamin F. McMillan, McMillan; William F. Vilas, LL. D., Madison.

Treasurer—Lucien S. Hanks, Madison.

New Members Elected

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life

Janesville — Malcolm O. Mouat.

Madison — Hon. William H. Timlin.

Manitowoc — E. G. Nash.

Mayville — Lawrence S. Keeley.

Milwaukee — Dr. Joseph Schneider, Rev. Clement B. Bergin-Wright.

Omro — James N. Tittmore.

Shullburg — Minnie Belle Rickert.

Superior — Philip G. Stratton.

Annual

Appleton — Ephraim P. Grignon.

Ashland — John M. Dodd, Benjamin S. Smith.

Bayfield — Robert Inglis.

Berlin — Fred Engelbracht, Perry Niskern.

Eau Claire — Clarence A. Chamberlin.

Fort Atkinson — William D. Hoard, Arthur M. Webb.

Green Bay — Hiram O. Fairchild, William P. Wagner.

Janesville — William G. Wheeler, John L. Wilcox.

Lake Mills — Conrad Engsborg, Rev. Otis E. Reidenbach.

Marquette — R. H. Spragg.

Madison — Maxwell C. Otto, John M. Parkinson.

Manitowoc — William G. Kemper.

Milwaukee — Irving M. Bean, Carroll G. Pearse.

New London — Charles F. Carr.

Oshkosh — Theodore A. Beglinger.

Platteville — Robert I. Dugdale, Jonathan H. Evans, James V. Hollman.

Phillips — Michael Barry.

Port Wing — Nels G. J. Dahlstedt.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting

Seneca — Carl V. Poland.

Sheboygan — Rogers E. Crocker.

Shullsburg — Jefferson B. Simpson.

Superior — Joseph G. A. Le Blanc, Robert L. Hunter, Virgil E. McCaskill, Thomas B. Mills, August Zachau.

Washburn — Elias C. Alvord, Nels M. Oscar, John Walsh.

Watertown — Karl A. Mueller.

Waupaca — Joseph H. Woodnorth.

Wauwatosa — John P. Koehler, Charles B. Perry.

Minneapolis — Mrs. Sarah K. Curtis.

New Orleans — William O. Hart.

Pittsburg — Rev. Jesse P. Martin.

Building Improvements

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature has, through the enactment of chapter 535, Laws of Wisconsin for 1907, remitted to the Society the sum of \$11,006.99, "the unexpended balance of appropriation made by the legislatures of 1895, 1897, and 1899 to the State Historical Library Building Commission for the purpose of constructing the State Historical Library Building, said balance having been returned to the state treasury by said Building Commission previous to the actual completion of the building as planned, acting in accordance with an opinion of the attorney general of the state to the effect that the powers of said Commission had expired by limitation;" and

WHEREAS, It appearing that certain improvements in the coloring of the interior walls and in providing for an increase in the book-storage capacity in certain departments of the Library, needed to be done as rapidly as may be, the president appointed upon October 21 a sub-committee of five members of the Executive Committee — consisting of Messrs. W. F. Vilas, L. S. Hanks, G. B. Burrows, R. G. Thwaites, and I. S. Bradley — to outline said work and to draft specifications and receive bids therefor, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee at its annual meeting; and

WHEREAS, Said sub-committee, all of whose members either served upon or were intimately connected with the work of the former Historical Library Building Commission, and are thus possessed of knowledge concerning these matters, have carefully considered said proposed improvements and have solicited and obtained bids therefor; therefore be it

Wisconsin Historical Society

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby approve of each and every act of said sub-committee, do continue said committee in office, and do empower them to proceed with the several improvements authorized and provided for by said chapter 535, Laws of 1907, and in all matters connected therewith to act, until otherwise ordered, as the duly accredited representatives of the Society, with as full authority in the premises as though the Society were itself acting directly in such matters.

Dr. Draper's Grave

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the president appoint a sub-committee of three members of the Executive Committee, with full power to act for this Society in the placing of stone corner posts and grave-markers in and upon the Lyman C. Draper burial lot in Forest Hill Cemetery in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, and in depositing with the cemetery commissioners a sum of money sufficient to provide a fund for the perpetual care of said lot.

Resolved, That an appropriation of not to exceed five hundred dollars is hereby made from the income of the Draper Fund for the year ending June 30, 1908, the same to be expended by order of said sub-committee for the purposes named in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That so much of section fourteen of the by-laws of the Society as interferes with the making of the appropriation voted in the foregoing resolution be and it hereby is suspended.

Salaries of Employees

The Library Committee, through Chairman Turner and Curator Stevens, reported upon the salaries of the several employees of the Society, and the several recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Appendix

Wisconsin Historical Society

Executive Committee's Report

[Submitted to the Society at the fifty-fifth annual meeting, November 7, 1907]

Summary

The Legislature of 1907 added \$5,000 to the Society's annual stipend for administrative purposes, thereby improving the salaries of assistants and making fairly adequate provision for repairs, supplies, equipment, and travelling expenses. It was, however, decided by the Legislature that the Library must wait until another session for the proposed northwest wing. The building is crowded; but improvements are to be undertaken, during the year, calculated to in some measure relieve the congestion in a few places; it is also expected that during the coming winter the Museum will be much improved. The Library growth of the twelve months has been 11,586 books and pamphlets; there have also been quite considerable accessions in other departments. The Legislature has made provision for making the Library the custodian of the archives of the State. The state and local historical societies of the Mississippi Valley have formed a co-operative organization, which is to be a section of the American Historical Association. The report treats of many details of Library and other administrative affairs.

Financial Condition

State Appropriations

Certified expenditures for the Society from State appropriations thereto are audited by the secretary of state, all claims

Executive Committee's Report

being paid by the state treasurer in the same manner as with other State departments.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, covering the period of the present financial report, the Society received \$20,000 from the State, in direct standing appropriations—\$15,000 under chapter 296, Laws of 1899, for administrative and miscellaneous expenses; and \$5,000 under chapter 155, Laws of 1901, for books, maps, manuscripts, etc. The statement below shows the condition of these funds on July 1, 1907:

CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899

Receipts

Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1906	\$2 23
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1907	15,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$15,002 23

Disbursements, Year ending June 30, 1907

Administration of the Society

Services	\$7,440 06
Supplies and equipment	111 13
Books	533 05
Freight and drayage	236 18
Travel	120 53
	<hr/>
	\$8,440 95

Maintenance of Building¹

Services	\$5,011 08
Supplies	865 16
Light and power (U. W. rebate)	242 87
Telephones	52 50
Equipment	152 71
Repairs	138 96
	<hr/>
	\$6,463 28

\$14,904 23

Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1907	98 00
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\$15,002 23

¹ This represents merely the amount expended by the Society for the purpose. Deducting what the Society paid to the University of Wisconsin in liquidation of joint account the year before, the former's

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Receipts

Unexpended balance July 1, 1906	\$1,377 54
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1907	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,377 24

Disbursements

Books and periodicals	\$6,145 56
Maps and manuscripts	217 70
Pictures	12 25
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1907	1 73
	<hr/>
	\$6,377 24

Details of the foregoing expenditures will be found in the fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent, submitted in connection herewith. A copy of this report has been filed with the governor, according to law.

Under the provisions of chapter 533, Laws of 1907, the amount annually appropriated to the Society, for administrative and miscellaneous purposes, will hereafter be \$20,000, instead of \$15,000.

The Binding Fund

is the product of special gifts thereto, one-half of the receipts from membership dues and the sale of ordinary duplicates, and accrued interest. Upon July 1, 1906, it consisted of cash and securities aggregating \$28,629.32; upon July 1, 1907, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the treasurer, it contained \$29,789.77—a gain of \$1,160.45 during the year. This

outlay towards maintenance of the building aggregated \$6,220.41. On its part, the cost to the University for electric light and the building's share of heating-plant expenses during the fiscal year was \$8,900.73, making the maintenance of the building a total cost of \$15,121.14. Each institution is, under the existing agreement, charged with one-half this amount.

Executive Committee's Report

fund is of much importance in the administration of the Society; no longer needed save for occasional fine bindings, its income is chiefly utilized to help out the State appropriation in the matter of salaries.

The Antiquarian Fund

is, like the Binding Fund, derived from accrued interest and from the acquisition of one-half the receipts from membership fees and sale of ordinary duplicates. When available the income is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." The fund is close approaching the proposed minimum of \$10,000, which it ought to attain before its income should be considered available. Its present stage is \$9,428 66, a gain during the year of \$1,532.54. By another year the minimum will doubtless be reached, so that thenceforth we may begin to see some results from this fund, which was established by the Society at its annual meeting on January 6, 1887.

The Draper Fund

had reached upon July 1 the sum of \$10,886.04, a growth during the year of \$593.29. This increase was derived from interest receipts and the sale of publications emanating from the Draper manuscripts—the *Documentary History of Dunmore's War* (1905), and the Society's *List of Manuscripts* (1906).

. During the year, \$351.43 was expended from the income of the fund, for "indexing and calendaring the Draper manuscripts." During the coming year, \$400 will be spent out of the income for the work, which is now actively in progress. Of course this amount will by no means represent the entire expense of the undertaking to the Society, for the technical skill required should be awarded a reasonable compensation, and regular employment must needs be guaranteed to professional assistants; but it will serve as a substantial contribution towards the end sought.

Wisconsin Historical Society

The proper care, editing, and indexing of its great store of Western manuscripts will always remain a rather costly feature of the Society's Library work; but, as emphasized in our report of a year ago, "no department of the Library can quite so directly make contributions to American scholarship as that of manuscripts, for our collections are large, cover a wide field of interest, and are of course unique."

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

now contains \$4,782.70, a decrease within the year of \$8.77. The expenditures during the twelve months aggregated \$248.77. The income proved to be but \$240, which was less than had been estimated, hence the excess; it will be met by a corresponding economy in the present fiscal year.

This fund is already having a beneficial effect upon the Museum, for within the past two or three years several comparatively inexpensive but quite effective pictures and other art objects have been procured from its income, and plans are in view for interesting purchases of a like character in the immediate future. Even the income from a small fund like this, if judiciously spent, may in a term of years bring important results. It is, however, a matter for regret that we have not three or four funds like the Adams bequest; their combined effect would be greatly to stimulate the Museum.

Library Accessions

Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions for the year ending September 30, 1907:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	2,616	
Books by gift	2,271	
Total books		4,887
Pamphlets by gift	6,006	
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	428	
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	265	
Total pamphlets		6,699
Total accessions		11,586

Executive Committee's Report

Present (estimated) strength of library:

Books	148,040
Pamphlets	146,424
	<hr/>
Total	294,464

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	37
Newspapers and periodicals	1,160
Philosophy and religion	139
Biography and genealogy	271
History—general	20
History—foreign	238
History—American	207
History—local (U. S.)	210
Geography and travel	334
Political and social science	1,877
Natural sciences	37
Useful arts	48
British Patent Office reports	175
Fine arts	18
Language and literature	50
Bibliography	66
	<hr/>
Total	4,887

Comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1906	1907
Total accessions	10,214	11,584
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	61	71
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	39	29
Books given	4,739	3,057
Pamphlets given	6,993	7,777
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	11,732	10,834
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	47	24
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	53	76

There have been bound during the year a total of 3,158 volumes, classified as follows:

Wisconsin Historical Society

Periodicals	363
Newspapers	523
British Patent Office Reports	175
British Parliamentary Papers	408
State reports	1,080
Miscellaneous books	609
	<hr/>
	3,158

The accessions for the past ten years have been as follows: 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584; 1904, 11,990; 1905, 12,634; 1906, 10,214; 1907, 11,584. Average, 10,262.

The Library

Cataloguing and Classification

The catalogue department was much hampered during the past year by an insufficiency of skilled workers, low salaries having occasioned resignations from a force already too small. Nevertheless some creditable advance was made, in the as yet uncompleted reclassification and recataloguing of the Library according to modern rules. Good progress has been made in this direction as to public documents, always a perplexing task. The great pamphlet collection is now nearing completion at the hands of classifiers and cataloguers, an undertaking that has for several years been vexing the department. Some idea of its extent may be obtained, when we state that among the duties of the coming year will be the reclassification and recataloguing of our collection of Rebellion pamphlets, which aggregate between five and six thousand items—the Slavery collection, comprising a thousand or more pamphlets, having already been so treated.

Despite the now free purchase of Library of Congress printed cards, there is still and always will be, in a library of this character, a very considerable task before the catalogue department in caring for the miscellaneous pamphlets and other uncommon material which the Library of Congress either has not yet catalogued or is hardly likely to; as for expert classification, this of course is just as essential with the use of printed cards as before.

Executive Committee's Report

Sequents

The work of keeping a large reference Library "up to date", in the one item of miscellaneous reports and other sequents, is always considerable. With ever-growing demands upon our resources, by men engaged in special lines of research, we are obliged yearly to extend our activities in this direction, adding new lines of collection and bringing up those that have for various reasons—chiefly an insufficiency of trained assistants—been allowed in the press of work to lag behind. During the past twelve months, in addition to the regular work of the departments, especial efforts have been put forth, and with marked success, in the matter of soliciting reports of beneficiary societies, church (including home missionary) organizations, state and city education departments, adjutants general, state banks and finance officials, and state irrigation and land officials. This large mass of material has, immediately upon arrival, been sought by specialists interested therein.

Collection of Labor Material

Since its organization in 1904, the American Bureau of Industrial Research has occupied quarters in our Library Building. As one feature of its present activities, the Bureau is collecting a vast mass of printed and manuscript material bearing on the history of the labor movement in the United States, all of which is, as soon as obtained, presented to the Library of this Society. The result of three years of assiduous collection of this highly specialized material is so important, and has had so marked an effect upon the character and extent of our Library growth, that an outline of the work is here presented.

Some of the contributors to the funds of this Bureau are Mr. V. Everit Macy, 68 Broad Street, New York, who acts as treasurer; Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, of New York; Mr. Justice P. Henry Dugro, New York; and Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, of Pelzer, South Carolina. The principal work in the collection of material has been done by Prof. Richard T. Ely, Prof. John R. Commons, Mr. John B. Andrews, and Miss

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Helen L. Sumner. The collection has been prosecuted along the following lines:

Recent and current reports of meetings, constitutions, and newspaper files have been obtained from the headquarters of labor organizations, farmers' and employers' associations, and from newspaper offices. This is no small matter when the number of organizations and labor and reform papers is considered. This method of collection requires constant vigilance on the part of trained persons employed by the Bureau.

Historical material has been obtained by exchanges with libraries outside of Madison, by purchases of second-hand books and pamphlets found in shops or advertised in auction catalogues, and by soliciting personal collections. Exchanges with other libraries have been made by our own Library, and these have been facilitated by the large number of duplicates, many of them of great value, which the Bureau has collected and turned over to us for purposes of exchange. Second-hand book stores have been carefully searched in every city visited by the Bureau staff, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and others, and auction catalogues have been carefully and continuously watched. Many rare and interesting books and pamphlets have thus been secured.

Personal solicitation has, however, brought altogether the best results. This work has been primarily in the hands of Mr. Andrews, who has shown remarkable ability and enterprise in locating the owners of labor material, who have thereupon readily presented their collections to our Library, being aware of its importance as a storehouse of Americana of every sort. During the winter of 1905-06 the material secured in this way included a daily paper published by the trade unions in Boston during the War of Secession, a weekly published in Philadelphia, and another published in Chicago. These files were secured after a patient search, and interviews with a large number of veterans in the labor movement. So successful and important seemed this method of collection, that it was decided that another journey should be made for the purpose of visiting individuals and gathering material not found in libra-

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ries. Mr. Andrews occupied three months in the summer of 1906 on this trip, going en route to Boston and all the large centres. Then again in 1907 he spent several months in Denver and Chicago. His search was highly successful, a number of individuals turning over to him extremely valuable collections of material covering mainly the period since 1850. The most important files of papers secured in this way include a volume of *The Man* (New York, 1834), the *Workingman's Advocate* (Chicago, 1864-76), *Fincher's Trades' Review* (Philadelphia, 1863-66), and *Le Socialiste* (New York, 1871-73). Among the most important private collections received, have been those of George E. McNeill, William Bailie, Thomas Phillips, Frank K. Foster, John Samuel, William Holmes, Henry Cohen, Edward H. Rogers, G. A. Hoehn, William S. Cameron, and Thomas E. Will. A most valuable file of the earliest German labor paper, *Die Republik der Arbeiter*, edited by William Weitling (1850-55), was presented by the Deutsche Freie Gemeinde of Philadelphia; also a file of *The Practical Christian*, edited by Adin Ballou (1840-60) at the Hopedale Community, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Abbie Ballou Heywood. Among other contributors of valuable material have been:

- Abrahams, Henry, Boston.
- Amalgamated Glassworkers' International Association (Wm. Figolah), Chicago.
- American Anti-Boycott Association, New York.
- American Brotherhood of Cementworkers (Henry Ullner), San Francisco.
- Armstrong, I. Boynton, Lynn, Mass.
- Bandlow, Robert, Cleveland.
- Berger, Victor L., Milwaukee.
- Boot & Shoe Workers' Union (C. L. Baine), Boston.
- Brauer Zeitung*, Cincinnati.
- Brokhausen, Frederick, Milwaukee.
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (J. F. McNamee), Indianapolis.
- Cameron, William Sylvis, Chicago.
- Carlton, Albert A., Melrose, Mass.
- Chamberlain, E. Frances, Cambridge, Mass.
- Citizens' Industrial Association of America, New York.

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- Cohen, Henry, Denver.
DeCleyre, Voltarine, Philadelphia.
Dernell, John D., Cincinnati.
Devlin, John, Detroit.
Drury, Victor, New York.
Duncan, James, Quincy, Mass.
Elliott, James B., Philadelphia.
Employers' Association of Cincinnati.
Employers' Association of Kansas City.
Equity (C. F. Taylor), Philadelphia.
Fitzpatrick, John, Chicago Federation of Labor.
Foote, Allan Ripley, Columbus, O.
Forbes, S. Innes, Philadelphia.
Frey, John P., Cincinnati.
Goldman, Emma, New York.
Goldstein, David, Boston.
Grenell, Judson, Detroit.
Hackett, Hugh, Rochester, N. Y.
Haskell, Burnette G., San Francisco.
Hayes, Dennis, Philadelphia.
Hayes, John, Washington, D. C.
Hayes, Max, Cleveland, O.
Hodge, George, Chicago.
Hoehn, G. A., St. Louis.
Holmes, William, Denver.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths (Geo. J. Werner), Chicago.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (H. W. Sherman),
Washington, D. C.
International Seamen's Union of America (W. McArthur), San Francisco.
International Shingle Weavers Union of America (J. E. Campbell),
Everett, Wash.
International Union of Cigarmakers (Adolph Strasser & Geo. W. Perkins), Chicago.
James, C. L., Eau Claire, Wis.
Job, Frederick W., Chicago Employers' Association, Chicago.
Johnson, C. Ben, Montgomery Co., O.
Jones, Samuel, Philadelphia.
Joseph, Samuel, Hartford, Conn.
Justi, Hermann, Illinois Coal Operators, Springfield, Ill.
Kenehan, Rody, International Union Journeymen Horseshoers, Denver.
Kilgore, Carrie B., Philadelphia.
Kirby, J., Dayton Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O.

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Labor Leader, Baltimore.
Lange, August, Philadelphia.
Long, Fred, Philadelphia.
MacDonald, E. M., New York.
McVicar, John, Detroit.
Millot, F., New York.
Morris, Max, International Retail Clerks' Association, Denver.
National Association of Manufacturers, St. Louis.
National Association of Master Bakers, Chicago.
National Erectors' Association, New York.
National Founders' Association, Detroit.
National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.
Nelson, Henry John, Philadelphia.
Notkin, N., Philadelphia.
Parsons, Lucy, Chicago.
Pfahler, W. H., Philadelphia.
Pope, Abner J., Home, Wash.
Ray, Frank H., United Teamsters of America, Chicago.
Rogers, Edward H., Chelsea, Mass.
Rossner, Hans, Chicago.
Samuel, John, Woodlawn, Ill.
Sanitary Progress (N. O. Nelson), St. Louis.
Shed, Zach, Denver.
Simpson, A. H., Boston.
Smith, O. S., Logansport, Ind.
Socialist Labor Party (Frank Bohn), New York.
Steinbliss, H. W., St. Louis.
Stove Founders' National Defence Association (Thos. Hogan), Chicago.
Stove Mounters' International Union (J. H. Kaefer), Detroit.
Street Railway Men's Journal (L. D. Bland), Chicago.
Thum, Otto F., Denver.
Trade Union Advocate (Reuben Forker), Trenton, N. J.
Trautmann, William E., Chicago.
Tucker, Benjamin R., New York.
Turner, Frederick, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
United Typothetæ of America, New York.
Walker, Prof. Charles S., Amherst, Mass.
Walker, E. C., New York.
Wallace, Hugh, Buffalo.
Walling, William English, New York.
Weitling, Trevijon W., New York.
Western Federation of Miners, Denver.

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Will, Thomas E., Washington, D. C.

Wood, Charles O., Dorchester, Mass.

These and other collections, which are now being classified and catalogued by us, constitute unquestionably the most complete supply of material for the history of the labor movement in America, which has been collected in any library.

In order to make certain that nothing of importance should be omitted, the preliminary visit to libraries made by Professor Commons in the spring of 1905 was followed by a systematic search through the libraries of the country. The planning and management of this search were placed in the hands of Miss Sumner, and carried out most thoroughly and successfully. They were begun in October of that year by the preparation of a printed finding-list, containing the names of about a hundred and sixty labor and sympathetic papers published in the United States prior to 1872, the period of greatest obscurity. This list was sent to nearly five hundred libraries scattered over the country and selected with a view to the probable antiquity of their collections. Answers were received from about half of them, including all of the most important; but about half of those answering reported that they had none of the papers on the list, while a large number of other libraries reported part files of certain common publications. A considerable number of rare and valuable files, however, were located.

In November, 1905, Professor Commons, Mr. Andrews, and Miss Sumner started out to examine the Eastern libraries. They visited during the following three months some twenty libraries in Detroit, Cleveland, Albany, Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and intermediate points. Nearly all of the institutions were quite willing that our Library should, under the inter-library loan system, borrow pamphlets and books for the use of the Bureau staff. Nearly all of these were then copied in whole or in part for the use of the Bureau, and the transcripts are now a part of our permanent collection.

All extant files of labor papers published prior to 1837, as well as the most important daily papers, have been carefully

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examined and the best of their matter has been transcribed and is now kept in the Society's Library. Among the early labor papers from which the essential material not already found in Madison libraries has been transcribed, are:

Free Enquirer, New York, 1828-35.

Workingman's Advocate, New York, 1829-30.

Delaware Free Press, Wilmington, 1830.

Working Man's Gazette, Woodstock, Vt., 1830-31.

Mechanics' Press, 1820-30; and *Co-operator*, 1832, Utica, N. Y.

Mechanics' Free Press, Philadelphia, 1828-31; the first paper published in the interest of workingmen.

National Laborer, also of Philadelphia, 1836-37.

The Man, of New York, a penny daily published from 1834-35.

Working Man's Advocate, Albany, N. Y., 1830-31.

Through the system of copying what was found in other libraries, combined with what has been collected in the form of original files, our library has not only the most complete collection now to be found in any American library, of original material not found elsewhere, but also everything of importance which can be found in any other library.

All papers known to be unfriendly to labor organizations—of which class the *New York Journal of Commerce* for the year 1836 is a good example—have also been examined with scrupulous care, and a large amount of copying has been done from them. Moreover, nearly all of the files of labor papers published between 1837 and 1860, which cannot be borrowed, have been examined and the material transcribed. As for the labor papers published since 1860, the collection gathered from private individuals is so far superior to any other collection in the United States, that for this period very little work outside of Madison will hereafter be necessary.

In addition to the labor material received through the Bureau, the Library has been largely benefited during the year by similar gifts from the Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics and the Legislative Reference Library conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Manuscript Department

As will be seen from the appendix to this report, recounting the miscellaneous accessions of the year, the department of manuscripts has been much favored, although its accessions have not been as extensive as those of the preceding year. From the view point of Wisconsin history, the most notable of the recent manuscript receipts were the letters, account books, and miscellaneous documents left by the late Henry S. Baird of Green Bay, and coming to us through his daughter, Mrs. Louise S. Favill of Madison. Mr. Baird was one of the earliest of Green Bay lawyers. Born in Dublin in 1800, he came with his parents to Pennsylvania when four years of age, and at twenty-three settled as a lawyer on Mackinac Island. There he married Elizabeth L. Fisher, and in 1824 removed to Green Bay, where the Bairds soon acquired a wide reputation as intellectual leaders in the territory west of Lake Michigan. Mrs. Baird's reminiscences of early life on Mackinac Island and in Wisconsin Territory, published in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, volumes xiv and xv, were important contributions to material for the history of the Old Northwest. From Mr. Baird's pen came several of the best of the early papers published by this Society. He was president of the first Territorial council, held at Belmont, was attorney general for the Territory, and one of the most conspicuous members of the first constitutional convention. He had much to do with early Indian treaties in Wisconsin, was prominent at the bar, and died in 1875, leaving behind him a wide and enviable reputation.

The papers left by a man of this type are of much importance to Western history at large, and are comparable with those of Moses M. Strong and Morgan L. Martin, acquired by us the preceding year. The Baird letters run back to 1819, the deeds and legal documents to 1827. These documents will be bound in a separate series of Wisconsin Manuscripts, to be known as the "Henry S. Baird Papers."

Among the Indian material in the Baird collection are the

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muster rolls of Green Bay companies in the Black Hawk War (1832), and considerable data on the threatened uprisings of 1849 and 1850. An interesting document is the following, being Baird's account of the trial of Chief Oshkosh for murder, in 1830; it seems well worth bringing to light at the present time, seventy-seven years after the event. Judge James Duane Doty's decision as to the status of Indians, was of far-reaching importance.

Osh-kosh, a chief of the Menominie nation, together with two other Indians of that tribe, were indicted before the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the county of Brown, held by J. D. Doty, Esqr. at the term of June 1830, for the murder of Amable or Okegway, who was wholly or in part an indian of the Pawnee tribe, who had become civilized: had been raised and resided from childhood in a French family at the Bay. He had adopted the habits of white men, spoke the canadian tongue fluently, and had for sometime previous to his death, supported himself by boating and other labor. Upon the trial a special verdict was returned by the jury finding "that Osh-kosh & the other defendants, had a few days previously killed the deceased by stabbing in several places, upon his neck & body, The jury further found that the night upon which this murder was perpetrated, the deceased had been out deer-hunting, upon *Devil river*, in a canoe; that the night was dark, and the deceased had shot at and killed a menominie indian (who was also hunting in a canoe) having mistaken the indian for a deer; the killing of the latter by the deceased, was purely accidental, and the deceased upon discovering the accident had put the indian so killed into his canoe, and had returned, near morning, to the lodge of Osh-kosh, then situated on the bank of the fox river, in the middle of the settlement at Green Bay. Immediately upon the arrival of the deceased at the lodge, he was met at the water side by Osh-kosh and the other two indians, and was instantly killed by them; he had received eight wounds with large knives;" and the case disclosed circumstances of extreme cruelty & barbarity. The jury further found "that a custom existed among the menominie nation, that where a murder was committed by one individual upon another, the relatives of the deceased might kill the murderer, without blame, unless the murderer could appease & satisfy them by presents or otherwise." But the testimony only proved the existence of such custom in their own country; and no doubt existed as to the fact of the indian title having been extinguished to the land upon which the murder was committed. The verdict then concluded by praying the opinion of the court, upon these

Wisconsin Historical Society

facts, whether according to the law the prisoner was guilty of *murder* or *manslaughter*.

Upon this verdict the prisoner was remanded, and on the last day of the term, was, upon motion of the Pros. Atty. brought up for Judgment. Upon this motion, the Judge gave, at length, an opinion upon the facts stated in the special verdict: the substance of which was; That as the individual who had been killed by the accused, was himself an indian, and as the accused was one of the nation amongst whom a custom existed, allowing the relatives of persons killed, to avenge their deaths the accused could not be considered culpable, and consequently not amenable to the laws of michigan Territory. The Judge therefore discharged the defendant

One of the other defendants having been found guilty by an other Jury on a general verdict, was also discharged by the Judge, upon motion in arrest of Judgment, founded upon the same principles.

I acted as Pros. atty. in those cases, and believe the facts above stated to be substantially correct. It is sometime since the trials occurred, & as I have no report of the cases I am unable to give every particular, in as ample a form as I would wish to do.

H. S. BAIRD

November 5, 1830.

State Archives

In accordance with our suggestion a year ago, the legislature has, in chapter 88, laws of 1907, enacted as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of the permanent preservation and expert indexing of state records, any state official is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer to the custody of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in its capacity as trustee for the state, any records, documents, original papers, manuscripts, newspaper files, or printed books not specifically required by law to be retained in the office of such official as a part of the public records, five years after the current use of the same, or sooner in the discretion of the head of the department. After such transference of said records or other material, copies therefrom shall on application of any citizen of Wisconsin interested therein, be made and certified by the secretary and superintendent of said State Historical Society, or his authorized representative in charge, which certification shall have all the force and effect as if made by the official originally in custody of them.

Section 2. Said State Historical Society is hereby required, as soon as practicable, adequately and conveniently to classify and arrange

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such state records or other official material as may be transferred to its care, under the provisions of this act, and to keep the same accessible to all persons interested, under such proper and reasonable regulations as may be found advisable.

The Society is much pleased to undertake this additional trust for the State. The crowded condition of the Library precludes at present, the proper storage of any large mass of State archives, but improvements now under way are expected in some measure to relieve the immediate strain on the capacity of the Manuscript Department, and thus enable us to entertain propositions for such transfer as is contemplated by the act. In case, however, of a considerable accession of such documents, a special State appropriation would be needed, to engage additional clerical assistance; but the work can be done here much more economically and we believe more efficiently than elsewhere, owing to our existing machinery for the expert care of material of this character.

Publications

Bulletins of Information

Four bulletins have been published since our last report: No. 32 being an annual "List of members" issued December, 1906; No. 33, "Extracts from annual report of Executive Committee explanatory of legislation needed for the greater efficiency of the institution, as trustee of the State, from the legislature of 1907," issued April, 1907; No. 34, "Reports of auxiliary societies for 1906," also issued in April; No. 35, "Periodicals and newspapers currently received at the Library," also in April. Nos. 33-35 were separates from the *Proceedings* for 1906.

During the year a title-page and contents were published for volume i of the *Bulletins*, comprising Nos. 1-32, issued between 1894 and 1906. This was for the benefit of libraries and other collectors who desire to bind the series. Volume ii opened with No. 33.

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Of similar character, but because of its small size not numbered as a bulletin, is a handbook of eighteen pages, entitled "The State Historical Society of Wisconsin," issued in May last. This briefly summarizes the history of the institution and its objects, gives an account of the library, and outlines our financial and other needs. The publication seeks to answer the many inquiries received at the office, concerning the Society and its work, and is a companion to the convenient and much-sought handbook of last year, descriptive of the building.

Wisconsin Historical Collections

Volume v of reprints is still in the hands of the state printer, being now in the early stages of page proofs; there is some ground for hope that we may be able to issue it in January next. The capacity of the state printing office was practically doubled a year ago, but increased legislative work and administrative reports have since so completely claimed the attention of that office that not until recently has it been possible to accelerate service on the Society's publications. The work of editing volume xviii has been unavoidably delayed, but copy will be ready for the printer as soon as the latter can receive it. It is also hoped that at least volume vi of reprints may be put through the press during the coming year; copy for volumes vi-x has long been prepared, and merely awaits the printer's convenience.

Draper Manuscript Publications

As a sequel to the *Documentary History of Dunmore's War* (1905), the Society, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, has now in preparation a documentary history of the early years of the Revolutionary struggle in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt, and its subordinate forts at Wheeling and the mouth of the Great Kanawha. The material has been obtained from the Draper Manuscripts.

Unlike their compatriots in the East, the American border-

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ers had not to struggle with British invaders or Hessian hirelings. Their foe was the more deadly one—the neighboring Indian, urged on the American frontiers by British officers at Detroit and Niagara. During the first year of the war, a plot that would have destroyed all of the settlements west of the Alleghanies was detected and foiled. Negotiations with the tribesmen formed one of the chief duties of the military. To the militia of the back country was left the duty of defending a frontier four hundred miles in length, and heroic deeds abounded. It was a war of skirmishes, of single combats, of unexpected attacks, not one of campaigns and battles. But its participants were living under conditions of peculiar hardship, defenders of their country at large, as well as their own homes, and deserve rank among the heroes of the American Revolution. It is believed that this will be the first source-book published for the period and region named. Material is in view, in the Draper Manuscripts, for still another volume of like character, chronologically sequent to this.

Administrative Details

Professional Meetings

In accordance with the custom of the Society, it has been officially represented during the year at several important historical and library conventions; and when consistent with the prosecution of his administrative duties, the secretary and superintendent has accepted invitations to address public meetings in this and other states upon topics associated with our work. A summarized allusion to these activities would seem to be proper in any report upon his year's stewardship.

Upon October 26, 1906, he addressed the Wauwatosa Historical Society; November 9, the Manitowoc Historical Society; December 12, the Superior Historical Society; and on April 30, 1907, the Evansville Historical Society—all of them upon matters appertaining to the scope and functions of local historical societies. October 27, he spoke to the Chicago History Teachers' Association on "State and Local History in the

Wisconsin Historical Society

Schools." He delivered four historical lectures in Milwaukee, in the course of last winter. On January 7 he lectured on the "Black Hawk War" before the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Sciences; and on April 26, he addressed the Eau Claire University of Wisconsin Alumni Association on "The Mission of Local History." On November 30, he was present at the meeting of the council of the American Historical Association in New York; and December 26-29 attended the open sessions of that body and of the Bibliographical Society of America, held in Providence, R. I. At the annual meeting of the American Library Association, held at Asheville, N. C., May 23-29, the Library was represented by the librarian, the assistant librarian, the superintendent of the reading room, and Curator Legler of this committee.

It is a matter for congratulation that the next annual meetings of the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Association for Labor Legislation are to be held in Madison on December 27-31. In connection with these national conventions there will be held several minor meetings of like character. This Society has from the first naturally assumed its share of the agreeable task of arranging for these several midwinter gatherings, and will continue to contribute its efforts in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin and the several Wisconsin members of the organizations interested, toward securing the comfort of the expected visitors. It is earnestly hoped that members of our Society may in large numbers find it convenient to attend these meetings, which promise to be of exceptional interest.

We present herewith the usual reports of such local historical societies in Wisconsin as have come into auxiliary relations with the State society. Since our last annual meeting such societies have been established at Evansville, Waukesha, and Wauwatosa, and are gladly welcomed to our list of auxiliaries.

Executive Committee's Report

Archæological Work

A year ago we referred to the growth and prospects of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, and the desirability of a closer connection between the two organizations.¹ We believe the time has now come for such a relationship, although the exact nature thereof is still a question for mature consideration. Possibly an arrangement by which the archæologists may organize as a distinct section of the parent society would be the most satisfactory to all concerned.

Mississippi Valley Organization

On Friday, October 18th last, representatives of several state and local historical societies in the Mississippi Valley met at Lincoln, Nebraska. Unfortunately it was impracticable for our own institution to be represented, save by letter. There was organized at this gathering the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which is intended "to promote and popularize historical study and research and provide a plan for co-operation for the state and local historical societies of the Mississippi Valley." Secretary F. A. Sampson of the State Historical Society of Missouri was chosen president, with Secretary Warren Upham of the Minnesota Society as vice president, and Secretary C. S. Paine of Nebraska as secretary-treasurer. The secretaries of the Kansas and Wisconsin societies—the former, Col. George W. Martin—were elected directors, to serve with the other officers as an executive committee. Active membership in this new organization, which is to hold semi-annual meetings—in June, in one of the states interested, and in December in connection with the American Historical Association—is "limited to those who are officers or heads of departments of local and state historical societies." It is hoped by the projectors that, properly managed, the association may accomplish some good.

¹ See *Proceedings*, 1906, pp. 45, 46.

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Landmarks

We have for many years persistently urged upon the people of the State the importance of preserving Indian mounds, historical buildings, and other memorials of the past, as centres of interest in the study of local history. The numerous requests for our bulletin on *Landmarks in Wisconsin*, has indicated a widespread interest in such matters.

We are pleased to chronicle two important steps in this direction, within the year—the acquisition by the public of the famous Man Mound near Baraboo, and that of the Tank Cottage at Green Bay, built in 1766. The former event was brought about through the efforts of the Landmarks Committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, and the officers of the Wisconsin Archæological Society; the latter, some three weeks ago, by the Green Bay Historical Society, the Green Bay South Side Improvement Association, and the librarian (Miss Deborah Beaumont Martin) and trustees of the Kellogg Public Library at Green Bay.

The Tank Cottage, presented to the city by the Green Bay Box and Lumber Co., is to be moved from its old site on the south side of Fox River to Union Park, where it will be restored and made available for a branch public library and museum. In an address delivered at a mass meeting in Green Bay to further the project, Miss Martin thus told the story of this the oldest Wisconsin building now extant:¹

The Tank cottage is the oldest and most interesting building left standing in Wisconsin. Historically it is representative of the State's earliest civilization, when the French made here and at Prairie du Chien their first permanent settlements west of the Great Lakes.

The builder of the cottage was Joseph Roy, who emigrated to Green Bay in 1745, and early in 1800 sold this comfortable log cabin on the river shore to Judge Jacques Porlier, Green Bay's first judge by American appointment, and in whose honor Porlier street is named. In latter years its occupancy by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Tank, adds another and quite as noteworthy a chapter to its history.

¹ See illustration of the cottage, in our *Proceedings*, 1906, p. 46.

Executive Committee's Report

Landmarks like this give a town in large degree dignity and distinction. In the centre of beautiful Palmer Park, Detroit, stands a quaint log cabin, the birthplace of the man who presented the park to the city—Senator Palmer. It is the especial point of interest for thousands of delighted visitors yearly, is furnished according to the period in which it was built, and is educational as being illustrative of a past generation. There is no resident of Detroit who would not feel it a serious loss were the old house destroyed or allowed to fall to ruin. In the same way Judge Doty's old log residence on Doty Island at Menasha records in most picturesque manner a bit of Fox River valley history. So should the Tank cottage be preserved, and the people of Green Bay should realize that by allowing this landmark to be obliterated they would lose something that can never be replaced and which in future years they will regret.

Green Bay should retain some tangible proof of her honorable past, and present growth, in buildings such as these. Other cities are making vigorous effort to memorize by tablet and memorial, historic sites; let Green Bay have the greater distinction of preserving a veritable relic of early days in a French voyageur cabin of the eighteenth century.

Other Wisconsin Libraries

Our secretary being ex-officio a member of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, some notice of the work of that body during the past year is appropriate in this connection.

Since the last report was submitted, new library buildings in Wisconsin have been dedicated and occupied at Durand, Edgerton, Watertown, and Wausau. These, with the exception of the building at Edgerton, were erected from benefactions received from Andrew Carnegie. The Edgerton building was acquired partly through local subscriptions, a church building being reconstructed to accommodate the local library. The building at Durand cost \$7,500 and is regarded as a model of architectural possibilities for a building of this class. That at Wausau has cost, approximately, \$35,000, Mr. Carnegie adding \$4,000 to his original gift of \$25,000, and local citizens subscribing the remainder. The structure is erected in a park which is about to be beautified at considerable additional expense. The new library building at Watertown cost \$20,000,

Wisconsin Historical Society

and embodies the latest ideas as to interior construction, whereby convenience and economy may be unified.

Several library projects which were in their inception a year ago have since been realized, among the principal ones being those at Ladysmith, Sturgeon Bay, Brodhead, and Kewaunee. The new building in Elroy is now approaching completion and will soon be occupied, and that at Ladysmith is under way.

The most notable improvement among the larger libraries of the State is to be found in Fond du Lac, where the board of trustees has recently taken steps for a complete reorganization. In number of volumes this library ranks second in the State. The 25,000 volumes on the shelves are to be reclassified, and a modern dictionary catalogue is to be installed; it is expected that this work will occupy two years. The books in the Madison Public Library have been entirely reclassified, and a new dictionary catalogue has just been completed. The library of the River Falls Normal School has also been reclassified, through the agency of the Library Commission, and a new catalogue is to be made during the ensuing year. The Washburn Library at La Crosse is to be doubled in size, four local friends of the institution having subscribed \$5,000 each. The children's department is also benefited through a donation of \$5,000 for books.

Gifts for library buildings include the following:

Appleton — Lawrence University: Andrew Carnegie, in addition to original gift	\$4,000
Delavan — A. H. Allyn, \$5,000; subscriptions \$5,000 (to be added to Aram gift of \$10,000)	10,000
La Crosse — Addition to library, money given from private sources	20,000
Ladysmith — Andrew Carnegie	10,000
Stoughton — Andrew Carnegie — additional gift	3,000

Other notable gifts have been:

Abbotsford — —Subscription for books	200
Edgerton — Heirs of Edward Austin Burdick and Nancy Burdick, to be expended for books on United States history	400

Executive Committee's Report

La Crosse — Mrs. A. W. Pettibone, as endowment fund for purchase of juvenile literature for children's room	5,000
New London — From the late David Jennings	250
Green Bay — Eighteen historical paintings by Howard Pyle	
La Crosse — A \$300 lantern and a fine collection of art books from the Ladies' Art Club	
Racine — Valuable collection of books from Mrs. Fanny Stone	
Watertown — 100 vols., including set of Encyclopedia Britannica, from Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pratt	

During the past twelve months, large additions have been made to the travelling library facilities of the State; the number of stations now supplied is rapidly nearing six hundred. The number of study-club libraries has practically been doubled within the past year, but are still insufficient to meet urgent demands. Among the most popular of the study-club libraries are the eight dealing with the history of Wisconsin, these having been furnished by our own Society. There has been an appreciable increase of interest in this subject among earnest students, as evidenced by the numerous calls for groups of books desired for reference in various parts of the State, as well as by the demands of women's clubs engaged in systematic study. The libraries on this subject, furnished by the Society, have gone to the following places, the last localities enumerated indicating their present location: Jefferson, Kilbourn, West Salem, Augusta, Rhinelander, Medford, Waupun, Wyocena, Appleton, Antigo, Omro, and Dodgeville.

In June last the newly-established Wisconsin Library School graduated its first class. Every member thereof has received an appointment, about two-thirds of them in libraries located in this State—among them, three in the libraries of this Society and of the State University. In addition, the usual summer course of untrained workers now engaged in library work was given by the faculty of the school, there being an attendance of eighteen.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Local History and the Library Story Hour

The entertainment of children for an hour each week, with talks and readings based on classical tales, has been a custom at many public libraries throughout the country for several years past. Some of the leading Wisconsin towns have successfully introduced this "library story hour," and educators are generally agreed that its influence has been highly beneficial. Acting upon a suggestion of our secretary, to the effect that local history might, if judiciously handled, be introduced as a feature of these entertainments, Miss Deborah Beaumont Martin, librarian of Kellogg Public Library, of Green Bay, tried the experiment during the early part of the present year. Because of its long and romantic history, Green Bay was doubtless the most favorable Wisconsin town in which to inaugurate such a movement. Moreover, Miss Martin is a competent historical student; *Historic Green Bay*, of which she was a joint author, being one of the best local histories thus far published in the West. Her report to us upon the experiment is interesting, and fruitful of suggestion for other librarians in our State:

The object of a library story hour is primarily to interest children in good literature, to introduce them through this attractive medium to world classics, from Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice," down through ages of good story-telling to our own day. But there is another and quite as broad a field for this branch of library extension in stories of the library's own home town, as was proved in Green Bay last winter.

For two years the story hour for the children had run with good success. The only stipulation at first, as to subject, was that the tale should be a good one as to literature and teaching. The second season, Greek myths were told, always a most interesting outline, especially to children up to ten and eleven years of age.

In the autumn of 1906, during a visit in Green Bay of Dr. Reuber Gold Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, he asked in a talk with the librarian why we did not try to interest the children through the story hour in the romantic history of their own town. It was a suggestion that coincided with an already half-formed idea

Executive Committee's Report

of the librarian's, and acting on it she arranged the following outline, which was carried out in detail:

- January 5 First settlement at Jamestown: Pocahontas and Captain John Smith.
- January 12 New England settlement: Myles Standish, the great Puritan captain, and the famous Indian, King Philip.
- January 19 Beginning of the Revolution: Paul Revere's ride.
- January 26 Paul Jones and the beginning of the United States navy. The destruction of the pirates. (This last was to bring in for illustration our black-and-white paintings by Howard Pyle.)
- February 2 French and Indian war: George Washington; Charles de Langlade, and the part taken by the latter in Braddock's defeat and the massacre at Mackinac. A most exciting afternoon.
- February 9 The fort at Red banks, and the story of the siege. Coming of Jean Nicolet to Green Bay, told by Mr. Arthur C. Neville, president of the Green Bay Historical Society. He pointed out historic places on the map, also described canoe-making and basket-weaving. Children much interested.
- February 16 Red Bird; Black Hawk War (1832), the last great Indian disturbance in Wisconsin.
- February 23 Langlade brought to the front. How he came to Green Bay. Where his house was. Story of De Villiers at the old French fort. Coming of American soldiers. How they named the islands in the bay. Building of Fort Howard.
- March 2 Coming of Oneida Indians to Green Bay. Eleazer Williams, and how and why he was called "the lost dauphin," thus bringing in Louis XVII.
- March 9 Catching slaves in Wisconsin, from Thwaites's *Stories of the Badger State*. How a family of slaves were hid in the belfry of the old Presbyterian church in Green Bay.
- March 16 Animals found in Wisconsin at an early day. Wildcats still hiding in the caves at Red Banks.
- March 23 The legend of Ashwaubenon.
- March 30 War of Secession: The story of "Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle.

In arranging this outline, care was taken not to announce in the beginning that stories from Green Bay history would be told. That,

Wisconsin Historical Society

I feared, sounded too much like school work, and I thought it might not appeal to the childish mind; so I led up to the subject gradually, preparing each week in the main library, bulletins illustrative of the story to be told. Mrs. Brett, the young woman who volunteered for the work, has a real genius for dramatic recital. Although not familiar in the beginning with Wisconsin history, she was eager to learn, studied faithfully the books furnished her, and presented the various subjects in a most interesting style. The talks were illustrated with Wisconsin Indians from Lewis's *Portfolio*, maps of Wisconsin and Green Bay, historical paintings by Howard Pyle, and bits of clay pottery and arrowheads. It proved the most successful winter since the story hour was inaugurated, with a larger attendance, and an increased average of older children. The boys especially are interested in stories of Wisconsin history, abounding as they do in tales of Indian warfare and wild adventure. To hear that historic events really took place on ground which they tread daily, invests dull commonplace with an atmosphere of glamour. To realize that a Sac village once occupied the land below Murphy's mill; that where the electric power house stands today, Augustin and Charles de Langlade built the first trading house for permanent settlement; and that in the marsh that still stretches to the northward, De Lignery hid his soldiers until dark came on, enabling them to steal up the river and surprise the Fox village. All this makes a deep impression on eager young minds, and sets the youngsters to dreaming and asking questions.

List of books used in the Local History Story Hour

- Smith, E. B. Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith
Warner. Captain John Smith
Tappan. American hero stories
Eggleston. First book in American history
Eggleston. Stories of American life and adventure
Mowry. First steps in the history of our country
Hall. Heroes of the American revolution
Longfellow. Poems, "Paul Revere," *Scrib. Mag.* 30: 333
Scudder. Boston town
Frothingham. Sea wolves of seven shores
Stockton. Buccaneers and pirates
Cleveland. Stories of brave old times
Baldwin. Conquest of Old Northwest
Catherwood. Stories of Middle West
Thwaltes. Story of Wisconsin

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Thwaites. Stories of Badger State

Thwaites. Black Hawk War

Neville and Martin. Historic Green Bay

Heberd. Wisconsin under French dominion

Gary. Fox River Valley

Martin and Beaumont. Old Green Bay

Van Fleet. Old and New Mackinac

Flower. Old Abe, Eighth Wisconsin War Eagle

Love. Wisconsin in the Civil War

Wisconsin Historical Collections and Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society

Travelling Libraries

During the year, four additional travelling libraries on Wisconsin history have been placed in the field, their circulation being entrusted to the supervision of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; thus making eight upon this subject now in circulation in the State, besides four others on various phases of American history—the Middle West, Revolutionary History, the Formative Period (1783-1817), and the Period of Expansion (1817-60). Further reference is made thereto under the head of "Other Wisconsin Libraries," *ante*, p. 47.

The Museum

Improvements

At a period in the construction of the building when it seemed necessary to omit such items in the specifications as might temporarily be dispensed with, the Building Commission voted to postpone the "planking" of the Museum walls, with the one exception of the print room. These accordingly were left with bare plaster, which has not only given the Museum a rather cold and to many minds a forbidding appearance, but has not enabled us satisfactorily to display pictures. Indeed, in the exhibitions given here by the Madison Art Association, it has usually been found necessary to construct a frame background, covered by cloth. A year ago, the west long-room was planked and lined with burlap, similar to the print room, and both

Wisconsin Historical Society

painted in a trial tint; the tint has however proved an unsatisfactory background. The remainder of the Museum rooms have now been planked, and it is hoped that within four weeks the entire Museum may be decorated and completed according to the original designs. There is no doubt that its appearance and its availability for exhibitions will thereby be greatly enhanced.

Art Exhibitions

During the winter of 1906-07 the Madison Art Association gave several popular exhibitions within the Museum, and others of like interest are contemplated for the coming season. It is perhaps needless to state that as a condition incident to our granting the use of the Museum for these exhibitions, the latter are open to the public without charge of any kind. On its part, the Association has, in many ways, exhibited an active concern in the prosperity of the art side of our Museum, and been helpful in procuring for it several notable additions.

Legislation

Upon the opening of the legislative session of 1907, the Society's legislative committee¹ took into careful consideration the immediate needs of the institution, and secured the presentation of four bills as follows:

No. 17, S., introduced by Senator Munson, authorizing the placing of State records in the custody of the Society, as trustee of the State. This was passed, being approved by the governor May 8, and became chapter 88, Laws of 1907. Its text is elsewhere presented (*ante*, p. 38, 39).

No. 48, S., by Senator Sanborn, appropriating \$120,000 in three equal annual installments, for the construction of the northwest bookstack wing, that had been, by legislative sanction, omitted from the building at the time of construction (1895-1900). This failed of passage; the necessity was gen-

¹ Messrs. R. M. Bashford (chairman), B. W. Jones, H. E. Legler, John Luchsinger, and the Secretary.

Executive Committee's Report

erally conceded, but the extraordinary demands of other State institutions resulted in an adverse opinion by the joint committee on claims.

No. 51, S., by Senator Sanborn, providing for the return to the Society of certain moneys (\$11,006.99) needed for the completion of the State Historical Library Building, and surrendered to the State treasury by the Library Building Commission, as explained in our *Proceedings* for 1906, pp. 56-58. This bill was passed, being approved July 10, and is numbered chapter 535, Laws of 1907. A wise proviso was attached to the bill by the joint committee on claims, allowing the Society not only to use the money for coloring the walls and repairing the cement floor in the basement, but for carrying on such permanent improvements in the building as might add to its book-storing capacity; such improvements are now under way.

No. 107, S., by Senator Sanborn, increasing the annual State appropriation to the Society, for administrative purposes, from \$15,000 to \$20,000. This measure was also adopted, being approved July 10, and published as chapter 533, Laws of 1907.

Thus three of the four Society bills were successful. In achieving this result, much credit is due to the kindly aid of members throughout the State, who during the session energetically seconded the efforts of the legislative committee in calling the attention of their several representatives to the importance of the proposed measures. The session of last winter was unusually burdened with propositions of State-wide importance, many of them involving the economic policy of the Commonwealth towards vast and growing industrial interests. This condition of affairs made it uncommonly difficult to attract proper notice to the needs of a single educational department of the State; hence the necessity for the frequent aid received from numerous friends who have a sympathetic interest in its welfare. The Society has good reason to be proud of the loyalty of its members, as demonstrated by events of the past winter.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Improved Finances

It is a matter for general congratulation that the legislature, after careful consideration, granted the Society's request for an increase of annual stipend for administrative expenses. The amount voted (\$5,000 in addition to the previous \$15,000) was all that our legislative committee deemed it prudent to ask; it was not all that we actually needed, for we still are short-handed in our catalogue, manuscript, and public documents departments, but it has served to add slightly to the Library staff, to bring the wages both of our Library and care-taking staffs nearer to the general standard than they have been for several years past, and to make fairly adequate provision for ordinary repairs, current supplies, and growth of equipment. The Society is still far from being opulent; quite as much as before, does it need private aid and the income of its several endowment funds, as well as a larger book purchasing fund; but on the side of administration, it is today in a much better condition than before.

New Wing Needed

The library building was crowded a year ago; that is a mild term for its condition today. Should the legislature of 1909 make provision for the proposed northwest wing, it would undoubtedly be the autumn of 1910 or the spring of 1911 before it could be occupied. How meanwhile we are to dispose of the rising tide of accessions in the two libraries housed under this roof, is a serious problem, the solution to which is not at present in sight. To stop growing, is of course unthinkable in the face of the obligations daily confronting us; we can in no degree cease accumulating, indeed it is essential that we should constantly be reaching out for fresh material and in new fields of collection, for study is ever broadening, and our lines are cast in an enquiring community.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer's Report

Inventory, July 1, 1907

Mortgages	\$51,500 00
Real estate	1,765 40
Cash	2,397 84

<i>Belonging as follows:</i>	\$55,663 24
Binding fund	\$29,789 77
Antiquarian fund	9,428 66
Draper fund	10,886 04
Mary M. Adams art fund	4,782 70
Entertainment fund	6 60
General fund	769 47
	<u>\$55,663 24</u>

Binding Fund Income

Treasurer, Dr.

June 30, 1907	½ annual dues	\$573 00
	½ sale of duplicates	259 50
	½ life membership fee	310 00
	Share of interest	1,419 95
		<u>\$2,562 45</u>

Treasurer, Cr.

June 30, 1907	R. G. Thwaites, salary	\$1,000 00
	I. S. Bradley	400 00
	Germania Publishing Co.	2 00
	Balance transferred to Bind- ing fund	1,160 45
		<u>\$2,562 45</u>

Binding Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1906	Balance	\$28,629 32
June 30, 1907	Transferred from income	1,160 45
July 1, 1907	New balance	<u>\$29,789 77</u>

Wisconsin Historical Society

Antiquarian Fund Income

Treasurer, Dr.

June 30, 1907	½ annual dues	\$573 00	
	½ sale of duplicates	259 54	
	½ life membership fees	310 00	
	Share of interest	390 00	
			<u>\$1,532 54</u>

Treasurer, Cr.

June 30, 1907	Balance transferred to Anti- quarian fund		<u>\$1,532 54</u>
			<u>\$1,532 54</u>

Antiquarian Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1906	Balance	\$7,896 12	
	Transferred from income ac- count	1,532 54	
July 1, 1907	New balance		<u>\$9,428 66</u>

Draper Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1906	Balance	\$10,292 75	
June 30, 1907	Sale of duplicates during year	429 72	
	Share of interest	515 00	
			<u>\$11,237 47</u>

Treasurer, Cr.

June 30, 1907	For services to date	\$351 43	
	Balance	10,886 04	
			<u>\$11,237 47</u>

Mary M. Adams Art Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1906	Balance	\$4,791 47	
June 30, 1907	Share of interest	240 00	
			<u>\$5,031 47</u>

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Cr.

Mar. 15, 1907	G. E. Stechert, pictures . . .	\$32 14	
Mar. 17, 1907	G. E. Stechert, pictures . . .	13 13	
	Madison Art Assoc., Jap. Water Color . . .	30 00	
June 27, 1907	C. H. E. Boughton, plates . . .	169 50	
	S. H. Meserve, prints . . .	4 00	
June 30, 1907	Balance in fund . . .	4,782 70	
			\$5,031 47

General Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1906	Balance . . .	\$1,493 83	
	Less expenses itemized below	724 36	
July 1, 1907	New balance . . .		\$769 47

Treasurer, Cr.

Aug. 1, 1906	R. G. Thwaites, travelling ex- penses . . .	\$208 36	
	I. S. Bradley, travelling ex- penses . . .	77 65	
Aug. 7, 1906	Miscellaneous repairs . . .	6 65	
Sept. 6, 1907	Madison Paint Co., supplies . . .	7 65	
Feb. 28, 1907	L. C. Burke, clerical services . . .	2 55	
Mar. 19, 1907	John Bohrmt, masonry repairs . . .	188 25	
Mar. 28, 1907	L. C. Burke, services . . .	3 00	
Apr. 4, 1907	Recording mortgage . . .	1 00	
Apr. 30, 1907	L. C. Burke, services . . .	3 75	
May 1, 1907	E. C. Nielson, photographs . . .	24 75	
May 8, 1907	E. C. Nielson, negatives . . .	3 25	
May 17, 1907	Summit Park taxes . . .	40 56	
	Bryant Street Addition taxes . . .	4 44	
May 31, 1907	L. C. Burke, services . . .	2 50	
June 30, 1907	L. S. Hanks, salary as treas- urer . . .	150 00	
			\$724 36

Entertainment Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1906	Balance . . .	\$4 32	
	Miscellaneous accretions . . .	8 50	
			\$12 82
	Less expenses during the year . . .	6 22	
July 1, 1907	New balance . . .		\$6 60

Wisconsin Historical Society

Cash Account

		Receipts	
July 1, 1906	Balance	.	\$342 41
	Annual dues	.	1,146 00
	Sale of duplicates	.	519 04
	Life membership fees	.	620 00
	Interest as per schedule	.	2,564 95
	Part payments on mortgages	.	4,000 00
	Sale of Draper duplicates	.	429 72
	For entertainment fund	.	8 50
			\$9,630 62
		Disbursements	
	Loan	.	\$4,500 00
	R. G. Thwaites, salary	.	1,000 00
	I. S. Bradley, salary	.	400 00
	Germania Publishing Co	.	2 00
	Disbursements as per general fund	.	724 36
	Disbursements, Adams art fund	.	248 77
	Disbursements, Draper fund	.	351 43
	Disbursements, Entertainment fund	.	6 22
July 1, 1907	Balance on hand	.	2,397 84
			\$9,630 62

We the undersigned, Auditing Committee, report that we have examined the books and vouchers exhibited to us by L. Š. Hanks, Treasurer, and find that there is a proper receipt for each item of disbursement, as shown by the books, and further that the said books have been properly posted and accurately footed, and that the above statement is a correct abstract and summary of the said books.

E. B. STEENSLAND
 A. E. PROUDFIT
 A. B. MORRIS

Treasurer's Report

The Finance Committee has examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer and compared the same with the report, and find the foregoing report correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS
CHARLES N. BROWN
HALLE STEENSLAND

Wisconsin Historical Society

Secretary's Fiscal Report

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the State appropriated to the Society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under section 3, chapter 296, Laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under section 1, chapter 155, Laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations were 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, verified by our own, the Society's account with the State stood as follows upon July 1, 1907:

Chap. 296, Laws of 1899

1906.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$2 23
	State appropriation	15,000 00

\$15,002 23

Disbursements during year ending June 30,		
1907, as per appended list	14,904 23	

1907.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$98 00
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Chap. 155, Laws of 1901

1906.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$1,377 24
	State appropriation	5,000 00

\$6,377 24

Disbursements during year ending June 30,		
1907, as per appended list	6,375 51	

1907.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$1 73
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Secretary's Fiscal Report

Orders drawn during fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with section 3, chapter 296, laws of 1899:

Edna C. Adams, reading room assistant	\$540 00
Alford Brothers, Madison, towel supply	96 00
Elizabeth Alsheimer, housemaid	360 00
Robert Appleton Co., New York City, books	6 00
Marion W. Atwood, student assistant	139 85
Albert Beecroft, check room attendant	4 50
Daisy G. Beecroft, superintendent's clerk	554 12
Martha Boehmke, housemaid	7 00
John Bohrmt, Madison, masonry repairs	4 00
I. S. Bradley, librarian, travelling expenses	61 74
Bennie Butts, messenger	576 00
Carswell Company, Toronto, books	435 00
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Madison, freight charges	81 15
C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Madison, freight charges	95 30
G. P. Clark Co., Windsor Locks, Conn., repairs	4 50
Conklin & Sons, Madison, ice	35 75
C. F. Cooley, Madison, masonry supplies	16 80
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Nebr., cleaners' supplies	12 00
Dane County Telephone Co., Madison, telephone service	43 50
Frank L. Davis, Chicago, supplies for mosaic repairs	9 95
Ignatius Dega, check room attendant	144 25
Dennison Mfg. Co., Chicago, library supplies	2 27
DeWitt & Snelling, Oakland, Cal., books	35 75
Electrical Supply Co., Madison, supplies	5 76
Elliott Company, Boston, equipment	23 41
Raemond Fellows, check room attendant	86 70
Ferris & Ferris, Madison, drayage	35 80
J. H. Findorff, Madison, supplies	4 95
Mary S. Foster, reading room chief	726 00
Gibson Soap Co., Omaha, Nebr., cleaners' supplies	24 00
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, upholstery supplies	6 30
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies	20 70
Tillie Gunkel, housekeeper	445 05
John Hart, Richmond, Va., books	12 00
Clarence Hean, newspaper room chief	597 05
Isabel Hean, student assistant	177 50
J. I. Holcomb Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, cleaners' supplies	76 25
Bryan Howley, elevator attendant	104 25
F. Huels, Madison, lock repairs	2 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

Illinois Central Ry. Co., Madison, freight charges	23 93
Illinois Electric Co., Chicago, supplies	46 23
Anna Jacobsen, cataloguer	528 65
Frances S. C. James, cataloguer	236 01
Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, steam fitters' supplies	12 48
Charles Kehoe, night watch	236 97
Louise Phelps Kellogg, editorial assistant	153 16
Park Kelley, student assistant	290 90
William Keyes, Madison, masonry supplies	2 00
Klein Brothers, Madison, museum equipment	2 35
George Kraft, Madison, plumbers' supplies	4 75
Orley LaHew, janitor and general mechanic	575 85
Kate Lewis, cataloguer	276 52
Ceylon C. Lincoln, janitor and general mechanic	567 90
Ellen Link, annual cleaning	26 25
Clayton J. Loomer, student assistant	30 60
Leora E. Mabbett, manuscript room attendant	40 00
Anna Mausbach, housemaid	330 50
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, library supplies	15 85
Madison City Treasurer, drinking water and street sprinkling	37 23
Madison Gas & Electric Company, supplies	62 60
Madison Tent & Awning Co., services and equipment	31 50
Mautz Bros., Madison, painters' supplies and services	175 96
Dorothy Meyer, housemaid	51 00
Helen Meyer, check room attendant	77 25
Meyer News and Clipping Service, Milwaukee, clippings	4 25
Elizabeth B. Mills, periodical room attendant	89 18
Mrs. H. Morhoff, annual cleaning	26 88
Noah F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J., books	4 50
The Mueller Company, Madison, steam-fitting repairs	20 44
Carl Nelson, janitor and general mechanic	88 73
Magnus Nelson, head janitor and general mechanic	720 00
Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent	710 98
Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, toilet paper	55 00
Minnie M. Oakley, assistant librarian, travelling expenses	58 79
Otis Elevator Company, Chicago, repairs and supplies	128 46
William Owens, Madison, plumbing equipment	152 71
Eve Parkinson, general assistant	600 00
Piper Bros., Madison, cleaners' supplies	69 67
Pitman Dry Goods Company, Madison, cleaners' supplies	6 20
Remington Typewriter Company, Milwaukee, repairs	11 25
Clara Richards, periodical room attendant	455 00

Secretary's Fiscal Report

Rundle-Spence Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, steam-fitters' supplies	4 25
Safford Stamp Works, Chicago, library equipment	2 25
Salem Press Company, Salem, Mass., book	5 20
Elizabeth Schmelzer, housemaid	330 40
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., Milwaukee, library equipment	2 00
Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Milwaukee, equipment	51 75
Standard Oil Company, Madison, supplies	41 54
G. E. Stechert Co., New York, books	20 35
Stephenson & Studemann, hardware supplies	3 69
Sumner & Morris, Madison, hardware supplies	6 70
C. K. Tenney, Madison, legal fees in Morrill case	6 35
Edna Teude, housemaid	298 44
Anna Thompson, annual cleaning	26 83
R. G. Thwaites, secretary, official disbursements for supplies	2 70
Asa C. Tilton, document room chief	811 24
Clay Turner, elevator attendant	41 00
Mrs. Mary Wald, annual cleaning	25 63
Mrs. Nella Warnecke, check room attendant	233 47
Iva A. Welsh, accession clerk	50 00
Wisconsin Telephone Co., Madison, telephone service	9 00
Wisconsin University, Board of Regents, balance on joint account for maintenance of building	242 87
Joseph Wolff, annual cleaning	16 13
Yawkey-Crowley Lumber Co., Madison, supplies	9 44
Selah Younge Jr., New York City, book	10 00
	\$14,904 23

Orders drawn against State treasurer during fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with section 1, chapter 153, laws of 1901:

W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books	\$16 54
Amer. Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., book	2 80
Amer. Lib. Assn., Boston, publications and catalogue cards	9 90
Amer. Press Company, Baltimore, Md., books	3 25
Americus Book Co., Americus, Ga., books	57 70
Mrs. A. H. Andrews, Lombard, Ill., book	5 25
Misses Bailey & Jervey, Charleston, S. C., manuscript	7 20
George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia, book	12 00
G. W. F. Blanchfield, Detroit, Michigan, book	3 15
Boston Book Company, Boston, periodicals	11 00
Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., books	3 25
G. W. Browne, Manchester, N. H., book	4 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

C. A. Burger & Co., New York City, book	4 50
John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books	26 00
William J. Campbell, Philadelphia, books	7 00
The Carswell Company, Toronto, Canada, books	641 10
C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, newspapers and books	77 00
A. H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio, books	147 79
Edward A. Claypool, Chicago, books	14 60
Club for Colonial Reprints, Providence, R. I., book	3 00
Mrs. A. P. Linn Cochran, Springfield, Ohio, newspapers	52 50
P. F. Collier & Son, New York City, periodical	4 68
Baldwin Coolidge, Boston, picture	7 25
John Cotton Dana, Newark, N. J., book	2 00
DeWitt & Snelling, Oakland, Cal., books	5 40
Dodd, Mead & Company, New York City, books	60 60
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Washington, D. C., books	8 00
W. H. Dudley, Madison, photographs	2 50
E. P. Dutton & Company, New York City, books	113 00
Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books	20 00
Emery Record Preserving Company, Taunton, Mass., binding manuscripts	27 00
J. H. Field, Berlin, Wisconsin, photographs	5 00
Garrett Booke Shoppe, New Haven, Conn., books	6 00
The Genealogical Association, New York City, books	4 50
Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, books	2 45
L. R. Hamersly Co., New York City, book	5 00
John Hart, Richmond, Va., books	15 70
S. P. Heilman, Heilman Dale, Pa., books	10 70
Stan V. Henkels, Philadelphia, books	35 50
Henry R. Huntting, Springfield, Mass., books	22 32
Illinois Book Exchange, Chicago, book	3 50
Karslake & Co., London, England, books	10 30
Julius Kuhlman, Philadelphia, books	38 15
Isaac N. Lewis, East Walpole, Mass., book	3 95
C. F. Libbie & Co., Boston, books	7 78
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., catalogue cards	50 00
George E. Littlefield, Boston, books	154 39
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., books	22 90
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	387 32
George W. McCreary, Baltimore, Md., book	5 00
Miss Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay, newspapers	30 00
Meyer News & Clipping Service, Milwaukee, clippings	7 30
Milwaukee Press Clipping Bureau, Milwaukee, clippings	7 05
R. B. Montgomery, Milwaukee, newspaper	2 00

Secretary's Fiscal Report

W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals . . .	330 39
J. D. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, books . . .	26 67
Noah F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J., books . . .	115 86
A. P. Mulvey, New York City, magazines . . .	7 66
Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books . . .	7 65
Natl. Assn. of State Librarians, Madison, sub. for publica- tions	5 00
Neale Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., books . . .	9 75
Daniel H. Newhall, New York City	5 00
G. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, atlases	15 00
Ohio Magazine Pub. Co., Columbus, magazine . . .	2 40
Pennsylvania-German Society, Lebanon, book . . .	5 00
C. Pingpank, Indianapolis, Ind., book	10 40
Edward Pollock, Lancaster, book	5 00
Publishing Society of Michigan, Detroit, book . . .	15 00
Publishing Society of New York, New York City, book .	15 00
Paul S. Reinsch, Madison, books	1 95
Raoul Renault, Quebec, Canada, books	54 00
James A. Robertson, Madison, manuscripts . . .	168 50
I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books	27 00
Charles N. Sinnott, Edmore, N. Dak., book	4 00
Smith Book Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, books . . .	12 00
Snow & Farnham Co., Providence, R. I., books . . .	10 00
Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books . . .	2,510 09
Southern Book Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., books . . .	84 40
Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va., publications	3 00
G. E. Stechert & Co., New York City, books	569 71
E. L. Stevenson, New Brunswick, N. J., maps	9 00
Thomas H. Streets, Washington, D. C., book	5 00
Tabard Inn Library, Philadelphia, books	9 25
R. G. Thwaites, secretary, official disbursements for books	35 47
Tice & Lynch, New York City, books	17 33
Charles B. Todd, Bethel, Conn., book	4 25
Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg, Va., book	3 00
John M. Varnum, Boston, book	5 00
Virginia Secretary of Commonwealth, Richmond, books .	20 00
John D. Walker, Albany, N. Y., books	11 00
Western Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, magazine .	2 00
Western Pub. & Engraving Co., Lincoln, Nebr., books .	20 00
James T. White & Co., New York City, books and cata- logue cards	12 00
H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., book	6 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers of Books and Pamphlets

[Including duplicates]

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Abrahams, Henry, Indianapolis	4	.
Adams, Charles F., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Alabama Adjutant-General, Montgomery	2	2
Albuquerque (New Mexico) Public Schools . . . . .	.	4
Albany (N. Y.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	1
Alaska Governor, Juneau . . . . .	.	1
Allegheny (Pa.) Superintendent of Schools	14	.
Allegheny Co. (Pa.) Civic Club, Pittsburgh . . . . .	.	3
Allen, Mrs. William F., Madison	24	16
Albree, John, Swampscott, Mass.	1	.
American Anti-Vivisection Society, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Baptist Home Mission Society, New York City	5	.
Beet Sugar Co., N. Y. C. . . . .	.	1
Bell Telephone Company, Boston . . . . .	.	26
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston . . . . .	.	2
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.	1	.
Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison	55	722
Car and Foundry Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	7
Chamber of Commerce, Paris . . . . .	.	63
Colonization Society, Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
Congregational Association, Boston . . . . .	.	2
Cotton Oil Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	15
Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
Irish Historical Society, Boston	4	2
Locomotive Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	24
Numismatic & Archæological Society of N. Y. C. . . . .	.	1
Peace Society, Boston . . . . .	.	13
Philosophical Society, Philadelphia	1	.
Protective Tariff League, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	2
Railways Company, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	5
Smelting & Refining Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	2
Society of Civil Engineers, N. Y. C.	14	3
Telephone & Telegraph Company, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Tract Society, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	29
Type-Founders Company, Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	.	10
Unitarian Association, Boston . . . . .	.	3
Woolen Company, Lawrence, Mass. . . . .	.	4
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, Boston . . . . .	.	1

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Anderson, J. S., Manitowoc . . . . .	. .	1
Anderson (Ind.) Superintendent of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Andover Theological Seminary Alumni Association, Auburndale, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Andrews, Byron, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	18
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	. .	2
Andrews, James A.,* Hudson . . . . .	. .	20
Angell, G. R. & Company, Madison	1	. .
Ann Arbor (Mich.) High School . . . . .	. .	5
Arizona Territorial Auditor, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	4
Territorial Treasurer, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	1
Arkansas Auditor, Little Rock	3	. .
Historical Association	1	. .
State Treasurer, Little Rock . . . . .	. .	3
Atlanta (Ga.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Australia Government Statist, Melbourne	1	. .
Patent Office, Melbourne	2	. .
Ayer, John F., Wakefield, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Bagley, W. R.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Baker, Mrs. Jessie S., Madison	24	. .
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia	4	8
Baltimore (Md.) Board of School Commissioners . . . . .	. .	2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Baltimore . . . . .	. .	3
Bangor (Me.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Bascom, Lelia,† Menomonie . . . . .	. .	. .
Batchelor, Mrs. John S.,* Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	. .
Bates, Thomas, Traverse City, Mich.	1	. .
Baumann, Louis A., Grand Rapids . . . . .	. .	. .
Bay City (Mich.) Superintendent of City Schools . . . . .	. .	5
Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington, Del. . . . .	. .	1
Bayfield County Clerk, Washburn, Wis. . . . .	. .	2
Beatty, Arthur, Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Becroft, Miss Daisy, Madison	4	. .
Beer, William, New Orleans . . . . .	. .	2
Beeson, L. H., Niles, Mich. . . . .	. .	1
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	2
Beloit College, Beloit . . . . .	. .	1
Bennington (Vt.) School Board . . . . .	. .	1
Berger, Victor L.,† Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	. .
Bishop, William Warner, Princeton, N. J. . . . .	. .	2
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison	11	. .
Bleyer, Henry W., Milwaukee	4	1
Bodwell, Mrs. Lewis, Clifton Springs, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Boston Associated Charities . . . . .	. .	1
Athenaeum. . . . .	. .	1
Board of Overseers of the Poor . . . . .	. .	1
Book Company . . . . .	. .	1
Chamber of Commerce	1	. .
City Auditor	1	. .
City Hospital	1	. .

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Boston City Registry Department	1	. .
Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Board	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
School Committee	1	. .
Schoolhouse Department . . . . .	. .	1
Statistics Department	1	. .
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	10
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. . . . .	. .	1
Bradley, I. S., Madison	1	16
Brant, S. A., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Brant, Mrs. S. A.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Bridgman, Mrs. E. P., Madison	42	2
Bridgeport (Conn.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Brier, E. J. O., Berlin . . . . .	. .	4
Briggs, A. G., St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	. .	1
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Brown, Demarcus C., Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	. .	1
Brown, George R., Little Rock, Ark. . . . .	. .	4
Brown, Mrs. H. L., Berlin . . . . .	. .	1
Brown, W. E., Rhinelander . . . . .	. .	9
Brown County Clerk, Green Bay . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Schools, Green Bay . . . . .	. .	1
Brown University, Keeper of Graduate Records, Providence, R. I.	1	. .
Bruncken, Ernest, Sacramento, Cal. . . . .	. .	1
Brundage, A. H., Milwaukee	1	. .
Brussels, Ministère des Chemins de Fer, Postes et Telegraphes	1	. .
Buck, Solon J., Berlin	32	. .
Buffalo (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. .	2
Gas Company. . . . .	. .	7
Historical Society	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Buffalo County Training School for Teachers, Alma . . . . .	. .	5
Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston	1	. .
Burke, L. C., Madison . . . . .	. .	5
Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Burrows, A. J., Milwaukee	1	. .
Burton, John E., Milwaukee	1	5
Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Caldwell, Charles T., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	1
Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala. . . . .	. .	1
California Adjutant General, Sacramento	1	9
Building & Loan Commissioners, San Francisco	1	. .
Controller's Department, Sacramento	2	2
State Board of Equalization, Sacramento . . . . .	. .	3
State Board of Examiners, Sacramento	1	. .
State Library, Sacramento . . . . .	. .	1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam. phlets
State Treasurer., Sacramento	2	. .
University Press, Berkeley . . . . .	. .	4
Calumet County Superintendent of Schools, Chilton	. .	6
Calvert, R., La Crosse	1	. .
Cambria Steel Company, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	5
Cambridge (Mass.) City Messenger	1	. .
Historical Society . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
School Committee . . . . .	. .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	22
Campbell, Henry C., Milwaukee	1	. .
Canada Archivist, Ottawa	2	. .
Auditor General, Ottawa	3	. .
Agriculture Department, Ottawa	1	. .
Geologic & Survey Department,† Ottawa . . . . .	. .	5
Interior Department, Toronto	1	. .
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa	1	. .
Carnegie, Andrew, New York City . . . . .	. .	1
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	2
Institute of Washington	1	. .
Library, Allegheny, Pa. . . . .	. .	1
Bradford, Pa. . . . .	. .	1
Nashville Tenn. . . . .	. .	1
Ottawa, Can. . . . .	. .	1
Pittsburgh. . . . .	. .	2
Carroll College, Waukesha . . . . .	. .	1
Casgrain, P. B., Ottawa, Can. . . . .	. .	1
Catlin, Miss Lucia E.,* Elizabeth, N. J.	28	82
Champlain Society, Toronto, Can. . . . .	. .	1
Charleston (S. C.), Mayor	1	. .
Chase, Wilfred E., Madison	1	. .
Chelsea (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	3
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. . . . .	. .	1
Cheyenne (Wyo.) Board of School Trustees . . . . .	. .	1
Chicago Board of Education . . . . .	. .	6
Board of Trade	2	. .
City Club . . . . .	. .	3
Education Department	2	. .
Historical Society	1	6
Legal Aid Society . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	7
Statistics Bureau	3	. .
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company, Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	. .	1
Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. . . . .	. .	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Co. . . . .	. .	1
Children's Aid Society, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
Country Week Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Christiansen, C. A., Juneau	1	. .
Chynoweth, Phillip, Madison . . . . .	. .	2

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Cincinnati (O.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	6
Chamber of Commerce	1	.
Museum Association . . . . .	.	2
Public Library . . . . .	.	2
Clark County Board of Supervisors, Neillsville . . . . .	.	1
Clay, M. J., Chicago . . . . .	.	16
Cleveland (O.) City Water Works	2	.
Coddington, Miss E. M., Chicago	4	.
Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Boston	1	.
Colorado State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins . . . . .	.	1
State Historical & Natural History Society, Denver	2	.
State Library, Denver	2	33
State Treasurer, Denver . . . . .	.	3
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver	1	.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Denver . . . . .	.	3
Columbia County Superintendent of Schools, Portage . . . . .	.	3
Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C.	1	.
Columbia School and Settlement, Pittsburgh . . . . .	.	5
Columbus (O.) Board of Education	1	1
Public School Library . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools	2	.
Commons, J. R., Madison	4	147
Concord (Mass.) School Committee . . . . .	.	1
Concordia College, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Congregational Church Woman's Board of Missions, Boston	11	.
Connecticut Building and Loan Association, Hartford	5	.
Highway Commissioners, Hartford	2	.
Historical Society, Hartford . . . . .	.	3
Labor Statistics Bureau, Hartford	3	.
Railroad Commissioners, Hartford	1	.
State Board of Charities, Hartford	1	.
State Board of Education, Hartford	6	4
State Library, Hartford	28	20
Connon, Lucius H., Milwaukee	1	.
Conover, Mrs. Sarah F.,* Madison . . . . .	.	.
Constitution League of the United States, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	4
Cornell University Library, Ithaca . . . . .	.	1
Council Bluffs (Ia.) Free Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Crawford, William, Mazomanie . . . . .	.	1
Crawford County Board of Supervisors, Prairie du Chien . . . . .	.	1
Crooker, J. H., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh . . . . .	.	6
Currey, J. Seymour,† Evanston, Ill. . . . .	.	.
Curtliss, Mrs. H. M.,* Madison . . . . .	.	.
Dane County Agricultural Society, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Daniells, W. W., Madison . . . . .	.	2
Dante Society, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport, Conn.		2
Davenport (Ia.) Public Library		1
Davis, A. M., Cambridge, Mass.		3
Davis, Frank M., Madison		3
Dayton (O.) Public Library & Museum		1
School Board	1	
Superintendent of Schools	11	
Decatur (Ill.) Public Schools		2
Delaware Auditor General, Wilmington	1	
Historical Society, Wilmington		2
State Treasurer, Dover		1
Democrat Printing Company, Madison		50
Democratic Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.		7
Denver (Col.) Board of Trade		1
City & County School District No. 1		1
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., Denver		1
De Neveu, Miss Lucy, Fond du Lac		1
De Pere City Clerk		1
Detroit (Mich.) Board of Education		1
Public Library		1
Superintendent of Schools		4
Der Deutschen Pionier-Verein, Philadelphia		1
District of Columbia Charities Board	1	
Board of Education	3	
Public Library		1
Door County Superintendent of Schools, Sturgeon Bay		2
Douglas County Clerk, Superior		6
Supervisor of Assessments, Superior		1
Dover (N. H.) Public Library		1
Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J.	143	7
Dudley, Mrs. Elizabeth,* Madison		
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.	1	
Dutton, Joseph, Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaii		3
Earl, Mrs. F. K., Madison		12
Earlham College, Earlham, Ind.		3
East St. Louis (Ill.) Board of Education		1
Eau Claire Public Library	3	
Edmonds, Richard H., Baltimore		1
Electric Storage Battery Company, N. Y. C.		1
Elgin (Ill.) Board of Education		2
Ely, R. T., Madison	9	128
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore		1
Evangelical Education Society, Philadelphia		6
Evanston (Ill.) Free Public Library		1
Fairchild, Mrs. C. S., N. Y. C.	2	
Fairhaven (Mass.) Millicent Library		1
Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia		1
Fales, Louis H., Madison		1
Fall River (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools		2

*Unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Farrington, E. H.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Fidelity Trust Company, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Filipino Progress Association, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	2
Fitchburg (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Fleming, Walter L., Morgantown, W. Va. . . . .	. .	1
Florida Adjutant General, Tallahassee . . . . .	. .	9
Railroad Commissioners, Tallahassee . . . . .	. .	3
Fond du Lac Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	12
Foote, Allen R., Chicago . . . . .	. .	19
Forbes Library, Northhampton, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Ford, W. C., London, England	1	. .
Fort Wayne (Ind.) Board of Public Works	1	. .
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	12
Foster, T. K., Indianapolis	1	. .
Foster, William E., Providence, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Frame, A. J., Waukesha	1	. .
Frankenburger, Estate of D. B.	1	. .
Frear, J. A., Madison	7	. .
Freeman, J. R., Providence, R. I. . . . .	. .	. .
Freidenker Publishing Company, Milwaukee	5	6
Fries, Miss Adelaide, Raleigh, N. C. . . . .	. .	1
Ganong, W. F., Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
General Chemical Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	7
General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. . . . .	. .	15
George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia	7	. .
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	1
Georgia Comptroller General, Atlanta	1	. .
Department of Education, Atlanta	5	2
Treasurer's Office, Atlanta	1	. .
Gerlach, H. E., Weyauwega . . . . .	. .	1
German Consulate, Chicago	1	1
Giles, F. S., Chicago	1	. .
Gilkey, Mrs. Elma L., Oshkosh	1	. .
Gilstrap, W. H., Tacoma, Wash.	1	. .
Gloucester (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	3
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Grand Army of the Republic, Wisconsin Department	4	. .
Great Britain Patent Office	175	. .
Green, Howard, Milwaukee	43	8
Green, S. S., Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Green, Samuel A., Boston	19	67
Gregory, Charles Noble, Iowa City, Ia. . . . .	. .	1
Green Bay Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Griffith, E. M., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Grindell, John, Platteville	13	5
Grover, Frank R., Evanston, Ill.	1	3
Grubbs, F. H., Portland, Oregon	1	. .

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, N. C.	. .	2
Guthrie (Okla.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Hamersly, L. R., N. Y. C.	2	. .
Hamilton Library Association, Carlisle, Pa. . . . .	. .	2
Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers	1	. .
Hampton Negro Conference, Hampton, Va. . . . .	. .	4
Normal & Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. . . . .	. .	4
Hanks, L. S., Madison	1	. .
Harper & Brothers, N. Y. C.	14	. .
Harris, C. L., Billings, Mont. . . . .	. .	1
Harrisburg (Pa.) Superintendent of Schools	9	4
Harrison, Peleg D., Manchester, N. H.	1	. .
Hartford (Conn.) Board of Trade . . . . .	. .	1
City Clerk	2	. .
Municipal Art Society . . . . .	. .	2
Theological Seminary . . . . .	. .	1
Water Department . . . . .	. .	1
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Peabody Museum . . . . .	. .	1
Haselwood, J. A., Jefferson . . . . .	. .	1
Haverhill (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Hawaii Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hono- lulu . . . . .	. .	1
Treasurer, Honolulu . . . . .	. .	3
Hawaiian Historical Society, Honolulu . . . . .	. .	12
Hawkins, H. B., Madison	1	. .
Hawley, Miss Emma, Minneapolis . . . . .	. .	1
Hayes, John, Indianapolis	1	. .
Hayes, Webb C., Fremont, O.	1	. .
Hays, James A., Tacoma, Wash.	1	. .
Helbig, R. E., N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
Hemingway, C. H., Janesville . . . . .	. .	4
Henry, W. A., Madison	1	. .
Heyl, Carl,* Monticello . . . . .	. .	. .
Hills, Thomas, South Boston, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Himes, George H., Portland, Oregon	1	1
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun . . . . .	. .	1
Hollister, A. H.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Holyoke (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. .
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	6
Houghton, Clement S., Boston	1	. .
Houston (Texas) Mayor	1	2
Howard Association, London, England . . . . .	. .	4
Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans . . . . .	. .	1
Hrdlicka, Ales, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	2
Hudson Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston . . . . .	. .	1
Hulburt, D. W., Wauwatosa . . . . .	. .	1
Hunt, E. S., Weymouth, Mass.	1	. .

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Idaho State Auditor, Boise . . . . .	. .	3
State Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statis- tics	1	3
Illinois Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield	2	4
Labor Statistics Bureau, Springfield	2	6
Secretary of State, Springfield	1	. .
State Board of Arbitration, Springfield	1	. .
State Historical Society, Springfield	5	. .
University, Urbana . . . . .	. .	2
Illinois State Bar Association, Mattoon	1	. .
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Janesville . . . . .	. .	1
Grand Secretary, Milwaukee	1	. .
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Indiana Labor Commissioner, Indianapolis	1	. .
Public Library Commission, Indianapolis . . . . .	. .	3
State Board of Health, Indianapolis	1	. .
State Charities Board, Indianapolis . . . . .	. .	2
State Library, Indianapolis	21	26
Indianapolis Board of Trade . . . . .	. .	1
Commercial Club . . . . .	. .	1
Public Schools . . . . .	. .	6
International Mercantile Marine Company, Hoboken, N. J. . . . .	. .	5
Paper Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	7
Steam Pump Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	5
Iowa Historical Department, Des Moines . . . . .	. .	1
Historical Society, Iowa City	2	1
Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids	2	. .
Railroad Commission, Des Moines	1	1
Secretary of State, Des Moines	38	2
Iowa County Board of Supervisors, Dodgeville . . . . .	. .	2
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Cincinnati . . . . .	. .	1
Jackson, A. A., Janesville . . . . .	. .	1
Jacobsen, Miss Anna, Madison	1	. .
James, Miss Frances S. C., Seattle, Wash. . . . .	. .	4
Jameson, J. F., Washington, D. C.	1	1
Japan Bureau de la Statistique General, Tokio	2	. .
Jersey City (N. J.) Board of Education	6	4
Jewett, Mrs. Katie F., North Lyme, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
John Crerar Library, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore	4	. .
Jones, A. E., † Montreal, Can. . . . .	. .	. .
Journeyman Tailors' Union, Bloomington, Ill.	1	. .
Juneau County Board of Supervisors, Mauston . . . . .	. .	2
Kander, Mrs. Simon, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	2
Kansas Adjutant-General, Topeka	5	7
Auditor, Topeka	1	. .
Labor and Industry Bureau, Topeka	1	. .
State Board of Agriculture, Topeka . . . . .	. .	1

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	4	1
State Treasurer, Topeka	2	.
Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	1
Comptroller's Department	1	.
Kellogg, Miss Louise P.,* Madison . . . . .	.	6
Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay . . . . .	.	1
Kentucky Adjutant-General, Frankfort	3	.
Agriculture, Labor & Statistics Bureau, Frank- fort . . . . .	.	1
Auditor, Frankfort	4	.
Kerr, Alexander, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Kingsley House Association, Pittsburgh . . . . .	.	1
Kleinpell, Miss Irma,* Madison	24	.
Kremers, Edward,* Madison . . . . .	.	119
Kruszka, X. Waclaw, Ripon	2	.
Kongl. Universitetets Bibliotek, Upsala, Sweden . . . . .	.	1
Lafayette County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Lake Mohonk Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Lake Superior Mining Institute, Ishpeming, Mich. . . . .	.	1
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc . . . . .	.	1
Larned, Charles, Boston, Mass.	1	1
Lawrence, Arthur, Stockbridge, Mass.	1	.
Lebanon County Historical Society, Heilman Dale, Pa. . . . .	.	1
Lawrence University, Stockbridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Leadville (Colo.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	2
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia	1	.
Legler, Henry E., Madison . . . . .	.	10
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	11
Leonard, Bernardo, De Pere . . . . .	.	5
Letts, Thomas, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	7
Lewis Institute, Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	1	.
Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Can. . . . .	.	1
Lincoln, Francis H., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Lincoln County Superintendent of Schools, Merrill . . . . .	.	3
Lindsay Family Association, Dorchester, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Litchfield County University Club, Norfolk, Conn.	1	.
Little Rock (Ark.) Board of Trade . . . . .	.	3
Los Angeles (Cal.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	1
Public Library . . . . .	.	2
Loubat, Duc de, Paris, France . . . . .	.	1
Louisiana Adjutant-General, Baton Rouge	1	1
State Treasurer, Baton Rouge	2	.
Louisiana State University Experiment Station, Baton Rouge . . . . .	.	1
Louisville (Ky.) Public Library . . . . .	.	2
School Board . . . . .	.	1
Lowell (Mass.) Board of Health . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	15

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Lummis, C. F., Los Angeles . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lynn (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Lyon, Mrs. Adelia C., Eden Vale, Cal.	1	. . . . .
McClurg & Co., Chicago	1	. . . . .
McGill University Library, Montreal, Can. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Mack, J. A.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
McLachlan, R. W., Montreal, Can. . . . .	. . . . .	1
McLaughlin, A. C., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Macon (Ga.) & Bibb County Public Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
McPike, E. F., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Madison City Clerk	1	. . . . .
City Library	42	4
General Hospital . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Park and Pleasure Drive Association . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Water Department . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Maine Banking Department, Augusta	1	. . . . .
Education Department, Augusta	1	. . . . .
Historical Society, Portland . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Industrial & Labor Statistics Bureau, Augusta	1	. . . . .
Inland Fisheries & Game Commission, Augusta . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Library, Augusta	50	39
State Board of Health, Augusta	1	. . . . .
State Superintendent of Public Schools, Augusta	1	. . . . .
Manchester (N. H.) Superintendent of Public Instruc- tion . . . . .	. . . . .	35
Historic Association	1	. . . . .
Manila (P. I.) Executive Bureau	1	. . . . .
Manitoba King's Printer, Winnipeg	3	. . . . .
Provincial Library	1	. . . . .
Manitowoc County Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Manitowoc Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Marathon County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Marquette Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Marquette University, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Marsh, Miss Sarah E., Chicago	2	. . . . .
Marston, T. J., Madison	4	. . . . .
Martin, Misses Sarah G. & Deborah B.,† Green Bay	89	76
Maryland Comptroller of the Treasury, Annapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Statistics & Information Bureau, Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Historical Society, Baltimore	2	. . . . .
Massachusetts Adjutant-General, Boston	3	. . . . .
Auditor, Boston	1	. . . . .
Bank Commissioner, Boston	2	. . . . .
Board of Education, Boston	3	3
Civil Service Commission, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Conciliation and Arbitration Board, Boston	1	2

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
District Police Report, Boston	1	. .
Free Public Library Commission, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Gas & Electric Light Commissioners, Boston	1	. .
General Hospital, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Highway Commission, Boston	1	. .
Historical Society, Boston	2	. .
Insurance Department, Boston	1	. .
Labor & Statistics Bureau, Boston	3	. .
Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Boston	1	. .
Public Records Commissioner, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Railroad Commissioner, Boston	4	. .
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston	4	. .
State Board of Charity, Boston	1	. .
State Board of Health, Boston	1	. .
State Library, Boston	2	. .
State Treasurer, Boston	14	20
Tax Commissioner, Boston	3	. .
Total Abstinence Society, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Matthews, John, London, England . . . . .	. .	1
Mead, Edwin D., Boston . . . . .	. .	2
Medford (Mass.) School Committee . . . . .	. .	1
Memphis (Tenn.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	2
Menasha Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of Mil- waukee . . . . .	. .	4
Merkeley, Mrs. Delia T.,* N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	. .
Methodist Episcopal Church Board of Education, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	6
Board of Church Extension, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	7
Board of Foreign Missions, N. Y. C.	1	. .
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	3
West Wisconsin Conference . . . . .	. .	1
Wisconsin Conference . . . . .	. .	4
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, North- western Branch, Chicago . . . . .	. .	3
Womans' Home Missionary Society, Cincinnati, O. . . . .	. .	1
Methodist Library, N. Y. C.	35	. .
Methodist Mission House, N. Y. C.	1	. .
Mexico Direccion General de la Republica de Mexicana	7	. .
Michigan Auditor-General, Lansing	2	. .
Banking Department, Lansing	1	. .
Dairy and Food Department, Lansing . . . . .	. .	1
Department of Health, Lansing	1	. .
Department of State, Lansing	1	. .
Labor Bureau, Lansing	2	. .
Pioneer & Historical Society, Lansing	2	. .
Public Instruction Department, Lansing	2	. .
Secretary of State, Lansing . . . . .	. .	1
State Board of Charities & Corrections, Lansing	1	. .
State Library, Lansing	16	24
State Treasurer, Lansing	1	. .
State University Library, Lansing	1	. .

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Military Order Loyal Legion of the U. S.:		
California Commandery, San Francisco		30
Colorado Commandery, Denver		12
Iowa Commandery, Des Moines		19
Kansas Commandery, Topeka		3
Missouri Commandery, St. Louis		22
Ohio Commandery, Columbus		47
Wisconsin Commandery, Milwaukee		16
Milwaukee Auditorium Committee	1	
Deutsche-Gesellschaft		2
Chamber of Commerce	1	
City Service Commissioners	1	
Fire Department		1
Gas Light Company		1
Law School		1
Old Settlers' Club		1
Orphans Asylum		1
Public Library		1
Public Museum		1
Superintendent of Schools		99
Milwaukee County Asylum		1
Clerk	2	
Hospital, Wauwatosa		1
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce		1
Commercial Club		2
Superintendent of Public Schools		4
Minnesota Board of Control, St. Paul	1	
Historical Society, St. Paul	14	2
Insurance Commissioner, St. Paul	2	
Labor Commissioner, St. Paul	1	
Public Examiner, St. Paul	2	
Railroad & Warehouse Commission, St. Paul	2	
State Auditor, St. Paul	1	
Mississippi Auditor, Jackson	2	
Historical Society, University	1	
Missouri Adjutant-General, Jefferson City	3	
Botanical Garden, St. Louis	1	
Insurance Department, Jefferson City	1	
Labor Commissioner, Jefferson City	1	
Railroad & Warehouse Commissioner, Jefferson City	1	
Secretary of State, Jefferson City	1	
State Auditor, Jefferson City	5	
State Board of Agriculture, Columbia		1
State Historical Society, Columbia		3
State Superintendent of Public Schools	1	1
State Treasurer, Jefferson City	1	
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Mobile, Ala.		1
Monarch Typewriter Company, Milwaukee		1
Montana Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena		1
Secretary of State, Helena		2
State Board of Equalization, Helena		3

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
State Examiner, Helena . . . . .	.	3
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena	3	10
Montpelier (Vt.) Board of School Commissioners . . . . .	.	6
Moore, Mrs. A. W.,* Madison	4	150
Morris, Mrs. Charles, Milwaukee	1	.
Morris, D. J., Madison . . . . .	.	15
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison	1	1
Mowry, Don E., Madison . . . . .	.	2
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	22
Munro, Dana C., Madison . . . . .	.	206
Muscoda Public School . . . . .	.	1
Myers, F. A., Evansville, Ind. . . . .	.	1
Nantucket (Mass.) Historical Association . . . . .	.	2
Nashville (Tenn.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	15
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. Co., Nash- ville, Tenn. . . . .	.	1
Nashville University, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	.	1
National Biscuit Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	8
Carbon Company, Cleveland, O. . . . .	.	6
Child Labor Committee, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	1
Educational Association, Winona, Minn.	2	1
Founders' Association, Detroit . . . . .	.	2
Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, LaCrosse	5	.
Lead Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	2
League for the Protection of the Family, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Nebraska Auditor, Lincoln	2	.
Department of Banking, Lincoln	6	.
Department of Public Instruction, Lincoln . . . . .	.	3
Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Lincoln . . . . .	.	1
Labor & Industrial Statistics Bureau, Lincoln	1	.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lincoln . . . . .	.	3
State Treasurer, Lincoln . . . . .	.	1
State University, Lincoln	1	1
Nelson, Charles A., N. Y. C. . . . .	.	1
Nelson, John M.,† Madison	59	14
Nevada Department of Education, Carson City . . . . .	.	13
Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . . .	.	1
New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	.	2
City Clerk	1	.
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	8
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston . . . . .	.	4
New Hampshire Adjutant-General, Concord	1	.
Public Instruction Department, Concord	1	.
Railroad Commission, Manchester	1	.
State Board of Charities & Corrections, Concord	1	.
State Library, Concord	10	1
State Normal School, Plymouth . . . . .	.	21
New Haven (Conn.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	1

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Conn.	1	. .
New Jersey Adjutant-General, Trenton	6	30
Banking and Insurance Department, Trenton	5	. .
Board of Equalization, Trenton	2	2
Comptroller, Trenton	1	. .
Public Instruction Department, Trenton	3	1
Public Library Commission, Trenton . . . . .	. .	3
Public Roads Commissioner, Trenton	1	. .
State Board of Assessors, Trenton	1	. .
State Board of Education, Trenton	1	. .
State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton	11	1
State Sewerage Commission, Jersey City	1	. .
State Treasurer, Trenton	1	. .
Statistics Bureau, Trenton	1	. .
New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.	1	. .
New Mexico Adjutant-General, Santa Fe . . . . .	. .	5
Auditor, Santa Fe . . . . .	. .	1
Historical Society, Santa Fe . . . . .	. .	2
Interior Department, Santa Fe	1	. .
Territorial Treasurer, Santa Fe . . . . .	. .	2
New Orleans (La.) Comptroller	1	. .
Sewerage & Water Board . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Public Schools . . . . .	. .	1
New South Wales Government Statist, Sidney . . . . .	. .	16
New York Adjutant-General, Albany	17	. .
Attorney General, Albany	1	. .
Bank Commissioner, Albany	3	. .
Comptroller, Albany	3	. .
Education Department, Albany	3	. .
Finance Department, Albany . . . . .	. .	1
Labor Commissioner, Albany	5	1
Railroad Commissioners, Albany	2	. .
Secretary of State, Albany	1	. .
State Board of Charities, Albany	4	1
State Board of Tax Commissioners, Albany	1	. .
State Civil Service Commission, Albany	1	. .
State Commission of Prisons, Albany	1	. .
State Controller, Albany	1	. .
State Department of Health, Albany . . . . .	. .	7
State Education Department, Albany . . . . .	. .	3
State Engineer, Albany	3	. .
State Historian, Albany . . . . .	. .	1
State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
State Library, Albany	13	7
State Treasurer, Albany	2	. .
Superintendent of Banks, Albany	7	. .
New York City Board of Education	1	. .
Chamber of Commerce	1	. .
Charities Department	2	. .

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Comptroller	2	. .
Department of Public Charities . . . . .	. .	1
Finance Department	1	. .
Historical Society	1	1
Home for Incurables . . . . .	. .	1
Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb. . . . .	. .	1
Mercantile Library . . . . .	. .	2
Parks Department	1	. .
Produce Exchange	10	. .
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents . . . . .	. .	1
State Charities Aid Association . . . . .	. .	2
Taxes & Assessment Commissioners	2	. .
New York Catholic Protectory . . . . .	. .	1
New York Colored Mission . . . . .	. .	1
New York Dock Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	9
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
New York Provident Loan Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
New Zealand Labor Department . . . . .	. .	21
Registrar General, Wellington	3	. .
Tourist and Health Resort Department, Wellington . . . . .	. .	1
Newark (N. J.) City Superintendent of Schools	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	15
Newberry Library, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Newmann, Felix, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	1
Newton (Mass.) School Department . . . . .	. .	10
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Niagara Historical Society, Niagara, Can. . . . .	. .	1
Nijhoff, Martinus, The Hague, Holland . . . . .	. .	1
Norfolk (Va.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	3
Norfolk and Western R. R. Co., Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
North Adams (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
North America Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
North Carolina Adjutant-General, Raleigh . . . . .	. .	1
Auditor, Raleigh	1	. .
State Treasurer, Raleigh	5	. .
Superintendent of Schools, Raleigh	1	17
University, Chapel Hill . . . . .	. .	1
North Central History Teachers' Association, Chicago . . . . .	. .	3
North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo . . . . .	. .	1
State Auditor, Bismarck	4	. .
State Examiner, Bismarck . . . . .	. .	3
State Treasurer, Bismarck	4	. .
Northern Trust Company, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.	1	. .
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. . . . .	. .	1
Nunns, Miss Annie A.* Madison . . . . .	. .	12
Oak Park (Ill.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison	2	. .

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Ohio Auditor, Springfield	2	. .
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Columbus	2	. .
Factory Inspection Department, Columbus	1	. .
State Commissioner of Common Schools, Colum- bus . . . . .	. .	3
State Library, Columbus	21	175
Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City . . . . .	. .	2
Olin, Mrs. J. M.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Olson, Julius E., Madison . . . . .	. .	3
Omaha (Neb.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	2
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Ontario Agricultural Department, Toronto	1	. .
Historical Society, Toronto	2	1
King's Printer, Toronto	1	. .
Provincial Secretary, Toronto	1	. .
Oregon Historical Society, Salem . . . . .	. .	1
Pioneer Association, Portland	1	12
State Historical Society, Portland	1	. .
Treasury Department, Salem	1	. .
Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	. .	1
Ott, Henry, Milwaukee	42	. .
Ott, J. H., Watertown . . . . .	. .	8
Ottawa Literary & Scientific Society, Ottawa, Canada . . . . .	. .	1
Pacific Mail Steamship Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	8
Page, A. B., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Parker & Lee, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
Parkinson, Mrs. J. M., Madison	1	. .
Pasadena (Cal.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Public Instruction . . . . .	. .	5
Payne, Mrs. H. C., Milwaukee	1	. .
Peabody, Arthur,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Peabody (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .	. .	1
Peabody Institute, Baltimore . . . . .	. .	1
Pease, V. S., Baraboo . . . . .	. .	6
Pennsylvania Adjutant-General, Harrisburg	9	. .
Industrial Statistics Bureau, Harrisburg	1	. .
Internal Affairs Department, Harrisburg	8	. .
State Auditor, Harrisburg	2	. .
State Library, Harrisburg	25	. .
Superintendent of Public Instruction	9	. .
Treasury Department, Harrisburg	3	. .
University of, Philadelphia	2	2
Prison Society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Pennsylvania Club, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of F. & A. M.	1	. .
Pennsylvania Society, N. Y. C.	1	. .
Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company, Chicago . . . . .	. .	10
Peoria (Ill.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston	2	.
Perry, William W., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	3
Peterson, Cyrus A., St. Louis . . . . .	.	2
Phetteplace, L. A., Neenah . . . . .	.	3
Philadelphia Board of Education	10	6
Board of Trade	1	.
Children's Hospital . . . . .	.	2
City of	1	.
City Controller	1	.
City Institute . . . . .	.	1
Commercial Exchange	3	.
Maritime Exchange	14	.
Mayor's Department	3	.
Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh . . . . .	.	2
Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Philippine Islands Auditor's Office, Manila . . . . .	.	6
Customs Bureau, Manila . . . . .	.	1
Weather Bureau, Manila	1	.
Phillips, U. B., Madison . . . . .	.	5
Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Phoenix (Ariz.) School Superintendent . . . . .	.	1
Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass.	1	.
Pilot Knob Memorial Association, St. Louis . . . . .	.	1
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce	5	.
City Controller . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools	4	.
Coal Company . . . . .	.	6
Public Schools . . . . .	.	1
Stock Exchange . . . . .	.	1
Plainfield (N. J.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	1
Plymouth Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Polk County Board of Supervisors, Balsam Lake . . . . .	.	1
County Clerk, Balsam Lake . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools, St. Croix Falls . . . . .	.	6
Portage County Board of Supervisors, Stevens Point . . . . .	.	1
Porto Rico Department of Education, San Juan . . . . .	.	4
Portsmouth (N. H.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Presbyterian Church Board of Aid, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	18
Board of Home Missions, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	14
Board of Church Erection, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	25
Board of Education, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	38
Board of Foreign Missions in the U. S., Philadel- phia . . . . .	.	103
Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Philadelphia	1	19
Board of Relief, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	22
College Board, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	4
General Conference, Philadelphia	2	.
Synod of Wisconsin, Crandon . . . . .	.	2
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Philadel- phia	5	.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Presbyterian Woman's Board of Missions of the Northwest, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia	3	. . . . .
Press Club, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburgh	1	83
Price County Superintendent of Schools, Phillips . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Princeton University Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Prohibition Committee, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	10
Protestant Episcopal Church:		
Diocese of Albany . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Diocese of Connecticut . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Diocese of Harrisburg . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Diocese of Los Angeles . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Diocese of Louisiana . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Diocese of Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Diocese of New Hampshire . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Diocese of Rhode Island . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Providence (R. I.) Athenæum . . . . .	. . . . .	1
City Clerk	1	. . . . .
Overseer of the Poor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Public School Department . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Record Commissioners	1	. . . . .
School Committee . . . . .	. . . . .	37
Puchner, Rudolph, New Holstein	1	. . . . .
Pullen, Lloyd J., Evansville	1	. . . . .
Putnam, F. W., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Quebec Literary and Historical Society . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Queens Borough Library, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Racine, Board of Education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Racine County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Raymer, George, Madison	7	. . . . .
Reinsch, P. S., Madison	27	10
Republican Congressional Committee, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . . . .	40
Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Rezek, Antoine L., Houghton, Mich.	3	. . . . .
Rhode Island Adjutant-General, Providence	9	. . . . .
Board of State Charities and Corrections, Provi- dence . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Commissioner of Public Schools, Providence	1	. . . . .
Education Department, Trenton . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Factory Inspectors, Providence	1	. . . . .
General Treasurer, Providence	1	. . . . .
Insurance Department, Providence	5	. . . . .
Railroad Commissioners, Providence	6	2
State Auditor, Providence . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Treasury Department, Providence	10	11
Rice Lake Public Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Richman, J. H., Teton City, Idaho	1	. . . . .

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . .	7
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	4
Robinson, Miss A. A., North Raynham, Mass.	1	. . .
Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . .	7
Comptroller	1	. . .
Rock County Superintendent of Schools, Janesville . . . . .	. . .	4
Rockford (Ill.) Public Schools . . . . .	. . .	8
Rogers, Cassius C., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Rood, H. W., Madison . . . . .	. . .	3
Roy, J. Edmond, Levis, Can.	1	. . .
Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa	1	. . .
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . .	15
Rusk County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . .	2
Sabine, John Dickinson, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Saginaw (Mich.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
St. Croix County Board of Supervisors, Hudson . . . . .	. . .	1
St. Joseph (Mo.) Board of Education . . . . .	. . .	1
St. Louis (Mo.) Board of Education	1	. . .
Civic League	1	. . .
Mercantile Library Association . . . . .	. . .	1
Merchants' Exchange	2	. . .
Superintendent of Instruction	1	. . .
St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	1
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . .	1
St. Paul (Minn.) Board of School Inspectors . . . . .	. . .	2
City Comptroller	1	. . .
Salem (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Salley, A. S., Jr., Columbia, S. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Salt Lake City (Utah) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	6
San Antonio (Texas) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	3
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . .	1
Sanborn & Blake,† Madison	1	. . .
Sanftleben, Alfred, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . .	. . .	1
Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina . . . . .	. . .	1
Government Printer's Office, Regina	1	1
Schaffner, Miss Margaret, Madison	1	. . .
Schroeder, Theodore, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . .	4
Schweinitz, Paulde, Bethlehem, Pa. . . . .	. . .	39
Seattle Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . .	4
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Schools . . . . .	. . .	2
Secrist, Horace E., Madison . . . . .	. . .	7
Sewell, Miss Anna B., Stoughton	9	7
Seymour, Miss Lavernia,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Shambaugh, Benjamin F., Iowa City, Ia. . . . .	. . .	2
Sharon Historical Society, Sharon, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Sheboygan Public Schools . . . . .	. . .	2
Sheldon, C. S.,* Madison	6	81
Sheldon, E. E., Omro . . . . .	. . .	2

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Simmons Public Library, Kenosha	1	. .
Simplified Spelling Board, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	25
Sioux City (Iowa) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Small, Miss Flora L., Oconomowoc	6	. .
Smith, Miss Elizabeth C., Logan, Utah . . . . .	. .	3
Smith, Frank, Dedham, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Smith, Howard L., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Smith, Orson, Chicago	1	. .
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.	7	. .
Snow, B. W., Madison	2	. .
Socialist Labor Party, N. Y. C.	1	. .
Society of Colonial Dames of America, N. Y. C.	5	. .
Colonial Wars, N. Y. C.	1	. .
Colonial Wars in Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1	. .
the Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	. .
the Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati	1	. .
the Mayflower Descendants in Illinois, Chicago	1	. .
Sommerville (Mass.) City Clerk	2	. .
School Board . . . . .	. .	17
Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society, Phila- delphia . . . . .	. .	1
Sotheran, Henry & Company, London, Eng.	2	. .
South Australia, Chief Secretary, Adelaide	1	. .
Government Printer, Adelaide	1	. .
Government Statist, Adelaide . . . . .	. .	6
South Carolina, State Superintendent of Education, Columbia	3	10
State Treasurer, Columbia . . . . .	. .	3
South Dakota Adjutant-General, Watertown	2	1
Auditor, Pierre	9	. .
Public Instruction Department, Pierre	1	7
State Historical Society, Pierre	1	. .
State Treasurer, Pierre . . . . .	. .	3
Southern California Historical Society, Los Angeles . . . . .	. .	1
Southern Indiana R. R. Co., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association, Mon- roe . . . . .	. .	2
Spencer, James F., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Spokane (Wash.) Public Schools . . . . .	. .	2
Spooner, John C., Madison . . . . .	. .	2
Sprague, A. B. R., Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Springfield (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Stechert, G. E. & Company, N. Y. C.	1	. .
Stephenson Public Library, Marinette . . . . .	. .	2
Stevens, Mrs. H. L., Jamestown, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Stevens Point Board of Education . . . . .	. .	3
Stipes, Millard Fillmore, Jamesport, Mo. . . . .	. .	2
Stocking, Miss Grace, Madison	2	. .
Stone & Webster, Boston	2	1
Storer, Bellamy, Cincinnati . . . . .	. .	1
Stout Manual Training School, Menomonie . . . . .	. .	6
Straker, D. Augustus, Detroit, Mich. . . . .	. .	1

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Strong, Thomas N., Portland, Oregon	1	. .
Strong, William W., Villanova, Pa.	1	. .
Sturtevant, J. L., Waupaca	1	. .
Suffolk County Historical Society, Riverhead, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Swift & Company, Chicago . . . . .	. .	3
Syracuse (N. Y.) Board of Education	1	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Tacoma (Wash.) City Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Tasmanian Government Railways, Hobart	1	. .
Taunton (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Tennessee Comptroller's Office, Nashville . . . . .	. .	1
Mining Department, Nashville	2	. .
Public Instruction Department, Nashville	1	1
Railroad Commission, Nashville	1	1
Superintendent of Schools, Nashville . . . . .	. .	1
University of, Knoxville	1	. .
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
Terre Haute (Ind.) Public Schools . . . . .	. .	16
Terry, James, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
Texas Adjutant-General, Austin . . . . .	. .	1
Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin . . . . .	. .	2
Railroad Commission, Austin	1	. .
Revenue Agent, Austin . . . . .	. .	1
State Library, Austin . . . . .	. .	1
State Treasurer, Austin	1	. .
University of, Austin	1	. .
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois, N. Y. . . . .	. .	8
Thwaites, R. G., Madison	262	14
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G., Madison . . . . .	. .	126
Tillinghast, C. B., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Tilton, A. C.,* Madison	3	2
Tilton, C. S., Indianapolis . . . . .	. .	1
Timlin, W. H., Madison	2	. .
Toledo (O.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	3
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Toney, Marcus B., Nashville, Tenn.	1	. .
Toronto Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Towle Manufacturing Company, Newburyport, Mass.	1	2
Traber, Silas, and Gardner, D. J.,† Platteville . . . . .	. .	. .
Treat, J. H., Lawrence, Mass.	1	. .
Trinity College, Durham, N. C. . . . .	. .	1
Truth Seeker Company, N. Y. C.	21	. .
Turner, F. J., Madison	2	12
United Fruit Company, Boston . . . . .	. .	7
United States Agricultural Department	4	52
Census Bureau	1	. .
Civil Service Commission	1	. .
Commerce and Labor Department	10	12

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
United States Commissioner Gen. of Immigration . . . . .	. .	3
Department of State	1	. .
Geological Survey† . . . . .	. .	. .
Interior Department†	7	. .
Interstate Commerce Commission	5	78
Library of Congress	9	6
Naval Academy	1	. .
Naval War College	5	. .
Patent Office	9	. .
Secretary of the Interior	1	5
Statistics Bureau	7	. .
Superintendent of Documents	228	441
Treasury Department	11	. .
War Department	16	12
Weather Bureau	2	. .
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	10
United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	. .	5
United States Reduction and Refining Company, Col- orado Springs, Col. . . . .	. .	5
United States Leather Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	13
United States Steel Corporation, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	3
Usher, Ellis B., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	33
Utah Adjutant-General, Salt Lake City . . . . .	. .	5
Agricultural College, Logan . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City . . . . .	. .	5
Van Slyke, N. B.† Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Vermont Adjutant-General, Montpelier	1	. .
Auditor of accounts, Craftsbury	1	. .
Historical Society, Montpelier . . . . .	. .	1
Inspector of Finance, Island Pond	1	. .
Library Commissioners, Montpelier	1	. .
State Library, Montpelier	2	2
Vieweg, Friedr. & Sohn, Braunschweig, Germany	1	. .
Vilas, C. H., Milwaukee	2	. .
Vilas, William F., Madison	8	. .
Virginia Adjutant-General, Richmond	8	. .
Labor and Industrial Statistics Bureau, Richmond	1	. .
Public Instruction Department, Richmond	1	. .
State Corporation Commission, Richmond	3	. .
University of, Charlottesville . . . . .	. .	1
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va. . . . .	. .	5
Wabash R. R. Co., St. Louis . . . . .	. .	2
Walker, Edwin S., Springfield, Ill. . . . .	. .	1
Walker, J. B., Concord, N. H.	1	. .
Walworth Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
High School . . . . .	. .	1
Walworth County Board of Supervisors, Elkhorn . . . . .	. .	1

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Washburn Superintendent of City Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Washburn County Superintendent of Schools.		
Spooner . . . . .	. .	3
Washington (D. C.) Board of Trade . . . . .	. .	2
Public Library . . . . .	. .	3
Washington Adjutant-General, Olympia . . . . .	. .	3
State Library, Olympia	2	3
State Treasurer, Olympia . . . . .	. .	2
Waterbury (Conn.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Waukesha County Superintendent of Schools, Wauke- sha . . . . .	. .	6
Waupaca County Board of Supervisors, New London . . . . .	. .	1
County Superintendent of Schools, New London . . . . .	. .	11
Wausau Water Commissioners . . . . .	. .	1
Waushara County Superintendent of Schools, Wau- toma . . . . .	. .	3
Weitling, Thomas, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	8
Welsh, Miss Iva A.,* Madison . . . . .	. .	. .
Wendell Brothers, Minneapolis . . . . .	. .	1
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.	1	. .
West Salem Clerk of School Board . . . . .	. .	2
West Virginia Adjutant-General, Charleston	6	1
Archives and History Department, Charleston	1	. .
Bank Commissioners, Charleston	1	. .
Free Schools Department, Charleston	1	. .
Western Australia Agent-General, London	1	. .
Western Historical Association, Madison	3	. .
Western Union Telegraph Company, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	30
Westfield (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh . . . . .	. .	1
Wheeling (W. Va.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	8
White, Miss Rhoda, Madison	1	. .
Whitney, J. C., Boston	1	. .
Wight, Edward B., Milwaukee	1	. .
Wight, William W.,* Milwaukee	1	5
Will, Thomas E., Wichita, Kans.	22	116
Williams, Miss Jennie M.,* Madison	90	. .
Williamsport (Pa.) Board of Trade . . . . .	. .	10
Willsden, S. Blake, Chicago	1	. .
Wilmington (Del.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	29
Wilson, Mrs. Mehitable C., Cambridge, Mass.	1	. .
Winchell, A. N., Butte, Mont. . . . .	. .	1
Wisconsin Adjutant-General . . . . .	. .	1
Agricultural Experiment Station	1	. .
Attorney General	1	. .
Banking Department	1	. .
Bureau of Labor Statistics	27	. .
Dairy and Food Commissioners	1	1
Executive Office . . . . .	. .	1
Free Library Commission, Madison	103	91

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Wisconsin Insurance Commissioner	8	. . .
Labor Bureau	7	236
Legislative Reference Library†	161	665
Library School . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Instruction Department	1	. . .
R. R. Commission	1	7
State	11	. . .
State Board of Dental Examiners . . . . .	. . .	1
State Board of Agriculture	1	. . .
State Board of Forestry	1	. . .
State Board of Health	1	2
State Board of Normal School Regents . . . . .	. . .	9
State Board of Pharmacy . . . . .	. . .	1
State Civil Service Commission . . . . .	. . .	2
State Horticultural Society	1	2
State Labor Office	23	258
State Library	76	41
State Normal School, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	10
Platteville	1	7
River Falls . . . . .	. . .	1
Stevens Point . . . . .	. . .	5
Superior . . . . .	. . .	1
Whitewater* . . . . .	. . .	3
State Treasurer	1	. . .
Superintendent of Education	1	. . .
University	5	. . .
University Agricultural Experiment Station† . . . . .	. . .	11
University of Wisconsin, Class of 1907 . . . . .	. . .	1
University Library	2	. . .
Wisconsin Bankers' Association, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin Building and Loan Association	1	. . .
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, Waupun . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin Life Insurance Company, Madison . . . . .	. . .	2
Wisconsin Natural History Society, Milwaukee	2	. . .
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin State Firemen's Association, Columbus . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Madison	1	. . .
Wisconsin Y. M. C. A., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	1
Woburn (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. . .
Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	2
Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	11
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	17
Woodworth, J. H., Waupaca . . . . .	. . .	4
Woods Run Industrial House Association, Allegheny, Pa. . . . .	. . .	1
Worcester County (Mass.) Law Library, Worcester . . . . .	. . .	1

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Worcester (Mass.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	4
Wyoming State Auditor, Cheyenne . . . . .	. . .	4
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Laramie . . . . .	. . .	3
State Treasurer, Cheyenne . . . . .	. . .	6
Wyoming Commemorative Association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	. . .	1
Yale University, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. . .	1
Library	1	. . .
Yates, Edgar, Everett, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Young, George W. & Company, N. Y. C.	1	1

Wisconsin Historical Society

Miscellaneous Accessions

(Gifts, save where otherwise specified. The report covers the year ending September 30, 1907)

Oil Paintings

Gov. J. O. Davidson, Madison.—Oil portrait, framed, of Gov. W. D. Hoard, formerly hung in the Executive Chamber, Capitol. Painted by J. R. Stuart, September, 1891.

Joseph G. Thorp, Boston, and Mrs. Ole Bull, Cambridge, Mass.—Framed oil portrait of their father, the late Joseph G. Thorp, of Eau Claire and Madison. Painted by Emil Pollak.

Manuscripts

Edward E. Ayer, Chicago.—Original manuscript letter of Gov. James T. Lewis, of Wisconsin, dated July 12, 1865, tendering the thanks of the people of Wisconsin to Ed. G. Ayer, Harvard, Ill., for his kindness to Wisconsin soldiers during the War of Secession.

Thomas Julian Bryant, Red Oak, Iowa.—Typewritten manuscript copy of his paper on "Bryant's Station and its Founder, William Bryant."

C. M. Burton, Detroit, Mich.—Manuscript biographical sketch of Lieutenant Governor Patrick Sinclair, British commandant of Mackinac, 1779-1782.

Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.—Quotations found by the Ladies' Reading Society of Madison, copied May 28, 1849, for Mrs. Wallace, who later became Mrs. E. M. Williamson. Manuscript reports of meetings of the board of visitors to the University of the Territory of Wisconsin, 1838 and 1839. Secretary's record book, for a Ladies' Benevolent Society for Grace Church, Madison.

J. Seymour Currey, Evanston, Ill.—Charles A. Bent's camp, Vilas County, Wis. Historical notes thereon, and on the neighborhood, by J. Seymour Currey, President Evanston (Ill.) Historical Society.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Milo Custer, Heyworth, Ill.—Manuscript copy of Kickapoo vocabulary, with pronunciation of all the words marked.

Joseph F. Daniels, Fort Collins, Colo.—Tailor's bill, dated 1793, probably New England.

Mrs. Louise S. Favill, Madison.—Manuscript letters, account books, and miscellaneous documents left by donor's father, the late Henry S. Baird, of Green Bay.

Frank A. Flower, Washington, D. C.—Biographical sketches in manuscript of Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglass, Salmon P. Chase, and William T. Sherman—all by C. W. Butterfield. Typewritten manuscript relating to the International Typographical Union. Unsigned letter dated April 22, 1837, to Henry Clay, on slavery, stated by donor to have been written by Alexander W. Stow, afterwards chief justice of Wisconsin (1848-53).

Misses Sarah G. and Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay.—Twenty-two volumes of old manuscript ledgers and journals.

N. W. Morley, Baraboo.—Certificates of reward for the best creamery butter made in Wisconsin; for best butter made anywhere; and for the first world-wide demonstration of American skill in butter making, World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Letter of Coles Bashford to Governor L. J. Farwell, dated November 18th, 1863, asking his assistance in obtaining the confirmation of his brother as surveyor general of Arizona. Letter of Bashford to Senator James R. Doolittle, dated November 20, 1863, asking his assistance and vote for his brother's confirmation as surveyor general of Arizona.—Both letters are dated at Santa Fé, New Mexico. Certificate of election of James R. Doolittle as judge of first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, dated December 24, 1853, and signed by Charles D. Robinson, secretary of state. Copy of a memorial of citizens of Milwaukee to Alex. W. Randall, governor and commissioner-in-chief, in behalf of Lieut. Albert Grant for a commission to raise a company of volunteers, dated November 23, 1861, and accompanying endorsements of Edward Daniels, colonel of 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, L. Hanehan, J. M. Potter, and James S. Brown, mayor. Letter of A. Grant to Senator James R. Doolittle, dated Washington, D. C., December 30th, 1863, bearing upon said Grant's loyalty to the Republican party and his services to his country.

Mrs. Lydia Oben, La Crosse.—Commission of John H. Fonda as lieutenant in Wisconsin territorial militia, signed by Henry Dodge, territorial governor, January 5, 1841.

Verne S. Pease, Baraboo.—Several letters received by him from persons having recollections of the late Count Agostin Haraszthy, founder of Sauk City, Wis.

Wisconsin Historical Society

E. Ray Stevens, Madison.—Typewritten manuscript of address at dedication of Sauk County court house, Baraboo, August 18, 1906, delivered by Giles Stevens of Reedsburg, for many years county judge, and an early settler of the county.

Charles K. Tenney, Madison.—Manuscript memorandum book containing undated diary of the late Maj. Horace A. Tenney, of Madison, while selecting saline lands for the University of Wisconsin fund, and descriptive record of such lands selected by him in various counties of the State. Manuscript book containing the names of the first Republican State central committee, appointed September 22, 1857, together with names and addresses of Republican voters in the various counties, kept by the late Horace A. Tenney, secretary of said committee.

Frederick J. Turner, Madison.—Paper by Rev. Arthur Edward Jones, S. J., of Montreal, on the location of the Mascoutin village, near Berlin, Wis. Manuscript list of books, with references to periodicals on the relation of the Indians to the United States Government, compiled by A. P. C. Griffin, chief bibliographer, U. S. Library of Congress. Bound volume of newspaper clippings, entitled, "Mapping of Columbia County," compiled by the late A. J. Turner.

N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.—Two sheets of manuscript plans for army tents, furnished by donor, as quartermaster, to Wisconsin volunteers during the War of Secession.

William W. Wight, Milwaukee.—Package of manuscript letters.

John M Winterbotham, Madison.—Lists of voters and returns of elections held in Madison, 1846-52.

Photographs

L. C. Burke.—20th Wisconsin Battle Flag. (Purchased).

Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.—Rev. Daniel Waldo and L. J. Farwell (governor of Wisconsin, 1852).

H. E. Cole, Baraboo.—Of the picture of Count Haraszthy, hanging in the Portage Library.

Baldwin Coolidge, Boston, Mass.—Two of Parkman map, no. 5, of the Mississippi Valley, showing French exploration through the year 1673—original in Harvard University library. (Purchased).

J. Seymour Currey, Evanston, Ill.—Nine of log houses and scenery at and near Bent's Resort, Vilas County, Wis., 1906.

R. E. N. Dodge, Madison.—Robert E. Lee, taken late in life.

W. H. Dudley, Platteville.—Old supreme court building, and Judge Dunn's house, Old Belmont; of double doors in the supreme court building at Belmont. Photographs by donor.

Miscellaneous Accessions

W. H. Dudley, Madison.—Tshu-Cue-Ca, O'-Check-ka, Shouunk-chunk the Black Wolf, and Ker-o-menée—all Winnebago chiefs. Taken from Lewis's *Portfolio* by donor.

Louis Falge, Manitowoc.—Indian burial mound in town of Rantoul, Calumet County.

Matt Hemmis, Meehan.—Indian pipe of drab stone, found by donor in his field.

P. V. Lawson, Menasha.—Two of Nicolet monument erected by women's clubs at Menasha, 1906; of site of Winnebago village, Menasha, 1906.

Misses Sarah G. and Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay.—Morgan L. Martin, in federal uniform as paymaster in the War of Secession; Alfred P. Edgerton, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; C. & N. W. Railway Company extension north from Green Bay, survey party, 1871; of Robert Irwin, Green Bay; residence of Stephen Leonard in Lowville, N. Y.; combined locks, Kaukauna, constructed 1874—Leonard Martin, chief engineer, in foreground; the same, Daniel M. Whitney in foreground; George Burtir's sawmill, Marquette, Mich. (ca. 1884); home of General Martin (built 1805), in Martinsburgh; buildings at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; harbor piers, Lake Michigan, entrance to Sturgeon Bay ship canal (ca. 1875); Morgan L. Martin, Green Bay, 1805-87; and Col. Charles Tullar, clerk to Daniel Whitney, Green Bay.

F. H. Meserve, New York City.—Four from negatives in possession of F. H. Meserve; W. E. Armitage, taken when assistant bishop of Wisconsin, March 31, 1870; the same as bishop of Wisconsin, and Jackson Kemper, bishop of Wisconsin. (Purchased.)

Edward C. Neilson, Madison.—Of oil portraits in the gallery of the Society; Moses M. Strong, 1810-1894; William Stephen Hamilton, 1797-1850; George B. Smith, Madison, 1823-1879; Wyman Spooner, 1795-1877; James D. Doty, 1790-1865; Alexander W. Stow, 1804-1854; Byron Paine, 1827-1871; Charles Dunn, 1799-1872; William R. Smith, 1787-1866; Coles Bashford, 1816-1878; Abram D. Smith, —1865; Charles S. Hamilton, 1822-1891; John P. Arndt, 1780-1861; Ben. C. Eastman, 1812-1856; Charles M. Baker, 1804-1872; Isaac P. Walker, 1813-1872; James H. Lockwood, 1793-1857; Joseph Keyes, 1795-1874; Black Hawk, 1767-1838; Daniel Bread, 1800-1873; Iometah, 1772-1865; Moshuebee, 1742-1867; Nasheakush; Oshkosh, 1795-1858; Pocahontas; John W. Quinney, 1797-1855; Souigny, 1785(?)—1864; Wabokieskie; Waumegesako, d. 1844; Eleazer Williams, 1792-1857; Yellow Thunder, d. 1874. (All purchased).

E. D. Pierce, Hillsdale.—Mount Trempealeau from across the Bay; the same from Brady's Peak.

Wisconsin Historical Society

M. C. Otto, Madison.—Monument to Cornstalk, famous Shawnee chief, at Point Pleasant, W. Va.; grove on Blennerhasset Island, in Ohio River, taken from in front of site of the old mansion, 1906.

V. M. Russell, Platteville.—Old academy building, Platteville, 1840-53; same building, 1853-66; state normal school building, Platteville, 1866-68; same building, with first addition, 1868-80; same with second addition, 1880-91; same, 1891-1907; the new State normal school building, 1907.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Chippewa Indians encamped at Upper St. Croix Lake, about 1898 (two views); camp of William F. Vilas, John H. Knight, and E. E. Bryant on Bois Brulé River, about 1898; Wisconsin Territorial capitol (erected 1836) at Old Belmont (now Leslie) in 1906.

Frederick J. Turner, Madison.—Yates Ashley, member of assembly, 1863; Carl C. Pope, member of assembly, 1863; Rolin M. Strong, member of assembly, 1866; Isaac Stephenson, member of assembly, 1866; Robert Glenn, member of assembly, 1863; E. M. Phillips, member of assembly, 1863; John Q. Adams, member of assembly, 1863; R. B. Sanderson, member of assembly, 1866; F. M. Wheeler, member of assembly, 1863; James L. Wilder, member of assembly, 1862-63; Charles D. Robinson, d. Sept. 25, 1886, and Herbert A. Lewis, d. Jan. 3, 1884.

John M. Winterbotham, Madison.—Sixteen (four duplicates) of lumbering scenes in Vilas County; thirteen (five duplicates) of views in Lac du Flambeau Indian reservation in same county.

John J. Wood, Berlin.—Mascoutin village site, Democrat Prairie, near Berlin, 1906; from village site, looking towards Berlin; Winchell Spring, near site, 1906; showing ascent from the west to the north; from the village site, looking west—southwesterly; from the village site, toward north-east.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C. In exchange for similar photographs of Wisconsin Indians, the following portraits of American Indians:

ALGONQUIN

Cheyenne.—Nug-kié-tizu-wais—Yellow-Bear, sub chief.

Chippewa.—Tabâiwatang—Sound of eating. John.

Same, profile.

Bashictanoquel—High up in the sky. Charles Sucker.

Gemiwânách—Sailing in the rain.

Mez-kuk-igiz-hick—Sky touching ground.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Gegwjiwebinung — Trying to throw; alias Red Blanket (Leech Lake).

Same, sitting.

Wese-wis-mldriff, or Diaphraim (White Earth).

Kickapoo. — John Mine.

Mah-me-qua-che, or Ma-che-manet — Little big tree.

Pamunkey. — William Ferrill Bradby.

S. Arapaho. — Nawat — Left hand, principal chief.

Scabby Bull.

ATHAPASCAN

Chiricahua Apache. — Geronimo.

CADDOAN

Pawnee. — Lisha-lalahikots — Brave chief (Skite band).

Tah-he-rus-sah-we-cha — Sitting Bull (priest).

Tskararalisin — Eagle chief; or, Pilahan-irst — Lone chief.

Ray-tah-cotz-tay-sah — Roaming chief.

Ke-wa-ko — Good Fox.

IROQUOIAN

Cayuga. — William Henry.

Hodjiagéde — Fish Carrier.

SALISHAN

Flathead. — Slum-xi-ki — Chief Charlotte (Bear clan).

Bear Blood; Pascal Antoini.

SHAHAPTIAN

Nez-Percé. — Albert Waters, chief.

Ah-la-kat, nephew of Chief Joseph.

Yum-ye-ka-limpt. Jesse Stevens.

Same, profile.

Chief Joseph.

In-me-tuyalatk — Echoing thunder. Chief Joseph.

Same, $\frac{3}{4}$ full face.

Umatilla. — Yumäpeimä — Grizzly Bear in the centre.

Ewiäü — "Sleepy Eyes," Bill McKay.

William Charley.

Yakima. — George Caperty.

Billi Owhie.

Wisconsin Historical Society

SIOUAN

Blackfeet. — Car-yo-scusce — Curly bear.

I-me-tacco — Little dog.

Ne-sort-scinna — Four horns.

Brulé. — Grabbing Bear.

Same, profile.

Amos White Swan.

Miles Turner.

Wilbert and Rosses Deon.

U. Brulé. — Can-mon-pa-toan-kan-tuya — James High Pipe.

Ta-semke-to-keko — Paul Strange Horse.

Same, profile.

Same, $\frac{3}{4}$ full face.

(Peter) Tall Mandan, son of Long Mandan.

Mato-he-hlogeco — Hollow-horned bear.

Same, $\frac{7}{8}$ full face.

Same, $\frac{3}{4}$ full face.

Crow. — Aleck-shea-ahoos — Many achievements. Plenty Coos, head chief.

Arupa-esash — Big shoulder blade, sub chief.

Iowa Dakota. — Ar-bloh-coe-nah-ye — Standing on the prairie; or, John Grant, head chief.

John Ford. Emi-dughra — Boos, sub chief.

Joseph Springer.

Osage. — Wah-shin-hoh — Bacon rind.

Oloe-ha-wal-la — Old chief.

Me-o-con-je — One sun or moon.

Otoe. — George Ar-ke-ke-tah, head chief.

James Whitewater.

Mah-toh-nah-ye — Standing Bear. Farrer Robidoux.

Chee-do-bau. Richard W. Shunatona.

Wa-con-da-gree — God is coming. John Pipestem.

Wo-gee-wa-sho-ne-wa-he — Gray stone. Robert McGlashen.

Same, profile.

Ponca. — Man-clu-hin-cku-be — Hairy Bear.

Me-kon-tunga — Big goose.

Same, profile.

Shunga-neha-gahe — Horse. Chief Eagle.

Same, profile.

Sam Hinman. Ne-hah-ga-he-ska — White chief.

Same, profile.

Spunga-hin-ze — Yellow Horse.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Wah-nun-shay-shinga — Little soldier.

Same, profile.

Yankton. — Her-do-ge-la — Hollow horn.

Wa-ki-yau-pa-gi — Yellow thunder.

Mato-wopa-geya — Charging bear.

Same, profile.

Oye-waub-cil — Eagle track.

Same, profile.

Citau-we-cult — Shooting hawk.

Wakinyan-sapa — Black thunder.

Padani-kokipi-sni — Not afraid of Pawnee.

Siyo-sapa — Black chicken.

Maya-ska — White swan.

Hin-han-sa — Red Owl.

Hin-han-maza — Iron Owl.

Candi Tanka — Big tobacco.

Same, profile.

Tacank-de — His hoop.

Tunwan ojanjan, David Ray.

U. Yankton. — Ma-ka-hi — John Lone Dog.

Same, $\frac{7}{8}$ full face.

Winnebago. — Henry French, or, Red Eagle, head chief.

Same, profile.

WAILLATPUAN

Cayuse. — Paul Showeway, chief.

Same, profile.

Same, $\frac{7}{8}$ full face.

Water Color

"Azalia and Iris Garden," by H. Nakagawa of Tokio, Japan (\$30 subscribed by the Society; \$45 subscribed through the Madison Art Association).

Miscellaneous Pictures

William Beer, New Orleans, La. — Engraving of François Coulon de Villiers.

Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J. — Engravings of Fort Dearborn (site of Chicago) in 1804; of George Washington; of Rochester, N. Y.

H. B. Dodd, Madison. — Lithograph view of St. Anthony, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony's Falls.

Wisconsin Historical Society

George H. Hazzard, St. Paul, Minn.—Framed portrait of Robert Laird McCormick, of Hayward—honorary member of Minnesota State Historical Society, ex-president Wisconsin State Historical Society, life member of Pennsylvania State Historical Society, president of Washington State Historical Society (1907).

Ambrose Lee, New York City.—Proof copy of a photograph of Robert E. Lee, general-in-chief, Confederate States Army.

Misses Sarah G. and Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay.—Steel engravings: Morgan L. Martin, Gen. H. C. Hobart, and Alexander Mitchell. Half tone: Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith, U. S. N. Engravings: West Point, from Fort Putnam (1859); interior of Ft. Putnam, West Point; King Henry III renewing and confirming Magna Charta; Archbishop Boniface denouncing the anathema in Westminster Hall (by John Miller, 1780); New York in 1673; Melancthon Smith, opponent to Hamilton in New York constitutional convention (four copies); la Marine de Palerme. Book of views of buildings in Europe, and Greek and Roman ruins.

John M. Winterbotham, Madison.—Seventy miscellaneous drawings and illustrations.

Archæology

Charles R. Van Hise, Madison.—Indian arrow heads and implements from Cape Ann, Mass.

History

Homer Alexander, Odin, Ill.—\$100 Confederate bill.

Edward E. Ayer, Chicago.—Gold cup, engraved as follows: "Presented to Mr. & Mrs. Ed. G. Ayer, by Wisconsin soldiers, as a token of their remembrance and appreciation of the many acts of kindness towards them during the dark days of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. October 29th, 1885."

Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Madison.—Saddle-bags belonging to Rev. J. G. Miller in 1845. His circuit included portions of Illinois and Iowa, and the entire Territory of Wisconsin.

Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.—Old sand-boxes used by the firm of Catlin & Williamson.

Mrs. Arthur O. Fox, Madison.—Broadside sheets bearing separately the names of states—evidently used as designations for state delegations in some national presidential convention (probably Democratic).

Mrs. Henry Harmer, Randolph.—Gun, bayonet, knapsack, and canteen carried by her husband during the War of Secession.

James A. Hays, Tacoma, Wash.—Bone hide-dresser, or flesh-scrapers, thought to be two hundred years old. Made and used by Indians of

Miscellaneous Accessions

Nitinat, south coast of Vancouver Islands (West Coast Indians). The small holes are for shaping thongs.

Charles C. Hunner, Aurora, Ill.—Bank note for \$5 on Chippewa Bank, Pepin, Wis., issue of November 1, 1856.

W. H. McIntosh, Madison.—Two gavels turned from a piece of oak timber taken from the old Territorial State House at Belmont, July, 1907.

John Mann, Trout Lake.—Blaze on a pine tree, found on the shore of Trout Lake, Oneida County, Wis., bearing the names of Captain Thomas J. Cram, U. S. engineers, who surveyed the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary, and of D. Houghton, name-giver for Houghton, Mich., dated August 11, 1841.

W. H. Newlin, Springfield, Ill.—Broadside sheet, illustrated song of the War of Secession.

L. L. Oeland, Madison.—Hand loom, for many years used for making homespun cloth by Mrs. Philip Daniel, wife of a mountain preacher on the upper waters of Browney's Creek, Harlan County, Ky., one of the most primitive regions in that state. There being no vehicles in that district, this loom, weighing 350 lbs. was transported piece by piece, by donor and seven other men, for seven miles across Stone Mountain into Virginia, thence being transported by rail to Madison. It is an interesting relic of a rapidly disappearing phase of primitive American life.

Miss Anna B. Sewell, Stoughton.—Pair of ancient stirrups used fifty years ago by Rev. R. Sewell; and a side-saddle made early in the nineteenth century for Mrs. Lydia Ward of East Madison, N. J.—her initials are stitched on the horn. The saddle was much in use during the War of 1812-15. Mr. Sewell bought it for Mrs. Ward and brought it to Wisconsin, and it was long in use by members of his family. Also an old English table caster (for condiments), brought to New York in 1834.

Miss H. Sewell, Stoughton.—New Jersey candle-mould in use fifty years ago.

Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass.—Piece of Plymouth Rock, Plymouth, Mass. Removed from the rock in 1858, when the foundation for the canopy was constructed.

Coins, Medals, and Badges

Frank L. Anders, Madison.—Congressional gold medal, for most distinguished gallantry in action at San Miguel, Mayuno, Luzon, P. I., May 13, 1899, together with accompanying letter from the War Department, Feb. 15, 1906. (Loaned).

Wisconsin Historical Society

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford.—Bronze medal to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Thomas Robbins, D. D.

Warren A. Gelbach, Madison (for the Iron Cross Society of the University of Wisconsin).—Four shields showing elections to said Society, in 1905-06. (On deposit).

N. W. Morley, Baraboo, Wis.—Medal awarded donor for best butter at the Centennial, 1876.

Miscellaneous

Charles W. Burrows, Cleveland, O.—Four framed maps of the John Paul Jones cruises in British waters, 1778-80; map of the siege of Quebec, 1759; framed map of the attack on Charleston, 1775; framed map of siege of Boston, 1775; framed map of Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.

Miss Lucia E. Catlin, Elizabeth, N. J.—School work of a child twelve years old, done by a sister of Mrs. Catlin and Mrs. Williamson.

W. W. Warner, Madison.—Grass rain coat commonly used by Japanese ricksha men and peasants; Japanese ricksha or coachman's hat; Japanese coolie hat.

Periodicals Received

Periodicals and Newspapers currently Received at the Library

[Corrected to November 1, 1907]

Periodicals

- Academy (w). London.
Acadiensis (q). St. John, N. B.
Advance Advocate (m). St. Louis.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.
American Anthropologist (q). New York.
American Antiquarian (bi-m). Chicago.
American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, Worcester, Mass.
American Catholic Historical Researches (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic Historical Society Record (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
American Economic Association, Publications (q). New York.
American Economist (w). New York.
American Federationist (m). Washington.
American Geographical Society, Bulletin (m). New York.
American Historical Magazine (bi-m). New York.
American Historical Review (q). New York.
American Industrial Journal (bi-m). Deborah, Wis.
American Journal of Eugenics (m). Chicago.
American Journal of Theology (q). 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 Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette (s-m). Chicago.
American Thresherman (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.
Annals of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.
Antiquary (m). London.
Arena (m). Trenton, N. J.
Armenia (m). Boston.
Athenæum (w). London.
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
Australian Official Journal of Patents (w). Melbourne.
Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Disbursements
(m). Baltimore.
Bible Society Record (m). New York.
Bibliotheca Sacra (q). Oberlin, Ohio.
Black and Red (m). Watertown.
Blacksmith's Journal (m). Chicago.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (m).
Board of Trade Journal (m). Portland, Maine.
Board of Trade Labour Gazette (m). London.
Book Buyer (m). New York.
Bookman (m). New York.
Bookseller (m). Chicago.
Boston Ideas (w).
Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Boston (Mass.) Statistics Department, Monthly Bulletin.
Bricklayer and Mason (m). Indianapolis.
Bridgemen's Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin (bi-m).
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Bulletin (m).
Browning's Magazine (m). Milwaukee.
Buenos Ayres Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.
Bulletin (m). Nashville.
Bulletin des Recherches Historiques (m). Lévis, Quebec.
Bulletin of Atlanta University (m). Atlanta, Ga.
Bulletin of Bibliography (q). Boston.
Bulletin of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee
(m). Milwaukee.
By the Wayside (m). Appleton.
California State Library News Notes (m). Sacramento.
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald (q). Waupaca.
Canadian Bookseller (m). Toronto.
Canadian Magazine (m). Toronto.
Canadian Patent Office Record (m). Ottawa.

Periodicals Received

- Car Worker (m). Chicago.
Carlisle (Pa.) J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Bulletin (q).
Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.
Catholic World (m). New York.
Century Magazine (m). New York.
Century Path (w). Point Loma, Cal.
Chambers's Journal (m). London and Edinburgh.
Charities and the Commons (w). New York.
Chautauquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.
Chicago, Statistics of City of (q).
Chicago Teachers' Federation Bulletin (w).
Church Building Quarterly. New York.
Church News (m). St. Louis.
Church Times (m). Milwaukee.
Cigar Makers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflet (m).
City Club Bulletin (w). Chicago.
Clarkson Bulletin (q). Potsdam, N. Y.
Cleveland Public Library, Open Shelf (q).
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Coast Seamen's Journal (w). San Francisco.
College Chips (m). Decorah, Iowa.
Collier's National Weekly. New York.
Colored American Magazine (m). New York.
Columbia University, Studies in Political Science (irreg). New York.
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal (m). Chicago.
Comptes-Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais (m). New Orleans.
Connecticut Magazine (m). Hartford.
Contemporary Review (m). London.
Cook's American Traveller's Gazette (m). New York.
Coöperative Journal (w). Oakland, Cal.
Coopers' International Journal (m). Kansas City, Kan.
Co-partnership (m). London.
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.
Country Life in America (m). New York.
Craftsman (m). Syracuse.
Current Literature (m). New York.
Danvers (Mass.) Peabody Institute Library, Bulletin (q).
Delineator (m). New York.
Delta Upsilon Quarterly. New York.
Demonstrator (s-m). Home, Wash.
Deseret Farmer (w). Salt Lake City.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung (s-m). Indianapolis.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter (q). Chicago.
Dial (s-m). Chicago.
Dominion of Canada. Labour Gazette (m). Ottawa.
Drexel Institute Bulletin (m). Philadelphia.
Dublin Review (q). London.
Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy Bulletin (q). Menomonie.
Eclectic Magazine (m). Boston.
Edinburgh Review (q).
Electrical Worker (m). Springfield, Ill.
Empire Review (m). London.
English Historical Review (q). London.
Essex Antiquarian (q). Salem, Mass.
Essex Institute Historical Collections (q). Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian (m). Chicago.
Evangelists Sendebud (w). College View, Neb.
Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m). Milwaukee.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.
Evanston Free Public Library, Bulletin (q).
Everybody's Magazine (m). New York.
Exponent (m). St. Louis.
Fabian News (m). London.
Fairhaven (Mass.) Millicent Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Fame (m). New York.
Farmers Advocate (m). Topeka, Kan.
Filine Co-operative Association Echo (m). Boston.
Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Flaming Sword (m). Estero, Fla.
Forestry and Irrigation (m). Washington.
Fortnightly Review (m). London.
Forum (q). New York.
Free Russia (m). London.
Free Trade Broadside (q). Boston.
Friend and Guide (m). Neenah.
Friends' Intelligencer and Journal (w). Philadelphia.
Fruitman and Gardener (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Genealogical Exchange (m). Buffalo.
Genealogical Magazine (m). Boston.
Genealogist (q). London.
Gentleman's Magazine (m). London.
Glass Worker (m). Chicago.

Periodicals Received

- Globe Trotter (q). Milwaukee.
Good Government (m). New York.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Ryerson Public Library Bulletin (q).
Granite Cutter's Journal (m). Quincy, Mass.
Granite Monthly, Concord, N. H.
Granite State Magazine (m). Manchester, N. H.
Harper's Magazine (m). New York.
Harper's Weekly. New York.
Hartford (Conn.) Library Bulletin (m).
Hartford (Conn.) Seminary Record (q).
Harvard University Calendar (w). Cambridge, Mass.
Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Helena (Mont.) Public Library Bulletin (s-y).
Herald of Gospel Liberty (w). Dayton, O.
Herald of the Cross (m). London.
Herald of the Golden Age (q). Paignton, Eng.
Hiram House Life (bi-m). Cleveland.
Historic Magazine and Notes and Queries (m). Manchester, N. H.
Hoard's Dairyman (w). Fort Atkinson.
Home Missionary (q). New York.
Home Visitor (m). Chicago.
House Beautiful (m). Chicago.
Hull House Bulletin (irreg.). Chicago.
Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin (w). Springfield.
Illustrated London News (w). London.
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) (w). London.
Illustreret Familie-Journal (w). Minneapolis.
Improvement Era (m). Salt Lake City.
Independent (w). New York.
Index Library (q). Birmingham, Eng.
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Indianapolis.
Indiana Public Library Commission (m). Indianapolis.
Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History. Indianapolis.
Indiana State Library Monthly Bulletin. Indianapolis.
Indian's Friend (m). New York.
International Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Wash-
ington.
International Good Templar (m). Milwaukee.
International Horseshoers Magazine (m). Denver.
International Musician (m). St. Louis.
International Socialist Review (m). Chicago.
International Wood-Worker (m). Chicago.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics (q). Iowa City.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
Iron Molders' Journal (m). Cincinnati.
Irrigation Age (m). Chicago.
Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library, Bulletin Library Record (bi-m).
Johnson Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Hackensack, N. J.
Journal of American Folk-Lore (q). Boston.
Journal of American History (m). New Haven.
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 Friends' Historical Society (q). London.
Journal of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers etc. (m).
 Kansas City, Kan.
Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society (m). Philadelphia.
Journal of the Switchmen's Union (m). Buffalo.
Journal of Zoöphily (m). Philadelphia.
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library Quarterly.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register (tri-y). Frankfort.
Kingsley House Record (m). Pittsburg.
Kristelige Talsmand (w). Chicago.
La Crosse Magazine (m).
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society Papers (m). Lancaster.
Landman (w). Milwaukee.
Lather (m). Cleveland.
Leather Workers' Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.
Letters on Brewing (q). Milwaukee.
Lewisia (m). Guilford, Conn.
Liberia (s-y). Washington.
Library (q). London.
Library Index (m). New York.
Library Journal (m). New York.
Library Work (irreg). Minneapolis.
Life and Light for Women (m). Boston.
Light (bi-m). La Crosse.
Literary Digest (w). New York.
Littell's Living Age (w). Boston.
Little Chronicle (w). Chicago.
Living Church (w). Milwaukee.
Locomotive Engineers Journal (m). Cleveland.
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers Journal (m). Indianapolis.
Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.
Luther League Review (m). New York.
Lutheran (w). Lebanon and Philadelphia.

Periodicals Received

- Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.
McClure's Magazine (m). New York.
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Washington, D. C.
Macmillan's Magazine (m). London.
Magazine of History (m). New York.
Maine State Board of Health Bulletin (bi-m). Augusta.
Manchester (Eng.) Literary and Philosophical Society, Memoirs and Proceedings (tri-y).
Manitoba Gazette (w). Winnipeg.
Marathon County, School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Bulletin (q). Wausau.
Maryland Historic Magazine (q). Baltimore.
Masonic Tidings (m). Milwaukee.
Massachusetts Labor Bulletin (m). Boston.
Mayflower Descendant (q). Boston.
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register (q).
Mercury (m). East Div. High School, Milwaukee.
Methodist Review (bi-m). Cincinnati and New York.
Methodist Review (South) (q). Nashville, Tenn.
Michigan Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin (m). Lansing.
Milton (Wis.) College Review (m).
Milwaukee Health Department Monthly Report.
Milwaukee Medical Journal (m).
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
Missionary Herald (m). Boston.
Missouri Historical Review (q). Columbia.
Mixed Stocks (m). Chicago.
Mixer and Server (m). Cincinnati.
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.
Mother Earth (m). New York.
Motor (m). Madison.
Motorman and Conductor (m). Detroit.
Municipality (m). Madison.
Munsey's Magazine (m). New York.
Mystic Worker (m). Mount Morris, Ill.
Nashua (N. H.) Public Library Quarterly Bulletin.
Nation (w). New York.
National Ass'n of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin (q). Boston.
National Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Chicago.
National Glass Budget (w). Pittsburg.
National Review (m). London.
New England Family History Quarterly. New York.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register (q). Boston.

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- New England Magazine (m). Boston.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record (q). Dover.
New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings. Paterson.
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 Mercantile Library Bulletin (y). New York.
New York Public Library Bulletin (m). New York.
New York State Department of Health, Monthly Bulletin. Albany.
New York Times Saturday Review (w). New York.
New Zealand Journal of the Department of Labour (m). Wellington.
New Zealand Parliamentary Debates (m). Wellington.
Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, Library News (m)
Nineteenth Century (m). London.
North American Review (m). New York.
North Carolina Booklet (m). Raleigh.
North Dakota Magazine (m). Bismarck.
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.
Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Corrections (q). Columbus.
Ohio Illustrated Magazine (m). Columbus.
Old Continental (bi-m). Des Moines.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
Omaha (Nebr.) Public Library Bulletin (irreg).
Open Court (m). Chicago.
Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. Portland.
Our Church Life (m). Madison.
Our Day (m). Chicago.
Our Journal. Organ of Metal Polishers etc. (m). Cincinnati.
Our Young People (m). Milwaukee.
Out West (m). Los Angeles.
Outing (m). New York.
Outlook (w). New York.
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
Owl (q). Kewaunee.
Painter and Decorator (m): La Fayette, Ind.
Pattern Makers' Journal (m). Cincinnati.
Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Pedigree Register (q). London.
Pennsylvania German (bi-m). Lebanon, Pa.

Periodicals Received

- Pennsylvania Magazine of History (q). Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Free Library Monthly List of Selected Documents.
Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin (s-y).
Philippine Islands, Bureau of Health, Quarterly Report. Manila.
Philippine Weather Bureau, Bulletin (m). Manila.
Philosopher (m). Wausau.
Piano Workers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Pilgrim (m): Battle Creek, Mich.
Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Athenæum, Quarterly Bulletin.
Plumbers', Gas, and Steam Fitters' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Political Science Quarterly. Boston.
Postal Clerk (m). Chicago.
Postal Record (m). Washington, D. C.
Practical Politics (m). Boston.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Monthly Bulletin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Princeton Theological Review (q). Philadelphia.
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Public (w). Chicago.
Public Health, Michigan (q). Lansing.
Public Libraries (m). Chicago.
Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record (w). London.
Publishers' Weekly. New York.
Putnam's Monthly and the Critic. New York.
Quarterly Publication of the Historical & Philosophical Society of Ohio. Cincinnati.
Quarterly Review. London.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Quincy (Ill.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
Railroad Trainmen's Journal (m). Cleveland.
Railway Carmen's Journal (m). Kansas City.
Railway Clerk (m). Kansas City.
Railway Conductor (m). Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature and Cumulative Index (m). Minneapolis.
Recherches Historiques (m). Lévis, Canada.
Records of the Past (m). Washington.
Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist (q). London.
Retail Clerks' International Advocate (m). St. Joseph, Mo.
Review. National Founders' Association (m). Detroit.
Review of Reviews (m). New York.

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- Révue Canadienne (m). Montreal.
Révue Historique de la Question Louis XVII (bi-m). Paris.
Rodina (w). Racine.
Round Table (m). Beloit.
Royal Purple (m). Whitewater.
St. Andrew's Cross (m). Boston.
Salem (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
San Francisco Public Library Bulletin (m).
Saturday Evening Post (w). Philadelphia.
School Bell Echoes (m). Merrill.
Scottish Geographical Magazine (m). Edinburgh.
Scottish Historical Review (q). Glasgow.
Scottish Record Society (q). Edinburgh.
Scranton (Pa.) Public Library, Bulletin (q).
Scribner's Magazine (m). New York.
Sewanee Review (q). New York.
Shingle Weaver (m). Everett, Wash.
Shoe Workers' Journal (m). Boston.
Single Tax Review (q). New York.
Scandinavisk Farmer-Journal (s-m). Minneapolis.
Social Democrat (m). London.
Socialist Woman (m). Chicago.
Somerville (Mass.) Library Bulletin (m).
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.
Spirit of Missions (m). New York.
Springfield (Mass.) City Library, Bulletin (irreg).
Standard (w). Chicago.
Steam Shovel and Dredge (m). Chicago.
Stone-cutters' Journal (m). Washington.
Stove Workers' Journal (m). Detroit.
Student Farmer (m). Madison.
Sunset Magazine (m). San Francisco.
Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.
Team Owners' Review (m). Pittsburg.
Teamsters' Official Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
Temperance (q). New York.
Temperance Cause (m). Boston.
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.
Theologische Quartalshrift. Milwaukee.
Tobacco Worker (m). Louisville, Ky.

Periodicals Received

- Tradesman (s-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.
Travelers' Railway Guide (m). New York and Chicago.
Typographical Journal (m). Indianapolis.
United States, Congress: Congressional Record.
United States Department of Agriculture:
 Climate and Crop Service, Wisconsin Section (w and m).
 Crop Reporter (m).
 Experiment Station Record (m).
 Library Bulletin (q).
 Monthly Weather Review.
United States, Department of Commerce and Labor:
 Bulletin of Bureau of Labor (bi-m).
 Bulletin of the Census.
 Monthly Consular and Trade Reports.
 Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
United States, Library of Congress: Copyright Entries (w).
United States, Patent Office:
 Official Gazette (w).
United States, Superintendent of Documents:
 Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents.
United States, Treasury Department:
 Public Health Reports (w).
 Treasury Decisions (w).
United States, War Department. Bureau of Insular Affairs:
 Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands.
University Settlement Studies (q). New York.
Up to Date Farming (w). Indianapolis.
Vanguard (m). Milwaukee.
Views (m). Washington.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (q). Richmond.
Voice (m). Chicago.
Warren County Library Bulletin (q). Monmouth, Ill.
Washington Historical Quarterly. Seattle.
Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade. New York.
Westminster Review (m). London.
Wilkes-Barré (Pa.) Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins (m).
William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
Wilson Bulletin (q). Oberlin, Ohio.
Wisconsin Alumni Magazine (m). Madison.
Wisconsin Archæologist (q). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Citizen (m). Brodhead.
Wisconsin Farmer (w). Madison.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Wisconsin Issue (m). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bi-m). Madison.
Wisconsin Journal of Education (m). Madison.
Wisconsin Medical Journal (m). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Medical Recorder (m). Janesville.
Wisconsin Natural History Society Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
Woman's Tribune (bi-w). Portland, Oregon.
Womans Work for Woman (m). New York.
World Today (m). Chicago.
World's Work (m). New York.
Young Churchman (w). Milwaukee.
Young Eagle (m). Sinsinawa.
Zeitschrift für Ethnologie (s-m). Berlin, Germany.

Wisconsin Newspapers

- Albany*—Albany Vindicator.
Algoma—Algoma Record.
Alma—Buffalo County Journal.
Alma Center—Alma Center News.
Antigo—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; News Item.
Appleton—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Fox River Journal; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.
Ashland—Ashland News (d); Ashland Press.
Augusta—Eagle.
Baldwin—Baldwin Bulletin.
Baraboo—Baraboo News; Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
Barron—Barron County Shield.
Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.
Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
Belleville—Belleville Recorder.
Beloit—Beloit Free Press (d).
Benton—Benton Advocate.
Berlin—Berlin Journal.
Black Creek—Black Creek Times.
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.
Bruce—Bruce News Letter.

Newspapers Received

- Burlington* — Standard Democrat.
Cambria — Cambria News.
Cashton — Cashton Record.
Cassville — Cassville Index.
Cedarburg — Cedarburg News.
Centuria — Centuria Outlook.
Chetek — Chetek Alert.
Chilton — Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls — Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Herald.
Clinton — Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.
Colby — Phonograph.
Crandon — Forest Echo.
Cumberland — Cumberland Advocate.
Dale — Dale Recorder.
Darlington — Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.
De Forest — De Forest Times.
Delavan — Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republic; Wisconsin Times
(bi-w).
De Pere — Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.
Dodgeville — Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Republic.
Durand — Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.
Eau Claire — Leader (d); Telegram (d).
Edgerton — Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn — Elkhorn Independent.
Ellsworth — Pierce County Herald.
Elroy — Elroy Tribune.
Evansville — Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
Fairchild — Fairchild Observer.
Fall River — New Era.
Fennimore — Fennimore Times.
Florence — Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac — Commonwealth (d and s-w); Reporter (d).
Fort Atkinson — Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City — Alma Blætter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
Frederic — Frederic Star.
Friendship — Adams County Press.
Glenwood — Glenwood Tribune.
Grand Rapids — Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg — Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
Green Bay — Green Bay Gazette (s-w); Green Bay Review.
Greenwood — Greenwood Gleaner.
Hancock — Hancock News.
Hartford — Hartford Press (s-w).

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- Hudson* — Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.
Hurley — Montreal River Miner.
Independence — Independence News Wave.
Janesville — Janesville Gazette (d); Recorder and Times.
Jefferson — Jefferson Banner.
Juda — Juda Home News.
Juneau — Independent; Juneau Telephone.
Kaukauna — Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.
Kenosha — Kenosha News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.
Kewaunee — Kewaunee County Banner; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunee Herald; Kewaunské Listy.
Kilbourn — Kilbourn Events; Mirror-Gazette.
Knapp — Knapp News.
La Crosse — Herold and Volksfreund; La Crosse Argus; La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Leader-Press (d); Nord-Stern; Nordstern Blätter; Volks-Post.
Ladysmith — Rusk County Journal.
Lake Geneva — Herald; Lake Geneva News.
Lake Mills — Lake Mills Leader.
Lake Nebagamon — Nebagamon Enterprise.
Lancaster — Grant County Herald (s-w); Teller.
Linden — Southwest Wisconsin.
Loyal — Loyal Tribune.
Madison — American Cardinal (d); Madison Democrat (d); Madisonian; State; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).
Manitowoc — Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Herald (d); Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Western; Wahrheit.
Marinette — Eagle-Star (d and w); Förposten.
Marshfield — Marshfield Times.
Mattoon — Mattoon Times.
Mauston — Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.
Medford — Taylor County Star-News; Waldbote.
Menomonie — Dunn County News; Menomonie Times (s-w).
Merrill — Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.
Merrillan — Wisconsin Leader.
Middleton — Middleton Times-Herald.
Milton Junction — Telephone.
Milwaukee — Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Germania and Abend Post (d); Milwaukee Herald (d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee News (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Sonntags-

Newspapers Received

Bote; **Vorwärts**; **Wahrheit**; **Wisconsin Advocate**; **Wisconsin Banner and Volksfreund** (s-w).

Mineral Point — Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua — Minoqua Times.

Mondovi — Mondovi Herald.

Monroc—Journal-Gazette; **Monroe Journal** (d); **Monroe Sentinel**; **Monroe Times** (d).

Montello — Montello Express.

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Times.

Muscoda — Grant County Democrat.

Necedah — Necedah Republican.

Neillsville — Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.

Nekoosa — Wood County Times.

Neosho — Neosho Standard.

New Lisbon — New Lisbon Times.

New London — New London Republican; Press.

New Richmond — Republican-Voice (s-w).

Oconomowoc — Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.

Oconto — Enquirer; Oconto County Reporter.

Oconto Falls — Oconto Falls Herald.

Omro — Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

Oregon — Oregon Observer.

Osceola — Osceola Sun.

Oshkosh — Dienstag-Blatt; Northwestern (d); Wisconsin Telegraph.

Palmyra — Palmyra Enterprise.

Peshtigo — Peshtigo Times.

Phillips—Bee; Phillips Times.

Plainfield — Sun.

Platteville — Grant County News; Platteville Witness and Mining Times.

Plymouth — Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

Portage — Portage Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

Port Washington — Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

Poynette — Poynette Press.

Prairie du Chien — Courier; Crawford County Press; Prairie du Chien Union.

Prentice — Prentice Calumet.

Prescott — Prescott Tribune.

Racine — Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; **Racine Times** (d); **Slavie** (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Reedsburg — Reedsburg Free Press; Reedsburg Times.

Rhineland — Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

Rice Lake — Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.

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- Richland Center* — Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Rio — Badger Blade.
Ripon — Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press (w and s-w).
River Falls — River Falls Journal.
Shawano — Shawano County Advocate; Volksbote-Wochenblatt.
Sheboygan — National Demokrat (s-w); Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung (s-w).
Sheboygan Falls — Sheboygan County News.
Shell Lake — Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
Shiocton — Shiocton News.
Shullsburg — Pick and Gad.
Soldiers Grove — Kickapoo Valley Journal.
South Wayne — Homestead.
Sparta — Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
Spring Green — Home News.
Spring Valley — Spring Valley Sun.
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 — Leader-Clarion; Superior Telegram (d); Superior Tidende.
Thorp — Thorp Courier.
Tomah — Tomah Journal.
Tomahawk — Tomahawk.
Trempealeau — Trempealeau Gazette; Trempealeau Herald.
Two Rivers — Chronicle.
Union Grove — Union Grove Enterprise.
Viola — Intelligencer.
Viroqua — Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
Washburn — Washburn Times.
Waterford — Waterford Post.
Waterloo — Waterloo Democrat; Waterloo Journal.
Watertown — Watertown Gazette; Watertown Leader; Watertown Weltbürger.
Waukesha — Waukesha Dispatch (s-w); Waukesha Freeman.
Waupaca — Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
Waupun — Waupun Leader.
Wausau — Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pioneer; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).
Wautoma — Waushara Argus.
Welcome — Welcome Independent.

Newspapers Received

West Bend — West Bend News; West Bend Pilot.
Whitewater — Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.
Wilmot — Agitator.
Wonewoc — Wonewoc Reporter.

Other Newspapers

ALABAMA.

Birmingham — Labor Advocate.

ALASKA.

Sitka — Alaskan.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles — Citizen; Common Sense.
San Francisco — San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt; Star.

COLORADO.

Corrizo — Corrizo Miner.
Denver — Rocky Mountain News.
Lamar — Powers County News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington — Journal of the Knights of Labor; Trades Unionist; Washington Post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta — Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Bakers' Journal; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Socialist (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Christian Socialist; Courier Franco-American; Dziennik Ludowy (d); Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Neues Leben; People's Press; Skandinaven (d and s-w); Socialist Party (m); Svenska Amerikanaren; Vorbote.
Decatur — Decatur Labor World.
Galesburg — Galesburg Labor News.
Peoria — Peoria Socialist.
Quincy — Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis — United Mine Workers' Journal.

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IOWA.

Cedar Falls — Dannevirke.
Decorah — Decorah-Posten (s-w).

KANSAS.

Girard — Appeal to Reason.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans — Times-Democrat.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Labor Leader.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston — Boston Transcript (d).
Groton — Groton Landmark.
Holyoke — Biene.
Worcester — Labor News.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit — Herald; Michigan Union Advocate; Union Printer.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth — Labor World.
Minneapolis — Folkebladet; Minneapolis Journal (d); Minneapolis Tidende; Politiken; Ugebladet; Union.
St. Paul — Minnesota Stats Tidning; Minnesota Union Advocate; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.
Winona — Sonntags-Winona; Westlicher Herold.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis — Arbeiter-Zeitung; Labor Compendium; Missouri State Republican; St. Louis Globe Democrat (d); St. Louis Labor.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln — Commoner; Independent.
Omaha — Danske Pioneer; Western Laborer.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton — Trades Union Advocate.
West Hoboken — Socialist Review.

NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fé — New Mexican Review.

Newspapers Received

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn — Eagle (d).

Buffalo — Arbeiter Zeitung; Buffalo Herald; Progress.

Jamestown — Union Advocate.

New York — Arbeiter (in Hebrew); Arbitaren; Forward (in Hebrew); Freiheit; Journal of Commerce (d); New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); People; Post (d); Truth Seeker; Vorwärts; Worker; Zeit-Geist (in Hebrew).

Syracuse — Industrial Weekly.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks — Normanden.

OHIO.

Cincinnati — Brauer-Zeitung; Chronicle.

Cleveland — Cleveland Citizen; Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.

East Liverpool — Potters' Herald.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charleroi — Union des Travailleurs.

Lancaster — Labor Leader.

Philadelphia — Eastern Laborer; Proletario.

Pittsburg — Amalgamated Journal; Commoner and Glassworker; National Labor Tribune.

Wilkes-Barre — Industrial Gazette.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston — News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls — Fremand.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City — Deseret News (d); Tribune (s-w).

VERMONT.

Rutland — Vermont Union Signal.

WASHINGTON.

Parkland — Pacific Herold.

Seattle — Saturday Evening News (w); Socialist.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Huntington — Review.

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CANADA.

Montreal—Gazette (d).

Toronto—Mail and Empire (d).

Vancouver—Western Clarion.

Victoria—Colonist (s-w).

ENGLAND.

London—Justice; Labour Leader; Times.

FRANCE.

Paris—Socialiste.

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Frankfurter Zeitung.

Tabular Summary of Foregoing Lists

Periodicals . . . . .	. 455
Wisconsin newspapers . . . . .	. 324
Other newspapers . . . . .	. 126
	—
Total . . . . .	. 905

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Report of the Green Bay Historical Society

The Green Bay Historical Society has little to report of work accomplished during the past year. Its meetings have unavoidably been postponed from time to time because of the failure of those who had promised papers to have them ready; and the annual pilgrimage was for the first time omitted, rendered impossible because of the continuous rains during August and September.

No meeting was held in December, 1906, because of the death of Hon. E. Holmes Ellis, the Society's first president, and always a most interested member, which occurred on December 10. The following memorial, prepared by Miss Deborah B. Martin, was entered upon the records of the Society:

The death of Judge E. H. Ellis, which occurred on December 10, 1906, removes from the Green Bay Historical Society one of its oldest and most important members. On the Society's organization in October, 1899, Judge Ellis was elected its first president, an office which he held for two years, when he declined re-election.

Eleazer Holmes Ellis was born at Green Bay, August 26, 1826. He came of sturdy Scotch ancestry. His great grandfather, William H. Ellis, emigrated from Scotland to this country in the eighteenth century, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. Here was born in 1766, Eleazer Ellis, whose son Albert G., father of E. Holmes Ellis, moved to Wisconsin in 1821, and as surveyor general and in other public offices was prominent in Territorial annals.

Young Ellis's education was acquired in his own home and in the common schools of his native town, and his preparation for the bar was in the office of Henry S. Baird, one of the leading lawyers of

Wisconsin Historical Society

Wisconsin Territory. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Ellis was admitted to the bar of the Territorial court, and in November, 1847, he opened an office at Manitowoc Rapids, practicing there until 1851, when he removed to Green Bay.

The town of that day represented a life absolutely foreign to Green Bay at the present time, and of which our modern population is ignorant. It was still the age of the French fur-trader, and Indians in large numbers each year pitched their wigwams along the river shore. Mr. Ellis became familiar with their language, was their trusted and beloved counselor and friend, and the Indians' dependence upon his advice and sound judgment continued until his life's end. To the Frenchmen he could talk in their own tongue, and his initial practice was largely among this class of early settlers.

At this time, too, was gained his keen knowledge of woodcraft. His long trips through the almost unbroken forests surrounding the Green Bay of that day brought him in touch with nature, and fostered a love for it that lost none of its zest with advancing years.

An able counselor, Mr. Ellis's law practice was large and lucrative. At different times he had as partners, William J. Green, Henry J. Furber, Samuel D. Hastings, George G. Greene, William H. Norris, Carlton Merrill, and T. P. Silverwood. He held office as district attorney and clerk of the board of supervisors of Manitowoc County, alderman and later mayor of Green Bay, and register of deeds of Brown County.

In 1870 he was elected to the circuit bench of the 10th district, holding office for eight years, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. Judge Ellis's service on the circuit bench was eminently successful and satisfactory to the people of his circuit and to the bar, and his retirement was deeply regretted.

During President Cleveland's second term, Mr. Ellis was appointed postmaster of Green Bay, an office which he held for four years. He was twice nominated as a candidate for a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Wisconsin—in 1868 against Byron Paine, and in 1891 against Silas U. Pinney.

The public services of Judge Ellis, his upright private character, and his consistent and devoted churchmanship, won for him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens of all classes. His home life was especially beautiful, yet his sympathies were wide, and he was warmly interested in the welfare of his friends and helpful in their adversity. A man of singular simplicity and honesty of nature, he added to these characteristics "a great and noble patience," a bulwark of strength that stood him well in the many sorrows and vicissitudes of a long and active life.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

The Society takes pleasure in reporting that through the efforts of the South Side Improvement Association, aided by the Historical Society and the Kellogg Public Library, the old Judge Porlier house, later known as the "Tank cottage," has been rescued from destruction. The owners of the property had intended demolishing the building, but at the urgent request of the South Side Improvement Association delayed their work of destruction until an appropriation was secured from the city council through the association and the Historical Society, sufficient to remove the building to Union Park, where it will be restored and used as a branch of the Public Library.

On its own behalf, the Historical Society wishes to acknowledge to Mr. George H. Rice its appreciation of his forbearance in delaying the destruction of the building until necessary steps could be taken for its preservation, and of his kindly gift of the cottage to the city.

ARTHUR C. NEVILLE,
President.

GREEN BAY, November 7, 1907.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Evansville Historical Society

The report of our Society must of necessity be very brief, for we have really not yet got into good working order.

The inception of the organization came about through an address delivered here by Mr. A. B. Stout, secretary of the Sauk County Historical Society, upon "The Antiquities of Wisconsin." This address was one of the numbers upon the summer lecture course arranged by the Literary Club of Evansville, the date being March 26, 1907.

On March 29, a meeting was called at the Free Baptist Church for the purpose of organizing a local historical society, and it was formerly decided thereat to organize the Historical Society of Evansville. A committee upon organization was appointed, and instructed to draft articles of incorporation and by-laws.

On April 19, another meeting was held at the City Hall, whereat officers were elected as follows:

President — T. C. Richardson.

Vice Presidents — J. H. West, D. Van Wart, and W. W. Gillies.

Treasurer — Mrs. Belle Lee.

Secretary — Mrs. Hattie S. Patterson.

Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, had signified his consent to address some future meeting of the Society, and on April 30 a meeting was held at the First Baptist Church, at which time an address was given by him upon "The Functions of a Local Historical Society." His remarks gave new stimulus to the working

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

force of our society; but owing to the date conflicting with one of our school-contest programmes, the meeting was not so largely attended as it otherwise would have been, and we felt that we had lost a most propitious occasion for securing new members and awakening larger interest, as would have been the case had more listened to the interesting address given by Dr. Thwaites. The temporary organization was made a permanent one at this meeting.

At our last meeting, November 7, which was the first regular meeting as provided for under our articles of organization, no special business was transacted, but arrangements were made for securing one of our local speakers of much ability—Prof. A. H. Scholtz of the high school—to give an address at our next meeting. Although we seem to have met with many adverse circumstances along the way, we still hope for the final achievement of a really creditable organization, and we seem to have a very good nucleus for our work when we have once secured the interest of the local public.

We have a new city library under construction, and we hope to secure space therein for a permanent home for our society.

HATTIE S. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Manitowoc County Historical Society

The record of the second year's work of the Manitowoc County Historical Society is most gratifying to its members, both as to the interest manifested and the results accomplished. Plans are now being matured for the third year's programme, and several interesting papers are already assured. At the annual meeting held on January 29 last, the old officers were unanimously elected, Judge Baensch continuing to guide the Society in its work for the ensuing season.

The first lecture of the series of 1906-07 was given at the County Training School rooms on October 12, by Judge J. S. Anderson, who presented a very interesting address on "The Indians and Indian Remains of Manitowoc County." The judge came to the county from Scotland in 1856, and as a boy was gifted with a retentive and active memory, so that his account of what he saw and heard in the early days was indeed interesting.

The second lecture was given on November 9 by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, our State secretary, and in his address Dr. Thwaites gave the Society a very helpful outline of the work they should pursue. On December 7 Hon. John Schuette, president of the Manitowoc Savings Bank, and a pioneer business man of the city, gave a most interesting discussion of "Expressions of Public Spirit in Manitowoc," in which he traced the growth of various public enterprises in city and county, closing with an entertaining autobiographical sketch. Mr.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Schuette came to the county with his parents as a child, in 1848.

The next lecture given was on January 11, the secretary, R. G. Plumb, choosing as his subject, "Early Politics and Political Leaders in Manitowoc County." In this paper he gave an account in more extended form, of many of the political incidents prior to the War of Secession, touched upon in his book, *The History of Manitowoc County*.

The last meeting of the year was very interesting, and the most largely attended of any. It took place on February 15, being opened by Ferdinand Ostenfeldt, who related his "Pioneer Experiences in the Towns of Schleswig and New Holstein." The first settler of the German community that embraces southwestern Manitowoc and southeastern Calumet counties, his talk was greatly appreciated by the audience. The evening was closed by Miss Anna Lueps, who repeated, by request, a paper she had prepared some years since for the local woman's club, the Clío, on "Early Landmarks of Manitowoc." Her paper was carefully written and well received.

No further meetings were held during the spring, although plans for the new year's work were discussed by the executive committee. During the summer, however, an opportunity was presented to the Society to listen to the well-known antiquarian, Mr. A. B. Stout, who was in attendance at a local teachers' meeting. A talk was given by him under the auspices of the Society at the North Side High School, on Friday, August 23; and despite most threatening weather a number of the members and visiting teachers enjoyed the speaker's description of the prehistoric remains that he had studied.

The season of 1907-08 will be opened in November by A. B. Lohmann, of Two Rivers, who has made a study of the early history of that city, the second in size in the county. Later talks are expected from Prof. Fred Christiansen, Otto Zander, Judge Baensch, and others.

R. G. PLUMB,
Secretary.

MANITOWOC, October 7.

Report of the Ripon Historical Society

The Ripon Historical Society has had an unusually quiet year. The president, Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Kidder, having left the city and removed to Springfield, Mo., the efficient and vigorous leadership that he has given to the work during several years past has been lost to us, and there is consequently but little to report.

The work of collecting, investigating, and indexing has nevertheless gone on during the year. The columns of the *Ripon Commonwealth* have at all times been open to the Society for special articles on local history. Through this medium the Society has endeavored to keep in touch with the general public and to make calls from time to time for materials. Doubtless most of the available material that has collected in attics has now been gathered in, but we are surprised every now and then by some new "find" that is sent in after an appeal for further search.

One of the most interesting matters that has come to light here during the past year, has been the discovery of the original record book of the Board of Trustees of Brockway (now Ripon) College, which has now taken its place in the vault of Ripon College with the complete records of the institution that have been kept since 1855. This discovery was due almost entirely to the stimulus that has been given locally, to search every place for historical material. Through the kindness of President Hughes of the College, a copy of this old record, neatly type-written, has been filed with the Society's col-

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

lections in the Carnegie Library; it covers the years 1850 to 1854.

This Society has gathered together an interesting collection of material relating to the claims of Ripon as the birthplace of the Republican party, and the same has lately been indexed. A movement was begun during the past year looking toward the purchase of the old school house, now a dwelling, where the meeting in Ripon was held March 1, 1854; but it has not as yet met with success. It is still the hope of this Society, however, that the way may be opened for the perpetuation of this historic landmark to Ripon and Wisconsin.

A large number of clippings relating to local matters have been mounted the past year and indexed. The old newspapers have been collected in large numbers, and the Society now has local files far more complete than was deemed possible when we began our labors. These files are still unbound, and hence not yet available for research work, but that we have them at all is considered an achievement in itself.

The Society has not yet organized for work for the coming year. It is planned to have a meeting within a few weeks at which a paper will be read by Superintendent E. L. Luther on the "First School Bell," a bell that was procured by the Wisconsin Phalaux early in its history, and which is still in use in one of the ward schools; and another by S. M. Pedrick on the "Reasons Why Brockway College Changed Its Name," based on a search through the college records and the early newspaper files.

SAMUEL M. PEDRICK,
Secretary.

RIPON, November 13, 1907.

Report of Sauk County Historical Society

The second year of the Society has been very successful. We are proud to announce the purchase of the famous Man Mound. This was accomplished by the financial aid given by the members and friends of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, our own Society, and the Landmarks Committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. The tract of land purchased is fifteen rods east and west, and thirteen rods north and south, adjoining the Hoega school house. This will hereafter be known as Man Mound Park.



It had been decided that the annual outing of the Sauk County Historical Society should be held at the park this fall; but on account of an extended and unavoidable delay caused by some irregularity in the title of land, the purchase was delayed. It has therefore been decided to postpone this outing until next July or August. In the meantime the brush will be cut away, a fence erected, and other improvements will be made, so that it will be a pleasant place for visitors to go. The Wisconsin Archæological Society will meet with us at that time, and a programme of two or three days will be arranged, with several other trips besides the one to the Man Mound. Especial credit for valuable assistance is due to Mr. A. B. Stout, until recently secretary of our Society, to Charles E. Brown, secretary of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, and

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to Miss Julia A. Lapham of Oconomowoc, chairman of the Landmarks Committee of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Society appreciates the liberality of the community for many donations to the Society's collections, as well as for the financial aid received. Our collections of relics and artifacts have been greatly increased, so that now we are proud of our display. We were very fortunate in receiving a \$100 allowance from the county board for new cases. This adds greatly to the appearance of the rooms which we occupy in the northeast corner of the basement of the county court house. Mr. H. E. Paddock of La Valle presented the resolution to the county board and it received a unanimous vote.

During the year, the following papers have been presented:

Extinct Animals of Sauk County, by George L. Seamans, of Reedsburg.

Early Days in Baraboo, by Mrs. M. T. Remington, of Olympia, Wash., read by Miss Emma Gattiker.

The association is in a healthy condition, numbering 61 members, of whom five are corresponding. While we have been looking on the bright side of the past year, we must not forget that we have lost some of our most valuable members. Especially is this true of former Secretary A. B. Stout, whose untiring efforts in behalf of the Society are well known; also Jorge W. Carow, the former treasurer, who greatly aided in the organization and incorporation.

The second annual meeting was held November 2, with a good attendance. After the routine business and the election of officers, two papers were presented. "Old Time Doctors of Sauk County," written by Dr. B. F. Mills, and read by City Engineer H. E. French, was very interesting. Mr. Ed. Ochser of Prairie du Sac gave an excellent talk on the mallard, wood duck, and ruffed grouse. He gave many interesting peculiarities about these birds, which are not commonly known. Both as a naturalist and expert taxidermist, his opportunities for accurate observations are exceptionally favorable.

Wisconsin Historical Society

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President — H. E. Cole, Baraboo.

Vice Presidents — George J. Seamans, Reedsburg; Mrs. L. A. Brown, Spring Green; Ed. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac.

Secretary — O. L. Stinson, Baraboo.

Treasurer — Chris Dyrude, Baraboo.

Advisory committee — Mrs. U. VonWald, Mrs. H. E. Cole, and City Engineer H. E. French.

H. E. COLE,
President.

BARABOO, November 4, 1907.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Report of Superior Historical Society

The Superior Historical Society has received during the past year several contributions in the way of early photographs, maps, deeds, manuscripts, and other documents.

At a meeting held on Monday evening, October 28, 1907, there was presented and read a most interesting paper entitled "Sketch of early religious Protestant work in Superior and around the head of Lake Superior, especially the Presbyterian work, from notes made at the time," by Rev. John M. Barnett, D. D.

This paper, together with a photograph of its author taken at a reunion of old settlers in Superior about twenty-three years ago, accompany this report.¹

The early residents of Superior and Duluth have very favorable recollections of this good missionary and of the efficiency of his labors. Now in his eighty-second year, he enjoys excellent health at his home in Markleton, Penn.

The records here show that under date of June 25, 1856, John M. Barnett acquired pre-emption title from the United States to the south-east quarter of section nine in township forty-eight, range fourteen, 160 acres, in Douglas County. He still owns a portion of this land, which lies on the old military road about a mile west of the St. James Hotel in this city.

¹ Published *post*, in the present volume of *Proceedings*.

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The Superior Historical Society is making efforts to secure historical sketches and data relating to the early work of all religious denominations in this part of the country, from the first settlements.

The officers of the society are:

President — James Bardon.

Vice President — Phillip G. Stratton.

Treasurer — Robert L. Hunter.

Advisory Committee — A. C. Shong, Mrs. A. J. Vinje, and E. F. McCausland.

JAMES BARDON,
President.

HENRY S. BUTLER,
Secretary.

SUPERIOR, November 4, 1907.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Report of the Walworth County Historical Society

The officers of the Society were re-chosen for the coming year. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$6.36. Pursuant to provisions of chapter 650, laws of 1907, a room in the basement of the new fire-proof county building, well warmed and lighted, and accessible, has been placed at the Society's service, 168 feet of temporary shelving provided, and the printed matter thus far collected safely stored therein.

For want of present leisure the work of making a card inventory of the Society's possessions has not been finished, nor an accurate count made; but there are at least one thousand titles.

ALBERT C. BECKWITH,
President.

ELKHORN, November 12, 1907.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Waukesha Historical Society

The first annual meeting of the Waukesha County Historical Society was held on Wednesday evening, March 20 last, at the council rooms in Waukesha. The meeting was called to order by the president, and reports of secretary and treasurer read and approved.

The following officers were elected:

President — Rolland L. Porter, Mukwonago.

Vice Presidents — T. W. Haight, Waukesha; E. L. Nehs, Menominee Falls; Dr. W. O. Carrier, Waukesha.

Secretary — Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Treasurer — M. L. Snyder, Waukesha.

Advisory Board — F. H. Putney and Theodora W. Youmans, Waukesha; George F. Westover, Oconomowoc.

A letter from B. G. Edgerton, secretary of the Oconomowoc Business League, inviting the Society to attend the homecoming at Oconomowoc the first week in August, was read and accepted.

Attention was called to a pamphlet published in the early forties by Moritz Scheffler, to encourage emigration to Waukesha County. As it is said to have described "the advantages, natural beauties, and Indian lore of the county," the president thought this work would be valuable to the Society if a copy could be procured.

No further business coming before the Society the following programme was given:

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Songs by Carroll College Glee Club.

Paper—Territorial Days, by D. L. Camp.

Songs by Glee Club.

Paper—Early Immigration to Wisconsin, by Mrs. Chas. L. Kellogg.

Paper—The Little School House of Pioneer Days, by Mrs. G. W. Hudson.

Paper—Aboriginal Sites and Memorials in Waukesha County, by Charles E. Brown.

Paper—Early Days in Waukesha, by Mrs. Helen A. Whitney.

The president extended the thanks of the Society to the Glee Club and to the speakers.

At the close of the programme the following resolution was adopted:

Inasmuch as the Wisconsin Archæological Society favors the preservation of the widely-known group of effigy and conical mounds on the banks of Fox River, in the town of Vernon, in this county,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that steps should be taken for their preservation, and the formation of a park including the same, and that the group be called the Pishtaka Group—the Indian name of the river near by.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

JULIA A. LAPHAM,
Secretary.

Oconomowoc, September 13, 1907.

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Report of Wauwatosa Historical Society

In the arrangement of the work of the Wauwatosa Historical Society for the coming year, the following outline was adopted as a basis:

1. Indian inhabitants: tribes, villages, trails, nomenclature, and traditions.
2. French dominion.
3. English dominion: Province of Quebec.
4. Old Northwest Territory: conditions influencing settlement; first settlers, their derivation, characteristics, social life, industries, traditions, and adventures; their land surveys and claims; roads and commerce; early records and documents; landmarks; and relics and heirlooms.
5. Political organization: Ordinance of 1787; local government under the Territory; organization as a township; government under statehood — township, village, and city.
6. Religious organizations: early ministers and churches.
7. Educational development: provision for public schools, division into districts, and the history and growth of the schools.
8. Wauwatosa before and during the War of Secession: Abolition sentiment; underground railway; enlistment rolls.

The work has not progressed far enough to enable us to record any marked results, but we hope to be able to furnish a more complete report another year.

Some points of interest that have been brought to light in regard to the strong Abolition sentiment might be noted. At the re-dedication of the First Baptist church of Wauwatosa (erected in 1845), now named for its founder, the Enoch Un-

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

derwood Memorial Church, it was brought out that then the church was a "free mission," owing to the fact that its well-known Abolition sentiments barred it from recognition by the American Baptist Missionary Society. The founder of the church was an officer of the "underground railway." The bell which hung in the first church has been made into a tablet and placed in the vestibule of the church, with the statement engraved upon it, that upon the day of John Brown's execution the bell was tolled all day.

These few fragmentary facts help to show the temper of the times, and may be of interest to others engaged in collecting items of local history in their own communities.

MIRIAM HOYT,
Secretary.

WAUWATOSA, November 13, 1907.

The Fox Indians During the French Regime

By Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D.

In the keystone of the great arch of colonial empire that the French sought to rear in North America, with one end at Quebec and the other at New Orleans, lay the territory now known as Wisconsin. Two of the chief routes connecting the upper waters of Canada with the Mississippi passed through this region, and it was one of the earliest interior portions of the continent to be explored. Fourteen years after English colonists first touched the coast of Massachusetts, the first French explorer, Jean Nicolet, stood upon the shores of Green Bay.

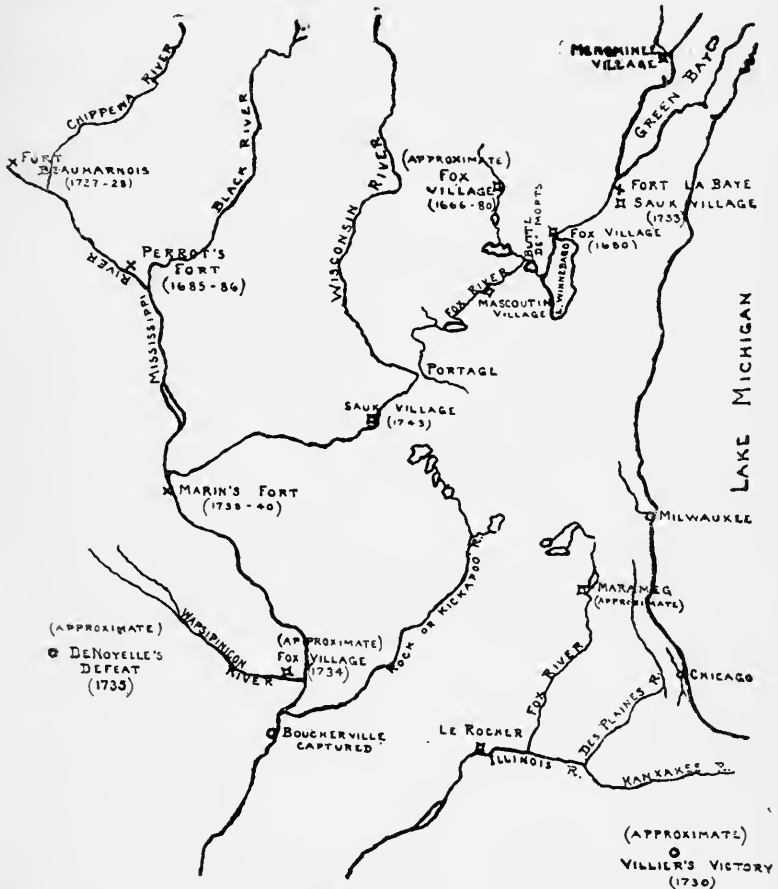
But in his first visit to Wisconsin, Nicolet encountered none of the Fox Indians. Not until twenty-five or more years had passed, did this brave and contumacious tribe make its appearance upon the river to which it gave a name and whose valley it has made historic.

The origin of the Foxes is lost in the obscurity of Indian legend and tradition. They called themselves Musquakkie (Mus-quak-kie-uck).¹ Because of their wily nature, their neighbors called them Outagami, a word translated by the French into Renards, which again the English rendered into Foxes. There seems to be some trace among them of a com-

¹ Jedidiah Morse, *Report to the Secretary of War on Indian Affairs* (New Haven, 1822). Appendix, p. 122; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 127.

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posite origin.² Perrot, than whom none knew the Northern aborigines more thoroughly, reports that the Outagami were composed of two divisions, one named Red Earth, the other Renards, each with its own chieftain.⁴



Seat of the Fox Wars in Wisconsin and Illinois

The original habitat of the tribe is not certain. Of Algonquian origin, closely allied in language and customs to the

² *Id.*, ii, p. 492; iii, p. 203.

⁴ Bacqueville de la Potherie, *Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1703), ii, p. 174. Note also the meaning in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 127.

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Sauk, Mascoutin, and Kickapoo,⁵ a dim tradition of an early home in the St. Lawrence valley, near Montreal, seems to have clung to their memories.⁶ Thence they appear to have drifted westward with the general Algonquian movement along the northern shores of lakes Ontario and Erie. The early seventeenth century found them occupying lower Michigan,⁷ in near proximity to the Sauk, who have left their name in Saginaw Bay of Lake Huron.

One interesting episode of their history which seems to have occurred while still in Michigan, is related by La Potherie.⁸ The Winnebago tribe, then on the shores of Green Bay, were at war with the Outagami, "qui habitoient à l'autre bord du lac" (who dwell upon the other side of the lake). The former sent a body of five hundred warriors, who all perished in a tempest that arose while they were crossing the lake. The presumption is, that so great a disaster as this, must have occurred on Lake Michigan itself. Moreover, Father Claude Allouez,⁹ referring to this war, says that it occurred "about thirty years ago," which would place it between 1636 and 1639, at a time when it is apparently demonstrated that no Foxes lived in Wisconsin.¹⁰

The first definite knowledge we have that the Outagami were in Wisconsin is from the information of Father Gabriel Druilletes, who on his visit to Mackinac in 1656 met Pierre Esprit Radisson, with his confrère Grosseilliers. From Radisson the missionary learned that the Outitchkouk were among the tribes gathered at Green Bay, and that they were of a very gen-

⁵ Morse, *Report*, App., p. 122.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 138.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 123; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 137; Draper MSS. 28J34.

⁸ La Potherie, *Hist.*, ii, p. 72.

⁹ Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (Cleveland, 1896-1902), ii, p. 77.

¹⁰ C. W. Butterfield, *History of the Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet* (Cincinnati, 1881), p. 64.

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tle disposition.¹¹ Father Allouez, who met them on Lake Superior in 1665, gives a more unfavorable account of their temperament, saying they are "less docile than the Potawatomi."¹²

It was during this decade (1655-65) that the tribe was just finding its way into Wisconsin, and searching for a new site upon which to fix their village home. Driven with the other Algonquian people before the fleeing Huron, who on their part were pursued by the fierce blast of Iroquois wrath, the Foxes with their kin, the Sauk, Mascoutin, and Kickapoo, abandoned their Michigan habitat, and sought refuge upon the lakes and waterways of Wisconsin. It seems probable, since they did not at this period use lake-going canoes, that they came around the southern end of Lake Michigan, pushing back the Illinois confederacy, that had previously ranged from the Ohio to Lake Superior.¹³ Once upon Wisconsin soil they found the Winnebago who had already battled with them, but who now allowed them to settle and marry among them.¹⁴ Farther east were the Potawatomi, whose language they could understand, who had come from Mackinac via the islands of Green Bay. To the west the Mascoutin, Kickapoo, and Miami, had built a great town upon a prairie near the upper Fox.¹⁵

¹¹ *Jes. Rel.*, xlv, p. 247. Radisson makes no mention of this tribe in his journal, but gives it in his general enumeration; G. D. Scull, *Radisson's Voyages* (Boston, 1885), p. 246.

¹² *Jes. Rel.*, li, p. 43.

¹³ Gen. William Clark, for many years superintendent of Western Indian affairs, related that he believed the Foxes and Sauk dispossessed the Illinois of the country west of Lake Michigan, and that some desperate battles were fought a little below Chicago on the shore of the lake. See Draper MSS., 28J34.

With regard to the use of canoes by the Foxes, it is repeatedly stated by the early teachers and missionaries that they did not know their use — *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 56, 70, 257, 374; *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, p. 160. Later, however, they appear to have learned to employ them from their Winnebago and Potawatomi neighbors; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 311; xvii, p. 33.

¹⁴ *Jes. Rel.*, li, p. 77.

¹⁵ For this site see Wisconsin Historical Society *Proceedings*, liv,

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Some time during the winter of 1665-66,¹⁶ the Foxes, seeking safety from the murderous Iroquois, and a fertile land to sow their corn, built for themselves a village on the waters of Wolf River, somewhere probably in the present county of Wau-paca, Wisconsin.¹⁷ Here they were first visited in the summer of 1666 by that astute trader and explorer, Nicolas Perrot. Well would it have been for the French empire in America had all their traders and negotiants exercised the diplomacy of Perrot in dealing with the haughty Foxes. Years afterwards he reminded them that he was "their father since he had been the first Frenchman to open the door of their cabin."¹⁸ The Foxes complained in 1701, at the great council at Montreal, that now they have no more spirit since Perrot has left them.

Perrot, responding to the invitation of their chiefs to visit them, gives a somewhat disagreeable picture of this great vil-lage, which comprised six hundred cabins.¹⁹ "They found a

pp. 167-182. Butterfield (*op. cit.*, note 10, *ante*) assumed that this village existed here at the time of Nicolet's visit. I find no proof thereof, but think these people doubtless came with the great migra-tion of 1650-65.

¹⁶ This date is fixed by Perrot, who first came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1666 (*Jes. Rel.*, lv, p. 320), and says that the Outagami vil-lage was a new establishment built the preceding winter; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 39.

¹⁷ Allouez gives the name of this village as Ouestatimong (*Jes. Rel.*, liv, p. 12). Its exact location has not been determined; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 39, note.

¹⁸ La Potherie, *Hist.*, ii, p. 173.

¹⁹ This would be a very large population for an Indian town, but no larger than that reported for the kindred Mascoutin village, which is represented as having at one time 20,000 souls. Allowing ten per-sons to a cabin, a low estimate, the total population would have reached 6,000. Allouez mentions six cabins as having contained one hundred women and children while the men were away hunting, an average of about eighteen to a cabin. On this estimate, the Wolf River village would have a population of about 10,000. Allouez says the tribe is renowned for being populous, and has more than 400 war-riors. He says later there were but 200 cabins; but with five, six, or ten families to each, the population would approach that indicated by

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large village, but destitute of everything. These people had only five or six hatchets, which had no edge, and they used these, by turns, for cutting their wood; they had hardly one knife or one bodkin to a cabin, and cut their meat with the stones which they used for arrows." These are, then, aboriginal tribesmen, relying upon their own resources of stone knives and flint instruments, unaccustomed to the goods of the French trader, and using only the arts of primitive life. Their destitution, however, was probably only relative. Allouez mentions the excellence of the soil, and the advanced state of agriculture among them. Their cabins were well-made, and covered with thick bark, and they knew the art of fortifying their village.

Perrot's visit was their first contact with the white man. They had heard of these marvelous visitors who brought iron knives and hatchets, guns to slay enemies, kettles to cook food, and beautiful glass beads for the adornment of their persons. They had even secured a few of their products through the Potawatomi, who had been down to Montreal, and brought back materials for trade. Now one of these wonderful strangers had appeared in their midst. They followed his footsteps at every turn, importuning him for gifts "for those Savages imagined that whatever their visitors possessed ought to be given to them gratis; everything aroused their desires, and yet they had few Beavers to sell." The practical Perrot left some Sauk to do his trading for him, and returned to Green Bay.

Other French traders with whom the Outagami came early in contact impressed them less favorably than Perrot. When a hundred and twenty of the tribe visited Chequamegon during the winter of 1666-67, Allouez reported that they and the Sauk would kill a Frenchman if they found him alone, because they disliked beards.²⁰

Perrot. It is doubtful, however, whether their numbers ever exceeded 5,000 all told.

²⁰ *Jes. Rel.*, li, p. 44.

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When the good Jesuit father first came to Green Bay, it was at the urgent request of the Potawatomi, "to curb some young Frenchmen, who being among them for the purpose of trading, were threatening and maltreating them."²¹ Allouez found similar conditions in the Fox village. Instead of the exalted idea they had first received of the Frenchman as a god—a manitou sent by the Great Spirit, the shocking conduct of two French traders had given them a low opinion of the whole nation, an idea the Jesuit labored hard to remove.²² When Allouez prepared to return to them the following autumn, he learned that some of the Foxes had that summer made the then momentous voyage to Montreal, and that there they had been maltreated by French soldiers, and were so bent upon revenge that not a trader dared venture into their vicinity. Even Allouez, in going among them, took his life in his hand.²³

The specimens of humanity found on the frontier of white advance into barbarian territory are either the best or the worst of their race. With the exception of Perrot, the Foxes had found the French traders unjust, deceitful, arrogant, and brutal. Nor did the devoted services of the "black-gown" missionaries make much impression on these men of the forests.

The devoted Allouez spent three days in their village (April 24-27, 1670), and there founded the mission of St. Marc. Had the French traders who had been among them behaved better, "I would have had less trouble," he succinctly remarks. In his autumn visit of the same year he received a very frigid welcome for causes before noted.²⁴ In February of the following year, the faithful missionary again sought his Fox neophytes. Going overland, in the depths of a Wisconsin winter, he was frost-bitten, and suffered much physical hard-

²¹ *Id.*, liv, p. 197.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 255.

²³ *Id.*, lv, p. 185.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 219.

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ship. All this he counted as nothing compared to his bitterness of spirit when he was received with mockery and ribald jests, by these souls for whose salvation he yearned. Gradually their spirit, touched by his patience and fidelity, softened.

In 1672 he erected a cross in the village, and a party of young warriors going against the Sioux inscribed the sacred symbol on their shields, and returned victorious.²⁵ But the following year, this new species of exorcism had proved a failure. The Sioux had killed or taken prisoners thirty Fox soldiers of the cross, and the good father found them "badly disposed towards Christianity."²⁶ Nor did the mission of St. Marc ever become flourishing; for eight years (1670-78) the black-robed apostles made them frequent visits but never more than an occasional baptism of an ailing infant or a dying old man rewarded their efforts. Upon the mass of the tribe Christianity made no impression. They remained wedded to their primitive vices and their ancient superstitions, and were "self-willed beyond anything that can be imagined."²⁷

The first years' residence of the Foxes in Wisconsin were thus the momentous ones of their first contact with the French, when the seeds of distrust were sown, which were to blossom later into a harvest of hatred and war. It is not contended that the treatment of the Foxes was worse than that accorded by the French to the other Algonquian tribes around Green Bay; but the former were a stronger race, of a more consistent self-regard, less easily subdued by a show of force, self-reliant, and revengeful, cherishing their vengeance long, and venting it when the moment seemed opportune. This appears from the earliest reports, wherein they are noted as "less docile than the Potawatomi," and "a proud and arrogant people," held in low estimation by their neighbors²⁸—no doubt be-

²⁵ *Id.*, lvi, p. 143.

²⁶ *Id.*, lviii, p. 47.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

²⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 153.

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cause of their superior qualities—and as displaying “more steadfast courage than did the other allies.”²⁹

Their remote situation, also, hidden behind the lakes and swamps beyond the Fox-Wisconsin trade route, distant from Green Bay and removed from constant intercourse with traders, preserved their native spirit and promoted their independence. In their village on Wolf River they lived as had their forefathers, devoting their energies to war and hunting, with flourishing families growing up around them, their industrious women cultivating the fields of corn and squash, dressing their skins, weaving their mats, and satisfied with native manufactures. One kind of implement, however, they learned to use and never failed to secure from the traders—the implements of war. Hunting still with bows and arrows, they reserved their new and deadly weapons for raids upon Sioux, Chippewa, or Iroquois, and every Fox warrior possessed his gun and a well-stocked powder-horn. Thus strong in primitive virtues, and secure in their independence, the Foxes dwelt remote until the changing conditions in the Upper Country drew them from their fastnesses and gave them a prominent part in the drama of Western history.

The era of pristine discovery was over, Nicolet and Radisson, Marquette and Jolliet, La Salle and Hennepin, Duluth and Perrot, had threaded the streams that unite the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, and explored the latter to the Gulf. The age of exploitation had begun. To the remoter tribes the *coureurs des bois* had penetrated. It remained to organize the trade, to colonize the strategic points, to secure the savages' allegiance. That master-merchant, Robert Cavelier de la Salle, supported by favor at Versailles and Quebec, secured a monopoly of the Illinois country, built his fort on the river of that name, planned an establishment at the mouth of the Wisconsin, and sought a new adjustment of tribal geography. The Illinois were clustered around his central fortification, the

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 70.

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Miami were tempted southward, and settled in two great divisions, one on the St. Josephs River, Michigan, and one in northeastern Illinois, near a place called Marameg.³⁰ With them, went the allied tribes of the Mascoutin and Kickapoo, the latter giving its name to Rock River, on whose upper branches it settled. On their part, the Foxes, abandoning their village site upon the upper Wolf, removed to the river which now bears their name.

This river had until then without exception been called "Rivière des Puants," from the Winnebago tribe inhabiting its banks, and from the name of the bay into which it discharges. The earliest mention of the river by its new name, is on Hennepin's map in his edition of *La Louisiane*, where he uses the term "R. et L. Outagamis." Perrot, in his minutes of taking possession of the country of the upper Mississippi (1689), annexes the "Baye des Puants, the lake and rivers of the Outagamis and Maskoutins."³¹ Lahontan, who journeyed by the Fox-Wisconsin waterway in 1688, speaks of two villages of the Outagami on the upper Fox.³² La Salle, who calls the river Kakaling, locates the Fox village near Lake Petit Butte des Morts, where it is likewise found on Franquelin's map of 1684.³³ Allouez's last mention of the mission

³⁰ This place has usually been identified with the Marameg River in Michigan. Franquelin's map of 1684 places it upon the upper Fox River of Illinois. Perrot was stationed there in 1692, and later a Fox village was built in this neighborhood, and left its name to the river; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 129, 173; J. F. Steward, *Lost Maramech and Earliest Chicago* (Chicago, 1903). On Franquelin's map the Miami are scattered through the northern Illinois region. He places one village of 1300 population upon a branch of the Kankakee; the Piankeshaw, Ouiatanon, and other Miami tribes are located on branches of the Illinois. Later (1692) the tribe seems to have been collected at Marameg, Chicago, and St. Joseph—this before the migration towards Detroit.

³¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 35.

³² Thwaites, *Lahontan's Voyages* (New York, 1903), i, p. 175.

³³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 106.

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of St. Marc, on Wolf River, is in 1678. La Salle's letter locating the Fox village, is dated 1682, therefore their migration must have occurred between these two dates, probably about 1680.

The Foxes were thus brought prominently into the arena of action during a troubled period for the colony of New France. For twenty years the war with the Iroquois raged. In the West, confusion reigned. The attempt of La Salle to concentrate the tribes at his Illinois establishment had been but partially successful, and during his ill-fated Louisiana expedition and after his death, Tonty commanded at Fort St. Louis. He built a secondary establishment at Chicago, and shipped peltry through Lake Michigan and Mackinac.³⁴ Duluth founded (1686) a post on the Detroit River, which was abandoned two years later by the profligate Baron Lahontan.³⁵

At Green Bay matters were in great disorder. The Indians were mutinous and insolent; even the docile Potawatomi, thoroughly wedded to French interest, in which they saw their own as middlemen for intertribal trade, required to be humbled.³⁶ The Menominee murdered some of the Jesuits' servants,³⁷ and pillage and rapine spread abroad.

The one man capable of coping with these fierce spirits was Daniel Graysolon Duluth. In Lake Superior he even ventured to put to death a powerful Chippewa chief for the murder of some Frenchmen.³⁸ To Green Bay he sent his ablest lieutenant, in the person of Nicolas Perrot. In 1682 a Sauter-Outagami war had broken out, in the course of which captives had been taken, among whom was the daughter of a powerful Ottawa chief at Mackinac. The affair threatened to embroil all the Wisconsin tribes; vain attempts had been made

³⁴ *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, xxxiii, p. 75.

³⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 125; *Lahontan's Voyages*, 1, p. 163.

³⁶ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 110, 111.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 99-102.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 114-125.

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to secure this captive maiden. The Foxes, haughty in their success, refused to listen to any envoys, and threatened with death all who approached their village. Duluth persuaded Perrot to put his head within this lion's jaws. With a bravado which charmed the savage spirit, Perrot suddenly appeared in their midst, and baring his chest exclaimed: "Listen, Outagamis, to what I am going to say. I have learned that you are very anxious to eat the flesh of the French; I have come with these young men whom you see, in order to satisfy you. Put us into your kettles, and satiate yourselves with the flesh you have wanted." Then with a dramatic gesture of his sword, he continued, "My flesh is white and savory, but it is quite salt; if you eat it, I do not think that you can swallow it without vomiting." Having by much diplomacy secured the Ottawa maiden, he hastened to Green Bay, where the chiefs were astonished at his success. His empire over their spirits increased, he secured satisfaction for the murdered Jesuit servants, and reached Mackinac in time to arrest an Ottawa war-party just setting forth.³⁹

Perrot was next commissioned (1684) to take a reinforcement of Western tribes to La Barre's aid in the latter's foray into Iroquois territory. A few Outagami accompanied this war-party, whose failure alienated the Western tribesmen.⁴⁰

In consequence of this abortive expedition, the Outagami, when enlisted for Denonville's enterprise three years later, were easily turned back by a party of Loup (Mahican) Indians, whom they met on their way to Detroit.⁴¹ Returning to Green Bay, during Perrot's absence on this expedition, their mischievous tendencies soon appeared. At the point of the sword they forced the Jesuits' blacksmith to sharpen their

³⁹ La Potherie relates this episode twice—*Hist.* ii, pp. 148-157, 167-177. The former account is translated in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 99-103. I have combined the two narratives, each having its dramatic features, and setting forth the astuteness of Perrot.

⁴⁰ *Lahontan's Voyages*, i, p. 73.

⁴¹ La Potherie, *Hist.*, ii, pp. 193-199.

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knives and axes,⁴² which they proceeded to employ in a raid upon the Chippewa. At this time the church and mission house were burned, and the inference is that the fire, by which Perrot lost a large amount of peltry, was of incendiary origin. Upon his return Perrot once more subdued the Renards to his will, but secured no satisfaction for his vanished furs. Indeed, he but narrowly escaped personal violence at the hands of the Foxes.⁴³

During all the years of Frontenac's second administration (1689-98), the Renards were in secret or open rebellion. After the Lachine massacre (1689), in common with the other Western tribesmen,⁴⁴ they openly sent envoys to the Iroquois;⁴⁵ afterwards the Foxes planned to migrate with the Mascoutin and Kickapoo to the Wabash, and there ally themselves with this great confederacy.⁴⁶ Thwarted in that scheme by the exertions of Louis de la Porte, Sieur de Louvigny, whom Frontenac sent to command at Mackinac,⁴⁷ they once more turned their arms against the Sioux.⁴⁸

The Fox-Wisconsin waterway now became unsafe for French traders,⁴⁹ and in 1693 Pierre Charles le Sueur was sent to keep open the route to the Mississippi via Lake Superior and the rivers Bois Brulé and St. Croix.⁵⁰ Perrot by his personal as-

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 209; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 143.

⁴³ This episode, like that of the rescue of the prisoner, is twice related by La Potherie — *Hist.*, ii, pp. 211-214, 244-256. The latter is translated in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 143-151.

⁴⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 134; *Jes. Rel.*, lxiv, pp. 23-39.

⁴⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 141.

⁴⁶ La Potherie, *Hist.*, ii, p. 314.

⁴⁷ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 108-110.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 303; *Mich. Pion. & Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 90.

⁴⁹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 149.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 173. In a memorial regarding Le Sueur, written in 1702, he is stated to have carried on trade in the West "for the last 14 years, at first under pretence of stopping the war between the Foxes and other nations — a mission repeated several times that has had no other result than to bring him many beavers." — *Canadian Archives*, 1905, i, p. 524.

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endency maintained a hold upon the haughty Foxes, who rescued him from the resentment of the Miami,⁵¹ and sent in 1697 chiefs with him to visit the great Onontio. Frontenac, unable to punish their insolence, threatened them with a punitive expedition if they did not keep the peace.⁵²

The following year the great governor died, but in one respect his works lived after him. He had finally cowed the fierce Iroquois, and in 1700 they sought the new governor, Louis Hector de Callières, in the interests of peace. After prolonged negotiations they promised to restore the prisoners taken from the Indian allies of the French, provided that on their part the allies would return the Iroquois held as slaves. Messengers were sent to all the far nations, who came in 1701 to Montreal bringing their Iroquois prisoners. The Outagami chief had protested, however, that he had no prisoners to return.⁵³ Parkman, following the account of La Potherie, who was an eyewitness of this great council, has given us a graphic picture of its setting, and several incidents.⁵⁴ It was an Outagami who created much merriment by the dignified way in which he advanced, crowned with an old French peruke, which he treated as a hat. His speech, however, was eloquent and significant. Parkman omits his final words, "I now regard the Iroquois as my brother; but I am yet at war with the Sioux." To this declaration is annexed the pithy comment, "They did not wish to touch upon this last remark," which was allowed to pass unnoticed.

Was it strange that the Outagami conceived themselves authorized by the authority of the governor himself, to plunder traders carrying munitions of war to the tribesmen whose enmity they had so openly proclaimed?

⁵¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 166; Tailhan, *Perrot's Memoire* (Leipzig and Paris, 1864), p. 331; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 173, 174.

⁵² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 172.

⁵³ *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, p. 724.

⁵⁴ Francis Parkman, *Frontenac and New France* (Boston, 1877), pp. 447-451; La Potherie, *Hist.*, ii, pp. 240-266.

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For the moment all seemed auspicious in the Canadian colony. The tree of peace, in the figurative language of the eloquent tribesmen, had been planted on a mountain high enough for all the world to see. The Upper Country was pacified, all sat quiet upon their mats, and smoked the calumet. But it was an unstable equilibrium, based upon the alliance of tribes scattered over two thousand miles of wilderness, resembling a "vast menagerie of wild animals, where the lynx bristled at the wolf, and the panther grinned fury at the bear, in spite of all efforts to form them into a happy family under paternal rule."⁵⁵

Frontenac, the great war-governor, being dead, a new party had come into control of New France. In contrast to the expansionist policy of Frontenac and his able lieutenants, La Salle, Tonty, Duluth, Perrot, and La Mothe-Cadillac, this may in modern parlance be called the "anti-imperialistic" party. Their policy was to leave the tribesmen to themselves, to ignore their quarrels, to withdraw the officers from the posts, and to force the fur-trade into its former channels, when fleets of savages came each year to Montreal to traffic for their peltry. Yielding to their solicitations, the court at Versailles gave orders in conformity thereto, and from all the Upper Country traders were summoned, congés revoked, and officers ordered home. Mackinac, St. Joseph, and Marameg were abandoned, and all forces of control, save the Jesuit priests, withdrawn.⁵⁶

The Illinois post was exempted from this order. The founding of Louisiana opened a new route into the upper Mississippi region and partially nullified the prohibition to carry goods. Eighty-four *coureurs des bois*, refusing to return to Canada, escaped to the Mississippi country, and there laid the foundation of the Illinois settlement.⁵⁷ Juchereau de St. Denis was permitted to begin a post at the mouth of the Ohio, and Pierre Charles le Sueur ascended the Mississippi as far as the St.

⁵⁵ Parkman, *Frontenac*, p. 403.

⁵⁶ Tailhan, *Perrot's Memoire*, p. 332.

⁵⁷ *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, p. 721.

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Peter's, and built a fort within the present limits of Minnesota.⁵⁸

Left to themselves the Foxes carried on the Sioux war with vigor, and closed the Fox-Wisconsin waterway to all travellers. In 1699 Father St. Cosme found it necessary to go to the Illinois via the Chicago portage, because "the Foxes who are on this little river that you ascend on leaving the Bay to reach the Wesconsin will not suffer any person to pass for fear they will go to places at war with them, and hence have already plundered several Frenchmen who wished to go by that road."⁵⁹

In 1702 a Montreal merchant who had been allowed to go and reinforce Le Sueur at Fort l'Huillier was plundered by the Foxes of goods to the value of 25,000 to 30,000 livres. Juchereau de St. Denis bribed the brigands of Fox River with a thousand crowns' worth of goods to let his canoes proceed.⁶⁰ Not long after this a force of Foxes and Mascoutin appeared in the Sioux country, killed three members of the garrison of the fort, and compelled the rest to evacuate the place.⁶¹ No wonder that Cadillac complained of the fruits of the policy of non interference, that Frenchmen were "exposed to the humiliations and insults which they have so often endured without being able to help it, such as being plundered and cruelly beaten, which has disgraced the name of France among these tribes."⁶²

Urging these considerations, and the danger that the Upper Country, left to itself, would place its fur-trade in the hands of the Iroquois and English, an order was obtained (1699) from the French court to found a colony at Detroit under the fostering care of Antoine la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac.

Of Gascon birth, La Mothe came to New France about 1683, and after some years' service as hydrographer, received a large

⁵⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 177-200.

⁵⁹ John Gilmary Shea, *Early Voyages on the Mississippi* (Albany, 1861), p. 49.

⁶⁰ *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 175.

⁶¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 200.

⁶² *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 144.

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grant of land on the coast of Maine, including the island of Mount Desert. In 1687 he was married at Quebec, and his home was burned at Port Royal during the English invasion of 1690. At first a lieutenant, then a captain, in the colonial troops, he succeeded Louvigny as commandant at Michilimackinac, and during his command (1694-97) made a study of the Western situation. His plan, like those of La Salle and Perrot, included the removal of the Indian tribes to the neighborhood of the post, and their instruction in the French language and in some measure of civilization. His invitations to settle near Detroit were first accepted by the Huron and Ottawa, whom he had known while commandant at Mackinac. A considerable village of Loups (Mahican), who had long been allies of the Iroquois, settled north of the fort, but removed after the trouble of 1706.⁶³ The Miami had before the founding of Detroit concentrated at St. Joseph by the express command of Frontenac. The Jesuit missionaries at this station opposed their removal to Detroit, but in 1707 they were induced to place their villages on the river Maumee.⁶⁴ In 1703 a village of Chippewa and Mississagua settled near Fort Pontchartrain. The Potawatomi, always arch-traders and submissive to French influence, took the Miamis' place at St. Joseph, and sometime between 1706 and 1712 formed a village at Detroit.⁶⁵ In 1704 there were two thousand Indians at this site; but after the troubles of 1706, when, during Cadillac's absence, his inefficient lieutenant Bourgmont was drawn into a quarrel between Miami and Ottawa, and lost two soldiers and a missionary, there were but twelve hundred.⁶⁶

The Foxes, frequently solicited by La Mothe's agents to remove their village within range of the protection of his fort, for a long time refused. Nearly all their neighbors had, however,

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pp. 138, 163, 270.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 338.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 385, 552.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 205, 340.

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left their vicinity, traders came but rarely among them,⁶⁷ and their isolation became distasteful to a large party of the tribe. Even the Jesuits had abandoned the Green Bay region, following their Sauk and Potawatomi neophytes to St. Josephs River.⁶⁸

Finally, in 1710, moved by some impulse not at this distance of time fully clear to us, a large party of Outagami decided for migration, and gathered their effects for the long overland journey. Lodge poles and provisions were packed on the backs of their faithful squaws, and with numerous troops of children and dogs the long journey began. Somewhere on the march a band of Mascoutin was encountered, who joined forces with them, and proceeded onward, a disorderly but peaceful rabble of more than a thousand souls.⁶⁹

Cadillac, however, was no longer at his village on the strait. Summoned to the governorship of Louisiana, his place at Detroit had been taken by Charles Regnault, Sieur Dubuisson, who did not sympathize with Cadillac's policy of concentration, and was annoyed by this large, uncouth, plundering body of strange Indians, that had made its way to his vicinity.

In 1711 the new governor, Marquis de Vaudreuil, sent for a number of Fox chiefs to visit him at Montreal.⁷⁰ The officer who was deputed with the summons found the Renards already embroiled with their neighbors at Detroit,⁷¹ and rescued from their hands a condemned prisoner.⁷² The governor upbraided

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 449, 459. An illegal trader named Boisseau did a thriving business at Green Bay in 1707.

⁶⁸ *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 501, 532.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 500, 505; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 293. It was claimed that the Foxes were on their way to the Iroquois; but if such were their purpose they would have avoided Detroit, rather than have foraged in its vicinity for two years.

⁷⁰ *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 497-500.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 504, 505.

⁷² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 273.

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the visiting chiefs,⁷³ and advised them to return to their former village in Wisconsin.⁷⁴

Well would it have been for the Foxes had they heeded the warning of the great Onontio; well would it have been for the fortunes of New France, had Vaudreuil succeeded in reversing the policy of Cadillac, and persuaded this unruly tribe to retire once more to their Wisconsin fastnesses. It required more than human wisdom to keep the "happy family" clustered around Detroit from flying at each other's throats.⁷⁵

The instigator of the difficulty of 1712 was the great Ottawa war-chief, Saguina.⁷⁶ During the winter of 1711-12, he planned an attack upon a Mascoutin village wintering upon the St. Joseph River, and killed or captured fifty of this tribe. The news flew to Detroit, and set the great Fox village there on fire. Three Ottawa squaws were immediately secured, one the wife of Saguina himself.

The French commandant, in mistaken zeal, made common cause with one party against the other. The Outagami had made themselves obnoxious by their haughty bearing.⁷⁷ DuRoi, therefore, received the Ottawa and Huron into his fort, and by exciting speeches urged them against the common enemy. The allied tribes, thus stimulated, attacked the stockade in which the Foxes had entrenched themselves. The siege abounded with thrilling incidents, bold harangues, hurtling defiance, and despairing attempts at peace. We

⁷³ *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 505.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 506.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 440.

⁷⁶ The evidence presented, founded largely on documents published since the writing of his book, is sufficient to overthrow S. S. Heberd's argument in his *History of Wisconsin under French Dominion* (Madison, 1890), pp. 81-84, that the French lured the Foxes to Detroit in order to destroy them. They came, certainly, on the invitation of French officers, but they were warned to go back, and had long been obnoxious to a large portion of the Western tribesmen. See *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, 863, on Saguina's participation.

⁷⁷ *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 505.

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possess several contemporary narratives: the official report of Dubuisson;⁷⁸ that of Vaudreuil to the minister in France;⁷⁹ an account attributed to the celebrated engineer, Chaussegros de Léry;⁸⁰ and letters of Father Marest, missionary at Mackinac.⁸¹

Had we only the report of some Outagami chronicler, what marvels of obstinate defense, of mighty despair, of heroic deaths, might we not record! Even in the chronicles of their enemies, the Foxes appear as heroic figures. Listen to the speech of their great chief when the French and their allies first fired upon the Fox fort: "What does this mean, my Father? Thou didst invite us to come to dwell near thee; thy word is even now fresh in our pouches. And yet thou declarest war against us. What cause have we given for it? My Father, thou seemest no longer to remember that there are no nations among those whom thou callest thy children who have not yet wet their hands with the blood of Frenchmen. I am the only one whom thou canst not reproach; and yet thou art joining our enemies to eat us. But know that the Renard is immortal; and that if in defending myself I shed the blood of Frenchmen, my Father cannot reproach me."⁸²

⁷⁸ This was first published in pamphlet form at Detroit in 1845 and was incorporated by William R. Smith in his *History of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1854), iii, pp. 315-336, and republished in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 267-287. C. M. Burton of Detroit had a copy made from the original in the Paris archives, and translated for *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 537-552. Charlevoix's account in his *History of New France* (Shea trans., N. Y., 1872), v, pp. 257-262, is taken almost verbatim from this report; and Parkman's chapter in *A Half Century of Conflict* (Boston, 1892), i, pp. 267-287, is largely founded on this document. Dubuisson wrote well, with an eye to dramatic effect.

⁷⁹ Three different letters making allusions to this, Sept. 15, Oct. 12, and Nov. 6, published respectively in *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 259-567, 569-571, and *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, pp. 862-865.

⁸⁰ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 293-295.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 288-292; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 553-559.

⁸² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 293.

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With enemies four times their own number, from tribes as far distant as the Osage and Missouri, aided by the French garrison with their cannon, the Renards maintained an obstinate defense of their fortress for nineteen days, and then were driven out only by the lack of water and the infection of the dead. Their own relatives the Sauk deserted to the enemy, and brought news of their straits. Yet with all this the besiegers were on the point of abandoning the siege, and the French in alarm wished to slip away to Mackinac. Dubuisson spent four sleepless days and nights, reanimating the spirit of his dusky warriors, and with hundreds of these savage foes upon the watch, the wily Foxes escaped in a body from their fort "on an obscure night with rain." Expecting immediate pursuit, a few miles above Detroit they prepared an ambuscade,⁸³ into which twenty of their enemies fell. Here they again resisted four days, while the French brought up their cannon, and a hundred canoes bore provisions to the French allies. At last came an end of this superb resistance. They "surrendered at discretion to our people, who gave them no quarter. All were killed except the women and children whose lives were spared, and one hundred men, who had been tied, but escaped."

Thus laconically Dubuisson relates the result. The allies' "amusement was to shoot four or five of them every day. The Hurons did not spare a single one of theirs." Such were the amenities of savage warfare, to which the civilized subjects of Louis XIV gave their aid. A grand mass was chanted in thanks to God, and the commandant piously adds, "It is God who has suffered these two audacious nations to perish."

But great as was their loss, the Foxes and Mascoutin were far from having perished. In the woods of Wisconsin still dwelt the major portion of their tribes, and the enmity now flamed into active hatred, and a blind fury of revenge. The

⁸³ At the mouth of a small creek now called the Fox, two miles above Detroit.— C. M. BURTON.

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French had scattered a thousand fire-brands through all the western uplands. The Foxes with their allies were everywhere. Every solitary Frenchman took his life in his hands when he stepped into his canoe to thread the forest waterways in search of native customers. The Huron at Detroit were murdered if they stepped beyond the palisades of their fort. According to the governor's report of 1714, all the savage nations were "dying of hunger in their cabins, not daring to leave them to go hunting on account of their well grounded fear that the Reynards will destroy them all, one after the other. The merchants will have a gloomy confirmation of this, this year, on seeing how little peltry has come down to Michilimackinac."⁸⁴

Roused by this danger to the prosperity of the colony, the governor in 1714 sent Marchand de Lignery to incite the neighboring savages against the enemy.⁸⁵ The Foxes had already made alliance with the Sioux,⁸⁶ and sent an embassy to the Iroquois, who "never appeared so haughty as they are at present."⁸⁷ An expedition to rendezvous in two divisions was planned for 1715. The southern, under charge of Lieutenant de Maunior, son of Claude de Ramezay, and Ensign d'Adoncourt of the house of Longueuil, was to gather at Chicago and proceed by the last of August to Green Bay, there to meet the forces from the north. Meanwhile René Boucher, Sieur de la Perrière, was to go by Lake Superior to detach the Sioux from the Fox alliance.

The affair ended in a fiasco. Measles among the southern tribes prevented their assembling, the garrison for Mackinac was retained en route, and the only punishment the Foxes met was an attack late in November upon a hunting party.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 301.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 295-297; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 571.

⁸⁶ *Canadian Archives*, 1904, p. 40.

⁸⁷ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 321.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 341, 342; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 577. Pachot, a step-son of Sieur de la Forest, and Bisailon, a noted coureur

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The following year a better planned and better equipped expedition proceeded into the Fox country, led this time by La Porte de Louvigny. Since Frontenac's time this was the first French army that had entered Indian territory, and the first warlike expedition that had ever penetrated to the far West. Taking the route via the lower lakes, in order to overawe the Iroquois, with two hundred and twenty-five Frenchmen, induced to join the expedition by promise of free trade in the Upper Country, considerable reinforcements were received at Detroit and Mackinac, and the little army, now numbering eight hundred, toiled up the rapids of Fox River, eager for anticipated victory. Contrary to all rules of Indian warfare, the Outagami stood their ground, working fiercely to strengthen their defenses, and preparing to "sell their lives as dearly as possible." Their fort was surrounded by a palisade made of triple stakes, inside of which was a ditch or moat from which the defenders fired upon the invaders. Louvigny's two small cannon and a grenade-mortar made but little impression upon this stout barricade.⁸⁹ Not daring to push his men too near the cross fire of the desperate savages, Louvigny opened trenches during three nights of the siege, and had approached within a few yards of the fort when a parley was requested; a messenger with a white flag came forth, making overtures of surrender.⁹⁰ This offer was indignantly spurned, and all the allies believed that the Fox nation was "on the brink of utter destruction."⁹¹ A re-inforcement of three hundred was, how-

des bois, were the only Frenchmen among this party, largely recruited in the Illinois, where d'Adoncourt and Maunoir were both detained by illness. These two young officers met an untimely fate the following year, falling victims to a marauding band of Southern Indians; see *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, p. 875, and *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, p. 587.

⁸⁹ See description of a similar fortification at Mackinac in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 352.

⁹⁰ We have but few details of this siege, but see a similar incident in the Detroit attack, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, p. 276.

⁹¹ Charlevoix, *History*, v, p. 306.

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ever, on its way, and the Outagami had resolved to make a great sortie on the following night,⁹² when Louvigny unexpectedly agreed to a second parley, and consented to terms for peace. The conditions submitted were not severe, and the astonished Indian allies, balked of their prey, sullenly withdrew. Six hostages were brought away to assure the fulfillment of the terms of peace, and Louvigny, returning in triumph, announced the subjugation of the Renards.

Reading between the lines, one recognizes that this was a vast trading expedition, disguised under a show of war in order to deceive the court in France. Louvigny's contemporaries were not deceived; Perrot derided the results secured,⁹³ and Charlevoix exposed the pretended peace. Even the Foxes seem to have had a hint of the commandant's purpose, else why did they not flee to their forests on his approach?

The expedition left Montreal loaded with merchandise, among which were forty casks of brandy.⁹⁴ The governor reported that the display of force was made "without any cost to the king,"⁹⁵ and the terms of peace included the provision that the Foxes were to pay its cost by the proceeds of their hunting. The Foxes knew that they were being bought off with the proceeds of their beaver skins, and had no intention of fulfilling the terms of peace. Of their hostages who were carried to Montreal, two, including Pemoussa, the hero of Detroit, died of small-pox in Canada; a third, Okimaouasen, was employed in later negotiations and ultimately returned to his tribe.⁹⁶

One result, interesting for Wisconsin history, arose from Louvigny's sham war-exploit—the establishment of the first permanent French post at Green Bay, under the command of

⁹² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 419.

⁹³ Tailhan, *Perrot's Memoire*, pp. 153-157.

⁹⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 340.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 342.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 377-379; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiii, pp. 588-590.

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Etienne Robert, Sieur de la Morandière.⁹⁷ This officer vainly attempted to detach the Winnebago (Puants) and Sauk from the Fox alliance; the Menominee were the only Bay tribes upon whose allegiance he could count.

Warned by experience, the Foxes, never abandoning their design of vengeance upon the faithless French, nevertheless learned to temporize, and by astute diplomacy lulled the officers into a belief that they were subdued. Vaudrenil, in 1719, reported their docility to the authorities in France, and seems assured that they, as well as the Kickapoo and Mascoutin, are "disposed to maintain peace with all the Nations,"⁹⁸ little dreaming that at that very time they were intriguing with a brave Acadian tribe to come and settle among them and fill their depleted ranks.⁹⁹

It would be interesting if one could identify the "forest-born Demosthenes" among the Foxes, who by his eloquence was building up a series of alliances that threatened the very integrity of New France. Some nameless precursor of Pontiac and Tecumseh dwelt among the Wisconsin tribesmen, and by his diplomatic skill arrayed barbarism against civilization, savage valor against colonizing ardor, the passion for revenge against the white man's greed. Wherever throughout the breadth of the continent a tribe felt dissatisfaction with traders', missionaries', or governors' methods, there an envoy of the Foxes stood, insinuating reasons for opposing the hated white man. Wherever in the fastnesses of the West a tribe lived untouched by French influence, undebauched by French brandy, these the Foxes sought to gather to their alliance, and form one vast confederation of proud, uncontaminated savagery. The French commandants saw in these intrigues the menace of the English, and the machinations of the Iroquois. The latter would no doubt have been glad to have drawn the Foxes, like the Tuscarora, to re-inforce their number; but it

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 590.

⁹⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 380.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 432; xvii, p. 192.

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was in their Western allies that the Outagami chiefly trusted.

The great Dakota stock still wandered over the vast prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri, in all the vigor of their pristine barbarism. Their one outlying branch in Wisconsin, the Winnebago, were firm allies of the rebel Foxes. The Sioux, with whom they long had waged fierce war, were now conciliated,¹ and an alliance formed so close that it offered an asylum for retreat, if by mischance the Renards should be driven from their Wisconsin homes. Against this alliance, the French made many ventures. The post at Chequamegon was founded in 1718,² not only to conciliate the neighboring Saulteur, but to gain an entry among the Sioux. Thence Pachot and Linctot were sent in 1719, but failed of success, "because the Renards had already warned the Sioux against the French, by making them believe that they wished to betray them, and it was impossible to dissuade them from this idea."³

South of the Sioux lay the Iowa (Aionez), a brave race apparently first discovered by Perrot, who for many years offered an asylum to the harassed Foxes, and aided them against the Illinois. Still farther to the west and southwest lay the Oto, relatives and friends of the Iowa. In 1724 Etienne Venyard, Sieur de Bourgmont, on his trans-Missouri expedition from Fort Orleans, discovered that the Renards were tampering with the Oto, and would also have won over the Mahas (Omaha) and Panimaha, had not this Louisiana officer prevented.⁴

Charlevoix⁵ intimates that the Renards sought alliance among the Chickasaw, which is not improbable after their proclaimed enmity against Louisiana. We have thus the

¹ *Id.*, xvi, p. 306.

² *Ibid.*, p. 380.

³ Pierre Margry, *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1884), vi, p. 509.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 396.

⁵ Charlevoix, *History*, v, p. 309.

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sweep of this confederacy—from Lake Ontario in the east to the Missouri in the west, from the borders of Lake Winnipeg in the north, where the Sioux often roamed, to the bluffs of Memphis in the south, where the Chickasaw made their home. Built up tribe by tribe, by means of unnumbered embassies, floods of savage eloquence, wampum belts, and calumet tokens without number, had it succeeded New France would have been rent in twain, Louisiana severed from Canada, the hard-won forest empire of Louis XIV and XV re-conquered for savagery, and the Indian have dwelt alone in his fatherland.

Meanwhile a desultory, intermittent warfare harassed the Western posts without destroying them. The Illinois, the Foxes' hereditary enemies, had become devoted henchmen of their French masters. Taking advantage of the jealous rivalry between Louisiana and Canada, the Foxes and their allies struck the Illinois with impunity, chasing them to the very gates of the French fort.⁶ At first they desisted from attacking the French, and even came in apparent penitence to La Morandière at Green Bay, to atone for the death of a Frenchman stabbed among the Kickapoo.⁷ But after murdering some Miami ambassadors who were visiting the Sauk, and attacking the Potawatomi and Saulteur as well as the Illinois, Vau-deuil was convinced of their bad intentions, and declared in 1721 that he abandoned the Foxes to the hostile tribes, and offered supplies for warring against them.⁸

In fact there were two parties among the Outagami themselves—a French party, led by the chief Ouachala, and a war-party under the chieftainship of Kiala. These factions were sufficient to divide the tribe into two villages.⁹ The former claimed that they had never killed a Frenchman; they sought the commandant at the Bay for advice, and as late as 1720

⁶ See list of these atrocities, as recited by the Illinois, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 459-463.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 396, 397.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 398.

⁹ *Id.*, xvii, p. 28.

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Ouachala went down to Montreal. But with the rising war-spirit, the influence of the French party waned, and when in 1722 the Illinois captured and burned a nephew of Ouachala, the fury of revenge seized the whole nation.

Forming a large war-party of Mascoutin, Kickapoo, Winnebago, Sauk, Sioux, and Abenaki allies, they advanced into the Illinois country, where the escarped rock known as Le Rocher dominated the valley of Illinois River. There the preceding year Father Charlevoix had found a peaceful village whose chief was "handsome, gentle, of an amiable physiognomy, and of whom the French report much that is good."

The gentle priest had been, however, horrified by the spectacle of two corpses abandoned to birds of prey, the remains of prisoners burned but a few days before. Perchance one of these was the nephew of the Fox chief for whose death revenge was then preparing.¹⁰ A furious, unexpected onslaught drove the villagers to the summit of the rock, where after a somewhat protracted siege, their lives were finally spared by the besiegers.¹¹ The ultimate result was the abandonment of the locality by the Illinois, and the domination by the Renards of the second great waterway (the Chicago-Illinois river) between Canada and Louisiana.

Open warfare was once more alight in the Upper Country, but the allies were slow to attack the dreaded Foxes. Even after Vaudreuil's dramatic announcement that he abandoned them to their fate, the neighboring tribesmen refused to take the warpath. The Detroit savages declined to be again duped as they had been in 1716.¹² Only the Chippewa

¹⁰ Charlevoix, *Journal Historique*, iii, pp. 381, 382.

¹¹ Our only authorities for this are the Foxes' speech to Montigny at La Baye, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 418-422, and the account in Charlevoix's *History*, vi, pp. 71, 72. These do not agree in details. The former represents the attack as a Fox victory, and desires praise for sparing the lives of the Illinois. The latter represents it as a Fox defeat, but admits that the Illinois abandoned the locality permanently and withdrew to the Mississippi villages.

¹² Charlevoix, *Journal Historique*, iii, p. 258.

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and Ottawa of Saginaw responded to the appeal. If the savages were lukewarm in pressing the war, the officers at the forts were no less disinclined. In 1724 the French minister writes sharply to the governor that he has learned that the commandants at Detroit, Mackinac, and other places prevent raids upon the Foxes. This can only be to serve their own interests he declares, to the detriment of the government of Louisiana which suffers great losses through the Foxes.¹³ The commandant of the Illinois forts that the colony is almost ruined through their attacks: "We are killed everywhere by the Renards, to whom Canada supplies weapons and powder * * * The Beaver in their district cause this Great carnage among us."¹⁴

So long, therefore, as the Foxes confined their attacks to the rival colony of Illinois, the commandants at the Canadian posts showed little interest therein. A royal order proscribed the selling of powder or weapons to the Foxes,¹⁵ and the complaints from Louisiana having finally reached the royal ear, the governor of Canada was commanded to stop their depredations against the Illinois. Acting under these orders, Lignery proceeded to Green Bay in the summer of 1724, and having summoned the chiefs of the Renards, Sauk, and Winnebago to meet him, adjusted a peace between them and the Saulteur and Ottawa, without including the Illinois.¹⁶ For this measure he received a sharp rebuke from the royal court, "It looks as if he tried to ruin the fur-trade from Louisiana."¹⁷

Again in 1726, Lignery, acting under the spur of the authorities in France, visited Green Bay, and summoned the chiefs of all the tribes before him. Reluctantly they came,

¹³ *Canadian Archives*, 1904, p. 53.

¹⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 451, 452.

¹⁵ *Canadian Archives*, 1904, p. 52.

¹⁶ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 444-451.

¹⁷ *Canadian Archives*, 1904, p. 62. The Illinois commandant shrewdly suspects the governor of Canada in this complicity against his colony; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 456.

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and promised speciously to make peace with the Illinois, to send their chiefs to Montreal, and to accept a missionary and French commandant within their village.¹⁸ Father Chardon, however, who aided in the negotiation, reported that as long as the Foxes had an assured refuge among the Sioux, so long they would be insolent and unruly.¹⁶

The new governor, Charles de la Boische, Marquis de Beauharnois, who arrived in the colony in August, 1726, came out determined to act vigorously, and to break up the official connivance at the Renards' misdoings. According to directions received from France, he at once arranged for a post among the Sioux, and taking advantage of the brief tranquility secured by Lignery's peace, sent a considerable convoy through the Fox-Wisconsin waterway to build a fort on Lake Pepin. Father Guignas is the chronicler of this expedition, and describes the "cabins of the Renards, a nation so dreaded, and really very little to be dreaded. * * * They have only simple cabins of bark without any sort of palisade or other fortification. When the French canoes touched their shores, they ran down with their peace calumets lighted in spite of the rain, and everybody smoked."²⁰ Before the end of October, Fort Beauharnois was finished on Lake Pepin, and there the new governor's fête-day was celebrated with fireworks, which so alarmed the Sioux that "the women and children took to flight, and the most courageous of the men cried for mercy, and urgently asked that the astonishing play of this terrible medicine should be made to cease."²¹

The Sioux fort once built, the new governor-general threw off the mask of conciliation, and announced his intention of "striking a Signal blow, that may lower the pride of the savages and overthrow the projects of our Enemies."²² Desli-

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 464-468. For the speeches on this occasion, see *Id.*, iii, pp. 150-156.

¹⁹ *Id.*, xvii, p. 7.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 23, 24.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

²² *Id.*, xvi, p. 477.

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ettes, at Fort Charters, said that the surest method to be rid of trouble would be to destroy the Foxes. Lignery had objected that this would be dangerous if unsuccessful. Nevertheless the new governor, impetuously eager to distinguish the beginning of his term of service by an auspicious feat of arms, prepared the ill-fated expedition.²³ Lignery, as the most competent officer in the Indian country, was chosen to command. There seems to be a slight suspicion that Lignery acted with bad faith; certainly, after his failure he was severely blamed for unnecessary delays, unwarranted trust in a savage envoy, and other like blunders. He himself attributes his failure to lack of co-operation on the part of the Illinois commandant.²⁴

We possess three original narratives of this expedition, that of the commandant, of the chaplain, and of the governor-general.²⁵ The second of these is most circumstantial and full of picturesque details. The good Recollect father, Emanuel Crespel, not long in the New World, was filled with horror at the cruel torments that befell the captured prisoners, and remonstrated in no measured terms with the Christian Indians of the Canadian missions, who composed a large portion of the Indian contingent. The Winnebago had fled from their village at the head of the lower Fox, the three Renard villages beyond were empty, a hundred canoes having removed the women and children, while the armed men had marched overland. Lignery despairing of pursuit, burnt the villages and corn-fields, and upon his retreat destroyed the post at Green Bay as no longer safe for a French garrison. He took precaution also to warn the Sioux post, where after a hasty consultation, the commander, chaplain, and ten others took canoes hoping to reach the Illinois. Arrested by a wandering party of Mascoutin and Kickapoo, they were kept

²³ See the annoyance of the ministry in France at this unauthorized expedition. *Id.*, xvii, pp. 21, 22.

²⁴ *Id.*, v, p. 94; xvii, p. 34.

²⁵ *Id.*, pp. 87-95; x, pp. 47-53; xvii, pp. 31-35.

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for days in suspense regarding their fate. Twice an angry party of Renards attempted to wrest them from their captors, but by much address they won over the tribesmen, who finally agreed to make peace with the Illinois, and break the Fox alliance. With this fortunate bit of diplomacy, Beauharnois consoled himself for the failure of the great expedition.²⁶

In truth the results of the expedition were greater than could have been predicted from its apparent failure. The solicitations of the French had aroused all their neighbors against the fugitive Foxes. In the summer of 1729, Beauharnois exhorted the faithful tribesmen who visited him at Montreal "to destroy the Foxes, and not to suffer on this earth a demon capable of confounding or opposing our friendly alliance."²⁷ Accordingly, that autumn a large party of Ottawa, Chippewa, and Winnebago fell upon a Fox hunting party and made great havoc among them.²⁸ It was significant that a portion of the Winnebago had abandoned the Fox alliance. With the loss of these allies, and the Kickapoo and Mascoutin, and the temporary abandonment of the Sioux and Iowa, the fate of the rebels seemed sealed. They even ventured as far as St. Joseph to beg for peace, and their spirit seemed to the French authorities to be utterly cowed.²⁹

Meanwhile a new officer had been sent to the Fox country, one who was to be instrumental in finally ending these wars. This was Pierre Paul la Perrière, Sieur Marin, who repaired to the Menominee village, and received deputations from the repentant Winnebago, who assured him that they were submissive and obedient children of Onontio, and that nothing could change their hearts.³⁰ A severe test of their fidelity to the French occurred early in the spring of 1730. Having ventured back to their village on Doty Island, they

²⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 36-62.

²⁷ *Id.*, v, p. 105.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 104; xvii, p. 81.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 63, 67, 70.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 89.

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were suddenly attacked by a large force of Foxes, who were especially enraged at their desertion. Marin went to their assistance with a force of Folle Avoines and a few Frenchmen. After a siege that lasted a month and a half, the Foxes finally abandoned their position in discouragement.³¹

It seems to have been at this time that the Foxes were secretly offered an asylum among the Iroquois, and assured of a passage through the lands of the Ouiatanon. Dubuisson at Mackinac was in the midst of preparations for a war-party for their extermination,³² when news suddenly reached the southern posts of a great migration, and arrangements were immediately set on foot to hinder it. A band of Mascoutin, Kickapoo, and Illinois, who had so lately become reconciled through the efforts of De Boucherville, desecrated the Renards on the march, and at once notified the commandants at Fort Chartres, St. Joseph, and Miami. A messenger was likewise despatched to Detroit, but too late to secure assistance therefrom. Parties of savages with supporting French were at once made up to the amount of nearly fourteen hundred men. Coulon de Villiers from St. Joseph, as the senior officer, took command; Nicolas Joseph de Noyelles brought the reinforcement from Miami; Jean de St. Ange led the Illinois contingent. The Foxes seeing themselves pursued, stood at bay, hastily constructed a fort in the prairie, sixty leagues south of the end of Lake Michigan,³³ and defended themselves during a prolonged siege of twenty-three days. The besiegers attempted to shut off the water supply, but the Foxes dug underground passages to the small prairie stream near by, and held their own. Several of the besieging tribesmen secretly sympathized with the victims, the Sauk supplied them with provisions, and all the allies besought De Villiers to grant the Renards their lives. This request he indignantly spurned and the besieged continued the fight

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 88-100.

³² *Id.*, v, pp. 106, 107.

³³ *Id.*, xvii, p. 129.

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with their characteristic courage, making desperate though unsuccessful sorties. Finally hunger began to pinch both armies. The Foxes had eaten their skin coverings; no hope was left but an escape. On the night of September 9, favored by a terrible storm of wind and rain, they stole from the sheltering fort, and hastened away over the prairies. The crying of the little children betrayed them; the pursuers gained upon them, cumbered with their women and children, and great carnage ensued. Three hundred warriors were killed or captured,³⁴ six hundred women and children absolutely destroyed. The fifty or sixty who escaped threw away all guns and ammunition, and were hotly pursued by the victorious allies.³⁵ Coulon de Villiers sent his son to Quebec as a special envoy to carry the news, and present to the governor a wretched Renard prisoner. "Tranquility for so many years disturbed in the upper country, will now reign," writes the governor in exultation.³⁶

Tracked and harassed on every side, the wretched fugitives took the last desperate step, sent two of their new chiefs to Montreal to make submission. The governor promised them their lives if they would keep the peace and send him hostages the following year. He admits however, that this was but a subterfuge, and that he only waited the opportunity of cutting off the last remnant of these wretched rebels. No wonder the Foxes were always suspicious, and feared treachery, their entire experience with the French authorities had been a training therein.

During the succeeding year another act of treachery confirmed their suspicions. A band of Huron and Iroquois mission Indians left Canada in the winter of 1731-32 to go and "eat up" the remaining Renards. The governor, although not giving final consent, opposed no obstacle to this

³⁴ Some reports say two hundred.

³⁵ For the several contemporary accounts see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 107, 108; xvii, pp. 100-102, 109-118, 129, 130.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 140.

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expedition, and when overtaken by this force on snowshoes, in the depth of the Wisconsin forest, the Renards exclaimed, "It is our Father Onontio, who has caused us to be killed." Three hundred fell victims to this unexpected assault, and but thirty true Renards were said to have escaped.³⁷

Both the Sioux post and that of Green Bay having been re-established during the year 1731,³⁸ the few poor refugees from the once haughty Renard tribe came begging for peace and their lives. They had no allies left. The Sioux had spurned them, the Mascoutin and Kickapoo had gone over to the enemy, the Sauk had all returned to the Bay and placed their village under the protection of the French fort. Thither came the proud Kiala, the inveterate enemy of the French, and offered his life for the lives of his tribe. De Villiers, who in reward for his brilliant victory in 1730 had been promoted to command at the Bay, took him to Montreal, where the governor, still fearing his powers, had him transported to Martinique.³⁹ There, under the blazing tropical skies, chained in a slave gang, the great chief did not long survive. His wife who had followed him to Canada, escaped from her gaolers, and let us hope found her way back once more to her loved Wisconsin land.⁴⁰

The conditions the governor granted the defeated Foxes were hard. The entire remnant of the tribe was to be transported to slavery at Montreal, and if resistance was made, all were to be killed. Complete extermination was decreed. While these negotiations were taking place, the Foxes with a flash of their old spirit, fortified themselves on Lake Marameg, and routed a Huron party coming from Detroit to work their destruction.⁴¹ The war with the Foxes seemed ended. The allies were ordered to turn their arms against

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 148-154.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 167-169.

³⁹ *Canadian Archives*, 1905, vol. 1, pp. xli, lxix.

⁴⁰ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 210.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 173; *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxxiv, p. 104.

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the Chickasaw, who were harassing the colony of Louisiana. De Villiers set forth in full security for the Upper Country, to annihilate the last remnant of the Fox tribe, and crown his victory with the entire destruction of these savages who had so long disturbed the peace.

But the French had presumed too far on the complaisance of the savages. Hated as the Foxes were, the other tribes saw in their destruction a presage of doom. Especially their kinsmen the Sauk, although until now among the French allies, hesitated to deliver them to slavery and death. De Villiers, with overweening confidence in his authority, proceeded to Green Bay and demanded of the Sauk, the Renards secreted in their village. Upon their delay to deliver them up, he sent word he would come for them himself. Surrounded by his family, with an insufficient guard, he presented himself at the door of the Sauk fort, and attempting to force a passage was fired upon, his young son killed at his side, and he himself fell victim to the sure aim of a Sauk boy of twelve.⁴² A battle ensued at the gates of the fort, and the elder son of De Villiers, who afterwards met Major George Washington upon the Ohio in 1754, pursued the murderers as they fled and battled all day near the Butte des Morts. The French lost heavily in this action, and report the number of wounded enemies considerable, but unknown. This affair had several important consequences; it marks the abandonment of Green Bay by the Sauk and Foxes; from this time also dates the union of these two tribes, so close that it became a practical amalgamation; and the Fox wars were reopened. The Western allies once more espoused their cause, and in the land of the Iowa the courageous enemy built a new fort, and awaited results.⁴³

⁴² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 188, 189, 200-204. The local tradition is to be found in *Id.*, iii, p. 200, and viii, pp. 207, 208. As related by Augustin Grignon the French fired first and killed an Indian, thereupon the fire was returned and Black bird shot the commandant.

⁴³ In eastern Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River.

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This took the form of a land expedition that was entrusted to the care of De Noyelles, who had been second in command at the defeat of the Foxes in 1730. Eighty-four French volunteers were enlisted with two hundred mission Indians, and re-inforcements were collected en route from the southern posts. Leaving Canada in August, 1734, the expedition was seven months on the march, and only reached the neighborhood of the enemy the following spring. Led astray by false guides of the Kickapoo tribe, they finally arrived at Wapsipinicon River only to discover the enemy fled to the Des Moines, where a slight skirmish took place April 19, 1735, with little result but to discourage the attacking party and cause their retreat. The commandant De Noyelles was discredited at court, for his failure, which the governor-general did his best to minimize.⁴⁴ De Noyelles consoled himself with the Sauk's promise to separate from the Foxes and return to the Bay, but this proved but a specious pledge, calculated to deceive none but the credulous commander.

Father le Boullenger, Jesuit missionary in the Illinois, wrote in 1736, "The court was deceived when it was informed the Renards were destroyed."⁴⁵ After the affair at Green Bay, and the killing of De Villiers, the other tribes, far from persecuting the Foxes, sent back all their prisoners that they held, furnished them with arms and ammunition, and secretly encouraged their revolt. As Beauharnois expressed it to the minister, "You may imagine, Monseigneur, that the Savages have their policy as we have Ours, and they are not greatly pleased at seeing a nation destroyed, for Fear that their turn may come. They manifest Much ardor toward the French and act quite differently. * * * The Savages as a rule greatly fear the French, but they do not love them. All that they manifest towards them is Never Sincere."⁴⁶

Too weak to attempt concerted action, the remnant of the

⁴⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 208-210, 215-233.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 255, note.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 256.

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Renards determined to divide into small bands and strike blindly in their despair. The Sauk, meanwhile, interceded for them and themselves, but could obtain for the Foxes a promise of pardon only on condition that they should disperse among the other tribes, and that no mention should be made of the name of Renards, who had so disturbed the earth.⁴⁷ This was too hard a condition to be accepted. The Sioux once more made overtures to the discouraged Foxes, and became so turbulent that Sieur de St. Pierre was obliged to abandon the post in their country early in 1737, and all the faithful French Indians united in pleading for their ancient enemies at the Montreal council of the same year.⁴⁸

As the governor was unable to refuse this petition, he grandiloquently made a virtue of his necessity, and granted a general pardon, which he considered a stroke of policy, tending to peace in the Upper Country. But this proved but a barren peace. Only the Menominee yet remained at the Bay; neither Winnebago, Fox, nor Sauk could be induced to return to their ancient seats, which were stained with their own and French blood, and no longer in the eyes of the superstitious savages would produce crops.⁴⁹

Therefore the allied tribes gathered at Rock River, and took up their abode near the lead mines, that were afterwards to prove to them a source of wealth. The governor-general, wishing to watch their movements, to detach them from the Sioux, and restrain them from injuring the Illinois, sent Sieur Marin to their territory with orders to build a fort, and watch the suspected tribes. In 1738, this officer proceeded to the Western country,⁵⁰ and by adroit skill and address for five years kept the turbulent tribesmen in some

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 258; *Canadian Archives*, 1904, p. 239.

⁴⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 264, 267-276.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 319.

⁵⁰ Marin's post was on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Prairie du Chien; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 289. The post on Lake Pepin therein noted, was built in 1750.

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sort of subjection. Marin was an arrant trader, and his operations were viewed with much distrust by the court of Versailles, and the governor was frequently admonished to recall him.⁵¹ Warned, however, by past experience, Beauharnois assured the minister that this officer was the only one who could keep peace in the Upper Country, and left him at his post. He persuaded a Fox chief to visit Montreal in 1738, to thank the governor for his clemency on behalf of his tribe. This was the first Renard to seek the French, since the ill-fated Kiala had met his doom. Beauharnois received him graciously, and the minds of the suspicious savages were for the moment re-assured. The gathering for the Chickasaw expedition the next year struck terror to their hearts. Seeking Marin at his fort they exclaimed: "We had resolved to do what Our Father Onontio demanded of Us, to go and rekindle our fire on our Former land at La Baye, but to-day we see clearly that we are dead. We await the thunder which hangs over our heads ready too crush us."⁵² Having reassured them on this score, Marin renewed his application to the tribes to return to the Bay. The Winnebago finally consented, and by 1741 a large portion of them occupied their old village site.⁵³

The Sank and Foxes still remained distrustful; secretly encouraged by vagabond traders at Chicago and Milwaukee, they remained in their new villages, near Rock River, and in 1741 killed several Frenchmen in the Illinois, and drew out the threat of another punitive expedition.⁵⁴

The following year, however, they yielded to Marin's solicitations, and sent a number of their chiefs to Montreal, where the governor made conciliatory speeches, gave them back four prisoners of their tribe, and received them among the number of his faithful allies.⁵⁵ The Fox wars were

⁵¹ *Canadian Archives*, 1904, pp. 289, 304.

⁵² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 320.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 367, 400.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 338, 339.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 404, 416.

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practically at an end. Marin, relieved at his own request, was succeeded by Paul Louis Dazenard, Sieur de Lusignan, who reaping the fruit of Marin's policy, succeeded in collecting the scattered Foxes and Sauk in one village tributary to the Bay.⁵⁶

But the harvest of rebellion was yet to be reaped. The French having by their treatment of this one tribe sown the wind in the Upper Country, were yet to reap the whirlwind. King George's War, begun in the Old World after a long season of peace, reawakened animosity between the French and English colonies in the New. With the pressure of war, and the growing peculation among the highest officers of the province, goods became exorbitant in price, and the most docile of the allied Indians rebelled against the extortion. In 1747 the great and honest Governor Beauharnois was recalled, and the way was opened for that gigantic system of plunder and graft that brought New France to its swift end. The same year a rebellion flamed up in the Upper Country. The two central posts of Detroit and Michilimackinac were both destined for surprise and plunder by their domiciled Indians. The Miami already disaffected, and long intriguing with English traders, boldly entered the conspiracy. Even the Illinois, sunk in sloth and subjection, were aroused against their masters. The Mississagna and Saulteur caught the contagion, and murdered French traders at Sault Ste. Marie and the Huron Islands. The Sioux, Foxes, and Sauk "struck wherever an opportunity presented."⁵⁷ The Iowa killed some Frenchmen.⁵⁸ Only the Potawatomi at St. Josephs, under the immediate control of their commandant Marin, remained faithful.

Prompt and vigorous methods at all the posts, to which the

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 437. There is no certain indication of the location of this village. I am inclined to think it that of Sauk Prairie on the Wisconsin, but it may have been nearer the old site at Green Bay.

⁵⁷ *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, x, p. 87.

⁵⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xviii (still in MS.).

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ablest officers, were sent, resulted in re-establishing French ascendancy for the remaining years of the colony's existence. St. Pierre at Mackinac arrested some of the murderers, and sent them to Montreal. But while going down in a boat to Quebec, these manacled and unarmed savages overpowered seven soldiers, drowned them in the river, and made their escape. Nevertheless the work of pacification proceeded. In 1750 the Foxes, Sauk, Winnebago, Menominee, Saulteur, and Sioux met the new governor, Marquis de la Jonquière, at Quebec, and "assured me of their fidelity and complete submission."⁵⁹ The same year the commandant at La Baye, Sieur Milon, was drowned while hunting on the waters of the bay.

An opportunity, therefore, presented itself to the new governor and his confederates to share the spoils of this profitable post in Wisconsin. La Jonquière, Bigot, Brèard, St. Pierre, and Marin formed a partnership to exploit this country. Marin, whose skill in managing the tribesmen was well known, was to be the resident partner. Part of the plan was to re-establish the Sioux post, and draw furs from their rich province. In 1750 Marin returned to the site of his former exploits, and after tranquilizing the tribes at Green Bay, advanced to the Mississippi and built his fort on Lake Pepin.⁶⁰ The profits were reported at 150,000 livres a year. Although Marin found the tribes at La Baye very uneasy, and although a war broke out between Sioux, Renards, and Sauk, and the Illinois, yet on the whole the trade remained satisfactory and in the words of Bougainville, the exploiting firm found that "peace was more profitable than war."⁶¹

To this period has been assigned the vengeance of Marin upon the Fox village, so noted in traditional lore, according to which companies of soldiers in canoes, loaded apparently

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, also Margry, *Decouv. et Établ.*, vi, p. 636; *Memoires inédites* (Paris, 1867), p. 59.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

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with simple merchandise, were concealed beneath tarpaulin and advanced up the Fox River. Upon the demand of the Renards for their tribute, the disguise was thrown off, the deceived Foxes shot down without mercy, and their village destroyed by fire. Thus runs the story, related with many variations in recollections and legendary memories.⁶² Whether even with the countenance of the governor, Marin would have dared thus to embroil the Upper Country, and break the peace he had so carefully fostered, is a question for discussion. Suffice it to say that contemporary documents, so far as known, are completely silent in reference to any such act of treachery; and it is incompatible with his commercial principle that "La Paix vaut mieux que la guerre" (peace is more profitable than war).

In 1753 Marin was withdrawn to build a chain of new forts being erected upon the Ohio. The profits of this most profitable post of La Baye were granted, at first for a term of years, finally in 1759 for life, to Armand de Rigaud, brother of the new governor,⁶³ Marquis de Vaudreuil. The younger Marin retained command of the Sioux post, where he made peace for the Illinois, with the allied Sioux, Winnebago, Fox, and Sauk.⁶⁴

After the outbreak of the French and Indian War, we catch but few glimpses of affairs in the Upper Country. In 1755 it was reported that this region was greatly neglected and the tribes at war with one another. The same year Ottawa, Fox, Sauk, and Menominee chiefs visited Vaudreuil at Montreal.⁶⁵ Large contingents of Wisconsin Indians participated in the chief battles. Probably there were Renards and Sauk in the army of Langlade that in 1752 attacked the Miami chief at Pickawillany, and destroyed that nest of British renegades on the Great Miami. The same

⁶² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, pp. 206-209; v, 95-103.

⁶³ *Id.*, xviii.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

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tribesmen no doubt accompanied this officer to the Monongahela and took part in the defeat of Braddock, and the ravage of the surrounding country. Certain it is that under the command of Marin junior and their interpreter Pierre Reaume⁶⁶ they were at the siege of Fort William Henry in 1757. During the death struggle of New France, in the battles around Quebec in 1759, Sauk and Foxes again made part of Langlade's army, and joined in the attack on Wolfe's advance at Montmorency Falls, July 9, 1759.⁶⁷

But if in her declining years the Foxes were loyal to the colony of New France, the blow they had inflicted on her prosperity and prestige in the Upper Country by the long series of intermittent wars extending over nearly sixty years of her history, had aided in bringing about her downfall. The French colonial system had proven itself inadequate, its boasted control of the Indian had been defeated by one tribe, the persistent defiance of the Renards had wrought confusion and dismay. In the words of Father Charlevoix, "The Iroquois had raised up against us a new enemy as brave as themselves, less politic, much fiercer, whom we have never been able to subdue or tame, and who like those insects that seem to have as many lives as parts of their body, sprang to life again, so to say, after their defeat, and reduced almost to a handful of brigands, appear everywhere, have aroused the hatred of all the nations on this continent, and for the last twenty-five years and more interrupt commerce and render the roads impracticable for five hundred leagues around. These are the Outagamie commonly called Foxes."⁶⁸

Upon the surrender of the Upper Country to the English, the fort at La Baye was occupied on October 12, 1761, by Lieut. James Gorrell with a garrison of seventeen soldiers of the 60th infantry. Traders had preceded the soldiers into Wisconsin territory, and found the Sauk and Foxes inclined

⁶⁶ *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, x, 608, 630.

⁶⁷ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, p. 140.

⁶⁸ Charlevoix, *History*, v, p. 256.

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to the English interest.⁶⁹ During Pontiac's conspiracy it was the Sauk, Foxes, and Menominee who protected the British garrison at Green Bay, and rescued from the hands of the hostile Ottawa the prisoners taken at Mackinac.⁷⁰ There can be no doubt that French influence was less potent in Wisconsin than elsewhere in the Upper Country, and that by this means the garrison at Fort Edward Augustus was saved from ruthless massacre.

The history of the Fox Indians during the hundred years of the French regime, as outlined in the previous survey, may be summarized as follows:

1. The entry of the Foxes into Wisconsin and their life upon the Wolf River, covering approximately the years 1665-80. This is the period of their first contact with the French, and of the Jesuit mission of Saint Marc.

2. The period of partial French control, and of Fox River brigandage, approximately 1680-1710. During this period the great village of the tribe was located near Lake Petit Butte des Morts, and the influence of La Salle, Perrot, and Duluth was sufficient to keep the Foxes in a measure of subjection. They aspired to control the Fox-Wisconsin waterway and the trade with the Sioux.

3. Period of open warfare, 1712-33—from the siege of Detroit to the final expulsion of the Foxes from the Fox River valley. During this period the Foxes built up their great confederacy, but were overpowered by the combined attacks of the French allies and French officers.

4. Sauk and Fox union and gradual submission, 1733-60. During this period the allied tribes found their homes on the Wisconsin River, and beyond the Mississippi. They gradually gave over their fierce opposition, were treated with leniency by the French authorities, regained the friendship of the surrounding tribes, and became submissive to French

⁶⁹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 26; viii, p. 234, 235.

⁷⁰ *Id.*, i, pp. 40-47.

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authority; never, however, becoming entirely docile or yielding their hard-won autonomy.

The Fox wars, which were closed by leniency and diplomacy on the part of French officials, were induced and prolonged by serious mistakes of administration. Their causes are to be sought not only in the character of the tribe itself—hardy, suspicious, jealous of its rights and of great personal powers—but in faulty methods of the French colonial system. The policy of removing and congregating tribes around a French post induced friction that produced war. La Salle's colonial system in Illinois brought the Renards to their strategic position on Fox River, where they quickly learned the advantages of their position. La Mothe Cadillac's concentration about Detroit brought into play animosities that resulted in the outbreak of 1712. The jealousies of rival posts, and particularly that between the officers of Canada and Louisiana, gave opportunity to the wily savage to play off one party against the other. The French in the Illinois complained that the Canadian traders gave the savages to understand that they were a different sort of white men, and not entitled to the Indians' regard.

But chiefly it was the fur-trade, with all its ramifications of self-interest, that provoked and prolonged the wars. While for the interest of the colony at large, peace among the Indians of the Upper Country best promoted economic prosperity, nevertheless adventurous and illegal traders found large personal profits in a state of war. Never did the Foxes lack for weapons or ammunition, obtained at exorbitant prices from illicit traders. French officers viewed with some complacency attacks upon the hunters of another post, which increased the prices and profits of their own. Even a punitive expedition could be turned to profit, if both government and savages were skillfully exploited. That the Fox wars dragged their slow length over so many decades of the history of New France was largely due to the opposition of private interests in the fur-trade, rather than to considerations of the public welfare.

Fox Indian Wars

The history of the Fox Indians during the French regime is told in the annals of their enemies and conquerors. Only occasional glimpses are preserved to us from the translation of their speeches, to indicate their own point of view, to portray their wrongs, to glorify their heroes. The annalist with some knowledge of Indian psychology must read between the lines, and interpret events in the light of their barbaric, hence limited, comprehension. Viewed from this standpoint the Fox wars become a national rebellion, the revolt of a brave and independent race from the exactions of French traders, and the debasing submission to French officers. Throughout their course, the French authorities claim to have discerned the machinations of the English, and the insidious influence of the Iroquois. Study of the conditions leads to the belief that this influence is largely exaggerated, that instead of their wars being instigated by the Iroquois, it was the Foxes who sought the aid of the latter in the struggle for independence. The Foxes' reliance therein was upon barbaric strength, and not upon a rival civilization. Now and again one catches glimpses of heroic figures among the rebellious tribesmen. Pemoussa, hurtling the defiant cry at Dubuisson for his treachery, "Know that the Renard is immortal!" dying later a hostage at Montreal of the dreaded disease of small-pox; Kiala, "the instigator of all their misdeeds," offering himself a sacrifice for the life of his people, and dying in the tropical heats of the island of Martinique. Shadowy figures these, but worthy to stand in the hall of fame beside the heroic Pontiac or the wily Tecumseh, witnesses of the heroic impulse which stirs the heart of mankind whether in a white or a red man's spirit.

Striking and picturesque as are the various incidents of the Fox wars, it is by their influence upon history that their importance must be judged. They led in the first place to a change in the trade routes in the Upper Country. The Fox-Wisconsin waterway being controlled by this hostile tribe, and the Illinois-Chicago route often rendered unsafe, the routes by Lake Superior were developed, the Grand Portage to the

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Northwest discovered, and the far regions of Winnipeg and Saskatchewan opened by daring French explorers. On the other hand, communication by the usual routes between Louisiana and Canada being interrupted, the portages from Erie and Ontario to the Ohio were opened—an effect which brought about the clash of interests that resulted in, or rather precipitated, the French and Indian War.

The Fox wars likewise proved a training school for officers in the later colonial wars. St. Pierre and Coulon de Villiers, whom Washington encountered on the Allegheny, had commanded in Wisconsin for many years. The elder and younger Marin, Céloron de Blainville, Dazenard de Lusignan, Boucher de la Perrière, members of the Le Moyne, Repentigny, and Ramezay families, all useful officers in the final struggle of New France, had learned the trade of war and the command of savage auxiliaries in the contests of the Upper Country. Charles de Langlade, bred at Mackinac, aided in the defeat of Braddock, and fought upon the Plains of Abraham.

Finally, the Fox wars proved to be “the entering wedge of ruin for the French Dominion in America.”⁷¹ Whether the great interior valleys were to remain under French, or pass to English control, was the problem of the eighteenth century in America. The obstinate resistance of this one barbarous tribe in the forests of Wisconsin changed French policy in the Western country, weakened French dominion over her savage allies, and set in motion forces that gave the rivers and prairies of the Great West to the English-speaking race.

⁷¹ Heberd, *French Dominion in Wisconsin*, p. 152.

Rock River Pioneering

Reminiscences of a Pioneer in the Rock River Country

By Edwin Delos Coe

My father left his old home in Oneida County, New York, in June, 1839, a young man in his twenty-fourth year. The beauty and fertility of the Rock River valley, in Wisconsin, had been widely proclaimed by participants in the Black Hawk War and in the glowing reports of Government engineers. In fact, the latter declared it to be a very Canaan of promise. As a consequence, hundreds of young people, restless and ambitious, and very many older ones whom the panic of the late 30's had separated from their business moorings, turned their thoughts and then their steps toward the new promised land.

When my father was rowed ashore from the steamer at Milwaukee, he could have taken up "government land" within the present limits of that city, but the bluffs and swamps of the future metropolis had no charms for him compared with the vision he had in mind of the Rock River country. So he crossed Milwaukee River on a ferry at the foot of Wisconsin Street, walked out on a sidewalk quavering on stilts until solid ground was reached at Third Street, and then struck the trail for the west. Not many miles out he passed Byron Kilbourn, with his surveyors, locating the line of the canal which he was to construct from Milwaukee to the foot of the rapids at Watertown, and through which Mississippi steamboats were expected to pass in a few years. But alas! only one mile of the canal was ever completed. For a time it remained a useful factor

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as a waterway in the industrial system of Milwaukee, but a few years ago it was filled up and is now an active business street. And no steamboat ever ascended the Rock from the big river farther than Jefferson. Along the shore of Pewaukee Lake, the traveler met a wolf which bristled and snarled, but at last surrendered the right of way before the superior bluff which was put up against him, backed by a "big stick." That night he stayed with a friend named Terry who had come West the year before and pre-empted a piece of land on the east shore of the Rock, about seven miles above Watertown. The next morning he saw on the opposite bank a gently rising slope, covered with stately maples and oaks; beneath were the grass and flowers of mid June, and the swift flowing river, clear as a spring brook, was in front, making the scene one of entrancing beauty. It was fully equal to his highest expectations, and he never rested until he had secured title to that particular block of land.

Father at once prepared to build a log house, and, after a few days, the neighborhood was invited to the raising. Some came eight and ten miles, and a big laugh went around when it was found that logs a foot and a half and two feet in diameter had been cut for the house. Four large ones were rolled together for a foundation, and then the inexperienced young man was told that for a house he needed to cut logs half as large, and they would return in a week and raise them. This they did, showing the kindly, helpful spirit of the early settlers.

In August my mother came and brought the household furniture from their Oneida County home, together with a year's provision. The trip from Milwaukee to their log house, nearly forty miles, took nearly three days by ox team. She was delighted and happy with the building and its surroundings, and never faltered in her love for that first home in the West. A barrel of pork was among the supplies she had brought, and people came as far as twenty miles to beg a little of it, so tired were they of fresh meat from the woods, and

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fish from the river; and they never went away empty handed, so long as it lasted.

They came as I have said, in 1839, and I the year following. There is a vague, misty period at the beginning of every life, as memory rises from mere nothingness to full strength, when it is not easy to say whether the things remembered may not have been heard from the lips of others. But I distinctly recall some very early events, and particularly the disturbance created by my year-old brother, two years younger than myself, when he screamed with pain one evening and held his bare foot up, twisted to one side. My mother was ill in bed, and the terrified maid summoned my father from outside, with the story that the baby's ankle was out of joint. He hurried in, gave it one look and being a hasty, impetuous man, he declared, "Yes, the child's ankle is out of joint; I must go for a doctor." And in another moment he would have been off on a seven-mile tramp through the dark to Watertown. But the level-headed woman on the bed called out, "Wait a minute; bring me the child and a candle;" and a minute later she had discovered a little sliver which pricked him when he set his foot down, and extricated it between thumb and finger. "There," said she, "I don't think you need walk to Watertown tonight."

Indians were so numerous that I don't remember when they first came out of the haze into my consciousness, but probably in my third year. They were Winnebago and Potawatomi, the river being a common inheritance of both tribes. In the winter of 1839-40, about thirty families of the former tribe camped for several weeks opposite our home and were very sociable and friendly. Diligent hunters and trappers, they accumulated fully a hundred dollars worth of otter, beaver, bear, deer, and other skins. But a trader came up from Watertown in the spring and got the whole lot in exchange for a four-gallon keg of whisky. That was a wild night that followed. Some of the noisiest came over to our house, and when denied admittance threatened to knock the door down, but my father told them he had two guns ready for them, and they finally

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left. He afterwards said that he depended more on a heavy hickory club which he had on hand than on the guns—it could be fired faster.

An ugly squaw whose nose had been bitten off years before in a fight, stabbed her brother that night, because he refused her more whisky. He had, according to custom, been left on guard, and was entirely sober. The next day the Indians horrified my mother by declaring that they should cut the squaw into inch pieces if her brother died. They went down to Lake Koshkonong two days later, but he died the first day out. The squaw escaped and lived a lonely life for years after, being known up and down the river as "Old Mag."

At any time of the year we were liable to receive visits from Indians passing to and fro between Lakes Horicon and Koshkonong. They would come into the house without ceremony further than staring into the windows before entering. Being used only to town life at the East, my mother was afraid of them, but she always carried a bold face and would never give them bread, which they always demanded, unless she could readily spare it. One summer afternoon, when she had finished her housework and had sat down to sew, half a dozen Indians, male and female, suddenly bolted in and clamored for bread. She shook her head and told them she had none for them. When she came West she had brought yeast cakes which, by careful renewal, she kept in succession until the family home was broken up in 1880. Upon the afternoon referred to, she had a large pan of yeast cakes drying before the fireplace. Seeing them, the Indians scowled at her, called her a lying woman, and made a rush for the cakes, each one taking a huge bite. Those familiar with the article know how bitter is the mixture of raw meal, hops, and yeast, and so will not wonder that presently a look of horror came over the Indians' faces and that then they sputtered the unsavory stuff out all over the newly-scrubbed floor. My mother used to say that if they had killed her she could not have kept from laughing. They looked very angry at first, but finally concluding that they had not been poisoned and had only "sold" them-

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selves, they huddled together and went out chattering and laughing, leaving my mother a good share of her day's work to do over again.

One day I saw a big Indian shake her by the shoulder because she wouldn't give him bread. She was ironing at the time and threatened him with a hot flat iron till he hurried out. Another came in one warm summer afternoon, shut the door behind him, and leaned against it, glowering at her. For once she was thoroughly frightened. He had with him a tomahawk, having a hollow handle and head, that could be used as a pipe. However, her wits did not desert her. Seeing the cat sleeping peacefully in the corner, she cried, "How did that cat get in here!" and catching up the broom she chased pussy around till she reached the door, when seizing the heavy iron latch she pulled it wide open, sending Mr. Indian into the middle of the room; she then pushed the door back against the wall and set a chair against it. The Indian stood still for a minute, then uttered a grunt and took himself off, probably thinking she was too dangerous a person for him to attempt to bully.

The Indians used to offer for sale venison, fish, and maple sugar, but the line was always drawn on the latter, for it was commonly reported that they strained the sap through their blankets. And you should have seen their blankets! About 1846 a company of civilized Oneidas, some of whom my father had known in the East, camped near by and manufactured a large number of handsome and serviceable baskets. From wild berries they would make dyes that never faded, and print them on the baskets with stamps cut from potatoes. Some of their designs were quite artistic. A small basket and a rattle which they gave my year-old sister showed their good will.

I soon learned to have no fear of the tribesmen, although sometimes a fleet of fifty canoes would be in sight at once, passing down the river to Koshkonong; but the first Germans who came to our parts nearly scared the life out of me. Their heavy beards, long coats, broad-visored caps, and arm-long pipes, made me certain that nothing less than a fat boy of five

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would satisfy their appetites; and whenever they appeared I would hunt my mother. They had bought a considerable tract of land a few miles east of Watertown and about five miles from our place, and always wanted to know of us the road thither. The result was just such a "jabber match" as could be expected where neither side knew the other's tongue; but by pointing and motioning my mother was always able to direct them. Sometimes they wished to come in and make tea or coffee on our stove, and eat the luncheon of bread and meat that they had brought across the water. They would then always urge their food upon me, so I came to like their black bread very much and soon revised my first estimate of their character. All those people cut fine farms out of the heavy timber and died rich.

The first settlers were mostly Americans, from New York and New England; but before leaving the old farm we used to hear of English, Irish, Dutch, Norwegian, and Welsh settlements. The latter people enveloped and overflowed our own particular community and came to form a good portion of the population. The well-known Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, his brother, a regent of the State University, whose recent death is so widely lamented, and their sisters, who teach the Hillside Home School near Spring Green, lived in an adjoining school district. I myself learned to count up to sixty in Welsh, and to curve my tongue around some of their strange syllables.

Besides the numerous nationalities on this front edge of advancing settlement, there were people of many and diverse individualities—the uneasy, the unlucky, the adventurous, the men without money but full of hope, the natural hunters, the trappers, the lovers of woods and solitudes, and occasionally one who had left his country for his country's good; all these classes were represented. But on the whole the frontier's people were an honest, kindly, generous class, ready to help in trouble or need of any kind.

If there was sickness, watchers by the bedside and harvesters in the field were promptly forthcoming. If a new house

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or barn was to be raised, every available man came. If a cow was mired, and such was often the case, her owner easily got all the help he wanted. Husking and logging and quilting bees were common, and in the autumn there were bees for candle-dipping, when the family supply of candles would be made for a year; and all such events would of course be followed by a supper, and perhaps a frolic. Visits among the the women folk were all-day affairs; if the husbands were invited, it would be of an evening, and the call then would last till midnight with a supper at ten. There was a world of comfort and good cheer in those forest homes. I doubt if any child in modern palaces enjoys happier hours than were mine on winter evenings, when resting on the broad stone hearth in front of the big fire place, with its blazing four-foot log, the dog on one side and the cat on the other, my father told stories that had to be repeated as the stock ran out, and I was gradually lulled to sleep by the soft thunder of my mother's spinning wheel. What could be more luxurious for any youngster?

I remember that when I was about six I saw my first apple. Half of it came to me, and I absorbed it as if to the manor born. What a revelation it was to a lad who could be satisfied with choke cherries and crab apples! In those times, when a visitor called it was common to bring out a dish of well washed turnips, with plate and case knife, and he could slice them up or scrape them as he chose; and they did not go bad. The woods abounded in wild fruits, which the women made the most of for the winter season. Berries, grapes, plums, and crab apples were all utilized. The latter were especially delicious for preserves. Taken raw off the tree, the boy who did it could not get his face back into line the same day; but he would eat them. However, pumpkins were our main reliance for present and future pies and sauce; such pumpkins do not grow now in these latter days. There were two sugar bushes on our place, and a good supply of maple sugar was put up every spring. Many other dainties were added to our regular menu, and a boy with such a cook

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for a mother as I had, needed no sympathy from anyone the whole world round.

The river was three hundred feet wide opposite our house, and about two feet deep, so teams could be driven across at ordinary stages, but foot passengers depended on our boat, a large "dugout." I remember how beautiful it was, when first scooped out from a huge basswood log, clean, white, and sweet-smelling. Strangers and neighbors alike would call across, "bring over the boat;" and if they were going from our side they would take it over and leave the job of hollering to us. At early five years of age I could pole it around very nicely. One day, when I was first trusted to go in the boat alone, a stranger called over and as my father was busy, he told me to go after him. The man expressed much wonderment, and some hesitancy to trusting himself to the skill and strength of a bare-footed boy of five; but I assured him I was a veteran at the business. He finally got in very gingerly, and sat down flat on the bottom. All the way over he kept wondering at and praising my work until I was ready to melt with mingled embarrassment and delight.

At the shore he asked me unctiously how much he should pay. "Oh nothing," I said. "But let me pay you. I'd be glad to," said he. "Oh! no, we never take pay" I replied, and dug my toes into the sand, not knowing how to get out of the scrape, yet well pleased at his high estimate of my service. All the time he was plunging down first into one pocket of his barn-door trousers and then the other, till at last he fished out an old "bungtown" cent, which with much graciousness and pomposity he pressed upon me, until my feeble refusals were overcome. I took the coin and scampered away so fast that I must have been invisible in the dust I raised. Showing it to my father, he said I ought not to have taken it; but I explained how helpless I had been, and repeated word for word what the man had said and, unintentionally, somewhat copied his tone and manner. The twinkle in my father's eye showed that he understood. That copper was my first-earned money; if it had only been put out

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at compound interest, I ought, if the mathematicians are right, to be now living in *otium cum dignitate*, perhaps.

Steve Peck was one of the most notable of the marked characters above hinted at. He was a roistering blade, who captained all the harumscarums of the section. Peck was a surveyor and had helped at the laying out of Milwaukee. Many were the stories told of his escapades, but space will not permit of their rehearsal here. He had selected a choice piece of land and built a good house; then he induced Christine Maitland, daughter of an Aberdeen ex-merchant of aristocratic family but broken fortune, who had sought a new chance in the wilds of Wisconsin, to share them with him. But wife and children could not hold him to a settled life, and he sold out one day to a German immigrant, gave his wife a few dollars and disappeared, not to be seen or heard of in those parts again. The wife's parents had both died and their second daughter returned to Scotland, taking the younger of the two little girls who had come to the Peck home. Mrs. Peck remained, caring for the other and finally married again. Her little Jennie grew to fine womanhood, and was for years the efficient forewoman of the famous Sherman farm near Burnett Junction; she now lives in comfortable retirement in Chicago. Her sister, following the fortunes of her aunt and foster-mother, Agnes Maitland, who married a Scottish laird, enjoys all the pleasures of wealth and aristocratic life in the old world. Thus even the frontier had its romances.

Another character was a man named Needham, who also was somewhat of a mystery. The women considered that he had been "crossed in love." He affected a sombre style, rather imitating the manners and habits of the Indians. His cabin was near the river, and he was a constant hunter. Many times when playing by the shore I would become conscious of a strange, noiseless presence, and looking up would see Needham paddling by, swift and silent. It always gave me the shudders and sent me to the house. One day, on coming home from school, I saw a great platter of red meat on

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the table. I asked who had killed the beef; it was a practice to share the meat with the neighbors, whenever a large animal was killed, taking pay in kind. I was told it was not beef, and being unable to guess was at last informed that it was bear meat, which Mr. Needham had left. As he had killed the animal near where I hunted the cows every night, the news gave me a sensation.

Uncle Ben Piper, the only man in the community with gray hair, kept tavern and was an oracle on nearly all subjects. He was also postmaster, and a wash-stand drawer served as post office. It cost twenty-five cents in those times to pass a letter between Wisconsin and the East. Postage did not have to be prepaid, and I have known my father to go several days before he could raise the requisite cash to redeem a letter which he had heard awaited him in the wash-stand drawer, for Uncle Ben was not allowed to accept farm produce or even bank script for postage. Two of his grandsons now do a good share of the grocery business at Madison.

An Englishman named Pease, who lived near us, had "wheels." He thought the Free Masons and the women were in league to end his life. Every night he ranged his gun and farm tools beside his bed, to help ward off the attack that he constantly expected. Nothing could induce him to eat any food that a woman had prepared. In "changing work" with my father, which often occurred, he would bring his own luncheon and eat it by the fire during mealtime. But after my sister was born, he refused to enter the house; he told the neighbors that "women were getting too thick up at Cowe's." Pease had nicknames for all the settlers but one, and while very polite to their faces, he always applied his nicknames in their absence.

A man named Rugg lost caste with his neighbors because he dug and used a potato pit in an Indian mound from which he had thrown out a large number of human bones. Some of the bones were of gigantic size.

There were many good hunters among the settlers; the Smith brothers scorned to shoot a bird or squirrel except

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through the head. If there were sickness in the family of any neighbor, the Smiths saw that partridges, quail, or pigeons, properly shot, were supplied.

Another Smith was a bee hunter, and a very successful one, too. Those were the days when the beautiful passenger pigeons at times seemed to fill the woods and the sky. Deer were very abundant; I have seen them eating hay with my father's cows; and in the spring and fall seasons the river was covered with wild ducks and geese.

Occasionally, preachers would come and hold service in the school-house, but Watertown was the main reliance for supplying religious needs. Rev. Moses Ordway, whose portrait hangs in the Museum of the State Historical Library at Madison, was our most notable visitor. He was a man of great ability, energetic, wilful, but large-hearted. I am told that he officiated at my baptism. Nevertheless I was a little afraid of him, for he had a bluff way that I did not then fully understand. Churches which he established at Green Bay, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam, and other points are still flourishing. He had two sons; one of them, Hon. David S. Ordway, an eminent lawyer, died two years ago at Milwaukee; the younger, Capt. James Ordway, of the 5th Wisconsin Regiment, was killed at the top of the Confederate parapet at Rappahannock.

Rev. W. G. Miller, a Methodist missionary, used to range from Green Bay southward. He held occasional meetings at the Piperville school house. He wrote a very interesting book entitled, *Thirty Years in the Itinerancy* (Milwaukee, 1875).

Two events in my seventh year left a strong impression upon me. The first was an address by a colored man named Lewis Washington, a runaway slave, who had a natural gift of oratory and made many speeches in this State. I was so curious to see a genuine black man that I got too close to him when he was in the convulsion of putting on his overcoat, and caught a considerable thump. No harm was done, but he apologized very earnestly. I have read that his campaigning of the State was quite effective.

The other occurrence was the visit to Watertown of Herr

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Dreisbach with his famous menagerie. Our indulgent father took my brother and myself and a neighbor's daughter, whose own daughter is now the wife of a leading Madison divine, to see the "great instructive exhibition." It took our ox-team three hours to make the seven miles, and the elephant's foot-prints by the bridges, and the other impedimenta of the great show, which we passed, carried our excitement, which had been cruelly growing for three weeks, well nigh up to an exploding climax. I was told not to lose my ticket, or I could not get in; and when the ticket taker seized hold of it, I held on until he finally yelled angrily, "Let go, you little cuss!" whereupon my father came to his rescue. The show on the whole was very satisfactory, except for the color of Columbus, the fine old elephant, which for some reason, probably from the show bills on the barns, I had expected to be of a greenish tint. I also had supposed that the lion would drag his chariot at least half a mile, with the driver in heroic pose, instead of merely two cars' length. Herr Dreisbach afterwards showed on Rock Prairie, in the open country, a few miles east of Janesville. People came from great distances to attend, even from as far as Baraboo, sometimes camping out two nights each way.

Our first public edifice was a log school-house about twenty feet square. It was on the opposite side of the river, nearly a mile distant, but I began to attend school before I was fully five years old. A Miss Shumway taught the first two summers; the third we had a Miss Mendel, daughter of Deacon Mendel, a famous Abolitionist at Waukesha. One of the things I remember of her most distinctly is, that she used to hang a five franc piece, tied with blue ribbon, around the neck of the scholar who had "left off at the head." I was occasionally favored, but my mother's satisfaction was greatly modified by her fear that I would lose the coin while taking it back the next day. My last "school ma'am" was a Miss Parmeter.

Near the school lived a family named Babcock, with four well-grown boys. One of them used often to come over at noon to see one of the teachers. One noon, on running to the school room after something that I wanted, I was horrified to see my

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loved teacher struggling to prevent the young fellow from kissing her. I felt very sorry for her, and on going home promptly reported the outrage to my mother. She evidently did not approve, but did not make as much of a demonstration over it as I had expected. I doubt now, if the teacher was as greatly in need of my sympathy as I then thought. The Babcocks all went to the war, as I am told, and one of them, Walter, became colonel of his regiment. He came home to be fatally and mysteriously shot one night on his way to his room in Chicago; the why and how were never revealed. These teachers probably could not have passed a normal school examination, but they could do what our graduates now cannot do—that is, make and mend a quill pen. Those were all the pens we had, and many a time have I chased our geese to get a new quill. The teachers patiently guided our wobbling ideas from the alphabet to cube root. The lessons over, we were told to “toe the crack,” and “make obeisance,” and were then put through our paces in the fields of general knowledge. I still remember, from their drilling, the country, territory, county, and town in which we lived; that James K. Polk was president, that George M. Dallas was vice-president, and that Henry Dodge was governor. What ancient history that now seems!

The winter after I was six years old I went to a school taught by a fine young man named Martin Piper, a relative of Uncle Ben's. The next summer he enlisted in the Mexican War with another of our young neighbors, John Bradshaw. I saw the volunteers from Watertown filling two wagons that carried them to Milwaukee, and I could not keep the tears back, for I feared I should never see John and Martin again. And so it was; they both perished at Vera Cruz.

My last winter's school was taught by my father. I remember that we used to cross the river, which only froze along the edges, on cakes of ice which he would cut out and pole across. The school closed in the spring with an “exhibition,” consisting of declamations, dialogues, a little “play,” and a spelling contest. The whole countryside was there, and about thirty of

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us youngsters were put up in the attic, which was floored over with loose boards to make room for our elders. The only light we had was what percolated up through the cracks, and all that we could see of the exhibition was through them. As we hustled around, sampling them to see where we could see best, we made a good deal of disturbance. The best place, next the chimney, we were driven back from, for repeated burnings had weakened the support. (The beam next to the chimney used to catch fire nearly every day, and we younger ones used to watch it and report to the teacher, who would calmly throw a dipper of water up and put the fire out for the time being.) A fat woman sat under the dangerous place that evening, and made a great outcry if we came near to enjoy the desirable outlook—stout people always seem fearful that something will fall on them. I remember also that her little girl, a pretty creature in curls and pink dress, spoke "Mary had a little lamb" by having it "lined out" to her.

Our school house was so set in a noble grove of oaks, elms, and maples with a heavy undergrowth, that it could not be seen from the road. Nearly every day droves of cattle went by, and we used to run up through the thicket to see them. It must have been an odd sight to the drovers to see a dozen or more little half-scared faces peering out of the brush, and no building in sight. They would often give us a noisy salute, whereupon we would scamper back, telling of our narrow escape from dangerous beasts and men.

The presidential election in the fall of 1848 aroused a good deal of interest, for Wisconsin had now become a state and citizens could vote for national candidates. I was in Jonathan Piper's store one evening, with my father, when about a dozen men were present. A political discussion sprang up and grew hot, and finally a division was called for. Two or three voted for Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate; one, Mr. Piper, for Lewis Cass, the Democrat; and the rest for Martin Van Buren, Free Soiler. The State went with the lone voter, for Cass carried it by a small plurality.

Good health was the rule among the hard-working, plain-

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living pioneers, but plowing up the soil released the poison which nature seemed to have put there on guard, and every one at one time or another came down with the "shakes." However, the potent influences of sunshine, quinine, and chologogue speedily won their way, and in a few years malaria had become a mere reminiscence.

In November, 1848, Mr. Ordway induced my parents to move to Beaver Dam, and thus our life in the Rock River country came to an end. The splendid primeval forest has now gone, and even before we left much of it had been converted into log-heaps and burned. Every night scores of fires would gleam out where the finest hardwood logs, worth now a king's ransom, were being turned into smoke and ashes. Even the mills which that grand pioneer, Andrew Hardgrave, had built in 1844, to the great rejoicing of all the people, are gone, and the river flows on over its smooth limestone floor, unvexed as of old. But fine brick buildings have taken the place of the old log structures, and land brings at least twenty times as much per acre as then. Who can argue against that logic?

Phases of Economic History of Wisconsin, 1860-70

By Carl Russell Fish, Ph. D.

Probably no four years in the world's history have left such a mass of historical material as those of the War of Secession in the United States nor are the records of the remaining years of the decade of 1860-70 scanty. This abundance of information assures to the future an unusually correct knowledge of the period; but it renders the task of producing an orderly historical narrative necessarily long and arduous. Some of the military problems have been solved, and some military reputations assessed, but the greater number remain unsettled. The first great attempt to blaze a path through the wilderness of political history has just been completed with exceptional success,¹ but Mr. Rhodes would be the last to claim that **no work** remained to be done. The economic history of the period has been almost untouched by accounts as yet accessible in print, although work is being done; and one monograph, from which much may be expected, is on the point of appearance.²

I venture herewith to outline some of the more important of the economic problems of the war and reconstruction time, not so much with the object of contributing to the knowledge of the period as of raising the question whether in spite of the

¹ James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States, 1850-77* (New York, 1893-1906).

² E. D. Fite, "A monograph on the economic history of the United States during the War of Secession," to appear in the *Harvard Historical Series*.

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abundance of source-material existing, all fields are adequately covered, and whether posterity will be able to reconstruct from documents those facts which we know by personal experience or by still-lively tradition. There exist today great quantities of material, in the memories of individuals and in the private papers of business men and corporations, which in a few years will have perished irrevocably. It is the business of a Society such as this is, to take account of stock, and to see that enough material is preserved to furnish a true history of those less exciting phases of life which are now beginning to attract the special interest of the historian.

The War of Secession began before the country had fully recovered from the severe financial crisis of 1857. The Northwest, and Wisconsin with it, had been grievously affected. One of the most serious results was the check given to immigration. Lyman C. Draper, then state superintendent of schools, pointed out that the increase in the number of children of school age was 27,656 in 1858, 22,807 in 1859, and only 14,519 in 1860; and attributed this falling rate directly to the decline of immigration, due to the financial stringency.³ The outbreak of the war naturally acted as a still further deterrent to immigration and, although a revival began in 1863, it was not until after the war that the movement attained anything like its former proportions. This fluctuation in immigration had a very appreciable effect on the growth of population. During the first five years of the decade the State grew in numbers only a little over 12 per cent, from 776,881 to 868,937; while it rose to 1,054,670, or over 21 per cent, in the five years between 1865 and 1870.⁴

The period of depression caused by the crisis and the war,

³ Superintendent of Public Education *Report*, 1860, p. 5.

⁴ The Wisconsin State census for 1865 is found in the *Report of the Secretary of State*, 1866. The enumeration of inhabitants is probably as accurate as such counts usually are; the economic material is not so good. The *Report* for 1867 contains data useful in supplementing that of the previous year. A student minutely interested, would probably find it advantageous to use the MS. census sheets.

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occurred just when the causes for emigration from Germany were strongest; and probably kept thousands of Germans permanently from Wisconsin. The German-born population increased only from 123,879 in 1860, to 161,214 in 1870; and in the latter year constituted a smaller per cent of the total than in the former. The Scandinavian population, however, grew more rapidly, increasing from 22,061 to 42,746; the Norwegians began to push the Germans from the soil of Dane and other counties.⁵ Movements of population within the United States continued in spite of the war, and thousands of farmers of New England and New York sought Western homes. This influx, however, was almost counter-balanced by the removal of the younger and the poorer of the native element from Wisconsin to still newer states.⁶ In 1860 the population stood 496,809 native born, 276,927 foreign born; in 1870, 383,909 native born of native parents, 306,242 native born of foreign parents, 364,499 foreign born.

The direct effect of the war was greater on the labor situation than on population, for practically every enlisted man was a laborer. Wisconsin was credited with over 91,000 enlistments, and it may be estimated that in the aggregate 75,000 men, a number equal to one-half the voters of the State, were withdrawn from industry for three years. Yet industry was not seriously hampered, and the annual produce of the State continued to increase during the war. Gov. Edward Salomon said in his message of January 15, 1863: "It is an occasion for congratulation that, notwithstanding the withdrawal from peaceful pursuits of so large a number of our citizens who have volunteered in the country's behalf, the area of our cultivated crops has been increased rather than diminished during the past

⁵ A. G. Michelson, *The Scandinavians in Western Dane County*, a senior thesis of 1901 in the University of Wisconsin Library. This gives a detailed study of land-ownership, but relates chiefly to the period after 1870.

⁶ H. C. Fish, *The Movement of the New York and New England Elements of the Population of Wisconsin in the Periods 1850-60, 1860-70*, a senior thesis of 1903, in the University of Wisconsin Library.

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year." To the historian this is a matter for explanation as well as congratulation; and it is one of the subjects upon which we have the least material. Doubtless it was in part a question of the rearrangement of duties within each family and on each farm. Numbers of children were apparently withdrawn from school to work in the house and on the farm, as the percentage of those attending school to those of school age decreased somewhat during the war. In 1860 it was 67 per cent, in 1862 62 per cent, in 1864 65 per cent. Women worked more than usual, even those not actually obliged to do so; and it seems quite reasonable to imagine that, under the great national tension of war, the laboring body may have produced a greater amount per capita than usual.

In spite of all efforts, however, the rate of progress was certainly retarded and portions of the State probably retrograded in wealth. Upon this subject it is very difficult to form a satisfactory estimate. The optimistic tone of the press and of public men was partly a matter of policy; while the attacks of the opponents of the war were generally so bitter as to have little historical value. It seems, moreover, difficult to find figures to prove prosperity or the reverse. The State assessment rolls show an alarming drop in the total for the State, from \$182,507,222.13 in 1862, to \$153,071,773.42 in 1863. This does not, however, represent a real shrinkage, at least not to the amount indicated. The assessors were elected officials. Before the war the State taxes were not so great as to discourage a fair assessment: in fact there was some local pride in having the figure reasonably high. The war taxes changed this situation and caused the assessors to squeeze the water out of their statements and probably to assume even an undue modesty. A study of the manuscript assessment rolls might reveal important facts, but from the printed records it is most unwise to generalize. Judging, however, from a large variety of data, I believe that true assessments would have shown some decline between 1860 and 1863, but that from that date the wealth of the State was steadily accumulating.⁷

⁷ As a single instance it may be noted that the lumber trade of Mil-

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To the scarcity of labor during the war, succeeded suddenly a plethora: 10,752 of the men enlisted, perished; but in 1865 sixty or sixty-five thousand veterans returned home to seek work in places which for three or four years had been doing without them. At the same time immigrants again began to flood the State and to compete with them for employment. Gov. Lucius Fairchild in his message of January 11, 1866, said, speaking of the country as a whole: "A million of men have returned from the war, been disbanded in our midst and resumed their former occupations, and yet from all sides we hear the surest of all signs of national prosperity, complaints of the scarcity of labor."

The question as to how the veterans and the immigrants were absorbed after the war, is easier to answer, than that as to how the country fared without their labor during it. The great bulk of those who did not simply fit into old places, bought land and extended the agricultural frontier. At this time the United States government, the State government, and the land-grant railroad and canal companies were all selling land, and the United States was giving it away under the homestead law of 1862. Even during the five years of the war period the State sold 337,704.33 acres, and during the five years succeeding, 895,968.04.⁸ Between 1856 and 1870 the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company realized \$722,000 from its lands.⁹ Great quantities of United States land were occupied as homesteads, chiefly in the western part of the State. In the central portion of the State most of the land thus open for occupation was distant from the railroads, or not desirable for cultivation. That which was taken up consisted of scattered tracts surrounded by land already disposed of, but which were, for various reasons, not sufficiently valuable to command a price.¹⁰

waukee increased until 1857, fell heavily, and then increased until 1860; again fell off heavily, and did not revive until after 1863. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce *Reports*.

⁸ Commissioner of School and University Lands, *Annual Reports*.

⁹ C. T. Waite, *Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement*, a University of Wisconsin senior thesis of 1897, p. 54.

¹⁰ United States Commissioner of the General Land Office, *Reports*;

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From the land thus turned from private to public ownership, 33,634 new farms were created in the ten years between 1860 and 1870; the total number growing from 69,270 to 102,904. The old farms, moreover, were employing a greater number of workers. The total farm acreage increased at about the same rate as the number of farms, expanding from 7,893,587 acres to 11,715,321 or 46 per cent, leaving the average size of farms practically the same. The area under cultivation, on the other hand, increased from 3,746,167 to 5,899,343 or over 57 per cent. The culture of these additional 2,150,000 acres might well seem to have required almost the entire increase of population, amounting as it did only to 277,889; particularly as wheat was the staple crop, and although there was enormous sale of farm-machinery during the period, it had hardly yet made an appreciable effect on the employment of labor. In many counties, especially those in which the dairy industry subsequently became dominant, the country districts reached their greatest density of population in 1870.¹¹

In spite, however, of the call of the land, this decade saw the foundation of manufacturing industry firmly laid. The number of establishments more than doubled, increasing from 3,064 to 7,013; the capital invested increased over two and one half times, from \$15,831,581 to \$41,575,642, and the number of hands employed from 15,414 to 43,910, affording nearly 30,000 new places for those not busied by the new farm acreage.¹² The war does not seem to have had any very great

Thomas J. Berto, *The Homestead Land Laws and their Operation, particularly in the Wisconsin River Valley Land District*, a University of Wisconsin senior thesis, 1905.

¹¹ A. W. Blackburn, *Some Social and Economic Factors in the Development of Racine County*, a University of Wisconsin senior thesis, 1901.

¹² These figures are taken from the United States census reports. Wisconsin Secretary of State's *Reports* contain figures for nearly every year of the decade, which tally only in a general way with those of the national census; the latter seems, on the whole, the more reliable. The whole subject of the development of manufactures in Wisconsin

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effect on this development of manufacturing. The disturbance in the labor and money markets probably about offset the encouragements of the war tariff. The lines of manufacturing undertaken were those fostered by the situation. Lumber, flour, and leather furnished much more than half the products of the factories, and the few trades not growing thus directly from the soil, are easily attributable to the artisan skill of the German and Yankee settlers.

On the whole the labor question seems perhaps to have been adjusted with more ease in Wisconsin than in any other State. In the country at large the scarcity of labor during the war, and poverty and other causes after it, led to a great increase in the employment of women and children. As the census of 1860 does not enumerate separately the children employed, it is impossible to obtain exact data, but some idea of the change may be gathered from the figures for school attendance. In the United States the proportion of children attending school to the total population, fell from a little less than 19 per cent in 1860, to a little over 17 per cent in 1870. This decrease is found in almost every state; in Vermont it amounted to 4 per cent, in New Hampshire to 5 per cent, in Illinois to 2.5 per cent. In Wisconsin, although the proportion in 1860 was very high, reaching nearly 24 per cent, and although the number of children between five and ten years of age was, of course, smaller in 1870 than it would have been had it not been for the long absence of so many men from home, the proportion increased to over 24 per cent. The proportion of women engaged in manufacturing occupations was very small and no larger in 1870 than in 1860. Both women and children were working on the farms, but the work was not of a character to interfere with the children's schooling. The ease with which Wisconsin adjusted itself to these two successive labor difficulties, suggests interesting questions as to the relative economic

needs careful study. The *Reports* of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce are useful, also the newspapers and local histories, but much manuscript material might profitably be gathered.

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elasticity of agricultural as compared with manufacturing communities.

The most important immediate result of the war, was the closing of the Mississippi to Western commerce. The navigation of that great stream and the problems—diplomatic, political, military, and mechanical—to which it has given rise, have always occupied a leading place in American history. John Quincy Adams in 1820 warned Calhoun that the feeling of the West with regard to the Mississippi would constitute an insuperable obstacle to any plan of disunion; and on April 20, 1861, Stephen A. Douglas said: "The very existence of the people in this great valley depends upon maintaining inviolate and forever the great right secured by the Constitution, of freedom of trade, of transit, and of commerce, from the centre of the continent to the ocean that surrounds it."¹³

Gov. Alexander W. Randall of Wisconsin said in his message of May 15, 1861: "The vast lumber and mineral interests of Wisconsin, independent of her commanding produce and stock trade, bind her fast to the north, border, and northwestern states, and demand, like them, the free navigation of the Mississippi and all its tributaries, from the highest navigable waters to their mouths." Governor Salomon in his message of January 15, 1863, speaking of efforts being made against Vicksburg, said: "The opening of the Mississippi in which, with other States we have a direct interest even beyond that which the nation in general feels in the free passage of that great natural thoroughfare, would give new and additional life to our commerce." Before the war 10,000,000 bushels of Western wheat were shipped from New Orleans, and the Southern states furnished a market for millions of dollars worth of corn, wheat, and cattle.

It was a remarkable coincidence that the railroad lines between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, and Milwaukee and La Crosse, should have been completed in 1858 and 1859 respectively, just in time to take the place of the Mississippi.

¹³ New York *Tribune*, May 1, 1863.

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The Racine line to Savanna, Illinois, also was completed shortly after the war began, but played a much less important part than its northern rivals. Much of the river trade was diverted by these railroads to the lakes. The through freight from Prairie du Chien in the year before the war amounted to 9,960 tons; in 1861 it was 115,123; in 1865, 161,317 tons. That from La Crosse in 1860 was 28,627 tons; in 1861, 84,940; in 1862, 89,882, clearly indicating the influence of the war in altering the channels of commerce.¹⁴ An equally remarkable coincidence was the succession of bad crops in England, which provided a ready market for the food stuffs which the South had previously consumed.

The transfer of much of the valley trade from the Mississippi, by way of the railroads to the lakes, was in part inevitable; but the movement was greatly hastened by the war. Between 1860 and 1863 the lake tonnage increased 35 per cent, from 450,726 to 611,398; while in the remaining seven years of the decade, during which the Mississippi was reopened, it increased only 684,704.90, or a gain of only 12 per cent over the tonnage of 1863. The failure of the Mississippi to regain all it had lost, however, is illustrated by the decline of the river tonnage from 468,210.34 in 1860 to 398,206.44 in 1870.

These changes are reflected very plainly in the experiences of Milwaukee. During the first half of the decade, its growth, while not as phenomenal as that of Chicago, was exceptionally rapid. Its population increased from 45,246 to 55,641, or 23 per cent, a rate almost twice as large as that of the State as a whole. Milwaukee became the greatest primary export point

¹⁴ These figures are taken from the annual *Reports* of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway Company (afterwards the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway) and the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railway Company for the years indicated. The figures are also to be found in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce *Reports*, particularly that for 1861, p. 10. The New York *Tribune*, June 13, 1861, gives a vivid picture of the stoppage of the Mississippi trade.

¹⁵ These figures are compiled from annual *Reports* of the Register of the Treasury on "Commerce and Navigation of the United States."

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for wheat: partly as a result of its railroad connections and the decline of Mississippi trade, and partly because Wisconsin had become one of the leading wheat-producing states.¹⁶ So many lines of lake vessels were undertaken to handle this traffic, that the tonnage of vessels regularly using the port increased in one year, between 1862 and 1863, from 25,844 to 140,771.¹⁷ During the five fat years of Reconstruction, in spite of the growth of manufacturing industries, and of the fact that its new commercial relations made it a leading port of arrival for immigrants, Milwaukee's population grew only 28 per cent, scarcely more than its increase during the war, and a rate but slightly greater than that of the State at large. The closing of the Mississippi and the fortunate completion of the railroads, are the greatest events in Milwaukee history during the decade.

The importance of the problem of transportation at this time can be judged from the fact that it was estimated in 1866 that the 1,062,611 bushels of wheat raised in Dane County were worth \$1,188,163 at home, \$2,125,222 at the lake shore, and \$2,444,005 in New York City; while the 942,214 bushels of corn were worth \$253,031, \$621,861, and \$942,214, in these several markets respectively.¹⁸

It is strange that with a population constantly pushing out into the wilderness, so few railroads were built in the State during the decade. As has been seen, the crisis of 1857 was severe in Wisconsin, and new mileage dropped from 192.43 in that year to 61.40 in the next; 87.90 in 1859, and 31.23 in 1860. During the war there was a little building, chiefly by the Northwestern Railway Company: 20 miles in 1861, 56 in 1862, and 73.10 in 1864. The close of the war did not bring a change for the better, and no building is reported for 1865, 1866, or 1867. In 1868, 58.76 miles were constructed; in 1869, 51.95; and in

¹⁶ Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa were the greatest wheat-producing states at this time. Milwaukee, in 1862, for the first time overtook Chicago in the export of wheat, and generally maintained its position during the decade. *Chamber of Commerce Report*, 1862, p. 3, etc.

¹⁷ *Id.*, 1862, pp. 39, 40; 1863, pp. 43-46.

¹⁸ Wisconsin Secretary of State's *Report*, 1867, appendix F.

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1870, 145.44. The latter year found Wisconsin rather behind her neighbors, all of whom had a larger mileage in proportion to their population.¹⁹

It is difficult to assign wholly satisfactory reasons for this lack of railway enterprise, though the use of the rivers by the lumber companies was doubtless a factor. More important, however, was the insistent demand of the farther Northwest, particularly Iowa and Minnesota, where railroad development had been inferior to that of Wisconsin in 1860, and where railroad building was stimulated by the enormous land grants of the national government, and by the feverish rivalry of Chicago and Milwaukee to reach first and establish trade relations with these new regions.²⁰ Another cause was, apparently, the absence of sufficient commercial capital. The period of the fifties had been one of wildcat banking. The crisis of 1857 severely tried these banks, the outbreak of the war annihilated many of them. At the beginning of the war there were one hundred and nine State banks in Wisconsin, with \$7,580,000 capital, \$14,146,339.73 in total resources, and issuing about \$4,500,000 circulation. Two thirds of this circulation was based on Southern bonds, and thirty-eight banks fell before the first blast of the war, carrying with them over two millions of the circulation. This proved a wholesome purging; and by law and private action banking was placed upon a sound conservative basis, but it was many years before public confidence was fully restored, and banks were able to regain their old importance. In 1865, the State banks had \$3,147,000 capital, in 1870 only \$425,000. In the latter year, however, they were supplemented by the national banks, with \$2,740,050, making the total for the State \$3,165,050. The only local circulating me-

¹⁹ The most accurate figures seem to be those of the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner's *Report*, 1888-90, p. 199. The comparison with other states, however, is based upon the national census reports of 1870.

²⁰ The annual *Reports* of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce follow railroad construction in detail, and estimate the amount of territory under Milwaukee and Chicago control respectively.

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dium in the State was that of the national banks, amounting to \$2,510,478, while the total resources of State and national banks were only \$14,815,451.31. These figures show no increase during the decade, and though conditions were very much sounder, there seems to have been justification for the complaints of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce that useful undertakings were hampered by lack of sufficient credit. In the matter of deposits the situation was somewhat better, as they grew from \$4,372,926.78 in 1860, to \$6,541,408.95 in 1870, or over 50 per cent in ten years.²¹

Two important industries were fostered by the war and continued to flourish after it was over. The cutting off of Virginia tobacco caused farmers in those regions of the North where it would grow, to expand their plantings. In 1860, Wisconsin produced 87,340 pounds; in 1865, 313,614. The high price of cotton, also, increased the demand for woolen goods; and Wisconsin farmers, before the end of the war, were exporting over two million pounds of wool, and continued to do so during the Reconstruction period, besides supplying the increasing demand of manufacturers within the State. Sorghum, which was lauded early in the war as destined to relieve the State forever of its dependence upon others for those costly luxuries, sugar and molasses,²² enjoyed but a brief popularity with either farmer or consumer.

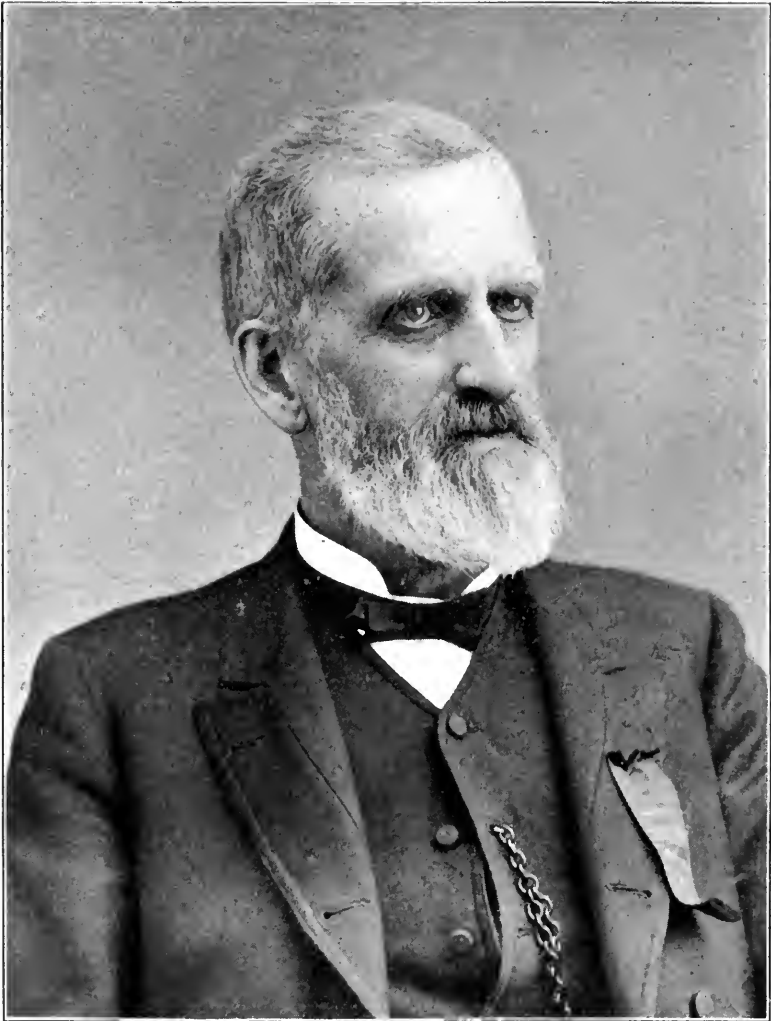
In general it may be said, that the decade was one of quiet growth, with a tendency toward the diversification of products by the establishment of new manufacturing industries. This growth was undoubtedly hampered by the war, except for which the State would sooner have recovered from the crisis of 1857, and would have been wealthier and possessed a larger population in 1870. This check was, however, not so severe in Wisconsin as in most other states, and the growth of Mil-

²¹ These figures are compiled from the *Reports* of the Wisconsin Comptroller of the Currency, and those of the United States official of the same designation.

²² See Governor Salomon's message, Jan. 14, 1863.

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waukee into a great lake port was distinctly quickened. The war, however, did not turn the economic forces of Wisconsin into any unnatural channels; but, by stimulating progress in one line and delaying it in another, it had a decided influence in moulding the future of the State.



John Morrison Barnett, D. D.

Early Protestant missionary on Lake Superior

Superior Churches

Annals of the Early Protestant Churches at Superior¹

By Rev. John Morrison Barnett, D. D.

As one of the first Protestant ministers to the towns at the head of Lake Superior during their formative period, I have been asked by the president of the Superior Historical Society to give a brief autobiography, and my recollections of the early religious work in that vicinity.

I was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1826. My parents were John Barnett, a farmer, and Nancy Morrison Barnett, both of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Their parents were among the earliest settlers of Western Pennsylvania, and theirs again were among early colonists in Eastern Pennsylvania and took active part in that formative period.

My first schooling was in subscription schools, the public school system of Pennsylvania not being then established. Afterward I attended public school for two or three winters. My classical studies were pursued in Blairsville Academy and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, from which I graduated in 1849. I studied theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, leaving that institution in 1855. Meantime I taught public school two terms in a neighborhood where I had attended subscription school when a lad, and af-

¹ Paper read before the Superior Historical Society, October 28, 1907.

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terwards for three years and a half in Elder's Ridge Academy, Pennsylvania.

In 1853 I attended the marriage of Miss Martha Bracken, near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, with Rev. J. Irwin Smith, missionary of the Presbyterian church at Ontonagon, Lake Superior. They were both intimate friends of mine, and before we separated I had agreed to visit them the next summer in their Lake Superior home. Having been licensed to preach in April, 1854, by the presbytery of Blairsville, I spent four months as a missionary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board on Lake Superior, preached at Ontonagon in Mr. Smith's absence, and at a number of mines along the copper range, near Ontonagon. I became interested in the region and decided to return the next summer. In April of the next year, I was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Blairsville, and during the same month was married to Miss Martha R. Elder, only daughter of James and Margaret Barnett Elder, of Elder's Ridge, Pennsylvania.

With a commission as home missionary to the Lake Superior region we left Pennsylvania June 15, 1855, and reached Ontonagon June 22. I was to select my own field of labor. Rumor had reached Ontonagon that a new town called Superior had been started at the head of the lake, but nothing definite was known about it. I determined, however, to visit this region and inquire into the prospects for religious work. The lake steamer "North Star" brought me into the Bay of Superior in the early morning of July 14. When I came on deck the steamer was aground, the clouds were dark and lowering, and rain was falling. Behind was the lake, its waters almost black because of the dark clouds hanging over it; around were the brown waters of the bay, and in front the long low shore line, with only two or three openings in the gloomy tamarack and balsam forest that covered the land. The prospect was a dismal one.

When the boat reached Quebec pier I made my way to the land. The inland end of the pier was laid with poles, which were afloat, as the wind had been off the lake for a while. The

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change was from water to mud. When I reached the top of the bank, which was about thirty feet high, I saw Second Street cut out as far as the Nemadji River, about a mile distant. The trees had been cleared in the winter when the snow was on the ground, and the stumps were still standing high. Winding through them was a wagon road which resembled a canal. I made my way as carefully as possible through the mud to Superior Hotel, a two-story building, the front part of which was built of logs. The town cattle were standing around the front porch, brushing off the flies. Inside the floors were still spotted with the mortar that had been dropped in plastering. After dinner I walked a mile up the bay shore to see Edmund F. Ely, whose name had been given to me by Mr. Roberts, treasurer of the American Board, as a member of the New School Presbyterian church. Mr. Ely told me that he expected a minister of his church soon. Observing that the place was too small for the services of two ministers so nearly allied in principle, I determined to seek a field elsewhere. I thereupon returned to the hotel, but the boat had left the pier and was lying near the entry. Following in a small boat and climbing a rope to reach the deck, I found that the wind was rising and that there would be no departure until Sunday morning. Therefore I returned to the hotel, and on Sunday afternoon preached to about twenty persons in what was intended for the bar room, but was still a work and barber shop, with work bench, shavings, and wash bowl in plain view. At night Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached to about the same number.

During the week following I made a number of acquaintances and learned where many of the residents lived. On Saturday night, or early in the week, Mr. Ely received a letter stating that the minister he expected was not coming, but another had been heard of whom it was thought might come. This seemed too slender a hope on which to leave so many people without the gospel, and I decided to remain. I bought a couple of lots and selected church lots and a parsonage lot.

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The larger settlement was then at Superior; there was a smaller one at Superior City, a mile distant; a few people at Connor's Point, West Superior, which was a swamp; a few more at Duluth; and a few at Coffee's Landing; some at Oneota; and others at Fond du Lac, up the St. Louis River; in all about fifteen hundred around the head of the lake. Whether the decision to remain was wise and whether I should remain was discussed with friends and with ministers and members of the New School for two or three years; it ended by my remaining six. It is certain that if the wind had not blown from the lake on that Saturday evening, and if Mr. Ely had not received that letter, I should have gone elsewhere. Or had the principles of Christian comity been practiced then as now, or could we have foreseen that in 1869 the New and Old School Presbyterians would be happily united in one body, the decision to remain would not have been so difficult.

Having come to this conclusion, I returned to Ontonagon July 21, and on August 11, with Mrs. Barnett, reached La Pointe on the steamer "Illinois," where we tarried until August 21, when the steamer "Planet" carried us to Superior. These delays were caused by unwillingness to travel on Sundays. Afterward some Sunday travel was undertaken, because it was found that otherwise appointments could not be kept. On the morning of August 25, 1855, I began my chosen work by preaching in Superior City at Mr. Ely's house to an audience of eleven adults and eight children. That afternoon service was held in Superior in a room in Buchman's Block, over Neill's drug store, where twenty-three people had gathered. Services were continued in the Uppertown, as it was then generally called, in a room furnished free of rent by Mr. George R. Stuntz, until the new school-house was finished, and then that was utilized until it became too cold. The attendance varied from ten to thirty. A Sunday school was started on September 23, which continued with an attendance of from five to ten until November 4, when it was discontinued because there were but few children in the settlement, most of the men being there without their families.

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In Superior, service was held in the Buchman building or in the Barstow Block, with an attendance varying from ten to thirty or more. The weather, walking, and the coming in of boats in summer had much to do with the attendance. A Sunday school was started on September 23, with three little girls and seven adults. The girls were Mary Post, Nellie G. Hall, and Helen M. Gates. This school was continued with some interruptions as a union school until it gave place to the present denominational Sunday schools. Among its early teachers were Mrs. J. I. Post, Mrs. E. B. Dean, and Mrs. J. M. Barnett. The first funeral took place on September 9, when the service was held in Barstow Block with a large attendance, mostly strangers to each other, but drawn together by the common bond of humanity and sympathy for the sorely afflicted family. The occasion was the drowning in the Nemadji River on Saturday afternoon of Fred H. Newton, a very promising young man, the youngest brother of Mrs. Hiram Hayes and Mrs. H. M. Peyton. Two weeks later occurred the second funeral, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Nettleton. Quietly and with tearful sympathy the little one, whose life had been so brief, was laid to rest on Minnesota Point, where the waves continually sing its lullaby.

On Tuesday evening, October 30, in accordance with a previous notice, part of the congregation met in M. S. Bright's law office and resolved to begin the organization of the First Presbyterian church, Old School, by the election of a board of trustees, to which office were chosen George E. Nettleton, J. B. Culver, George Hyer, John C. Funston, and John M. Barnett. The board organized subsequently by the election of John M. Barnett, president and treasurer, and J. R. Carey, clerk.

At this time I was the only Protestant minister in Superior. Inexperienced and far distant from any minister to whom I could go for advice and counsel, my nearest neighbor of the cloth being one hundred miles or more distant, the sense of loneliness was often hard to bear. Mr. Ely, who had been a teacher among the Indians under the American Board, showed

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his Christian manliness by coming with his wife to spend the evening with us. He said he could not join with us in a church organization because he was pledged to the New School Presbyterian church, and had ordered a bell for a new church building; but as a Christian brother he would gladly do all he could to help our work.

On November 3, Rev. Joseph G. Wilson, New School Presbyterian minister, arrived on the evening boat. He appeared to be between fifty and sixty years of age; a man of experience, ability, culture, and considerable literary attainments. He preached both sermons on Sunday, November 4, and in the evening organized at the house of Mr. Ely "The First Presbyterian Church of Superior, New School." The members were Edmund F. Ely and his wife, then of Superior City, afterward of Oneota, Mr. H. W. Wheeler and wife, and L. H. Merritt of Oneota. The arrangement of services in Superior City and Superior was continued, the ministers alternating in preaching during November and December. The services in Uppertown were held at Mr. Stuntz's or the school house, with an attendance of from five to twenty; and in Superior in the Buchanan building, or the Minter building, with an attendance of from five to thirty or more. The first floor of the Minter building was occupied by a saloon and the third by a gambling room, so the preacher could often hear the jingle of the glasses below and the noise of the card tables above.

The trustees of the church I had organized met on the 8th of November in M. S. Bright's office and decided to clear the lot, 236 West Third Street, and erect thereon a building 40x22 feet in size, for church purposes, the foundation to be laid now and the structure to be put up later. During December a thorough canvass of the region was made and the destitute supplied with bibles by gift or sale. A large number of copies of the *American Messenger* were also distributed. It was expected that the new school-house in Superior would be occupied January 6, 1856, for religious worship, but on Saturday the paint which had been put on green, frozen wood, was

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not dry. Mr. J. B. Culver and I rubbed it off so that on Monday, January 7, 1856, the first public school was opened with seventeen pupils, Miss N. C. Barnett, my sister, being the first teacher. Mr. Thomas Clark, one of the directors, who was deeply interested in the school, was present and at his request the first session was opened with prayer. The first religious service was held in the school-house January 13, 1856. It was pleasant to know that for the present we had a permanent abiding place. Rev. Joseph G. Wilson conducted the opening service, and I preached the sermon to a congregation of over thirty.

On Monday night, January 14, 1856, in Mr. Wilson's room, trustees of the New School Presbyterian church were elected as follows: E. D. Neill, E. C. Becker, E. F. Ely, L. H. Merritt, and J. R. Carey, and they were duly organized as such. Three days later, the trustees of the First Presbyterian church, Old School, met and discussed the matter of a church building. It was stated that the proposed building would cost about \$1,200, and it was thought that \$500 could be raised in town. A committee, previously appointed, reported that they had raised \$270 for the minister's support, to which ten dollars was then added. This same evening Rev. J. G. Wilson delivered in the school house the first lecture in Superior on the subject "Mormonism, Priestcraft, and Witchcraft," which was ably handled. The following Sunday, a new arrangement was begun, according to which two services, morning and afternoon, were held in Superior, and an afternoon service in Superior City. The same evening at 6:30 I attended the second Protestant Episcopal lay service, conducted by E. C. Clarke. On February 17, the first child was baptised. Franklin Augustus, son of J. Warren and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith. February 18 of the same year, Rev. James Peet, a licentiate of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife, reached Superior after a perilous ride from St. Paul across the country. Young and inexperienced, of fair ability and education, yet strenuous for all the forms of the Methodist Episcopal church, even in union meetings, he preached for me on the next

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Sunday, but after that, except at communion, he held separate services for a time until finally, after a number of conferences, alternate preaching was arranged. A communion service was proposed, and after conference the following notice was agreed on and the announcement made February 24, in the school-house: "A Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered here on next Sabbath, March 2, at 2:30 P. M. It is designed to be a communion of members of the three churches, Presbyterian, New and Old School, and Methodist Episcopal, whose ministers are here. All evangelical professors are cordially invited to unite with us in this celebration. Mr. Edmund F. Ely, elder-elect of the New School Presbyterian church, will be ordained in connection with this service."

According to appointment, a number of persons in sympathy with the Presbyterian church, Old School, met in my study on the evening of March 1, 1856. After conference and prayer it was decided to organize an Old School Presbyterian church. John Gatherer, who had been a member in Scotland, but had no certificate, and John O. Jones, were received on examination; Mrs. G. W. Hall, by letter from the Baptist church of Brockport, Michigan; and Mrs. J. Warren Smith and Mrs. J. M. Barnett by letter from Presbyterian churches in Pennsylvania. A form of covenant was adopted and accepted by all. It was resolved to record the communion of the following day as the first communion of this church, as it is also recorded as the first communion of the New School church. On the Sunday announced, Rev. Mr. Wilson preached in the morning on the "Body and Blood of Christ." In the afternoon, after the reception of J. R. Carey and wife into membership in the New School church, and the ordination of E. F. Ely as a ruling elder thereof, I explained the ordinance of the supper and distributed the wine, Mr. Wilson distributed the bread, and Mr. Peet made the closing remarks and offered the prayer. The communicants were: New School Presbyterian: E. F. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, L. H. Merritt, J. R. Carey and wife; absent (sick), Mrs. Ely. Old School: John Gatherer, Mrs. J. Warren Smith, Mrs. G.

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W. Hall, Mrs. J. M. Barnett, Miss N. C. Barnett; absent, John O. Jones, sick. Methodist Episcopal church: Charles Felt, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Stuntz and Mrs. Loomis; absent on account of illness, Mrs. Peet and Mrs. Felt. Protestant Episcopal church: Mrs. J. I. Post, Mrs. George E. Nettleton. Baptist church: Mrs. J. B. Culver, Mrs. Daniel Dewar. Also Mr. Bouyquin, Moravian, and Mr. Raymond, Congregationalist, visitors.

This, so far as known, was the first communion held in Superior. It is said that a communion service had been held on Wisconsin Point. The Methodist Episcopal church at one time had a mission among the Indians at Fond du Lac, and it is probable communion was held there.

Seven days later, Mr. Peet organized a Methodist Episcopal church in Superior City, with Charles Felt and wife and Mrs. Peet as members. There were two or three other members of the Methodist Episcopal church there, but they waited to get their letters before uniting with the organization. Mr. Wilson spent this Sunday at Oneota, Minnesota, and held there its first service. On March 15, the first bell, a steel composition one, was erected in Superior by joint contribution of money and work by friends of the church. It was placed on the rear end of a lot back of Dr. Hohly's drug store, on Second street, and at its dedication Rev. Mr. Wilson made an appropriate speech, and I rang it for the first time.

A colporteur, William S. Mitchell, of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Old School, came to Superior, the 28th of May, 1856. He visited the community generally and disposed of a large number of religious books. The organization of a prayer meeting was next attempted, when on the evening of June 1 M. S. Bright and wife, Mrs. J. Warren Smith, Mrs. J. M. Barnett, Miss N. C. Barnett, W. P. Young of Milwaukee, William S. Harbison and his brother of Shelbyville, Kentucky, met at my house, and William S. Mitchell conducted the meeting. It was decided to make the effort to continue this as a union prayer meeting and an appointment was made for the evening of June 12. At that time only William R. Perry, a

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warm-hearted and intelligent Baptist, and myself were present. We made another appointment and the prayer meeting lived and was continued with varied success till denominational prayer meetings took its place. Occasionally there were intermissions, occasionally two prayer meetings, and occasionally it would be held for two or three weeks daily.

The middle of June, Rev. Mr. Wilson left this field of labor, departing on the "Lady Elgin," and Rev. Mr. Peet and I had the field to ourselves until July 8, when Rev. A. McCorkle, New School Presbyterian minister, arrived with his family, consisting of his wife and her sister, Miss Foster, and two children. This clergyman was younger than Mr. Wilson, of good ability and training, and a gentle spirit, and readily agreed to follow the mode already adopted in our service, to alternate in preaching. His first sermon was given in Superior on the morning of July 13, and we both spent the night in Oneota, where he went to get acquainted with the people.

On the sixth of July, the new rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, Rev. J. O. Barton, having arrived, their church, though not entirely completed, was occupied for service. A number of their people who had worshipped with us and kindly aided us in our service went of course to their own church and others were drawn thither by curiosity. We had only one lady left to sing, Mrs. J. Warren Smith, who although very timid led the singing well. Their congregation numbered sixty-two and ours twenty-five.

I preached my first sermon in Duluth, on the 20th of July, in a little unfinished house on the Point, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ryder, to a congregation of twelve adults and some four boys. Twenty-five years after, I preached the same sermon to the First Presbyterian congregation in a neat frame church on the mainland. Twenty-three years later than that, I preached on the same text to the First Presbyterian congregation of Duluth in an \$80,000 stone building.

During my absence in Pennsylvania from July 28 to October 26, Rev. Mr. McCorkle and Rev. Mr. Peet kept up the services, although the prayer meeting was given up for a time,

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but by November 26 it was resumed. Nearly all the people having moved away from Superior City, services ceased November 16. On the 2d of November, George Newton was elected superintendent of the Superior Sunday school, and Miss Foster assistant superintendent. New faces had come into the congregation and the number in attendance was as large as it had been at any time.

The trustees of my church, encouraged by the increase of population and the building of houses in that direction, finally decided to build on the church lots on Sixth street, but the decision proved unwise. In 1857 a building 50 x 30 was begun, which was to cost \$2,500; the frame erected and roofed, and the cornice put on. The panic of '57 was, however, beginning to affect the Northwest and the growth of Superior was checked, though its full force was not felt in this locality until 1860-61. Colonel Jones, the railway contractor, had agreed to finish the room for prayer meeting and Sunday school, but the collapse of the railroad took him away before his promise was fulfilled and no further work was done on the building.

The Protestant Episcopal was the only church observing Thanksgiving Day, November 20, 1856, when Rev. J. O. Barton, the rector, preached a sermon on the "Duty of Thanksgiving." Previous meetings for arrangement having been held on November 22 and 29, a temperance meeting was held December 5, in the school-house, at which thirteen persons were present, all of whom signed the pledge. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Hiram Hayes, president; Rev. W. A. McCorkle, vice-president; Richard Washington, secretary; George Newton, Charles Felt, and another, executive committee. A number of such meetings were held at irregular times, and addresses were made by several persons, when many signers of the temperance pledge were obtained.

On December 12, Charles Felt met with a number of persons to ascertain what could be done to secure a class for the study of vocal music, when J. G. Parkhurst and Hiram Rob-

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bins were appointed a committee to inquire into the matter. Although I have no further record of this movement, my recollection is that a class was organized and that Mr. Felt gave instructions in vocal music during the winter. A meeting was held at Mrs. Bright's on December 15, to consult about the formation of a sewing society to aid in the erection of the church building. There were present Mrs. M. S. Bright, Mrs. J. Warren Smith, Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mrs. T. A. Taylor, Mrs. G. W. Hall, Miss J. R. Shaw, Mrs. J. M. Barnett. This society continued in active operation till '59 or '60 and raised a considerable amount of money, which was used for the benefit of the church.

On December 18, 1856, I had my first wedding in Superior. It was a double one in two respects, for there were two couples and a rehearsal was had before the real marriage, because not understanding English very well they were afraid they might not say "yes" in the right place. The parties were Peter Hoffenberger and Miss Dora Basolo, and Andrew Rorig and Miss Margaret Hoffenberger, and the wedding took place in Mr. Hoffenberger's house.

On December 26, a meeting was held at the house of Hezekiah Shaw to organize a Union Tract Society at which Revs. McCorkle, Peet, and Barnett, Mrs. Hiram Robbins, Mrs. H. W. Shaw, Miss J. R. Shaw, Mrs. E. H. Brown, Miss Hattie Harmony, Mrs. J. M. Barnett were present. Mrs. Barnett was elected president, Mrs. T. A. Taylor secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Brown, Miss Harmony, and Mrs. R. G. Coburn, executive committee. This society continued its work until about the close of 1858 and visited many families and circulated a large amount of religious literature.

During the week previous to December 28 a heavy snow storm had driven a large amount of snow in on the ceiling of the school house. While service was being held it began to melt and ran down on the heads of the congregation, and before the close of the exercises the audience was gathered in one corner of the room to escape the water.

On the 15th of January, a donation party in the interest

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of the Presbyterian minister, Old School, was held at the house of Hiram Robbins, when about fifty persons attended, and the cash results were \$114.25 and groceries, etc. \$43. The next night the school-house was crowded to hear an admirable lecture from Hiram Hayes, president of the temperance society. In the same place a month later, Rev. William A. McCorkle gave a fine lecture before a large audience, on "Education."

The Presbyterian organization, New School, having completed a chapel 40x22 on Third street, the union congregation was invited to worship with them. The invitation was accepted, and on February 22, 1857, the union congregation met in the new house of worship. Rev. W. A. McCorkle preached in the morning and Rev. James Peet in the afternoon. Sunday school and prayer meeting were also held in the new church. Rev. James Peet made appointment for his prayer meeting and class meeting to be held in the school house on Thursday night. The audiences in Superior now reached sixty or seventy. On March 3 I delivered a lecture in the school house on "The Duty of the Working Man to Educate Himself." Services were continued at Superior, Superior City, Oneota, and Duluth, with occasional services at Coffee's Landing, except as the preacher was hindered from reaching there by ice, or water and storm. The attendance in Superior often reached sixty or seventy, and July 12 reached one hundred, and at other points fifteen or twenty. Rev. Mr. Bertram, a German Methodist Episcopal minister located at the Cliff Mine, Michigan, came on the 28th of May, and visited the German people and preached several times, and during the following summer made two or three more visits.

June 14, Rev. D. Brooks and Rev. James Peet came under appointment by the Methodist Episcopal church, the former to act as minister in charge at Superior and the latter to labor at Bayfield. According to a previous notice, a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church on June 20, 1857, and the Bible Society of Douglas County organized. The constitution proposed by the American Bible Society was adopted.

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William R. Perry was chosen president; J. T. Smith, vice-president; I. W. Gates, secretary; George Newton, treasurer; I. W. Gates, R. M. Hall, J. G. Parkhurst, and H. Robbins, executive committee. The annual meeting was fixed for the third Monday in July. An effort was made to canvass the whole community to see that every family was supplied with a bible.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by an excursion down the north shore on the steamer "Illinois."

Mr. T. R. Elder, of Elder's Ridge, having accepted an appointment as missionary to Lake Superior, was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Kittanning April, 1857, and having married Miss Maria Elder he came to Lake Superior and located at Bayfield. On August 15, in the evening, a meeting was held in Bayfield and a Presbyterian church was organized, consisting of J. H. Nourse and Mrs. Nourse, and Mrs. T. R. Elder. Mr. Nourse was elected elder and ordained to that office on Sunday, the 16th. In May of that year the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, Old School, erected the presbytery of Lake Superior to consist of Rev. J. Irwin Smith and the Presbyterian church of Ontonagon; Rev. John M. Barnett and the Presbyterian church of Superior; Rev. T. R. Elder and any other Presbyterian churches, Old School, that might be organized in the lake region. The presbytery was to meet at Ontonagon on August 19, at eleven A. M., and to be called to order and the opening sermon preached by Rev. John M. Barnett, who was to preside until a moderator was chosen. On August 19, according to order of the general assembly, the presbytery of Lake Superior met in the Presbyterian church at Ontonagon at eleven A. M. Present: Rev. John M. Barnett, Rev. T. R. Elder, and two ruling elders. Rev. J. I. Smith was absent because of the sickness of his wife and daughter. Adjourned until seven P. M. At that hour the presbytery met and was opened with a sermon by Rev. John M. Barnett, who called the presbytery to order and constituted it by prayer. Rev. J. I. Smith was elected moderator, and Rev. John M. Barnett

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temporary and stated clerk. The presbytery transacted its business that evening and the next day it adjourned to meet the next spring in Superior. On August 28, I left Mr. Elder at Bayfield and came home. But on Sunday, September 6, hearing that Mr. Elder was very sick I went to Bayfield on the 7th and found that he was dead; and thus the newly organized presbytery was broken up. He was buried September 8th, on the bluff just out of the town. The body was afterward taken back to Pennsylvania and buried at Elder's Ridge among his kinsfolk.

The New School presbytery met at Marquette September 8, 1857.

Rev. D. Brooks, who seems to have been absent since his first visit to Superior, returned on September 6 and took charge of the Methodist Episcopal work at that place. Mr. Brooks was of middle age, born in England, and while there a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church; we found him in the main a very pleasant co-laborer.

Thanksgiving, November 26, was observed by our congregation, when I preached the sermon. On the 6th of December, 1857, the Methodist Episcopal people having completed their church building, dedicated it to the worship of God. Rev. W. A. McCorkle preached at the morning service, while I made the dedication prayer and preached at night to good congregations. After this Mr. McCorkle and I alternated, and kept up service in Superior, Superior City, and in Oneota, where the school-house had been completed November 1; and in Duluth as strength and weather permitted. While some of our members had left and gone to their own churches, others came in and our congregations were but little reduced. By January 1, 1858, the Sunday school had grown to forty children, with a number of adults.

On December 29, a second donation was given us, seventy or eighty persons being present. The presents were: cash, \$81, and dry goods and groceries to the amount of \$106.58. On the next day Colonel Hiram Hayes presented me with a

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gold watch, which I still carry, except as it has been changed by repairs.

On May 11, Rev. Mr. McCorkle left to attend his general assembly and Rev. Mr. Whitney, Methodist Episcopal minister now in charge, went to attend his conference, so I was left alone. The attendance at prayer meeting reached sixty and during this month the meetings alternated between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. My congregation May 30, 1858, was one hundred and fifty.

On May 31, Rev. J. I. Smith and Rev. William B. McKee, who took Mr. Elder's place at Bayfield, came to Superior. They reported that our general assembly had re-erected the presbytery of Lake Superior with Rev. W. B. McKee as the third member, and had appointed a meeting in August at Superior; but it seemed very important in the exigencies of the case that presbytery meet earlier and therefore they came at this time. June 1, at 10:30 A. M., the presbytery of Lake Superior, Old School, met in the Presbyterian church, New School, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. I. Smith and constituted with prayer by him. He was elected moderator, and John M. Barnett temporary and stated clerk. After transacting its business, presbytery adjourned June 3 to meet in Bayfield. Rev. Mr. McCorkle returned from the general assembly and preached in the evening of June 1. Brothers Smith and McKee likewise preached in Superior several times.

Rev. Mr. McCorkle expected the presbytery of Lake Superior, New School, to meet here after July 11. On the 12th Rev. Dr. Duffield of Detroit came, but no others. It was a great disappointment. Dr. Duffield spent Sunday, July 18, with us and preached an excellent sermon. At night Rev. Mr. McCorkle preached, and after service Mr. Robbins came into my house and surprised me greatly by saying that was Mr. McCorkle's last sermon and that he would leave on the following Friday, the reason being insufficient support. When Mr. McCorkle left, the trustees of the church placed it in my care for the time they might be without a minister.

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He left Superior on the steamer "North Star." When the vessel came in she brought Rev. George Hill, who had been my boyhood pastor, his wife and three children. What a joy it was to us! Broken down in health he never expected to preach again, but came with the hope that the climate might benefit him. He stayed until the next June and went home and preached for eight or ten more years. Rev. John Robinson of Ashland, Ohio, came with Mr. Hill and remained two Sundays and preached twice, on the 21st and 28th, and left us August 2.

Rev. Joseph G. Wilson came back on a brief visit August 2 and preached on the morning of August 8. I had now Superior, Superior City, Duluth, and Oncota to supply, and this I did to the best of my ability. On the 22nd of August, the school-house in Superior City was opened for preaching and service was held in it at night.

September 26, Rev. Mr. Peck, a Baptist minister, with his wife came on the "North Star," to remain here and preach to the Baptist people. I received a note from Rev. J. I. Smith, of Ontonagon, telling me that he was at Bayfield and that I should come that we might have a meeting of the presbytery. Securing Rev. Mr. Peck to preach for me, I went on the "Star" to Bayfield, sister going with me. The presbytery of Lake Superior, Old School, met in Bayfield September 27 at 10:30 A. M. Rev. J. I. Smith preached the opening sermon and constituted presbytery with prayer. Sessions were held on various days and two sermons preached until October 4, when presbytery finally adjourned to meet in Ontonagon the next April.

This autumn a box of clothing was sent to the Presbyterian missionaries on Lake Superior. This was divided between those at Ontonagon, Bayfield, and Superior, and brought very substantial comfort to them all and filled their hearts with gratitude to the givers and to Him who had prompted the gift. October 26, the Douglas County Bible Society met with about thirty present. The town was divided into three

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districts and distributors appointed so that every family might be reached, and an agent was appointed for the county.

On the 7th of December it was agreed by the three ministers present, Revs. Brooks, Peck and Barnett, to hold three union meetings the next week, to pray specially for a revival of religion, and they agreed to be guided in regard to future meetings by the interest manifested. The union meetings were continued for three weeks with some encouragement when they were broken up by the severe weather. There were some gains in membership to the churches, but these did not equal the losses, as many were moving away because of the hard times.

The second day of the new year, 1859, communion was held in the Presbyterian church, when Rev. Mr. Hill assisted. The attendance was not large, but nearly all present remained through the service. After this I went with Rev. Mr. Hill on a visit to St. Paul and Hudson and returned February 2. St. Paul at that time had a population of about 12,000. On the 20th of February by request I held communion at Oneota and baptised Mr. Ely's two younger children. The communicants were Mr. Ely and wife and son Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Brown, J. R. Carey, L. H. Merritt, Mr. Wheeler, Napoleon Merritt and wife.

According to appointment I met April 9, with some Swedes, at the house of John Johnson to arrange for meetings with them for religious service. Thirteen of that nationality were present, when part of a chapter was read and prayer was offered and Mr. Hunter read one of Luther's sermons. Later, additional remarks were made and a hymn sung. They agreed to meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the second meeting sixteen were present. This meeting was kept up for some time with a varying attendance of from fifteen to twenty or more, until it was found that Mr. Hunter was an infidel and his talk was likely to counteract any good that might be done.

A temperance meeting with an attendance of about forty, was held May 2, in the Presbyterian church. Remarks were

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made by Rev. Mr. Peck and myself, but the principal talk was by Rev. George Hill. Twenty-two signers to the pledge were obtained and a committee appointed to consider the best course of action to aid the temperance cause.

The trustees of the New School Presbyterian church building, in view of my expected absence for two months, asked that the care of their church building be restored to them, which was done with earnest thanks for its use. On May 22 I preached in the morning and told the congregation that I expected to be absent for two months or more on a visit to Pennsylvania, and that I expected to return and resume my work. Three days later the "North Star" came; although the lake was free from ice, the harbor was still closed, and the boat lay outside. Rev. J. I. Smith had gone on the previous trip of the "Star" to attend the general assembly, as a commissioner from the presbytery of Lake Superior, Old School. The boat left at dark with Rev. George Hill and family and myself and wife and child. We went to visit home friends whom we reached safely May 31, after an absence of three years. While on this vacation I visited Kentucky and raised there and in Pennsylvania \$887, for the church in Superior. On our return we left Pennsylvania September 3 and reached Ontonagon September 10. Rev. Mr. McKee came from Bayfield, and presbytery met in Ontonagon Thursday, September 15, at 7 P. M., and after a sermon was constituted with prayer by the moderator. A call for the ministerial labors of Rev. J. Irvin Smith from the First Presbyterian church of Ontonagon, Old School, was placed in his hands. He accepted it and was installed as pastor. At the installation service Rev. William B. McKee preached the sermon, Rev. J. M. Barnett presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and gave the charge to the pastor, while Rev. William B. McKee gave the charge to the people. The presbytery completed its business and adjourned September 18.

We reached our Superior home September 18, 1859, and I at once resumed my work, preaching at Superior every morning and sometimes in the evening and in Superior City and

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Oneota and Duluth. The New School church building was occupied until April 22, 1860, when we entered our own rented building which we had fitted up for church services on Second street, next to Dr. Hohly's drug store. Rev. J. Pugh was preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. Mr. Peck to the Baptists. The New School was still without a minister. From this time on services were held mostly in the Second street place of meeting, sometimes in the New School church. The members of the latter, faithful in their attendance and support, helped in all ways they could to carry on the work of Christ.

On the 10th of May, 1860, the steamer, with the one the week before, had taken away four of my best families, including about twenty-five persons. The tide that had been flowing in to Superior and Duluth was checked and was now ebbing. The population was growing less in numbers and means.

On the 5th of August, Rev. Mr. Rice, of Lafayette, Indiana, came to Superior for a month's visit and preached to the New School people. On the 19th we communed with them in the New School church by invitation and had a very enjoyable occasion.

Rev. J. I. Smith and Rev. William B. McKee came on the 29th of August, 1860, and the presbytery of Lake Superior, Old School, held its annual meeting. Communion was held on Sunday, September 2, with an attendance of seventy. Two Sundays, October 9 and 16, were spent in St. Paul attending the organization and meeting of the synod of St. Paul.

On November 29 a union Thanksgiving meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, where I preached the sermon.

During the winter of '60 and '61 one or two series of union meetings were held for two or three weeks at a time, usually with a quickening effect on the members, but with little ingathering from the world. February 15, 1861, I held communion at Oneota. Miss Jane Ely was received on examination. Seventeen persons communed. For several months

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the prayer meeting was held alternately in the New and Old School places of worship.

Early in May of this year I started to Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, Old School, as commissioner from the presbytery of Lake Superior. After being absent four months I returned to Superior and preached in my own church September 8, 1861, to a congregation that now reached over sixty or seventy. I took up the work and continued preaching at Superior, Superior City, Oneota, and Duluth as weather permitted until November 2, 1861, when I finally left the field. The hard times were pressing very heavily on all. The population was reduced to almost what it was six years before, and in consequence the membership of all the churches had greatly diminished. My own little flock suffered more perhaps than any other. It was with great regret that I left the field, and I have watched with interest the later growth of the region and the increase of the church. The memories of my stay in Superior are very pleasant. I was treated with unvarying kindness by all, Catholic and Protestant alike, with whom I came in contact. There are now many churches and church members, and the Presbyterian church has a number of organizations and nearly two thousand members in that region. The great reaper has been constantly at work through all these years and but few remain whom I knew before I left in 1861; but my visit in 1904 proves that there is true friendship in the world and that friendship will stand the test of many years. God grant that all friendship may be such as will last throughout eternity.¹

¹ After leaving Superior in November, 1861, Dr. Barnett became pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa., where he remained eight years; and upon the union of the two schools had charge of the Connellsville church for twelve years. In May, 1882, he became financial agent for Washington and Jefferson College, and ten years later was chosen chaplain of Markleton Sanatorium, at a town of the same name—an office held until his death, December 17, 1907, at the age of 82 years.—Ed.

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APPENDIX

Deaths in Superior and vicinity and funerals conducted (except as noted) by Rev. John M. Barnett.

I have a note of three deaths previous to September 8, 1855. Doubtless there were a number of others, of which some one may be able to give account.

1855.

Mrs. Rogers.—No particulars.

Mr. Melzar of Buffalo.—An American, found dead on the ice.

An Irishman.—Died in Superior of typhoid fever.

Sept. 8. Frederick H. Newton.—Age eighteen; drowned in the Nemadji River, services held in Barstow Block, Sunday, Sept. 9; buried on First street, Superior.

A German.—Typhoid fever; died alone.

Oct. 13. A babe, child of George E. and Mrs. Nettleton.—Age seven weeks; services in their home; burial on Minnesota Point.

1856.

Mar. 7. Mrs. Ellen Shaw.—Age 22; died of inflammation of bowels; suffered from neglect; services in the home March 8; burial along the military road.

May 24. Daughter of Theodore and Mrs. Mason.—Died May 23; services in their home, Superior City.

May 27. Babe of Charles and Mrs. Chester.—Age two or three weeks; not well from birth; services at home, Superior City; burial on Wisconsin Point.

June —. Child of William and Mrs. Maher.—Inflammation of brain.

Oct. 26. Mrs. Barton.—Wife of Rev. J. O. Bafton, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church; died of lung trouble; funeral conducted by one of their own ministers; burial in the new cemetery along the military road.

Nov. 9. A Frenchman, George Goodchild.—Broke through the ice and was drowned while skating; burial in the new cemetery; do not know who conducted services.

Nov. 24. Henry Robinson.—Age about thirty-six; drowned while crossing St. Louis Bay with a small boat-load of provisions; Rev. James Peet conducted funeral services in the school-house, Superior City; burial in the new cemetery.

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Dec. 2. Orville A. Smith.—Age four years; son of John T. and Mrs. Harriet D. Smith; died of croup; funeral Thursday, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.; services at his home; Rev. W. A. McCorkle assisted; burial at the cemetery.

1857.

Feb. 10. Child of Mr. and Mrs. Greene.—Age about seven months; sick most of its life; services at the home Feb. 12, 10 A. M.; buried in lot beside the house, Superior.

Mar. 19. Charles Smith.—Infant son of John T. and Mrs. Harriet D. Smith; died of scarlatina; services at the home 2 P. M., Mar. 20; burial in the cemetery.

June 12. Mrs. Christina Dewar.—Wife of Daniel Dewar; age thirty-four years; died of puerperal fever, sick two weeks; services at her home June 14; burial in the cemetery.

Aug. 31. Child of Capt. and Mrs. Garrett, Oneota, Minn.

Oct. 8. John Peterson.—Swede; age twenty-seven; died of typhoid fever at a blacksmith's on Sixth street; sick about two weeks; burial in cemetery.

Oct. 17. David Evans.—Welsh; died of typhoid fever; sick several weeks; services at his home 10 A. M. on the 19th; assisted by Rev. D. Brooks; burial in the cemetery.

1858.

Jan. 18. Son of Michael S. and Mrs. Sarah Bright.—An infant; died suddenly on the 16th of the evening, the fourth they have lost; services at their home; buried on Minnesota Point.

Mar. 17.—Joseph Lepamme.—French; died March 17, 7 P. M., of consumption; Presbyterian; services at his boarding house, Revs. W. A. McCorkle and Mr. Whitney M. E. assisted; burial in the cemetery.

Apr. 12. Mollie Culver.—Daughter of Col. J. B. Culver and Mrs. Culver, age about one year; services at their home, Duluth; buried on Minnesota Point about half a mile below their house.

May 12. Mr. Evans of Cleveland.—Services held at 2 P. M.

June 21. Infant son of John and Isabella Baxter.—Aged about nine months; lungs affected; funeral 10 A. M. 22nd, services at the house; burial in cemetery.

July 25. Infant daughter of John A. and Mrs. Coburn.—Services in home, Superior, at 2 P. M.; burial in cemetery.

1859.

Sept. 22. Willie Evans.—Son of Mrs. Evans, widow of David; services at house, 2 P. M. 23rd; burial in cemetery.

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Nov. 4. Minnie L. Taylor.—Daughter of Thomas A. and Mrs. Sarah A. Taylor, aged two years; services in the home 4 P. M., Superior; burial in cemetery.

Nov. 8. Charles D. Boyd.—Son of Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, aged two years, one month, and eleven days; services in home at 2 P. M.; buried in cemetery.

Nov. 19. Peyton Spencer.—Son of Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, aged one year and eight months; services in home 3 P. M.; burial in cemetery.

1860.

Jan. 27. Robbie Wright.—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Oneota, Minnesota, age about six and a half years; services in home 11 A. M.; buried at Oneota.

Jan. 29. A Swede.—Aged about twenty-six years; services at Mr. Lars Lenroot's house, half past two P. M.; burial in cemetery.

Feb. 23. Norah Simmons.—Daughter of Mrs. John Grant, Duluth, Minn.; services at her house, Duluth, 2 P. M.

Aug. 26. Charles Davidson.—Superior, aged eighteen.

Oct. 10. Caroline Scott.—Daughter of John A. and Mrs. Jeanette Scott, Superior City, aged two years, eight months, and seventeen days; services in their home at 2 P. M.; burial in cemetery.

Nov. 11. Babe of John R. Smith and Mrs. Jane Smith.—Superior City, age two weeks and one day; services at their home; burial in cemetery.

Dec. 23. Samuel Frank.—German, Duluth, Minn., aged thirty-two.

1861.

Jan. 20. Capt. J. A. Markland.—Attorney at law; aged thirty-two; a man of marked ability; had been captain in Mexican War, and judge of Douglas County.

This completes the list as far as I have been able to gather it from rather imperfect records.

Marriages in Superior and vicinity, performed by Rev. John M. Barnett.

Dec. 18, 1856, at P. Hoffenberger's, Peter Hoffenberger and Miss Dora Basolo, Superior; Andrew Rorig and Miss Margaret Hoffenberger, Superior.

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Aug. 3, 1857, at the minister's house, Albert H. Nye and Miss Jerusha R. Shaw, Superior.

Apr. 18, 1858, at the minister's house, Diedrich Schutte, Superior, and Miss Margaret Swain, Canada.

Apr. 28, 1858, at the minister's house, Augustus Demorest and Miss Anna Maria Jones, Oneota, Minn.

May 2, 1858, at Miss Slayton's shop, Second st., Bradford Barlow, Superior, and Miss Sophia Slayton, lower Wisconsin.

June 7, 1858, at the minister's house, Carlisle Doble and Miss Ellen Moran, Superior.

July 21, 1858, at W. Q. Allen's, Duluth, Robt. E. Jefferson, Duluth, Minn., and Miss Lucy A. Sowles, Superior.

Aug. 31, 1858, at E. H. Brown's, Dr. W. W. Perry and Miss Sophia Barrett, Superior.

Nov. 17, 1858, at J. D. Ray's, P. B. Danielson and Miss Anna Coade, Superior.

Apr. 12, 1859, at Colonel Culver's, Duluth, Wm. Epler, Jacksonville, Ill., and Miss Jennie A. Woodman, Pawpaw, Mich.

Jan. 30, 1869, at Evans's house, John R. Smith and Mrs. Jane Evans, Superior.

Aug. 4, 1869, at the minister's house, Henry Smith and Miss Mary Ellis Sidney, Superior.

Sept. 30, 1860, at bride's house, Gustav Adolph Schulze and Miss Mollie Hohly, Superior.

Dec. 6, 1860, at groom's house, John Peterson and Miss Ellen Wilson, Superior.

April 21, 1861, at bride's house, George Eaton and Mrs. Ann Daly, Superior.

Baptisms in Superior and vicinity conducted by Rev. John M. Barnett.

Feb. 17, 1856, Franklin Augustus, son of J. Warren and Mrs. Jane Smith, Superior.

July 27, 1856, John Frederick, son of John Frederick and Mrs. J. F. Bischof, Superior, born June 24, 1855.

Dec. 7, 1856, William, son of John A. and Mrs. Jeannette Scott, Superior City, born July 5, 1854; also John, born Apr. 31, 1856.

Apr. 12, 1857, John, son of John and Mrs. Elizabeth Gatherer, Superior City, born May 1, 1852; also James, born Aug. 4, 1856.

Aug. 28, 1857, John Bond, son of John H. and Mrs. Garrett, Superior, born May 26, 1857, at Lockport, N. Y.; died Aug. 29, 1857.

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Oct. 16, 1857, William Gilbert, Mary Jane, and Robert Young, children of John and Mrs. Isabella Baxter, Superior.

Oct. 16, 1857, William, son of William and Mrs. Schuester, Superior.

Feb. 23, 1858, Joseph Lapamme, on profession of faith.

April 22, 1858, Mathilda Anne, daughter of Charles and Mrs. Witte, Superior.

Apr. 22, 1858, Minna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clawson, Superior.

Apr. 22, Bertha, daughter of William and Mrs. Schuester, Superior.

July 1, 1858, Ida Putman, daughter of J. Warren and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, Superior.

Oct. 24, 1858, Caroline, daughter of John A. and Mrs. Jeannette Scott, Superior City.

Dec. 19, 1858, John Frederick, son of John Frederick and Mrs. Bischof, Superior.

Feb. 29, 1859, Edward Neill and George Louis, sons of Edmund F. and Mrs. Ely, Oneota, Minn.

May 3, 1859, Minnie Lake, daughter of Thomas A. and Mrs. Sarah A. Taylor, Superior.

Nov. 27, 1859, Samuel, son of John and Mrs. Elizabeth Gatherer, Superior City.

Mar. 31, 1860, Ellen Catherine Lane, on profession of faith.

May 13, 1860, Amelia, daughter of Sixtus and Mrs. Hoffman, Superior. The mother died in childbirth.

Oct. 28, 1861, John, son of William and Mrs. Suswold, Oneota, Minn.

Census of church members, December 31, 1856.

New School Presbyterian—Rev. William A. McCorkle, minister, Superior. Mrs. McCorkle and sister, Miss Foster; J. R. Carey and wife; Mrs. E. H. Brown and sister, Miss Barrett; E. H. Brown and Mrs. Sawyer, Congregationalists. At Oneota: E. F. Ely and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler; Mr. and Mrs. Wright; L. H. Merritt. At Duluth: Fred W. Ryder and wife.

Old School Presbyterian—Rev. John M. Barnett, minister, Superior. Members: Mrs. J. M. Barrett, John Jones, Mrs. J. Warren Smith, Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mrs. G. W. Hall, Mrs. T. A. Taylor, Miss J. R. Shaw, Mrs. M. S. Bright. Superior City, Mrs. John A. Scott, John O. Jones. Fond du Lac, Minn., John Gatherer and wife.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. James Peet, licentiate minister, Superior. Members: J. M. Clark, George Newton, R. G. Coburn and wife. Superior City, Charles Felt and wife, Mrs. James Peet. Oneota, Mrs. L. H.

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Merritt. On probation, Daniel Martin, Mrs. L. H. Morrell, Alex. Elliott.

Baptist—No minister. Members: William R. Perry and wife, Mrs. George W. Perry, Mrs. J. B. Culver; at Duluth, Mrs. J. C. Funston, Mr. Atkinson, Daniel Dewar and wife.

Free Will Baptist—No minister. Members: Hiram Robbins and wife, Miss Hattie and Miss Elizabeth Harmony.

German Reformed—John Frederick Bischof and wife.

Protestant Episcopal—Rev. J. O. Barton, rector. Members: E. C. Clarke and wife; Thomas Clark and wife and her mother, Mrs. Newton, and two daughters; William H. Newton; George F. Holcomb and wife; Harry Holcomb; Mrs. G. E. Nettleton and others. This church was organized December 31, 1855, with eleven members, and at this date had twenty-five members. Sunday school was organized in August or September and now had three teachers and twelve scholars.

There were doubtless other church members, not included in this list, but they had not been discovered. There were some Lutherans among the Swedes, but who they were and how many was not known.

The Invention of the Roller Flour Mill

By Publius Virgilius Lawson, LL. B.

Wheat forms the principal source of the food of the race. Its milling into flour was among the earliest industrial activities of mankind. It was a citizen of Wisconsin who made the greatest improvement in the milling or grinding of wheat, and in the flour product as well as in the reduction of cost, that had been brought about in all the history of the world. It is an honor to our State that the invention which is outlined in this paper takes rank with the greatest inventions and discoveries of history.

Up to about thirty years ago, methods of milling were approximately but refinements of the earliest methods, a short review of which will aid us in understanding this invention. J. P. Schumacher of Green Bay has in his collection a log, two feet long, with a deep cavity worked into one end in which reposes a long pestle with a rounded head. In primitive days this was used by Menominee Indians to pulverize their maize; and after contact with the whites, their wheat. On the bank of Fox River, on Doty Island, near the old log house of Governor Doty, there is a green stone boulder with a slightly-polished cavity, which was used by Winnebago for the same purpose. Similar artifacts have been recovered from the ancient lake dwellings in Switzerland, such as a rounded stone, the size of the hand, fitting a cavity in another stone between whose surfaces wheat was pulverized. By fitting the upper stone for rotation, the original primitive mill

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called the quern would be formed. The preparation of meal or flour was part of the domestic duties in times as remote as Abraham. Sarah was asked to "make ready quickly, three measures of fine meal." This also shows an early distinction in the product. Similar primitive milling devices are described by Livingstone in Africa, and exist in India to this day. In Deuteronomy it is laid down, "that no man shall take the nether or the upper mill stone to pledge, for he taketh the man's life to pledge." Among the Hebrews and Romans the women made both the flour and the bread. It was not until a hundred and seventy-three years before Christ that the first baker introduced the craft, and the first male baker was his own miller. Larger stones were used and horse power employed; then water power made one stone rotate on the other. A pair of Roman mill stones were found in Adel, in Yorkshire. In very early times in England, the maid was the miller as well as baker; King Ethelbert imposed a penalty upon "any man who should corrupt the king's grinding maid."

Sir Walter Scott has described the primitive water mills in Scotland. Dr. Johnson mentions in his travels the crude water mills there, declaring that when these were too far distant, the housewife would grind her oats with the quern, or hand mill, which he describes. This was a small mill, consisting of a stone with a cavity, into which fitted another stone with a handle, also having a hole in the centre, through which the kernels of corn passed between the stones, when the upper was rotated. The lower stone had a spout below, through which the meal fell into a basin.

Improvements in the art, and an increased demand, brought into use in quite early times the mill or buhr-stones, as known for hundreds of years in milling practice (see Figure 1). The best stone of which to make these was found in France. Rubble blocks formed into a round wheel 50 inches in diameter, and a foot thick, bound together with iron tires, dressed flat on one side, and then dressed or grooved, so that when one is rotated on the other, the picked or grooved lines will act

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on the grain run through them, like a pair of scissors, "and thus the effect of the stone on the grain is at once cutting, squeezing, and crushing." As the kernel of wheat is composed of five parts, with several hard and cellular coats as well as the germ, much of which is not wanted in the flour, this method of crushing and pulverizing all into a mixed mass of fine particles, made it next to impossible to refine or separate a good grade of flour from the mixture of bran middlings, dust, and germ. In Hungary, the great milling centre of the European continent, they made black bread. There was a tax laid on each run of stone; and the demand for flour increasing, rather than add more run of stone, they devised a cutting machine to aid the stone. This was composed of a set of wooden or iron rolls having their faces fitted with numerous sharp teeth or knives, through which the grain was passed, cutting it into shreds, which were then run through between the mill stones, and ground to powder (see Figure 2). This process greatly increased the product of the stones, and saved the payment of the tax. This wheat saw-mill used to aid the stone was the only roller mill devised in Hungary; but was not the non-cutting roller mill invented in Neenah, now the milling method generally used throughout the civilized world.

A finer taste in England constantly demanded from the skill of the miller a whiter flour. His effort was, therefore, put forth to the utmost to refine the pulverized mass that poured from between the mill stones; but his best product only resulted in about twenty per cent or one fifth good flour—flour that was granular and light-colored or white; the bran and middlings discarded were still rich in food values, and the milling methods were still crude. In the United States, Rochester early became a great milling centre, and about 1868-70 Neenah, Wisconsin, was a leading Western milling mart.¹ In 1860 Minneapolis was a saw-mill town with a

¹ In 1879 there were seven flour mills in the city of Neenah, making fourteen hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour daily, with an annual output worth \$2,565,000.—Richard J. Harney, *History of Winnebago County* (Oshkosh, 1880).

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population of 5,809. By 1870 its population had increased to 13,066. Fifteen years later, after the introduction of the roller mill for the hard spring wheat, there were 129,200 people in this city, and it had sent a million people into Minnesota and Dakota to raise hard wheat.

The difficulty of the miller's problem is best understood by a study of the wheat kernel itself. After it had passed between the primitive mill stones, the question was how to separate the mass into its constituent parts. The hopelessness of success lay in the fact that the stones had so crushed the parts together, that it was impossible for the bolting cloth to separate the different particles. The centre of the wheat kernel is a fine starch. In the crease at one end is located the germ, which is soft and oily. This makes the low-grade flour. The outer coat is a hard, horny covering, which produces bran. The inner coat is a finer covering making middlings. Between these two there is a cellular coat designed to keep the germ from freezing. In winter wheat these cells are dark; but in the spring or Minnesota red or hard wheat they are almost black, and by the old process were pulverized as fine as flour. Next beneath the middling coat is deposited the granular flour that is most highly prized as whitest and most nutritious, and sells for the highest price. There is more of this granular flour in the hard spring wheat than in the softer winter wheat. Winter wheat was largely raised in Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, and St. Louis became a centre for its milling. Even if particles of the coats and cells became mixed with this flour it still was whiter than that produced by the hard Dakota wheat, which though richer in flour matter made unprofitable flour, and sold for five to thirty cents less per bushel than Wisconsin winter wheat. The hard northern wheat, which is today the nucleus of the flour-milling industry, was rejected for want of mechanical devices to utilize it. Such in brief was the state of this industry, when the invention of the Stevens non-cutting roller mill changed the whole milling process.

John Stevens, the inventor of the roller flour mill, was born

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December 4, 1840, in Llechryd, Cardiganshire, four miles out of Cardigan, Wales, son of John and Elizabeth Bowen Stevens, natives of Wales. By trade the father was a landscape gardener and was engaged on neighboring landed estates. With his family he early emigrated to Canada. They in 1850 removed to Fremont, Ohio; and in 1854, to Neenah, Wisconsin, making the journey by the Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago, thence by boat to Green Bay, where they took the Fox River steamer "Pioneer" to Kaukauna, and then went by team to Neenah. With the father came his wife, his sons Ebb and John and daughter Eliza. The latter married Rev. R. W. Davis, a Welsh pastor, and both soon returned to Wales where she died. Ebb Stevens became a soldier and farmer. The father died in Neenah in 1885 at 96 years of age.

John Stevens, the inventor, was thirteen years of age when he landed in Neenah, where he has since made his home. It devolved upon him at this early age to become the main support of the family and he went to work in the flour mills. He was obliged to be self-supporting and to maintain his parents, to be self-educated, and he became in the broadest sense a self-made man. He commenced in the mills as a helper and sweeper; and in 1859, was elevated to the position of flour packer at the mill of Smith and Proctor; and the next year went as miller with John Mills, in the brick mill on the upper race. Here occurred the events which changed the milling practice of the world. There came from the East at this time, one named Tom Oborn, whom Mr. Stevens regards as the best miller he ever knew; he was engaged to peck or dress stone in the brick mill, then operated by John Mills. Oborn was born in England, and learned the trade of miller in that country. After a milling career in Neenah of about ten years, he became head miller at Brandon, Fond du Lac County, where he died in 1874.

It was from Tom Oborn that Mr. Stevens learned how to dress stone, and this was different from all milling practice then in use, and different from that taught in the books. It



John Stevens, of Neenah

Inventor of the roller flour mill. From photograph by Stimpson



Invention of Roller Flour Mill

was the practice among all millers to pick the face of the stone in sharp-edged grooves, so that they would cut, slash, and rip as well as crush and pulverize the mass between the stones. By this method the best bolting system devised could only separate twenty per cent of good flour. The method used by Tom Oborn was not to pick the stone, but to leave it as smooth as possible. He merely picked off the higher parts left by the wearing of the stone; and then when the mill was started ran water through them to aid in smoothing them down. By the stone-dressing practice of Tom Oborn the mill was enabled to produce twenty-five per cent of good flour, or five barrels more out of every one hundred barrels made, than any other mill. This flour was worth \$2.00 per barrel, more than the lower or darker grade. Oborn taught Stevens the secret of his methods and thus assisted him to make a success as a miller.

A stone mill, erected at Neenah by Smith and Lisk, was operated under lease by A. W. Patton, and Stevens was engaged as boss miller. Soon afterward he commenced business for himself with Sam Oborn as Oborn and Stevens, in a flour mill leased of J. and H. Kimberly; and in 1861, the firm bought the Stone mill, Mr. Stevens selling his interest to Sam Oborn in 1864. In this year Stevens commenced his career with J. L. Clement, by forming a partnership and purchasing the brick mill built by John Mills, which adjoined the old stone mill of Smith and Lisk. The latter was then owned by Olmstead, from whom in 1873 it was purchased by Clement and Stevens and the stone and brick mills were united. After successfully operating these mills for seventeen years Stevens sold out to his partner and gave up the milling business. During the term of this partnership he had made the invention of the roller mill, demonstrated its superiority, and obtained his patents. When Stevens in 1881 sold his interest in the flour milling business, he was a wealthy man, having at forty years of age acquired a fortune.

Beginning as a Welsh emigrant, he had to learn the science and art of milling, and had become a success both as a miller

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and as a business man. When asked where he obtained his mechanical ability he replied, that his ancestors were all mechanics and inventors, that his skill came by inheritance, and new devices suggested themselves readily to his mind. He invented a self-priming pump, and an automatic paint brush for marking barrel heads. His patented automatic and register scale he regards as among the most useful millers' devices. This was sold to the trust, with his roller mill patents, in 1893.

Pondering over the reason why the smooth milling stone as taught him by Tom Oborn would make better flour and more good flour than the old method, it occurred to him that the explanation lay in less cutting and powdering of the husk of the berry. The wheat kernel was rolled open and the flour separated without so much pulverizing of the outer coat, and the separation by the bolts resulted in a larger percentage of good flour. His mind was constantly employed in thinking out some mechanical device that would open the berry and leave the bran practically intact. Any radical change in the milling system that had existed during all the history of the world seemed impossible. However, the idea of crushing the wheat between rolls occurred to him. He kept it constantly in his mind. Every new device that suggested itself came back to the rolls. He made numerous drawings, then a crude model, then wooden rollers; finally between 1870 and 1872 he had some chilled rolls made. They were twelve inches in diameter and two feet long. These he sent to Cincinnati to have a corrugation cut on their faces; but they could not cut the hard steel. He tried the Pusey and Jones machine shops at Wilmington, Delaware, but they could not cut his rolls. Finally he sought the famous roll-makers at Ansonia, Connecticut, Farrell and Sons. They could not cut the chilled rolls; but they made him a pair of rolls in which they could cut the corrugation upon the face. He had now obtained his rolls and had his frame made to operate them. Then he invented a device to feed the wheat evenly along the slight opening between the rolls, and began

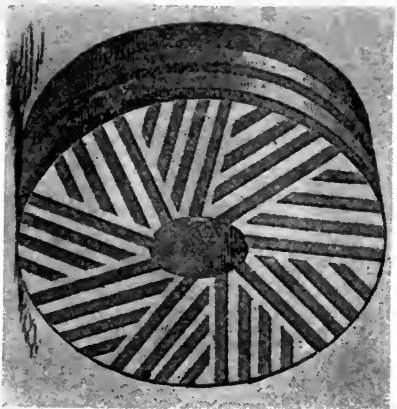


FIGURE 1

The upper buhr stone, used for centurries in grinding flour, showing the manner of pecking or dressing the contact surface. From the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

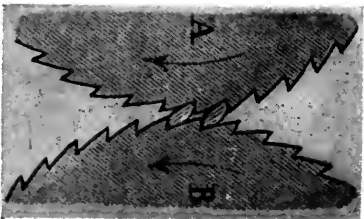


FIGURE 2

Section of the Hungarian roller mill, used to aid the buhr stone to increase the product; showing a cross section of the rolls, with the saw knife or toothed surface. From the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

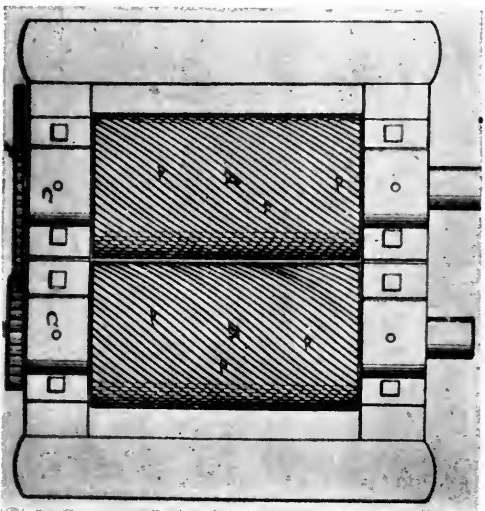


FIGURE 3

The non-cutting rib-corrugated Stevens rolls for grinding flour, which replaced all other milling systems. The frames, hopper, and wheat feed for mounting the Stevens rolls, are usually the design of the manufacturer, taking the name of the designer of the frame; but all mill-turnishers use the Stevens rolls. From Patent No. 225,770 issued to John Stevens, March 23, 1880



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experiments to discover the difference in speed each should run in relation to the other. The rolls were rotated in opposite directions to carry the grain through between them, but one roll ran faster than its mate. The adjustment of the mechanism was simply a matter of experiment. The device having proved successful, he reduced the size of the rolls to nine inches diameter, and set up several of these new machines in his own mills. Their superiority over the stone mills was at once apparent, whereupon the latter were all discarded and replaced by roller mills.

By the buhr stone process, his mills, running at their highest capacity could produce 200 barrels of flour a day. By the new process with the same power he made 500 barrels a day. By the old buhr stone process he could only obtain twenty-five per cent good flour, other mills only twenty per cent; while by his new process he had ninety per cent good flour. The significance of this invention can be better understood when it is stated that the good or high grade flour brought \$2.00 a barrel more than the lower grade, and thus Clement and Stevens were making a large profit each day over their competitors. They had more than doubled their output and quadrupled the quality without any additional mill power or expense of operation. No wonder these results created excitement. The mill was kept securely locked, but people broke in and took plans. A watchman was secured but they evaded him.

The experiments begun in 1870, continued until the roller mill was successfully operated in 1874. Then Stevens applied to the oldest patent law firm in the United States to draw his specifications and obtain his patents. They filed the claim for the rollers and were refused a patent, as the patent office would not grant a patent on rollers; they were very old, though never before applied in this way. Finally after two years' delay Stevens sought Parkinson and Parkinson, a patent law firm of Cincinnati, who seemed better to understand his invention, and filed his application December 28, 1877, for

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a "grain crushing roll invented by John Stevens, Neenah, Wisconsin."

This application was witnessed by his partner J. L. Clement, and by A. W. Hart. The claim is: "In a grinding mill, the combination of rolls geared to revolve at different peripheral rates of speed, and having a dress composed of fine parallel grooves laid near together, with appreciable plane surfaces between and so as to cross each other on the contiguous surfaces of the rolls." For this a patent was granted, number 225,770, dated March 23, 1880. (See Figure 3.)

As stated in the specification, "the mill is employed for cracking wheat or other grain, and operating on the same, through the various stages of its reduction to flour and also for grinding and cleaning the bran," and the action of the spiral grooves operated as specified, was "admirably adapted to strip adhering starch and gluten from the bran." These grooves crossing each other in manner as stated, leave "the husk and germ in the flakey or discoidal condition, most conducive to its effectual separation from the flour and middlings." This patent Stevens named "the fine scratch roll," and was the "foundation patent," and absolutely a new discovery in milling practice, the most profound in its results of any other device ever invented in the mechanics of flour milling. February 13, 1878, he made application for a patent, issued May 25, 1880, No. 228,001, for "the roller grinding mill;" this was his roll dressed on its face with the round rib, or wash-board face. This application was witnessed by Solon C. Kenmon and Charles A. Pettit. As outlined in the specifications, the object aimed in milling is, "to increase the proportion of middlings and pure flour, leaving the bran and germ in a condition most favorable to their removal. Smooth surfaced rolls would flatten the germ, and allow the bran to pass unpulverized, "and to this extent accomplish the object, but they also cause the middlings to cake or form into flakes or thin disks, that will not pass the meshes of the bolt, and therefore in the end not satisfactory. On the other hand grooved rolls with sharp edges cut or tear the bran and germ

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into fine particles," and it gets into the flour. The round rib was "designed to overcome these objections," and is the system of dressing roller mill in universal use today the world over.

It was in this patent, that the system of "gradual reduction" was outlined and described by Stevens, by which the grain was to pass in succession through one set of rolls after another, being bolted or cleaned between each set, and each set having a different degree of fineness to its corrugation. The usual number of sets in the system is six. The first or break rolls have ten ribs or corrugated lines to one inch; the second set or second break had twelve to fourteen ribs; the third set had sixteen to eighteen ribs; the fourth eighteen to twenty; the fifth twenty-two to twenty-four; and the sixth had as many as thirty-two ribs to the inch, being mere scratches and intended for middlings rolls. In applying for a patent on this system he made a claim which was allowed and reads as follows: "The process of reducing grain to flour, consisting in passing it through a series of sets of rolls, graded in respect to fineness of dress, and through bolts, intermediate between each set, and the succeeding set of rolls." This system is now the universal practice in milling throughout the civilized world.

To prevent a possible attempt to set aside his roller system operated in pairs, he devised and applied for a patent on December 16, 1879, for a "grinding mill" having a single roll and a concave stationary face between which the grain was to pass. Patent number 230,834 was issued to John Stevens for this on August 3, 1880. On November 4, 1880, he applied for a patent on a dial indicator, devised so that the operator could instantly adjust the rolls to each other. This patent issued the next month, December 28, 1880, numbered 236,104. The application for this was witnessed by the late Hon. Robert Shiells and Alexander McNaughton. In December 16, 1879, he made application for a "blunt non-cutting crest" dressing of the rolls to supplement his system; and for this a later patent was issued January 24, 1882, number

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252,705. December 29, 1882, Stevens made application for a patent on his complete roller mill frame and housing with adjustments designed for single sets in one frame or double sets. This was witnessed by J. P. Shiells and the late Alexander McNaughton. Letters patent were issued September 2, 1884, number 304,468.

These are the six essential patents Stevens obtained for the invention of the roller mill. The first two are the basic devices which place his name high in the annals of invention. As soon as his mill was fitted, and operated at enormous profits, by the new system, it was next to impossible to keep it to himself. Very soon all the local machine shops were engaged nights and Sundays in secretly trying to form roller sets. Other machine shops did find out the system; and mill-furnishing concerns vied with each other in devising roller mills. The issue of his patent hung so long in the patent office, that by 1880, when it was finally issued, the system had been mentioned in the press and talked of for six years.²

In 1878 occurred the great flour-mill fire in Minneapolis that was attended by a disastrous explosion of flour mill dust, and considerable loss of life. Governor Washburn and others rebuilt at once, and introduced largely the new devices and gradual reduction rolls. Two years later, soon after obtaining his first two basic patents, Stevens visited the mills at Minneapolis where twenty-two mill-firms (in the city) settled with him, and took shop rights to run the patent rolls. Most other mills that had introduced his new system settled at once and took shop rights.

Stevens also took out patents in Canada, England, Germany, France, and Austria.

As soon as the basic patent for the roller mill was obtained by Stevens, he arranged with John T. Noye & Sons Co. of

² Harney, *Winnebago County*, states that "these mills at Neenah are chiefly large substantial structures with all modern improvements in flour mill machinery, to which within the last two years has been added the new patent machinery for the manufacture of patent flour. Patent flour now constitutes about eighty per cent of their product."

Invention of Roller Flour Mill

Buffalo, to manufacture on a royalty, which was paid to him for thirteen years, and this great mill-furnishing firm became very successful. In a contemporary letter from one of the well-known flour mill firms of Milwaukee to the John T. Noye & Sons Company, under date of November 22, 1880, it is stated:

In reply to your inquiry as to how we like the Stevens Rollers are pleased to say they exceed our most sanguine expectations both in the quality of the work, and the percentage of good middlings. The corrugations being non-cutting, do not cut up the germ nor bran, like the sharp cutting roll, consequently the break flour is very white. The longer we use them the better the results. We only regret that we did not know of them before we commenced our improvements, that we might have had them on all our reductions.

Yours very truly,

S. H. SEAMANS & Co.

After thirteen years' operation under a license to make, the Buffalo firm in 1893 purchased, for the use of a syndicate of mill-furnishers, which would now be called a trust, the entire rights of Stevens in all his roller mill patents, including patents on his automatic dumping and self-registering scale for handling grain.

The useful results of this invention are numerous and we can only outline a few of the important ones. In milling it is desirable to have the granular grains or atoms of flour all the same size; as, if some are smaller, they take the yeast first, and turn it black. This makes heavy bread. The new-process milling produces the regular, granular grain. By use of the rolls, also, the beard of wheat is not broken and pulverized into the mass, as in the old buhr stone system. The germ is so handled in the new process as to be separated from the flour, and passed off into the bran, though in the practice of some mills it is utilized for a low grade flour and sold to a cheap trade.

In the new-process milling the husk or shell containing the black cells is crushed together and passed over the bolts with the bran, not pulverized into the mass as in the old-process milling. This makes it possible to utilize hard wheat. Wheat grows only in the temperate zone and north to an is-

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othermal line where it will not ripen. It is richest in nutritious parts useful as a food, when grown nearest that northern cold line where it will not ripen. This wheat is characterized as hard or red spring wheat and grows best on the barren plains of the Dakotas, and throughout that then almost unknown, but vast region of western Canada, now fast filling with wheat-raising settlers. Under the buhr-stone milling process this wheat could not be used at the same price as softer grade, and sold for less than winter wheat, as explained above. The roller mill has made it the most valuable of the wheat grains and gives it the highest price as it has the highest food value. Some day this invention of John Stevens will make Canada a rival to the United States in flour production.

The introduction of the roller system in the Minneapolis mills in 1880, added one hundred thousand people to the citizenship of that place in five years, and made it almost at a single bound the flour milling emporium of America; by 1886, sweeping into its mills annually thirty-three million bushels of wheat, that ten years before was almost worthless; and settling the bleak northwestern prairies with several millions of hardy pioneers raising wheat. This invention drove wheat raising from Wisconsin and the Middle West, and closed the flour mills of Stevens's own city."

"That this change is still continuing is shown by the following quotation from the last State census: "The acreage of wheat has decreased from 417,163 acres in 1895 to 210,010 in 1905, and the value from \$4,225,728, to \$2,267,701." The tobacco crop of Wisconsin is valued at three hundred thousand dollars more than the wheat crop. During the same census decade, the cheese and butter output in the State increased in value \$20,401,000. The total increase in the value of all other farm products is \$106,000,000, while wheat fell off one-half in product and value. In 1895, according to reports made to the *Oshkosh Northwestern*, 1,500,650 bushels of wheat were raised in Winnebago County. By the census of 1905, on an acreage of 2,984, there were but 35,216 bushels raised in the same county; and by this (1907) year's report made by the assessors to the county clerk, the acreage has been reduced to less than half, or 1272 in two years.

Invention of Roller Flour Mill

Not only did Stevens's invention affect the activities of vast acres of farm lands, but it also made it impossible and unprofitable to mill longer with the buhr stone. There was no market for the product. The invention of the roller mill made a scrap heap of half a billion dollars invested in mill-machinery around the civilized world. The writer was caught in the flood with two mills, and as no one would buy or sell the flour they made, though it was the good old flour of our childhood, his loss was thirty thousand dollars.

Dr. Graham, who advocated the use of Graham or whole wheat flour, was partly correct, as the best part of the flour was fed to cattle with the middlings; but to use Dr. Graham's flour now, would be a mistake. There is no nutriment in the bran. The middlings are reground on the finest or last set of rolls in the series, and the flour resultant brings the highest price and has the highest food value. The new system has made it possible to obtain this result. This flour is richer than the wheat. The term now so generally in use, "patent flour," is that applied to the roller-milling process.

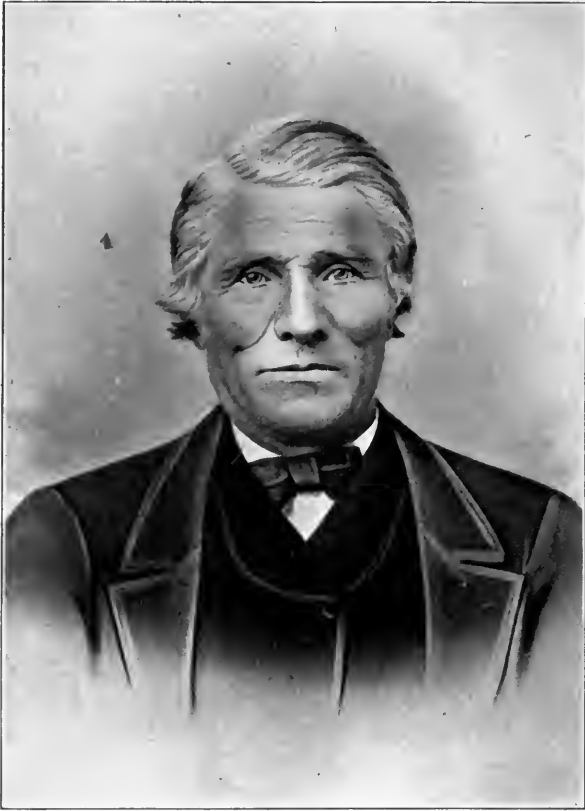
The saving of power by the use of the roller mill was of great economic value in itself. The reason for this saving is, that a shorter lever is needed for the rolls, compared with that of the old stone. From the centre of the stone where the power of propulsion was applied, to the edge where the power was expended, was twenty-five inches. In the roll the distance from the centre to the edge is but four and a half inches. The relative value of energy saved was the difference between the shorter and longer lever. In reality it is much more, because of the saving in power necessary to actuate the new bolting system, made possible by the character of materials delivered from the rolls, thus making it possible and desirable to discard the old and cumbersome system of reel bolts.

Our inventor has travelled in every country on the globe, but his first return visit to Great Britain was not made until May, 1874, when he visited Scotland with the late Hon. Robert Shiells, two years after his invention of the roller mill.

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He did not visit Hungary until 1884, four years after his basic patents had been issued, and three years after he had sold all interest in flour mills, and twelve years after his invention had been made. So there can be no truth in the current rumor that he found the roller mill in Hungary, and brought it home with him. By the time he reached Hungary, the only roller mill ever devised in that country was a curiosity or had been sold for old iron. The system invented by Stevens was patented to him by the Austrian government, and adopted everywhere in that country, where no one any longer cares for black bread. The old black bread mills of Budapest now vie with each other in a competition for the whitest bread. The wheat saw-mill once in use in Hungary is described on a former page, and had no resemblance to the Stevens non-cutting rolls. Governor Washburn's success in milling has been erroneously attributed to the introduction of the Hungarian system of gradual reduction milling. There was no such system in Hungary, only that described above, and this if it had been introduced in Minneapolis would never have made successful milling.

The annual wheat product of the United States is seven hundred million bushels, which will make one hundred and fifty million barrels of flour, worth nine hundred million dollars. The net cost of milling has been reduced one-half by the invention of Stevens; and supposing this saving in cost of production is partly if not entirely the gain of the consumer, then the people of the United States save each year forty million dollars because of this invention..



Michael Koziczkowski
The pioneer Polish settler of Portage County

Portage County Poles

Polish People of Portage County

By Albert Hart Sanford, M. A.

The present year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first Polish family in Portage County. Within the half-century their numbers have increased until the immigrants with their descendants are now more than ten thousand strong, constituting approximately one-third of the county's total population. Two-thirds of the Poles in Portage County are farmers, varying in material condition from extreme poverty to affluence. On the whole they constitute a prosperous and substantial element of the population. The same may be said of the remaining one-third of their number, who dwell in Stevens Point.

The present study includes: first, an investigation into the early history and later development of this foreign group; and, second, a description of conditions among them, and such comments upon Polish characteristics as relate to the social and economic problems involved in their progress towards complete Americanization.

The first Poles who came to Portage County were Michael von Kozieczkowski¹ and his family, consisting of his wife and

¹ The name was thus written at first, but later the *von* was dropped. Concerning the ending *ski*, which occurs so frequently, Prof. Leo Weiner of Harvard University writes as follows: "*Ski* is an adjective ending (*ska* is feminine) denoting derivative from, origin, etc., and is a common family ending in all Slavic languages." In many cases

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nine children; they were followed a year later by the three families of Adam Klesmit (or Kleinshmidt), John Zynda and Joseph Platta. No dissent from the opinion that these were the earliest immigrants has been encountered, and no records have been found to contradict it. As to the dates of their arrivals, tradition, even among those who then came as children with their parents, is at variance. The facts are, however, sufficiently settled by papers on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court at Stevens Point, where the declaration of intention to become a citizen, made by Koziękowski, states that he arrived in 1857. The papers of the others named give the date of their coming as 1858; and corroborating this evidence are the baptismal records of the Zynda family with the same year thereupon, furnished by the parish priest upon their departure for America, and still in their possession. The following year saw the arrival in Portage County of Christian Dzwonkowsky, Franz Wojak, Casimir Lukaszewitz, Joseph Jazdzewski, — Green, and — Werochowski. Peter Kronopeski came either this year or the year before from Winona, Minnesota.

The pioneer of this early group of immigrants, Koziękowski, had been the owner of a small farm in the region of Dantzie, West Prussia. He realized that the economic future of his nine children was dark; and having read of America, sold his farm and started for the New World without knowing his destination. Arrived in Chicago, he heard of cheap lands to be had on the upper Wisconsin River. In Milwaukee² he learned more, for there was at that time a movement

this suffix is added to the name of a town, as, Modlinski, Grudziadzki, and Suwalski. In a list of heads of families belonging to the Polish church in Stevens Point (1901), about forty per cent had one of these two endings.

²Much uncertainty exists as to the beginnings of Polish settlement in Milwaukee. It is the opinion of John W. S. Tomkiewicz, author of "The Poles in Wisconsin" in Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1901, that there were no Poles in Wisconsin before 1857. F. H. Miller, in *Parkman Club Papers*, x, 1896, asserts that "there had been a very gradual

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among the Germans to take up lands in Marathon County. Proceeding in this direction, Kozietskowski arrived at Stevens Point in September, 1857, with but fifty dollars in money. He left his family in Stevens Point while he went to Wausau to look at land, which proved unsatisfactory because too heavily wooded.³ Returning, he spent the winter (1857-58) in Stevens Point and in the following summer worked for farmers a few miles east of the city. In the mean time he had written to friends at home, and the three families of Klesmit, Platta, and Zynda had found their way to Portage County and were employed in the same neighborhood. These first Polish settlers, and others who soon followed, endured great hardships. Since there was little demand for labor on the farms, the men were paid but fifty cents a day for cradling, and twenty-five cents a day for digging potatoes, or they were paid in kind, at the rate of one bushel of potatoes per day. The wife of one of these first-comers worked for a loaf of bread a day; and a sixteen-year-old girl hired out for fifteen dollars and board for a year. In such cases the compensation for labor seems to have been the same as that to which they had been accustomed in the Old World. Under these circumstances only the bare necessities of life could be secured. Often their bread contained more of middlings than of flour;⁴ and was more often made of rye than of wheat. Potatoes were much used and, in accordance with a European custom, gen-

immigration since 1855," the first Poles coming to Milwaukee about that year. No names or records are cited. The latter further states, "it was ten years [1865] before there was a church, and at that time there were only about thirty families." Rev. Wenceslaus Kruszka, *Historya Polska w Ameryce* (Milwaukee, 1905-07), vii, p. 125, states that there were Poles in Milwaukee as early as 1844, but that the first permanent settlers came there in 1860.

³ Describing conditions in Marathon County at this time, Kate Everest Levi says: "It took ten years to break 40 acres of land, no harvest could be raised for the first three or four years, and until 1861 wages were only fifty cents a day."—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiv, p. 359.

⁴ One man worked a week in order to earn a sack of middlings for bread.

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erally entered into the composition of their bread. A soup of milk and potatoes was often the sole constituent of a meal.

The first lands secured by these settlers and other Poles who followed were pre-empted. Later, purchases were made of State lands at \$1.00 and \$1.25 an acre, and of lands from the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 for forty acres.⁵ After the enactment of the homestead law (1863), advantage was taken of its provisions. The location of the first Polish farmers, some ten miles northeast of Stevens Point, seems to have been determined by the fact that a German settler, Joseph Oesterle, chiefly engaged in hunting and trapping, induced Kozičkowski to secure land in his neighborhood. His location became the centre of what was probably the earliest Polish agricultural community in Wisconsin, and one of the earliest in the United States. This community is known as Polonia, and its growth was influenced by conditions of soil, topography, and forests which will be discussed later.

The majority of the early Polish immigrants to Portage County became farmers. Others settled in Stevens Point; among them, Jazdzewski (1859), Kuklinski (1860), Paul Lukaszewitz (1861), Polebietski (1862), and Leopold Kittowski (1864). The last mentioned started from Kreis Konitz with his father and two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, in company with the families of John Boyer and Michael Mozuch. This group landed at Quebec where they remained for about two years, except Leopold Kittowski, who came direct to Stevens Point. They then moved to Detroit, where it is said there were then two or three Polish families.⁶ Their next stopping place was Berlin, Wis., where twenty or thirty

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 409-415; *Proceedings*, 1899, p. 186.

⁶ Henry M. Utley, *Michigan as a Province, Territory, and State* (New York, 1906), is authority for the statement that the first Poles came to Michigan in 1855, when some five or six families arrived in Detroit. In 1857 the first farming community was established at Parisville, Huron County.

Portage County Poles

families of their nationality were settled.⁷ Leopold Kittowski was a tailor by trade, earning in Germany from one to three dollars a week and his board. In America his wages averaged two dollars a day.

Father Kruszkas is authority for the statement that the first Poles came to Portage County upon the invitation of Rev. John Polak, a Roman Catholic priest, who was himself a Pole.⁸ This statement cannot, however, be verified. On the contrary, the records of St. Stephen's parish in Stevens Point make it certain that Father Polak's pastorate in that city began in 1860 and ended in 1862. His was the only Roman Catholic church in Stevens Point at that time. One family, that of Matthew Recinski, is known to have been induced to make Portage County their destination by Father Polak, whom they met in Milwaukee; and the fact that a priest who could speak Polish was stationed there may, indeed, have induced others to come.⁹ The great majority of the early Polish immigrants, however, were influenced by the

⁷ Before the arrival of the railroad in Stevens Point (1871), one of the most frequented routes from the East ran through Berlin. Polish families on their way to Portage County often stopped there, some to earn enough to go farther, others to remain permanently. Inquiries made by Miss Wanda Luzenski, a pupil in the Berlin High School, make it certain that Poles settled in and about Berlin as early as 1861; tradition makes the date as early as 1851, in the cases of two families, Szubynski and Osowski by name.

⁸ *Historya Polska w Ameryce*, vii, pp. 21-23, where the date of the first Polish settlement in this region is given as 1855. "What called them to this region? * * * Was it chance, or was it that their fates drove them here? The Providence of God led them with the help of a priest—the natural leader of the people, by God's will. This priest was John Polak * * * He was placed by Providence as a sign post for the first Polish pioneers of Wisconsin * * * The news that a Polish priest was in this region became a magnet for the Polish people, thirsty for ministrations."

⁹ On the other hand it is asserted by persons who were acquainted with Father Polak that he did not like the location at Polonia, but that he had in mind plans for a Polish colony near the Waupaca lakes. His death interfered with the development of these plans.

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accounts of friends and relatives from whom they learned of cheap lands and better conditions than the Old World afforded. In many instances the immigrants were assisted by those who preceded them. All of these early-comers seem to have been subjects of Prussia. They came from the provinces of West and East Prussia and Posen. In West Prussia, Dantzie, Karthaus, Berent, and Konitz were centres from whose neighborhood they emigrated.

The great majority of the Poles arriving in Portage County before 1870 had been farmers and laborers in the mother country. In numerous instances the men were foremen on estates; they had had comfortable incomes and their labor had not been as arduous as the tilling of their lands in this country proved. But they were ambitious and looked forward to better things. Others in the Old World had owned small farms, and at the same time were fathers of large families. It was inevitable that the greater number of their sons must become common laborers. Farm hands were paid from twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars a year and board. Common labor brought from two to ten silver groschen (five to twenty-five cents) per day.¹⁰ The lot of the Polish tenant on a large estate in Prussia was hard. He had a small tract upon which he could raise his own produce; he must give some days' service each year to the landlord; and he was paid, partly in kind, for other labor. Under these conditions it was impossible to save enough to purchase land or to enable the children to rise to a better station.¹¹ Among the early immigrants were num-

¹⁰ Note as a typical instance, Frank Kujawa, who in Prussia was a farm laborer receiving twelve dollars a year in addition to his board and clothes. Coming to America in 1863, in the Wisconsin pinery his wages were thirty-five dollars a month and board.

¹¹ Michael Landowski, a tenant, was furnished a house, hay for one cow, and peat for his fire. He was paid the equivalent of fifty cents a day for labor beyond what he was bound to give. He had accumulated property to the amount of two cows and a few pigs when he realized that it was a hopeless life, and came to America alone. In a few years he sent for his family. He and his oldest boy worked

Portage County Poles

erous artisans, but practically no tradesmen or professional men.

The only other reason for emigration assigned by the group of Polish emigrants now under consideration, besides their desire for economic betterment, was the desire to escape army service. Some of them had seen service in the Austro-Prussian War and others anticipated a draft for the Franco-Prussian War.

The majority of those who came to Portage County before 1870 seem to have come here directly from the old country; many came in sailing vessels by way of Quebec, the voyage consuming three months or more. Some tarried in Canada while the War of Secession was in progress. These, and others who are said to have returned to Canada after first coming to Portage County, feared the draft for military service.

While the wages of farm hands were very low in Portage County during the decade 1860-70, better wages were paid in the woods, on the river, and in the saw mills. Here, from fifteen dollars to twenty dollars, or even more, a month could be earned. These opportunities were embraced by large numbers of the Poles, many of whom earned enough within a few years to buy one or more forties of land. Often such labor was the winter employment of the Polish farmer, and in other cases the hard work of clearing the land was left to the wife and children, while the husband earned wages in some kind of lumbering operation.

Both in its beginnings and in its later development in this

on railroad construction summers, cleared the farm, and cut logs in the winters. The wife and other children raised the crops.

Michael Jelinski was a coachman on an estate in Prussia. He was furnished a house and feed for one cow. His pay included sixteen bushels of rye, two bushels each, of peas and barley three cubic meters of wood, and twenty-six (later thirty) thalers each year. He worked sixteen years and saved nothing. He would have been unable to meet the expense of partially supporting his sons while in the army; if they were to learn trades he would have had to apprentice them for three years and make a money payment.

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country or in Europe, the Polish immigration was without organization or direction. Families came singly or in groups. Some started without any more especial destination than "America." The greater number, however, came to friends and relatives in Portage County.

The growth of the farming community now known as Polonia was faster than that of the Polish colony in Stevens Point. The former was located in the vicinity of a group of Roman Catholic families, of German, Irish, and French descent, for whom a parish was created in 1858, and later a church was built.

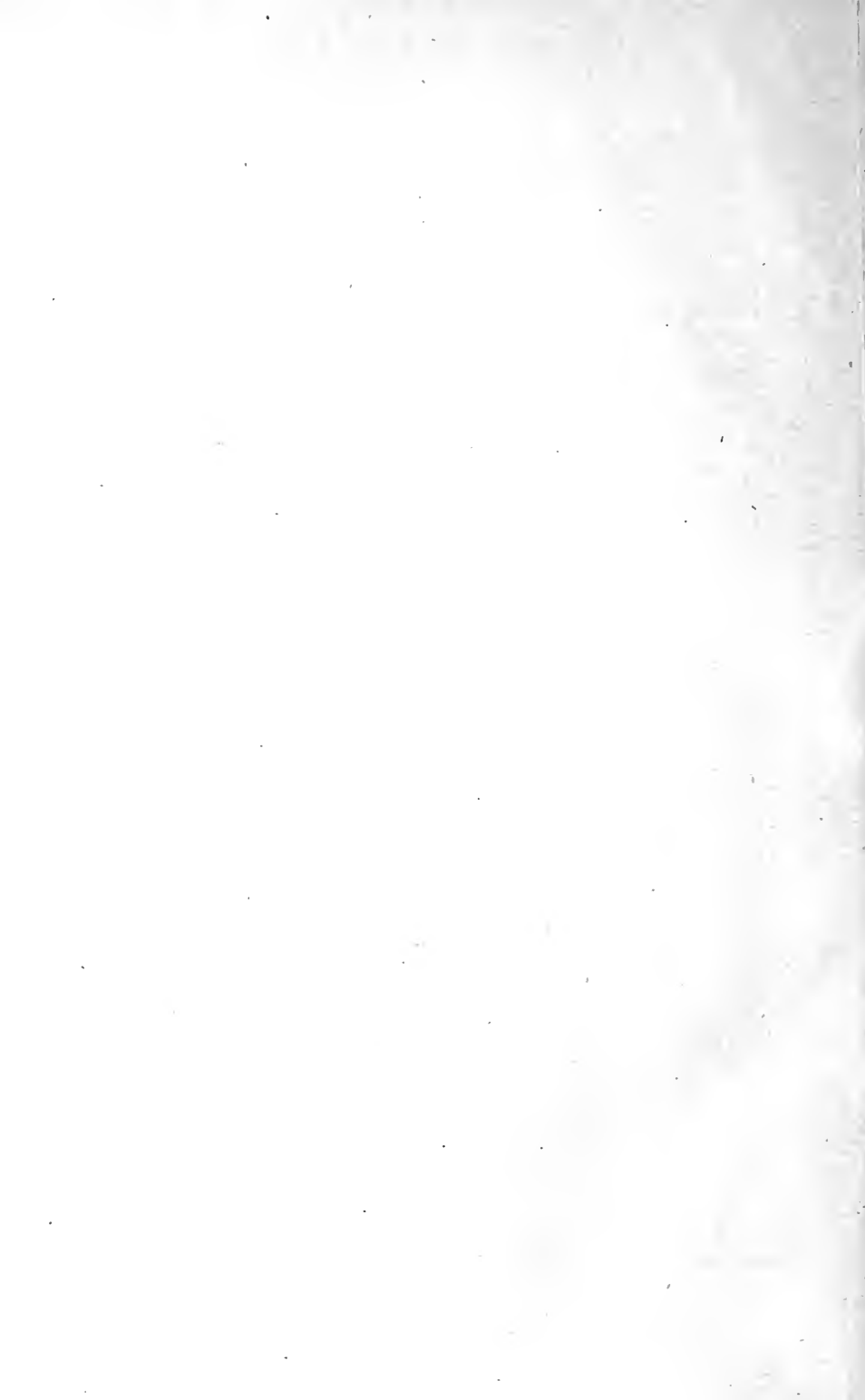
This was located at a cross roads now known as Poland Corners, where Ellis post-office stood until superseded by the rural delivery system. Father Polak visited and served this parish during his pastorate in Stevens Point (1860-62). In 1863, when the number of Polish families in that vicinity had increased to twenty or thirty a separate Polish church was built. The first Polish priest was Rev. Bonawentura Buczynski. During the pastorate of Rev. J. Dabrowski (1870-82)¹² an incident occurred that tested the vitality of this parish. The worthy priest was a man of convictions upon the subject of intemperance. Across the road from his church at Poland Corners stood several saloons, whose proprietors refused to close their doors on Sunday during the hours for service. The unseemly carousing that prevailed at such times led the priest to have the church building removed to a height of land about one mile farther east. A faction of the congregation, led by the saloon-keepers, opposed this removal and temporarily seceded from the church. They erected a new building at Poland Corners and employed in succession two priests, whom they discovered later had been excommunicated. The outcome was the defeat of this faction and the condemnation by the bishop

¹² He later went to Detroit where he founded the Polish Roman Catholic Seminary. While at Polonia he set up the type for a church calendar (see facsimile of title page, *post*, p. 282) which was printed at the Stevens Point *Journal* press. But one issue of this calendar was made and only one copy is now known to exist.



Polish Church at Polonia, Portage County

This is the largest church in Wisconsin, north of Milwaukee. Courtesy
of the *Stevens Point Gazette*



Portage County Poles

of their church, which is still standing unused. At present very few Polish families are adherents of the Roman Catholic church at the Corners, the greater number of that congregation being Germans.

The settlement of Polonia is still the largest Polish community in Portage County outside of Stevens Point. The parish now numbers three hundred and twenty families who worship in a new brick church costing \$70,000 and capable of seating two thousand persons. That this church is situated in the midst of a prosperous farming community is evidenced by the appearance of the congregation that gathers there on Sundays. Practically all who come any distance ride in top buggies and drive fine teams. Near the church are a parochial school accommodating two hundred children, and an orphanage where live forty-six boys.

Soon after 1870 the beginnings of two other communities were made; one of these was about six miles south of Polonia where the earliest settlers, the Kubisiak, Werochoski, Sherfiniski, Dzwonkowski, and Makowski families came from the older Polish settlement in 1871. When, in 1884, there were thirty-five or forty families in this region, a parish was created, now known as Fancher. The Fancher parish contains at this time two hundred families, having increased by one hundred and thirty-five in the last eight years, under the efficient work of the present pastor, Father Kubiszewski. A church representing, with its furniture, an investment of \$42,000 and a parsonage costing \$7,000 have been erected. The people here are very prosperous, generally owning their farms free from debt; while many have money at interest, and live in substantial brick houses.

The other community is north of Stevens Point in the town of Hull. The earliest settlers here, Petrick, Sera, Rutta, Brill and Serafinski, do not seem to have had any connection with Polonia.¹³

¹³ Petrick's son asserts that his father came to Buffalo in 1857, which was as far west as his money would take him; that there were

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At this place, the parish of Casimir was set off in 1871, a Polish priest being stationed there in 1875. This has now one hundred and sixty families. The land in this region being practically all occupied, no new families have been added within the last three years.

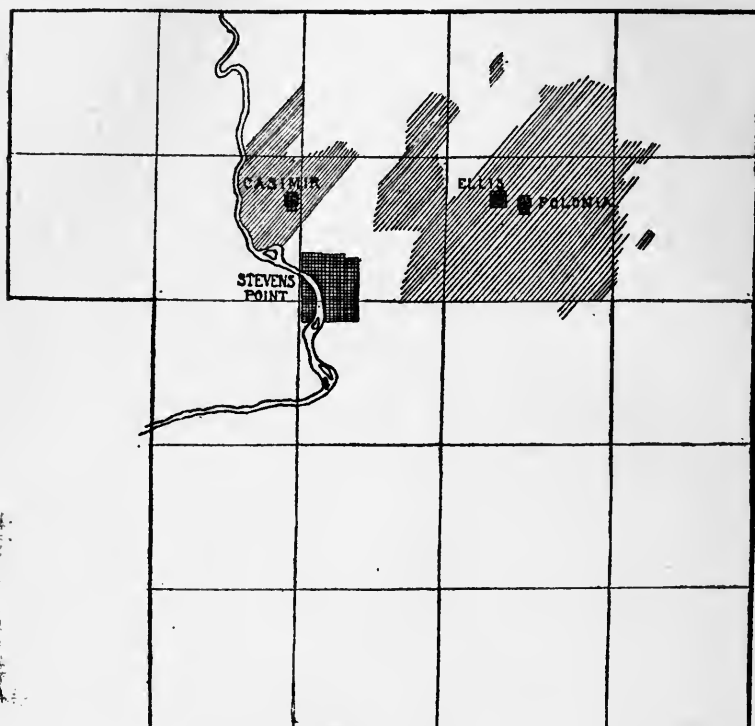


FIGURE 1

Portage County, showing location of Polish population in 1876

By 1876, the Polish community in Stevens Point had increased to fifty families living for the most part in the fourth ward of the city, and a church was then erected costing \$800.

then no Poles in Buffalo; and that he later found work in Salamanca and Dunkirk, N. Y. While he was in the latter town, Theodore Rutta (now chairman of the town of Hull, Portage County) heard from him and came there. According to this account, such was the beginning of Polish settlement in these cities. Correspondence conducted by the writer has failed to reveal further facts in its history.

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Soon afterwards a \$3,000 church was completed, and in 1887 a parochial school established. The parish roll of the Polish church contains the names of five hundred families, among whom some four hundred and fifty families are active supporters of the church and send three hundred and fifty pupils to the parish school. During the last ten years, while the Rev. Pescinski has been pastor, the number of his congregation has increased by one hundred families, due to the movement to the city from farms, and not to new arrivals from the old country.

The Poles who settled west of Stevens Point, across the Wisconsin River, between 1870 and 1880, were constituted in 1883 as the parish of Mill Creek, which now has one hundred families. Many Poles worked in the mills in this region, and as the timber disappeared the owners induced them to buy cut-over lands. North of the Mill Creek settlement, Junction City became the centre of another parish created in 1881, that now includes 110 families, 95 of whom are Poles. It is in this region that the largest number of Russian Poles are found, but they are a small proportion of the entire community.

From the above account it may be judged that immigration of the Poles to Portage County in the decade 1870 to 1880, and immediately thereafter, was more rapid than in the preceding decade. It is a matter of common knowledge that Bismarck's Polish policy of 1871-73 caused an exodus of Poles from Prussia. Soldiers returning home from the Franco-Prussian war found taxes heavier than ever; they were indignant and flocked in great numbers to America. While the founding of the parishes in Portage County would seem to be the reflection of this movement, yet the writer has met few Poles who speak of religious or political oppression as causes for migration. This may be accounted for by the fact that the larger number of them belong to the peasant class and were generally uneducated. They would feel the harsh Prussian policy less keenly than the urban Poles; and, again, the latter would be much more apt to settle in cities. It may be, however, that some of those with whom the writer has conversed concealed their religious or political reasons for migrating;

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either because it was difficult to express their ideas upon these subjects in English, or because they hesitated doing so, not knowing what might be the consequences.

The migration in this period proceeded without organized effort of any kind. The writer has found traces of a plan for establishing a Polish state in the West, but the idea was vague and probably had little influence. No effort was necessary to induce the Poles to segregate; but economical forces determined that there should be many widely-scattered points of segregation.

Search in the reports of the State Board of Immigration reveals no evidence that any effort was put forth under their auspices to induce Polish immigration. The Wisconsin Central Railway, whose line transverses Portage County, has never distributed printed matter relating to Polish settlers. Mr. K. K. Kennan of Milwaukee, who was agent for this road in Europe between 1880 and 1885, made no effort to induce Polish immigrants to come to America.¹⁴

¹⁴Mr. Kennan writes: "At no time have I, so far as I am aware, induced any Polish emigrants to come to this country. The reason was, that I do not understand the Polish language. In June of 1880, I went to Europe on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railroad for the purpose of inducing desirable German and Scandinavian emigrants to emigrate to Northern Wisconsin. I spent about three months travelling in Europe, interviewing American consuls and steamship agents, and finding what had been attempted heretofore so as to proceed intelligently. I then opened an office in Copenhagen, so as to combine my efforts to procure the Scandinavians and the Germans to the best advantage. At the same time I had an office in Basle, Switzerland. I soon found that that was the more favorable point from which to operate. The German laws, as you are perhaps aware, do not permit any efforts to be made to induce immigration. The office in Basle was maintained for five years, and I advertised at one time in two thousand newspapers. I received and answered about twenty thousand letters, mostly in German, and sent out many hundred thousand circulars, the greater part being printed in German. As a result of this agitation, there were, as nearly as we can estimate, about 5000 people who came from Europe and settled along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. I had a letter from Governor

Portage County Poles

The National Polish Alliance has devoted its efforts chiefly to fostering the Polish national spirit and to maintaining loyalty to the church. It seems to have made no effort to encourage immigration or to care for the immigrants.

By the year 1894, farms had been taken up some distance northwest of Polonia. As there were sixty families in that region, a new parish was created in the town of Alban, where there are now one hundred and seventy-five families and a parochial school with sixty children in attendance. Comparatively few of these families are the descendants of the old Polish settlers; the great majority came from the old country and from large cities. Here as elsewhere, the larger number are German Poles.

South of the Wisconsin River, after it turns sharply westward near the village of Plover, is a level stretch of sandy soil. Here Poles began to settle about 1880. Some came from the old settlement at Polonia, where all but the most hilly and stony farms had been taken up. In the region near Plover there were originally forests of jack pine, which, before the advent of the Wisconsin Central Railway (1871), had been used in the making of charcoal. When the timber had been taken the owners allowed the land to become delinquent, and the county board voted to sell it at ten dollars a forty. This was an opportunity which was at once seized by the young Polish farmers. In some instances American farmers had tried to make a living on these poor lands and had failed; some farms had actually been abandoned, but the Poles made this thin soil yield a surplus. The parish of Plover, created in 1896, has now ninety-six families, of whom all are Poles except three

Smith, stating that I was authorized to represent the State and to give information as to its resources and advantages, which letter assisted me greatly. The result of my observation was that the most persuasive argument to induce immigration, is a letter from a person who is here and is pleased with the 'Verhältnisse' in this State." Mr. Kennan's statement is of interest to students of German immigration, and serves to emphasize, by contrast, the lack of similar inducements for Polish immigration.

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German ones. A parochial school is now being built, but the settlement is not growing, only four or five families having been added in as many years.

In 1897 a new parish, Torun, was created directly north of Stevens Point. It now has ninety-six families, with a parochial school attended by sixty-nine children.

It is noticeable that among the Poles who came to Portage County between 1870 and 1895, the proportion of those who came direct from the old country grew smaller; the majority had spent from one to ten years in the large cities, earning money with which to buy farms. In the early seventies railroad construction was a frequent means of employment; lumbering operations and the steel mills of Milwaukee and Chicago were also utilized, while unskilled day labor was resorted to by many. The number of families now moving into the parishes mentioned is small. The recent disturbances in Russia have had practically no effect upon the Portage County communities.

Within the past fifteen years an interesting Polish community has grown up in the southern part of the county (town of Belmont), extending across the line into Waushara. The location of this settlement was determined by a few Polish families that came here about 1890 from Berlin. Mr. J. J. Heffron, a real estate dealer in Stevens Point, acting through the Polish agent in Chicago, has sold land in this region to some one hundred and twenty-five Polish families.¹⁵ In many cases Mr. Heffron has personally attended to the erection of their houses, and by giving liberal terms of purchase has assisted the newly established farmers to make a beginning. The agent in Chicago sometimes advertises for customers; but many are induced to come by their friends and relatives. The greatest number of these settlers have bought wild land, but a few have purchased farms that were already worked. The largest

¹⁵ This agent is now settling Poles on lands near Knowlton, Marathon County, and a similar enterprise is being carried on by a Polish real-estate dealer in Adams County.

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number come from Chicago, having lived there from one to ten years; since their immigration from the Old World, any time from five to twenty years ago. A few have come from the coal fields of Pennsylvania. A parish was created here in 1896 and a new church to cost \$10,000 is now being erected.

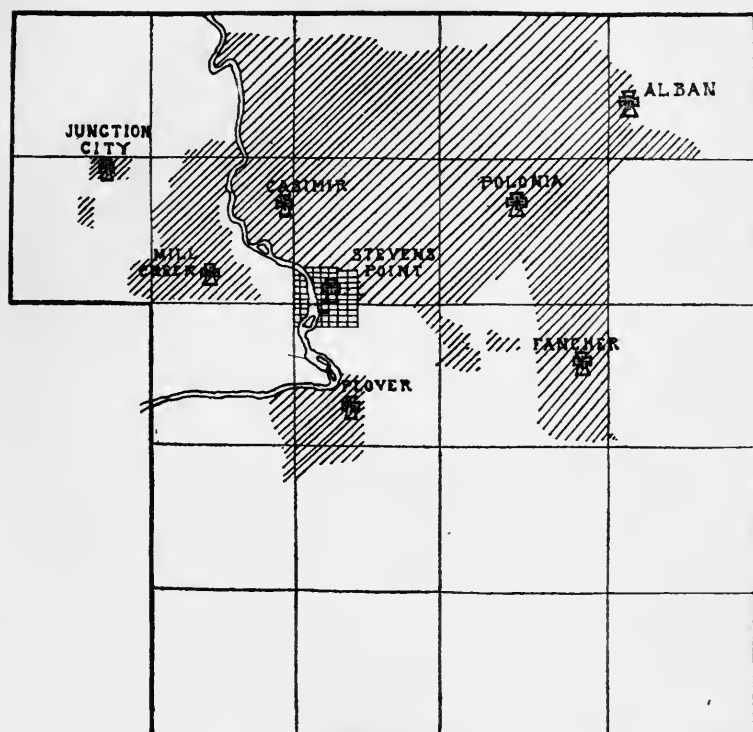


FIGURE 2

Portage County, showing location of Polish population in 1895

Census statistics of the Poles in Portage County are not very satisfactory. In the census of 1850 the Poles are not mentioned among the foreign elements in Wisconsin. The following statistics of foreign-born Poles are available:

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Year	Portage County	Wisconsin	United States
1860 ¹⁶	417	7,298
1870.....	1,290	14,436
1880.....	.....	5,263	48,557
1890.....	2,070	17,660	147,440
1900.....	2,750	31,789	383,595

The Wisconsin state census of 1875 does not distinguish nationalities; that of 1885 contains an estimate of 300 Poles in Portage County—a number evidently too small. In 1895 the nativity of 1095 is given as Polish, and in that of 1905 the number is 2961.

Any statistics concerning the countries in which Poles were born must be more or less inaccurate, since the obliteration of Poland from the map of Europe leads to confusion in the minds of census-takers. Only the census of 1900 and that of 1905 undertake to distinguish among Poles born in Germany, Russia, and Austria. The results for Portage County are as follows:

Year	Germany	Russia	Austria	Unknown	Total
1900.	2,602	98	39	11	2,750
1905.	2,469	169	323	.....	2,961

There is doubtless inaccuracy in the figures of the State census, the numbers for Russia and Austria being too large. The towns of Alban, Belmont, and Dewey are credited with no Poles born in Germany—a gross error.

No statistics have been compiled showing the number of per-

¹⁶ In this year, every state and territory in the Union, except Dakota Territory, is credited with some Poles. The following states and cities had the largest numbers: New York, 2296 (New York city, 1586); Texas, 783; California, 730; Wisconsin, 417; Missouri, 339 (St. Louis, 184); Illinois, 341 (Chicago, 109); Ohio, 326 (Cincinnati, 199).

Portage County Poles

sons of Polish descent in Portage County but an estimate may be made. From the census of 1900 we learn that the total foreign born of all nationalities in Portage County was 7,309, while the native born of foreign parents was 14,241, or approximately twice the former number. If this proportion holds

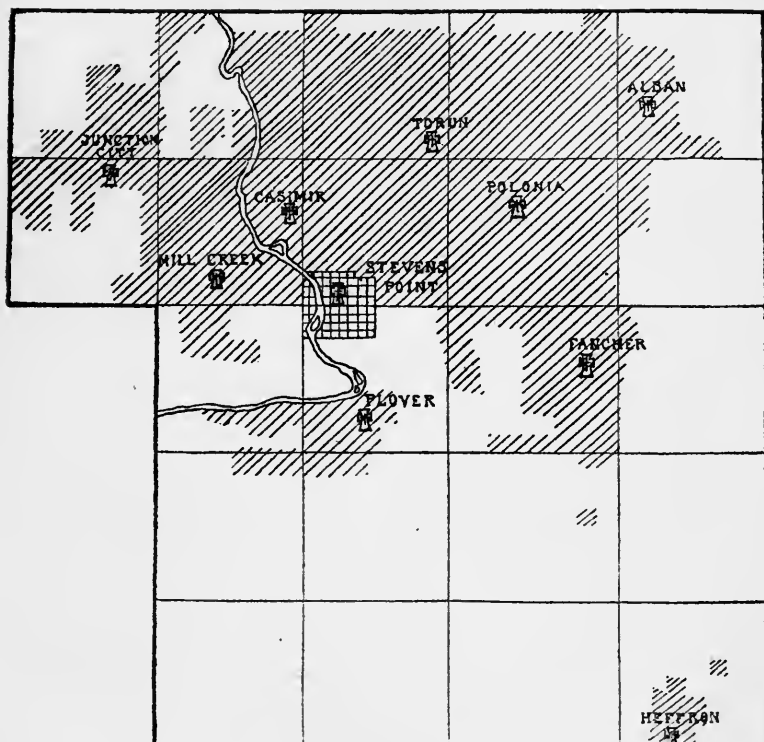


FIGURE 3

Portage County, showing location of Polish population in 1903

true of the Poles, then the total number of native born children of Polish parents was 8,250. Applying this method of calculation to the figures of 1905, we have 8,883. But this takes no account of the children of native born Poles; nor does it allow for the birth rate among Poles being higher than that of any other nationality in Portage County. Probably 10,000 per-

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sons of Polish descent is a low estimate for this county.¹⁷ The number of Polish families residing in the county, reported by the priests of the ten parishes, is 1800. Multiplying this figure by six, the probable average size of Polish families, we get as a result 10,800. As the total population of Portage County was 30,861 in 1905, the Poles constitute fully one-third of that number.

The accompanying charts (see figures 1, 2, and 3) show the regions of Portage County that have been occupied by Polish farmers at the dates indicated.¹⁸ In the shaded portions this nationality predominates to a marked degree; while a mixture of other nationalities is found on the edges of the regions shaded. The shading does not indicate that all of the land is actually under cultivation; much is held by non-resident owners, some of these being lumber companies and others speculators. There are also marsh and swamp areas.

The intermixture of the Poles with farmers of other nationalities is so slight, that the former are virtually grouped into four distinct settlements. The largest occupies the northeastern part of the county and includes the parishes of Casimir, Torun, Polonia, Alban, and Fancher. The next in size is west of the Wisconsin River and includes the Junction City and Mill Creek parishes. Both of these groups border upon the Knowlton settlement in the southern part of Marathon County.

¹⁷ Kruszk'a's estimate of 15,000 to 20,000 is much too large.

¹⁸ The accompanying charts were constructed from county maps of 1876 and 1903, and the plat-book of 1895, all of which show the names of real-estate owners in the towns. The peculiar forms of the Polish names constituted the sole basis of judgment as to nationality in most cases. This method may be sometimes at fault when German and Polish names are apt to be confused. The absence of other Slavonic peoples renders another possible source of confusion practically unimportant. The original maps and plat-book do not show the ownership of the land with complete accuracy, since they are made from the tax rolls in the hands of town officers, which do not give changes in ownership as they should. However, considering these sources of error, the maps serve well enough the purpose.

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The Plover parish is an isolated group, as is also that of Heffron on the southern border of the county.

The forces at work in determining the direction and extent of growth of these communities may be discovered by a com-

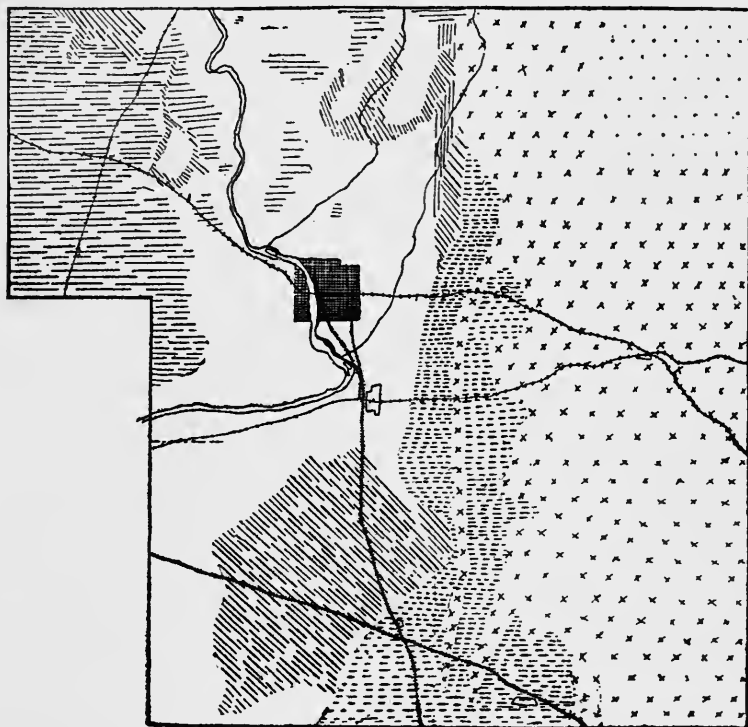


FIGURE 4

Portage County soil map. Dotted area represents clay loam; crosses, Amherst sandy loam; short, broken horizontal lines, Bancroft gravelly sandy loam; long broken horizontal lines, swamps; inclined broken lines, Marathom loam; blanks, Wisconsin River sand

parison of these maps with that showing soil areas of Portage County (see figure 4).¹⁹ From such a comparison we find that Polish settlement has spread over three distinct soil areas.

¹⁹ From map of Portage County in Samuel Weidman, "Preliminary Report on the Soils and Agricultural Conditions of North Central Wisconsin," Wisconsin Natural History and Geological Survey *Bulletin*, No. 11.

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First, the original colony at Polonia had its seat upon the Amherst sandy loam and it is upon this soil that the greatest number of Poles have made their farms. This is the area of the terminal moraine, a region of "low steep hills and ridges," in many places quite stony. The earliest farmers of Portage County, who were a mixture of Americans, Germans, and Irish, with a few French, sought the soil area, that of the Bancroft gravelly sandy loam, bordering this on the west. This is for the most part a level prairie, free from stones and easy of cultivation. The lands of the moraine region are less inviting and more difficult to work, and were therefore cheaper. The Poles, poor in goods, but with unlimited capacity for hard work, have taken up these less attractive lands. It is interesting to note the southern projecting peninsula of Polish settlement in the centre of the county, corresponding to the isolated moraine ridge running north and south between broader belts of the Bancroft loam. The termination of the Polish area on the east may be accounted for in two ways. Says the *Report of the Natural History and Geological Survey*, "Steep ridges and hills are less common along the east border of Portage County." Here the land is more gently rolling and more easily cultivated, and in consequence it was held at a higher price. In the second place, this region was already occupied by a Norwegian community before Polish settlement had extended so far eastward.²⁰

It is an important fact in the economical development of Portage County that the Amherst loam, which the Poles have occupied, is a better soil than the Bancroft loam. The Poles are already buying farms in the more level regions, paying for them prices which the American farmers cannot afford to refuse. Throughout its greatest extent the terminal moraine is wooded with a dense growth of scrub oak. In the extreme northern

²⁰ Norwegians began to take up government land near Scandinavia, Waupaca County, in 1850 and 1851. This land had been ceded by a treaty with the Indians in 1848. Some of the Norwegians came from Dodge County and others from the mother country. They settled westward in Portage County between 1860 and 1870.

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part of the county is found a still heavier growth of hardwoods and pine. Here the Poles bought cheap cut-over lands. Because of the distance from towns and railroads, and the poor wagon roads leading thereto, the Poles of this region are isolated and backward.

The second soil area occupied by the Poles is that of the Wisconsin River sand. This is the poorest soil in the county, containing but small amounts of clay and loam. Here land was cheap. North of Stevens Point on the east side of the Wisconsin River, the land bore some timber of size, but south of the city in the town of Plover was the region of jack pine. Mention has already been made of the ease with which the Poles acquired this land and the way in which they have made good farms therefrom.

The third soil area in which the Poles have made their farms is that of the Marathon loam. This had originally "a dense growth of hardwoods and hemlock, with scattering large white pine." The soil is "one of the most fertile soils of the state;" but the land was cheap because it was held by lumber companies who had already stripped off the timber, and also because the heavy stumpage rendered its clearing a most difficult task. Here again the Polish farmer showed his capacity for patient toil.

We may conclude, therefore, that soil, topography, and forest areas have together influenced the direction of the Polish settlement, and that this has tended to the regions of cheapest land. These lands were cheapest in two instances because of the initial difficulty of cultivation, though they are in reality superior in quality.

The Polish farmer possesses the qualities necessary to enter upon the cultivation of difficult lands. We have already noted his persistent industry and capacity for drudgery. Coupled with this, he possesses great thrift and is willing when necessary to endure an extremely low standard of living. It is a common saying that the Polish farmer lives upon the products that he cannot sell in the market—an unjust generalization, though the statement may be true in many instances, when this

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becomes necessary in order to secure a margin of profit. Among the prosperous Polish farmers, however, the standard of comfort is similar to that enjoyed by other nationalities. There is another fact which enables these farmers to thrive under adverse conditions; the hard labor is shared by all members of the family who are old enough to be of any assistance. While the farm is being cleared and paid for, the wife works by the side of the husband in the field, and children are kept from school in order that they may assist in this labor.

All authorities agree that the Polish farmer has opened to cultivation areas that would not have been touched by other nationalities; and that he thrives and advances from poverty to prosperity upon lands where American farmers would starve.²¹ It is not surprising that he can buy out his neighbors of other nationalities. This process has been under way for some time. The Norwegian settlement in the northeastern town of Portage County (Alban) at one time extended into the township of Sharon immediately west thereof; but the Poles have bought out these Norwegian farmers and are still pushing eastward. The high birth-rate among the Poles and the desire of the majority of the Polish young men to own land, renders certain the continuance of this process.²² Moreover, the Poles display good business foresight in purchasing farms, very frequently giving a mortgage which they almost uniformly redeem.

We have here an interesting instance of a stock possessing lower standards and greater industrial efficiency displacing other stocks who are unwilling to pay the price necessary to obtain equal results. There is undoubtedly a tendency on the part of the Poles to adopt higher standards, but this fact does

²¹ Professor R. A. Moore of the State University writes concerning Polish farmers in Kewaunee County: "They have converted a wilderness of land, that I thought at one time would never amount to anything, into some of the finest farms in the county."

²² One Polish farmer stated to the writer his estimate that these families have on the average four boys each, and that two of the four remain farmers. It is frequently predicted that, agriculturally, Portage County is destined to become Polish.

Portage County Poles

not as yet seem to render them less able to supersede their neighbors.

Another strong influence besides the purely economic one works in the same direction. This is social in nature. The concentration of Polish farmers in parts of Portage County is evidence of a clannish spirit, which is more marked in this than in other nationalities. The Polish ward of Stevens Point gives evidence of the same spirit. This is also seen in the fact that intermarriage between Poles and other nationalities is quite uncommon.²³ The separateness of the Polish people is likewise marked in their failure to mingle socially with people of other nationalities. They show little desire for this kind of intercourse. The feeling of their non-Polish neighbors also acts as a barrier to the free and natural mingling of these classes upon an equal social basis. This fact stands in strong contrast to the freedom with which the German, Irish, Norwegian, and English intermingle and intermarry. When asked why this difference exists, the non-Polish farmer answers, "The Poles are different from the rest of us," or, "They are an inferior class of people;" or, again, "We have nothing against the Poles, but we do not like them." While there seems to be little reluctance to conduct business with the Poles, there exists little social sympathy on either side. As a result of these conditions, non-Polish farmers are more willing to sell out to the Poles when they become numerous in their neighborhood. Farmers, likewise, who have no Polish neighbors within several miles, look forward to the time when they expect to sell out, and retire to the cities, or go West.

Because of this clannish spirit, also, the process of Americanization among the Poles is slow. The national feeling is strong and it is fostered by their church. The Poles are noted

²³ There were issued by the county clerk, from November 1, 1906, to November 1, 1907, two hundred marriage licenses; of these, ninety-five were issued to parties both of whom were Polish. In eight cases the man only and in six cases the woman only was Polish. In seven instances the woman was under eighteen years of age, and in two cases the man was under twenty-one years old.

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for their faithful adherence to the Roman Catholic church, and the history of their spread in Portage County indicates the remarkable activity of the church in caring for their needs. The church does not encourage the social intermingling of

KALENDARZ

Polski katolicki

DLA LUDU POLSKIEGO

W AMERYCE

Na rok Panski

1875

CENA EGZEMPLARZA 25 CENT

Polonia

Portage Co. Wisconsin w Stanach Zjednoczonych Północnej Ameryki

Nakładem i czcionkami X.J. Dabrowskiego.

Reduced facsimile of title-page of a church calendar, the type for which was set by Father Dabrowski at Polonia, in 1875;
see *ante*, p. 266

Poles with non-Poles, and it discourages their intermarriage. Adherence to the use of the Polish language is another evidence of racial conservatism, and this also is encouraged by the church. The parochial schools constitute a force working in the same direction. In the country parishes but a small portion of the time in school hours is given to studies involving the use of the English language; but in the parochial school

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in Stevens Point, English is employed to a great extent.²⁴ In the city the Polish language is going out of use much faster than in the country. It is a common statement that the language is being corrupted, and that no one, not even the priests, can speak pure Polish. A recent arrival from Warsaw, who is a university graduate, makes this statement emphatically. In some of the remote country parishes, however, children are growing up without the ability to speak the English language. It is a common occurrence to have adults born in this country, who are testifying in court, ask for an interpreter. On the other hand, there are numbers of Polish children in Stevens Point who cannot speak Polish; sometimes the latter are ashamed to be known as Poles among their playmates in the public schools, and so purposely avoid learning the language of their forefathers.²⁵

An American tendency which is frowned upon by some of the Polish priests is that of altering surnames to make them more easy of pronunciation.²⁶ Generally, the owner of an Americanized name continues to be known by his original surname among his fellow countrymen.

In 1892, Mr. S. Hutter established in Stevens Point, a weekly newspaper the *Rolnik*. This has had an important educative influence and has tended to preserve the distinct national traits of the Poles. This paper has now a total circulation

²⁴ In the parochial school at Polonia, Polish is used in teaching the following subjects: geography, history of Poland, reading, catechism, arithmetic, composition, writing, and drawing. English is used in reading, writing, and geography classes. In the city the course of study is the same as that in the public schools.

²⁵ As German children dislike being called "Dutchman," so Polish children are tormented by the use of the word "Polack" or "Polander." The latter word has come to have a peculiar accent, "Po'-land'-er," which carries with it insinuation of disrespect, implying social inferiority. The word is, however, in good usage; but one avoids employing it in polite conversation with intelligent Poles.

²⁶ Instances of this are, Ciesiolka = Sanky and Sobieszczyk = Summers. Often the ending *ski* is dropped, or the original name is otherwise abbreviated.

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of 5,000; in Portage County alone its circulation is 1,800, while it has many subscribers in other parts of Wisconsin, in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Michigan. The *Gazette*, an English Democratic paper, has three hundred Polish names on its subscription list.

The Poles of this county do not, on the whole, take as much interest in education as is taken by other nationalities. Even making allowance for their support of parochial schools, the attendance of Polish children in the public schools is deficient. Enough has already been said to indicate that there is a real child-labor problem on the farms of the Polish people of Portage County, with all that implies on the intellectual side. However, conditions are improving among the more prosperous farmers of the new generation. In the city many Polish children are set to work at an early age in factories. In higher education, likewise, there is but little interest.²⁷ The number of Polish students in the Stevens Point high school is small; the number in the State Normal School is still smaller. During the past four years, no Polish child has gone as far as the seventh or eighth grade in the graded school at Plover. Polish children are as bright as those of other nationalities in their studies. There are ordinarily from three to six Polish girls who are district school teachers in the county. In some of the country schools pupils cannot speak English, and it is with the greatest difficulty that an English-speaking teacher accomplishes anything. A teacher who can speak Polish teaches these children more English than one who cannot.

As might be expected, the Polish farmer is not in close touch with recent progressive agricultural methods. The few of this nationality who attend farmers' institutes are the younger men, but this fact is suggestive of future improvement. The

²⁷ There was established at Stevens Point, in 1904, an academy for girls who intend to become sisters in the Catholic Church. The courses here are intended to fit them to become teachers in Catholic institutions. A number of Polish girls have attended the grammar grades of the Normal School in preparation for their work in the academy. The latter institution now has fifty pupils.



Public Square in Stevens Point, on Market Day
Courtesy of the Stevens Point *Gazette*



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question arises, do the Poles have lower moral standards than other nationalities? They have everywhere a reputation for petty thievery. In the lower courts they are charged most frequently with this offense and with assault and battery. Drunkenness is usually the condition under which the latter offense is committed. In the justice courts of Stevens Point, and the municipal court of Portage County, fully one-half of the criminal cases involve Poles. In the circuit court, during the six years 1902 to 1907, inclusive, sixty-seven criminal cases were tried against the Poles, sixty-nine against non-Poles. These figures indicate a greater number of criminal charges against the Poles than their proportion of the population would warrant; but allowance must be made for the fact that the poor and the illiterate, who everywhere furnish the largest number of criminals, are especially numerous among the Poles. On the other hand, among the non-Polish defendants in the circuit court were several persons who were non-residents of the county. It is the opinion of many observers that the first generation of Poles born in this country furnish a much larger proportion of offenders than the original immigrants. The greatest enemy of the Poles is strong drink. It involves enormous economic waste. Among the younger generation, this fault is decidedly more common than among their fathers.

In politics the Poles of this county are uniformly Democrats. By some this is attributed to their church allegiance, by others to imitation, the early settlers having adopted that party. In recent presidential elections, however, many Poles have voted the Republican ticket, some of them doing so secretly. Good times accounts for this change. Efforts to hold the Poles to their Democratic allegiance include the circulation of the stories that the Republicans are opposed to their church schools and that they would prohibit the use of the Polish language in all schools. In past years, the Polish voter has been corrupted with great ease, and in many cases he has invited corruption. With stricter laws and more settled conditions, this evil has become less common. The influence of the Polish priest in politics was formerly considerable, espec-

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ially in the country districts, and traces of it are still found. In the city, however, such influence has disappeared.

The town of Sharon, in which the original Polish settlement was located, was organized in 1860. In 1867 the first Pole was elected to a town office. Since that date, Poles have had representatives on the list of town officers continuously; not, however, in proportion to their numbers. The same is true of other towns containing a contingent of this nationality. Polish officers are notable for their strict obedience to the laws defining their powers. As members of school boards they fulfill their duties on the whole as well as non-Polish officers. There is no tendency among the Poles to combine in political action against other nationalities. While they act harmoniously with non-Poles, the same cannot be said of their relations to each other. In business, politics, and social affairs quarrels among Poles are very frequent.

In their business relations the Poles show some tendency to favor their own nationality where that is possible. Distinct Polish corporations have been formed as follows:

Stevens Point Brick & Construction Company; Stevens Point Brewing Company; Stevens Point Automatic Cradle Company; Portage County Polish Fire Insurance Company; Sharon Creamery Company; and Lake Thomas Creamery Company.

In Stevens Point much business property is passing into the hands of Poles. However, not more than five of the one hundred and seventy-five members of the Business Men's Association are Poles.

With their gradual Americanization come changes in the old-world customs of the Poles. Customs associated with marriage are still retained to a considerable extent. The bride must furnish an elaborate feast, which often lasts several days and includes all the liquor than can be drunk. She is compensated by the payment of a dollar by every man who dances with her. Each silver dollar is thrown violently upon the plate in an effort to break it. The taking of snuff is common among

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the older Poles.²⁸ The saloon retains its former place as a social institution, women using it as freely as men in the country districts, and upon their visits to town. The white kerchief as the sole head-covering for women is disappearing in favor of the hat.

The Poles have two market days at Stevens Point, Thursday and Saturday. No satisfactory explanation for the use of the former day has been discovered. The farmers gather in large numbers in the market square and patiently await the sale of their produce. In the mean time saloons are the only available places of resort for the women and children.

Church holidays are more frequent among the Poles than among other nationalities; dances and similar festivities are much enjoyed. There are, also, numerous social and beneficiary societies organized in connection with the church. This great institution has among the Poles a restraining and civilizing influence of enormous value. In the process of Americanization, however, its influence is conservative. Among the city population, and with the younger Poles everywhere, its authority is becoming weaker; and the priests wisely tend to become in their parishes leaders rather than autocrats.

In their physical characteristics the Poles have no marks that are so distinctive as those of the Germans, Scandinavians, or Irish. The type is recognized among the older people more by the stolid, apathetic countenance of the European peasant than in any other way. The influence of environment works noticeable changes in this type, by brightening the countenances and making more regular the features of the younger generation.

Comparison between the economic condition of the ten thousand Poles in Portage County and that of the average city Poles must convince one that the advantage is in favor of the former.²⁹ No movement could result in greater good for

²⁸ Among the items, a few years ago, of a candidate's sworn campaign expenses, appeared several dollars spent for snuff.

²⁹ For some conditions existing in Milwaukee see Wisconsin Bureau of Labor *Report*, 1905-06.

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the poorer classes in the cities than one encouraging their removal to the country. Such a movement is in progress, on an individual basis; but it would seem that some organization among the Poles themselves to advertise and stimulate it, would result in great benefit.

Emblems and Sobriquet

Wisconsin's Emblems and Sobriquet

By Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL. D.

The Great Seals of Wisconsin

The great triangle lying between the Ohio River, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River, was originally claimed by the English coast colonies as being included in their charters. It was also claimed and in part occupied by the French as a portion of New France. Upon the fall of New France, it became (1763) a part of the British Province of Quebec.¹ The success of the American Revolution revived the claims of the coast states; but finally these claims were ceded to the federal government, in order to form a national domain from which to create new states.

The first successful step in state-making² was the adoption by the Congress of the Confederation of the "Ordinance of 1787," erecting the Northwest Territory. Eventually, there were

¹ See "Important Western State Papers" in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 26 *et seq.*

² In 1783, Washington had proposed to form a great State beyond the Ohio; in the same year, there was also proposed what is called the "Army Plan," for a State with boundaries strikingly like those of the present Ohio; in 1784, Jefferson's scheme for ten States northwest of the Ohio was actually adopted by Congress, holding until the adoption of the famous Ordinance three years later. See "Boundaries of Wisconsin" in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 451 *et seq.*

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formed from this Territory the State of Ohio (May 7, 1800) and the Territories of Indiana (May 7, 1800), Michigan (January 11, 1805), Illinois (February 3, 1809), and Wisconsin (April 20, 1836). Wisconsin, as the last on the list, was successively a part of the Northwest Territory and the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

When a Part of Northwest Territory

The original die of the seal of Northwest Territory does not appear to have been preserved; but numerous documents exist, bearing impressions thereof, from which the accompanying figure 1 has been made.



FIGURE 1

Seal of Territory Northwest of the River Ohio

The following description of the design, adopted under a federal law of 1792, is given in W. H. English, *Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio* (Indianapolis, 1896), ii, p. 744:³

It is naturally difficult to place any design in so small a compass that would have great significance, but a study of this historic seal will show that it is far from being destitute of appropriate and expressive

³ The topic is also discussed and illustrated in the Ohio State Library's *Monthly Bulletin*, July, 1906 (ii, no. 4), and *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, xxx, pp. 323, 324. In the latter account, it is suggested that the design was borrowed from that of Maine.

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meaning. The coiled snake in the foreground and the boats in the middle distance; the rising sun; the forest tree felled by the ax and cut into logs, succeeded by, apparently, an apple tree laden with fruit; the Latin inscription "*Meliorē lapsa locavit*," all combine to forcibly express the idea that a wild and savage condition is to be superseded by a higher and better civilization. The wilderness and its dangerous denizens of reptiles, Indians and wild beasts, are to disappear before the ax and rifle of the ever-advancing Western pioneer, with his fruits, his harvests, his boats, his commerce, and his restless and aggressive civilization.



FIGURE 2

Division of Northwest Territory by act of May 7, 1800

When a Part of Indiana Territory.

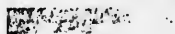
May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into two parts on a line beginning at the Ohio River opposite the mouth of Kentucky River, running thence to Fort Recovery (near the present Greenville, Ohio), and thence north to the international boundary; all east of that line became the State of Ohio, and west of it Indiana Territory. Thus Wisconsin became a part of the latter, and remained such for nine years (see figure 2).

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Various changes took place in the shape of Indiana Territory—as when (February 19, 1803) all of what is now the lower peninsula of Michigan was added to Indiana; and when (January 11, 1805) Michigan Territory was set off, consisting only of the lower peninsula.

The origin of the seal of Indiana Territory is lost in obscurity. This description of the design is given in the *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, ii, p. 468:

Setting sun, buffalo, and man cutting tree, but not the same as now—the buffalo's tail is down and the head is opposite the sun. The word Indiana is on a scroll in the branches of the tree.



Practically the same design is still in use as the seal of the state; but it is asserted in the *Indiana Magazine of History* (1905), i, p. 155, that there is no record of such seal ever having been adopted through legislative action, although there appears to have been an unofficial debate thereon in 1816, alluded to in the *House Journal* for that year.⁴

We know of no illustration of this Territorial seal. In the Indiana State Library are several documents bearing impressions thereof; but the state librarian assures us that it is impracticable to secure a satisfactory picture from any of them.

When a Part of Illinois Territory

February 3, 1809, Indiana Territory was cut down into the present limits of the State of that name; all the rest of what had been Indiana Territory was set off as Illinois Territory—the latter of course including what is now Wisconsin (see figure 3).

The present secretary of state of Illinois⁵ writes us under date of November, 1907, (see figure 4):

⁴ There is also a discussion of the question in the *Indianapolis News* for January 28 and February 22, 1905.

⁵ Hon. James A. Rose. Assistance in the matter of this seal was also accorded us by Prof. Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois.

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There is nothing on file in this office to show how or when the seal of Illinois Territory was adopted. That a seal was used is certain, for a few almost illegible impressions of it are attached to commissions of officers in the militia now on file. The only impression legible enough to be reproduced, even in part, is attached to a commission issued by Gov. Ninian Edwards to Andrew Bankston, lieutenant of the 2nd Regiment of the militia, under date of October 29, 1810. I am enclosing herewith a very clear print from a cut made for me from a drawing of the impression attached to the commission aforesaid. In making the drawing it was impossible to determine the entire wording on the seal, as the print is too obscure.

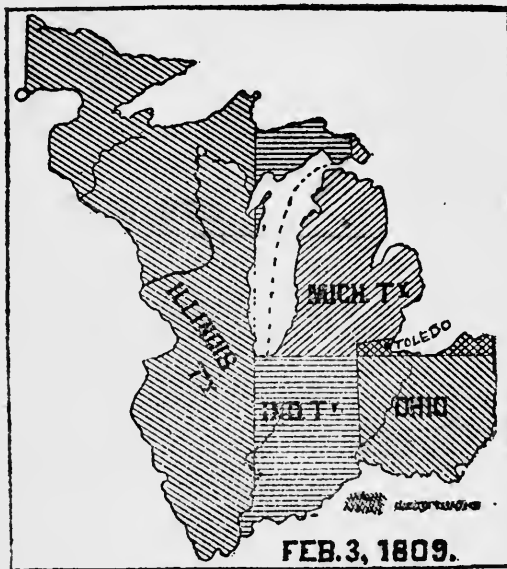


FIGURE 3

Illinois Territory, by act of February 3, 1809

When a Part of Michigan Territory

April 18, 1818, the State of Illinois was created, with its existing boundaries. All the rest of the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River was added to Michigan Territory—thus Wisconsin became a part of the latter (see figure 5).

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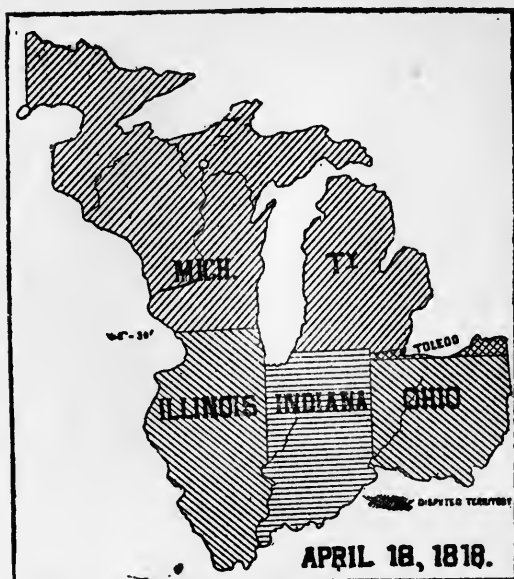


FIGURE 5

Michigan Territory, by act of April 18, 1818

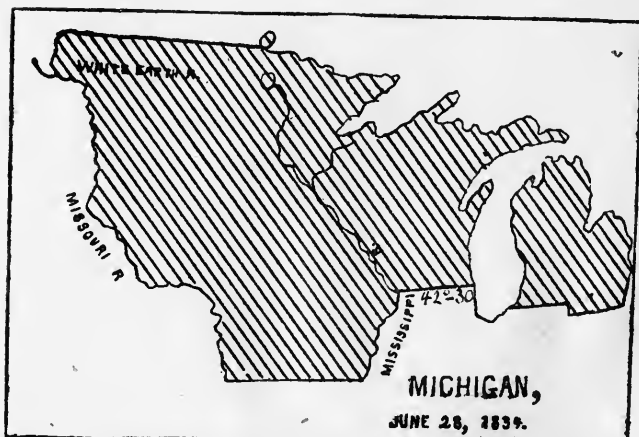


FIGURE 6

Michigan Territory, by act of June 28, 1834

Emblems and Sobriquet

Michigan Territory was further enlarged (June 28, 1834) by adding to it, for administrative purposes, all the country lying north of the State of Missouri and between the Mississippi River on the east and the Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west—thus making it extend from Detroit westward to eighty-five miles northwest of the present Bismarck, N. Dak. (see figure 6).

Michigan's first Territorial seal was for a few months the private seal of the territorial secretary; but July 9, 1805, a temporary seal was adopted for the new Territory, identical with that of Governor William Hull. December 1, 1814, there was filed in the office of the secretary of the territory the following description of a proposed great seal, which was formally adopted by act of the Territorial legislature, under date of October 24, 1815:⁶

This seal to be two inches in diameter within the ring, which usually forms the outer edge of seals. In the center of the seal to be a shield, or as the heralds style it, an escutcheon, in the form in which they are represented in the plates of heraldry. Within the shield to be a small tree, properly proportioned to the size of the shield. The motto at the bottom of the shield to be *Tandem Fit Surculus Arbor*. The shield to be supported by the eagle on each side, presenting a side view to the eye. The eagle on one side, standing upon the right foot and supporting the shield with the other; and *e contra*, on the other side of the shield. From the beak of one eagle to that of the other, to be a scroll passing over the shield in a curve, and within the scroll to be the motto of the United States, *E Pluribus Unum*. Round the seal to be these words "Great Seal of the Territory of Michigan."

This seal (see figure 7) continued in force throughout Wisconsin's share in the fortunes of Michigan Territory. On June 21, 1835, arrangements being under way for the admission of Michigan into the Union, the present State seal of that commonwealth was adopted by the constitutional convention. On June 15, 1836, Congress voted to admit Michigan; but

⁶ Our information relative to the seals of Michigan Territory has in large part been obtained from *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xxx, pp. 323-333.

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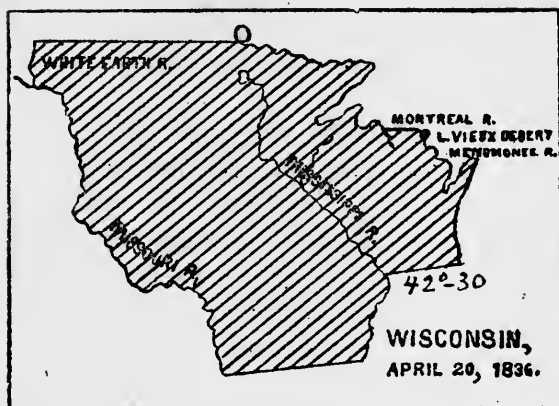


FIGURE 9

Wisconsin Territory, by act of April 20, 1836



FIGURE 10

Wisconsin Territory, by act of June 12, 1838

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the Mississippi was detached and given to the Territory of Minnesota—Wisconsin thus being awarded the same boundaries that it possesses today (see figure 10).⁸

The First Territorial Seal

The Territory of Wisconsin had, in succession, two great seals. The Territorial officials were, as we have seen, sworn into office on July 4, 1836, by Secretary John S. Horner. Upon that day, a minute was entered by him on page 3 of the executive records of the Territory, to the effect that "upon consultation with His Excellency, Henry Dodge, Governor, he had devised and engraved the annexed seal of Wisconsin Territory, as emblematic of the mineral resources of Wisconsin. Cost, \$40." Annexed to this minute is a thick wafer impression of the seal, which is two-and-a-half inches in diameter. Upon the surmounting scroll are the words, "Great Seal of Wisconsin Territory." A miner's arm projects from the left, grasping a pick which is suspended over a pile of mineral ore. Under the base line are the words, "4th Day of July, anno Domini 1836." (See figure 11.)

At that period the wealth of the Territory was no doubt chiefly centred in the lead-mining district, so that Secretary Horner's desire to emphasize this fact was quite natural. When the Territorial legislature met at Old Belmont, in October, the house of representatives complacently voted to adopt this seal. But the council was critical; its committee on territorial affairs reported that the "devices are not such as the seal of the Territory ought to be, but as a matter of expediency it had better be adopted by the council for the present." The design was accordingly legalized, and documents extant show that it was in use as late as March 11, 1839.

⁸ For details of these several boundary changes, see article in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 451-501. The story of how Wisconsin acquired statehood is given in *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1907, pp. 17-20. For bibliographical history of the two Wisconsin constitutional conventions, consult Florence E. Baker, in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1897, pp. 123-159.



FIGURE 4
Seal of Illinois Territory, 1809



FIGURE 7
Seal of Michigan Territory,
1814-15



FIGURE 11
Wisconsin's first Territorial
seal, 1836



Emblems and Sobriquet

The Second Territorial Seal

A second Territorial seal was the outgrowth of a resolution introduced in the house of representatives on November 18, 1837, by Ebenezer Childs of Brown County, authorizing the secretary of the territory to procure a seal "indicating the various and peculiar resources of Wisconsin." Passed by the house, the resolution was concurred in by the council three days after its introduction. But the legislative committee on the subject—Moses M. Strong, Ebenezer Brigham, and Alexander J. Irwin—did not report until December 14, 1838. They then stated that the design selected by them, "while it represents the pursuits of the citizens of the different parts of the Territory, mineral, agricultural, and commercial, at the same time, by its symbols and expressive motto, *Civilitas Successit Barbarum*, holds up to view, in a strong light, the progress of civilization and the continual repress of ignorance and barbarism. The seal shows an originality of design, creditable to the artist [William Wagner, of York, Pa.]; the more so, as he is a native of our country and self-taught in his art."

As will be seen from figure 12, the new seal was two and one-half inches in diameter. Upon the surmounting scroll are the words, "The Great Seal of the Territory of Wisconsin;" in the foreground is a farmer, plowing; in the centre, on a landscape, are a sheaf of wheat, a cobhouse of pig metal, and an Indian erect; on the left side is a steamboat afloat—on the right, a yacht under sail; in the upper distance, to the right, a flouring mill; in the upper centre, the old capitol—above these objects the motto, *Civilitas successit barbarum*.

March 11, 1839, Governor Dodge approved a joint resolution adopting and providing for this seal; and among the legislative accounts of the session the claim of James Morrison is allowed for the furnishing thereof—at no specific price, however, for his bill is in omnibus form, including a variety of services and supplies.

This second seal appears to have been used successively by the Territory and State, certainly as late as October 1, 1849—

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the first State legislature having by joint resolution adopted the Territorial seal until one could be procured for the new commonwealth.

State of Wisconsin

The First Great Seal

Wisconsin was admitted to the Union under act of Congress approved May 29, 1848. The first elective State officers took the oath at Madison on June 7 following.

The first State legislature adopted a joint resolution (approved June 21), above alluded to, to the effect "That the great seal of the Territory of Wisconsin be and the same hereby is adopted and declared to be the great seal of the State of Wisconsin until another shall be prepared and adopted in its stead."

This was soon followed by another resolution (approved August 12), employing Edward H. Rudd to engrave a great seal for the State, and seals for the several courts, with the stipulation, "That said Rudd be instructed in engraving said seals to adopt the plan and devices of the several seals now in use, substituting the word State for Territory."

Still another joint resolution was approved on February 17, 1849, providing for a committee of one senator and two assemblymen "to examine the several seals which have been engraved and delivered to the secretary of state." If they approve, said seals are to be purchased and placed in the custody of the proper officials.

This seal (see figure 13), the old design redrawn, with the word "State" substituted for "Territory," does not appear actually to have been used until March 1, 1850; the description was not filed until the twenty-fifth of that month. It continued in use as late, certainly, as November 6, 1851.

The Second Great Seal

The old seal did not please Governor Nelson Dewey. He therefore applied in 1851, during his second term, to Dr.



FIGURE 12

Wisconsin's second Territorial seal, 1838



FIGURE 13

Wisconsin's first State seal, 1849-50

Emblems and Sobriquet

John H. Lathrop, first chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, to draft a new one. Happening to go to New York city not long after Lathrop had submitted his sketch, Dewey took it with him to have it engraved. The story goes,⁹ that on the way he met in Wall street Edward G. Ryan, afterwards chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, and acquainted the latter with his errand. Sitting down together on the steps of a bank, these two distinguished pioneers discussed the Lathrop design. Ryan criticized it rather severely, particularly objecting to the chancellor's Latin motto. Thereupon the suggestion of Lathrop—his sketch does not seem to have been preserved—was abandoned, and Dewey and Ryan drew up on the spot, in one of the nation's busiest thoroughfares, the second great seal and the coat-of-arms of their adopted State. (See figure 14.)

Being in the state of New York, her motto, "Excelsior," doubtless came most prominently to mind, and of this idea was born the correlative "Forward"—"Upward" and "Onward" having first been considered, but rejected in favor of the adopted word. The badger was introduced as the crest, being the term popularly applied to the early lead-miners of southwestern Wisconsin—for explanation see *post*, pp. 303, 304. The other emblems are self-suggestive.

The official description filed in the office of the secretary of state under date of December 29, 1851, was as follows:

The scroll surmounting the upper part of the seal reads "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin," followed below by 13 stars for the original States of the Union. The shield is quartered, the quarters bearing respectively: a plough for agriculture, an arm and held hammer for manufacture, a crossed shovel and pick for mining, and an anchor for navigation, representing the industrial pursuits of the people of the State. The arms and motto of the United States are borne on the shield, in token of the allegiance of the State to the Union. The base point of the shield rests upon the horn of plenty and a pyramid of lead ore. The supporters are a yeoman resting on a pick, representing

⁹ Cf. *Madison State Journal*, Dec. 10, 1879; *Wis. Blue Book*, 1880, p. 377.

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labor by land, and a sailor holding a coil of rope, representing labor by water. The crest is a Badger, the popular designation of the State, surmounting a scroll bearing the vernacular motto "Forward."

The Third (Present) Great Seal

In due course of time, the second great seal had "become so worn as to be incapable of making a fair impression." Moreover, it was not now considered a well-executed engraving. Accordingly the legislature, by an act approved April 1, 1881, directed the governor "to procure a new great seal * * * to be engraved in the best manner, with a suitable press for taking impressions thereof."

It was ordained by this act that "The great seal of the state shall consist of a metallic disc, two and three-eighths inches in diameter, containing within an ornamental border, the following devices and legends, viz: The coat-of-arms of the state, as in this act described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;' in the exergue, in a curved line, thirteen stars."

The coat-of-arms of the State were by section 1 declared, in heraldic phraseology, to be as follows (see figure 15):

Arms.—Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all, on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, viz.: *Arms*, palewise of thirteen pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; *motto* (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), "*E pluribus unum.*"

Crest.—A badger, passant, proper.

Supporters.—Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick, proper.

Motto.—Over crest, "Forward."

The old (second) seal continued in use until July 4 following, but thereafter the new seal was placed in commission in the office of the secretary of state, and is still the great seal of Wisconsin. The design is, as described in the act of 1881, simply the revised coat-of-arms, depicted in figure 15, with



FIGURE 14

Wisconsin's second State seal, 1851

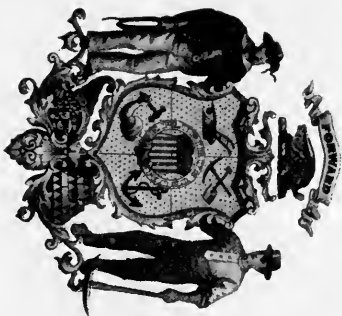


FIGURE 15

Wisconsin's coat-of-arms, revised in 1881,
the basis of the present Great seal



Emblems and Sobriquet

the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" in a half-circle above the coat; below the coat, a curved line of thirteen stars.

None of the old great seals are now in existence, save the (defaced) second State seal, and the one imported from Michigan by Governor Horner, and by him used as the first seal of the Territory; both are still preserved in the office of the secretary of state at Madison.

Origin of the Term "Badger"

The following communication from the late Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point—one of the most notable of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and author of a *History of Wisconsin Territory*—was published in the *Madison State Journal* for December 10, 1879. It preserves for us what may be regarded as a reasonable explanation of why the badger was selected as the crest of our coat-of-arms, and how it was that Wisconsin officially recognized the sobriquet, "The Badger State:"

Your letter of the 5th inst., requesting me to inform you what I know of the term "Badger," as applied to Wisconsin and its inhabitants, is received.

Whatever I know about it is traditional, and may not be entirely correct.

It is known that, with the exception of the military posts of Fort Howard, Fort Crawford, and Fort Winnebago, a few missionary stations, and the persons connected with the Indian trade, the whole of what now constitutes the State of Wisconsin was entirely destitute of white inhabitants until about 1835, except those who had been attracted hither by the fame of the lead mines.

The lead mines of Wisconsin were inhabited for about ten years previous to this time by a class of adventurers, many of whom were itinerant, and few of whom, comparatively, had any fixed intention of remaining permanently.

The badger is a plantigrade quadruped (*Taxus* or *Meles*), with short thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. Its most distinguishing characteristic is its natural propensity to burrow in the ground, where it digs a subterraneous residence, often to a great depth below the surface, in which most of its existence is spent. In the earlier settlement of the "mines," these animals were very numerous, and their

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flesh was used by the miners as food, and their skins for caps. The badger is a solitary animal, that retires from the approach of man, and they are now rarely seen.

It was the custom of the earlier itinerant adventurers to the lead mines to go—two together, as “pards”—to “prospect” in new and unexplored parts of the country, where neither food nor shelter could be obtained; taking with them the few tools necessary to sink a “prospect hole,” and the necessary supply of food. Having fixed upon the site, the first effort made was to secure a shelter. Their limited means and the uncertainty of the duration of its occupancy, forbade that any time or expense not absolutely indispensable should be devoted to providing their precarious abode.

The result, in general, was an imitation of the habits of the badger by digging a hole into a side-hill; extemporising for a roof, rocks or sods, or both, of such dimensions as would suffice for two to sleep in, and to cook their frugal meals. If the miner did not succeed in finding good “diggings” near the site thus selected, it was abandoned. But in many instances the “prospect” proved to be a “lead,” and the “badger-hole” was occupied as a residence for a long time, and often replaced by a comfortable house, and was sometimes the nucleus of a hamlet or village.

The term “Badger”—according to tradition—was first applied to the occupants of these temporary subterranean residences in derision;—as the term “Sucker” was applied to the migratory inhabitants of Southern Illinois, who, like the fish of the carp family, came to the “mines” in the spring, and returned on the approach of winter;—and afterward to all the inhabitants of the lead-mine region, and by a not unnatural adaptation, has been applied to the people of the State and to the State itself.

The State Flag

The following joint resolution, adopted by the legislature of 1863, was approved by the governor on March 25 of that year:

Resolved, by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the following be and is hereby adopted as the design for a state flag for the State of Wisconsin:

State Flag.—To be of dark blue silk, with the arms of the State of Wisconsin painted or embroidered in silk on the obverse side, and the arms of the United States, as prescribed in paragraph 1435 of “new army regulations,” painted or embroidered in silk on the reverse side;

Emblems and Sobriquet

the name of the regiment, when used as a regimental flag, to be in a scroll beneath the state arms.

The size of the regimental colors to be six feet six inches fly, and six feet deep on the pike; the length of pike for said colors, including spear and ferule, to be 9 feet 10 inches; the fringe yellow, cords and tassels blue and white silk intermixed.

It was ordained by chapter 167, Laws of Wisconsin for 1907 (section 633m of Wisconsin Statutes), that "The organization, armament, and discipline of the Wisconsin national guard, shall be the same as that which is now, or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular and volunteer armies of the United States." Consequently the State flag is now as provided in paragraph 222 of United States Army Regulations for 1904—the colors to be of silk, five feet six inches fly, and four feet four inches on the pike, which shall be nine feet long including spear head and ferrule.

As a matter of fact, the State at the present time possesses no distinct stand of colors; the design is only seen in connection with the several regimental colors.

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