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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHAMBAUGH, PH. D.
Superintendent of the Historical Society of Iowa

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

AT ITS
FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING


Held October 20, 1910



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Officers, 1910-11

President

LUCIUS CHARLES COLMAN, B. A. La Crosse

Vice Presidents

HON. EMIL BAENSCH Manitowoc
HON. BURR W. JONES, M. A. Madison
HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER Monroe
HON. BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN McMillan
HON. WILLIAM J. STARR, LL. B. Eau Claire
HON. JOHN B. WINSLOW, LL. D. Madison

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. FRANCIS E. MCGOVERN Governor
HON. JAMES A. FREAR Secretary of State
HON. ANDREW H. DAHL State Treasurer

Curators, Elective

Term expires at annual meeting in 1911

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.	*HON. ELISHA W. KEYES
HON. EMIL BAENSCH	HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B.	MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.	J. HOWARD PALMER, ESQ.
ALFRED A. JACKSON, M. A.	JOHN B. PARKINSON, M. A.
BURR W. JONES, M. A.	WILLIAM A. SCOTT, PH. D.

*Died November 28, 1910.

Officers of the Society, 1910-1911

Term expires at annual meeting in 1912

THOMAS E. BRITTINGHAM, ESQ.	COL. HIRAM HAYES
HENRY C. CAMPBELL, ESQ.	REV. PATRICK B. KNOX
WILLIAM K. COFFIN, M. S.	MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY
RICHARD T. ELY, LL. D.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL.B.
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	E. RAY STEVENS, LL. B.
NILS P. HAUGEN, LL. B.	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, M. A.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1913

ROBERT M. BASHFORD, M. A.	HON. BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	DANA C. MUNRO, M. A.
VICTOR COFFIN, Ph. D.	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, B. A.
LUCIUS C. COLMAN, B. A.	ROBERT G. SIEBECKER, LL. B.
MATTHEW S. DUDGEON, M. A.	WILLIAM J. STARR, LL. B.
CARL R. FISH, Ph. D.	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 (forty-one in all) constitute the executive committee.

Standing committees (of Executive Committee)

Library—Munro (chairman), Stevens, Knox, Dudgeon, and the Secretary (ex officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Conover (chairman), Van Hise, Ely, Coffin, and the Secretary (ex officio).

Printing and Publication—Fish (chairman), Dudgeon, Parkinson, Scott, and the Secretary (ex officio).

Finance—Morris (chairman), Palmer, Brown, Scott, and Brittingham.

Advisory Committee (ex officio)—Munro, Conover, Fish, 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), Oakley, Haugen, Siebecker, and Brittingham.

Library Service

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D.

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC S. BRADLEY, B. S.

Library Assistants

(In order of seniority of service)

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, B. A.	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER, B. L.	— <i>Chief of Reading Room and Stack</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH, B. L.	— <i>Chief Cataloguer</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph. D.	— <i>Editorial Assistant</i>
ANNA JACOBSEN, B. L.	— <i>Cataloguer</i>
EDNA COUPER ADAMS, B. L.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
KATE LEWIS	— <i>Cataloguer</i>
ISABEL HEAN	— <i>General Assistant</i>
CHARLES EDWARD BROWN,	— <i>Chief of Museum Department</i>
LILLIAN JANE BEECROFT, B. L.	— <i>Chief of Newspaper Department</i>
MABEL CLARE WEAKS, M. A.	— <i>Maps and Mss. Department</i>
ADA TYNG GRISWOLD, M. A.	— <i>Editorial Assistant</i>
MARGARET REYNOLDS	— <i>Chief of Periodical Department</i>
ANNA WELLS EVANS	— <i>Chief of Public Documents Dept.</i>

Apprentices

PHEBE MILDRED STILES—Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARY ELIZABETH JONES—Minneapolis.

Student Assistant

*ROY H. PROCTOR

—*Reading Room and Stack*

*On part time.

Library Service

Care Takers

MAGNUS NELSON	— <i>Head Jan. and Gen. Mechanic</i>
IRIVNG ROBSON	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
MARTIN LYONS	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Office Messenger</i>
ROBERT BERIGAN	— <i>Shipping Clerk</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
ELIZABETH ALSHEIMER, ANNA MAUS- BACH, GERTRUDE NELSON, MARY SCHMELZER	— <i>Housemaids</i>
WILLIAM CLERKIN	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>
*BARBARA BRISBOIS, JOSEPHINE HART- MAN, ROMAN FALTER, BURT M. KOHLER	— <i>Cloak Room Attendants</i>

MAIN LIBRARY OPEN—Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, Uni-
versity 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.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES (Maps, Manuscripts, Patents, and Newspaper
Files) **OPEN**—Daily, with above exceptions, 9–12 A. M., 1–5 P. M.

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.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting¹

The business session of the fifty-eighth 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, October 20, 1910, commencing at four o'clock; an open session was held the same evening in the north hall of 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 four o'clock in the afternoon.

Reports

The superintendent, 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 his report, approving the report of Treasurer L. S. Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1910; 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 superintendent presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1910, 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.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Curators elected

Messrs. John B. Parkinson, F. K. Conover, A. S. Flint, A. H. Hollister, and A. A. Jackson were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators, and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected for the terms indicated:

For term ending at annual meeting in 1912, to succeed Halle Steensland, deceased, Richard T. Ely of Madison.

For term ending at annual meeting in 1913: William J. Starr of Eau Claire; Benjamin F. McMillan of McMillan; Lucius C. Colman of La Crosse; Robert M. Bashford, Jairus H. Carpenter, Victor Coffin, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Carl R. Fish, Dana C. Munro, W. A. P. Morris, Robert G. Siebecker, and Charles R. Van Hise, of Madison.

Reports of Auxiliaries

Annual reports were received from the Society's several auxiliary societies, and they were ordered to be printed in the *Proceedings*. (See Appendix for texts.)

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Open Session

The open session of the Society commenced at 7:30 o'clock in the north hall of the Museum, President Wight in the chair.

In opening the meeting, the president delivered his retiring address as follows:

The retiring president hopes that he may be indulged if his paper does not rise to the height of an address, if in its character it is largely personal and domestic. Six years ago this month, this Society honored one of its vice presidents by promoting him. In 1907 the dignity of the higher office was continued to him for another term, which term has now reached its period.

He assumes to himself no credit for the exhibition he has enjoyed of the good will of his fellows. Very frequently, in learned bodies, is displayed an inertia of office — a tendency to retain in presidential positions individuals distinguished for mediocrity, while the energy, the influence, the talent, are found in the places of less pretentious designation. Not the pennants flying at the

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting

masthead, but the steam-filled boilers in the hold, keep the ship astir. Thus aware, the retiring president indulges in no vain-glorious boasting, if very briefly he exhibits the figures as to membership and library increase during his two terms of service.

Six years ago the Society had not begun to issue membership lists, fewness of numbers suggesting prudent privacy. The earliest printed roster, that of January 2, 1906, alphabetized but 421 names of Members. At this present date the membership is 794. During the year just closed, 89 persons have joined the Society, of whom 19 entered as Life Members. Owing to deaths and withdrawals, however, the net gain over last year has been but 50 Members. Of the present enrollment 154 reside in Milwaukee, 120 in Madison, and 71 without Wisconsin, while the remainder are well sprinkled throughout nearly every county in this State.

In October, 1904, the number of titles of books and pamphlets upon the Society's shelves was 260,030. During the year just closed the additions have been, books 4,420, pamphlets 7,000 — a total gain of 11,420. The present number of titles (including books and pamphlets) is 331,567, an increase of 70,537 titles over October, 1904.

Among the gifts to this Society in 1907, was a biography of Henry Clay Payne of Milwaukee, a widely-known citizen of Wisconsin, who had died in Washington, October 4, 1904, while a member of the cabinet of President Roosevelt. This book was not an ambitious or voluminous portraiture of Mr. Payne's life, but a modest sketch of his career as it was unfolded in the literary material which survived him. The latter consisted of large packages of correspondence, a mass of newspaper clippings, a vast collection of miscellaneous papers and documents. To use all of this literature in a small octavo, was impossible; to use much of it, was to trespass upon matters too personal to print. Yet a portion of this material, too cumbersome for inclusion in the biography, appeared too valuable to be consigned to the flames or to the attic. How to utilize this wealth became a subject of deep consideration after the publication of the *Life*. The result has been the devising and collation of a single quarto supplement volume, which today is presented to this Society.

Prepared with typewriter and paste-brush, it is believed to be unique. While in a large degree personal to Mr. Payne, much in its wide pages will attract the student of politics, of political his-

Wisconsin Historical Society

tory, of the warrings of Wisconsin's partisan leaders, of presidential strifes in the larger open. The three decades beginning with 1872, receive particular attention. The aroma of contemporaneousness flavors each page. The letters bring to the view of the living, recollection of writers mayhap long dead; the cartoons picture to the eye the humor and grotesqueness of forgotten campaigns; the newspaper extracts revivify the bitterness and the rancors of remote political battles. There stand before us those Homeric giants of the early arena, when men were pitted against each other in convention halls, 'ere primary-election booths were known.¹ Moreover, surrounding and perfuming every page, are the affection and devotion of her who, lingering in these present years, dwells fondly on the sunny memories of her wedded days.

With this quarto is presented to the Society a miscellaneous gathering of articles which, although not distinctly bookish, will have an interest more or less deep for the American student. Among these treasures is a series of bronze medals commemorating all of the presidents of the United States, beginning with Washington and including President Taft. There is a complete set, in excellent preservation, of Confederate money. The collection contains also an autograph of President Lincoln, accompanying an early view of his Springfield home; a marble bust of Postmaster-General Payne, by Trentanove; samples of badges used at the Republican presidential conventions held in Minneapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago; large displays of medals carrying the slogans of the speakers during the presidential campaigns in which Mr. Payne was at the wheel; letters from unimpeachable sources, ascribing to Mr. Payne the authorship of the "gold plank" in the St. Louis platform; a sad series of telegrams from the deathbed of McKinley, tracing the waning breath of the president until it ebbed away. Here also is the gold-bound gavel with which, at Chicago, in June, 1904, Mr. Payne called to order the presidential convention just a few months before his battles ended, and he yielded to Death, his only victor.

If it is objected that this supplement and these articles are too modern to pertain to an historical society, the answer is ready. Every year is aging them toward antiquity. No span of three

¹ One of these men, Irving M. Bean, prominent in the early conflicts, and an Active Member of this Society, died November 20, 1910, while this proof was in process of correction.—W. W. W.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting

score years and ten hampers their usefulness. Generations of students now unborn will welcome them as priceless records, and will find in their unprinted pages lessons of interest and value, spurs to achievement and success.

Using then, this quarto and this gavel as symbolic, it is my duty and my pleasure as the representative of Mrs. Payne, to present to you, Doctor Thwaites, as secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Payne Collection, to be held forever for the benefit and behalf of the Members of this Society and of the citizens of this State and Nation.

At the conclusion of the president's remarks, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, by rising vote:

Resolved, That it is with the greatest regret that the State Historical Society of Wisconsin parts with the services as president, of William Ward Wight, Esq., of Milwaukee, who for six years has presided over the meetings of this organization. To him the Society desires to tender its most cordial thanks for the courtesy and dignity with which he has surrounded this high office, and for the very efficient work which he has continually performed in furthering the Society's interests. We feel that a share of the great success which has attended its work during his administration is due to these admirable qualities on his part, and desire him to know that he carries into his retirement from the presidency the good wishes of his colleagues, and the sincere hope that he may long continue in the Board of Curators as an active force in the administration of the Society's affairs.

Historical Papers

The following historical papers were presented, for the text of which see Appendix:

The history of the West and the pioneers, by Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the Iowa Historical Society and the University of Iowa.

The relation of archæology and history, by Carl Russell Fish of the University of Wisconsin.

A Menominee Indian payment in 1838, by the late Gustave de Neveu of Fond du Lac.

A preliminary railroad survey, by Andrew McFarland Davis of Cambridge, Mass.

Lumber rafting on the Wisconsin River, by the late Simon A. Sherman of Stevens Point.

Personal experiences of a Wisconsin River raftsman, by Ceylon Childs Lincoln of Brooklyn.

Reminiscences of the late Andrew E. Elmore, of Green Bay, in an interview with Deborah Beaumont Martin of Green Bay.

Wisconsin Historical Society

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 Society's Library staff served refreshments, and the Museum was opened throughout.

Executive Committee Meeting

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

Election of Officers

Messrs. D. C. Munro, E. W. Keyes, John Luchsinger, F. W. Oakley, and W. A. Scott were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the triennial term ending in October, 1913, and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected to the offices named:

President—Lucius C. Colman, of La Crosse.

Vice Presidents—Emil Baensch of Manitowoc; Burr W. Jones of Madison; John Luchsinger of Monroe; Benjamin F. McMillan of McMillan, William J. Starr of Eau Claire; and John B. Winslow of Madison.

Treasurer—Lucien S. Hanks, of Madison.

New Members elected

Upon the recommendation of Messrs. P. B. Knox, T. E. Brittingham, C. N. Brown, H. C. Campbell, and N. P. Haugen, a committee on the nomination of new members, the elections of the following persons to membership were confirmed:

Life

Brodhead—Herbert D. Laube.

Elkhorn—Walter A. West.

Madison—Matthew S. Dudgeon, Frederick L. Paxson.

Milwaukee—Theodore L. Coleman, Charles W. Norris, Daniel W. Norris, George H. Norris, John O'Meara.

Monroe—Charles D. Dodge, Lewis Dodge, Clarence W. Twining.

Sheboygan—William Braasch, Gustave Huette.

Waukesha—John H. A. Lacher.

Chicago, Ill.—Charles H. Conover, Edward Tilden.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting

Annual members who changed to life, during the year:

- Antigo—Edward Cleary.
Fort Atkinson—Rev. J. F. McCarthy.
Milwaukee—Norman L. Baker.
Sheboygan—Paul T. Krez.

Annual

- Algoma—James H. McGowan.
Appleton—George P. Hewitt, Roy H. Jones, Herman Schafer, James A. Wood.
Beaver Dam—Louis Zeigler.
Berlin—Ernst Greverus.
Darlington—Patrick H. Conley.
De Pere—William Handyside.
Dodgeville—James T. Pryor, Jr.
Eau Claire—William W. Bartlett.
Grand Rapids—W. J. Conway, Theodore A. Taylor.
Green Bay—Frederick C. Ebeling, James H. Flatley, Walter H. Grunert, Joseph Martin, Victor I. Minahan, T. J. Oliver.
Hartford—Elmo W. Sawyer.
Hudson—Henry C. Baker.
Keil—Henry Goeres.
La Crosse—Mrs. Emma A. Crosby.
Madison—Edward Aumann, Le Grande G. Dyke, Clarence S. Hean.
Manitowoc—George Wehrwein.
Milwaukee—Thomas E. Balding, John A. Becher, Ernst von Briesen, Joseph V. Cargill, Charles S. Carter, Roland S. Dingwall, Russell W. Fish, Joseph H. Gates, Sheldon J. Glass, Julius Gugler, Lawrence W. Halsey, George F. Hooley, Edgar J. Hughes, Walter Kempster, Irving W. Ott, William W. Perry, John H. Puelicher, Nicholas Smith, Walter Wallis, Jerome A. Watrous.
Oshkosh—George W. Burnell.
Phillips—Nathan E. Lane.
Pigeon Falls—Eignor B. Christopherson, Iver Eimon.
Platteville—Dennis J. Gardner, Mrs. Mary E. Mackay, Martin P. Rindlaub.
Solon Springs—Thomas F. Solon.
Sparta—Hjalmar R. Holand.
Sturgeon Bay—Henry A. Norden.
Superior—John D. Colman.
Two Rivers—Emil Christensen, Harry C. Gowran, Gus. C. Kirst.
Chicago, Ill.—Benjamin R. De Young, Stephen C. Knight.
Cincinnati, O.—Albert Bettinger.
Grosse Isle, Mich.—Bradshaw H. Swales.
New York City—Roswell Miller.
Northfield, Vt.—William A. Ellis.
Richmond, Ind.—Louis J. Francisco.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Amendment to By-Laws

Chairman W. A. P. Morris, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which was adopted:

Amend the first sentence of section 13 of the by-laws, so that it shall read as follows: "There shall be a perpetual special fund to be known as the Antiquarian Fund, the income of which, or so much of said income as may be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in prosecuting historical investigations, procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest, *and in the general administration of the museum.*

After the adoption of a rule regulating the maximum salaries of library assistants, but leaving details thereof in the hands of the Library Committee, the meeting adjourned.

Appendix

Executive Committee's Report

(Submitted to the Society at the fifty-eighth annual meeting, October 20,
1910)

Summary

The Society suffered by the death, on August 20, of Hon. Halle Steensland, a member of this committee since 1891. The private endowment funds now aggregate \$62,474.99, a gain of \$1,930.53. The Library accessions of the year were 11,420 titles, slightly below the average for the past decade; the library now contains 331,567 titles. Details are presented, of the year's work in the several departments; more space and larger funds are needed for each; but despite the financial stringency, there are evident a broadened popular interest and increasing demands for service to the public; improved methods are also being introduced. The Library staff regrets the resignation of Dr. A. C. Tilton, chief of the departments of Public Documents, Maps, and Manuscripts; and there have been other resignations occasioned by calls to more profitable positions elsewhere. The search undertaken for the Society in the archives at Washington, for material affecting Wisconsin prior to 1836, has been completed as far as is now possible; the results will soon appear in the *Collections*. The Society is also engaged in a co-operative movement among Western historical agencies, under the auspices of the American Historical Association, for the preparation of a calendar of all materials in French archives relating to the Mississippi basin. The Society has acquired the site of the Blue Mounds fort, erected during the Black Hawk War (1832). Conspicuous among its manuscript accessions are the papers of the late George H. Paul of Milwaukee. The report closes with a plea to the legislature for the proposed north-west wing, to relieve the existing congestion of the building, which is so great that outside storage is already being resorted to; for an increase of the administrative fund; to meet growing needs; for a slight improvement in the book-purchasing fund; and for a fund for the better sustenance of the Museum.

Executive Committee's Report

Death of Curator Steensland

In the death of Hon. Halle Steensland of Madison, on August 20, 1910, the Society lost one of its most valued curators. Born on June 4, 1832 (the son of Halle H. Steensland, a farmer and non-commissioned military officer, and of Ingebord Knutsdatter), at Sandeid, in the neighborhood of the flourishing Norwegian seaport of Stavanger, young Steensland was at first reared to farm life, but as a young man served as a clerk in a Stavanger mercantile house. In his twenty-second year (1854) he came to America, and reached Chicago with ten dollars in his pocket. The following year, he established himself in Madison, where he resided until his death, fifty-five years later.

During his first four years of Madison life, Mr. Steensland was a clerk in a retail store; but by 1859 he had become a partner in a grocery business, and continued in that line until 1871, when we find him active in the organization of the Hekla Fire Insurance Company of Madison, which originally he served as secretary and treasurer, and later as president. The Hekla enterprise was successful, but in 1890 it was sold to a St. Paul company. Mr. Steensland then founded the Savings, Loan and Trust Co., a strong and prosperous financial institution, of which he was president at the time of his death.

In 1892, he was appointed vice-consul in Wisconsin for the united kingdom of Sweden and Norway; and when, in 1905, Norway separated from the union, he was continued in like capacity for Sweden. In recognition of notable services to his compatriots in America, King Oscar II decorated him with the insignia of the Order of Vasa, and King Haakon VII with the emblem of the Order of St. Olaf.

Mr. Steensland's education in Norway had been confined to the curriculum of the parochial school for his neighborhood, which consisted chiefly of "the three R's," with enough religious instruction to fit him for confirmation in the Lutheran church. He was, however, early known for his keen desire for further knowledge, and throughout the rest of his life was ever seeking to widen the scope of his mental interests. Fortunately, his scheme of self-culture was aided by frequent opportunity to travel. Even in his earlier years in America, he saw much of the West, and his business activities were in several states; his later period of pros-

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perity was frequently marked by visits to other lands—Central America, the West Indies, Canada, Europe, Africa, and Asia. One of his most satisfying journeys was through Egypt and Palestine, which he later described in a book, *Bibels lande; reiserindringer og historiske oplysninger* (Madison, 1898, 211 pp., illustrated). Another of his publications, illustrating the business side of his interests, was, *Hard times and how they may be avoided* (Madison, 1901, 33 pp.). Mr. Steensland became a broad-minded man, with keen business sagacity, and a liberal outlook on life. His judgment in financial matters was sound, his probity beyond question, and when holding public positions (he died a member of the city council) he commanded the complete confidence of the people.

It was to be expected of a man of this type, commanding a considerable fortune, that he should be liberal in gifts to the public; and this expectation was in his case realized. He gave a beautiful library building to St. Olaf's College at Northfield, Minn. An artistic bridge across the Yahara River, in Madison, commemorates the completion of his half century of business life at the Wisconsin capital. The district in Norway in which he was born, has cause to remember him because he gave to it a considerable fund for educational purposes. He has also from time to time given to the University of Wisconsin, certain organizations in Norway, and various schools and charitable interests in the United States.

Mr. Steensland was an early member of this Society, and after 1891 served until his death as a curator. He was for the greater part of this period a member of the Finance Committee, and freely gave to its service the fruits of his long business experience.

Keenly interested in the work of this institution, he was a faithful attendant upon all of its meetings, and his unflinching good humor and sensible judgment were qualities greatly appreciated by his colleagues. In his will he generously recognized the needs of the Society to which he had devoted so much thoughtful care, and left five hundred dollars to the General and Binding Fund, where it will be a welcome and perpetual memorial of his long fellowship with us.

Executive Committee's Report

Financial Condition

State Appropriations

Expenditures for the Society, emanating from State appropriations thereto, are, upon certification by the superintendent, audited by the secretary of state, and remittances to claimants are made by the state treasurer, the same as with other State departments.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, covering the period of the present financial report, the Society received \$31,000 from the State, in direct standing appropriations—\$25,000 under subsection 2 of section 376 of the statutes, as amended by chapter 422 of the laws of 1909, for administrative and miscellaneous expenses; and \$6,000 under subsection 3 thereof, for books, maps, manuscripts, etc.

The following statement shows the condition of these funds on July 1, 1910:

SUBSECTION 2

Receipts, year ending June 30, 1910

Unexpended balance in State Treasury, July 1, 1909	\$271 03
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1910	25,000 00
Remittance from University of Wisconsin, on account of joint maintenance of building	845 91
Remittance from Wisconsin History Commission, on account of editorial aid, and cost of distributing publications	500 00
Remittance from Mrs. S. Huntley, use of electricity in art exhibition	14 30
Total	\$26,631 24

Disbursements, year ending June 30, 1910

Administration of the Society

Services	\$16,499 97
Supplies and equipment	90 06
Freight and drayage	234 32
Travel	74 44
	<hr/>
	\$16,898 79

Maintenance of Building

Services	\$6,078 61
Supplies	745 99
Repairs	860 83
	<hr/>
	7,685 43

Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1910	\$24,534 22
	2,047 02

\$26,631 24

Executive Committee's Report

SUBSECTION 3

Receipts, year ending June 30, 1910

Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1909	\$36 16
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1910	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$6,036 16</u>

Disbursements, year ending June 30, 1910

Books and periodicals	\$5,489 58
Maps and manuscripts	351 60
Pictures	97 00
Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1910	97 98
Total	<u>\$6,036 16</u>

Details of the foregoing expenditures are presented in the fiscal report of the superintendent, submitted in connection herewith. A copy thereof has been filed with the governor, in accordance with the provisions of law.

An Appeal to Members

The private endowment funds of the Society now aggregate \$62,474.99, a net gain within the year of \$1,930.53. The interest receipts upon the investment of these funds (in real estate mortgages) amounted to \$2,462.93, or about four per cent upon the average amount in the hands of the treasurer. The Finance Committee deserves high credit for their assiduity in keeping the funds well invested and the prudence they display in the management thereof.

It is, however, a source of regret that the endowment funds do not have a more rapid growth. Their entire income is constantly employed in several branches of the Society's work, for the carrying on of which the official stipend is far too meagre. It is sincerely hoped that Members and other friends of the Society will do all in their power to increase these funds. Immediate gifts towards existing funds, or the creation of new ones, are highly desirable; especially would we solicit *bequests* from those who appreciate our work and are willing, like Mr. Steensland, to leave behind them substantial monuments of their public spirit.

It is hardly conceivable that we shall ever acquire the million and three-quarters dollars needed to secure absolute independence of official patronage; but it ought not to be impossible, in this rich and growing Commonwealth, to increase our endowment to

Executive Committee's Report

a quarter of a million dollars (that of the Massachusetts Historical Society). The income from such an investment would, with the existing State appropriation, place us much nearer than we are today, to a realization of our hopes and possibilities. May we be allowed to remind Members of their duty to the Society?

The General and Binding Fund

is the product of special gifts thereto, of one-half of the receipts from membership dues and the sale of ordinary duplicates, and of interest earned by the principal. On July 1, 1910, as seen from the treasurer's report, it contained \$32,151.59, a gain of \$834.36 during the twelve months. The income of this fund is at present chiefly used for eking out the State appropriation in the payment of staff salaries and general expenses.

The Antiquarian Fund

is, like the preceding, derived from accrued interest on the principal and from the acquisition of one-half the receipts from membership fees and sale of ordinary duplicates. On July 1, 1910, this had grown to \$12,551.32, a net gain of \$1,078.33 during the year. The income of this fund is now used in the work of the Museum, which has received much benefit therefrom.

The Draper Fund

relies for growth upon interest receipts and sale of publications emanating from the Draper manuscript collection. On July 1, 1910, it contained \$11,298.88, a net gain within the year of \$104.12. The income is being used for calendaring the Draper manuscripts.

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

contained July 1, 1910, \$4,864.71. This fund is bringing to the Museum many valuable and interesting objects of art. If we had several funds of this size and character, the art interests of the department would receive more adequate attention than is now possible.

The Anna R. Sheldon Art Fund

for the purchase of books for the Anna R. Sheldon memorial art collection, contained on July 1, 1910, \$1,608.49. Contributions to the income of this fund are occasionally received from the Memorial Committee, and some important accessions have been made during the past twelve months.

Wisconsin Historical Society

The Library

Statistics of Accession

Following is a summary of Library accessions for the year ending September 30, 1910:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	1,909
Books by gift	2,511
Total books	4,420
Pamphlets by gift	6,735
Pamphlets by purchase	15
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	250
Total pamphlets	7,000
Total accessions	11,420
Present (estimated) strength of Library:	
Books	163,861
Pamphlets	167,706
Total	331,567

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopedias	14
Newspapers and periodicals	983
Philosophy and religion	117
Biography and genealogy	226
History—general	55
History—foreign	332
History—American	157
History—local (U. S.)	243
Geography and travel	220
Political and social sciences	1,660
Natural sciences	28
Useful arts	103
British Patent Office reports	158
Fine arts	25
Language and literature	16
Bibliography	83
Total	4,420

Comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1909	1910
Total accessions	12,473	11,420
Percentage of gifts in accessions	77	83
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	23	17

Executive Committee's Report

Books given	5,601	3,726
Pamphlets given	9,295	9,017
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	14,896	12,742
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	35.5	25
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	64.5	75

There have been bound during the year a total of 1,854 volumes, classified as follows:

Periodicals	204
Newspapers	473
British Patent Office reports	158
British Parliamentary papers	92
Federal, state, and city documents	216
Miscellaneous books	711
Total	1,854

The accessions for the past ten years have been as follows: 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584; 1904, 11,990; 1905, 12,634; 1906, 10,214; 1907, 11,584; 1908, 13,210; 1909, 12,473; 1910, 11,420. Average 11,605.

Acute congestion

In our report of a year ago, we said:

With the rapid growth of the libraries of the Society and the University, congestion has of course steadily increased. Today, the building is inconveniently crowded in every part, and further growth can only be accommodated by the most strenuous methods of storage, with cumulative inconvenience. It seems probable that within the next eighteen months we may be obliged to resort to storage outside of the building, but this desperate remedy will be applied only as a last resort.

The limit was reached somewhat sooner than anticipated. Last spring we were obliged to dispose of the greater part of our large collection of duplicates (used in exchange with other libraries), by means of wholesale gifts to such state, municipal, and college libraries as were willing to pay freight charges upon them. At the same time, we secured from the University, storage accommodations in the basement of old Library Hall (now the department of music), and thither we removed numerous wagonloads of public documents, magazine files, and scientific publications for which we no longer had space in our own building. This was resorted to only as a desperate course, not to be repeated or continued save in extreme emergency.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Catalogue Department

In addition to the current cataloguing, revision of shelf list, and other routine work of this department, several collections of pamphlets have been reclassified and recatalogued, including the social science, political parties, colonization, arbitration and peace, prison, capital punishment, and other minor groups. As stated below, considerable progress has also been made in cataloguing the Document department, although this work can only intermittently be taken up by the insufficient staff of the Catalogue department. Owing to the pressure of other work, the Tank collection (about 5,000 volumes) still remains uncatalogued as a whole; although several hundred of the books therein have in years past been deflected into the general collection, and such have at the time been catalogued.

Public Documents Department

Here, perhaps, congestion is the most evident. In order to make space for growth, where it is most needed, a new volume sometimes means the reshifting of a hundred, which is far from economical; for aside from its annoyance, the task adds materially to the daily cost of administration.

Reclassification in this department has so far progressed that all federal, state, and city documents of the United States have now been treated, with the exception of a few seldom-used classes. The foreign documents still remain unclassified, being for the time kept under their respective countries instead of distributed under subjects; this because, although often called for, they are less used than those of the United States, and while grouped under political divisions can, under the present excessive crowding, the more readily be relegated to out-of-the-way corners of the building.

Recataloguing has followed reclassification as fast as our limited staff can dispose of the work. It has within the year covered blue books, manuals (etc.), census and general statistics, labor and inspection reports, railroads and public utilities, reports of boards of trade and chambers of commerce, insurance, school documents, messages and addresses of the governors, laws, statutes (etc.), legislative journals, irrigation reports, adjutant generals' reports, federal and Wisconsin agricultural documents. The foreign documents and some other unclassified material have also been recatalogued.

Executive Committee's Report

The usual attention has been given by the chief of this department to the collection of new material, so far as time was available after the necessary work in aiding readers and attending to the usual administrative details. The steady increase in the number of users, and the extra labor caused by the crowded condition of the shelves, has, however, seriously hampered this important branch of the work.

In order that this department may properly meet the opportunities which are being thrust upon it, there should be employed therein not only a chief, but a cataloguer, a stenographer, and an office boy. Without such a staff, the most that can be hoped for is, that the department will not actually fall behind.

We are grieved to have to report the retirement from our service, on September 30, of Dr. Asa Currier Tilton, who for five years has been the chief of the two departments of Documents and Maps and Manuscripts. Previous to entering our employ, Dr. Tilton had served as an instructor in European history in the State University; but during the two years previous to becoming a member of our staff, had schooled himself in the technique of librarianship. He organized our Document department and brought it to a high stage of efficiency; and assisted in developing the department of Maps and Manuscripts, which presents many problems that proved congenial to him. He has been a faithful departmental chief, bringing to his work a high order of scholarly attainment, and that enterprise and resourcefulness so essential to this form of undertaking. His social qualities, also, endeared him to his colleagues, who profoundly regret his removal to the Connecticut State Library, where he will continue to specialize in public documents—one of the most interesting and fruitful fields in the domain of modern reference libraries.

Maps and Manuscripts Department

The calendaring of volumes in the Draper collection has made good progress within the year. The Bedinger papers, L. C. Draper's manuscript *Life of Boone*, and Draper and C. W. Butterfield's *Border Forays* have been completed; also the first ten volumes of the Green Bay and Prairie du Chien papers, a series containing ninety-nine folio volumes.

Four volumes of Draper manuscripts have, in the past twelve months, been treated by the Emery process, making seven which have thus far received this treatment—involving inlaying and the

Wisconsin Historical Society

use of crêpeline. The result appears to be highly satisfactory, and doubtless other volumes now in a state of threatened decay will be similarly treated within the coming year. The process is expensive, but it is the most effective remedy for decay that now offers itself.

The accumulation of unmounted manuscripts continues, and each year becomes more unwieldy. The use of the vertical letter-file has helped us in the storage and classification of single pieces. The present crowded condition of the vault is unsatisfactory, on account of the difficulty of keeping so many lots and bundles in such order that individual items can readily be found when called for. The space for maps and atlases and illustrative material on the new mezzanine floor is now well occupied, and soon will become congested, as in every other department of the Library. The accession of maps and illustrative material has been much larger than last year, thus involving increased labor in cataloguing.

The daily increase in the use of this department is noticeable; it is very marked when compared with five years ago, when Dr. Tilton took general charge of this feature of our collections. The collection of illustrative material has now grown to considerable proportions, and is being largely used by authors and editors in the illustration of books and magazine articles.

In order to keep pace with the increase of routine work and calendaring, and properly to develop the department, it is necessary that there be increased expert assistance—a condition of affairs, however, quite general throughout the building.

The Museum

In the Museum department, the past year has been one of activity. The re-arrangement of the older collections has been continued and will soon be completed. Important additions to these have been made, and some new educational series installed. The exposition of the latter has required the addition of four new table cases. Several thousand descriptive labels have been printed by pen, and maps and explanatory drawings prepared. The fifty-two exhibit cases have also been numbered by means of metal labels. A considerable number of articles which were received in poor condition, have been carefully repaired.

Particular attention has, within the year, been given to the strengthening of collections illustrative of Wisconsin history. In seeking specimens therefor, a large number of citizens and several

18 June 1696
Brevet de Major et de Capitaine

1797 of the *Revue*

Le Comandant que Du Picoté Cap^t que M^{rs} Le Duc de Beauvilliers
général en chef a moy ordonné de se faire de la somme de 2000
livres pour son quart de régiment de Cavalerie de la Compagnie de
Picoté. Du Bureau de guerre, et de la part de la ville de Rennes qui a payé tout
moy a mesme que le Comandant de la Compagnie de Picoté a payé tout
en son nom. Pour le faire payer, a Monsieur de la Roche
Comandant de la Compagnie de Picoté de Rennes.

FACSIMILE OF LETTER BY NICOLAS PERROT, 1696

Perrot was for many years commandant for New France, in the Northwest. Original MS. in
Wisconsin Historical Library

Executive Committee's Report

professional associations have been communicated with. The results have been excellent, and at times donations have arrived almost faster than they could be catalogued and installed. It is the Museum's aim to place in their proper relation, in its exhibition halls, in separate cases, carefully-selected series and collections of articles expressive of the history of Wisconsin settlement, education, agriculture, religion, lumbering, mining, manufacture, commerce, medicine, etc. These are being constructed about nuclei of materials which it already possesses. The Indian- and military-history collections are already of such size and importance as to require considerable room for their exhibition. Series representative of the history of State education, politics, railroading, and of steamboating days were installed during the year, and are proving helpful to students.

The total number of specimens acquired within the twelve months ending September 30, 1910, was 2,125. Over ninety per cent of these are gifts, and thus become the permanent property of the State; the rest are loaned, being subject to withdrawal. This increase in the number of actual percentage of gifts, clearly indicates the rapidly-growing appreciation of the Museum's business methods and its educational usefulness.

Several exchanges with other institutions have been conducted. Especially important among these, are the H. W. Seton-Karr collection of foreign archæological materials, the H. L. Skavlem additions to the Lake Koshkonong collection, and the Mary E. Stewart collection of Tennessee materials.

Dr. Louis Lotz has very generously prepared and presented a second excellent model, this representing the widely-known and picturesque pueblo of Acoma, in Valencia County, New Mexico. Mr. Charles Ray of Milwaukee, and Col. A. H. Hollister and Mr. John Corscot of Madison, have each made small gifts of money, with which it was possible to purchase needed specimens.

The special exhibitions made during the year have been twelve in number and of varied character. The following subjects were among those illustrated: "Autograph letters and likenesses of Wisconsin governors," "George Rogers Clark and his times," "Herb medicines of the Wisconsin pioneers," "Views of Government buildings and bureaus at Washington, D. C.," "The Lapham archæological manuscripts," and the "Use of gourd vessels by savage and semi-civilized peoples." The most extensive exhibition consisted of over four hundred selected examples of Indian, early

Wisconsin Historical Society

American, and foreign sandals, slippers, shoes, and boots, illustrating the footwear of the world. The greater portion of this valuable collection was loaned to the Museum through the courtesy of the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company of Milwaukee. Through the interest of Miss Harriet B. Merrill of the State University, we were able to give an exhibit illustrative of the customs and products of Brazil and of adjoining South American countries. During its continuance, Miss Merrill gave a number of instructive talks to University students and to classes from the Madison schools.

On December 8-15, 1909, the Madison chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held here an exhibit of historical and family relics, which proved very successful. For this purpose the large north hall of the Museum was turned over to the ladies, the hundreds of specimens loaned being so displayed as to present an excellent idea of the interior furnishings of a household of the colonial and Revolutionary War periods of American history. Several lectures and talks were given by ladies of the chapter. The much-discussed Kensington (Minnesota) runestone was exhibited in the Museum for a single day in February, several hundred persons coming to examine it. For the state assembly of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, the Museum made a number of special exhibits, and that Society's evening meeting (July 29) was held in its halls.

Every effort has been made to encourage the greater and more intelligent use of the Museum collections by University students and school children. Classes from the Madison city schools have frequently attended with their teachers. Among other visitors have been school classes, women's clubs, and other organizations from Hillside, Brodhead, Monroe, Janesville, Portage, and other Wisconsin cities. To some of these, lectures and talks were given. On May 26 the chief of the department attended the Iowa City meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and participated in its programme with a paper on the subject of "The objects and methods of state historical museums." He also delivered lectures during the year at Delavan, Racine, and Milwaukee, and made journeys to different parts of the State in quest of specimens and information. Surveys of local groups of Indian earthworks have been made as opportunity permitted. In encouraging and securing the permanent preservation of some of these, the department has taken an active part.

Executive Committee's Report

The Museum is sorely hampered in its work by the lack of funds for purposes of administration, and for the extension of educational service to the people of the Commonwealth. This need must be met, if the department is to maintain the high rank which it has already gained.

Publications

Bulletins of Information

Five bulletins have been published within the year: No. 50, "Accessions to the Museum," issued in January, 1910; No. 51, "Periodicals and newspapers currently received at the library," issued in January, 1910; No. 52, "Reports of auxiliaries, for 1909," issued in January, 1910; No. 53, "List of active members of the Society," issued in February, 1910; and No. 54, "Suggestions for the organization and work of local historical societies in Wisconsin," issued in June, 1910. Nos. 50-52 were separates from the *Proceedings* for 1909.

Wisconsin Historical Collections

Volume xix of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* is now in the bindery, hence may soon be expected. It is one of the most interesting and important volumes in this series; the Mackinac Register of Baptisms and Interments (1695-1821) is given, followed by documents illustrative of the fur-trade on the Upper Great Lakes and in Wisconsin, from 1778 to 1815.

Draper Series

The expense of printing volumes in this series (documentary material from the Draper manuscripts), has heretofore been undertaken by the Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the task of editing, is our own. Two volumes have thus far been published—*Documentary History of Lord Dunmore's War* (May, 1905), and *The Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777* (February, 1908). A third volume, in continuation of the last-named, is now being prepared for the press.

The revolution in the West has largely been known through the defense of Kentucky, and the incidents of George Rogers Clark's invasion of the country northward of the Ohio. These events would at no time have been possible, had it not been for the ar-

Wisconsin Historical Society

rangements on the nearer frontier—the successful maintenance of Fort Pitt and its neighboring garrisons.

The effect of Dunmore's War was so to overawe and subdue the Ohio Indians that they kept the peace during the early years of the Revolution. *The Revolution on the Upper Ohio* dealt with the defense of Fort Pitt and vicinity by the frontiersmen themselves, with important negotiations with the tribesmen, and with the building and garrisoning of a chain of protective posts.

Early in 1777 it became evident that the Indians were accepting the British offers of friendship, and preparing at the instigation of the Detroit and Niagara commandants to raid our out-settlements. General Edward Hand, a Continental officer of distinction, was thereupon sent to secure the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers. For over a year he struggled with his thankless and herculean task. His proposed expedition of the summer of 1777 miscarried, but retaliatory attacks on Wheeling, and Foreman's detachment in the autumn of that year, are full of picturesque incident and interest.

The murder of the famous Shawnee chief Cornstalk at Point Pleasant, and the consequent raids into the Greenbriar settlements, fall within the scope of this volume, for which the documentary material in the Draper collection is very abundant, but almost entirely unknown to historical students.

Wisconsin History Commission

Our members also receive the publications of the Wisconsin History Commission (for collecting and publishing material relative to Wisconsin's part in the War between the States). During the present year, there has been issued Haight's *Three Wisconsin Cushings*. Fitch's *Chattanooga Campaign* is now going through the press; Hurn's *Wisconsin Women in the War* is now ready for the printer; and there is in preparation a volume containing the war messages and proclamations of Wisconsin governors (1860-65), with annotations.

Administrative Details

Professional Meetings, etc.

In accordance with the policy of the Society, the superintendent has within the past twelve months accepted such invitations to address public meetings in this and other states, upon topics asso-

Executive Committee's Report

ciated with our work, as did not interfere with his administrative and editorial duties.

Between Christmas and New Year's he represented the Society at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association and Bibliographical Society of America, held in New York City. In Chicago, January 3 and 4, he attended the meetings of the Council of the American Library Association and the League of Library Commissioners; on February 22, he addressed the Washington County Old Settlers' Club at West Bend, on "The mission of local history;" addressed the Society of Colonial Wars at Detroit, May 17, on "Lord Dunmore's War;" attended the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society at Iowa City, Iowa, May 25-28; delivered the Memorial Day address at Madison; participated in the meetings of the American Library Association and Bibliographical Society of America, on Mackinac Island, June 30-July 5; and spoke before the Madison Woman's Club, October 7, on "The story of Father Marquette." He also delivered lectures before the State University and Wisconsin State Library School, and edited for the press the publications of the Wisconsin History Commission.

Federal Archives relating to Wisconsin History

A year ago, we reported that arrangements had just been perfected through Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, for a systematic search in the archives of various federal administrative departments in Washington, for hitherto unpublished documents appertaining to the American occupation of pre-territorial Wisconsin (1796-1836). This work has been completed, so far as is now practicable, and is described in the following detailed report to us by Mr. Leo Francis Stock of the Carnegie Institution, who was placed by Dr. Jameson in direct charge of the undertaking:

The investigations were made in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, the Indian Office, Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department. Material was also secured from the Department of State, but no direct search was made there. The Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under whose direction this work was carried on, has in its rooms a complete card catalogue of the territorial papers to be found at the State Department; this was examined for references to papers relating to the Northwest Territory, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin during this period.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Library of Congress (Manuscript Division).—The following were examined: Arthur St. Clair letters, Duncan McArthur papers, McLean papers, Hamtramck's standing orders at Detroit (1802), and early Post Office records.

The St. Clair letters are press transcripts of the originals, in one volume.

The McArthur papers are arranged in bundles in chronological order. Sometimes, letters and papers on special subjects are kept together in separate packages. There are about seventy of these bundles, embracing the period under consideration. Field-notes, surveys, letters, and papers referring to land matters, his private correspondence with members of his family and friends, letters and papers of military character, muster rolls, records of court martial proceedings, reports of recruiting officers, paroles, general orders, and political letters and documents make up this interesting collection.

The McLean papers are also kept in bundles and arranged chronologically. Only those were examined which covered the period of his administration as postmaster-general.

Hamtramck's standing orders at Detroit is simply a book of military regulations, and contains nothing of historic interest.

The Post Office records at the Library are mostly in the nature of accounts. Some early mail routes and the names of the mail contractors are designated, and the list of postoffices and postmasters of the first years of mail service given.

Naturally, more favorable conditions exist at the Library for work of this nature than at the departments. To assist the student or reader and to give him every facility for his work, is a primary consideration of those in charge. The material is well cared for and methodically arranged; and one is not disturbed or distracted by the noise and bustle of departmental work. The treatment accorded me in the departments was, without exception, courteous; in some instances, the privileges granted were unrestrained. But existing regulations and the routine of business sometimes interfere with thorough and uninterrupted research; the storing of material in buildings throughout the city of Washington makes its examination difficult, sometimes impracticable; and old papers of purely historical character, to which reference is never made in the prosecution of public business, are not apt to interest the ordinary clerk or to be well cared for.

Indian Office.—The following books, files, etc., were searched: Letter books A, B, C, D; letter books A (Oct. 1801–May 1809) to F (Oct. 1823–Apr. 1824); letters received, A, B, C, D; letters written, A, B, C, D; letter books 1 to 19 inclusive; letters received, 1, 2, 3, 4; miscellaneous records, No. 1.

Files: Miscellaneous, from 1801 to 1867 (7 in number), Chicago (1831–39), Green Bay (1831–38), Mackinac (1835–63), Michigan (1824–38), New York (1822–49), Prairie du Chien (1831–42), Sac and Fox (1831–59), St. Louis (1824–38), St. Peters (1831–57), Sault St. Marie (1836–52), Schools (1819–36), Western superintendent (1833–36), La Pointe (1831–1864), Minnesota (18—), Pottawatomie (1828–40), Surveys, 1802, etc., Winnebago (to 1860 inc.), and Pension Court files; also the index of papers, etc., stored in boxes in the basement of the old building.

Four volumes of "ancient and miscellaneous" field notes in the Record Land Division.

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Maps of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

In general, all books, files, etc., which gave promise of yielding any material, were looked into. The search was brought down to July 4, 1836.

The Indian Office is very rich in material, and as was to be expected yielded more than any other department. Because of a fire, there are few papers here of earlier date than 1800. It is also believed that some material relating to early Indian affairs was retained by the War Department, when the Indian Office was dissociated from the former and placed under the Department of the Interior.

In the summer of 1909, this office was moved from the building of the Interior Department and placed in the court of the Pension Building. In December, other changes were made, and some of the divisions removed to the surrounding rooms. The letter books, files, cases, etc., were kept in the court of the building, but were rearranged. This work was still going on when I finished my investigations there, so that it is doubtful if all the press-marks given by me are now correct.

The material in the old files is for the most part not in good condition. This is especially true of the files containing reports and letters of Indian agents, and papers relating generally to early Indian matters. The business of the office does not require reference to the papers; in consequence, there is little evidence of method in their arrangement, or care in their preservation. There is no index or record of the material in the office, at least for public use; the labels are often misleading; co-related papers are separated, and found in different files; and the files themselves, containing material relating to the same agency or Indian nation, are sometimes widely separated. Hence, it is only by looking into nearly everything, that one can be certain his search has been thorough. Those from the outside who have used the files, are blamed for much of this disorder. Certainly there seems to be no restriction placed upon anyone who has permission to make a search.¹

A mass of material (78 packing boxes, containing about 760 filing boxes of

¹ Under date of Dec. 5, 1910, while the *Proceedings* are going through the press, Mr. Stock writes: "A great change has come upon the material at the Indian Office. Some months ago—just when the material had been arranged in some semblance of order, after the move from the old offices in the Interior Department building—the order was given from somewhere to clear the Pension Building court. Everything was hurriedly moved to some empty rooms on the top floor of the building, and there "dumped." Many of the pressmarks to the papers copied for you, are now worthless. An appropriation of \$5,000 was secured from the last Congress for the systematic arranging and indexing of all the material in this office. The bill provided for the appointment of an historian at a salary of \$1,500 a year, and of an assistant at \$1,200. Unfortunately, the positions were placed under the Civil Service Commission, and this condition made impossible the plan of the chief clerk to have the work done by some well-equipped person. If the work were well done, an interesting lot of material would be at the service of the investigator; for this depository contains so much of history that its worth is not appreciated as it should be. But in the present chaos, or even after the material is re-arranged, how are we to know what has been examined for you, and what is yet to be examined? No practicable plan suggests itself to me."

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papers, etc.) was recently transferred to the Indian Office from the attic of the Interior Department Building where it has been stored since 1876; but the impression seems to prevail that nothing much will be done towards arranging this matter, until an expected appropriation of \$5,000 is received from Congress for the better systematizing of all the files of the office.

About 350 letter books have been taken from these boxes and placed on the shelves; and these I have examined. These may be classified as letter books of Governors Cass, Mason, and Porter, of Henry R. Schoolcraft, and of the Mackinac Agency—I refer, of course, to the books that fall within the period with which we are at present concerned (1796–1836). They comprise letters and papers to and from the War Department, Indian office, superintendents, agents, traders, military officers, Indians, and others. The remainder of the books referred to, are numbered from 1 to 268. With the exception of four letter books of Governor Cass and two of Schoolcraft, these numbered books are, for the most part, old cash books, journals, ledgers, invoice books, etc., of the Indian Office and fur-trade factories. Some of them have been arranged temporarily according to agency, superintendency, or tribe; others have been arranged chronologically in file boxes, and marked “Miscellaneous.” When this material is all unpacked, it will be fused with the other papers in the office.

Treasury Department.—I have examined the public lands correspondence and letters from the secretary of the treasury to the commissioner-general of the Land Office; also the original letters of this period. There are at the Treasury not many letter books or records of that time. I was told by the clerk in charge of the files, that a fire had destroyed practically everything of the period of my search; that some of the documents of this office had been transferred to the Land Office; and that other material had been claimed and carried away by former secretaries. I was taken to a large storage building in another part of the city, and was shown tons (I cannot say how many) of papers, books, boxes, etc., packed solidly from floor to ceiling. As it would have been altogether impossible to make a closer examination of this material, I was forced to accept as true the statement of my guide that “there was nothing among it of interest” to me.

Post Office Department.—In room 813 I examined 44 letter books of the postmaster-general (1789–1836); letter book C (March 1798–March 1800) of the assistant postmaster-general; register of letters received from members of Congress; letters P, O, D, and A (telegraphic); letters of Post Office Department (Congress No. 3); six letter books of the chief clerk (1829–31); three books of letters to Congress (1823–32).

In room 431, I examined books 1–12.

In the museum, I examined: post routes established by law prior to 1854, No. 2; book of drafts and payments, 1792–95; Post Office balances taken from old ledgers, July 1, 1823; cash book, 1789–96; letter books A and B of Charles Burrall, assistant postmaster-general (Oct. 1789–March 1793); scrap book, 1823–65; record of all dead letters, 1804–16; suit book (1798–1818), containing memoranda of suits directed against postmasters and mail contractors; account book, 1806–11; dead letters account book,

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1817-26; postal guides of 1830-31; and table of postoffices in the United States, 1813.

The letter books of this department have not been kept together. Most of them are in Room 813, a few are in the museum on the third floor, and some are in storage, along with other material, in another building. The earliest letter books are unsatisfactory for purposes of research, since there are no addresses given, and it is not always possible to locate a letter simply by its context.

The books referred to in Room 431, contain records of appointments of postmasters, names of bondsmen, etc.

Some of the first records of this office have been sent to the Library of Congress. The material in the museum is interesting, but with the exception of the Post Office guides is too indefinite for our purpose. In 1836, there was a fire in the Post Office department, and some of its records were then destroyed. Only in recent years have letters received been preserved; so there is no material of that sort on file relating to the period under examination.

The present search did not include the War Department (entrance to whose archives it now seems impossible to gain), the Land Office, Department of Justice, or the files of the Senate and House of Representatives, in some of which departments there is probably material bearing on this period of Wisconsin history.

A large mass of carefully-rendered transcripts was the fruit of Mr. Stock's energetic search. Many of these are included among the documents published in volume xix of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; a large share of the others will appear in succeeding volumes of that series.

The Burton Library, Detroit

In order to obtain still further documentary material for the *Collections*, the superintendent ordered a search made through the large and valuable private library of Mr. Clarence M. Burton, of Detroit, who generously offered us *carte blanche* in the use of such papers in his collection as suited our purpose. The investigation was made (February 22-March 4) by Dr. Louise P. Kellogg, assistant in the Editorial department, who rendered the following report thereon:

The Askin papers in the Burton Library are comprised in twenty-one bound volumes (1-18, 455-457) with a number of unbound letter books, account books, diaries, etc. They range chronologically from 1766 to about the time of the War of 1812-15; there is little or nothing after 1816. As Askin came out with Robert Rogers as commissary for the troops, lived many years in Mackinac, and had intimate acquaintance with Alexander Henry the elder, James McGill (later founder of McGill Uni-

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versity), Isaac Todd, and many members of the old North West Company, his papers are full of interest for the fur-trade. His son, John Askin Jr., went to St. Joseph's Island about 1806 with the British troops that conquered Mackinac in 1812, and remained there through the British occupation. His letters are of especial interest and importance. One letter book of John Askin Sr., compiled at Mackinac in 1778, is full of interesting sidelights on the Revolution and the movements of the fur-traders.

Hugh Heward's journal of a visit to Illinois in 1790, is interesting. He met Langlade on Lake Michigan, and says "he seems a smart & obliging Man."

There is in the Askin papers material on the Moravian missions, the treaty of Greenville, the American occupation of the Northern posts, the British attempt in 1794 to secure the Ohio as a boundary, etc., etc.

Volumes 19-25 comprise the Williams papers. John R. Williams was first mayor of Detroit, and his father Thomas an early fur-trader. Many of the papers of the latter have not been bound, owing to their bad condition; they date back to the Revolutionary period, and contain a number of letters from Sandusky at the time of the Battle of Blue Licks and Crawford's defeat. Many letters from Mackinac and Montreal are in this collection. Among the later papers, I found considerable material on the early Green Bay militia and routes to the Western country, also much on the Black Hawk War and the early treaties. I examined the Rivard papers (vol. 33), the Abbott papers (vols. 34, 35) and the Beaubien papers (vol. 57); these contain much of interest on early Detroit, but little for Wisconsin.

Volume 100 contains the Piquette papers. There is some fur-trade material among these.

The Howard papers, in volume 85, contain many originals, and much interesting material on the Sault Ste. Marie grant to Repentigny and De Bonne in 1750.

The Godfroy papers (vol. 101) contain many interesting references to a number of early Wisconsin traders.

With volume 103 begins the series known as the Woodbridge papers. These I examined down to volume 130, which completed our pre-territorial period. They contain, among many papers within our field, two original Langlade and Ethrington documents of 1763, one of which has never been published; material on Peter Pond, and on the Hudson's Bay and North West companies, and their troubles; wills of early Wisconsin traders; letters from Robert Dickson, Jacques Porlier, John Lawe, Pierre and Louis Grignon; and all of the United States Indian agents at Green Bay; and an immense amount of interesting material on early Wisconsin politics, elections, and land-claims; besides the papers of Isaac Lee, land commissioner in 1820, Indian treaties, etc. Woodbridge was secretary (acting governor, part of the time) of Michigan (1815-32), which included Wisconsin within its bounds after 1818.

Volumes 458, 459, contain the papers of Judge May of territorial times; they have some election returns for Green Bay in 1825.

I hoped to find material in the Trowbridge papers (vols. 412, 414, 417), but they referred chiefly to the period after 1836. The Larned papers

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(vols. 193, 259, 261) contain papers from Doty and Grignon on the Green Bay elections.

I spent little time on the transcripts, although they contain much interesting material. The Montreal transcripts, in 22 volumes, are the notarial records, very full of interest, particularly regarding the early period of the late seventeenth century. The later fur-trade documents are chiefly *engagements* of voyageurs, etc., of which we also have many specimens in the Wisconsin library.

On the whole I examined about 30,000 original manuscripts (not including copies), comprised in over a hundred bound volumes, besides much loose material, and chose for immediate use about a hundred and fifty documents; also made many notes and references for our future use.

French material upon the Mississippi Valley

As indicated in former reports, this Society is co-operating with other historical agencies in the Mississippi valley in a more systematic search than has hitherto seemed possible, for documentary material, in France, relating to the history of this region, and the preparation of a working calendar thereof. We have ourselves fairly covered the field of Wisconsin and the upper Great Lakes, in volumes xvi-xviii of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; but no doubt a more detailed quest may reveal still other documents of importance—moreover, we should always be ready to contribute our quota towards a survey of this character.

The following report of the committee in charge, made to the annual conference of state and local historical societies (an auxiliary of the American Historical Association), in New York last winter, describes the scope and status of this enterprise:

The Committee of Seven on Co-operation of Historical Departments and Societies, submits the following report:

The conference of the historical societies and departments affiliated with the American Historical Association had its origin in the idea that such organizations had, perhaps, become too self-centered, and too much given to the old methods of administration to be doing as effective work as they should. It was evident that the historical agencies of the country were wasting time and money in independent researches which could be conducted to better advantage by co-operative effort. That such conditions existed, was clearly pointed out at the first conference upon the subject, held in Chicago in 1904; and the meetings each year since have confirmed us in the opinion that co-operation was the cure for the wasteful and ineffective methods into which many of the historical societies of the country had fallen.

This consciousness of the necessity for co-operation among historical organizations had its awakening in the historical circles of the Mississippi Valley, and is, in the main, attributable to the fact of a common interest

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in the French occupation of this region; though the fact that the historical work of the South and Middle West is largely supported by the state, went far, I am sure, in emboldening your committee to suggest, at the Richmond meeting, a plan for co-operative work in the French archives. At the Richmond meeting the following recommendations of the committee were adopted by the conference:

First: That the historical agencies of the Mississippi basin join in a co-operative search of the French archives for historical material relating to the states embraced in that territory.

Second: That a complete working calendar of all materials in the French archives, relating to the Mississippi basin, be prepared by an agent appointed by the representatives of the conference having the matter in hand.

Third: That the calendar when completed be published and distributed under the direction of the representatives of the conference.

Fourth: That the necessary money for the preparation, publication, and distribution of the calendar be raised by voluntary contributions from the historical agencies represented in the conference.

That a distinct advance has been made in the method for the study of the French sources of American history by the plan reported and adopted at the Richmond meeting, is generally conceded. The purpose of this report, therefore, is to inform the conference of the progress made since the last meeting.

It has been conservatively estimated that the preparation of a comprehensive calendar of French archives concerning American history will cost \$2,000. That amount has been raised by subscriptions from the historical agencies holding membership in the American Historical Association and represented in this conference, as follows:

Alabama Department of Archives and History	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$200
Chicago Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Howard Memorial Library	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Illinois Historical Library	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Indiana Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Iowa Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Kansas Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Mississippi Department of Archives and History	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	250
Missouri Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Wisconsin Historical Society	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Total contributions									\$2,000

A tentative plan for the preparation of the calendar was agreed upon at a meeting of your committee in Washington.

The Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington has been engaged for some time in the preparation of a guide to the French archives, in so far as they relate to American history. The work is being done by Mr. Waldo G. Leland, the secretary of the Association and of this conference. This assignment has given Mr. Leland an extensive knowledge of the archives to be calendared, which is an essen-

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tial equipment to work of the nature in which we are to engage. It is of the first importance that the calendar be prepared under the direction and supervision of an American student of American history; it is also necessary that he should be a skilled archivist and an intelligent investigator. To secure the services of such a man was not easy; and the consideration of that problem occupied the attention of the committee for many months. Its final solution is due to the generous co-operation of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, and of Mr. Leland, his assistant. Dr. Jameson was requested by the committee to ascertain if Mr. Leland's other duties would allow him to undertake the direction and supervision of a complete calendar of French archives relating to American history. After discussing the situation, it was decided that the work could be done in connection with the compilation of the guide to French historical material. Mr. Leland has undertaken the work purely as a labor of love, and gives his valuable services to the committee without compensation. The conference is indeed fortunate in this happy solution of the problem of supervision; for under the arrangement made, an authoritative piece of work is assured.

The organization of the undertaking will be left largely to Mr. Leland. He is authorized to employ all necessary assistance, and has full authority as to details. It is the wish of the committee to make the calendar as complete and comprehensive as possible; and with this end in view, no limitation as to dates to be covered has been laid down.

It is somewhat difficult to give an exact estimate of the time required for the completion of the calendar; it is believed that the work can be done by the director and four assistants in the space of one year. You may be assured, however, that the undertaking will not be rushed at the expense of accuracy and thoroughness.

Before closing this annual report of progress, your committee expresses its deep obligation to the historical agencies contributing to the success of the undertaking with which it has been charged by the conference. It is expected that this pioneer movement, looking to the co-operation of historical agencies in common fields of activity, is but the beginning of a work of supreme importance which, in time, will bring about the co-operation of the original thirteen states in calendaring the English archives, and of the Pacific Coast and Texas in doing similar work in the archives of Spain.

The conference has made a good beginning, and substantial results are confidently looked for when the possibilities of co-operation are more perfectly understood.

Respectfully submitted,

DUNBAR ROWLAND, Chairman,
WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
EVARTS B. GREENE,
J. F. JAMESON,
THOMAS M. OWEN,
B. F. SHAMBAUGH,
R. G. THWAITES,

Wisconsin Historical Society

Acquisition of Site of Blue Mounds Fort

In March, 1910, the heirs of Ebenezer Brigham, the first American settler in Dane County, presented to the Society the site of the old blockhouse at Blue Mounds, which figured prominently in the Black Hawk War (1832).

Ebenezer Brigham settled at Blue Mounds in 1828, having opened a lead mine at that place. Either in the autumn of that year or the spring of the next, Mr. Brigham journeyed to Fort Winnebago, at Portage, to obtain supplies for his miners and perfect arrangements for shipping his lead by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. En route to Portage, he journeyed along the northwest shore of Lake Mendota; but on his return passed over the site of Madison, which he reached at about where Williamson street bridge now is, between Lakes Mendota and Monona. He had left Fort Winnebago in the morning, and night overtook him as he reached the hill now crowned by the capitol. Within the limits of the present park, near the east gate, he pitched his tent of blankets. In after years, he said¹ that he plainly recollected Madison as it then was, as an open prairie, on which grew a few dwarf oaks, while thickets covered the lower grounds. Struck with the strange beauty of the place, he predicted that "a village or a city would in time spring up there." This was about eight years before even Wisconsin Territory was formed, for what is now Wisconsin was then a part of the Territory of Michigan.

Blue Mounds (or "Brigham's place," as the little village was quite as often known) soon became a favorite rallying point for the eastern portion of the Wisconsin lead-mine country. It took on the usual rough characteristics of a mining town, with saloons, much drinking, and rough sport; and here travellers by horseback put up, in passing along the well-worn trails leading from Prairie du Chien and the lead mines to Fort Winnebago and Fox River points.

The uprising of Black Hawk, the famous leader of the Sauk Indians, at the mouth of Rock River, in 1832, caused great excitement in the Wisconsin lead district; not only because an invasion by the Sauk was feared, but because the Winnebago of southern Wisconsin were much excited and threatened to rally under

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 73.



EBENEZER BRIGHAM

First permanent settler of Dane County. From oil portrait by Samuel M. Brookes, in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society

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Black Hawk's banner. At each of the principal mines, therefore, log blockhouses were hastily erected. Into these the neighbors flocked (men, women, and children), going out in the day fully armed, to procure water and supplies and attend to necessary duties in field and mine, but at night lying huddled within the fort, prepared for possible attacks from the enemy.

It was a strenuous summer in our lead-mine country. Colonel Dodge and his company of rough-rider scouts were recruited from Blue Mounds and other centres of settlement, and were everywhere in the thick of the fight. At several of the blockhouses there were sharp contests, but as a rule the native attacks were south of the Illinois-Wisconsin boundary.

At Blue Mounds several incidents occurred, however, that made the fort memorable.

Here were given up by the Winnebago and Potawatami the Hall sisters, stolen by Sauk from an Illinois farm, and for whose return two thousand dollars was offered by the governor of that state. Later, three men who had ventured too far from the blockhouse were killed by lurking savages—William Aubrey, George Force, and Emerson Green. Their bodies were chopped to pieces by their captors, almost within sight of the little garrison of half a dozen men. At or near Blue Mounds, also, were conducted several important "talks" between Colonel Dodge and the Indians.

After the Black Hawk uprising had subsided, and the Sauk chief was captured, peace once more returned to Blue Mounds. The blockhouse, situated on the open prairie near the Mounds, was no longer needed, and in course of time fell into decay.

Colonel Brigham, the principal inhabitant of the fast-growing district, carried on his mines for many years, with great success.

The Mounds people had aspirations for their village, and sought to have the Territorial capital established there. But that honor remained for the site on which Brigham had pitched his tent on his early journey from Fort Winnebago. Early in the spring of 1837 the Wisconsin Territorial legislature, at its first meeting in Belmont, Iowa County, selected Madison as the capital, although it was then but a "paper town," existing merely on a map and in the brain of James Duane Doty.

At Blue Mounds mine was a tavern kept by Eben and Roseline Peck, a worthy pioneer couple, who boarded Brigham's hands. A horseback traveler from Belmont told them of the selection of Madison, whereupon Mrs. Peck promptly travelled from Blue

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Mounds with an ox-team in March, accompanied by her little boy Victor, and with the help of a man living on the far shore of Lake Mendota, erected a log house which she intended as a tavern for the mechanics who were expected to arrive from Milwaukee in June, to build the first capitol. This tavern, called the Madison House, was the first dwelling in Madison. Mrs. Peck became one of the best-known pioneers of Wisconsin, and died many years ago; but her son Victor still lives in Madison.

The old blockhouse at Blue Mounds was not large; it only covered a quarter of an acre, but the site is one of Wisconsin's milestones, and will be carefully kept by the Society. The outline of the embankment, which was once surmounted by stout palisades of oak, are still distinctly visible after seventy-eight years weathering. Neat corner posts and a wire fence now enclose the historic ground. No doubt the Society will, in due time, mark it by a bronze tablet.

The George H. Paul Papers

In 1894, the widow of the late George H. Paul of Milwaukee presented his papers to the Society. They were accompanied by the condition that they were not to be available for historical research until the year 1910, when sufficient time would have elapsed to render further privacy unnecessary, especially in regard to political correspondence. We have received several important gifts of this character from political leaders in the State, with the imposition of time limits; but the Paul collection is the first to be opened to public use.

George Howard Paul was born in Danville, Vermont, in 1826, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1890. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont (1847) and of Harvard College law school (1848). After two years' experience as postmaster of Burlington, Vermont (1849-51), he moved to Wisconsin in the latter year, settling at Kenosha, where he again served as postmaster (1853-61), and was for two years mayor (1856-57). In 1861 he went to Milwaukee, of which city he at once became a prominent citizen, being superintendent of schools (1870-71) and at various times holding many other local offices. His State positions were: member of the board of railway commissioners during the Potter law excitement (1874-76); member of the board of State University regents (1874-89), and state senator (1878-81). For many years

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he was editor of the *Milwaukee News*; under President Cleveland was postmaster of Milwaukee, and for a long period was manager of the Milwaukee Cement Company. In 1889 he removed to Kansas City, where he had business interests, and made that his home until his death.

Mr. Paul's reputation in Wisconsin chiefly rested on his active interest in educational affairs. As president of the University regents, he exerted a large and beneficent influence on the affairs of that institution. He was a man imbued with public enterprise, and was a power for good in the community.

His papers extend in date from 1840 to 1899, and relate to all of his activities, but are especially interesting on the political side, for he had a large and confidential correspondence with politicians especially in the Democratic party, and was much consulted relative to the affairs of that party in this State. These political letters range through all of the national campaigns from 1850 forward, but are particularly strong on those State campaigns wherein William R. Taylor was running for governor and Horace Greeley for president. Among his frequent correspondents were such political comrades as Senator J. R. Doolittle, Gen. E. S. Bragg, Chief Justice Luther Dixon, Judge Levi B. Vilas, and Gabriel Bouck. Many of the letters are marked "confidential" and "private;" in such cases, the superintendent will, before having the series prepared for binding, place them aside for still further examination, and on many of them will, in the interests of privacy, doubtless considerably extend the time limit.

The Northwest Wing

Your Committee have so often presented the pressing needs of the Library for the proposed northwest wing, essential to complete the building according to the original plan, that the plea may doubtless seem to be stereotyped. But now that all available space is filled, that outside storage has been found necessary, that the administration of the Library is constantly hampered by the congestion, and that we can see ahead of us no accommodation for the necessary acquisitions of the coming year, it would seem as though a repetition of our request for relief might not be amiss. The legislature will again be urged, this coming winter, to grant the necessary appropriation. We believe that at the present

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time no educational need of the State is more pressing than this. We can but trust that our long-belated hope may at last be realized.

Other needed legislation

a. The failure of the legislature of 1909 to increase our administrative fund (for much-needed additions to the salaries of several of our assistants, as well as for the desired extension of the staff), was the source of great regret in the executive office of the Society. The result has been exactly what was expected. Since our report of a year ago, we have lost four of our most efficient workers, who have obtained positions elsewhere; several others are likely soon to leave our service, unless relief can be obtained during the forthcoming session. While this pecuniary condition exists, it is impossible for the institution to make suitable progress; indeed, only with the greatest difficulty are we enabled to maintain our existing efficiency and prestige.

Not only are we suffering from insufficient funds for staff service. We have entered upon the period of needed repairs to the building, now in the eleventh year of our occupancy; also of increased equipment. Wages of outside workmen, together with prices for all materials and supplies, are rapidly mounting, thus eating into our administrative fund and diminishing our resources available for salaries. The legislature of 1911 will be asked to add at least \$3,000 annually to this fund—the smallest amount which we can name, with any proper regard for our growing needs.

b. The bill before the legislature of 1909, providing for an annual appropriation of \$3,500 for the service of the Museum department, received strong popular endorsement from all parts of the State, and apparently the majority in both houses favored the proposal. But unfortunately, despite our expectations, the bill fell by the way. This important feature of our activities, which furnishes entertainment and instruction to many thousands of visitors each year, has always existed on most slender funds, aided by private generosity. Now that it is competently officered, and gives such abundant evidence of virility and usefulness, the need for more substantial resources was never quite so apparent. The rejected bill will be reintroduced at the next session, and a fresh effort made for its passage.

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c. In 1900 we asked the legislature for a book-purchasing fund of \$10,000 annually, which would be small for a library of our scope and importance. We were able to obtain but \$5,000, which in 1909 was increased to \$6,000, with the understanding that the raise would be gradual until the desired \$10,000 could be granted. The increase was more apparent than real, for books, like most commodities, now command much higher prices than in 1900. The wished-for \$10,000 would purchase little more today than \$7,500 ten years ago. It is hoped that the next legislature will increase our stipend to at least the last-named figure.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Treasurer's Report

Inventory, July 1, 1910

Cash	\$5,757 84
Mortgages	56,800 00
Real estate	580 54
Loss on real estate (1908) ¹	341 86

\$63,480 24

Distributed as follows:

General and binding fund	\$32,151 59
Antiquarian fund	12,551 32
Draper fund	11,298 88
Entertainment fund	5 25
Special book fund	1,000 00
Anna R. Sheldon fund	1,608 49
Mary M. Adams art fund	4,864 71

\$63,480 24

General and Binding Fund Income

Treasurer, Dr.

½ Dues of Annual Members	\$495 00
½ Life Membership fees	260 00
½ Sale of ordinary duplicates	167 58
Gift from a Member	5 00
Exchange on checks	08
Share of interest	1,274 13

\$2,201 74

Treasurer, Cr.

July 15, 1909	Taxes on St. Paul lots	\$4 80
July 31, 1909	Superintendent R. G. Thwaites, travelling expenses	84 80
Jan. 18, 1910	R. G. Thwaites, ditto	99 10
May 5, 1910	R. G. Thwaites, ditto	9 55
June 30, 1910	R. G. Thwaites, ditto	19 13
	L. S. Hanks, salary as Treas- urer	150 00
	C. E. Brown, salary as Museum chief	1,000 00
	Balance to General and Binding Fund	834 36

\$2,201 74

¹ Explained in *Proceedings*, 1909, p. 15.

Treasurer's Report

General and Binding Fund

July	1, 1909	Balance	\$31,317 23
		Transferred from income	834 36
			\$32,151 59
July	1, 1910	New balance	

Antiquarian Fund Income

Treasurer, Dr.

½	Dues of Annual Members		\$495 00
½	Life Membership fees		260 00
½	Sale of ordinary duplicates		167 57
	Gift from a Member		5 00
	Exchange on checks		07
	Share of interest		466 60
			\$1,394 24

Treasurer, Cr.

Sept.	2, 1909	C. E. Brown, Museum chief, travelling expenses	\$28 66
Oct.	30, 1909	Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, skulls	5 00
Nov.	18, 1909	C. E. Brown, travelling expenses	5 88
Dec.	7, 1909	W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich., specimens	12 00
Dec.	27, 1909	University of Wisconsin, specimens	5 50
Jan.	29, 1910	Brancel's Souvenir Store, Milwaukee, specimens	1 50
Feb.	18, 1910	J. R. Nissley, Mansfield, O., specimens	9 75
Feb.	18, 1910	F. M. Gilham, Highland Springs, Cal., specimens	2 75
Apr.	1, 1910	F. A. Traver, Milwaukee, specimens	5 00
Apr.	30, 1910	C. E. Brown, specimens	5 45
May	17, 1910	Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, exhibition cases	210 00
June	30, 1910	C. E. Brown, travelling expenses	24 42
		Balance to Antiquarian Fund	1,078 33
			\$1,394 24

Antiquarian Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July	1, 1909	Balance	\$11,472 99
		Transferred from income	1,078 33
			\$12,551 32
July	1, 1910	New balance	

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Draper Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1909	Balance	\$11,194 76	
	Sale of Draper duplicates	98 90	
	Share of interest	455 22	
		\$11,748 88	\$11,748 88

Treasurer, Cr.

Sept. 9, 1909	Louise P. Kellogg, services on Draper MSS.	\$75 00	
	Oct. 1, 1909 Louise P. Kellogg, services	75 00	
	Oct. 30, 1909 Louise P. Kellogg, services	75 00	
	Dec. 7, 1909 Louise P. Kellogg, services	75 00	
	Dec. 27, 1909 Louise P. Kellogg, services	75 00	
	Jan. 29, 1910 Louise P. Kellogg, services	75 00	
	July 1, 1910 New balance	11,298 88	
		\$11,748 88	\$11,748 88

Mary M. Adams Art Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1909	Balance	\$4,998 19	
	July 30, 1910 Share of interest	203 53	
		\$5,201 72	\$5,201 72

Treasurer, Cr.

July 28, 1909	Foster Bros., Boston, pictures	\$43 62	
	Sept. 2, 1909 Foster Bros., pictures	12 75	
	Nov. 9, 1909 Barsumian Bros., Madison, mending Adams rugs	15 75	
	Nov. 18, 1909 Foster Bros., pictures	40 95	
	Jan. 17, 1910 Foster Bros., pictures	18 75	
	Apr. 1, 1910 O. H. E. Boughton, Chicago, name-plates	130 50	
	Apr. 1, 1910 Newcomb-Machlin Co., Chicago, framing pictures	45 85	
	May 5, 1910 Foster Bros., pictures	17 50	
	May 29, 1910 Foster Bros., pictures	11 34	
	July 1, 1910 New balance	4,864 71	
		\$5,201 72	\$5,201 72

Anna R. Sheldon Memorial Fund

Treasurer, Dr.

July 1, 1909	Balance	\$1,561 29	
	Aug. 17, 1909 Gift from Memorial Committee	100 00	
	Nov. 12, 1909 Gift from Memorial Committee	5 00	
	Mar. 3, 1910 Gift from Memorial Committee	140 00	
	June 30, 1910 Share of interest	63 45	
		\$1,869 74	\$1,869 74

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Cr.

Sept.	2, 1909	G. E. Stechert, New York, art books	\$44 50	
Nov.	9, 1909	G. E. Stechert, art books	55 00	
Feb.	18, 1910	G. E. Stechert, art books	31 25	
Apr.	1, 1910	G. E. Stechert, art books	85 50	
June	30, 1910	G. E. Stechert, art books	45 00	
July	1, 1910	New balance	1,608 49	
				\$1,869 74

Jean Nicolet Tablet Fund ¹

Treasurer, Dr.

Sept.	9, 1909	A. C. Neville, payment towards tablet	\$250 00	
				\$250 00

Treasurer, Cr.

Aug.	17, 1909	By subscriptions from Members	\$220 00	
Oct.	1, 1909	By subscriptions from Members	20 00	
Oct.	28, 1909	By subscriptions from Members	10 00	
				\$250 00

Special Book Fund ²

Apr.	2, 1910	Gift from Member	\$1,000 00	
				\$1,000 00

Entertainment Fund ³

Treasurer, Dr.

Dec.	4, 1909	Subscriptions	\$19 25	
Jan.	29, 1909	Subscriptions	1 00	
				\$20 25

Treasurer, Cr.

Dec.	4, 1909	Refreshments at annual meeting	\$15 00	
July	1, 1910	Balance	5 25	
				\$20 25

We, the undersigned, members of the Auditing Committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, hereby certify that we have examined the books of account of the treasurer and carefully checked over his statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910. We find proper vouchers covering all disbursements made in behalf of the Society for the period named, and all funds received from the superintendent have been properly accounted for.

A. E. PROUDFIT,
E. B. STEENSLAND.

¹ Explained in *Proceedings*, 1909, p. 38, where list of subscribers is given.

² A welcome gift to our book-purchasing fund, from a Life Member who does not wish his name to be mentioned in this connection. It is being reserved for some special purchase.—SEC.

³ Subscribed by resident Curators, for light refreshments for the annual meeting.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Superintendent's Fiscal Report

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the State directly appropriated to the Society \$31,000—\$25,000 under subsection 2 of section 376 of statutes, as amended by chapter 422 of the laws of 1909; and \$6,000 under subsection 3 thereof. Disbursements 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, 1910:

SUBSECTION 2

1909		
July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$271 03
	State appropriation	25,000 00
	Receipts from other sources (see p. 23)	1,360 21
		<hr/>
		\$26,631 24
	Disbursements during year ending June 30, 1910, as per appended list	24,584 22
		<hr/>
1910		
July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$2,047 02

SUBSECTION 3

1909		
July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$36 16
	State appropriation	6,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,036 16
	Disbursements during year ending June 30, 1910, as per appended list	5,938 18
		<hr/>
1910		
July 1.	Unexpended balance in State treasury	\$97 98

Superintendent's Fiscal Report

Orders drawn during fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, in accordance with subsection 2 of section 376 of statutes, as amended by chapter 422 of the laws of 1909:

Edna C. Adams, general assistant	\$566 35
Harriet L. Allen, general assistant	300 00
Marion J. Atwood, general assistant	98 80
Alford Brothers, towel supply	99 30
Elizabeth Alsheimer, housemaid	371 70
Daisy G. Beecroft, superintendent's clerk	801 05
Lillian J. Beecroft, periodical room chief	576 00
Robert E. Berigan, assistant janitor	250 60
Edith Bitney, extra cleaner	25 50
John Bohrmt, masonry repairs	347 85
I. S. Bradley, librarian and assistant superintendent	2,000 00
Bray & Schmitz, painters' supplies and labor	277 23
Barbara Brisbois, cloak room attendant	187 73
Bennie Butts, office messenger	600 00
W. P. Campbell, Oklahoma City, Okla., freight	3 02
Capital City Paper Co., toilet paper	55 00
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight	118 92
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., freight	16 59
George P. Clark Co., Windsor Locks, Conn., truck wheels	25 81
William Clerkin, elevator attendant	103 15
Conklin & Sons, ice, cement, etc.	51 00
Kate Connor, extra cleaner	1 50
Continental Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., dustaline	7 72
Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, soap powder	24 00
Davia Brothers, Chicago, mosaic tessera	20 50
Beatrice M. Davis, Washington, copying manuscripts	173 90
Electrical Supply Co., supplies	15 81
Ferris & Ferris, drayage	23 00
J. H. Findorff, lumber	5 63
Margaret Ford, extra cleaner	24 75
Mary S. Foster, reading room chief	300 00
W. W. French, extra cleaner	4 50
Henry C. Gerling, drayage	4 00
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, curtains	22 95
Granulator Soap Co., New York, supplies	39 08
J. Allen Grimes, student assistant	26 80
Ada Tyng Griswold, general assistant	84 25
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies	20 80
Tillie Gunkel, housekeeper	519 40
Sena Hagen, cloak room attendant	51 50
Isabel Hean, general assistant	357 80
H. R. Holand, Sparta, travel expenses	25 00
J. I. Holcomb Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, cleaners' supplies	87 55
Chauncey Holt, cloak room attendant	43 60
Daisy Illegan, extra cleaner	33 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

Illinois Central Railroad Co., freight	30 50
Illinois Electric Co., Chicago, supplies	8 78
Imperial Brush Co., Ridgfield Park, N. J., cleaners' supplies	4 50
Anna Jacobsen, cataloguer	440 00
M. E. Jahr, janitor and general mechanic	42 50
James A. James, Evanston, Ill., travel	6 75
Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, steam-fitting supplies	20 57
Hazel B. Jones, cloak room attendant	66 80
Charles Kehoe, night watch	192 50
Louise P. Kellogg, editorial assistant	375 00
Louise P. Kellogg, travel expenses	22 20
Walter E. Kindschi, elevator attendant	36 90
A. W. Kinne, student assistant	125 45
Burdett Kinne, cloak room attendant	96 80
George Kraft, plumbing supplies	9 00
Kate Lewis, cataloguer	638 75
Library Bureau, Chicago, library equipment	74 00
C. C. Lincoln, janitor and general mechanic	180 00
C. C. Lincoln, grindstone	2 00
Oscar Lorch, extra cleaner	12 38
Martin Lyons, janitor and general mechanic	457 80
T. C. McCarthy, masonry repairs and supplies	125 24
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, stationery	7 50
City treasurer, drinking water	35 16
Madison Gas & Electric Co., supplies	56 60
Angie Messer, cataloguer	138 00
Anna Mausbach, housemaid	384 00
Mautz Brothers, painters' supplies	3 00
Mueller Co., steam-fitting supplies	3 50
Harold B. Myers, student assistant	43 60
Gertrude Nelson, housemaid	382 20
Magnus Nelson, head janitor and general mechanic	885 00
New York Store, cleaners' supplies	6 25
A. A. Nunns, superintendent's secretary	1,200 00
W. A. Opper, furniture polish	3 50
Otis Elevator Co., Chicago, repairs and supplies	97 79
Eve Parkinson, newspaper room chief	720 00
John F. Pieh, sand	2 00
Louise F. Pierce, Washington, copying manuscripts	44 00
Piper Brothers, cleaners' supplies	23 60
Paul S. Reinsch, freight on books	38 29
Remington Typewriter Co., Milwaukee, supplies	3 00
Clara A. Richards, general assistant	600 00
Irving Robson, janitor and general mechanic	720 00
Rupert Schmeltzer, cloak room attendant	116 25
Schwaab Stamp and Seal Co., Milwaukee, numbered plates	3 06
Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Milwaukee, equipment and supplies	76 50
Mildred Stiles, general assistant	180 00

Superintendent's Fiscal Report

Leo F. Stock, Washington, historical research	327 22
Stock & Cordes, Kingston, N. Y., furniture supplies	15 00
Sumner & Morris, hardware supplies	15 21
R. G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent	3,500 00
R. G. Thwaites, travel expenses	20 49
Asa C. Tilton, documents and manuscript room chief	1,200 00
Ellen I. True, general assistant	164 50
Valvoline Oil Co., supplies	2 00
Venetian Marble Mosaic Art Co., Detroit, mosaic tessera	2 00
Nelia Warnecke, housemaid	380 35
Mabel C. Weaks, general assistant	420 00
Iva A. Welsh, chief cataloguer	946 40
Wolff, Kubly & Hirsig, hardware supplies	10 50
Addie Woodward, extra cleaner	27 00
Yawkey-Crowley Lumber Co., lumber	20 59
	\$24,584 22

Orders drawn during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, in accordance with subsection 3 of section 376 of statutes, as amended by chapter 422 of the laws of 1909:

William Abbatt, New York, books	\$10 00
W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books	24 03
Mrs. R. W. Allen, Washington, books	3 00
American Anthropological Association, Washington, books	4 73
American Historical Association, Washington, publications	3 00
American Library Association, Chicago, publications	4 00
Robert Appleton Co., New York, books	18 00
Mrs. H. S. L. Barnes, Melrose Park, Pa., books	4 00
Esther S. Barry, Newton, Mass., book	2 50
J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, books	15 00
G. W. F. Blanchfield, Hartford, Conn., books	10 05
C. E. Booth, New York, book	5 00
Leroy S. Boyd, Washington, books	5 00
S. A. Brant, Madison, books	95 00
Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa., books	6 00
Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, books	4 05
John W. Cadby, Albany, N. Y., books	13 10
A. B. Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga., books	5 00
Frederic Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y., books	3 25
Carswell Co., Toronto, books	70 75
C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, books	9 00
Champlain Book Shop, Quebec, books	42 00
Champlain Society, Toronto, publications	10 00
City Club of Chicago, publications	5 50
Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, books	789 47

Wisconsin Historical Society

P. F. Collier & Son, New York, books	7 00
John W. Congdon, Toronto, books	35 60
F. W. Curtiss, Madison, photographs	22 00
Beatrice M. Davis, Washington, copying manuscripts	237 00
Deseret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, books	3 50
DeWitt & Snelling, Oakland, Cal., books	4 38
Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, books	7 50
John Dolan, Portland, Oregon, Ms. book	50 00
Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books	10 00
Emery Record Preserving Co., Taunton, Mass., mounting MSS	637 55
Charles Evans, Chicago, books	15 00
C. B. Fillebrown, Boston, books	3 00
Florida, Adjutant General, St. Augustine, book	1 25
Effie French, Springfield, Ill., books	16 00
Richard Gentry, Kansas City, books	5 25
Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, books	73 75
Goodspeed Historical Association, Chicago, books	12 00
Geneva Graves, Viroqua, newspapers	5 00
John Hart, Richmond, Va., books	123 20
F. B. Hartranft, Hartford, Conn., books	84 75
F. P. Haffert, Indianapolis, books	3 00
C. S. Hook, Staunton, Va., books	47 00
Paul Hunter, Nashville, books	14 50
Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati, books	12 25
J. F. Jameson, Washington, subscription for calendaring French archives	200 00
W. G. Johnston Co., Pittsburgh, magazine holders	7 65
Kimball Brothers, Albany, N. Y., books	6 00
King Printing Co., Bristol, Tenn., books	2 00
Ralph LeFevre, New Paltz, N. Y., books	5 00
Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York, books	33 34
C. F. Libbie & Co., Boston, books	7 56
Library of Congress, Washington, catalogue cards	50 00
G. E. Littlefield, Boston, books	152 52
Loomis Genealogical Association, Hartford, Conn., books	15 00
Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, books	2 50
D. B. Martin, Green Bay, oil paintings	75 00
Martin & Allerdyce, Philadelphia, books	8 25
A. H. Mayhew, London, England, books	25 25
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	321 39
Mrs. C. A. McIntyre, Wautoma, Wis., atlas	6 00
Meyer News Service Co., Milwaukee, clippings	31 80
Louis F. Middlebrook, Hartford, Conn., books	4 00
W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., magazines	337 70
C. C. Morse & Son, Haverhill, Mass., books	6 00
N. F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J., books	29 48
Munn & Co., New York, books	1 60
Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	23 40
Mrs. Emma H. Nason, Augusta, Me., books	2 50

Superintendent's Fiscal Report

National Association of State Libraries, publications	5 00
Daniel H. Newhall, New York, books	3 00
George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, books	15 00
Frank S. Parks, Washington, books	5 20
D. L. Passavant, Zellenople, Pa., books	37 25
Penton Publishing Co., Cleveland, books	2 18
Louise F. Pierce, Washington, copying manuscripts	60 60
Charles H. Pope, Boston, books	7 50
Prince Society, Boston, publications	10 00
G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, books	3 86
S. N. Rhoads, Philadelphia, books	7 35
St. Michaels Press, St. Michaels, Ariz., books	5 00
Salem Press Co., Salem, Mass., books	6 00
Theo. E. Schulte, New York, books	50 00
John E. Scopes, Albany, N. Y., books	13 00
I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books	28 20
H. H. Shirer, Columbus, Ohio, books	3 00
E. W. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, books	4 00
S. Gordon Smyth, West Conshohocken, Pa., books	3 25
Southern Book Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., books	118 00
South Carolina Historical Commission, books	3 00
Southern Historical Society, Richmond, books	3 00
Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books	738 43
E. S. Stackpole, Bradford, Mass., books	5 00
G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, books	438 46
State Co., Columbia, S. C., books	2 60
Leo F. Stock, Washington, transcripts	54 00
Thomson-Pitt Book Co., New York, books	131 75
R. G. Thwaites, secretary and superintendent, official dis- bursements for books, etc.	56 06
Tice & Lynch, New York, for Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, books	6 29
Torch Press Book Shop, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, books	27 10
C. W. Treat, Nashville, books	53 00
J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh, books	10 00
F. H. Wells, Albany, N. Y., books	3 25
J. B. White, Madison, books	7 50
Myra L. White, Haverhill, Mass., books	4 00
H. Williams, New York, newspapers	42 00
H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, books	12 50
Jerome Wiltsie, Falls City, Nebr., books	5 00
Wisconsin Archæological Society, Milwaukee, publications	2 00

\$5,938 18

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers of Books and Pamphlets

[Including Duplicates]

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Abel, Miss Anna H., Baltimore . . . . .	.	1
Academy of Pacific Coast History, Berkeley, Cal. . . . .	.	5
Adams, Mrs. Anna B., Madison	1	.
Adams, Miss Edna C., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Adams, W. F., Springfield, Mass. . . . .	.	8
Akron (Ohio), Public Library	1	2
Alabama, Archives and History Dept., Montgomery	1	8
Attorney General, Montgomery	1	.
Game and Fish Department, Montgomery . . . . .	.	1
Inspector of Jails, Montgomery . . . . .	.	1
State Agricultural Department, Montgomery	1	.
Alaska, Governor, Juneau . . . . .	.	2
Albany (N. Y.), Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	.	30
Charities Commission . . . . .	.	1
Health Bureau . . . . .	.	8
Public Safety Department . . . . .	.	4
Superintendent of Almshouses	1	.
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	2
Water Bureau . . . . .	.	8
Albion (Wis.), Campos Club . . . . .	.	1
Algoma (Wis.), City Clerk . . . . .	.	1
Allegheny (Pa.), Carnegie Library	21	.
Superintendent of Schools	1	1
Allen, Miss Mary O., Milwaukee	1	.
Alvord, Clarence W., Urbana, Ill. . . . .	.	1
American Anti-Boycott Association, New York . . . . .	.	4
Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	.	3
Association for International Conciliation, New York . . . . .	.	20
Association of Workers for the Blind, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston . . . . .	.	2
Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison	4	184
Chamber of Commerce, Paris . . . . .	.	10
Congregational Association, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Irish Historical Society, Boston	1	.
Locomotive Co., New York . . . . .	.	2
Museum of Natural History, New York . . . . .	.	1
Peace Society, Boston	1	.
Peace and Arbitration League, New York . . . . .	.	2
Protective Tariff League, New York . . . . .	.	4

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Unitarian Association, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Woolen Company, New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Andover Theological Seminary, Millbury, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Andrews, Byron, Washington . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Ann Arbor (Mich.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Antigo (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Appleton (Wis.), City Clerk	1	5
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Arizona, Board of Equalization, Phoenix . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Governor, Phoenix . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Auditor, Phoenix . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Library, Phoenix	7	26
Arkansas, Commissioner of State Lands, Little Rock . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Secretary of State, Little Rock . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Public Instruction Department, Little Rock	2	41
Armstrong, Samuel T., New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Ashland County (Wis.), Clerk, Ashland . . . . .	. . . . .	14
Asiatic Exclusion League, San Francisco . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Association of Collegiate Alumnae, St. Louis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Atkins, Smith D., Freeport, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Atlanta (Ga.), Carnegie Library . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Australia, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne	1	21
Commonwealth Government, Melbourne . . . . .	. . . . .	21
Baker, Elwood T., Brooklyn	1	. .
Baker, Henry M., Washington . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Baltimore, Chamber of Commerce	4	1
City	1	. .
City Library	1	. .
Enoch Pratt Free Library	11	. .
Merchants and Manufacturers Association . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	6	. .
Bandtel, J. M., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	7
Bangor (Me.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Baraboo (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Barker, Eugene C., Austin, Texas . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Barney, Everett Hosmer, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Barwell, J. W., Waukegan, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Bay State Historical League, Somerville, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Bayfield County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Beaver Dam (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Belgium Académie Royale d'Archéologie, Brussels	7	. .
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Bergh, Marcus C., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Berlin (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Birkinbine, John, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Bixby, W. K., St. Louis	1	. .
Blair, Miss Emma Helen, Madison	1	22
Blair, Milton J., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Bok, Edward, Philadelphia	1	. .

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Boston, Athenæum	26	476
Benevolent Fraternity of Churches		2
Board of Overseers of Poor		1
Chamber of Commerce	3	2
Children's Aid Society		16
Children's Institutions Department		2
City Auditor	1	
City Hospital		2
City Messenger	1	
City Missionary Society		1
Committee of One Hundred		1
Finance Commission	1	1
Good Government Association		9
Health Board	1	1
Home for Aged Colored Women	1	
Howard Benevolent Society		1
Industrial Aid Society		1
Park Department		3
Port and Seamen's Aid Society		1
Public Library	5	1
School Committee	1	
School-house Department		2
Secretary of Commonwealth		2
Statistics Department	2	8
Transit Commission	1	
Bowditch, Charles P., Cambridge, Mass.	1	
Boyd, Leroy S., Washington		2
Braddock (Pa.), Carnegie Free Library		1
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison		18
Brant, Miss Esther, Hanover, Ind.	26	19
Branson, I. R., Aurora, Nebr.		1
Briant, S. I., Westboro, Mass.		1
Briggs, O. G., Madison	1	
Bright, Orville T., Chicago	1	
Brighton (Eng.) County Borough Public Library, Mu- seum and Art Galleries		1
British Columbia, Bureau of Provincial Information		5
Provincial Minister of Mines, Victoria	1	
British Guiana, Permanent Exhibitions Commission	1	
Brookline (Mass.), Historical Society		5
Public Library		2
Brooklyn (N. Y.), President of the Borough	5	
Public Library		1
Brooks, W. H., Cos Cob, Conn.		1
Brown, C. E., Madison		1
Brown, C. N., Madison		8
Brown, Henry B., Washington		1
Brown, Neal, Wausau, Wis.		5
Brown, William R., Milwaukee		2
Brown County (Wis.), Clerk, Green Bay		1
Brown University, Providence		1
Bruce, George William, Milwaukee		1
Buck, Solon J., Urbana, Ill.		2
Buffalo (N. Y.), Board of Police		2

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Buffalo (N. Y.), City Clerk . . . . .	. .	2
Fire Department . . . . .	. .	5
Gas Company . . . . .	. .	2
Health Department . . . . .	. .	1
Historical Society . . . . .	. .	1
Overseer of the Poor . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Public Works Department	2	. .
Buffalo County (Wis.), Clerk, Alma . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Schools, Alma . . . . .	. .	3
Training School, Alma . . . . .	. .	3
Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions,* Washington . . . . .	. .	11
Burke, Lawrence C., Madison	1	5
Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Burnett, J. E., Philadelphia	1	. .
Burton, C. M., Detroit	1	3
Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Butler, Pierce, New Orleans . . . . .	. .	1
Byers, Fred W., Monroe, Wis. . . . .	. .	4
Cadle, Mrs. Charles F., Muscatine, Ia. . . . .	. .	1
Calhoun, Patrick, San Francisco . . . . .	. .	2
Calhoun (Ala.), Colored School . . . . .	. .	1
California, Adjutant General, Sacramento	1	3
Building and Loan Commissioners, San Francisco . . . . .	. .	1
Charities and Corrections Board, Sacramento. . . . .	. .	5
Controller, Sacramento . . . . .	. .	1
Labor Statistics Bureau, San Francisco	1	. .
State Department, Sacramento	1	. .
State Library, Sacramento	1	. .
State Mining Bureau, San Francisco . . . . .	. .	3
University of, Berkeley . . . . .	. .	4
Warden of State Prison, Folsom . . . . .	. .	25
California Weekly, San Francisco . . . . .	. .	1
Cambridge (Mass.), Bridge Commission	1	. .
City	1	. .
Historical Society . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	2
Canada, Archives, Ottawa . . . . .	. .	2
Auditor General, Ottawa	3	. .
Census & Statistics Bureau, Ottawa	1	. .
Conservation Commission, Ottawa	1	. .
King's Printer, Ottawa	27	. .
Labour Department, Ottawa	1	1
Mines Department, Ottawa	1	5
Carnegie Free Library,* Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	. .	10
Cary, William J.	1	. .
Caspar, C. N. & Company, Milwaukee	4	38
Casson, Herbert N., Pine Hill, N. Y.	1	. .
Catlin, Miss Elizabeth, Elizabeth, N. J. . . . .	. .	4

*Also unbound serials

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Catlin, Miss Lucia, Elizabeth, N. J.	10	45
Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago		1
Charleston (S. C.), Mayor	1	
Cheek, Philip, Baraboo, Wis.	3	
Cheever, W. H., Milwaukee		7
Chehalis (Wash.), Citizens' Club		2
Chesman, Nelson & Co., St. Louis		1
Chester (Pa.), City Clerk		1
Chicago, Association of Commerce	2	11
Board of Local Improvements		1
Board of Supervising Engineers, Chicago Traction	1	
Board of Trade	1	
Buildings Department		1
Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library		1
Citizens' Association		6
Civil Service Commission	2	
Commissioners of Lincoln Park		10
Education Department		17
Finance Department	1	
Fire Department		2
Historical Society	1	3
House of Correction		2
John Worthy School		4
Legal Aid Society		2
Mercy Hospital		1
Police Department	1	2
Sanitary District of Chicago	6	14
School of Civics and Philanthropy		2
Special Park Commission	1	2
Statistics Bureau	1	
United Charities		21
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., Chicago		3
Children's Aid Society, New York		1
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia		1
Children's Country Week Association, Philadelphia		1
Chilton, Arthur B., Montgomery, Ala.		1
Christian Endeavor Academy, Endeavor, Wis.		1
Church, Allen H., Madison	3	
Cincinnati (O.), Associated Charities		12
Board of Park Commissioners		1
City Auditor	3	
City Clerk		1
Mayor		1
Public Library	2	
Superintendent of Parks		1
Superintendent of Schools		3
Civic Federation, Chicago		17
Clark, * A. S., Peekskill, N. Y.		
Clark County (Wis.), Clerk		1
Cleveland (O.), Associated Charities		3
Chamber of Commerce	3	
City Clerk	1	

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Cleveland (O.), Education Commission	1	.
Public Library		1
Superintendent of Schools		1
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa		1
Colman, Henry, Milwaukee		3
Colorado, Adjutant General, Denver		1
Board of Charities and Correction, Denver	1	
Insurance Department, Denver	3	
Labor Statistics Bureau, Denver	2	1
Public Printing Commissioner, Denver		2
Railroad Commission, Denver		3
Secretary of State, Denver	1	
State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver		1
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista	2	2
State Agricultural College, Fort Collins		1
State Bank Commissioner, Denver		2
State Board of Health, Denver	1	
State Board of Library Commissioners, Denver	1	1
State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver		2
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver	1	5
Traveling Library Commission, Denver	2	4
Columbia Historical Society, Washington	1	
Columbia County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, Portage		1
Training School, Columbus		1
Columbus (Ga.), Superintendent of Schools		2
Columbus (O.), Board of Education	3	
City Clerk	2	9
Commercial Club of Chicago		1
Commercial National Bank of Chicago		2
Committee of One Hundred on National Health, New Haven, Conn.		3
Commons, John R., Madison	29	47
Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco		1
Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, Nashville		2
Concord (Mass.), Superintendent of Schools		1
Confederate Museum, Richmond		1
Congregational Church, American Church Building Fund Comm., New York		2
Connecticut, Commissioner on Building and Loan As- sociations, Hartford		1
Historical Society, Hartford		1
Labor Statistics Bureau, Hartford	1	
Prison Association, Hartford		9
State Library, Hartford	15	11
Cook County (Ill.), Board of Commissioners, Chicago	1	
South Park Commissioners, Chicago		2
Superintendent of Schools, Chicago		5
Cornell University, Ithaca		2
Corwin, R. W., Pueblo, Colo.		9
Cotzhausen, Frederick W. von, Milwaukee		6
Crawford County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, Steuben		1

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Crawford County (Wis.), Training School, Gays Mills . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Cudahy, Patrick, Milwaukee	223	45
Currey, J. S., Evanston, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison	1	11
Dante Society, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Daughters of the Revolution, General Society, New York	1	2
Davenport & Banks, Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	8
Davenport (Ia.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Davidson, James O., Madison	6	72
Davis, Andrew M., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Davis, Frank M., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Davis, Gherardi, New York	1	. . . . .
Dayton (O.), Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Superintendent of Instruction . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Debar, Joseph, Cincinnati	1	. . . . .
De Forest, Emily J., New York	1	. . . . .
Delaware, Auditor of State, Dover	2	. . . . .
Banking and Insurance Commissioner, Dover . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Governor, Dover . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Secretary of State, Dover	1	. . . . .
State Library Commission, Dover . . . . .	. . . . .	7
State Treasurer, Dover . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Denver (Col.), Auditor . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Board of Public Works	1	2
Mayor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co., Denver . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Depew, Chauncey M., New York . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Derby, Samuel C., Columbus, O. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Des Moines (Ia.), Public Library	1	. . . . .
Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., Detroit . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Detroit (Mich.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Lighting Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Deutsche Gesellschaft von Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Deutsche Pionier-Vereins von Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	3
De Wolf, Israel H., Boston	6	. . . . .
Dickoré, Miss Marie P., Cincinnati, . . . . .	. . . . .	1
District of Columbia, Charities Board	2	4
Collector of Taxes . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Commissioners . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Government Hospital for the Insane . . . . .	. . . . .	30
Health Department	2	. . . . .
Industrial Home School . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Dodge, G. M., Council Bluffs, Ia.	1	. . . . .
Dodge, J. T., Monroe	1	. . . . .
Dodge, Miss Martha, Madison	67	28
Dodge, R. E. N., Madison	4	1
Door County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, Sturgeon Bay . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Door-Kewaunee Counties (Wis.), Training School, Algoma . . . . .	. . . . .	1

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Doubleday, Page & Co., New York	1	. .
Douglas County (Wis.), Clerk, Superior	6	. .
Dover (N. H.), Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Downing, W. C., Philadelphia	1	. .
Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J.	40	4
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Dunn County (Wis.), Clerk, Menomonie . . . . .	. .	1
County Normal School, Menomonie . . . . .	. .	4
Dutton, Brother Joseph, Molokai, Hawaii	10	. .
Earlham College, Earlham, Ind.	2	. .
Eau Claire (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	3
Eau Claire County (Wis.), Training School, Eau Claire . . . . .	. .	3
Edwards, Richard Henry, Madison . . . . .	. .	2
Ely, Richard T., Madison	6	78
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore . . . . .	. .	2
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Evangelical Lutheran Church, General Council, Phil- adelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Evans, David Jr., Berlin, Wis.	1	. .
Evanston (Ill.), Historical Society . . . . .	. .	3
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Fairchild, Fred R., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. .	2
Fall River (Mass.), City of	1	. .
Fernald, C. A., Boston	1	. .
Field, Mrs. Samuel, Milwaukee	2	. .
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Fillebrown, C. B., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Finley, John H., New York	2	. .
Firelands Historical Society, Norwalk, O. . . . .	. .	2
Fish, Stuyvesant, New York . . . . .	. .	1
Fitchburg (Mass.), City Clerk	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Florida, Agricultural Commissioner, Tallahassee	1	. .
Attorney General, Tallahassee	1	5
Governor, Tallahassee . . . . .	. .	3
Railroad Commission, Tallahassee . . . . .	. .	5
State Board of Health, Jacksonville	3	7
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tallahassee	1	2
Treasurer, Tallahassee . . . . .	. .	1
Fond du Lac County (Wis.), Clerk . . . . .	. .	7
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. .	2
Forbes Memorial Library, Oakham, Mass.	1	. .
Formosan Government, Taihoku, Formosa, Japan	1	. .
Fort Wayne (Ind.), Mayor	1	. .
Foster, Miss Mary S., Madison	36	15
France, Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux- arts, Paris . . . . .	. .	1
Franciscan Sisters, La Crosse, Wis.	1	1
Frank, Louis F., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Frazier, John W., Philadelphia	1	. .
Freeman, C. E., Menomonie, Wis. . . . .	. .	1

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Galliny, J. H., Washington	1	.
Georgia, Adjutant General, Atlanta	2	18
Agricultural Commission, Atlanta . . . . .	.	3
Commissioner of Pensions, Atlanta . . . . .	.	1
Education Department	3	.
Governor, Atlanta . . . . .	.	5
Prison Commission, Atlanta . . . . .	.	10
Railroad Commission, Atlanta	1	4
State Library . . . . .	.	2
State School Commissioner, Atlanta . . . . .	.	4
State Treasurer, Atlanta	2	.
Gilpin, E. N., Washington . . . . .	.	1
Gold, Howard R., Madison	1	6
Good Templars, Independent Order of, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin . . . . .	.	2
Goodyear, William H., Museum, Eastern Parkway, Brook- lyn, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Gowin, Enoch B., Beloit	4	.
Grand Army of the Republic, Headquarters, Jersey City, N. J.	1	.
Headquarters, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Illinois Department . . . . .	.	7
Indiana Department . . . . .	.	12
Iowa Department . . . . .	.	16
Massachusetts Department, Woman's Relief Corps, Sommerville . . . . .	.	11
Michigan Department . . . . .	.	1
Minnesota Department	1	2
New York Department	8	.
Wisconsin Department	1	2
Grand Rapids (Mich.), Board of Trade . . . . .	.	8
Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Grant County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, Lan- caster . . . . .	.	5
Great Britain, Patent Office	158	.
Great Northern Railroad, St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	.	1
Green, Charles R., Olathe, Kans. . . . .	.	1
Green, Samuel A., Boston	5	26
Green Lake County (Wis.), Clerk . . . . .	.	24
Training School for Teachers, Berlin . . . . .	.	3
Guildhall, London (Eng.), Town Clerk	1	.
Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, N. C. . . . .	.	3
Guinn, J. M., Los Angeles, Cal. . . . .	.	1
Gunderson, Nicholas, Prairie du Chien . . . . .	.	1
Haight, Theron W., Waukesha	1	.
Hamlin, Charles L., Boston	1	.
Harrisburg (Pa.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Hart, W. O., New Orleans, La. . . . .	.	1
Hartford, W. P., Cassville	3	.
Hartford (Conn.), Municipal Art Society . . . . .	.	3
Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Theological Seminary . . . . .	.	2
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	1	1

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Hastings College of Law, San Francisco . . . . .	.	1
Haverhill (Mass.), Mayor	1	.
Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Hawaii Board of Health, Honolulu . . . . .	.	1
Division of Forestry, Honolulu . . . . .	.	16
Governor, Honolulu . . . . .	.	2
Promotion Committee, Honolulu . . . . .	.	3
Secretary of the Territory, Honolulu . . . . .	.	3
Hawaiian Historical Society, Honolulu . . . . .	.	1
Haynie & Lust, Chicago . . . . .	.	2
Hays, James A., Tacoma, Wash. . . . .	.	1
Hazard, George H., St. Paul . . . . .	.	1
Henderson, Archibald, Chapel Hill, N. C. . . . .	.	1
Henderson, C. R., Chicago . . . . .	.	19
Henry, Fred P., Philadelphia	1	.
Heredia, Liceo D., Costa Rico . . . . .	.	4
Hill, George B., Madison	4	3
Hinkley, J. W., Green Bay . . . . .	.	1
Hoar, George F. Memorial Fund, Trustees of	1	.
Hodges, A. D. Jr., Boston	1	.
Holcomb, J. H., Philadelphia	1	.
Holyoke (Mass.), City Clerk	1	.
Homan, J. A., Cincinnati	1	.
Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh . . . . .	.	1
Horton, Byron B., Sheffield, Pa. . . . .	.	1
Housekeeper, Minneapolis . . . . .	.	1
Hovey, Horace E., Newburyport, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Hubbard, Elbert, East Aurora, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Hudson (Wis.), Star Observer . . . . .	.	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston . . . . .	.	1
Humphrey, U. G., Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Idaho, Attorney General, Boise	1	1
Auditor of State, Boise . . . . .	.	5
Bank Commissioner, Boise . . . . .	.	2
Governor, Boise . . . . .	.	2
Insurance Commissioner, Boise . . . . .	.	2
Soldiers' Home, Boise . . . . .	.	1
State Inspector of Mines, Boise . . . . .	.	2
State Land Department, Boise . . . . .	.	5
State Library Commission, Boise . . . . .	.	2
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Boise . . . . .	.	7
State Treasurer, Boise . . . . .	.	1
Iles, George, New York . . . . .	.	1
Illinois, Adjutant General, Springfield	2	1
Administration Board, Springfield . . . . .	.	2
Asylum for Incurable Insane, Peoria	1	.
Attorney General, Springfield	2	.
Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield	1	7
Canal Commissioners, Lockport . . . . .	.	4
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago . . . . .	.	2
Charities Board, Springfield . . . . .	.	6
Civil Service Commission, Springfield	2	10

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Illinois, Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee . . . . .	.	6
Educational Commission, Springfield	1	9
Factory Inspection Department, Chicago	3	8
General Hospital for the Insane, Peoria	1	.
Governor, Springfield . . . . .	.	16
Humane Society, Chicago . . . . .	.	5
Labor Commission	1	.
Labor Statistics Bureau, Springfield	4	2
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin . . . . .	.	2
Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Springfield	3	.
School for the Blind, Jacksonville . . . . .	.	2
Secretary of State, Springfield	23	54
State Board of Arbitration, Springfield . . . . .	.	2
State Board of Equalization	4	.
State Board of Examiners of Architects, Chicago . . . . .	.	3
State Board of Pharmacy	9	.
State Fish Warden, Havana	2	1
State Game Commission, Springfield . . . . .	.	1
State Highway Commission, Springfield . . . . .	.	5
State Historical Society, Springfield	2	.
State Penitentiary, Joliet . . . . .	.	3
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield	1	4
University of, Urbana . . . . .	.	4
Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, Chicago . . . . .	.	2
Illinois Building & Loan Association	4	.
Immigration Restriction League, Boston . . . . .	.	3
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	2
Indiana, Board of State Charities, Indianapolis	1	3
School for the Blind, Indianapolis . . . . .	.	1
State Board of Accounts, Indianapolis . . . . .	.	1
State Board of Health, Indianapolis	1	.
State Library, Indianapolis	17	32
State Soldiers' Home . . . . .	.	1
Indianapolis, City Controller	1	.
International Mercantile Marine Company, Hoboken, N. J. . . . .	.	1
International Typographical Union Commission, Chicago . . . . .	.	2
Iowa, Auditor of State, Des Moines	1	1
College for the Blind, Vinton . . . . .	.	1
Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids . . . . .	.	1
Railroad Commission, Des Moines. . . . .	.	1
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs . . . . .	.	3
Secretary of State, Des Moines	11	.
State Historical Society, Iowa City	1	.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Des Moines . . . . .	.	1
Iowa County (Wis.), Clerk, Dodgeville . . . . .	.	2
Ironwood (Mich.), Carnegie Library	18	.
Irving, Mrs. L., Appleton	3	.
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Chicago . . . . .	.	3
Ithaca (N. Y.), Journal-Press . . . . .	.	1
Jackson, Hall N., Cincinnati, O.	3	84
Jackson, Horace M., Atchison, Kans.	1	.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Jackson, Leroy, Pullman, Wash. . . . .	. .	1
Jackson County (Ia.), Historical Society . . . . .	. .	1
Jackson County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, Black River Falls . . . . .	. . . . .	3
James, J. A., Evanston, Ill. . . . .	. . . . .	4
Jameson, J. Franklin, Washington	1	. .
Japan, Bureau de la Statistique Générale, Tokyo	1	. . . . .
Jefferson, Miss Lorane P., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Jenner, William A., New York . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Jennings, Anna V., Kearney, Nebr.	1	. . . . .
Jersey City (N. J.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
John Crerar Library, Chicago	2	41
Johns, Arthur S., Washington . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Medical Department, Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Jones, C. D., Rockland, Mass.	1	. . . . .
Jones, Mrs. G. O., Madison	5	. . . . .
Jones, T. J., West Allis	1	. . . . .
Juneau County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, Mauston . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Kansas City (Mo.), Board of Education . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Board of Trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
City Comptroller	1	. . . . .
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Kaukauna (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Kavanaugh, Miss Kate, Madison	47	. . . . .
Kellogg, Miss Louise P.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	16
Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Kerr, Alexander, Madison	2	. . . . .
Kieb, James F., Green Bay . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Kingsley House Association, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Knapp, George B., Boston	1	. . . . .
Knights Templar, Grand Commandery of Wisconsin, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Kremers, Edward*, Madison	24	345
Kuechenmeister, G. A., West Bend . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Kustermann, Gustav, Green Bay	7	1
Labor, St. Louis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
La Crosse (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
La Crosse County (Wis.), School of Agriculture, Onalaska . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Superintendent of Schools, West Salem . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Lafayette County (Wis.), Clerk, Darlington . . . . .	. . . . .	2
LaFollette, Robert M., Madison	10	. . . . .
Lake, Albert E., Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lake Mohonk Conference, Mohonk, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lake Superior Mining Institute, Ishpeming, Mich. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Lamborn, Samuel, Philadelphia	4	. . . . .
Lamson, Frank B., Buffalo, Minn.	1	1
Langlade County (Wis.), Clerk, Antigo . . . . .	. . . . .	1

*Also unbound serials

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Lathrop, H. B., Madison	1	.
Lawrence College (Wis.), Appleton . . . . .	.	2
Lawrence (Mass.), Water Board . . . . .	.	1
Lewis Institute, Chicago . . . . .	.	4
Lexington (Mass.), Historical Society	1	.
Lindsay Family Association of America, Roslindale, Mass. . . . .	.	1
London & Northwestern Railway of England . . . . .	.	14
Los Angeles (Cal.), Aqueduct Bureau . . . . .	.	2
Civil Service Commission . . . . .	.	1
Public Library . . . . .	.	8
Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans . . . . .	.	1
Lowell (Mass.), Board of Health . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Lummis, Charles F., Los Angeles . . . . .	.	5
Lynn (Mass.), City Messenger	1	.
Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
McAlear, George, Worcester, Mass.	2	.
McCormick, R. L., Tacoma, Wash.	1	1
McCrary, J. R., Lexington, N. C. . . . .	.	2
McGee, W. J., Washington	1	7
Mack, J. A., Madison	1	1
Macon (Ga.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
McPike, Eugene F., Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Madison, City Library	2	.
First National Bank	141	3
Park and Pleasure Drive Association	1	.
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Water Department . . . . .	.	1
Maine Historical Society, Portland	1	1
State Library, Augusta	20	1
Manchester (N. H.), Historic Association . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Manistee (Mich.), Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Manitoba Public Printer, Winnipeg	1	.
Manitowoc County (Wis.), Clerk, Manitowoc . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools, Manitowoc . . . . .	.	3
Manning, William J., Washington . . . . .	.	1
Marathon County (Wis.), Clerk, Wausau . . . . .	.	1
School of Agriculture, Wausau . . . . .	.	23
Marinette, Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	7
Marquette County, Superintendent of Schools, Westfield . . . . .	.	5
Marshall, William S., Madison . . . . .	.	2
Maryland, Conservation Commission	1	.
Historical Society, Baltimore . . . . .	.	1
Statistics and Information Bureau, Baltimore	1	.
Maryland Peace Society, Baltimore . . . . .	.	2
Massachusetts, Adjutant General, Boston	1	.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston	6	1
Auditor of the Commonwealth, Boston	1	.
Bank Commissioner, Boston	2	.
Board of Education, Boston	1	.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Massachusetts, Bureau of Statistics, Boston	4	7
Civil Service Commission, Boston	1	. . .
Commission on Cost of Living	1	. . .
Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, Boston	1	. . .
General Hospital, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Highway Commission, Boston	2	. . .
Historical Society, Boston	2	2
Insurance Department, Boston	2	. . .
Metropolitan and Sewerage Board	1	. . .
Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Prison Association, Boston . . . . .	. . .	21
Railroad Commissioners, Boston	2	. . .
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston	1	. . .
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
State Board of Charities, Boston	1	. . .
State Board of Education, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
State Board of Health, Boston	1	. . .
State Board of Trade, Boston . . . . .	. . .	11
State Library, Boston	5	2
Treasurer and Receiver General, Boston	1	. . .
Massachusetts Bible Society, Boston . . . . .	. . .	12
Mathews, Mrs. Lois K., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	. . .
Matthews, Albert, Boston . . . . .	. . .	2
Medford (Mass.), Historical Society	1	. . .
Merrick, George B., Madison	15	. . .
Merrimack Bible Society, Newburyport, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Methodist Episcopal Church, Board of Foreign Missions, New York . . . . .	. . .	1
Wisconsin Annual Conference . . . . .	. . .	3
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Boston . . . . .	. . .	7
Woman's Home Missionary Society, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . .	1
Michigan, Dairy and Food Department, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	2
Fish Commissioners, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	1
Forestry Commission, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	2
Labor and Statistics Department, Lansing	1	. . .
Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids . . . . .	. . .	1
State Library, Lansing	36	55
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing	1	. . .
Treasurer, Lansing . . . . .	. . .	2
University Library, Ann Arbor . . . . .	. . .	1
Military Order Loyal Legion of the U. S., Commandery in Chief, Philadelphia	1	13
California Commandery, San Francisco . . . . .	. . .	4
Iowa Commandery, Des Moines . . . . .	. . .	1
Missouri Commandery, St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	3
Ohio Commandery, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . .	10
Pennsylvania Commandery, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	2
Wisconsin Commandery, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	13
Miller, W. S., Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Milton (Mass.), Historical Society . . . . .	. . .	1
Milwaukee, Board of School Directors	4	11
Chamber of Commerce	1	. . .

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Milwaukee, Commissioner of Health		3
Municipal Reference Library	5	3
Protestant Home for the Aged		1
Public Library	2	4
Public Museum		4
Milwaukee-Downer College		2
Milwaukee County (Wis.), Asylum for the Chronic In- sane, Wauwatosa		1
County Home for Dependent Children, Wauwatosa		1
Miner, H. A., Madison		4
Minneapolis, Board of Education	1	
Board of Park Commissioners		1
Superintendent of Schools		1
Minnesota, Bureau of Labor, St. Paul		1
Forestry Commissioner, St. Paul		1
Historical Society, St. Paul	1	
Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Minneapolis	1	
Mississippi River Commission, St. Louis		1
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis	1	2
Insurance Department, Jefferson City	1	1
University Library, Columbia	30	28
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Mobile, Ala.		1
Moffat, R. B., New York	1	
Montana, State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena	6	16
Montreal (Canada), City	1	
Monroe (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools		2
Moon, James H., Fallsington, Pa.	1	
Moor, A. Jr., Berryville, Va.	1	1
More Family Association, Seattle, Wash.		1
Morris, W. A. P.,* Madison	1	
Morse, E. A., Antigo		1
Mowry, Don E., Milwaukee		1
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.		2
Muir, John, San Francisco, Cal.		1
Municipal Voters' League, Chicago		14
Munro, Dana C., Madison	2	
Nantucket (Mass.), Historical Association		1
Nashville (Tenn.), Carnegie Library		1
Nashville American, Nashville		1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad		1
National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston	1	16
Education Association, Boston	1	2
Irrigation Congress, Spokane, Wash.	1	1
League for Protection of Family, Auburndale, Mass.		3
Municipal League		1
Rivers & Harbors Congress, Washington.	1	
Women's Trade Union League, Chicago		1
Naval and Military Order, Spanish American War, Mass. Commandery, Boston		1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Nebraska, Labor and Industrial Statistics Bureau, Lincoln		6
Secretary of State Banking Board, Lincoln	1	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lincoln		1
University of, Lincoln		1
Nelson, John M., Madison	2	1
Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, New York		6
Nevada Historical Society, Reno	1	
New Bedford (Mass.), City Messenger	2	
Free Public Library		1
New Brunswick Historical Society, St. John	1	1
New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston	3	1
New Hampshire Fish and Game Commission, Concord		1
Historical Society, Concord		1
Insurance Commission, Concord	1	
Railroad Commission, Concord	1	
State Library, Concord	7	
Tax Commission, Concord	1	
New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven		1
New Jersey Banking and Insurance Department, Trenton	5	
Board of Children's Guardians, Jersey City		1
Comptroller's Department, Trenton	1	
Public Roads Commission, Trenton	1	
Railroad & Canal Companies, Trenton	1	
State Board of Assessors, Trenton	2	1
State Board of Health, Trenton	1	
State Labor Statistics Bureau, Trenton	1	1
State Normal School, Trenton		1
State Treasurer, Trenton	1	
New London (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools		4
New Mexico Historical Society, Santa Fe		1
New Orleans (La.), City Comptroller	1	
Civil Service Commission		1
Howard Memorial Library		2
New South Wales, Statistics Bureau, Sidney	1	1
Registrar General, Sydney		1
New York City, Art Commission	1	
Board of Water Supply	2	
Charity Organization Society		1
City Clerk	6	2
City Comptroller		1
Civil Service Commission		1
Health Department	3	3
Historical Society	2	
Legal Aid Society		3
Mercantile Library		1
Municipal Civil Service Commission	3	
New England Society, New York		2
Parks Department	1	
Peace Society		1
Police Commissioner		1
President Borough of Richmond	1	
Provident Loan Society		1
Public Charities	1	1

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
New York City, Public Library	73	1
Queens Borough Library		1
St. Mary's Free Hospital,		2
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children		1
Society for the Suppression of Vice		1
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents		1
Street Cleaning Department		1
Taxes and Assessments	1	
Tenement House Commission	1	
University Settlement		2
New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry		1
Attorney General, Albany	1	
Banking Department, Albany	3	
Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, Albany	1	
Chamber of Commerce, Albany	1	2
Governor, Albany	2	
Insurance Department, Albany	5	
Public Service Commission	13	22
State Board of Charities, Albany	5	
State Board of Tax Commissioners, Albany	1	
State Civil Service Commission, Albany	1	
State Education Department,* Albany	3	1
State Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Albany	1	8
State Health Department, Albany	4	
State Historian, Albany	3	1
State Home for Incurables, Fordham		1
State Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York		2
State Labor Department, Albany	4	1
State Library, Albany	14	1
State Prison Commission, Albany	1	
State Reservation at Niagara, Niagara Falls		1
State Superintendent of Banks, Albany		6
State Water Supply Commission, Albany	1	
University, Education Department, Albany	1	3
New York Catholic Protectory, Albany		1
New Zealand, Registrar-General, Wellington	3	
Newark (N. J.), Free Public Library		1
Newberry Library, Chicago		1
Newburyport (Mass.), City Clerk	1	
Newspapers and Periodicals Received from Publishers	448	
Newton (Mass.), Superintendent of Schools		1
Niagara Historical Society, Niagara, Ontario		1
Nicholson, John P., Philadelphia		6
Niedecken, George M., Milwaukee	1	
Niles, William, La Porte, Ind.		1
Norfolk & Western Railway Company, Philadelphia		1
North American Company, New York		1
North Carolina, Historical Commission, Raleigh	2	2
North Dakota, Agriculture & Labor Department, Bis- marck		1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
North Dakota, Insurance Commissioner, Bismarck	1	7
State Examiner, Bismarck . . . . .	. . . . .	1
State Treasurer, Bismarck	1	. . . . .
Northrup, Harry C., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Northwestern Publishing House, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Northwestern University, Watertown . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Norton, Oliver W., Chicago	1	. . . . .
Noyes, Rufus K., Boston	1	. . . . .
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia	1	. . . . .
Oakley, F. W., Madison	9	. . . . .
Oberlin (O.) College . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Oconomowoc (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1	. . . . .
Ohio, Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Humane Society, Cincinnati . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Labor Statistics Bureau, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Railroad Commission, Columbus . . . . .	. . . . .	8
State Library, Columbus	30	24
Oklahoma City (Okla.), Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	2
State Auditor, Guthrie	1	. . . . .
Old Northwest Genealogical Society, Columbus	1	. . . . .
Oneida County (Wis.), Training School for Teachers, Rhinelander . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Ontario, Agricultural Department, Toronto . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Historical Society, Toronto	2	1
Oregon State Library, Salem	14	298
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Parkinson, J. B., * Madison	103	35
Partridge, Miss Elva E., * Cross Plains	14	. . . . .
Paso Robles (Cal.), Hot Springs . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Patrick, Lewis S., Washington . . . . .	. . . . .	251
Peabody Institute, Baltimore . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cam- bridge, Mass.	1	1
Pease, Verne S., Hudson . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Pennsylvania, Adjutant General, Harrisburg	1	. . . . .
School for the Blind, Overbrook . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Society of New York, New York	1	. . . . .
State Library, Harrisburg	17	12
State Railroad Commission, Harrisburg . . . . .	. . . . .	8
Peoria (Ill.), Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Pepin County (Wis.), Clerk, Durand . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Perry, William W., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Philadelphia (Pa.), Board of Trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
City Controller	1	. . . . .
City Institute . . . . .	. . . . .	1

*Also unbound serials

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Philadelphia Library Company . . . . .	.	2
Maritime Exchange	1	.
Philippine Islands, Customs Bureau, Manila . . . . .	.	2
Education Bureau, Manila . . . . .	.	3
Executive Bureau, Manila	1	.
Forestry Bureau, Manila . . . . .	.	1
Health Bureau, Manila . . . . .	.	1
Weather Bureau, Manila . . . . .	.	3
Phillips, Miss Laura J., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell, New Orleans . . . . .	.	3
Pierce County (Wis.), Clerk, Ellsworth . . . . .	.	4
Superintendent of Schools, Ellsworth . . . . .	.	2
Pinney, S. U., Estate of, Madison	5	.
Pittsburgh (Pa.), Carnegie Library . . . . .	.	1
Plainfield (N. J.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Polk County (Wis.), Clerk, Balsam Lake . . . . .	.	5
Portage County (Wis.), Clerk, Stevens Point . . . . .	.	4
Superintendent of Schools, Amherst . . . . .	.	1
Porter, Mrs. Robert P., New York	1	.
Portland (Me.), City Auditor . . . . .	.	1
Portland (Ore.), Board of School Directors	1	.
Library Association of . . . . .	.	1
Porto Rico, Secretary, San Juan	1	2
Portsmouth (N. H.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn . . . . .	.	2
Presbyterian Board of Relief, Philadelphia . . . . .	.	1
Church, Board of Foreign Missions, New York . . . . .	.	4
Church, Board of Home Missions, New York	1	.
College Board, New York . . . . .	.	1
General Assembly, Philadelphia	1	.
Wisconsin Synod, Merrill . . . . .	.	1
Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia	1	.
Price County (Wis.), Training School for Teachers, Phillips . . . . .	.	1
Protestant Episcopal Church, American Church Build- ing Fund Commission, New York . . . . .	.	1
Diocese of Albany, Herkimer . . . . .	.	1
Diocese of Connecticut . . . . .	.	1
Diocese of Milwaukee . . . . .	.	2
Providence (R. I.), Athenæum . . . . .	.	1
City Sergeant	1	.
School Department . . . . .	.	3
Quebec, King's Printer	3	.
Legislative Library	3	.
Parliamentary Library	16	.
L'Université Laval	1	.
Racine (Wis), Board of Education . . . . .	.	10
Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Racine County (Wis.), Clerk, Racine . . . . .	.	5
Raymer, George, Madison	38	.
Reedsburg (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison	80	23

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Republic Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.		1
Reynolds Family Association, Roslyn, Pa.		1
Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.		1
Rhode Island, Charities & Corrections Board, Providence		2
Factory Inspector, Providence	1	
Historical Society, Providence		2
Treasurer, Providence	1	
State Library, Providence	7	1
Rice Lake (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools		2
Richland County (Wis.), Clerk, Richland Center		3
Normal School, Richland Center		9
Ripon (Wis.) College, Ripon		7
Robertson, James A., Manila, P. I.		1
Roblier, W. A., Coloma		3
Rock County (Wis.), Clerk, Janesville	1	3
Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas		2
Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa	1	
Roycrofters, East Aurora, N. Y.		1
Rusk County (Wis.), Clerk, Ladysmith		4
Sabin, Louis C., Sault St. Marie, Mich.		1
Sagamore Sociological Conference, Boston		1
Sage, John H., Portland, Conn.		2
St. Croix County (Wis.), Clerk, Hudson		3
St. Louis, Education Board	1	
Mercantile Library Association		1
Public Library		2
Trade and Commerce	1	
St. Paul, City Comptroller	1	
Salem (Mass.), Public Library		1
Salt Lake City, Superintendent of Schools		3
Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston	1	
San Francisco, Mayor		1
Public Library		1
Santiago de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional	28	10
Saskatchewan, Agricultural Department, Regina		3
Education Department, Regina		2
King's Printer	2	
Sauk County (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools, North Freedom		5
Training School, Reedsburg		2
Savage, Mrs. E. P.,* Madison		
Sawyer County (Wis.), Clerk, Hayward		2
Schaffner, Miss Margaret, Madison		3
Schroeder, A. T., Cos Cob, Conn.		8
Schuette, John, Manitowoc		1
Schuster, O. J., Platteville		2
Scranton (Pa.), Public Library		2
Seabrook, I. D., Charleston, S. C.		6
Secrist, Horace, Madison	5	
Sewell, Miss Anna B.,* Stoughton		2
Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls, Philadelphia		2

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Shambaugh, B. F., Iowa City	1	. .
Sharon (Mass.), Historical Society	1	. .
Sheboygan County (Wis.), Clerk, Sheboygan Superintendent of Schools, Plymouth	1	5 4
Sheldon, Anna R., Memorial Fund, Madison	3	. .
Showerman, Grant, Madison . . . . .	. .	2
Shrady, Mrs. G. F., New York	1	. .
Silvin, Edward, Santa Barbara, Cal. . . . .	. .	1
Smithsonian Institution, Washington	6	4
Snape, William, Kensal, N. D. . . . .	. .	2
Society of the Army of the Tennessee	1	. .
of Colonial Wars in State of Ohio	1	. .
Sons of the American Revolution, California Society Pennsylvania Society, Germantown	1	. . 1
Somerville (Mass.), City Clerk	1	. .
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
South Australia, Government Printer, Adelaide	2	. .
Government Statist, Adelaide . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library, Adelaide . . . . .	. .	1
South Carolina, State Treasurer, Columbia . . . . .	. .	1
South Dakota, Auditor of State, Pierre	1	. .
History Department	4	. .
State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts . . . . .	. .	1
Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Dairymen's Association, Monroe . . . . .	. .	2
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee	2	. .
Spohn, William H., Janesville	10	. .
Stanley (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	1
Stark, Mrs. C., Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	5
Starr, Frederick, Chicago . . . . .	. .	2
Stephenson, Isaac, Marinette	7	5
Stewart, Frank H., Electric Co., Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	2
Stewart, Judd, New York . . . . .	. .	2
Stewart, R., New Wilmington, Pa.	1	. .
Stout Institute, Menomonie	9	. .
Stuntz, Stephen C., Washington . . . . .	. .	1
Superior (Wis.), City Statistician . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Sutliff, Samuel M., Chicago	1	. .
Sweet, Mrs. L. J., South Coventry, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
Syracuse (N. Y.), Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna, Wis.	2	83
Tariff Reform Committee, New York . . . . .	. .	1
Tasmania, Government Railways Office, Hobart . . . . .	. .	1
Taylor, E. H. Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky. . . . .	. .	1
Taylor County (Wis.), Clerk, Medford . . . . .	. .	7
Tennessee, University of, Knoxville . . . . .	. .	1
Thirty-Second Wisconsin Regiment Survivors' Assoc., Fond du Lac . . . . .	. .	4
Thomas, Alfred A., Dayton, O. . . . .	. .	1

*Also unbound serials

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Thomas, Benjamin, Galesville . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Thomas, William H., Montgomery . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Thompson, Slason, Chicago . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Thrum, Thomas G., Honolulu, H. T. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison	21	19
Tilton, Asa C., * Madison	1	23
Tilton, C. S., Indianapolis	2	. . .
Tindall, William, Washington	1	. . .
Titus, Anson, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Toledo (O.), Board of Education	1	. . .
Mayor . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
University . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Tourtellote, Jerome, Putnam, Conn.	1	. . .
Trempealeau County (Wis.), Asylum, Whitehall . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Tsai, Chu-Tung, Canton, China	1	. . .
Turner, F. J., Cambridge, Mass.	45	29
Tyrell, J. B., Toronto . . . . .	. . . . .	1
United Brewers' Association, New York	4	2
United Fruit Company, Boston . . . . .	. . . . .	1
United States, Agricultural Department	1	. . .
Census Bureau	2	4
Civil Service Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1	. . .
Commerce and Labor Department	2	2
Commissioner of Corporations	1	1
Comptroller of the Currency	1	1
Forest Service . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Geographic Board . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Geological Survey	2	6
Government Printing Office . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Hydrographic Office . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Immigration Commissioner . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Insular Affairs Bureau	2	3
Interstate Commerce Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	12
Isthmian Canal Commission	1	2
Joint Committee on Conservation	1	8
Justice Department	1	. . .
Labor Bureau	1	1
Library of Congress	4	11
Light House Board	1	. . .
Military Academy . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Monetary Commission	1	1
Naval Academy . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Patent Office	61	. . .
Pension Bureau . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Plant Industry Bureau . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Health and Marine Hospital Service	4	6
State Department	1	7
Statistics Bureau	2	. . .
Superintendent of Documents	487	840

*Also unbound serials

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
United States, Treasury Department	1	1
War Department	5	1
Weather Bureau . . . . .	. . . . .	16
Madison Station	1	. . . . .
United States Reduction and Refining Co . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Université Egyptienne, Cairo, Egypt . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Usher, Ellis B., Milwaukee	2	38
Utah, Conservation Commission, Salt Lake City	1	. . . . .
Valley Forge Park Commission, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Van Dervoort, W. C., Chicago	1	. . . . .
Van Hise, Charles R., * Madison	2	3
Vermont, Bank Commissioner, Montpelier	1	. . . . .
State Library, Montpelier	6	1
Vernon County (Wis.), Clerk, Viroqua . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Training School, Viroqua . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Vicksburg (Miss.), National Military Park Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Victoria (B. C.), Bureau of Provincial Information . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Government Statistician, Melbourne	1	. . . . .
Vilas, Mrs. William F., Madison	6	. . . . .
Vilas County (Wis.), Clerk, Eagle River . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Superintendent of Schools, Eagle River . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Vineland (N. J.), Historical Society . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Virginia, Labor Statistics Bureau, Richmond	1	. . . . .
State Corporation Commission, Richmond	1	. . . . .
State Library, Richmond	2	1
University, Charlottesville . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Waltham (Mass.), City Clerk	1	. . . . .
Walworth County (Wis.), Clerk, Elkhorn	1	. . . . .
Superintendent of Schools, Elkhorn . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Washburn County (Wis.), Clerk, Shell Lake	2	. . . . .
Superintendent of Schools, Shell Lake . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Washington (D. C.), Associated Charities	10	. . . . .
Board of Commissioners	2	. . . . .
Carnegie Institution	1	. . . . .
Washington, Insurance Commission, Olympia . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Railroad Commission, Olympia	1	1
State Library, Olympia	1	. . . . .
Washington County (Wis.), Clerk, West Bend . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Waukesha (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools	1	. . . . .
Waukesha County (Wis.), Clerk, Waukesha . . . . .	. . . . .	3
County Asylum and County Home, Waukesha . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Superintendent of Schools, Waukesha . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Waupaca County (Wis.), Clerk, Waupaca . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Superintendent of Schools, Clintonville . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Training School, New London . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Wausau (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Waushara County (Wis.), Clerk, Wautoma . . . . .	. . . . .	11
Superintendent of Schools, Wautoma . . . . .	. . . . .	6
Training School, Wautoma . . . . .	. . . . .	1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Weidman, Mrs. Samuel, Madison	1	.
Welch, Mrs. Ashbel, Germantown, Pa.		1
Welsh, Miss Iva A., * Madison		1
Wentworth Historical Society, Hamilton, Ont.		1
West Allis (Wis.), Superintendent of Schools		1
Western Australia, Government, Perth		1
Public Library, Perth		1
Registrar General, Perth	1	.
Western Guernsey Breeders' Association, Rosendale		2
Western Union Telegraph Company		1
West Virginia, State Geologist,, Morgantown		2
Whelan, Charles, Madison	62	15
White, J. B., Kansas City, Mo.		1
Whitney, Mrs. W. B., Germantown, Pa.	1	.
Whitten, Robert H., New York		1
Wight, William W., Milwaukee		4
Williams, Rudolph, Chicago	1	.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.		1
Library		25
Wilmington (Del.), Superintendent of Schools		1
Wing, William Arthur, New Bedford, Mass..		1
Winnebago County (Wis.), Clerk, Oshkosh		18
Superintendent of Schools, Oshkosh		1
Winslow, J. B., Madison	1	.
Wisconsin, Adjutant General	1	2
Agricultural Experiment Station	3	35
Attorney General	1	.
Banking Department		2
Board of Control	2	.
Building and Loan Association	1	.
Dairy and Food Commissioner	4	1
Dairymen's Association, Ft. Atkinson	1	.
Free Library Commission	73	65
Geological and Natural History Survey	9	10
History Commission	3	.
Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha		4
Insurance Department	1	1
Labor Statistics Bureau*	31	112
Legislative Reference Library	130	492
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago		1
Pharmaceutical Association		6
Press Association		1
Public Lands Commissioners		1
Railroad Commission	1	24
Secretary of State	1	26
Special Legislative Committee on Highways	5	.
State	7	.
State Bar Association	1	.
State Board of Agriculture	1	3
State Board of Control	1	3
State Board of Dental Examiners, Milwaukee		7
State Board of Examiners for Admission to the Bar	2	.

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Wisconsin, State Board of Health	1	20
State Board of Immigration		9
State Board of Medical Examiners		4
State Board of Normal School Regents, Madison		6
State Board of Pharmacy		5
State Civil Service Commission		21
State Cranberry Growers' Association, Cranmoor		1
State Federation of Labor		1
State Fire Marshal		9
State Forester		9
State Horticultural Society	1	6
State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota		3
State Inspector of Apiaries		7
State Library*	163	601
State Normal School, Milwaukee		2
Oshkosh		2
River Falls		9
Superior		1
Whitewater		1
State Mining Trade School, Platteville		3
State Prison, Waupun		3
State Reformatory, Green Bay		3
State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, Milwaukee		2
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Wales		2
State Veterinarian		1
State Waterways Commissioner, La Crosse		2
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2	29
Tax Commission		5
University	1	
Short Course Alumni Association		4
Veterans' Home, Waupaca		2
Workshop for the Blind, Milwaukee		7
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters	14	
Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Cedar- burg		6
Bankers' Association		2
Baptist State Convention, Wauwatosa		3
Farmers' Institute, Madison	1	
Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Milwaukee		2
Humane Society		1
State Federation of Women's Clubs		1
State Firemen's Association		1
Twenty-eighth Wis. Reg. Vol. Inf. Society, Mil- waukee		1
Twenty-first Wisconsin Reg. Assoc., Waupaca Co.		1
Teachers' Association	1	
Woburn (Wis.), City Clerk	1	
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National, Evanston		2
of Wisconsin, Madison		1
Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston		1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Wood County (Wis.), Clerk, Grand Rapids . . . . .	. .	19
Woods, Henry E., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Worcester (Mass.), Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
County Law Library . . . . .	. .	2
Society of Antiquity	1	. .
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	2
Wright, A. O., Estate of, Madison	27	25
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr. . . . .	. .	1
Wyoming, State Game Warden, Lander . . . . .	. .	4
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Cheyenne	1	4
Yale University, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Young Men's Christian Association of Wisconsin, Mil- waukee . . . . .	. .	3

Wisconsin Historical Society

Accessions of Mss., Maps, etc.

(Gifts, save where otherwise specified. The report covers the year ending September 30, 1910.)

Manuscripts

Edward E. Ayer, Chicago.—Copies of documents in his library: Instructions to Charles Langlade by the British commandant, for the campaign of 1780 against St. Louis and Illinois towns; power of attorney given by Langlade in 1800, relating to lands given him by the Canadian government for services during the Revolution; letter (1802) from Langlade's widow, concerning the estate. The originals were procured by Mr. Ayer from the estate of Louis B. Porlier of Butte des Morts.

Volney Bigelow, La Crosse.—Story of Upper Mississippi River steamboating days, told by him to A. M. Brayton, editor of the *La Crosse Tribune*, and re-told by him to Charles E. Brown, March 25, 1909.

Robert Bird, Madison.—Records of the E. W. Keyes Steam Fire Engine No. 1, organized at Madison, Nov. 14, 1866.

Edward P. Bridgeman, Madison.—Narrative of the battle of Ossawatimie (1856), by Edward P. Bridgeman of Madison, a member of John Brown's Kansas band.

Charles E. Brown, Madison.—Constitution of the Natural History Association of Wisconsin, adopted March 3, 1848.

C. M. Burton, Detroit.—Transcript of "Journal of a voyage made by Mr. Hugh Heward to the Illinois country [1790]," from original in the Burton Library at Detroit.

Miss Lucia Catlin, Elizabeth, New Jersey.—Collection of Wisconsin autographs and a few letters (1841-49).

Governor James O. Davidson, Madison.—Autograph letter.

Brother Joseph Dutton, Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands.—Biographical material, consisting of letters, clippings, etc.

Mrs. L. M. Fay, Madison.—Papers of the late Joseph T. Dodge. These consist chiefly of correspondence, records, etc., relating to his engineering work in the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and other railroads in the Northwest. They also comprise material collected in the preparation of his genealogy of the Dodge family. Inclusive dates, 1848-98.

Miscellaneous Accessions

First National Bank, Madison.—Eleven account books of a drug firm at Watertown, Wis., known at different times as Cody & Johnson, Edward Johnson, and E. & P. Johnson. Dates, 1850-72.

Robert Glenn, Wyalusing.—Bundle of papers of the firm of Robert Glenn & Co., of Wyalusing, relating to steamboat transportation on the Mississippi. Dates, 1850-58.

H. D. Goodwin, Milwaukee.—Copy of the testimony (2,950 folio pp.) in City of Milwaukee vs. The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. before the Railroad Commission, Feb.-April, 1909.

Mrs. M. B. Greenwood, Spokane, Washington.—Letter (August 19, 1910) from Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee, transmitting photographs of "Catlin's Rocks" (later known as "Richmond Rocks"), the gift of Mrs. Greenwood. Accompanied by memorandum concerning the history of the rocks.

Antoine Grignon, Trempealeau.—Biographical information given to Charles E. Brown, March 26, 1909.

Herman Grimm, Cassville.—Recollections given in an interview with Charles E. Brown, November, 1909.

George H. Hines, Portland, Oregon.—Order-book of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor and commander-in-chief of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, June 16-Oct. 30, 1791, by Winthrop Sargent, adjutant general. (Purchased.)

Ira Hulbert, Sparta.—Sketches by donor: Racine in 1835 and Madison Indians in 1839 and 1840.

John E. Hunt, Chicago.—Certified copy of will of William Harrison of Westmoreland County, Pa., dated May 16, 1782, with accompanying data.

Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Land warrants, etc., for lands in Alabama and Iowa, 1833-60; autograph of D. Wilmot, letter from Levi Woodbury to Nicholas Biddle, May 31, 1833; document relating to reconstruction.

Misses Julia and Mary Lapham, Oconomowoc.—Correspondence of Dr. I. A. Lapham concerning the Wisconsin Historical Society, 1853-89.

William E. Leonard, Madison.—Original draft of his Lincoln ode, read at the unveiling of the replica of Weinman's statue of Lincoln, University campus, Madison, June 22, 1909; original draft of his poem read at the meeting of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, July, 1910.

John Levy, LaCrosse.—Biographical information given to Charles E. Brown, March 26, 1909.

John McCracken.—Notes on chemistry by John McCracken, 1814-15.

Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch, Point Pleasant, W. Va.—Papers relating to the Point Pleasant battle monument, unveiled in 1909.

Miss Sarah E. Marsh, Chicago.—Additional papers of her father, Rev. Cutting Marsh; dates about 1834-40. They include the journals of his visit to the Sauks and Foxes in 1834; letters, papers and notes, relating to those tribes and to the Winnebago and Stockbridge Indians; also vocabularies of Winnebago and the Sauk and Fox languages. Accompanied by portrait of Mr. Marsh.

William S. Marshall, Madison.—Hotel and stage-line receipts, etc., from papers of the late Samuel Marshall of Milwaukee. Dates, 1841-47.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Copy of letter of Senator Timothy O. Howe to Senator J. R. Doolittle, dated Green Bay, April 13, 1865, relating to the reconstruction policy of the federal government.

George M. Niedecken, Milwaukee.—Visitors' register, Wisconsin headquarters, World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-85.

Mrs. Alvah G. Orvis, Milwaukee.—Four letters written to donor by Edward L. Davis of Red Wing, Minn., a member of Co. F., First Minnesota volunteers, while in the Civil War. Dates May-July, 1861.

Mrs. John M. Parkinson, Madison.—Additional papers for the Moses M. Strong collection, including report of Prof. Moses Strong, assistant state geologist, on the lead region of Wisconsin, made in 1873.

Mrs. Pamela S. Paul (Mrs. George H. Paul), Milwaukee.—The papers (1840-89) of George H. Paul, presented in 1894 and now acknowledged and made accessible, in accordance with the terms of the gift. The papers consist of letters and papers relating to the life, business, and activities of Mr. Paul as editor, political leader, postmaster, state senator, railroad commissioner, university regent, etc. (See pp. 46, 47.)

S. M. Pedrick, Ripon.—Transcript of records of the Lyceum of Ripon and of Brockway College (now Ripon College), 1850-53.

Mrs. Anna M. Perry, Marietta, Ohio.—Four letters of Rev. Dexter Clary, written at Beloit between 1852 and 1857, relating to the Wisconsin work of the American Home Missionary Society.

Laura J. Phillips, Madison.—Five letters relating to Welsh settlements in Wisconsin, written in 1910.

William M. Reid, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Letters written in 1910, relating to Gov. Alexander W. Randall.

John E. Scopes, Albany, N. Y.—Letter by Joseph Benedict, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., November 25, 1845, and letters by Clinton Matteson, Prairieville and Rosendale, Wis., descriptive of pioneer conditions. Dates, 1846-68. (Purchased.)

William A. Scott, Madison.—Minutes of meetings of the Wisconsin State Board of Managers of the St. Louis World's Fair, 1903-04; also other papers, 1903-10.

Simon A. Sherman, Plover.—Transcript of note-books of S. A. Sherman, containing reminiscences, biographical sketches, and other material relating to the history of Portage County and the central Wisconsin River valley. Originals obtained for copying, through the courtesy of Prof. A. H. Sanford of La Crosse. See the latter's paper, *post*, p. 170.

Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna.—Copy of a letter, January 18, 1842, of Judge John Lawe, fixing date of death of Jacob Franks, as well as the time of his removal from the Green Bay country; ten bundles of papers (1835-96) relating to political and business matters and to the local affairs of Kaukauna.

‡ *Joseph Then, Hastings, Minn.*—Bills of lading, etc., for shipments by Mississippi River steamboat lines, 1873.

W. T. Thomas, Madison.—Federal Land Office receipt, dated at Du-
buque, Iowa, June 18, 1855.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Frederick J. Turner, Cambridge, Mass.—Copies from records of election of delegate to Congress from Michigan Territory in 1825, in Michigan secretary of state's office—sent to A. J. Turner of Portage by G. H. Green of Lansing, Mich.; estimate of earnings per mile of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1882, made by A. J. Turner in 1883.

Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee.—Ms. of "A History of La Crosse" by Mrs. John M. Levy (Augusta Levy).

A. C. Wallin, Prairie du Chien.—Bundle of records of Co. D, Thirty-first Wisconsin volunteer infantry.

C. E. Whelan, Mazomanie.—Letters to him and members of his family, 1849-84.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission, Madison.—Transcripts of testimony in cases before the commission.

Maps

Gifts of maps have been made by the following:

Athenæum Library, Boston (7); Braddock, Pa., Free Library (2); Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C. (3); Provincial Minister of Mines, Victoria, B. C. (1); Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland (1); Miss Belle Byrne, Madison (2); California State Mining Bureau, San Francisco (2); Canada Department of the Interior, Ottawa (2); Chicago Association of Commerce (2); Brant Cook, Eagle River (1); Mrs. L. M. Fay, Madison (12); Mary S. Foster, Madison (3); Georgia Department of Agriculture, Atlanta (1); Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu (1); A. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y. (1); Illinois State Department, Springfield (1); John Crerar Library, Chicago (5); William S. Marshall, Madison (1); Mrs. Arthur Mills, Madison (1); New York State Public Service Commission, New York City (1); Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna (5); R. G. Thwaites, Madison (1); A. C. Tilton, Madison (4); F. J. Turner, Cambridge, Mass. (5); United States Department of Agriculture (1); United States General Land Office (1); United States Geological Survey (39); University of Wisconsin, Madison (20).

Worthy of special mention is: A copy on parchment of "Plan of fifty thousand acres of land, situated in Lincoln county in the state of Virginia.

* * * Surveyed the 18th day of June, 1784, by Daniel Boone, deputy surveyor." Purchased of E. W. Smith and Company, Philadelphia.

Illustrative Material

[Photographs, engravings, broadsides, etc.]

James T. Bowles (1); Charles E. Brown, Madison (1); E. A. Brown, Madison (1); Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland (4); General Fred W. Byers, Monroe (4); Cawston Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, Calif. (9); Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago (16); Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn. (2); J. Seymour Currey, Evanston, Ill. (2); Governor James O. Davidson, Madison (6); H. E. Downer, Davenport, Iowa

Wisconsin Historical Society

(22); Mrs. L. M. Fay, Madison (164); Mrs. Edna H. Ford, Waupun (10); Mrs. Henry Harmer, Randolph (1); Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati (1); James White Paper Company, Chicago (1); Edward Kremers, Madison (2); W. J. Leader, Superior (1); J. T. Lee, Madison (1); William E. Leonard, Madison (1); J. R. McCrary, Lexington, N. C. (2); George B. Merrick, Madison (6); Rev. Felix Nolte, Atcheson, Kans. (3); Mrs. Alvah G. Orvis, Milwaukee (1); Thomas C. Sherman, Milwaukee (4); Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna (25); A. C. Tilton, Madison (16); Walworth County Supt. of Schools, Elkhorn (1); Harold Wengler, Milwaukee (5); Wisconsin State Department, Madison (1); University of Wisconsin, Madison (1).

Worthy of special mention are:

H. R. Clough, Milwaukee.—Panoramic photograph of Madison taken in 1909 from the top of the chimney of the capitol heating plant.

Mrs. Marcellus B. Greenwood, Spokane, Wash.—Group of photographs of "Catlin's Rocks," in Mississippi River.

H. R. Holand, Ephraim.—Photographs of runestone found at Kensington, Minn.

Miss Blanchard Harper, Madison.—Collection of sixty-four early photographs of professors, students, and buildings of the University of Wisconsin.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Museum Accessions

(Gifts, save where otherwise specified. The report covers the year ending September 30, 1910.)

Portraits

Mrs. Sarah Fairchild Conover, Madison.—Oil portrait of Savonarola.

Executors of estate of Mrs. Winship, Malden, Mass.—Oil portrait of Lieut. Courtlandt Livingston, who served in the War of Secession as a member of the Third Wisconsin Battery.

Mrs. William F. Vilas and Mrs. Mary E. V. Hanks, Madison.—Oil portrait of Senator William F. Vilas, by Mrs. Samantha Huntley.

Pioneer History

Mrs. Amos Ames, Vinal Haven, Me.—Piece of rolled sulphur, used in the home-dipping of matches.

Peter Bausch, Cassville.—Piece of lead pig from an early Grant County smelter.

Robert Bird, Madison.—Minute book, with badges and belt worn by him as a member of E. W. Keyes Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, of Madison; by-laws of Capital Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Madison.

Merrill Brooks, Madison.—(On deposit) Flute and snuff box formerly the property of a member of the Pillsbury family of Newburyport, Mass.

Charles E. Brown, Madison.—Samples of some of the earliest styles of barbed wire used in Wisconsin.

L. W. Bunde, Milwaukee.—Collection of old-fashioned jewelry, including earrings, bracelets, charms, brooches, tie-clasps, stickpins, cuff buttons, and watch chains.

William Clerkin, Madison.—Bullet-mould used by his grandfather, Patrick Clerkin, a pioneer settler of Brigham, Iowa County.

P. H. Conley, Dartington.—Quill pens used in Wisconsin in pioneer days.

Louis Fauerbach, Madison.—(On deposit) Colt's revolver, style of 1850.

Antoine Grignon, Trempealeau.—Model of French train used in early days in Wisconsin for transporting fur packs, supplies, etc.

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Mrs. John Goerres, West Allis.—Envelope dated Sept. 8, 1810, addressed to Buffalo Village, N. Y.

Frank E. and Olive Tracy Halik, Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Old-style air-pistol, found in La Crosse County.

B. T. Jeffery, Milton.—Loom made by donor's parents in 1844 or 1845, in the vicinity of Milton, and used in weaving cloth for the family clothing.

Mrs. Griffith O. Jones, Superior.—Mulberry-ware vegetable dish brought to Monroe about 1850, from Messina, N. Y., by Miss Polly Beebe.

Miss Kate Kavanaugh, Washington, D. C. (in the name of her sister, Miss Annie Kavanaugh).—Bed-spread woven in Ireland in 1804, silver chatelaine, silver belt buckle, tortoise-shell comb, bull's-eye watch, and Norwegian milk spoons, belonging to members of her family, pioneer settlers of Madison.

Ceylon C. Lincoln, Brooklyn.—Cow-halters used by an early Norwegian settler of Dane County.

Misses Julia A. and Mary J. Lapham, Oconomowoc.—Plant press and vasculum used by their father, Increase A. Lapham, in collecting and preserving the plants of Wisconsin—between 20,000 and 30,000 specimens; copy of his *Catalogue of Wisconsin Plants*, printed in 1840; case of drawing instruments, triangle, and curve used by him; old-style wood-cuts, toll-road ticket, and bookmark.

A. J. Matteson, Almont, Mich.—Horseshoe made by him in 1845, when learning the blacksmith trade.

J. R. McCrary, Lexington, N. C.—Souvenir buttons of the Daniel Boone birthday celebration, held at Salisbury, N. C., 1910.

E. A. Meyers, Evansville.—U. S. Land Office contract for land in Milwaukee County, dated March 1, 1838. Indenture of land in Northampton County, Pa., dated April 4, 1836.

Mrs. Arthur Mills, Madison (in the name of Arthur C. Mills).—Percussion-lock shot-gun and powder flask used by him.

Miss Genevieve Mills, Madison (in the name of Simeon Mills).—Percussion-lock pistol formerly belonging to him.

J. H. Paarmann, Davenport, Iowa.—Old-style wafers for sealing letters.

Mrs. Herman Pfund, Madison.—Old-fashioned hair wreath.

Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Superior.—Britannia teapot brought to Springvale, Columbia County, from Carnarvonshire, North Wales, by the family of Edward Williams, in 1845. White china teapot and spoon caster used by the same family in early days in Columbia County.

Mathias Schwalbach, Milwaukee.—Samples of porcelain keys used by him in making the earliest models of the Sholes-Remington typewriter about 1870.

H. B. Tanner, South Kaukauna.—Old leather trunk, formerly the property of George W. Lawe, of Green Bay.

Ed. S. Thubauville, Milwaukee.—Collection of engraved watch dials, charms, agate rings, brooches, watch chains and other old-fashioned jewelry, formerly used in Milwaukee County.

P. C. Torrey, Kenosha.—Side-saddle which was ridden into Fort Howard in 1823, by the young wife of Capt. John Winslow Cotten.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Frederick J. Turner, Cambridge, Mass.—Key to Prof. W. F. Allen's recitation room in old University Hall.

W. W. Warner, Madison.—Broad axe used by George Banker, a builder residing near Richland City (Gotham), in hewing timbers about fifty years ago; sight draft on the Vilas House at Madison, dated July 9, 1866.

Mrs. Thomas Winterbotham, Madison.—Reward-of-merit card given to pupils in an early Dane County school.

Indian History

Albert Barton, Madison.—(On deposit) Stone celt, slate gorget, and flint arrowpoints from Dane County.

Harold Brittingham, Madison.—Grooved stone axe and arrowpoints from near Portland, Dodge County.

Thomas E. Brittingham, Madison.—Five flint arrowpoints from near Winfield, Colo.

Charles E. Brown, Madison.—Flint arrow and spearpoints, perforators, scrapers, knives, blanks, hammerstones, axes, gouges, potsherds, etc., from Indian village sites at Cassville, Wyalusing, Cedar Grove, Denoon Lake, Muskego, Aztalan, Dekorra, Lake Koshkonong, and the Four Lakes region; copper awl and hematite implement from Lake Koshkonong. (On deposit) Winnebago Indian trough mortar.

E. A. Burbank, Harvard, Ill.—Photogravure reproductions of his drawings of chiefs Geronimo, Joseph, and Red Cloud.

E. L. Brown, Warren, Minn.—(Purchase) Stone hammer, Warren, Minn.; stone celt and moose-horn implement from a mound in the Rainy River region, Minnesota.

William and Frank Clerkin, Madison.—Flint arrowpoints from shore of Lake Wingra, South Madison.

John Corscot, Madison.—Strike-a-light pouch, Ogalala Indians, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

W. H. Elkey, Milwaukee.—Potsherds from the H. Klute place, near Packwaukee.

W. H. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.—Two obsidian knives from central California.

Louis Falge, Manitowoc.—Slate plummet found near Manitowoc (unusual form).

C. V. Fuller, Grand Ledge, Mich.—Three casts of banner stones.

Robert F. Gilder, Omaha, Nebr.—Buffalo shoulder-blade hoe; flint quartzite and agate blanks from the Spanish Diggings quarries in Converse and Laramie counties, Wyoming.

F. M. Gilham, Highland Springs, Calif.—Obsidian blanks, rejects, etc. (Purchase) Obsidian points, knives, and perforator.

Harvey Helbing, Ridgefield, Wash.—Agate arrowpoints, bone awls, and glass beads.

W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich.—(Purchase) Buffalo-horn spoon, Dakota Indians; birchbark receptacle, Chippewa Indians, Michigan; iron trade axe, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

A. H. Hollister, Madison.—Two stone pestles, Vancouver, Wash.

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Mrs. J. W. Hogan, LaCrosse.—Carved serpentine figurine and two Indian earthenware vessels, from Mexico.

H. Kammer, Fort Atkinson.—Flint arrowpoint.

Mrs. F. H. Kartak, Oconomowoc.—Birchbark trinket box, Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

Richard Leach, Kansasville.—Crania from Indian burial place.

Louis Lotz, Milwaukee.—Model of the Pueblo Indian village of Acoma, in Valencia County, New Mexico.

William E. Leonard, Madison.—Pebble hammerstone and flint arrowpoints from Indian village site on Nine Springs Creek, Dane County.

Miss Genevieve Mills, Madison (in the name of Simeon Mills).—Potsherds from Lake Monona sites, and Winnebago bow.

W. C. Mills, Columbus, O.—Blanks, fragments, etc., from Indian flint quarries at Flint Ridge, Ohio.

Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, Madison.—Klamath Indian basket (unfinished,) from Ft. Klamath, Ore.; clay sinker, Sacramento Valley, Calif., and string of shell, seed, and glass beads from Siskiyou County, Calif. (On deposit) String of tusk-shell beads, California; Klamath Indian basketry mat, Oregon; iron staple used in securing the Modoc chief Captain Jack, when a prisoner at Fort Klamath, Ore.

J. R. Nissley, Mansfield, O.—(Purchase) Trade silver bracelets, armlets, brooch, and cross.

N. P. Oppgaard, Sumner.—Grooved stone axe.

J. B. Ortscheid, Cassville.—Flint spearpoint.

Fred L. Phillips, Madison.—Cannon ball obtained in soil taken from Indian burial mound on the Lake Monona-Wingra dividing ridge, near the old Madison cemetery.

Miss Rena Platten, Green Bay.—Stone plummet found on Indian village site near Big Suamico.

Mrs. W. T. Pugh, Superior.—Pair of child's snowshoes from Chippewa reservation at Red Cliff; Chippewa canoe models from Odanah and Lac du Flambeau.

Charles Ray, Milwaukee.—Bone awl, Pickett County, Tenn.

J. B. Reynolds, Madison.—Dugout canoe formerly used by Winnebago Indians on Lake Wingra, at Madison.

T. R. Roddy, Black River Falls.—Rattle used in "Union Church" ceremonies, by Winnebago Indians, Omaha Reservation, Nebr. (On deposit) Sacred tobacco bowl, Winnebago Indians; wooden mortar, Mohawk Indians, Grand River, Canada.

Paul A. Seifert, Gotham.—Potsherds and flint arrowpoints, scrapers, etc., from Indian village site at Richland City.

H. L. Skavlem, Janesville.—Flint arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers, perforators, stone pipes, gorgets, axes, celts, balls, hammerstones, adzes, arrowshafts, grinders, sawed catlinite, gunflints, gunstock trimmings, sections of gun barrels, kettle metal, metal brooches, iron awl, chisel, trade axes, knife blades, hawk bells, glass and porcelain beads, and other articles from an Indian village site at Carcajou Point, Lake Koshkonong.



MODEL OF THE ACOMA PUEBLO, N. MEX.

Presented by Dr. Louis Lotz, to the Wisconsin Historical Society



BURIAL MOUND AT LAKE KOSHKONONG

By courtesy of the Wisconsin Archæological Society

Miscellaneous Accessions

Miss Mary E. Stewart, Milwaukee.—Flint scrapers, perforators, knives, arrow and spearpoints, spade, blanks, rejects, and nodules; stone celts, axes, sinkers, grooved hammers, discoidal, pestles, hematite cone, pots, herds, etc., from Indian village sites on Big Harpeth River, Cheatham County, Tenn.

D. K. Tenney, Madison.—Discoidal and five stone celts from Dane County sites.

F. A. Traver, Milwaukee.—(Purchase) Flint arrow and spearpoints, perforators, knives, and antler implement from Beaver Dam; flint arrow and spearpoints, knives, etc., and stone celts from New Jersey.

A. L. Van Antwerp, City of Mexico.—Collection of photographs of antiquities in Mexican National Museum.

Miss Lucy N. Warden, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Silver ring and necklace, Musquawkie Indians, Tama, Iowa; flint points from Van Buren County, Iowa. (On deposit) Sample of Musquawkie beadwork.

H. H. Willard, Ada, S. Dak.—Squaw shirt, headdresses, leggings, cuffs, and portion of baldric, Upper Brulé Sioux, South Dakota.

Mrs. E. C. Wiswall, Madison.—Tusk shells used as money by Pacific Coast Indians.

Alvinus B. Wood Estate, Detroit.—Large copper spearpoint from Indian mound at Kilbourn, in 1863.

Political, Medical, Railroad, and Steamboating History

William J. Boyle, Milwaukee.—Passes issued by the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, to Supt. S. S. Merrill, in 1859 and 1860.

B. C. Brett, Green Bay.—Copy of Knight's *Medical Advisor*, captured during a foraging expedition of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to Liberty, Tenn., in May, 1863.

H. O. Halverson, Stevens Point.—Model of Wisconsin River lumber raft. (See photograph on p. 182.)

W. P. Hartford, Cassville.—Surgical and dental implements used by early Grant County physicians.

Ceylon C. Lincoln, Brooklyn.—Model of section of Wisconsin River lumber raft ("rapids piece").

Perry Naggs, Milwaukee.—Application for, and steamboat engineer's license, 1867 and 1871.

Magnus Nelson, Madison.—Two styles of old-fashioned railroad coupling pins and links.

H. B. Tanner, South Kaukauna.—Bills for professional services of early Upper Fox River Valley physicians.

W. T. Thomas, Madison.—Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad freight bill, March 7, 1860.

Fred L. Phillips, Madison.—Wide Awake cap-band worn by him as a member of the Randolph (Dodge County) Wide Awake Club, in Lincoln

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campaign of 1860; cut-nail Blaine and Logan campaign badge of 1884; specimens of ballots in use in Wisconsin during the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888.

Military History

Byron Andrews, Washington.—Lance carried by a member of Rush's Lancers (Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry) in the War of Secession; Confederate pike, one of a lot made by order of Gen. Robert E. Lee for use in the trenches at Richmond, Va., before the surrender of the city in 1865.

Robert B. Bird, Madison.—Pair of steel knuckles found by the donor in 1862, while digging a rifle-pit at Peach Orchard, Ky.

H. T. Brancel, Milwaukee.—(Purchase) Hand grenade, W. F. Ketchum's patent of August 20, 1862.

Merrill Brooks, Madison.—(On deposit) Powderhorn used during the War of the Revolution; flintlock musket, Starr carbine, short sword, and cap box, used during the War of Secession; Massachusetts G. A. R. badge.

Charles E. Brown, Madison.—Bone ring, and tintype portrait, with carved bone frame, formerly the property of Charles Kuhlman, a soldier of Company B, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, during the War of Secession.

Mrs. Theodore D. Brown, Milwaukee.—Valentine sent to Milwaukee by a Wisconsin soldier from camp at Lewinsville, Va., during the War of Secession.

Carnival Costume Company, Milwaukee.—(Exchange) Full-dress coat worn by members of the old Fourth Infantry, W. N. G.; United States Marine blouse.

Otto H. Falk, Milwaukee.—Helmets, shoulder-straps, shoulder-knots, etc., worn by him when adjutant, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Infantry, W. N. G., and as adjutant-general of the State; fatigue cap, belt, shoulder-straps, and spurs worn by him when serving as chief quartermaster, Third Army Corps, in the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Elvira Harrington, Sun Prairie.—Sun-glass carried by her father in the War of the Revolution; piece of homespun bed-ticking of that period.

George H. Joachim, Madison.—Dress-coat and helmet worn by him as major of the First Infantry, W. N. G.; khaki uniform worn by him as colonel of the same regiment during the Spanish-American War.

Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.—Laurel-wood ring made at Look-out Mountain by a Wisconsin soldier during the War of Secession.

Justin Sturtevant, Evansville.—Mess kettle carried by Augustus L. Elmer, a Revolutionary War soldier from Connecticut.

F. J. Turner, Cambridge, Mass.—Piece of brick from old Fort Vancouver.

Miss Lucy N. Warden, Ottumwa, Iowa.—(On deposit) Dispatch box carried by Capt. O. B. Twogood during the War of Secession.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Miscellaneous

Academy of Sciences Museum, Chicago.—Specimens of six species of shells used as currency by aboriginal tribes.

J. S. Badger, Brisbane, Australia.—(Exchange) Message-stick, glass spearpoint, pointing bone, war-club heads, adze-head, and comb, used by natives of Queensland and New Guinea.

Brother Joseph Dutton, Kalawao, H. I.—Canoe model, kapa cloth garment, fans, seed and shell necklaces, used by natives of the Hawaiian Islands.

Albert O. Barton, Madison.—(On deposit) Collection of American and foreign coins and medals.

A. C. Desai, Bombay, India.—(On deposit) Miniature model of the Taj Mahal.

W. H. Elkey, Milwaukee.—Silver and bronze World's Columbian Exposition medals, 1892-93.

J. George Garneau, Quebec.—Gold medal commemorative of Tercentenary of Founding of Quebec by Champlain.

H. P. Hamilton, Two Rivers.—Mummy necklace, Thebes, Egypt.

W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich.—(Purchase) Carved gourd vessels from Honduras and Salvador; carved cocoon-shell cup, Honduras.

Ira Hulbert, Sparta.—Pair of silver-inlaid spurs purchased in Sacramento, Calif., in 1851.

Mrs. F. A. Kartak, Oconomowoc.—German theatre programme, Halberstadt, Germany, 1832; German text-book, 1832.

Mrs. Christie Negley, Arena.—(On deposit) Book, *The Lives of the Holy Apostles*, brought to Wisconsin from Ireland by her family in 1850.

Miss Mary Oakley, Madison.—(On deposit) Carved ivory chessmen, jade amulet, rose quartz and jade buckle, and set of buttons from mandarin hats, all from China.

John M. Olin, Madison.—Confederate banknotes, wild-cat currency, U. S. fractional currency, and tobacco stamp.

Charles Ray, Milwaukee.—Bone awls from pile dwellings in Lake Bienna, Switzerland; bill of sale of negro slaves made by a Virginia firm of auctioneers, January 23, 1862.

University of Wisconsin, Madison.—H. W. Seton-Karr collection of flint implements from the sites of neolithic villages near Fayum, from the flint mines of Wadj Sheikh, and other localities in Egypt; collections of flint implements from Poondi and Gazapeet, in Madras Presidency, India; from the region of the Gilgal River, Great Rift Valley, Central Africa, from Zeneyen, Tunis, and from the Knowle pit, Swindon, England.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, N. Y.—(Purchase) Casts of the Neanderthal, Engis, and Spy skulls.

G. A. West, Milwaukee.—One-peso banknote, Colombia, 1895.

Periodicals and Newspapers Currently Received at the Library

[Corrected to November 1, 1910]

Periodicals

- A. L. A. Booklist (m). Chicago.
A. L. A. Bulletin (bi-m). Chicago.
Academie Royale d'Archeologie de Belgique, Annales (q). Antwerp.
Academie Royale d'Archeologie de Belgique, Bulletin (q). Antwerp.
Academy (w). London.
Academy of Pacific Coast History (q). Univ. of Cal.
Advance Advocate (m). St. Louis.
Advocate of Peace (m). Boston.
Alpha Tau Omega Palm (m). Allentown, Pa.
Alpha Xi Delta (q). Alliance, O.
Altruist (m). St. Louis.
Amalgamated Engineers Journal (m). London.
Amalgamated Journal (w). Pittsburgh.
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 Archaeology and Ethnology (q). Univ. of Cal.
American Catholic Historical Researches (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic Historical Society Record (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic Quarterly Review, Philadelphia.
American Economist (w). New York.
American Federationist (m). Washington.
American Forestry (m). Washington.
American Geographical Society Bulletin (m). New York.
American Historical Review (q). New York.
American Industrial Journal (m). Delavan, Wis.
American Industries (m). New York.
American Issue (m). Milwaukee.
American Journal of Theology (q). Chicago.
American Magazine (m). New York.

Periodicals Received

- American Missionary (m). New York.
American Monthly Magazine. Washington.
American Museum Journal (irreg). New York.
American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
American Pressman (m). Cincinnati.
American School Board Journal (m). Milwaukee.
American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette (s-m). Chicago.
Americana (m). New York.
Analecta Bollandiana (q). Brussels.
Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.
Annals of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.
Antikvarisk Tidskrift. Stockholm.
Antiquary (m). London.
Archiginnasio, Bulletin (q). Bologna.
Asiatic Society of Japan, Transactions (irreg). Yokohama.
Athenæum (w). London.
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
Augustana (w). Rock Island, Ill.
Australian Official Journal of Patents (w). Melbourne.
Bates Bulletin (irreg). Austinburg, Ohio.
Bible Society Record (m). New York.
Bibliographical Society of America, Bulletin. New York.
Bibliotheca Sacra (q). Oberlin, Ohio.
Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis. Arnheim, Netherlands.
Black and Red (m). Watertown, Wis.
Blacksmith's Journal (m). Chicago.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (m).
Board of Trade Journal (m). Portland, Maine.
Board of Trade Labor Gazette (m). London.
Boletin del Archivo Nacional (bi-m). Havana.
Book Buyer (m). New York.
Bookman (m). New York.
Boston Ideas (w).
Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Bricklayer and Mason (m). Indianapolis.
Bridgemen's Magazine (m). Minneapolis.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Transactions (irreg).
Bristol, Eng.
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, Tenn.
Bulletin (m). Atlanta University.
Bulletin des Recherches Historiques (m). Lévis, Quebec.
Bulletin of Bibliography (q). Boston.
Bunte Blätter für die Kleinen (m). Milwaukee.

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- By the Wayside (m). Madison.
California State Library News Notes (m). Sacramento
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
Canadian Antiquarian (m). Montreal.
Canadian Institute, Transactions. Toronto.
Canadian Magazine (m). Toronto.
Canadian Patent Office Record (m). Ottawa.
Canterbury and York Society, Publications (irreg). London.
Car Worker (m). Chicago.
Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.
Catholic World (m). New York.
Century Magazine (m). New York.
Century Path (w). Point Loma, Cal.
Chamber's Journal (m). London and Edinburgh.
Chatauquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.
Chi Omega Eleusis (q). Washington, D. C.
Chicago Apparel Gazette (m).
Chicago Commerce (m).
Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction, Bulletin (w).
Christian Student (m). New York.
Church News (m). St. Louis.
Church Times (m). Milwaukee.
Cigar Maker's Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflets (m).
City Club Bulletin (w). Chicago.
City Record (official) (d). New York.
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.
Columbia University, Studies in Political Science (irreg). New York.
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal (m). Chicago.
Comptes-Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais (m). New Orleans.
Contemporary Review (m). London.
Cook's American Travelers' Gazette (m). New York.
Co-operation (m). Minneapolis.
Co-operative Journal (m). Oakland, Cal.
Cooper's International Journal (m). Kansas City, Kans.
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.
Country Life in America (m). New York.
Craftsman (m). New York.
Current Literature (m). New York.
Delineator (m). New York.
Delta Delta Delta Trident (q). Galva, Ill.
Delta Gamma Anchora (q). Columbus, O.

Periodicals Received

- Delta Upsilon Quarterly. Philadelphia.
Denver Public Library, Bulletin (q).
Detroit Public Library, Bulletin (q).
Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung (s-m). Indianapolis.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter (q). Chicago.
Deutsche Vorkämpfer (m). New York.
Dial (s-m). Chicago.
District of Columbia. Library Bulletin (m). Washington, D. C.
Dominion of Canada. Labour Gazette (m). Ottawa.
Dublin Review (q). London.
Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy Bulletin (q).
Menomonie.
Edinburgh Review (q).
Electrical Worker (m). Springfield, Ill.
Elevator Constructor (m). Philadelphia.
Empire Review (m). London.
English Historical Review (q). London.
Equity (q). Philadelphia.
Essex Institute Historical Collections (q). Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian (m). Chicago.
Evangelists Senebud (w). College View, Nebr.
Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m). Milwaukee.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirke Tidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.
Evening and Morning Star (m). Independence, Mo.
Everybody's Magazine (m). New York.
Exponent (m). St. Louis.
Fairhaven (Mass.). Millicent Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Fame (m). New York.
Filine Co-operative Association Echo (m). Boston.
Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Flaming Sword (m). Estero, Fla.
Fleet Review (m). Washington, D. C.
Fortnightly Review (m). London.
Forum (m). New York.
Franklin Institute Journal (m). Philadelphia.
Free Russia (m). London.
Freedom (m). London.
Friend and Guide (m). Neenah.
Friends' Intelligencer (w). Philadelphia.
Friends' Historical Society Journal (q). London.
Fruitman and Gardener (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Furniture Worker (s-m). Cincinnati and Chicago.
Gamma Phi Beta Crescent (q). Delaware, O.
Genealogical Exchange (m). Buffalo.
Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Publications. Philadelphia.
Genealogist (q). Exeter, Eng.
Glass Worker (m). Chicago.
Globe Trotter (q). Milwaukee.

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- Gloucestershire Records (irreg). Bristol, Eng.
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 Gazette (w). Cambridge, Mass.
Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Helena Public Library Bulletin (s-y).
Helping Hand (m). Chicago.
Herald of Gospel Liberty (w). Dayton, Ohio.
Herald of the Cross (m). London.
Herald of the Golden Age (q). Paignton, Eng.
Historia (q). Oklahoma.
Home Visitor (m). Chicago.
House Beautiful (m). Chicago.
Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin (w). Springfield.
Illinois Historical Society Journal (q). Springfield.
Illustrated London News (w). London.
Illustrated Official Journal, Patents (w). London.
Improvement Era (m). Salt Lake City.
Independent (w). New York.
Indian Antiquary (q). Bombay.
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Indianapolis.
Indiana Public Library Commission, Library Occurrent (m). Indianapolis.
Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History. Indianapolis.
Indiana State Library Monthly Bulletin. Indianapolis.
Indian's Friend (m). New York.
Industrial Canada (m). Toronto.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers Journal (m). Kansas City, Kans.
International Bureau of American Republics Monthly Bulletin. Washington.
International Conciliation (m). New York.
International Horseshoers Magazine (m). Denver.
International Moulder's Journal (m). Cincinnati.
International Musician (m). St. Louis.
International Socialist Review (m). Chicago.
International Steam Engineer (m). Boston.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics (q). Iowa City.
Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
Irrigation Age (m). Chicago.
Jersey City (N. J.). Public Library, Bulletin Library Record (bi-m).

Periodicals Received

- Johnson Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Hackensack, N. J.
Journal of American Folk-Lore (q). Boston.
Journal of American History (q). Meriden, Conn.
Journal of History (q). Lamoni, Iowa.
Journal of Political Economy (q). Chicago.
Journal of Zoophily (m). Philadelphia.
Journeyman Barber (m). Indianapolis.
Kansas City (Mo.), Public Library Quarterly.
Kappa Kappa Gamma Key (q). San Francisco.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register (tri-y). Frankfort.
Kinderfreunde (m). Milwaukee.
Kingsley House Record (m). Pittsburgh.
Kristellige Talsmand (w). Chicago.
La Follette's Weekly Magazine. Madison.
Labor Digest (m). Minneapolis.
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society Papers (m). Lancaster.
Labor (m). Cleveland.
Leather Workers' Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.
Lebanon Co. Historical Society Papers. Lebanon, Pa.
Letters on Brewing (q). Milwaukee.
Liberator (m). Auckland, N. Z.
Liberia (s-y). Washington.
Library (q). London.
Library Association of Portland (Me.), Bulletin (m).
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.
Little Socialist Magazine (m). New York.
Living Age (w). Boston.
Living Church (w). Milwaukee.
Locomotive Engineers Journal (m). Cleveland.
Locomotive Firemen and Engineers Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
London Municipal Notes (m). London, Eng.
Lords Day Almanac (m). Toronto, Can.
Luther League Review (m). New York.
Lutheran (w). Lebanon and Philadelphia.
Lutheran Church Review (q). Philadelphia.
Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.
Lynn (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
McClure's Magazine (m). New York.
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Washington, D. C.
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.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- 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.
- Massachusetts Magazine (q). Salem, Mass.
- Mayflower Descendant (q). Boston.
- Medford (Mass.) Historical Register (q).
- Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. Bulletin (m).
- Mercury (m). East Division High School, Milwaukee.
- Methodist Review (bi-m). Cincinnati and New York.
- Methodist Review (South) (q). Nashville, Tenn.
- Michigan Dairy and Food Department, Bulletin (m). Lansing.
- Michigan State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Lansing.
- Milestones (m). Philadelphia.
- Milwaukee Health Department. Monthly Report.
- Milwaukee Medical Journal (m).
- Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
- Miners' Magazine (w). Denver.
- Missionary Herald (m). Boston.
- Missouri Historical Review (q). Columbia.
- Missouri Historical Society Collections (q). St. Louis.
- Mitteilungen aus der Historischen Literatur (q). Berlin.
- Mitteilungen des Deutschen Pionier-Vereins von Philadelphia (q).
- Mixer and Server (m). Cincinnati.
- Modern Grocer (m). Chicago.
- Motorman and Conductor (m). Detroit.
- Municipal Facts (w). Denver.
- Municipal Record (official) (w). San Francisco.
- Municipality (m). Madison.
- Munsey's Magazine (m). New York.
- Musée Social, Annales (m). Paris.
- Musée Social, Memoires and Documents (m). Paris.
- Museum News (m). Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mystic Worker (m). Fulton, 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). Pittsburgh.
- National Review (m). London.
- Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher (irreg.). Heidelberg, Germany.
- New Bedford (Mass) Public Library Bulletin (m).
- New England Civic Federation Bulletin (irreg). Boston.
- New England Family History (q). New York.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register (q). Boston.
- New England Magazine (m). Boston.
- New Hampshire Genealogical Record (q). Dover

Periodicals Received

- New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. Paterson.
New Philosophy (q). Lancaster, Pa.
New York Chamber of Commerce, Monthly Bulletin.
New York City Department of Health, Weekly Report.
New York Department of Labor Bulletin (q). New York.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (q). New York.
New York Libraries (q). University of State of 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.
Norden (m). Racine.
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.
Nouvelle-France (m). Quebec.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Corrections (q). Columbus.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society Quarterly. Cincinnati.
Old Continental (bi-m). Des Moines.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
Olde Ulster (m). Kingston, N. Y.
Omaha (Nebr.) Public Library Bulletin (irreg).
Open Court (m). Chicago.
Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. Portland.
Our Boys (q). Dousman, Wis.
Our Dumb Animals (m). Boston.
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). LaFayette, Ind.
Pattern Makers' Journal (m). Cincinnati.
Pedigree Register (q). London.
Pennsylvania Free Fibrary Commission, Library Notes (q). Harrisburg.
Pennsylvania-German (m). Lititz, Pa.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History (q). Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin (s-y).
Philippine Islands, Bureau of Health, Quarterly Report. Manila.

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- Philippine Weather Bureau, Bulletin (m). Manila.
Pi Beta Phi Arrow (q). Menasha, Wis.
Piano Workers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept., Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Athenæum, Quarterly Bulletin.
Political Science Quarterly. Boston.
Postal Clerk (m). Chicago.
Postal Record (m). Washington, D. C.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Monthly Bulletin. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Presbyterian Historical Society Journal (m). Philadelphia.
Princeton Theological Review (q). Philadelphia.
Progressive Woman (m). Girard, Kans.
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Public (w). Chicago.
Public Health (q). Lansing, Mich.
Public Libraries (m). Chicago.
Publisher's Circular and Booksellers' Record (w). London.
Publisher's Weekly, New York.
Putnam's Monthly and the Critic. New York.
Quarterly Review. London.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Queensland Geographical Journal (a). Australasia.
Quincy (Ill.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
Railroad Telegrapher (m). St. Louis.
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.
Real Academia de la Historia Boletin (m). Madrid.
Reclamation Record (m). Washington.
Records of the Past (m). Washington.
Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist (q). London.
Retail Clerks' International Advocate (m). St. Joseph, Mo.
Review of Reviews (m). New York.
Révue Canadienne (m). Montreal.
Revue Franco-Americaine (m). Quebec.
Révue Historique de la Question Louis XVII (bi-m). Paris.
Rodina (w). Racine.
Rosenberg Library Bulletin (bi-m). Galveston, Texas.
Round Table (m). Beloit.
Royal Anthropological Institute Journal. London.
Royal Blue (m). Baltimore.
Royal Geographical Society, Geographical Journal (m). London.
Royal Purple (m). Whitewater.

Periodicals Received

- Royal Society of Antiquities of Ireland. Journal (q). Dublin.
Sailors' Magazine (m). New York.
St. Andrew's Cross (m). Boston.
Salem (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
San Francisco Public Library Bulletin (m).
Saturday Evening Post (w). Philadelphia.
Scandinavisk Farmer-Journal (s-m). Minneapolis.
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 Worker's Journal (m). Boston.
Single Tax Review (bi-m). New York.
Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections, Washington, D. C.
Social Democrat (m). London.
Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles. Annales (s-y). Brussels.
Société de Géographie de Quebec, Bulletin. Quebec.
Somerville (Mass.) Library Bulletin (m).
South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Charleston.
South Dakota Congregationalist (m). Huron.
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.
Sunset Magazine (m). San Francisco.
Survey (w). New York.
Switchmen's Union Journal (m). Buffalo.
Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.
Team Owners' Review (m). Pittsburgh.
Teamsters' Official Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
Temperance (q). New Brunswick.
Temperance Cause (m). Boston.
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly, Austin.
Theologische Quartalshrift. Milwaukee.
Thlinget (m). Sitka.
Tobacco Worker (m). Louisville, Ky.
Tradesman (s-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.
Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Official Journal (m). Oshkosh,
Wis.
Travelers' Railway Guide (m). New York and Chicago.
Typographical Journal (m). Indianapolis.

Wisconsin Historical Society,

- Union Labor Advocate (m). Chicago.
Union Postal Clerk (m). Chicago.
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc. (m). Chicago.
United States Congress. Congressional Record.
United States Department of Agriculture:
 Crop Reporter (m).
 Experiment Station Record (m).
 Monthly Weather Review.
United States Department of Commerce and Labor:
 Bulletin of Bureau of Labor (bi-m).
 Bulletin of the Census.
 Immigration Bulletin (m).
 Monthly Consular and Trade Reports.
 Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
United States Library of Congress:
 Catalogue of Copyright Entries (w-m).
United States Patent Office:
 Official Gazette (w).
United States Superintendent of Documents:
 Monthly Catalogue of United States 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.
United Typothetae of America. Bulletin (m). Philadelphia.
Universal Engineer (m). New York.
University Settlement Studies (q). New York.
Vermont Library Commission Bulletin (q). Montpelier.
Virginia County Records (q). New York.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (q). Richmond.
Virginia State Library Bulletin (q). Richmond.
Warren County Library Bulletin (q). Monmouth, Ill.
Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade. New York.
Western Monthly. Salt Lake City.
Westminster Review (m). London.
Wilkes-Barre (Pa.). Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins (m).
William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
Wisconsin Alumni Magazine (m). Madison.
Wisconsin and Northwest Trade Journal (m). La Crosse.
Wisconsin Archæologist (q). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Baptist (q). Wauwatosa.
Wisconsin Citizen (m). Brodhead.
Wisconsin Congregational Church Life (m). Beloit.
Wisconsin Equity News (s-m). Madison.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Bulletin (m). Madison.

Periodicals Received

Wisconsin Journal of Education (m). Madison.
Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bi-m). Madison.
Wisconsin Medical Journal (m). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Medical Recorder (m). Janesville.
Wisconsin Natural History Society Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
Women's Work (m). New York.
Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library Bulletin (m).
World Today (m). Chicago.
World's Events (m). Chicago.
World's Work (m). New York.
Young Churchman (w). Milwaukee.
Young Eagle (m). Sinsinawa.
Zeitschrift für Ethnologie (bi-m). Berlin, Germany.
Zukunft (m). New York.

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); Appleton Post; Appleton Volksfreund
Fox River Journal; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
Arcadia—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; Bayfield Progress.
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 Dial-Enterprise; Boscobel Sentinel.
Brandon—Brandon Times.
Brodhead—Brodhead Independent-Register.
Bruce—Bruce News Letter.
Burlington—Standard Democrat.
Cambria—Cambria News.
Campbellsport—Campbellsport News.
Cashton—Cashton Record.

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- Cassville*—Cassville Index.
Cedarburg—Cedarburg News.
Chetek—Chetek Alert.
Chilton—Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Herald.
Clinton—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 Republican; 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—Eau Claire Leader (d); Telegram (d).
Edgerton—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn—Elkhorn Independent.
Ellsworth—Pierce County Herald.
Elroy—Elroy Tribune.
Evansville—Enterprise; Evansville Review.
Fairchild—Fairchild Observer.
Fall River—New Era.
Fennimore—Fennimore Times.
Florence—Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac—Commonwealth (d); Reporter (d).
Fort Atkinson—Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City—Buffalo County Republikaner.
Frederic—Frederic Star.
Friendship—Adams County Press.
Glenwood—Glenwood Tribune.
Grand Rapids—Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg—Journal of Burnett County.
Green Bay—Green Bay Gazette (s-w); Green Bay Review.
Greenwood—Greenwood Gleaner.
Hancock—Hancock News.
Hartford—Hartford Press.
Hudson—Hudson Star-Observer; True Republican.
Hurley—Montreal River Miner.
Independence—Independence News Wave; Wisconsin Good Templar.
Janesville—Janesville Gazette (d); Recorder and Times.
Jefferson—Jefferson Banner.
Juneau—Independent; Juneau Telephone.
Kaukauna—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.
Kenosha—Kenosha News (d); Telegraph-Courier.
Kewaunee—Kewaunee County Banner; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunee Listy.

Periodicals Received

- Kilbourn*—Kilbourn Events; Mirror-Gazette.
La Crosse—Herald and Volksfreund; La Crosse Argus; La Crosse Chronicle (d); La Crosse Leader-Press (d); Nord-Stern; Nord-stern Blätter; Northwest Trade Journal (m); Volks-Post.
Ladysmith—Rusk County Journal.
Lake Geneva—Herald; Lake Geneva News.
Lake Mills—Lake Mills Leader.
Lake Nebagamon—Star Enterprise.
Lancaster—Grant County Herald (s-w); Teller.
Linden—Conservative.
Loyal—Loyal Tribune.
Madison—Amerika; Cardinal (d); Madison Democrat (d); Madisonian; State; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d).
Manitowoc—Manitowoc Herald (d); Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Wahrheit.
Marinette—Eagle-Star (d); Marinette Tribune.
Marshfield—Marshfield Times.
Mauston—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.
Medford—Taylor County Star-News; Waldbote.
Menomonie—Dunn County News.
Merrill—Merrill Star-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-Abendpost (d); Milwaukee Herald (d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee News (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Sontags-bote; Vorwärtz; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund.
Mineral Point—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.
Minocqua—Minocqua Times.
Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.
Monroe—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Journal (d); Monroe Sentinel (s-w); 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.
New Lisbon—New Lisbon Times.
New London—New London Republican; Press.
New Richmond—New Richmond News (s-w).
Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Oconomowoc Free Press.
Oconto—Enquirer; Oconto County Reporter.
Oconto Falls—Oconto Falls Herald.

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- 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; Portage 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.
Richland Center—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Rio—Badger Blade.
Ripon—Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press.
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 Scout.
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-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.

Periodicals Received

- Two Rivers*—Chronicle; Reporter.
Union Grove—Union Grove Enterprise.
Viola—Intelligencer.
Viroqua—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
Washburn—Washburn Times.
Waterford—Waterford Post.
Waterloo—Waterloo Democrat.
Watertown—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Leader; Watertown Weltbürger.
Waukesha—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.
Waunakee—Waunakee Index.
Waupaca—Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican-Post.
Waupun—Waupun Leader.
Wausau—Deutsche Pioneer (s-w); Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record-Herald (d); Wausau Sun.
Wautoma—Waushara Argus.
Welcome—Welcome Independent.
West Bend—West Bend News; West Bend Pilot.
Whitewater—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.
Wilmot—Agitator.
Wonecoc—Wonecoc Reporter.
Wyocena—Wyocena Advance.

Other Newspapers

ALABAMA.

- Birmingham*—Labor Advocate.
Fairhope—Fairhope Courier.

CALIFORNIA.

- Los Angeles*—Citizen; Los Angeles Examiner (d); Los Angeles Express (d); Los Angeles Herald (d).
Oakland—World.
San Francisco—San Francisco Chronicle (d); Star.

COLORADO.

- Denver*—Rocky Mountain News.
Lamar—Prowers County News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

GEORGIA.

- Atlanta*—Atlanta Constitution (d).
Union City—Farmers' Union News.

ILLINOIS.

- Chicago*—Bankers' Journal; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Socialist (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung (d);

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Christian Socialist; Courier Franco-Americaine; Dziennik Ludowy (d); Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Jewish Labor World (Hebrew); Neues Leben; People's Press; Skandinavien (d and s-w); Socialist Party Bulletin (m); Svenska Amerikanaren; Union Labor Advocate; Union Leader; Vorbote.

Decatur—Decatur Labor World.

Galesburg—Galesburg Labor News.

Quincy—Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA

Indianapolis—Equity Farm Journal; Union; United Mine Workers' Journal.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Dannevirke.

Decorah—Decorah-Posten (s-w).

KANSAS.

Girard—Appeal to Reason.

Topeka—Kansas Farmer.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d).

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Labor Leader.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Boston Transcript; Christian Science Monitor.

Groton—Groton Landmark.

Holyoke—Artisan; Biene.

Worcester—Labor News.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Herold; Michigan Union Advocate.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth—Labor World.

Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Tidende; Skandinavisk Farmer Journal; Ugebledet.

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

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Arbeiter Zeitung; Labor Compendium; St. Louis Globe Democrat (d); St. Louis Labor.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln—Commoner; Independent Farmer.

Omaha—Danske Pioneer; Western Laborer.

Newspapers Received

NEW JERSEY

Trenton—Trades Union Advocate.

NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fé—New Mexican Review.

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—Eagle (d).

Buffalo—Arbeiter-Zeitung; Buffalo Republic.

Jamestown—Union Advocate.

New York—Arbeiter (Hebrew); Arbitaren; Bakers' Review; City Record (d); Elore; Freie Arbeiter Stimme; Forward (Hebrew); Freiheit; Journal of Commerce (d); New York Call (d); New York Socialist; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); People; Truth Seeker; Vorwärtz.

Syracuse—Industrial Weekly,

Utica—Utica Advocate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Brauer-Zeitung; Chronicle.

Cleveland—Cleveland Citizen; Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung.

Toledo—Toledo Union Leader.

Zanesville—Labor Journal.

OREGON

Portland—Oregonian (d).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charlertoi—Union des Travailleurs.

Harrisburg—United Labor Journal.

Lancaster—Labor Leader.

Newcastle—Free Press.

Philadelphia—Kova; Proletario.

Pittsburgh—Amalgamated Journal; Commoner and Glassworker; Iron City Trades Journal; Labor World; National Labor Tribune.

Wilkes-Barre—Industrial Gazette.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls—Fremad.

TENNESSEE.

Mt. Juliet—Firebrand.

Nashville—Labor Advocate.

TEXAS.

Dallas—Laborer.

Fort Worth—National Co-operator and Farm Journal.

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UTAH.

Lehi—Desert Farmer.

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

WASHINGTON.

Parkland—Pacific Herold.

Seattle—Socialist.

Spokane—Industrial Worker; Spokesman Review.

ALASKA.

Fairbanks—Miners' Union Bulletin.

AUSTRALIA.

Broken Hill—Barrier Truth (d).

Melbourne—Labor Call; Socialist.

Sydney—Worker.

CANADA.

Cowansville—Cotton's Weekly.

Montreal—Gazette (d).

Toronto—Mail and Empire (d).

Vancouver—Western Clarion.

Victoria—Colonist (s. w).

ENGLAND.

London—Facts Against Socialism; Freedom; Justice; Labour Leader; Times.

FRANCE.

Paris—Socialisme.

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Frankfurter Zeitung.

MEXICO.

Mexico City—Mexican Herald.

NORWAY.

Christiania—Social Demokraten (d).

Report of Lafayette County Historical Society

The past year has been one of wonderful growth for our Society. At the date of our last report our museum furniture was not made, and ten months ago there was not a single article belonging to the Society. Now we have more than three hundred volumes, mostly history; thirty-five portraits and pictures of early settlers, and local views, including the first capitol of Wisconsin and the oldest cemetery; half a dozen rare maps; three cases, seven feet high and six foot wide, full of Indian relics; tomahawks, ceremonial stones, arrows, awls, wampum, pottery, fossils, shells, teeth of buffalo, antelope, etc.

We have three large floor cases full of relics, old books, documents, and curios. We have a pair of saddle-bags of 1828; an old-fashioned spinning-wheel; a Franklin stove, andirons, and tongs; ox-yoke, flint locks, old firearms, and sword; old letters, etc.; a fine peace-pipe, teeth of mammoth and mastodon, wooden shoes, Spanish bayonet, court records since 1830, Vicksburg (Miss.) *Citizen* of July 2, 1864; Boston *Gazette* of 1770; "wild cat" and Confederate currency; English, Scotch, and Australian newspapers. We have the county newspapers as far back as we could get them; minerals of Wisconsin, and a wonderful collection of sea shells, besides other articles too numerous to mention.

Every few weeks we publish in the county papers, the contributions and the names of the donors; and Professor Mase, county superintendent of schools, advertises us in every school he goes to, so that we are promised a great many articles illustrative of

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early history. We have had but one meeting during the year, but the work goes on just the same. We have, perhaps, the best collection of Indian relics in the State outside of the State Historical Society.

P. H. CONLEY,
President.

DARLINGTON, October 15, 1910.

Report of Manitowoc County Historical Society

The Society did not undertake a very ambitious programme for the year 1909-10. The effort that had culminated in the dedication of the monument to Waumegasako, in August of the former year, seem to have been followed by a reaction to a certain degree; it seemed difficult for the officers to secure proper public attention to the work they were endeavoring to carry on. Nevertheless, meetings were held and proved of much interest. They were carefully reported in the local newspapers, and thus the results preserved in more or less permanent form. An alcove, also, in the public library building, served to perpetuate the records of the Society.

The winter's programme was opened on January 14 by a talk given by one of the leading young school-teachers of the county, George Wehrwein, on the history of the town of Newton. After he had given the Society the result of his researches, informal remarks were made by his brother, Assemblyman Simon Wehrwein, also a native of the township, and by Judge Emil Baensch, whose early years were spent on a farm in the vicinity.

On February 9 a most interesting session of the Society was held, the evening being devoted to marine reminiscences. Captain Tim Kelley, whose home is in Manitowoc and who has spent the better part of fifty years on the Great Lakes, prepared a paper which was read by his son, Judge Harry Kelley. An interesting feature of the session was the presence of Captain Fulton, who sailed Lake Erie as early as 1847, and later commanded many a small schooner on Lake Michigan. Senator Randolph, who has

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great interest in marine matters, was also one of the speakers of the evening.

The third and last session of the winter was held on March 11, when the town of Gibson was taken as the subject. The early American and English settlement of the district was ably treated by Dr. F. J. E. Westgate. The part of the Bohemian as a local pioneer, was taken up by Judge A. P. Schenian. One of the first settlers of the township, William Zander, was an interested listener, and the members succeeded in drawing from him much first-hand and hitherto-unrecorded information on the early days.

Plans are now underway for the winter of 1910-11, and it is also hoped to embody in some permanent form the work already accomplished and the papers hitherto presented.

R. G. PLUMB,
Secretary.

MANITOWOC, November 15, 1910.

Report of Ripon Historical Society

The Society has no report of direct achievement, to make for the past year. It has lost some of its most active members by removal; nevertheless the nucleus is being held together, and the work of collecting goes slowly on. As shown in former reports, this Society, handicapped for want of funds, has for its principal aim the mere collection and preservation of historical material, in hopes that some time in the future means may be available for classification and utilization, and the purchase of material that are not now procurable through gift.

An indirect result of the work of this Society in the past, has been the stimulation of interest in things historical. The community and Ripon College held an historical pageant during commencement week, last June, a pageant that was a complete success. In the preparation of the *Book of the Pageant*, the material accumulated by this Society was found of great value; without them, it is difficult to believe that the scenes could have been produced with anything like the historical accuracy that was the feature of the occasion. The following is a brief account of the scenes selected for representation:

Early Explorers. The Fox River Valley was the course taken by the early French explorers, Marquette, Nicolet, and others, and scenes were presented from the lives of these men.

Indian Scene. This was based upon a tradition, preserved through the writings of the late E. L. Runals, of the rescue of a French trader from the Indians by an Indian maiden, near Green Lake.

Wisconsin Phalanx. Two scenes from the lives of these

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first settlers of Ripon were presented: one showing their arrival, the other taken from the social life.

Founding of Ripon College. A scene was given representing the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the first building on the campus, the present East Building.

Formation of the Republican Party. The historic building in which was made the first suggestion of forming a national party under the name Republican, now stands on the college campus as a monument, preserved by the work of the Society. A scene representing what occurred in that old school-house on the night of March 1, 1854, was faithfully depicted.

Booth War in Ripon. This scene brought out vividly the stirring times when Sherman M. Booth, while addressing an audience at a public meeting in Ripon, was arrested by federal officers and later rescued by the citizens, thus defying federal authority.

Departure of Soldiers for the Civil War. The flag presentations, with the original speeches, were reproduced. Other scenes were also presented, having for their theme the departure of the local military company for the Spanish War, and symbolical of college life.

SAMUEL M. PEDRICK,
Secretary.

RIPON, October 20, 1910.

Report of Sauk County Historical Society

The Sauk County Historical society finished the contemplated work of the year, and the members are pleased with the results. Four meetings were held, at which papers were given and valuable additions made to the museum, which is in the county court-house. As, from week to week, the objects come to the Society, they are placed to one side, and when a meeting is held they are presented by some member, and a short story of each object is given. A number of new cases have been added, and the space allotted to the Society by the county government is already crowded.

The most valuable collection is that of hand-made iron tools. The Society has secured a case of very unusual relics of this character.

At the meetings during the year, the following papers were presented:

Col. S. V. R. Ableman, the first settler at Ableman, by Mrs. E. V. Alexander.

Abe Wood, the first permanent settler of Baraboo, by H. E. Cole.

The Mandan Indians of South Dakota, by A. B. Stout of Madison.

The Early Industries of Sauk County, by Mrs. L. H. Palmer.

The Friends in Sauk County, by Mrs. L. M. W. Carmack of Ontario, California.

Old Newport, by W. S. Marshall.

Ancient Coins, by Walter G. Curry.

During the year many new members were added to the Society. The greatest loss was in the removal of the secretary, O. L. Stinson, to Boscobel, to assume the editorship of the *Dial-En-*

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terprise. At the annual meeting, November 18, H. K. Page was elected his successor.

At Man Mound Park, improvements have been made by the town of Greenfield, in cutting away the undergrowth of shrubs adjoining the park. This was on ground owned by the town, but it increases the size of the park. The young trees on the ground owned by the Society and others interested, have made a fine growth.

No pilgrimage was made during the past year. A number of members attended the Madison field assembly of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, on July 28 and 29. Steps are already being taken for a trip to be made next year by the members of the Society. The organization finds that the pilgrimage feature is one of the best means of cultivating historical enthusiasm.

Each year, at the fair given by the Sauk County Agricultural Society, an exhibit is made under the direction of one of our members. The fair furnishes the premium money, and the department is considered one of the most valuable at the show. Usually, after the exhibit, the Society comes into possession of many rare relics.

H. E. COLE,
President.

BARABOO, November 19, 1910.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Report of Trempealeau County Historical Society

On April 22, 1910, the undersigned, then the county judge of Trempealeau County, sent the following circular letter to all the newspapers published in the county:

Shall we Have a County Historical Society?

As, one by one, the pioneers and old settlers pass from our midst, we involuntarily pause for a moment, pervaded by the sentiment expressed in Moore's beautiful lines:

I feel like one, who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose smiles are fled, whose garlands dead
And all but he departed.

And if the departed was a person eminent for services which helped to shape our destiny as a community, we often find ourselves regretting the fact that priceless knowledge has forever gone beyond our reach. This feeling of regret will grow stronger with passing years, for at the present we can, to some extent, console ourselves with the thought that there are still original sources of information concerning the early history of our neighborhoods and county. But the time is not far distant when the last silver cord melodious with the true lay of our pioneer days, will be broken, and only echoes that "faint on hill or field or river," blended with traditional myths, will answer the call of our longing hearts. Every year, golden memories are perishing in our midst—golden because of the hearts that hold them; golden because of their value to us and to those who shall come after us.

What shall we do to rescue and preserve these memories? How shall we gather and store the flotsam and jetsam of our pioneer days, that the stream of time is so rapidly carrying away? How can we best show our appreciation of the services rendered by the men and

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women who laid the foundations of the social order we enjoy? These questions have been asked again and again by many of our citizens, and it is in response to these and similar questions that the present article is written.

While the writer is not one of the pioneers, he claims the privilege of an honored guest, who for forty-three years has enjoyed the hospitality of the pioneers; and for this reason can speak with greater freedom:

Of toil that brought at first but tears;
Of weary days that lengthened into years;
Of waiting hearts that broke and died,
Ere toil's reward their wants supplied.
Of those who won and those who lost;
Of those who toiled and paid the cost;
Of treasures rich, now free to all.

The writer is well aware that several individual efforts have been made to gather and preserve our early history and traditions. But the success of individual effort must of necessity be always limited, unless supported by considerable wealth; it is not often that the man who is engaged in preserving the dollar, turns his attention to the unprofitable task of gathering local history. Therefore we must look to the united efforts of many, for the accomplishment of a task like the one in question.

We are justly proud of our State Historical Society, and several cities and counties have followed the example of the State and organized local societies, which are constantly growing in importance as attractive centres for those who take an interest in the rise and progress of the communities in which they live. The law provides for the organization of such societies as auxiliaries to the State Historical Society, without capital stock and without cost for the filing of articles of organization. With such an organization, perpetual in its character, we would soon have a repository of valuable historical material which is now subject to all the incidents of our shifting and migratory life.

As conditions now are, many an item of history, many an object that would be a vivid reminder of "Auld lang syne," is being carried away to distant places, where it has no historical value, simply because there is no place to leave it where it will be taken care of. For these reasons, and many others that will occur to the reader, I invite those who may be interested, to write me in order to ascertain whether or not there is a sufficient sentiment in favor of organizing a county historical society, to warrant the calling of meetings at central points in the several communities of our county for that purpose.

I trust that the responses to this call may be liberal and immediate, and thus hasten the attainment of an object which is as desirable to hundreds of our people as it is to the writer.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

The foregoing call did not bring out many letters; nevertheless, a general interest was created throughout the county, sufficient in the judgment of the undersigned, and the friends with whom he conferred, to warrant the preparation of articles of incorporation. Thus it came about that at a special meeting of the county board on May 4, 1910, the articles were submitted to all the members of the board present, and signed by each of them. In order to include some of the representative pioneers, the articles were sent to various parts of the county, and wherever presented met with unqualified favor.

The first meeting of the Trempealeau County Historical Society was held on the morning of June 22 at the court-house in the village of Whitehall, being welcomed by E. F. Hensel, village president.

Milo B. Gibson, one of the temporary vice-presidents, took the chair and called the meeting to order. The following members of the Society responded to the call of their names:

Frank M. Immell, Michael J. Warner, Milo B. Gibson, Stephen Richmond, Alexander A. Arnold, James N. Hunter, G. H. Neperud, E. F. Clark, F. C. Richmond, C. Q. Gage, P. J. Skogstad, A. N. Nelson, J. A. Markham, John F. Hager, P. J. Risberg, F. A. Hotchkiss, E. F. Hensel, and H. A. Anderson.

After the adoption of by-laws, the following officers were elected:

President—Capt. A. A. Arnold.

Vice-Presidents—M. J. Warner, James N. Hunter, and F. M. Immel.
Secretary—H. A. Anderson.

Treasurer—Herman Hobertson.

Advisory Committee—E. F. Hensel, F. A. Hotchkiss, F. C. Richmond.

Mr. Richmond presented to the meeting facts and figures illustrating the progress and changes which had taken place in the county since 1870, when he first arrived.

M. J. Warner gave a vivid word picture of an early trial in justice court, wherein the chief actors were a school district treasurer, short in his accounts about \$45, Justice of the Peace Silas Parker, Prosecuting Attorney David Watson, and the speaker as attorney for defendant. The defendant admitted that he had used the money for the support of his family, and was found guilty. But the court suspended sentence, and the de-

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defendant's attorney and David Maloney signed a note with the defendant making the district secure against loss, which note in course of time the defendant paid in full. The speaker's story very strongly illustrated the fact that the letter of the law may sometimes be violated when almost every element of crime is absent.

Frank M. Immell, a very vigorous octogenarian, gave some interesting reminiscences of early life in Wisconsin. He came into this vicinity (Jackson County) sixty years ago, and helped to turn the first furrow in Trempealeau Valley, near where Alma Center is now located. Nature evidently equipped Mr. Immell with a wonderful capacity for an active life, and he fully utilized it.

Captain Arnold dwelt on the purposes of the Society, and expressed his appreciation of the fact that an organization of this kind had been formed. Remarks were also made by James N. Hunter (present chairman of the county board) and Milo B. Gibson, along practical lines for the advancement of the interests of the Society.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held in the court house at Whitehall, on November 17, 1910, and elected the following officers:

President—A. A. Arnold.

Vice-Presidents—M. J. Warner, James N. Hunter, and E. J. Matchett.

Secretary—H. A. Anderson.

Treasurer—Herman Hobertson.

Advisory Committee—E. F. Hensel, Frank Richmond, and John A. Markham.

After the regular order of business was finished, an interesting communication from Hon. M. J. Warner was read by the secretary. Brief addresses were made by Frank Richmond, John Markham, and the undersigned. As it was known for some time in advance of the meeting that Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society, had consented to address the meeting on the "Mission of Local History," no special programme had been arranged for this meeting.

Dr. Thwaites having missed train connections at Merrillan, was in order, as he expressed it, "to keep faith with the Society," compelled to drive across country thirty miles in a raw,

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cold wind. At 8:50 in the evening, still shivering from his exposure, he arrived at the meeting, and for more than an hour, by numerous illustrations, pointed out ways and methods of gathering material for local history. In closing he emphasized the importance of the work that societies of this kind can accomplish, especially in stimulating genuine patriotism and love of home.

Unfortunately, the idea had been circulated in the village that the meeting was intended only for members of the Society, hence the attendance was rather small; but all who heard Dr. Thwaites's address went away enthusiastic in support of the Trempealeau County Historical Society.

WHITEHALL, November 25, 1910.

H. A. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Report of Walworth County Historical Society

The old officers are continued in their places for the coming year.

Some progress has been made in the work of collecting documents bearing on the history of the county, and in learning the present condition of the several official records of the county, its towns, villages, and cities. Methods of furthering this and other work of the Society have been discussed, not unprofitably.

Two names have been added to the roll of members.

A. C. BECKWITH,
President.

ELKHORN, November 1, 1910.

Report of Waukesha County Historical Society

Two meetings were held during the year 1910, at which thirty-four resident and two corresponding members were elected.

On March 5, the fourth annual meeting of this Society was held in the parlors of the Baptist church, in Waukesha. Roland L. Porter presented a seal and a half-tone cut of the first postoffice in Mukwonago. After the annual report and the election of officers, thirteen new members were elected. As usual, the members and guests joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Mrs. H. B. Edwards of Eagle, read a very fine paper on the "Pioneer Women of Waukesha County," for which a rising vote of thanks was given. Mrs. Edwards was not at that time a member of the Society. After a vocal solo by Miss Schrader, Mrs. Helen Barstow Whitney read a paper, "Personal Recollections of Early Wisconsin," that brought many pleasant incidents to mind, and many anecdotes and reminiscences were told. Nelson Hawks sent a poem, "Christmas in the Old Home," written for the occasion. The "Old Home" was the once well-known Hawks's Tavern, in Delafield, one of the principal stopping places between Milwaukee and Madison in the old stage-coach days.

The second meeting of the year, which was the eighth since the Society was organized, was held at Mukwonago, September 3. Twenty-one resident and two corresponding members were elected. At this, the first all-day meeting of the Society, Mr. Ernest Lartz rendered two very pleasing piano solos—Wyman's "Silvery Waves" and Merkel's "Frühlingslied." These were followed by two very interesting talks—the first by J. H. A. Lacher,

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of Waukesha, who told many a story of the olden time; the second by Lauren Barker, of Brookfield. The latter also recited a little poem which he sixty years ago had cut from a newspaper and learned. He added to the interest of the "First and Last Courtship of Obadiah Bashfull" by substituting names of those present for the original ones. To settle some points in question, the secretary was called upon to read a short sketch of early Mukwonago, in the *History of Waukesha County*. The ladies of Mukwonago served lunch to all present, members and guests.

At 1:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order, and after "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, Hon. J. A. McKenzie read a paper on the "Early Scotch Settlement in the town of Verona." Mr. McKenzie's great-uncle, Neil McDougal, was the founder of this settlement. An article written for the Milwaukee *Free Press* by I. N. Stewart of Appleton was read by one of his former pupils, Mrs. G. W. Hudson of Mukwonago. The paper was, "Reminiscences of my Boyhood Days" in Waukesha County.

The vocal solos were specially appropriate for the occasion—Miss Flossie Tichenor of Waukesha singing "Sing Me Some Quaint Old Ballad" (and as encore, "Just Plain Folks"); and Miss Clohisy of Mukwonago, "Slumber Boat;" and C. Whitney Coombs, "Her Rose."

Rolland L. Porter gave a reading, "Do They Miss Me at Home," with a musical accompaniment, and "The Old Band," both by James Whitcomb Riley. Mrs. Waller, a niece of ex-Governor Barstow, played a medley of old-time songs, ending with "America," in which all joined in singing. Mrs. H. B. Edwards made a strong plea for the preservation of pioneer cemeteries. She urged this Society to take the lead in creating such a strong feeling in regard to the matter, that no future legislature would take any action towards abandoning such cemeteries, even to make way for a race track, as has been done in this State. The matter was referred to the advisory committee, and the meeting adjourned to meet again Saturday, May 7, 1911.

JULIA A. LAPHAM,

Secretary.

Oconomowoc, October 15, 1910.

The History of the West and the Pioneers

By Benjamin Franklin Shambaugh, Ph. D.

Although the subject of my address is both old and familiar, I have no apology to offer for its exploitation on this occasion. Indeed, what could be more fitting and appropriate at this annual meeting than a discussion of that which has been central in the life and accomplishments of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. From its reorganization under its famous founder and collector, this Society has always been something more than a provincial institution. As a pioneer in the collection of western Americana, Lyman Copeland Draper, coming into the Mississippi Valley in 1852, staked out for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin a claim which extended from the Alleghanies on the east to the Rockies on the west, and from the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. For more than a half century this vast claim has been assiduously cultivated by this Society; and the harvests, gathered year after year, have finally been stored in this magnificent granary of Western history.

Draper knew no state boundaries. To him Wisconsin was the West. And so the State Historical Society of Wisconsin early became in fact, if not in name, the Historical Society of the West. Moreover, there is ground for the suspicion that Dr. Draper's illustrious successor, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, has always entertained the modest ambition of making this institution pre-eminently the Historical Society of America. And such, indeed, it is: for the West is America, and America is the West.

By the West I do not mean the Pacific Slope; nor the country westward of the Father of Waters. There is a larger West

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than the Mississippi Valley. I would not even stop, as many do, at the foot of the Alleghanies. I would include the original thirteen States—pausing not until I had reached Plymouth Rock. Thus conceived, the history of the West becomes in fact nothing less (it may be more) than the history of America. Such, however, is only a geographical definition of my theme.

Permit me to enlarge upon this view of the West by suggesting that it is something more than a geographical area—something apart from mountains and rivers and prairies and plains. My thought has been aptly expressed by a recent writer,¹ who declares that “the West has no fixed geographical limits like the South and New England. It is something more than a geographical term. Like Boston, it is a state of mind. There are mountains and rivers and oceans within the limits of which this state of mind is preeminently to be found, but it is to be recognized in other regions as well. You can tell a Westerner as you can tell a Southerner, sometimes by his speech, always by his attitude toward life.”

The best definition of this greater West which I am now attempting to suggest, is briefly this: “The West is where a man is; the East is where he or his father came from.” The West is the frontier; it stands for the latest epoch, the most recent stage in the progressive history of mankind. The West is vitality, progress, “creation personified.” Thus the history of the West becomes the story of evolving, developing, progressive mankind—the story of the pioneers, to which America has contributed the latest chapter. “As a locality the West may be shifting, but as a state of mind it is America in the making.”

I am now prepared to say, without fear of being misunderstood, that Columbus was the first of the pioneers in American history—the first great Westerner. His attitude toward life, his loyalty to a vision, his determination, his persistence, his daring, venturesome spirit are all characteristic of the frontiersman. He led the way to a new world—a western hemisphere. He was followed by a multitude of pioneers in navigation, discovery, and exploration. The Cabots, Vasco de Gama, Cartier, Hudson, De Soto, Gilbert, Magellan, Cortez, Nicolet, Father Marquette, La Salle, George Rogers Clark, and Lewis and Clark were all men who turned their faces westward.

¹ *The World Today*, vii, No. 2, p. 117.

The West and the Pioneers

The Pilgrims in Massachusetts and the founders of Jamestown in Virginia were frontiersmen. Roger Williams in the wilderness and William Penn in Pennsylvania were no less men of the West. The Jesuit fathers in New France were typical pioneers. Moreover, Thomas Jefferson penning the statute of religious liberty is the very picture of the liberal, progressive frontiersman. Likewise the rank and file of the humbler men and women by whom the colonies were settled in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were typical Westerners. Indeed, the history of America prior to the middle of the eighteenth century may be characterized as the period of the planting of a race of pioneers on the world's western frontier.

Then came the Revolution, with its call for pioneers in political philosophy. And the response followed in language, now classical in the world's political literature, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government laying its foundations on such principles and organizing powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

And so these children of the world's political frontier courageously declared their independence, formulated their rights, reformed their state governments, and established a new nation among men. And when presently the other nations looked up, they saw that the West had given birth to a new philosophy of political equality and social democracy.

The remarkable thing, however, about this pioneering in America, is not the success of its early conquests, but the persistence of its spirit and enthusiasm. Independence did not die with the reading of the Declaration of 1776; courage did not disappear with the victory at Yorktown; political reform survived the reformation of state governments. The desire for a more adequate and efficient constitution still lives in the demand for a "New Nationalism." No sooner had peace and domestic order been established with the close of the Revolution than the passion for

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the frontier turned men's faces westward once more. Natural barriers were in their way and travel was slow and painful; but faltering not for a moment the new army of Westerners climbed the Alleghanies. Out through the defiles and gaps of the mountains they poured. Out into the Northwest and Southwest they went. Down the winding waterways of westward flowing rivers they floated. Out over the hills, across the prairies, and through the forest they made their way with white-top wagons. Armed with axes and plows, this army of pioneers pushed forward in the conquest of the new-found West. They settled in Kentucky and Tennessee; in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. For a moment they paused on the banks of the Mississippi, challenged by the Indians who had been promised undisturbed possession of the lands beyond. Before them lay rich prairies of Iowa. The temptation was too great to be resisted. The Indians were dispossessed, and the trans-Mississippi lands were occupied with unparalleled rapidity. The plains were crossed; the Rocky Mountains scaled; and ere long the farthest West was blooming like a garden. Like children pursuing the rainbow, these pioneers for over a century eagerly pursued the ever-receding frontier until at last they dipped their outstretched hands in the waters of the great Pacific.

Some day when our national epic is written, its theme will be "The Pioneer." Some day when the artist paints America, his canvas will be christened "Westward." Some day when the marvelous story of our history is dramatized the stage will be filled not with the kings and princes of the older eastern drama, not even with our own great barons of industry: the leading actors in the play will be recognized as the stalwart American men of the frontier.

Who then were these pioneers—these Western men and women who have given character to American history? It is well known that their ancestors were Aryans—the peoples of western civilization. The first comers to this western world of ours were mostly English and Dutch, with here and there a sprinkling of French and Spanish. Later Irish, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians appear in numbers. The colonies were settled for the most part by Anglo-Saxon stock, and it was by their descendants that our Middle West, the West of the Mississippi Valley, was largely opened up. Here during the last cen-

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tury they took possession of the fields and forests and plains and founded a new empire—appropriately called the Empire of the Pioneers. To know these men—the pioneers, the pathfinders of the West—is to know American history and to understand the real meaning and purpose of American life.

Characterizations of frontiersmen are always interesting and sometimes highly amusing. In the *Annals of Congress* the debates on the public lands, frontier protection, the Indians, internal improvements, and territorial government bristle with eulogy and denunciation. Declared John Randolph in 1824: “Sir, our brethren of the West have suffered, as our brethren throughout the United States, from the same cause, although with them the cause exists in an aggravated degree * * * by a departure from the industry, the simplicity, the economy and the frugality of our ancestors. They have suffered from a greediness of gain, that has grasped at the shadow while it has lost the substance—from habits of indolence, of profusion, of extravagance * * * from a miserable attempt at the shabby genteel, which only serves to make our poverty more conspicuous.”

The Western country, he said,² is a land “where any man may get beastly drunk for three pence sterling * * * where every man can get as much meat and bread as he can consume, and yet spend the best part of his days and nights too, perhaps, on tavern benches, or loitering at the cross-roads asking the news * * * a country with countless millions of wild land and wild animals besides.” On another occasion the Virginia statesman declared that he “had as lief be a tythe-proctor in Ireland, and met on a dark night in a narrow road by a dozen white-boys or peep-of-day boys, or hearts of oak, or hearts of steel, as an exciseman in the Alleghany mountains, met, in a lonely road, or by-place, by a backwoodsman, with a rifle in his hand.” And he ridiculed the people of the West as “men in hunting shirts, with deer-skin leggings and moccasins on their feet * * * men with rifles on their shoulders, and long knives in their belts, seeking in the forest to lay in their next winter’s supply of bear-meat.”

In reply to this unfriendly characterization of the pioneers, Representative Letcher of Kentucky informed the House³ that

² *Annals of Congress*, 18th Cong. 1st sess. (1824) pp. 1293, 2364.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 2522.

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John Randolph was "most grossly and inexcusably ignorant of the character, the feelings, the intelligence, and the habits, of the Western people. Sir, with the utmost frankness, I admit, their external appearance is not the most fashionable and elegant kind; they are not decorated in all the style, the gaiety, and the taste, of a dandy of the first water. Their means are too limited and their discretion is too great, I trust, for the indulgence of such foppery and extravagance * * * but I beg of you to do justice to their private virtues, to allow them, at least, a character for integrity of motive, for benevolence of heart * * * . Their hospitality is without ostentation, without parade, without hypocrisy."

John C. Calhoun once stated on the floor of Congress that he had been informed that the Western country had been seized upon by a lawless body of armed men. Clay had received information of the same nature. Murry of Maryland referred to the frontiersmen as semi-savages "who press forward into the deeper wilderness, by the new waves of advancing population and live the life of savages without their virtues." While Senator Ewing (from Ohio) declared that he would not object to giving each rascal who crossed the Mississippi one thousand dollars in order to get rid of him.

Nor were the views expressed by these members of Congress uncommon in that day. They represent the attitude of a very considerable number of men throughout the East and South, who looked upon the pioneers in general as a "lawless rabble" on the outskirts of civilization. To them the first settlers, or squatters, were "lawless intruders" and "idle and profligate characters."

On the other hand, many glowing eulogies have been pronounced upon the people of the West. Indeed, we are fully assured by those who frequented the frontier and were personally acquainted with the pioneers that as a class they were neither idle, nor ignorant, nor vicious. They were representative pioneers than whom, Benton declared, "there was not a better population on the face of the earth." They were of the best blood and ranked as the best sons of the whole country. They were young, strong, and energetic men—hardy, courageous, and adventurous. Caring little for the dangers of the frontier, they extended civilization, reclaimed for the industry of the world vast prairies and forests and deserts, and defended the settled country against the Indians.

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The pioneers were religious but not ecclesiastical. They lived in the open and looked upon the relations of man to nature with an open mind. To be sure their thoughts were more on "getting along" in this world than upon the "immortal crown of the Puritan." But in their recollections we are told that in the silent forest, in the broad prairie, in the deep blue sky, in the sentinels of the night, in the sunshine and in the storm, in the rosy dawn, in the golden western sunset, and in the daily trials and battles of frontier life they too saw and felt the Infinite.

Nor is it a matter of surprise that the pioneers of the West should possess fundamental elements of character. In the first place only strong and independent souls ventured to the frontier. A weaker class could not have hoped to endure the toils, the labors, the pains, and the loneliness of pioneer life; for the hardest and at the same time most significant battles of the nineteenth century were fought in the winning of the West. The frontier called for men with large capacity for adaptation—men with flexible, dynamic natures. Especially did it require men who could break with the past, forget traditions, and easily discard inherited political and social ideas. The key to the character of the pioneer is the law of the adaptation of life to environment. The pioneers were what they were, largely because the conditions of frontier life made them such. They were sincere because their environment called for an honest attitude. Having left the comforts of their old homes, travelled hundreds and thousands of miles, entered the wilderness, and endured the privations of the frontier, they were serious-minded. They came for a purpose, and therefore were always doing something. Even to this day, their ideals of thrift and frugality pervade our Western commonwealths.

And so the strong external factors of the West brought into American civilization elements distinctively American—liberal ideas and democratic ideals. The broad rich prairies of Iowa and Illinois somehow seem to have broadened men's views and fertilized their ideas. Said Stephen A. Douglas: "I found my mind liberalized and my opinions enlarged when I got out on these broad prairies, with only the heavens to bound my vision, instead of having them circumscribed by the narrow ridges that surrounded the valley [in Vermont] where I was born."

Speaking to an Iowa audience, Governor Kirkwood once said:

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“We are rearing the typical Americans, the Western Yankee if you choose to call him so, the man of grit, the man of nerve, the man of energy, the man who will some day dominate this empire of ours.”

Nowhere did the West exert a more marked influence than in the domain of politics. It freed men from traditions. It gave them a new and more progressive view of political life. Henceforth they turned with impatience from historical arguments and legal theories to a philosophy of expediency. Government, they concluded, was after all a relative affair.

“Claim rights” were more important to the pioneer of the West than “state rights.” The nation was endeared to him; and he freely gave his first allegiance to the government that sold him land for \$1.25 per acre. He was always *for the Union*, so that in after years men said of one of the commonwealths he founded: “Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union.”

But above all the frontier was a great leveler. The conditions of life there were such as to make men plain, common, unpretentious, genuine—“An empire of wheat and corn and hogs and cattle does not suggest late dinners and late rising. * * * Pioneers may not always be fraternal, but they still call each other by their Christian names. They are still too close to nature and still too possessed of the enthusiasm which belongs to men who have conquered in a hand to hand battle with nature to bother with social distinctions. * * * [On the frontier] it is expected that every man will work. The unemployed, whether rich or poor, migrated.”⁴ The frontier fostered the sympathetic attitude. It made men really democratic—“Not the Democracy of the doctrinaire who worships the Declaration of Independence and keeps ‘servants,’ but that democracy of practice which sees a partner in every man and woman who is accomplishing something.”

In matters political, the frontier fostered the three-fold ideal of equality, which constitutes the essence of American democracy in the nineteenth century, namely:

Equality before the Law,
Equality in the Law,
Equality in making the Law.

⁴ *The World Today*, vii, No. 2, p. 118.

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The pioneers of the Middle West may not have originated these ideals. The first, equality before the law, is claimed emphatically as the contribution of the Puritan. But the vitalizing of these ideals—this came from the frontier as the great contribution of our Mississippi Valley pioneers.

Now the courageous pioneers who in the nineteenth century crossed half a continent to make homes in the Mississippi Valley must, it seems to me, have realized, as they blazed their names on primeval oaks or drove their stakes deep into the prairie land, that their lives were, indeed, part of a great movement which would in time become truly historic. They must have felt that their experience on the frontier would some day form the opening chapter in the political history of great Western commonwealths.

There was certainly some ground for this feeling. For many rare and inspiring experiences were in store for those who ventured to the border line of civilization. The beauties of nature untouched were theirs; and theirs, too, was the freedom of opportunity. During the lifetime of a single generation they often beheld the evolution of a community of men and women from a few simple families to a complex society; and as participants in that social and political transformation they successfully established and maintained law and order on the frontier. These early settlers founded social and political institutions. They participated in the organization and administration of territorial government. Earnestly they mingled their labors with the virgin soil of the richest prairies of all America. Beneath their eyes a thousand hills were stripped of forests, and millions of acres of prairie land were turned into grain fields. But the hardships and privations which the men and women of the frontier endured remain largely untold.

With their axes and plows they had bravely fought the battles of the frontier; and when they had begun to enjoy the fruits of victory, they loved to tell the story of "the early days." And the oft-repeated tale crystallized into local tradition. At the fireside they lived over again the history of their lives. The hardships and privations through which *they* had passed, but in the midst of which many of their comrades had fallen, were now endeared to them. They were proud of the great commonwealths they had founded. And as they reviewed the past, the marvel-

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lous transformations which they had witnessed stirred their imaginations. They felt that somehow their own humble, modest lives had really been a part of history—the history of a community, the history of a commonwealth, the history of a nation, the history of human progress. And so they resolved to preserve “the memory of the early pioneers,” by establishing state and local historical societies.

Thrice fathers—fathers of the frontier, fathers of the territory, fathers of the state—the unschooled pioneers of our western commonwealths became the fathers of our local provincial history. Or, to change the figure a bit, in the organization of historical societies, state and local, the pioneers sowed the seeds of a local history which have grown and matured into ripened grain. To gather the harvest and withal to sift the grain is the duty of the present hour.

And behold, in our very midst the scholarly work of grain sifting is already under way. To be sure the beginnings are small, and the efforts are sometimes feeble. But “let us not be so foolish as to despise [the day of beginnings], the day of what is called small things. As well might we hold in contempt [the springtime and] the humble office of putting seed into the ground.”

The establishment of state and local historical societies and the promotion of the interests of state and local history constitute in themselves a pioneer movement. Time was when little if any attention was given to state and local affairs. Nearly every subject was viewed from the national standpoint, the history of our states and local communities not being regarded of any special importance. This has been the attitude of most of our American historians. They have been ambitious to discover the origin, note the progress, and declare the results of the marvellous growth of the New World. At the same time it is strangely true that the real meaning of this interesting drama has scarcely anywhere been more than suggested. A closer view reveals the fact that all of the documents themselves have not yet been edited, nor the narrative fully told. At present there is not a chapter of our history which is wholly written, though the manuscript of the authors is already worn with erasures.

To be sure, Bancroft has written exhaustively of the colonies; Fiske has illuminated the Revolution; Frothingham has narrated

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the rise of the republic; Parkman has vividly pictured events in the Northwest; McMaster has described the life of the people; Von Holst has emphasized the importance of slavery; Thwaites has edited the *Jesuit Relations*; and a host of others have added paragraphs, chapters, monographs, and volumes to the fascinating story of the birth and development of a democratic nation. But where, let me ask, are the classics of our local history? Who are the historians of the towns, the counties, and the commonwealths?

These questions at once reveal great gaps in our historical literature on the side of the local communities. James Bryce has likened the history of our states to "a primeval forest, where the vegetation is rank and through which scarcely a trail has been cut." And yet before the real import of American democracy can be divined, this forest of state and local history must be explored and the underbrush cleared away.

Now I trust that I am not misunderstood in these observations upon the importance of local history. I am not making a plea for narrow localism. On the contrary I am endeavoring to suggest a broader view of our national life by pointing to the very source and inspiration of our social and political ideals. For in my opinion nothing is more misleading than the inference, which is so commonly drawn from works on American history, that the life of our nation is summed up in census reports, journals of Congress, and in the archives of the departments at Washington.

The real life of the American nation spreads throughout forty-eight commonwealths. It is lived in the very commonplaces of the shop, the factory, the store, the office, in the mine, and on the farm. Through the commonwealths the life and spirit of the nation are best expressed. And every local community, however humble, participates in the formation and expression of that life and spirit.

An appreciation of these facts has within recent times given to the study of American history a new perspective; and we are beginning to study our history from the bottom up instead of from the top down. The family, the clan, the tribe, the nation—this is the order of social evolution. Why not follow it in historical research? To begin with the nation is to study history backwards. And so the time has come for our historians to face about, and take seriously the study of state and local history.

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To do this will be to give us a more generous appreciation of the worth of our commonwealths and inspire us with a firmer faith in our own provincial character. It will deepen our local patriotism and give us a better perspective of the life of the great nation of which we are a part.

To trace the beginning of our Western commonwealths is to recall the frontier, arouse the spirit of the West, and kindle anew the passion for pioneering.

But why? Has not the epoch of pioneering passed? The West has vanished. Twenty years ago it was officially declared that the frontier had disappeared. There are surely no more hemispheres to discover, explore, and settle. The globe has been circumnavigated. The North Pole has been reached. Standing armies are disbanded. All the constitutions have been written. Our natural, unalienable, indefeasible rights have been declared. The national government is surely able to stand alone. The slaves have been freed. And the Spaniards have been driven from Cuba. Flying machines have made successful flights. "Out West" is all but obsolete, for there is no more land to be claimed. The border line between the East and West seems to have been obliterated.

Here in the Mississippi Valley the buffaloes have all been killed. Top carriages and automobiles have taken the place of covered wagons. Land can no longer be bought for \$1.25 an acre. The sod of the prairie has all been turned, and the forests have been cleared. There are no more rails to split; no more log cabins to build. No more snakes. No more prairie fires. Social and political institutions have everywhere been founded. The opportunities of *moving on* and being *the first* are no more. The wolves and the bears, they too have gone, the turkeys, prairie chickens, and quails have given place to cotton-tails.

There will never be another Columbus or another Magellan. There will never be another George Rogers Clark, or another Daniel Boone. The romance of Sacajawea will never be repeated. There will never be any more Jeffersons, Jacksons, Bentons, and Lincolns. For the West in history is gone, and the frontier is a place no more.

Gone! Did I say gone? No! For the West is neither an area, nor the frontier a geographical line. The West is a state of mind; the frontier, a condition; pioneering, an attitude toward

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life. Behold the new-born West—the West of social and political progress and reformation. Never were the opportunities of the West more alluring; never was the frontier more inviting. Never was the call for pioneers more urgent than to this field of civic righteousness. And never was there greater need for the bold and daring enterprise, the rugged honesty and courageous frankness, the serious minded integrity of the pioneer than at this very hour.

Then as children of this new-found West, let us cherish the memory of our pioneer fathers and forefathers of the old-time West. Let us rejoice in this rebirth of American democracy. Let us face the problems and fight the battles of the frontier of civic righteousness with the manly courage and integrity of the pioneers. *They* pointed the way. Let *us* keep the faith.

Relation of Archæology and History¹

By Carl Russell Fish, Ph. D.

The derivation of the word *archæology* gives little idea of its present use. "The study of antiquity" is at once too broad in scope and too limited in time—for the followers of a dozen other "ologies" are studying antiquity, while the archæologist does not confine himself to that period. The definition of the word in the *New English Dictionary* corrects the first of these errors, but emphasizes the second, for it describes it as, "The scientific study of remains and monuments of the prehistoric period." This obviously will not bear examination, for the bulk of archæological endeavor falls within the period which is considered historical; I cannot conceive any period prehistoric, about which archæology, or any other science, can give us information. Actually, time has nothing whatever to do with the limitations of archæology; to think of it as leaving off where history begins, is to misconceive them both. The only proper limitation upon archæology lies in its subject matter. I conceive that it cannot further be defined than as, "The scientific study of human remains and monuments."

In considering the relations of the science to history, I do not wish to enter into any war of words as to the claims of "sociology," "anthropology," and "history" to be the inclusive word, covering the totality of man's past, but simply to use history as it is generally understood at present, and as its professors act upon it. Certainly we are no longer at the stage where history

¹ First read before the Wisconsin Archæological Society at Madison, July 29, 1910.

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could be defined as "past politics;" it is equally certain that there are fields of human activity which are not actually treated in any adequate way by the historian. The relations of the two do not depend on the definition of history; the more broadly it is interpreted, the more intimate their relationship becomes. The sources of history are three-fold: written, spoken, and that which is neither written nor spoken.

To preserve and prepare the first, is the business of the philologist, the archivist, the paleographer, the editor, and experts in a dozen subsidiary sciences. The historian devotes so much the larger part of his time to this class of material, that the period for which written materials exists is sometimes spoken of as the "historical period," and the erroneous ideas of archæology which I have quoted, become common.

Least important of the three, is the spoken or traditional; although if we include all the material that was passed down for centuries by word of mouth before being reduced to writing, such as the Homeric poems or the Norse sagas, it includes some of the most interesting things we know of the past. In American history, such material deals chiefly with the Indian civilizations, and its collection is carried on chiefly by the anthropologists. In addition, nearly every family preserves a mass of oral traditions running back for about a hundred years; and there is a small body of general information, bounded by about the same limit, which has never yet been put into permanent form. The winning of this material, to secure the occasional kernels of historic truth that it yields, is as yet a neglected function.

The material that is neither written nor oral, falls to the geologist and the archæologist. Between these two sciences there is striking similarity, but their boundaries are clear: the geologist deals with natural phenomena, the archæologist with that which is human, and which may, for convenience, be called monumental. The first duty of the archæologist is to discover such material and to verify it; the next is to secure its preservation, preferably its actual tangible preservation—but if that is not possible, by description. Then comes the task of studying it, classifying and arranging it, and making it ready for use. At this point the function of the archæologist ceases, and the duty of the historian begins—to interpret it, and to bring it into harmony with the

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recognized body of information regarding the past. It is not necessary in every case, that different individuals do these different things. We must not press specialization too far. Nearly every historian should be something of an archæologist, and every archæologist should be something of an historian. When the archæologist ceases from the preparation of his material, and begins the reconstruction of the past, he commences to act as an historian; he has to call up a new range of equipment, a new set of qualifications.

The fields in which the services of archæology are most appreciated, are those to which written and oral records do not reach. Its contributions in pressing back the frontier of knowledge are incalculable, and are growing increasingly so with every passing year. To say nothing of what it has told us of the civilizations of Egypt and Assyria, it has given to history within the last few years the whole great empire of the Hittites. We have learned more of Mycenæan civilization from archæology, than from Homer. Practically all we know of the Romanization of Britain is from such sources, and that process, not long ago regarded almost as a myth, is now a well-articulated bit of history. In America, within the last thirty-five years, by the joint work of the archæologist and the anthropologist, many of the points long disputed concerning the Indians have been set at rest; more knowledge of them has been recovered than was ever before supposed possible; new questions have been raised, which incite renewed activity. From all over the world, moreover, remains of the past, amounting to many times those now known, call for investigation. It is safe to say that within the next fifty years more sensational discoveries will be made by following material, rather than written, records.

It is, however, not only in the periods void of written sources, that archæology can perform its services. It is in the period of classical antiquity that we find the combination happiest. There, indeed, it is difficult to find an historian who does not lay archæology under tribute, or an archæologist who is not lively to the historical bearing of his work. When we come to the medieval period, the situation is less ideal; the historian tends to pay less attention to monuments, and the archæologist becomes an antiquarian, intent upon minutia, and losing sight of

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his ultimate duty. In the modern period, the historian, self-satisfied with the richness of his written sources, ignores all others; and the archæologist, always with a lingering love for the unusual and for the rust of time, considers himself absolved from further work.

As one working in this last period, I wish to call the attention of American archæologists to some possibilities that it offers. Abundant as are our sources, they do not tell the whole story of the last couple of centuries, even in America: we have monuments which are worthy of preservation, and which can add to our knowledge of our American ancestors, as well as of our Indian predecessors. Even in Wisconsin, something may be obtained from such sources.

The most interesting of our monumental remains are, of course, the architectural. Everybody is familiar with the log cabin, although something might yet be gathered as to the sites selected for them, and minor differences in construction. Less familiar is the cropping out of the porch in front, the spreading of the ell behind, and the two lean-to wings, then the sheathing with clap-boards, the evolution of the posts into Greek columns, and the clothing of the whole with white paint, all representing stages in the prosperity of the occupants. In nearly every older Wisconsin township may be found buildings representing every one of these stages—the older ones indicating poor land or unthrifty occupants, and being generally remote from the township centre, or else serving as minor farm buildings, in the rear of more pretentious frame or brick structures. In the same way the stump fence, the snake fence, and the wire fence, denote either advance or retardation of progress. Other studies of economic value may be made from the use of different kinds of building materials. The early use of local stone, is one of the features of Madison; its subsequent disuse was due not so much to the difficulty of quarrying as to the decreased cost of transportation, making other materials cheaper, and was coincident with the arrival of the railroads. Very interesting material could be obtained from the abandoned river towns, which still preserve the appearance of fifty years ago, and furnish us with genuine American ruins.

On the whole, the primitive log cabins were necessarily much

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alike; but when the log came to be superceded by more flexible material, the settler's first idea was to reproduce the home or the ideal of his childhood, and the house tends to reveal the nationality of its builder. Just about Madison, there are farm houses as unmistakably of New England as if found in the "Old Colony," and others as distinctly of Pennsylvania or the South. I am told of a settlement of Cornishmen, which they have made absolutely characteristic; even the automobilist may often distinguish the first Wisconsin home of the German, the Englishman, or the Dutchman. Where have our carpenters, our masons, and finishers come from, and what tricks of the trade have each contributed?

Such studies reveal something also of the soul of the people. Not so much in America, to be sure, as in Europe, where national and individual aspirations find as legitimate expression in architecture, as in poetry; and less here in the West, which copied its fashions, than in the East, which imported them. Still, we have a few of the Greek-porticoed buildings which were in part a reflection of the influence of the first French Republic, and in part represented the admiration of the Jeffersonian democracy for the republics of Greece; but before Wisconsin was settled, that style had almost passed away. We have a number of the composite porticoed and domed buildings, which succeeded and represented perhaps the kinship between the cruder democracy of Jackson and that of Rome. We have many buildings, both public and private—some, extremely beautiful—which reflect the days in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the best minds in America drew inspiration from the Italy of the Renaissance, when Story and Crawford, and Hawthorne and Margaret Fuller lived and worked in Rome. The succeeding period is everywhere illustrated, when the French mansard stands for the dominating influence on things artistic (or rather, inartistic) of the Second Empire. The revival of English influence, is indicated in the Queen Anne style; the beginning of general interest in American history, in the colonial; the influence of the War with Spain, in the square cement. Many other waves of thought and interest, can be pointed out in almost any town. A careful study of its architecture will nearly always reveal the approximate date of foundation, the periods of prosperity and depression, the

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origin of the inhabitants, and many other facts of real importance.

I have thus far spoken of the contribution of archæology to the science of history. Fully as great, are its possibilities along the lines of popularization and illustration. The work of neither archæology nor history can proceed without popular support, and the local appeal is one of the strongest that can be made. Not every town has an interesting history; but almost every one, however ugly, can be made historically interesting to its inhabitants if its streets can be made to tell its history, and by reflection something of the history of the country; this may be done merely by opening their eyes to their chirography. It should be part of the hope of the local archæologist to make his neighbors and his neighbor's children see history in everything about them. If this is accomplished, we may hope gradually to arouse a deeper and more scientific interest, and a willingness to encourage that research into the whole past, in which historian and archæologist are jointly interested.

On a recent visit to Lake Koshkonong, I found my interest much stimulated by a certain admirable map, and some plates illustrating the Indian life about its shores. It has occurred to me that one extremely valuable way of arousing general interest and of arranging our archæological data, would be in a series of such minute maps. For instance, the first in the series would give purely the physical features; the next, on the same scale, would add our Indian data—mounds, village sites, cultivated fields, arrow factories, battlefields, trails, and any other indications that might appear; then, one on the entrance of the white men, with trading posts, garrisons, first settlements and roads; the next would begin with the schoolhouse and end with the railroad; and one or two others would complete the set. Such studies of the material changes of a locality, would not form an embellishment, but the basis of its history.

Another work might be undertaken through the local high school. The pupils might be encouraged to take photographs of houses, fences, bridges, and other objects—interesting for the reasons I have pointed out—as well as all objects of aboriginal interest. These should always be dated, and the place where they were taken noted. In fact, a map should be used, and by

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numbers or some such device, the pictures localized. These photographs, properly classified and arranged, would give such a picture of the whole life of the community in terms of tangible remains, as could not fail to interest its inhabitants as well as serve the student. In the newer portions of the State, particularly in the north, it would be possible to take pictures of the first clearing, and then file these away; a few years later, one could take another picture of the farmstead, with its improvements—and so on, until it reached a condition of stability. Thus to project into the future the work of a science whose name suggests antiquity, may seem fantastic, but even the future will ultimately become antiquity. We have still in Wisconsin, some remnants of a frontier stage of civilization which is passing and cannot be reproduced, and it cannot be held superfluous to provide materials to express it to the future. If we may imagine the joy that it would give to us to find a photograph of the site of Rome before that city was built, or of one of the great Indian villages of Wisconsin before the coming of the white man, we may form a conception of the value to the future student of the civilization of our own day of such an ordered and scientific collection as I have suggested.



GUSTAVE DE NEVEU

From crayon portrait in possession of the family

The Indian Payment

A Menominee Indian Payment in 1838¹

By Gustave de Neveu

At the beginning of October, 1838, impelled by curiosity, I determined to attend the payment made to the Menominee. This tribe resided in the State (then the Territory) of Wisconsin, and had formerly been powerful and populous, redoubtable among the neighboring tribes, who for this reason sought its friendship. At the time of this event, however, it was reduced to less than 3,000 souls, having been decimated both by illnesses (of which smallpox was the worst) and by the immoderate use of the strong

¹ Translated from the French of Gustave de Neveu, who was born (March 11, 1811) at Savigny, France, son of François Joseph de Neveu, last knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis. Gustave was for eleven years at the military school of La Flèche, learning the army life for which he was destined—the calling of his ancestors for generations. Leaving there he studied law, then devoted himself awhile to art. His longing to come to America overpowered him, and in 1836 he visited this country with his only brother, Edward, who afterwards became commander of the French army in Algeria. After a winter at Batavia, New York, the two brothers returned to France, whence Gustave came back the following year to remain in America. He bought in 1838 several hundred acres of land in the present township of Empire, Fond du Lac County, and built there the fifth house in the locality.

He was married Jan. 4, 1840, to Harriet P. Dousman of Green Bay, by whom he had eleven children—five sons and six daughters. M. de Neveu died Dec. 27, 1881, while on a visit to Vancouver, Wash. He was a keen student and lover of nature, living quietly on his farm, and writing much; few of his manuscripts have been preserved. This makes all the more valuable the following word picture of his first experience with Western Indians. The French manuscript thereof was presented to the Society by his daughter, Miss Emily B. de Neveu.—Ed.

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liquors which traders had brought among them. The fatal smallpox, spreading from the white people, by the preceding year cut off nearly half of the tribe.

The Menominee formerly occupied the greater part of the region which now comprises the state of Wisconsin. Their territory had an extent of about seventy leagues north and south, by fifty or sixty from east to west. It comprised all the land drained by the Fox, Wolf, and Menominee rivers, which all pour their waters into the Green Bay arm of Lake Michigan.

The Menominee had, the preceding year, ceded to the government of the United States for an annuity of 150,000 francs (\$30,000) for thirty years, all that portion of their domain extending east from Wolf River, comprising several millions of acres of fertile land, of which one part, on the border of the river, was covered with vast pine forests of great value. Wolf River is navigable for steamboats for nearly a hundred miles above its junction with the Fox.

The payment took place that year, for the first time, on the reservation the savages had kept for themselves, that is to say on the west bank of Wolf River, at a place called Wahnekoné,² where a great number of persons were drawn, some by curiosity, but the greater part by hope of gain.

A Voyage on the Fox

Having left Green Bay in a bark canoe, with two friends and four Indian boatmen, we ascended Fox River, whose course is obstructed by considerable rapids, which obliged us to disembark from time to time; while the boatmen, leaping into the water up to their waists, pushed their frail skiff before them, until the rapid was passed. At one time, at the Grand Chute (where is now Appleton), they were forced to unload all our baggage and to carry the canoe on their shoulders, and then returning, to carry our packages in the same way.

The Grand Chute, which the Indians in their language call Matcho-co-nomé, is about six feet perpendicular, and is caused by a barrage of rock which extends across the river. It is, however, a place that the canoes leap in descending the stream; when

² Near the site of the present town of Winneconne, Winnebago County.—Ed.

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I went back to Green Bay, ten days later, I jumped it without accident, although against the representations of my Indian boatmen. However, it was an adventure which I should not care to repeat. For five or six minutes, which nevertheless seemed long to me, we passed with the rapidity of an arrow within one or two feet of black-crested rocks, against which the water dashed with fury. If our frail craft of birchbark had touched these rocks, we should have foundered in a moment, and must inevitably have perished. The deftness, intrepidity, and presence of mind on the part of the Indians, in this dangerous place, are beyond all praise. I must admit, however, that during the brief passage, I could not but recall these lines of Horace:

“Illi robur et aes triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primus.”

The distance of Lake Winnebago from Green Bay, is about thirty-six miles by the river. In that distance the latter descends about a hundred and sixty feet. That portion of Fox River is ideally situated for those interested in water-power. I doubt if even Genesee River, in the state of New York, which has a great reputation in America, is equal to the Fox in this regard.

The second day of our journey we camped on the borders of charming Lake Winnebago; and the following one, about three o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived at the place where the payment was to take place. Our Indians there set up our tent.

Wigwam building

Many of the savages had already arrived, and at each moment new canoe-loads increased the number. As soon as they disembarked, their first care was to go and cut long flexible poles, which they planted in the ground in a circular form. These they bent at the height of five or six feet, and fastened them together above, two by two, leaving at the top an orifice about three feet in diameter for the smoke to pass out. Then they fastened their mats all around on these poles, with bark cords, saving only one narrow passage between two poles, where one of the mats, fastened at its upper edge alone, performed the office of a door.

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Two forked sticks stuck in the ground held up the cross-bar which was to support the kettle. The fire was lighted, the baggage placed around within the cabin, and in less time than it takes to write this, their house was constructed, and behold, our Indians were *at home!*

It is really incredible with what rapidity the savages set up their wigwams. Their habits are such that they make no movement that does not advance the work. Once they have their poles, ten minutes is enough to complete a structure, which will sometimes lodge them all winter. Anywhere that he finds wood and water, an Indian is at home. The mats which cover these cabins, as well as form their beds, are made of rushes fastened together with cords of basswood bark. These they roll up and take with them whenever they change their domicile.

It should be said, however, that these cabins that they erect as a shelter from rain and wind, are extremely disagreeable because of the smoke that blinds and chokes their tenants. But the Indians are so habituated to this discomfort, that they never seem to pay the least attention to it.

The Council

Towards evening Colonel Boyd, government agent for the Menominee,³ and in charge of the distribution of their money, arrived with thirty boxes, each containing 5,000 francs (\$1,000) in small coin. A large board house had been built for his reception, and for holding the council.

The next morning the chiefs of the tribe were summoned there. But already the rapacious traffickers had sold whiskey to the savages, taking in pledge their guns, blankets, and other possessions, in order to make sure of their pay as soon as the Indians received their money; and the larger portion of them were already drunk. It was necessary, therefore, to postpone the council to the following day.

In the meanwhile, there arrived a detachment of fifty soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant. Colonel Boyd had a rigorous search made in all the tents, and wherever he found whiskey

³ A biographical sketch of Col. George Boyd may be found in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, pp. 266-269. He was Indian agent at Green Bay for the years 1832-40.—Ed.

The Indian Payment

or any other spirituous liquor, it was poured out upon the ground. Every savage was forbidden to cross the river to the drinking booths, and sentinels were posted along the bank. These measures had the desired effect. The next day, the savages having meanwhile abstained from drink, the council was held. Each chief came and made an enumeration of the families composing his band, and the number in each family; their names were then written upon the registers.

That day I made Colonel Boyd's acquaintance. He must have been at that time about sixty-five, but still active and vigorous, and with very agreeable manners. He had travelled extensively, had visited a part of France, and spoke our language quite well. The post of Indian agent which he occupied, is not without its dangers. The preceding year, the payment being made without the presence of any military force, the savages wished to compel their agent to make the distribution of funds on a different basis from that for which he had received instructions from Washington. He refused their demand and the payment took place according to the agent's ideas. The savages, of whom the most part were then drunk, rushed to his tent with the intention of killing him, whereupon the good colonel, through lack of ability to resist, was forced to escape as best he might, and gained the woods. For fear of being discovered by his ferocious enemies, he was obliged to climb a tree and pass therein the greater part of the night. This year, thanks to the presence of troops, all took place in an orderly manner until after the departure of the agent and his escort.

Chasing beeves

At midday on the same day as the council, it was announced to the savages that twenty fat beeves, which had been brought from Green Bay as part of their provisions, had arrived on the opposite bank of the river. This news produced the most lively excitement in camp. To run to their cabins, to seize their carbines, powder, and balls, to launch themselves in their canoes, was an affair of a moment. In a few minutes the river, half-a-mile wide, was covered with more than two hundred canoes, rivaling each other in swiftness, propelled by skillful oarsman in the midst of cries of joy. It was truly an animated and inter-

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esting spectacle to see so much movement and life in a place ordinarily dominated by the wild and silent majesty of nature.

The whites, soldiers, women and children, alone remained in camp, but all came forth from their tents to be witnesses of the scene presented on the opposite bank. Some of the white men had even joined the savages, to enjoy their part in this new species of chase. As soon as they arrived, they changed their paddles for carbines, and mounted the bank at a run without discontinuing their cries.

The twenty beeves, which were in the centre of a field of about two hundred acres (cleared the previous summer by savages who had there cultivated maize), frightened by the cries and the appearance of the savages, commenced to scatter in all directions, each pursued by several men, and for more than a quarter of an hour shots from the guns succeeded one another without interruption, resembling the noise of a volley on a field of battle. About fifteen beeves were slain before they reached the neighboring woods; two or three were pursued and killed in the forest, and two, each wounded with more than ten bullets, escaped their persecutors and fled back to Green Bay.

It was strange that no accident occurred. From my standpoint, seeing the confusion of the beasts and the men in pursuit firing in all directions, apparently without troubling themselves where their bullets flew, it seemed utterly incomprehensible that no one was hurt. Several, they told me, heard the bullets whistle by their ears in a fashion little agreeable, and one savage had his blanket shot through.

As soon as an ox fell, ten or twelve savages cut its throat, and set themselves at the task of taking off the skin. Such was their experience, acquired in hunting deer, bear, and buffalo, that the animal was carved and divided in a few minutes; and let it be said, the distribution was made with a justice and equity that would have taken much more time among civilized people.

By two o'clock the Indians had all returned to the camp. At three in the afternoon occurred the distribution of the other provisions furnished by the government according to the terms of the treaty—namely, about two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred of salt pork, twenty-five of salt, two hundred hectolitres of maize, and a thousand kilogrammes of tobacco. This last was

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of a detestable quality, if not entirely unusable by delicate persons; but the Indians did not examine it very closely. This distribution also took place very promptly, each chief of a band taking the eighth of each article, and subdividing it among all the families of his tribe in such manner that each appeared to me to be satisfied with his portion. Taken all together, I believe there was enough to support each family for about three months. But the savages, having little liking for salt meat, almost immediately exchanged with the traders their pork for merchandise, of which there were great quantities at hand. The salt was likewise almost all sold; but those savages who possessed horses carefully kept their share.

The Dance

As soon as night fell, five savages (three men and two boys) went through the camp, stopping before the tents of the whites to dance. Two of the men carried a gun apiece, to which they had fastened sticks in the guise of a bayonet. The third had a tomahawk, a kind of small axe which they use in war, and whose head is formed into a pipe. The handle is perforated, and they use this instrument to smoke kinnikinnick—the bark of the red willow, which, when they cannot procure the tobacco of commerce, serves as a substitute therefor. The boys held in their hands, one a tomahawk and a pike, the other a simple trough of red willow, whose bark had curled up here and there. Two other savages accompanied them with a kind of tambourine of Indian manufacture. They were all in the finest of savage costumes—that is to say, entirely nude, except for the breechcloth; their bodies and their faces were tattooed and streaked with all imaginable colors, and in the most bizarre patterns.

Their dance consisted simply in leaping around in a manner quite inelegant, keeping time with the tambourines. At the same time they sang, and made all kinds of hideous contortions; and at the end of each refrain, which occurred about every two minutes, they uttered great cries of joy.

Thus ended the day. Towards ten o'clock at night, profound calm reigned in camp. American sentinels and the savage dogs alone remained awake. These latter, however, had no idea of giving an alarm. With furtive step and watchful eye, these vile

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animals, which seemed both in appearances and habits a cross between a wolf and a fox, as soon as general silence gave assurance that all this little world was asleep, began their operations—with all the stillness and address for which the works of Fennimore Cooper have made their masters so celebrated. Sniffing and gliding under all the tents, with an address and audacity unheard of, they plunged everywhere into the provision baskets; and woe to the poor white men who had not taken the precaution to place their provisions beyond their reach!

As for us, we got off with the loss of an excellent cooked ham, scarcely touched, and seven or eight pounds of cheese. We considered ourselves fortunate to escape so easily. As for the savages, they are so accustomed to the habits of their dogs, that they rarely leave anything within their reach.

The Payment

The next day (Wednesday), about half-past eight in the morning, criers went about the camp, announcing that the agent was ready to pay the savages. The entire nation assembled in eight bands, who were to come forward one after the other, in order to avoid confusion. The money was all counted and laid out in piles of \$10 (50 francs), on large tables. The head of each family, being called with a loud voice, entered and received one of these piles for himself, another for his wife, and one for each of his unmarried children. Some, with numerous families, received as much as \$100. This done, the secretary of the agent presented his pen, which they touched with the end of their fingers. This was their manner of signing, since they did not know how to write, and each of this new kind of receipt was certified on the lists. A few half-breeds, who knew how to write, signed for themselves. This ceremony, quite monotonous in procedure, continued until all the savages were paid.

There still remained twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. The chiefs of the nation, to the number of ten or twelve, who had already received their pay like the others, were then recalled to the council chamber, and the residue was distributed among them—the principal chief, Oshkosh, receiving double what the others did.

During all this payment, the traders, lists in hand, watched at

The Indian Payment

the door for the exit of the savages, in order to secure their credits. The poor devils had hardly drawn their money with one hand, when they were obliged with the other to give the greater part of it to those rapacious and insatiable men—veritable vampires that attach to them like leeches. Some Indians escaped among the crowd, followed by their avid persecutors, who often abandoned the pursuit for fear of meanwhile losing some other customer. Then one heard among the crowd great cries of joy, and that kind of chase had indeed its amusing side. All, however, took place without a quarrel and with the best nature in the world; for the savages, having abstained from liquor, were naturally peaceable and addicted to laughter. If they had been drunk, the chase would probably have ended differently; the actors would then have exchanged roles, and the hunted, knife in hand, would have quickly become the hunters.

The traders had previously obtained a written permit from the agent, authorizing them to sell, on the sole condition of not marketing spirituous liquors. Their booths were visited during the day by the savages, who bought guns, kettles, knives, cloth, parti-colored bead collars, powder and lead, blankets, calicoes, rings and earrings, and other objects for which they paid partly in peltries but chiefly in money. This traffic was prolonged into the night. However, the greater part of the savages carefully reserved a part of their money for another purpose.

An Orgy

The following day, about ten in the morning, the agent departed, accompanied by his escort of soldiers, who all embarked in their bateaux in the midst of profound silence. Scarcely were they out of sight, when cries of intelligence were heard from one bank to the other. Five or six bateaux shot out from the opposite shore and came to disgorge, in the midst of the camp, their cargoes of poisonous liquids for which the Indians have so ardent a thirst.

An hour later, one heard from one end of the camp to the other, a heavy sound like that which precedes the tempest. By sunset the storm had burst. There was then nothing but a fearful tumult of hoarse cries, savage howls—in fact, an infernal

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uproar, such as can only be produced by an entire tribe plunged into drunkenness. Then, the camp presented a scene of confusion and disorder difficult to describe. Let the reader picture to himself the men of an entire nation, with almost no exception, indulging in a profound orgy, staggering, singing, shouting, fighting one another, smoking, or lying in the dust; the women following, or at the most presenting the same spectacle; the maidens, running through the camp and inviting the whites, by gestures and speech, to partake of their favors. You can even then have only a very feeble idea of what passed under my eyes.

Then it was that I was able to see to what depths of baseness, and to what disgusting ideas the Indian nature could descend. But one must afford grace to the reader. Such scenes as this are too revolting to be described. Let it suffice to say that all the vices of the scum of the population of a great city had here their presentiments except one—that of swearing; but this is surely due to the lack of such expressions in their language, for as soon as they know a few words of English, they commence very energetically to articulate the “goddams.”

It is needless to say; that I sought in vain, that horrid night, for repose. Sleep in such a hell, was impossible. And how shall I describe the scene that unrolled itself under my eyes, when daylight came! Never has a more beautiful sunrise revealed a more shocking sight. The ground was literally strewn with men and women plunged in complete intoxication.

* * * * *

I could almost have wept at the state of degradation to which the white man had reduced the poor Indians, whose nature is so noble and so generous, when it has not been polluted by his pernicious whiskey.

Two human beings lost their lives in the midst of these orgies. The one (poor innocent!) was a small child, who was stifled under its brutalized parents; the other, a woman whose tender spouse had with his teeth torn off her nose to its roots. As to the cuts with knives, and heads cut open with blows of bottles, I could count a dozen of them; these were events so common, that no one appeared to notice them. Such little difficulties they regulate among themselves when they return to their senses. The price of such trifles has been by custom adjusted among them

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from time immemorial; so much for a nose bitten off, so much for an eye, so much for an ear. The customary price having been paid, our savages become again the best friends in the world. All this has its amusing side, but what can a philanthropist say?

I hastened to depart. I had wished to satisfy my curiosity, and had done so completely. I returned to Green Bay, as I had come, by water, descending Wolf River, Lake Winnebago, and Fox River in half the time it had taken to ascend.

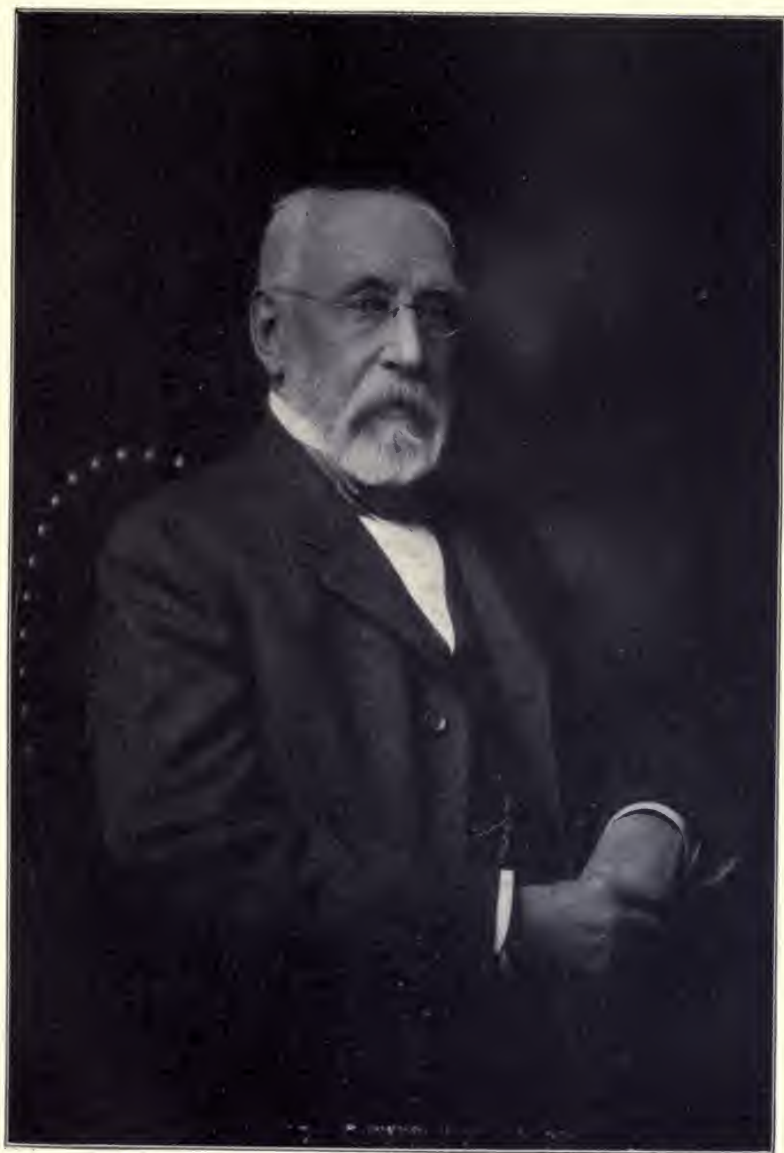
That which we have recounted would seem to impute some blame to the American government for allowing such abuses; we hasten to proclaim to its honor, that none should be attached thereto. The strictest measures are adopted in entire good faith to hinder the sale of alcoholic liquors to the Indians, and those who are caught doing so are severely punished. But at the time that such scenes as we have described took place, the country now covered with industrious agriculturists, clearing off the forests, and redeeming the prairie soil was a wilderness. The rivers on whose banks are now cities visited daily by steamboats, then flowed through a country which had, for inhabitants only the Indians themselves, who ranged the forests in pursuit of game, or glided over the river searching for fish, or the numerous aquatic birds, such as the duck or wild geese with which they were covered, and which still abound in those places.

On the borders of these rivers dwelt here and there certain traders, for the most part descendants of the French, or rather of the Canadians, who by their habits and alliances approached more nearly to the Indians than the whites. They found it easier to obtain their livelihood by trading with the Indians than by cultivating the fertile lands on which they were established. It was they, who for the sake of the enormous profit made on strong drink, furnished to the poor dupes that for which they have so powerful a passion. The government has never been able to stop the traffic of this kind, which occurs in places thus inhabited.

American policy, on the contrary, which is perseveringly followed, buys, it is true, of the savages a great part of their lands in order to open them to agriculture, and to reclaim them for civilization; but at the same time it founds schools to educate the

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young Indians. In these schools are taught reading, writing, elementary mathematics, geography, and history. The government provides for the savages oxen, plows, agricultural tools, and utensils; it sends them agriculturists to establish model farms among them, and to teach them the art of obtaining their living by the cultivation of the lands reserved for their use. These lands are to be divided equally among all the members of the tribe as soon as they are sufficiently civilized to appreciate their value. Finally, when by time and example they have forgotten their savage customs and learned the English language and the principles of republican government, they are admitted within the pale of the republic itself. Several Indian tribes are thus being redeemed, and the descendants of these ferocious cannibals are today peaceful and intelligent agriculturists.



ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS, A. M.
From a photograph taken in 1910

A Preliminary Railroad Survey in Wisconsin, 1857

By Andrew McFarland Davis, A.M.¹

I began my surveying experiences in 1856, in the employ of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; but when, the following spring, their affairs were in confusion, I sought other employment. Coming north to Chicago, the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad engaged me to join an expedition for a preliminary survey of a line from Portage to the foot of Lake Pepin. Thomas Daniels was the chief of the party, with A. Cleveland in charge of the compass, and I of the level.

After a few days at Milwaukee, spent in examining and tracing township maps, the party was thoroughly organized and arrived at Portage on Saturday, April 25. During that night it snowed, so that it was not until the following Wednesday that we went into our first camp, near Silver Lake. The next day we began work, and found our progress slow, owing to marshes and heavy rains. By Sunday we were encamped on Fox River, and next day reached a point on the Packwaukee road.

¹ Mr. Davis kindly sent to the Editor a transcript of the diary he kept during his surveying experiences in Wisconsin. With his permission, we have abbreviated the narrative to a considerable extent, and frequently compressed the experiences of several days into a single paragraph; because of this, the language here given is not always that of the author. It is thought, however, that no important incident has been omitted from Mr. Davis's diary. The accompanying map was traced with the aid of the diary, which for a large part of the distance gives the location of each night's camp by its sectional position.—Ed.

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From there we advanced to the neighborhood of Westfield;² and our ninth camp, near Wood's Lake, was in a very attractive situation on the shore of a lovely little body of water, clear as crystal, entirely encircled by hills.³

May 12, we had advanced to Deer Creek,⁴ where the sandy soil was black with charcoal from recent fires. Four days later our line entered a great marsh, interspersed with occasional strips of solid ground. There we worked for several days, frequently thinking that we had at last reached the main land, only to be disappointed. The water was, on an average, two to three feet deep, and wading from morning till night, with only an occasional respite, was exhausting work. The first day, our midday meal was taken on Roche à Cri Creek,⁵ on whose opposite shore high, rocky bluffs rose out of the marsh. That evening we cached our tools and started for Saratoga, where we were to camp.⁶ After wandering about for some time in high brush, we concluded that we were lost, so stopped, made some bough shelters, built a fire, and lay down for the night on the bare ground. I myself was too cold to sleep. At early dawn, we started again to hunt up our lost camp. After about an hour we met our commissary, and had our supper and breakfast in one meal. This loss of our way, we attributed to the defective maps we were obliged to use.

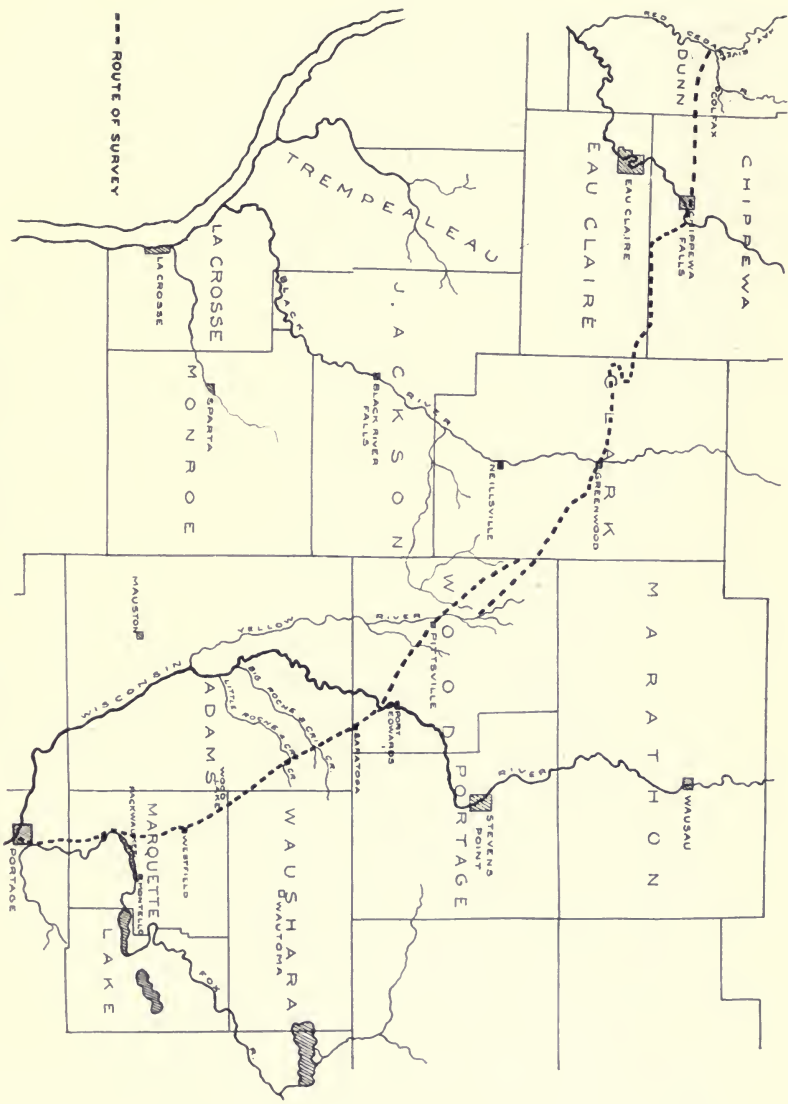
² The surveying party moved nearly northward from Portage into Marquette County, not far from the line of the present Portage-Stevens Point division of the Wisconsin Central Railway. Westfield is now a station on that road, and was platted in 1856 for the first settlers, the Cochrane Brothers, who had already been at this point for seven years.—Ed.

³ Wood Lake lies in the northwestern corner of Marquette County, not far from the line of the railway aforesaid.—Ed.

⁴ Deer Creek is an affluent of Mecan River, which discharges into the Fox just above Lake Puckaway. The upper waters of Deer Creek approach the vicinity of Wood Lake.—Ed.

⁵ After leaving camp on Deer Creek, the surveying party crossed the southwest corner of Waushara County, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction through Adams. Roche à Cri means the shouting (or whooping) rock. The origin of the term is unknown. Two affluents of the Wisconsin bear this name, Big and Little Roche à Cri creeks, and lie entirely within Adams County.—Ed.

⁶ Saratoga is an extinct village in southeastern Wood County, in a township of the same name. The early settlement was largely of Irish extraction, and the present population is entirely rural.—Ed.



MAP OF RAILROAD SURVEY DESCRIBED BY MR. DAVIS



Early Railroad Survey

Wednesday, we got out of the marsh, and coming to the improvised camp of the night in the open, found that the fire had spread a long distance into the woods. May 22, we reached the banks of Wisconsin River,⁷ and next day carried the line across that stream, through several tamarack swamps, and on to a flat prairie which gradually changed into a marsh, with a surface of matted cranberry roots floating on a miry bed of indeterminate depth. During our work in the cranberry marsh, we became separated from our supplies, and had to sleep in an old shingle shanty. One day we had no food, save some hard bread left from the day before. Not until reaching camp No. 15, on the banks of Yellow River, did we join our equipment from which we had been separated for four days.⁸ We were much impressed by the splendid forests of this region.

Starting out on the morning of May 30, we expected to push right through to Black River. It rained hard in the afternoon, and all day long our work was in a tremendous windfall, where it was impossible for me, with the instrument, to get a sight for more than a few yards at a time. Fearful that the rivers might rise and detain us, we pushed on the next day, cut a road for the teams, forded both the Yellow and Little Yellow, and established camp No. 16 on the farther bank of the latter.

June 1 opened with a hard rain, but after a time it ceased, and we began to run the line. At first, it lay over another great windfall, but finally opened out upon a beautifully-wooded country, where we again lost our bearings, while seeking camp. We took the blazed trail leading to Stevens Point, and after awhile heard cattle-bells. These proved to belong to a log cabin, where, after firing a pistol to awaken the inmates, we were hospitably entertained and slept comfortably on wolves' skins spread upon the floor. Another day, one of our party went hunting, and was missing for two days; he at last came in, haggard and worn out, after a hard tramp.

The mosquitoes grew very troublesome early in June. This feature of the summer's experiences is indelibly impressed upon my memory. Those using the instruments, were especially ex-

⁷The camp on Wisconsin River was not far below Pointe Bas, in the neighborhood of the present Port Edwards.—Ed.

⁸The Yellow River camp seems to have been not far from the present settlement of Pittsfield, Wood County—Ed.

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posed to the assaults of these insects. All others, including even the axemen, could protect themselves with veils and gloves, or start smudges and cower in the smoke. The use of a veil was not consistent with sighting through a telescope, neither could one manipulate the screws of an instrument with hands encased in gloves. Hence the compass-man of the party and I had probably a better conception of the number of these pests and their voracity, that summer, than any other members of the party. Fortunately, the period of their abundance did not last long. While they did prevail, however, they hovered about us in clouds, and were perfectly ravenous.

June 9, our flagman and some new hands whom we had acquired, gave out because of the insects and left for camp in the early part of the day. We were obliged to camp in the woods, however, and our discomfort was so great that we were early at work. After securing several new hands, we went on for nearly two weeks along the general line of Yellow River.

Monday, June 22, we each took three meals in our packs, had the remainder of the flour baked into biscuits, and with some blankets and a light fly-tent packed on a small mare, started for Black River.⁹ While passing around a swamp, the mare became separated from us, and it was night of the second day before Mr. Daniels arrived with the equipment. We expected to get through, that night, to Eaton's Mill, on Black River,¹⁰ but a heavy thunderstorm coming up, we pitched our tents and crawled under the fly in a hurry. In the course of the night the water rose and put out our fires and filled the low spots to the depth of two to three inches. We had nothing but tea and sassafras leaves for breakfast. At noon, Cleveland produced a sardine box, and a fish apiece made our dinner.

⁹ The party was passing in a northwesterly direction from Wood into Clark County, expecting to reach Black River not far from the geographical centre of the latter county.—Ed.

¹⁰ The first settlement on Black River, within the present county of Clark, was made in 1848 at the site of Neillsville. During the same year, Van Dusen & Waterman built a mill eighteen miles higher up, at the site of the present village of Greenwood. This mill was purchased within a year or two after its construction, by Elijah Eaton, who became the founder of the settlement known as Eaton's Mills, or Eatonville. In 1867 it was laid out as a town, under the name of Greenwood. Elijah Eaton himself died Dec. 4, 1872.—Ed.

Early Railroad Survey

We busied ourselves as well as our strength would permit, splitting wood for fires and peeling bark to place between our blankets and the damp ground. Thursday morning, June 25, all hands looked haggard and felt weak. About noon I made an unsuccessful search for a section line, and soon after took a compass and started with several others in the direction in which we supposed Eaton's Mill to lie. A few remained in camp. We soon heard a hail, and returned to find that Eaton and his man had arrived with food. Daniels had been caught in a swamp, and only reached the mill on Wednesday. The distance proved fourteen instead of eight miles, and the relief party that had left on Wednesday night had not arrived until Thursday noon.

We devoured all the bread at one meal, and made a supper from pork and greens. The next morning we were nearly as hungry as before; but at about half-past eight were happily surprised to see Mr. Daniels and his party appear with packs on their backs. We ate most of the bread they brought, and then started out to blaze a trail to the point where we expected the wagons, and soon were again in touch with our supplies.

June 30, the mosquitoes and gnats were so bad that it was practically impossible to work, and we camped on Rock River, along whose branches we had been working. The next day we reached the long-sought Eaton's Mill. Black River was very beautiful, fringed to the edge with fine trees. We celebrated July 4 by running a line that at night touched Eau Claire River. Thence we kept on nearly west, crossing several forks of the same stream, until by the 17th we had crossed the ridge to the headwaters of Paint Creek.¹¹ Next day we came upon a patch of line that had originally been run in winter. The trees were blazed six or eight feet from the ground, and the level-pegs were eighteen inches or two feet high, all indicating that when the line was run, snow lay on the ground. At Chippewa Falls, a brisk new town, we found letters directing us to change our terminus from Lake Pepin to Hay River.¹² In accordance with these new in-

¹¹ The surveyors had crossed the northeastern corner of Eau Claire County, and entered the southern tier of townships in Chippewa County. Paint Creek is an affluent of Chippewa River. Previous to crossing the ridge aforementioned, the party had been on the upper waters of Eau Claire River.—Ed.

¹² Hay River is an important affluent of Red Cedar, entering the latter some twenty miles above Menomonie, in Dunn County.—Ed.

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structions, we reached Chippewa River just opposite the site of Frenchtown.¹³ Thence we worked west, chiefly in swampy land, camping one night on Trout Run, where our fishermen found much enjoyment.

Camp No. 45 was on the banks of Elk Creek, whence we reached the headwaters of Red Cedar River, and made connections with a surveying party under charge of Mr. Brewer, who had been working from the other end of the line to meet us.

Tuesday, August 4, all hands walked to Eau Claire, dined, and started in a keelboat down the Chippewa. At night I slept wrapped up in my blanket, in imminent danger of rolling off into the water, on the ledge of the boat where men stood to pole.

About four o'clock the next afternoon we reached Reed's Landing, on the Mississippi.¹⁴ Thence, having embarked on a steamer, we arrived at Prairie du Chien in the morning of August 7, and took the train for Milwaukee, whence we had set out fifteen weeks before.

Our experiences had nothing in them of excitement or adventure. Their discomforts were such as are undergone by every hunter and fisherman who goes into the woods at that season of the year. We saw many partridges and pigeons, and now and then a deer, but a large party tramping along without attempt to suppress noise, would not be liable to encounter much game. We saw but few snakes until we reached the district of Elk Creek, when a variety of prairie rattlers were abundant; at one camp on that creek, nine were killed. We saw no elk, but did see numerous antlers, shed by the bucks, lying on the ground near our line.

The fresh air, the out-of-door life, the beautiful lakes, lovely prairies, splendid forests, and sparkling creeks among the hills, the broad rivers lined with stately trees in the valleys—all these impressed my imagination, and have always remained in my mind as a picture of Wisconsin's beauty and resources. This picture has made the memory of my surveying experiences a pleasant one, in spite of our physical discomforts and occasional hardships.

¹³ Frenchtown was a small cluster of houses just below Chippewa City P. O.—ED.

¹⁴ For Reed's Landing, on the Mississippi, see Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1906, p. 253.—ED.



SIMON AUGUSTUS SHERMAN

From photograph taken in 1884, in his sixty-first year

Lumber Rafting on Wisconsin River

By Simon Augustus Sherman¹

I first came West in 1848, and landing at Milwaukee soon made my way to Plover, in Portage County, where my cousin A. L. Sherman had already settled.

It was in 1849 that I made my first trip down Wisconsin River. April 7 of that year, my cousin and I went up to the Big Eau Claire, and began running lumber over the dam.

The white and Norway pine of the Wisconsin pinery was, as a rule, cut into logs sixteen feet long, which were made into

¹ Simon Augustus Sherman was born at Westboro, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on January 27, 1824. His father was a shoemaker and farmer, and the son was obliged early in life to assist in maintaining the family. His education was much interrupted, but he made use of every opportunity to attend district schools and academies. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and lived in various towns near his birthplace while following this pursuit.

In 1848, feeling that the opportunities for advancement were few in the older states, young Sherman determined to migrate to Wisconsin. Leaving Worcester on October 5, he came by way of Albany, Schenectady, and Buffalo, the trip between the two latter cities being by canal boat. From Buffalo our traveller came around the lakes on the steamboat "Nile," commanded by the noted Captain Blake. After a pleasant trip he reached Milwaukee, and set out at once for the pineries of Wisconsin River.

Settling at Plover, five miles south of Stevens Point, Mr. Stevens worked at his trade until he acquired timber land and a mill site where Plover River enters the Wisconsin, about a mile from the village. For many years, he engaged actively in the lumber business, taking contracts for cutting timber, buying logs, sawing and planing lumber at his

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lumber at the neighboring mills. This lumber was then rafted to market.

The making of a raft

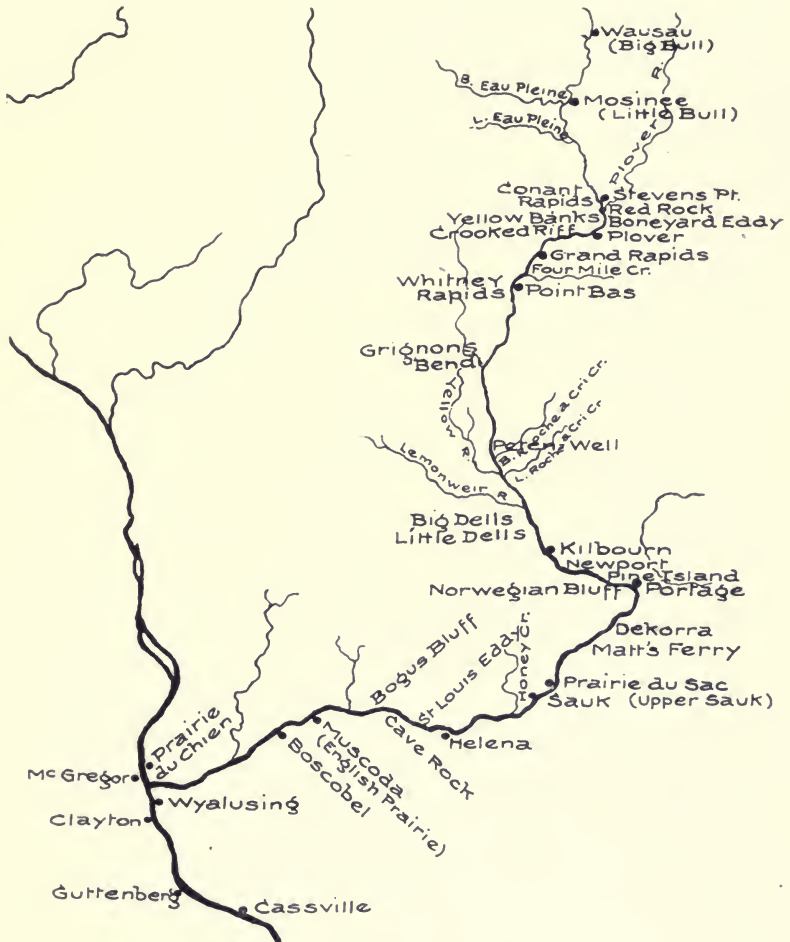
The raft was made by taking three planks and boring two-inch auger holes about one foot from each end and another in the middle. Into these holes grubs were inserted. These grubs were small trees about two inches in diameter, dug up with a portion of the roots, and cut off about three feet above and made to fit the holes, with a head upon the lower end. After the grubs are fitted into the plank, three boards (the same as the grub planks) were put upon the grubs crosswise. Then the raft-building commenced, the lumber being put on crosswise alternately, until sixteen courses were laid. Then binding planks were fastened on to the grubs, and witched or drawn tight together with an instrument called a witch, and then wedged fast. This formed what was known as a crib, and contained about 4,000 feet of lumber.

Six or seven of these cribs were put together, one in front of the other, and fastened by coupling planks. A head-, and a tail-block were put on and very strongly fastened, to which were attached oars, each made of a plank sixteen feet long and about eighteen inches wide, about two and one-fourth inches thick at one end, and three-fourths of an inch at the other. This oar was

mill, selling it at retail, and rafting it to market. Although he owned large tracts of land, and handled lumber in large amounts, he never became rich.

Mr. Sherman had literary and scientific interests, but his meagre education furnished inadequate basis for attainments in these lines. He believed in spiritualism, and to some extent relied upon "manufactures." In later life he was much interested in local history, and acted as president of the Portage County Old Settlers' Society. This organization held its meetings annually at his house, near his old mill site, where he had provided picnic grounds for this purpose. At the time of his death, in December, 1906, he contemplated using the biographical materials that he had collected, together with other data of local history, as the basis for a history of Portage County.

Mr. Sherman claimed to have imported from the East, the first planing mill in the Wisconsin pinery. The following article, compiled from his diaries, gives an early and reliable record of rafting operations on the Wisconsin, in the days of the growing importance of that industry.—ALBERT H. SANFORD.



MAP OF WISCONSIN RIVER TOWNS AND RAPIDS
 From Wausau to Cassville. Illustrating Mr. Sherman's paper

Wisconsin River Rafting

fastened into an oar-stem, which was from thirty-six to forty feet long. This made an oar from fifty to fifty-six feet in length, that was used to guide the raft.

Six or seven cribs fastened in this wise were known as a "rapids piece," because in this condition they can be run over rapids and through swift water. Two or more of them make what is called a "Wisconsin raft," and several of those rafts comprise a "fleet of lumber."²

Frequently the lumber raft gets the advantage of the person running it, and passing under leaning trees sweeps him off into the river. I was thus served on the Eau Claire. While at the head of Little Bull Falls (April 15), I accidentally fell in again. In passing over the falls at the "Jaws," I came very near being knocked overboard by the oar getting away from the steersman. No one thus thrown off at this place has been known to have been saved.

A rafting trip

We passed on down (April 20) to Stevens Point and Conant Rapids. On the 21st we stopped at the Yellow Banks, near Plover, and later were caught on Crooked Riff. We next passed on to Grand Rapids, where three men were drowned. En route we saw drunken Indians, one of whom was fatally stabbed.

May 1, our run was from Grand Rapids to Pointe Bas,³ over the Whitney Rapids, which are the lowest on Wisconsin River. At this place there were a lot of Indians with bows and arrows, whom we set to shooting at a mark. Leaving Point Bas on the 4th, we next day passed Peten Well, a singular rock standing upon a level plain on the bank of the river, from two to three hundred feet high, nearly perpendicular, and difficult to ascend.⁴

² Compare with this description and that of Lincoln (in the following paper), the account by Ellis in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, pp. 441-443. See also the illustration, *post*, p. 182.—Ed.

³ So called because it was the lowest point for swift rapids. The word is occasionally spelled phonetically Bausse; see J. W. Hunt, *Wisconsin Gazetteer* (Madison, 1853), p. 238.—A. H. S.

⁴ See another description in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vii, p. 365. The name is a modification of the Indian word Pe-ton-won, signifying a quiver—from a fancied resemblance of the rock to a quiver filled with arrows. Other derivations of this word have been given; but A. G. Ellis, who lived many years on the upper Wisconsin, is our authority.—Ed.

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On the 6th we saw millions of pigeons, and passed the Roche à Cri flats. Such flats occur usually at the mouth of some affluent, where the river spreads out very wide and the water is so shallow that at a low stage it is difficult to raft the lumber over.

About sundown on the same day we passed through the Dells. The raft ahead of ours struck Notch Rock, and turned a whole rapids piece bottom side up, breaking it to pieces. The great river, which at some places is half a mile wide, at this point is narrowed down to fifty-four feet, with a rapid current. There is an eddy formed by a rock, which is liable to catch the bow of a raft, and owing to its great velocity dash it against a notch in a projecting rock. Just below this is a bridge which spans the gulf, sixty feet in width, at a height of seventy feet above the water. Directly below the bridge is a sharp bend in the river, which forms a powerful whirlpool or eddy. I have been through there on a lumber raft in high water, when the swirls looked as though they were ten feet deep, and when three oars out of four were unshipped or broken, and some portions of the raft would be three or four feet under water.

The next bend below, is called the Rainbow. Rafts were apt to run into it and strike the rocks very hard. Just below this stood the Dell House, where there was a good eddy to land lumber.

After passing Kilbourn City and Newport, Sugar Loaf Rock appears, and farther down on the opposite side Lone Rock, a solitary pinnacle thirty or forty feet high, much dreaded by raftsmen, since the current sets strongly against it, and rafts were frequently driven to destruction there. This is at the foot of the Dells, which are five miles in length.

From the Dells we passed on by Norwegian Bluff, Pine Island, and Portage City; and still farther down, Sauk Prairie. A few miles below this are the Honey Creek flats. At this point the settlement of Old Helena, destroyed by the Indians, was located. By the watchfulness of General Dodge the inhabitants were

⁵ Apparently this is a confused account of an event in the Black Hawk War. Gen. Henry Dodge and his troops crossed Wisconsin River at this point, while pursuing the fleeing Indian band. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 256.—Ed.

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taken across the river and saved.⁵ We next passed Bogus Bluffs,⁶ which are very high, and noted for their singular caves. New Helena lay just beyond, a little town with a shot tower built by Daniel Whitney. The tower is built upon a rock, with its perpendicular side 175 feet high next to the river; from this, the shot fell.⁷ Mr. Whitney is the same pioneer who built at Whitney Rapids the first saw mill upon Wisconsin River.⁸

The next place I noticed was Cave Rock Slough. From here we passed on by English Prairie and Prairie Dubay to the mouth of the Wisconsin, where on the south side the bluffs are 500 feet high and very steep, and where the great Mississippi fronts us, with her towering bluffs on the Iowa side.

We drifted on to the bosom of the "Father of Waters" and connected our rafts together, thus making what is known as a Mississippi raft. We had scarcely got the rafts secured together, when I heard a roaring noise and looking up over the bluffs discovered a large black cloud rolling over us. In less than fifteen minutes we were engulfed in one of the most terrible thunder storms I ever witnessed. The wind blew a gale, the rain fell in torrents, the thunder rolled, and the lightning flashed. The waves rolled upon the raft, and we were in fear of being broken to pieces. It looked still more awful and sublime, because we were floating along under those gigantic bluffs. Night setting in, left us in total darkness, except when the lightning flashed and furnished all the light we had by which to guide the raft. About midnight the storm abated and another set of men took the oars, when I crawled into my bunk, wet as a drowned rat.

Towards morning I heard the shout for all hands at the oars, and on getting up found the raft sagging⁹ down towards an

⁵ A tradition attaches this name to this place, because it was the resort for a band of counterfeiters. They are said to have been the same bandits who were responsible for the death (in 1845) of George Davenport, for whom the Iowa city of that name was entitled.—A. H. S.

⁷ See an account of this early enterprise in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, pp. 293-374.—Ed.

⁸ See *Id.*, iii, pp. 437, 438; also George W. Hotchkiss, *History of Lumber and Forest Industry of the Northwest* (Chicago, 1898), pp. 437, 444.—A. H. S.

⁹ "Sagging" was a well-known term among lumbermen. When the current is very strong, it sometimes causes a raft to drift (or sag) toward rocks or islands. For instance, the Notch Rock, in the Dells,

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island; with all the pulling we could do, we could not change its course, and the bow struck the island right in the head and ran the front end high and dry upon the land. However, it lay quartering with the current, and by pulling at the oars we swung it around and soon got off.

Some of these rafts cover several acres of surface, and when under motion in a rapid current it requires a great force to stop them. I recollect that one day we were having a game of ball, when the pilot called us to the oars. The raft was sagging into a bend, and into that bend it went in spite of us, one corner striking the bank and taking two or three loads of dirt upon it. With all this resistance, its headway did not appear to be in the least checked.

We finally arrived at Dubuque, where my cousin, another man, and I got into a skiff and went across to Galena, a distance of sixteen miles. I began to feel ill, and before I reached Galena was badly off. The cholera was then raging on the Mississippi, and there was great excitement about it. I went to my cousin's and stopped five or six days; then feeling better, I started back for the pinery on the steamer "Newton Wagoner." After stopping at Prairie du Chien, we ascended Wisconsin River to Portage City. Here my cousin purchased a horse, and we started for Plover, taking turns in riding. We stopped one night at the Marsh House, and the next day reached our destination.

Rafting incidents

The next year, I commenced on April 15, rafting some lumber I had at the Conant mills, and then went up to the Little Eau Claire to get more lumber that was owing me at the Harkness & Fleming mill. Trying to cross the river on the first log I had ever attempted to ride, it rolled me into the water, so that I had to swim ashore.

April 29, we ran a crib of lumber to the lower millpond, where we had to couple it up into a rapids piece.

May 1, we ran our piece to Stevens Point in a terrible snow storm, which fell about four inches deep on our raft.

was very dangerous, for the current frequently made the raft sag upon it. This information is furnished by Eugene A. Sherman of Stevens Point, son of the author of the paper.—Ed.

Wisconsin River Rafting

May 2, I could not find any pilot to run my raft over Conant Rapids, for they had all gone down the river.¹⁰ I concluded, therefore, to do it myself. Getting together a crew of eight men, I let the raft loose. Although I had never run a piece over in my life, I didn't let the men know it, and did my own piloting. I had excellent luck and got through without accident, and ran other pieces for another man who could get no pilot. These rapids, Shaurette and Conant combined, are from two to three miles long.

An exciting run

We all then went back to run a piece for McNeil. His raft was composed of large timber, poorly put together. We started with it from Stevens Point, and ran it safely until reaching Red Rock, below the Robinson dam. This is a large red granite rock, standing in the channel at an elbow or angle in the river and is a difficult place to get a raft past, being in the roughest water and largest falls on the rapids. When we came to this rock, our raft was unmanageable, and striking with great force began going to pieces. In this emergency I seized a cable and leaving the oar, with the aid of some of the men stretched it across the piece and fastened it to the outside timbers, which prevented the raft from going to pieces and drowning us all. The piece saddle-bagged¹¹ the rock so nearly in the centre that with the oars we swung it off, and went on and landed it in Boneyard Eddy, about half a mile below, where the Wisconsin Paper & Pulp Company's mills are now located. This eddy is thus called, because when people are drowned above, their bodies usually float into it, and are there found.

The next day I ran my lumber down to the Yellow Banks, where my other timber was lying. There, through carelessness, one crib of about 4,000 feet got away and was a total loss.

¹⁰ Pilots were a necessity on Wisconsin River, because of its rapidity. They were men of long experience and hardy character. Ellis is authority for the statement that in the years 1853-57 there were about twenty pilots on the river.—A. H. S.

¹¹ To saddlebag a rock or any other obstruction was to run the raft squarely against it, so that a considerable portion lay off on either side. The raft could not then easily be swung into the channel, and there was danger of splitting it apart.—A. H. S.

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May 3, we started for Grand Rapids, in which one of our men was drowned. After running Grand and Whitney rapids, we passed a place called Devil's Elbow, where the raft came very near sinking and washing some men overboard.

May 7, we left Point Bas and ran to the Peten Well Rock. The next morning, while lying there, a fleet passed us. After breakfast we cut loose and overtook them, all stuck on Roche à Cri flats. The next day we passed on to Lemonweir flats, and were ourselves fast on a sandbar for a day and a half. The 10th, we arrived at the Dells, where I hired a pilot to run us through, which feat was accomplished in two days. The 13th, I hired Anson Polson to pilot out of the river. We were caught four times that day on sandbars.

The lower Wisconsin is very wide, with a great many islands and shallow places which, at a low stage of water, are dry sandbars, sometimes covering many acres. At the time of a freshet or high water, these bars are covered, and the river looks like a lake from shore to shore. Through this body of water there are usually one or two channels, and it is necessary to know where these run; hence pilots must guide the fleet to keep the rafts in the proper course.

These channels are liable to change at every high stage of water, and there is frequently what is called a "pocket." This is where there appears, when going in, to be a good channel; but the river spreads out, the water becoming so shallow that the raft cannot get over the bar. To avoid these difficulties, pilots must be acquainted with the river, and good judges of the draft and currents of water.

Just above Portage City our raft was caught on a bar, and after working vainly all day in the water, trying to get our raft into the channel, at night we sat down around the fire on the cook raft to dry ourselves. For amusement, I took out my clarinet and played a few tunes. In a few minutes some wolves began howling on the opposite bank, and continued their music as long as I did mine. But we apprehended no danger from them, as we were on a bar, out in the middle of the river.

The second day we got off, and passed on to Matt's Ferry.¹²

¹² The present site of Merrimac, where the Chicago & Northwestern Railway crosses Wisconsin River.—A. H. S.

Wisconsin River Rafting

Here we got into a pocket, which detained us several days. By this time the water in the river had become very low, and the prospect for getting out on that "fresh" was very poor.

May 19, our flour being gone, we sent for more to Barber's Bluff, and the next day stopped at Sauk Prairie and laid in supplies. The following day we ran to Honey Creek flats, and thence to Helena. Here I stopped over a day and went up into the shot tower. While lying here, another fleet passed us with a bear as a passenger. From here we went to below Prairie Dubay, where we had to lay up for wind, and where I mounted the high bluff near Boscebel, to see the wild, romantic, and beautiful scenery.

May 25, we got to Muscoda, or English Prairie, and five days later made the Mississippi and joined with William Fellows, who reached it at the same time.

On the Mississippi

After we had coupled together and run for a day or two, it was thought best for me to get on the first steamer we met, for the purpose of finding a market for our lumber. I boarded the "Danube", and on arriving at Davenport stopped to look for a purchaser; but finding no satisfactory one the next day took another boat, the "Doctor Franklin No. 2," and went on to Oquakie. Finding no sale there, I got on a raft from the Chipewa pinery, belonging to a man named Gilbert, and went on to Burlington, Iowa. My own raft passed me in the night, when I was asleep. I waited and watched for it until after noon, when another fleet belonging to Kentucky Bill came along, and his men informed me that my fleet had already passed. There I was, alone among strangers and out of money, and knew not what to do.

At this juncture the "Bon Accord" steamboat came along, which I boarded so as to overtake our fleet. After the boat had started, the captain came around for my fare. I told him I was out of money. He replied, "Why didn't you tell me that when you came on? I've a good will to set you off on an island." Then I told him that I had lumber that had passed me in the night, and as soon as we overtook it I could get the money and pay my fare.

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The boat was towing a large barge laden with pig lead, and the sailors were unloading it from the barge to the boat. The captain said that I could work my passage by helping the sailors, so I went to work.

The next place we landed was at Nauvoo, the Mormon paradise, a beautiful place at the head of the Lower Mississippi Rapids. Thence we went on to Louisiana, Missouri, where I overtook my lumber raft and having boarded it, was able to replenish my pocket book.

After this Mr. Fellows and I took turns going ahead of the lumber and stopping to find sale for it. The next boat that came along was the "Mary Stevens." I took passage on her for St. Louis. After arriving, I went to several lumber yards and at last found a customer; but decided to return to Alton, where I met Mr. Fellows with the lumber, and sold it to Hayden Pierson for \$14.50 per thousand.

June 9, I attended the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches. This was the second time I had heard a church bell since I left New England in 1848. It seemed like old times, for in those days religious meetings were scarcely known in the pinery. After estimating the lumber and receiving my price, I paid my men, disposed of my traps, and started East, going by boat to Cincinnati, by rail to Sandusky, by boat to Buffalo, cars to Lewiston, by boat to Oswego, and thence by rail to my old home in Worcester, Massachusetts.



CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN

From tintype taken about 1868

Wisconsin River Rafting

Personal Experiences of a Wisconsin River Raftsman

By Ceylon Childs Lincoln¹

The process of making rafts for descending Wisconsin River was as follows: There were secured some hundreds of white-oak grubs that had been dug up ("grubbed") by the roots. These were then shaved down to two inches in diameter, with a knob at

¹ The following article is adapted from a paper on lumbering in the Wisconsin pinery, prepared for us by Mr. Lincoln. Ceylon Childs Lincoln was born April 18, 1850, at Naperville, Dupage County, Illinois. While still very young his family moved to Berlin, Wisconsin, and thence (in the spring of 1856) to Wautoma. During the first year of the War of Secession, the two eldest Lincoln brothers enlisted; and in the autumn of 1863, their juniors, Orange M. and Ceylon C., then aged respectively but thirteen and fourteen years, entered the Union army. Ceylon was a member of Company D, 35th Wisconsin volunteer infantry. All three of his brothers were lost in the service; he, the only survivor in his family, was mustered out Dec. 1, 1865.

Returning to Wautoma, Mr. Lincoln began in 1867 to learn the trade of a printer, being employed on the *Waushara Argus*, edited by R. L. D. Potter. It was while working at this trade that he made the voyage on a raft, narrated in the accompanying paper. In 1870 Mr. Lincoln married Melinda J. Duncan of Richford, and began caring for a farm a mile from Wautoma. Later he was blacksmith (1873-78) in several neighboring villages, bought and put in cultivation (1878-85) 120 acres of unbroken land, and afterwards (1885-87) kept the "Lincoln Hotel" at Wautoma. One of the earliest settlers of Tomahawk (1887), he was in 1895 appointed to a janitorship in the State Capitol, being assigned to duty in the Museum of this Society. When the institution moved to its new building (1900), Mr. Lincoln was continued in this employment, and served as the Museum janitor until 1909. He then resigned, because of ill health, and now conducts a small farm in the town of Rutland, Dane County.—Ed.

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one end, and the other sharpened, leaving the whole about three feet in length. Two planks, twelve inches wide by sixteen feet long, were bored at each end and in the middle, to receive these grubs. Placed at a proper distance apart, the lumber was laid on in alternate courses until twelve to sixteen courses were thus placed. The upper binding planks were then put on, parallel with those underneath, and the grubs tightly fastened through them. This formed what was called a crib. Six or seven of these cribs, fastened together longitudinally, were known as a "rapids piece." The latter was then furnished with an eight-inch-square timber at bow and stern, with a two-inch oar-pin in the centre of each.

A bow- and tail-~~oar~~ completed the equipment. These latter were very large, the stems thirty feet long, one foot in diameter at one end, at the other tapering nearly to a point. The blade of the oar (usually sixteen to eighteen feet long, sixteen inches wide, and tapering from three to one inch in thickness) was inserted in the larger end of the stem. The whole was then hung balanced on the oar-pin. It took an expert to handle such an oar so as to give power to the stroke.

A beginner (generally known as a "sucker") made laughable work trying to acquire the art of dipping such oars. He usually had to breast them around, until he learned better. To do good service with one of these oars, it must be dipped with one hand and swung above the head at arm's-length, then surged upon with every step.

A "fleet"

After these rapids pieces were made and coupled together, they were loaded down with shingles or lath, until they floated about two courses out of the water. A number of such rapids pieces (as many as thirty or forty) constituted a fleet, and contained as much as a million feet of lumber, besides the lath and shingles.

These fleet were run to market either by a contractor, or by the milling company itself. If there were cribs enough to make what are called ten "Wisconsin rafts," a pilot and steersman, ten bowsmen and ten tailsmen are engaged as a fleet crew. The bowsmen must be experienced in running the river, their wages from Stevens Point being about \$90 for the trip; while the tails-



A 'RAPIDS PIECE'

From model made by H. O. Halverson of Stevens Point, for the Wisconsin Historical Society

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men receive \$60. The time occupied might be three weeks or six. A cook and skiffsman were also employed; and in running all dams and rapids, extra pilots and steersmen were hired. The crew was run in two shifts, five men at each bow- and stern-oar.

Fleets of lumber that had started the year before but failed to get down during high water, were attempted the second year. These were known to the rivermen as "flood trash," since they were water-logged and floated low and run slowly. The fleets of new timber always had the right of way.

Dangerous rapids and dams

The dangerous places on the Wisconsin were, Big and Little Bull Falls, Stevens Point dam, Conant Rapids, Grand Rapids, Clinton's big and little dams, Whitney Rapids, the Dells, and Kilbourn dam. The Mosinee (Little Bull) rapids were the most dangerous on the river, which here narrows to not more than thirty feet in width and plunges down a gulch thirty feet deep, with solid rock wall on either side. The rapids, about half a mile long, are a seething mass of foam and waves. When the rapids piece entered this place, a line was stretched the whole length of the raft, called the "sucker line," which each man seized—for quite often the raft dove ten to twenty rods at a time, and all that could be seen of the men above the water was their heads, and sometimes not even these were in sight.

An early experience

My first experience in rafting was in 1868, when I went down with Homer Chase of Stevens Point as pilot—a first class man. Being a sucker, I was unfortunately hired to make the trip on a flood-trash fleet, belonging to Walter D. McIndoo.

The ice went out of the river April 17, and the next day we started with five men at each oar, to run the Stevens Point dam, near which the lumber had lain throughout the winter. The first trip for a sucker made his hair stand on end, and brought to his mind all the misdeeds of his past life.

We ran down the centre of the river, until within twenty rods of the dam. There the current drew off to the right and came in between two piers, about thirty feet apart; between these piers was the slide, constructed of long logs (called "fingers") fas-

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tened with chains to the dam; on either side of the slide, the water dropped about fifteen feet.² Below the dam, the river boiled and rolled into whitecaps. If one was fortunate enough to make the slide properly, he could make his landing in the right place; otherwise, there was great danger of saddlebagging one of the piers and breaking to pieces. Sometimes the raft turned a complete sommersault, and the men who did not leap for the pier were drowned. Even when going over the slide, our rafts generally sank until we were standing waist-deep in the water, bumping along on the rocks.

Our fleet was made up of twenty-seven rapids pieces, which when coupled together, three abreast, made nine Wisconsin River rafts. It took twenty-seven trips to get our fleet over each dam and rapids, fourteen for each crew of twelve men, and made a great deal of gigging.³ After running over some of the rapids we had to walk, or rather go on a dog-trot, five miles with our clothes wet and our shoes full of sand, and be there on time when the piece was set loose.

The next obstacle below Stevens Point was Conant Rapids. There the river makes a big double turn to the right. At the second bend is a large red rock, projecting out of the water about a foot. To make the run here, the bow oar must be pulled several strokes to the right, while the steersman pulled the reverse, and as the raft turned, the tail would just slide over the rock. As soon as you passed this rock, the raft dove through the "hog hole"—a place where the water draws between rocks and dives

² When a dam extended across the river, it was necessary to leave a gap at one point in its crest, from which an incline or "slide" was built down stream. It was often a dangerous operation to conduct a raft safely over such a slide, for at the bottom it would duck under water, and the men be washed off. To prevent this, an apron was sometimes constructed at the foot of the slide, comprised of logs fastened to its lower edge, whose other ends floated free.—A. H. SANFORD.

³ Ellis, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 442, explains this term as follows: "This footing it up over the falls after a piece is run down, is called by the men 'gigging back;' it is generally done at a quick pace, and the distance traveled, from sun to sun, by a gang in running a rapid and 'gigging back,' is often fifty, sixty, or seventy miles a day, and forms a pretty severe introduction to the green-horns into the mysteries of going down on a raft."—ED.

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down ten feet or more and then rolls back. These were fearful-looking places to run. The men usually stepped back behind the oars and grabbed the sucker line, and the pilot and steersman held down their oars to keep them from striking on rocks, and being knocked from their hands. Often a wave caught them, and swung them sideways, sweeping some of the men into the river. This was a place where many lives were lost.

The next place to be reached was called Bean Pot Eddy, where the water resembles beans boiling in a kettle. Here the raft sank under water and ran that way for about twenty rods, bumping over rocks. It was about three miles through Conant Rapids, and a very long gig had here to be made.

The Grand Rapids were the next place of importance. It is a sight to stand on shore and see a raft coming down these rapids, between the piers and rocks, the waves rolling, and the foam and mist flying. Although about a mile in length, it only took three or four minutes to make the trip, and the pilot and steersman must make no wrong turns. Just below Grand Rapids bridge there is an eddy where I have seen rafts come to a complete standstill; and below that and just to the left of the river's centre was the Sugar Bowl, a large rock on which many rafts were wrecked.

Below Grand Rapids we come to Clinton's big and little dams, only about thirty rods apart. The large dam is run close to the right-hand shore, and as we passed over it the pilot pulled hard to the left and the steersman the reverse, in order to swing the raft and make the crossing as soon as possible. The distance is so short that one must do rapid work. Just below the lower dam at the right, are two large rocks projecting about three feet out of the water and twenty feet across. Not a few rafts saddlebag on these rocks.

Once when passing here, our second crew overtook us, and at the first dam their bow locked our stern so as to render two oars useless. At the second dam we broke away from them, and in the confusion brought up sideways against the first rock, doubled against it, and partly sank. Some of the men made the rock, while others floated away on bunches of shingles. The other rapids piece saddlebagged the second rock. We were there all day before a skiff took us off, and had a fine opportunity to watch the rapids pieces come over the dams. Scarcely one that did not lose lumber, shooting out from behind. Some men made a busi-

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ness of taking station just below all bad places, in order to pick up loose lumber and shingles that floated to them. In time they would get together enough to make a raft, and then would float it down the river to sell.

Whitney Rapids came next, not difficult to run. Just below them we tied up at Point Bas. There three rapids pieces were coupled side by side to make a Wisconsin River raft. All the oars were unshipped save the centre bow- and tail-oars. This first trip, we had nine Wisconsin rafts; the pilot then took charge of the first raft and all followed, the cook shanty being placed on the last.

The first day's run after this was past Grignon's Bend, a long, continuous reach where a sucker first pulled an oar alone. This was the hardest day's work of his life, for it was a steady pull to keep away from the banks, as the water in a bend draws against the bank. If the tail was allowed to strike, the bow was thrown in, and bucked, or swung, which was liable to break the raft to pieces.

Our fleet being water-soaked lumber, floated low and slowly, and before we reached Portage we were hung up on several sandbars, and had to do handspiking.

We ran the Dells without accidents; but when we came to the Devil's Elbow, I thought the river had come to an end. This was a very difficult place. The pilot pulled two strokes to the left, and then the tail-oar two to the right, and then these strokes were immediately reversed. A notched rock lies just left of the second bend, and if the bow of the raft struck this, it was sure to double under, swing across the river, and break in two.

Drifting over sandbars

After the dangers and trials from rapids and dams, came the tedious drifting over sandbars. If one of the head rafts crossed too high or too low to keep the channel, it would ground on a bar, and the next raft would throw the men a line and try and pull it off. Oftentimes they only succeeded in swinging the second raft on to the same or a neighboring bar, until several would be hung up close together. Then the rest of the rafts would tie up, and the men be sent back to help handspike off the stationary rafts. If this proved impossible, we would uncouple two or

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three strings and let them float around, until the others could be handspiked loose.

Each of us had to get into the water. There was no hanging back; if one did not jump right in, he was pushed in. Sometimes the rafts moved off before a man could catch on, and he would be in water up to his neck. Men worked that way for days, with no way to dry their clothes. I remember that we were in sight of Portage, handspiking for several days before we were able to pass the town.

We seldom had the chance to go to the raft on which the cook shanty was placed, for our meats. Our food was brought alongside of us by a small skiff that accompanied the fleet. The fare was very good, considering the way in which it was served.

We never floated down at night, but each raft tied up, with a half-inch cable to the bank. When our day's work was finished, we would run the raft close to the bank; the tailsman would jump ashore and make the end of the rope fast with a hitch, while the bowsman secured it on the raft itself. Our rope being old, often broke; then we would ground by shoving a plank down between the pieces until it scraped the bottom and checked the momentum.

There were but few bridges across the river at this time. Those there were, we ran without the aid of a pilot, as a man was generally stationed to give us directions how to steer through the piers.

Our fleet was loaded with newly-sawed shingles, most of which were unloaded and sold at what was then called Upper Sauk Town. There was quite a traffic in shingles during the night. There would come a dip of oars, and a skiff would draw alongside the raft, and want to trade whiskey for shingles. It was surprising to see what a lot of shingles it took to purchase a quart of poor whiskey!

On the Mississippi

When our fleet arrived at the mouth of the river there was great rejoicing, as the hard work was mostly over. The nine Wisconsin rafts were coupled into one large Mississippi raft, with the cook shanty in the middle, and a long table where men could be seated at meals. Our Mississippi raft consisted of three

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Wisconsin rafts abreast and three deep, making a raft 144 feet wide and 380 long. There were nine bow- and the same number of tail-oars, and we generally ran night and day.

I remember that one day the wind blew hard and drove the raft close to the left bank, where it took all the force, hard pulling from dawn till dark, to keep from bucking the shore and swinging around. Just at night we managed to cross to the right bank. The wind, coming in our rear, drove us forward at what seemed a mile a minute. We sent our skiff, with two men and a rope, to try and fasten us up, and we payed out from the raft nearly a thousand feet of line; but we did not even check her course, and the rope soon broke.

Having pulled all day at the oars, the men had gloomy fears of continuing all night. The pilot, however, steered for what he thought was a slow slough; and although we partly saddle-bagged an island, we finally swung into it, the rear end sliding over young trees. Just as we were emerging into the main river, a large tree was leaning over the water, and as the raft struck this we snubbed her dead with the rope, and were tied up for the night.

We lay there for three days waiting for the wind to go down, but the supposed slough proved to be the main steamboat channel, for many boats passed us as we lay there.

The scenery along the Mississippi in June was beautiful—farms sloping down to the river, and city succeeding city. The rapids at Rock Island, with the railroad bridge, made a beautiful picture. We ran the bridge just at dusk, when it was alight with lanterns of different colors. The Quincy bridge was likewise a fine piece of workmanship.

Finally we reached Alton, where we tied up and awaited orders from St. Louis. We could not cross to the west side, because of a high west wind. One night I was on watch, and having strict orders to call the pilot if the wind subsided, I aroused him about sunrise. Soon we were under way, and reached St. Louis about noon. There were large snubbing-works, with windlasses and two-inch cables, at which to tie up all rafts. Of these there were so many that we lay almost in the centre of the river.

They sent out to us a new rope, with orders to snub her dead



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on the raft, and they would let out from shore. We failed to hold, as they did not give us enough line. Our snubbing apparatus consisted of a large log lying across a second, both pinned fast. As the rope wound round this block, men poured pails of water on it to keep it from catching fire by friction.

Having missed our landing, our pilot was in a dilemma. As we had floated for some distance, he hailed a steamboat, whose captain agreed to push us back for \$100. The raft was then partly uncoupled, and the vessel tried to come in between the parts; but missing this, the captain backed her off, and then coming ahead struck the raft on its side, and pushed it to shore. This was done so fast that the tiers next shore doubled under. The vessel held the raft against the shore until we could get several lines made fast. Then what rejoicing, to know we had fairly landed! Then and there we pledged ourselves never to make another trip on old flood trash.

Having received my \$60 check, I was escorted by a man awaiting the chance, to a clothing store, and then to see the town. Soon, however, our tickets were purchased for home, where I arrived with but \$8 left for sixty days of the hardest work I ever knew.

Reminiscences of Andrew E. Elmore

In interviews with Deborah Beaumont Martin

I was born on May 8, 1814, at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. The name Elmore is English, being originally Aylmer, and an Aylmer House still exists in the mother country. My mother's family name was Du Bois; she was of Huguenot descent, her ancestors having left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. My mother died at my birth, and I was brought up by an aunt in the village of New Paltz, on the Hudson, where my father had a general store.

Van Buren and Irving

One incident of my boyhood remains in memory. A chaise with two gentlemen one day stopped before the door of my father's store to ask for a blacksmith, their horse having cast a shoe. John Livingston, of the New York Livingston family, a bright, college-bred young man, but dissipated, stood by, and whispered to me that the two occupants of the vehicle were Martin Van Buren and Washington Irving. The driver had caught his whip in the wheel and pulled off the lash, which Van Buren, having bought a skein of silk in my father's store, attempted to mend. In this he did not succeed, and young Livingston stepping forward said, "Mr. Van Buren, you can make a fine speech before the supreme court, but you don't know how to tie a whip-lash." Van Buren looked nettled, but Irving laughed and asked, "Can you tie one?" Whereupon Irving bought a second skein of silk, Livingston mended the whip, and the great men drove on.

Andrew E. Elmore

Becomes an Indian trader

I had but the education that the village schools afforded, and then entered a store, and later had charge of an elevator and warehouse. When I was twenty-five years old, I determined to go West, and came around the lake by steamboat from Detroit. We stopped at Green Bay for a few hours but I decided to go on to Milwaukee, where I remained but a short time, and then moved out to Mukwonago to engage in the Indian trade. This place was known as the "Potawatomi capital," and I speedily learned their language, and became a favorite with the tribe. They traded with me for over twenty years, and some of them came on from Iowa after their removal thither, to trade their furs at my store.

When I first reached Mukwonago, the village consisted of about half-a-dozen log houses. I built the first frame house. There was no postoffice, and we had to go twelve miles to Waukesha (then Prairieville) for our mail. I set myself to work to secure a postoffice, and was, in 1840, appointed the first postmaster, an office I retained for nine years. Again, in 1853, I was appointed postmaster for the four succeeding years.

The Sage of Mukwonago

My title, the "Sage of Mukwonago," was given me by Edward G. Ryan during the impeachment trial of Judge Hubbell. Having been subpoenaed as a witness, I remarked after my examination, "I wish to say before I go, that I consider this a most scandalous proceeding altogether, and have a sovereign contempt for all connected with it." Ryan was a good friend of mine, but bitter against Hubbell, and in summarizing the testimony he said, ironically, "We will now hear that of Andrew E. Elmore, sage of Mukwonago and grand seigneur of The Thousand and One"—the latter being a new secret society, with some farical features, to which most of the prominent politicians of that time belonged.

The next year after settling in Mukwonago I went to Milwaukee to get the goods which my brother had bought for me in the East and shipped out by boat. As I rode along on horse-

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back I heard some one lying under some bushes on a bank near the road, sobbing aloud.

"What is the trouble?" I asked the distressed man.

"Oh," he says, "I sold my last cow to get money to buy land, and got all my pay in Farmers' and Merchants' banknotes, and now they tell me the bank is broken, and they're no good."

This was after the banking crisis of 1837, but some New York banks and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Ohio had weathered the storm and were still sound. I told the poor man to come with me, and we went on to Milwaukee, where I stopped at Wall's tavern. Its proprietor was the father of Edward Wall, the well-known politician, and I always stopped with him when I went to that place.

"Will you take Farmers' and Merchants' banknotes?" I asked the innkeeper.

"Of course I will, all I can get," was the prompt reply.

"What is the source of this report that that bank is busted?"

"Oh! that is just a lie to cheat the poor people who had the notes. A horseman came riding in breathless, his horse all covered with sweat to tell this news, but it is untrue, and the bank is still sound."

I went back to the man with \$200 in gold, that I had brought to pay for my goods. "Hand over your banknotes," I told him, and exchanged them for my gold. He was much surprised and very grateful, and afterwards did much to secure my election to the Territorial legislature.

In the Territorial Legislature

It was in 1842 that I was elected as one of the six representatives for the district comprising Washington and Milwaukee counties, Waukesha being still a part of the latter county. I was a Whig, while most of my neighbors were Democrats; so when I heard of my nomination I said, "I'm not going to run, for I'll be sure to be beaten." Thereupon I went to Milwaukee and said to Editor Harrison Reed: "I want you to put it in your paper that I decline to run." But he did not do this, and to my surprise I was elected. Out of 118 votes polled in one district of Milwaukee, I had 113.

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The national administration having in 1841 gone into the hands of the Whigs, many removals of officials were made in Wisconsin Territory, chief of which was that of Henry Dodge, Territorial governor, who was replaced by James D. Doty. Thereupon Dodge was elected delegate to Congress. Although a Whig in principle, I was first, last, and always a Dodge man, and never took any stock in Doty.

There had been one Territorial session in the winter of 1841-42, after Doty's appointment, and the legislature had been extravagant and used the entire Congressional appropriation (\$20,000) and more, for its expenses. It was at this session also, that James R. Vineyard had killed (February 11, 1842) Charles Arndt of Green Bay. I knew Vineyard well. He and Arndt had been great friends, and the evening before the shooting they had been managers of a big assembly ball, at which they had passed most of the night. Both had worked very hard, and probably taken a little too much liquor, and were unstrung; but they seemed on the best of terms just before the council meeting. A dispute arose over the confirmation of Vineyard's brother Miles, as sheriff of Iowa County. Vineyard was a Democrat and Arndt a Whig, and as a party measure opposed the Vineyard appointment. The latter gave Arndt the lie direct; Arndt thereupon struck at him, when Vineyard in retaliation shot and killed his opponent.

When the fourth legislative assembly met at Madison (December 5, 1842), a joint committee was appointed to wait on Governor Doty and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and that they awaited his message. Doty replied that "not conceiving that the legislative assembly had authority by law to meet at the present time, he had no communication to make them." He ostensibly based this action on the fact that the previous session had expended all the money the convention had appropriated for expenses, and the Congress had passed a law that "no session of the legislature of a territory shall be held until an appropriation for its expenses shall have been made."

Doty's underlying motive, however, was fear of the measures of the assembly. He knew that two-thirds of its members were opposed to him, and would petition Congress for his removal. His scheme, therefore, was to declare the assembly illegal and

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make members vacate their seats. This would call for another election, which he hoped to carry for his party. The plan was only partly successful. We sat for four or five days, but as the governor persistently refused to co-operate, the legislature adjourned until January, after passing strong resolutions against the governor's action, and appointing a committee to petition the president for his removal.

Meanwhile a new Congressional appropriation for Territorial expenses was passed (December 24, 1842), and Doty thought best to call the Territorial legislature together in what he dubbed a "special session." To this I strongly objected, and offered a preamble reciting the facts, followed by a resolution that the governor's statement that the two houses were convened for a "special session" was "wholly unwarranted and without excuse." However, in the interests of peace the preamble and resolution were voted down, and the assembly proceeded with its regular business. At this session one of the prominent men was Morgan L. Martin, for whom I soon acquired, and ever after maintained, a deep respect.

The next session of the same assembly met at Madison, December 4, 1843. It was during this assembly that we had the record prayer by its chaplain. The preceding assembly had been obliged to listen to long invocations, so one of the candidates for chaplain (which office was much desired for the salary of \$3 per day) agreed to finish his prayer inside of one minute. He was thereupon chosen, and the arrangement being known a crowd gathered to hear the opening by the new chaplain. Madison was in those days a little town of less than three hundred inhabitants, and any novelty was attractive. The chaplain used, as I recollect, these words: "Lord, look down in mercy on this legislative assembly; bless them, and bless everybody. For Christ's sake, Amen." He proved to be popular and was re-elected for three sessions.

The principal matter discussed in the legislature of 1843-44 was the practicability of becoming a State. I did not think the Territory yet prepared for statehood, and the people agreed with me, for the resolution was afterwards discarded at a popular vote.

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Solomon Juneau

After the legislature, I returned to my store at Mukwonago, and continued trading for furs, as nearly everybody did in those days. My goods were purchased for me by my brother in New York, and shipped by water to Milwaukee. I never knew Ramsay Crooks personally, but often had checks signed by him. Astor I had seen before coming West, when serving as pilot on a Hudson River boat.

Solomon Juneau I knew well. He was a courteous French gentleman of polished manners, and had a magnificent voice and sang well. To anyone he liked, he proved a warm friend. For all his polish, however, when with the Indians he wore a breech-cloth and pow-wowed with the rest. One day I had a note from Juneau. "Get the Indians together, and I will bring a barrel of whiskey, and we will have a big time." As soon as word went around that Juneau was coming, all the Indians began to gather. Kittiwink's wife hunted up every muskrat knife and every sort of weapon, and hid them in anticipation of a drunken frolic, which occurred about two miles out of town. Ordinarily Juneau was perfectly sober; only occasionally would he thus indulge with his dusky friends.

The statue of Juneau at Milwaukee, in the park bearing his name, is unlike him save in one position—at one side, where you see about three-quarters face, it is a perfect likeness.

First Constitutional Convention

In 1846 a constitutional convention was chosen to provide for a fundamental law for our Territory, soon to become a state. I was chosen a delegate from the newly-erected Waukesha County. Don Upham was president, and it was at that convention that I first met Edward G. Ryan. He was one of our ablest men, a bitter adversary, but also a good friend.

I remember that when we discussed the judiciary question, Ryan strongly favored appointment rather than election for the judges. The chairman of the committee was an irresolute man, saying, "I can't say what I will do until the time comes, and then I'll act as seems best." The committee reported in favor

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of an appointive judiciary, and those of us who wished the elective system called a caucus. At this meeting I suggested that when we next convened it should be announced that there was dissatisfaction with the committee's report among a large number of the convention members; and that a resolution be offered to enlarge the committee to nine, by the addition of four new members.

This advice was followed, and the next day caused a great commotion, one calling out this, another that. James Magone of Milwaukee, a bright man with a strong mind, called Moses M. Strong a liar, whereupon Strong lifted his heavy cane and hurled it at Magone. It struck the desk at his side and made a deep dent in the wood. Some one called for an adjournment, and the members rushed out. I sat still, expecting every moment to hear shots fired; but James R. Vineyard, who had been sitting at my side, hurried out, threw his arms about Strong, and with the tears streaming down his face cried, "Don't shoot! Look at me, look at me!" He told me later he had never had a happy moment since he shot Charles Arndt.

The next day I called on Governor Dodge, one of whose peculiarities was a rough manner with a person whom he liked, while with one he disliked he was as soft as silk. I had always been a Dodge man, and the governor a friend to me. When I went in he said, "How do you do, sir? Be seated, sir."

"No, Governor," I replied, "I'll call another time."

"Stop, stop, what's the matter?" he called as I started out of the door.

"You're too polite," says I.

"Sit down," he said, "what is this that happened yesterday?"

So I told the governor the whole story, not leaving out the secret caucus meeting that the others had denied. Ryan was behind the bookcase all the time, and heard all I said. Because of my frankness at this time, although we were on opposite sides of the question, he became my warm friend. In spite of his strong, vigorous determination, however, the majority carried on this matter, and an elective judiciary was incorporated in the constitution.

One of the best men of the convention, but entirely unlike Ryan, was William R. Smith. You remember the story in Scott's

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Talisman, how Richard the Lion-hearted with his double sword cut with heavy blows the welded steel. That was Ryan's method. But then came Saladin, and with his thin, keen blade, straight and true, cut through the silken cushion. That resembles Smith's way of carrying his point.

When the first state capitol was built, the assembly was small, its lower branch being composed of only twenty-six members. Consequently, when the constitutional convention of a hundred and twenty-five members was called, the partitions in one wing of the building had to be removed, and the place braced with timbers to make it secure. The governor's room being large, the library from one of the dismantled rooms was removed thereto, and curtained off. That was the way Ryan happened to overhear what I was saying to Governor Dodge.

Another problem that I helped solve in the first constitutional convention, was how the right to sue a state could be maintained to a private individual. This came to my notice through a case of injustice during the building of the state capitol. A builder had a claim of \$700, a big sum in those days, which the legislature voted down. I became convinced that it was a just debt, although in 1843 I had voted against its payment. In the constitution of 1846, William R. Smith incorporated a clause, which afterwards became chapter 139 of the *Revised Statutes*, entitled "actions against the State." This has created considerable interest in judicial circles. In 1896 the editor of the *New York Tribune*, after an article on "Debts without security," had his attention called to this feature of Wisconsin's laws. After investigating the same, he was much interested in our methods, and advised other states to profit by Wisconsin's example. Our state provides a general fund from which, without specific act of the legislature, such judgments may be paid. In a country as progressive as ours, it by no means follows that because a certain line of policy has been followed for ages, a more just and equitable law may not be passed, even if it entirely upsets the musty traditions of the past.

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Turncoats

That was about the last of my participation in Territorial politics. After the organization of the State, I stayed at home and attended to my private affairs until the legislature of 1859-60, when I represented Waukesha County. By this time I had become a Democrat, and voted for Stephen A. Douglas instead of Lincoln, as president.¹ Afterwards I became a Republican. In Washington, in early war days, I once went into a hotel office where a crowd was standing, and one man called me a "turn-coat." I bowed to him, then turning to the others said: "Gentlemen, don't you know it is only a fool who never turns his coat." So I got the laugh on him after all. It was with me always the man rather than the party; when my party went contrary to what I thought was right, I left it. That is the way I went over to the War Democrats; they voiced my principles, and I voted

¹ After service in the State assembly of 1859-60, Mr. Elmore was (1862-64) bank-register in the bank comptroller's office at Madison, with Edward Hsley, later a prominent Milwaukee banker, as assistant register. Mr. Elmore likewise represented in Madison the interests of the Chicago & North Western Railway. In some reminiscences of Mr. Elmore, Charles Caverno, an assemblyman from Milwaukee in 1861 (published in 1906), that gentleman says: "His opinion in regard to our legislature was worth more to me than that of any man in the assembly, or than that of any other man outside of it. He knew the state, and the value of the leading men in it; knew the needs of the people, pressing and prospective; knew the statutes of the State, and all the amendments to them. * * * The working of Mr. Elmore's mind has been one of the most interesting problems I have found in psychology. He lived to be 91 years of age, and I am informed was youthful in act and speech until he died. That signifies much. He was a man of abounding and superabounding vitality. He lived a double life—he was a man of profound seriousness of purpose, and yet infused through it all was wit and humor exuberant. * * * For instance there was a bill before us to charter a railroad from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac. I asked Mr. Elmore what we had better do with that bill. 'Kill it! Kill it!' he said with stentorian explosive force, and then he said, 'The people of Sheboygan will never drive down to Milwaukee over the frozen roads in the winter to trade or to visit if they get a railroad out to Fond du Lac.' Then came the explosion again, 'Kill it! Kill such a bill as that!' That was all he said. After thinking somewhat on the matter, I voted for the bill; but I was the only member of the Milwaukee delegation who did vote for it."—Ed.

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with them. After that I became a Republican, but voted the Democratic national ticket when my friend Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York ran for that party. Seymour had interests in the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company, and had been out this way a great deal.

A night with Lincoln

Alexander W. Randall was in Washington during war days, at the same time I was there. Knowing that both of us were good storytellers, Lincoln sent us word to come around some evening and have a session of telling stories. So one evening we went to the White House and were shown into the library. In a few minutes Lincoln came in, wearing a long palm-leaf-pattern dressing gown, that reached nearly to his heels. He sat down on one of those old-fashioned Kentucky arm-chairs, and swinging one leg to and fro, nursed the other.

We had hardly settled down when an usher came in, saying, "Mr. Seward, sir, would like to see you."

"Well! I suppose I'll have to let him come in. He'll probably stay only a few minutes."

Most of us had met Seward, who, the first thing, asked me about a nephew in Oconto. I told him that he had left for some Illinois town. Seward talked quite a while. I remember one thing he said—he thought that somewhere in the world every one has his exact counterpart.

"Do you believe," asked Lincoln, "that somewhere there is a man my true counterpart?"

"Undoubtedly," rejoined Seward.

"I should uncommonly like to see him," says the president.

After Seward went away, we were just warming up for a good time, when the usher appeared again: "General Burnside to see you, Mr. President."

"Oh! let Burnside go for tonight; I can't see him."

We got up to leave. "We will come another evening, Mr. President."

"No, no; let Burnside in. He is bringing ten thousand colored troops into the city; I expected him tomorrow, but I suppose he has got here ahead of time."

General Burnside came in, told us about his troops, and how

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he was going to march them through the city. He had come personally to tell the president the route he would take, so that he and his friends might see them pass. They were not to pass down Pennsylvania Avenue, but to take less frequented thoroughfares, for there was in Washington, at that time, a good deal of opposition to colored troops.

The talk was very interesting, and it was eleven o'clock before we finally said good-night to Lincoln, promising to come again. When we got into the anteroom, we found quite a number of men sitting around talking. They gathered around Burnside, asking for news, and while the talk went on, the door opened and Lincoln appeared, saying jocularly: "Well, I call this a mean trick; get rid of me, and then have a good time." He stayed with us quite a while, and then went back to the library. I never met him again, although I saw him a number of times.

Eleazer Williams

The first time I was in Green Bay² was when I came West; the next was some time in the fifties, when I came to get a child from

² Some time in the early sixties, Mr. Elmore (long known as "The Sage of Mukwonago"), removed his home from Mukwonago to Green Bay, and settled eventually at Fort Howard. It was at his home there that the interviews took place that are embodied in this article. The interviewer, in the Society's behalf, was Miss Deborah B. Martin, librarian of the Kellogg Public Library of Green Bay; as far as practicable, Mr. Elmore's own words are preserved. She writes as follows: "Were you ever in the Elmore homestead, which stands on the west side of Fox River, where it widens to the opening of Green Bay? It is a large, square, old-fashioned house, with many windows protected by green blinds. Ample and well-kept grounds surround it, and in the background still stands a bit of the forest primeval, a dark grove of pine trees. In the early years of the town's settlement, this site was occupied by the extensive stables and garden belonging to Fort Howard, and mementoes of garrison days are still upturned in the Elmore garden, in the form of coins and military buttons. There is a wide bay window on the south of the house, and in this was Mr. Elmore's favorite seat. There, his white head propped comfortably against the cushions of a high-backed armchair, he would talk to me most entertainingly of men and events long passed away. With his known honesty and integrity, and his very decided views on any subject in which he was particularly interested, I am convinced that he must have exercised considerable influence in legislative bodies."—Ed.

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the reputed "lost dauphin of France," Mr. Eleazer Williams. A man I had known for years had separated from his wife, and had left his boy in charge of Mrs. Williams. She was living in a comfortable little cabin, about three miles above DePere, a regular Indian outfit. Williams was not there at the time, as he was living somewhere in the East. Mrs. Williams was a fine-looking woman, and probably did as well as she knew how with the boy; but the little fellow had really been quite neglected. His sister had stayed with her mother's relatives, and it was startling to see the difference between them—she, beautifully dressed and cared for, with the manners of a little lady; the boy a poor, neglected, forlorn figure, not knowing how to behave among cultivated people.

Otto Tank

On the same trip I met Mr. Otto Tank, a somewhat incompetent, irresponsible man. All that he had belonged to Mrs. Tank, who was a fine woman, with a clear head for business. She had money to begin with, and every little while some relative in Holland would die and leave her more. The first time I saw Mr. Tank, I went to collect some money for the man whose boy had been left with Mrs. Williams. I consulted Morgan L. Martin, who was ill at the time and confined to his house on the hill. "Why," said he, "this should be paid by Tank; he lives directly across the river in that little low, white house."

"How shall I get there?" I inquired, for there were then no bridges across Fox River.

"There's a man just below here, who owns a boat and he will take you over," replied Martin.

I found the man down by the old Lawe place, and he ferried me over. Tank had been made president of a new bank just being organized, and I found him with a lot of unsigned bank-notes for the new bank, piled before him.

"Yes," he said, "this bill is all right, but I haven't the money here to pay it, unless you will take these new notes."

"All right," I said.

So he sat down at the table and signed them then and there; it didn't take long to fix three hundred-odd bills, and I took them and went back to Martin.

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“Oh, pshaw!” he cried, “that is no way to do. Tank ought to have known better than that!” But just the same I went off with my notes.

When the State Board of Charities and Reforms was organized (in 1871), I was appointed a member by Governor Fairchild, and continued to serve until the board was abolished, when Peck became governor. I was on the board for twenty-one years. For the first ten years we had charge of all the State-supported institutions, and had the supervision of county and city jails and almshouses. In 1881 the legislature created a salaried board of control for the state institutions; but enlarged our powers by giving us supervision of all the other charitable and penal institutions of the State. Our special duties were in connection with county hospitals for the insane.³

In the twenty-one years I was connected with the board, the entire country made great advance along all philanthropic and reform lines, and Wisconsin was by no means behind in the race. During that time, was organized the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. I attended many times, and remem-

³ Mr. Elmore's best service to the State was in connection with the Board of Charities and Reforms, but Miss Martin reports that she was unable to elicit much information from him on that subject. Mr. Elmore was appointed upon the board's organization in 1871, and served throughout its entire history. He had for some years before this been a trustee of the State school at Waukesha, and after appointment to the State board served with great efficiency. During the first ten years of pioneering in this field, every member of the board gave much unsalaried service, inspecting and studying the subject of delinquency and dependency in all its phases. In 1877 Mr. Elmore was chosen vice-president, and the following year president—a position he held during all the remainder of the life of the board. During most of this time, Prof. A. O. Wright was the efficient secretary, and the work in Wisconsin became noted throughout the entire nation. Their first care was to improve the condition of county, city, and village jails, and almshouses and the out-door relief system were improved along scientific lines. The State institutions were greatly enlarged and developed under the efficient care of this board. After 1881, the charge of the State charitable and penal institutions was placed in the hands of the new State Board of Control. Mr. Elmore was particularly interested in the care of the chronic insane; he advocated separate county asylums therefor, and accomplished much good in this line. He was recognized throughout the country as an authority in regard to such matters.—ED.

Andrew E. Elmore

ber especially one conference at Saratoga, when I served on a committee with Mr. Roosevelt, father of the president.⁴

I also went West in the first train that passed over the Union Pacific Railroad.⁵

⁴ The origin of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was narrated by Mr. Elmore, when in 1882 this body met in Madison, and Mr. Elmore was its president. In 1872 the Illinois Commission of Public Charities visited Madison and inspected Wisconsin institutions. In return, during May of the same year, delegates from three states met at Chicago and presented a short programme. The next year members of the state boards of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin met in a two days' session at Milwaukee. In 1874, acting on this example, the Social Science Association sent an invitation to the state boards to meet under their auspices in New York City; the next year the session was held at Detroit; and for the two succeeding years at Saratoga, all under the auspices of the Social Science Association. The second of these latter conferences, in 1877, was attended by Mr. Elmore, who soon made himself felt for practical knowledge and wisdom. The next conference, in Cincinnati, was the only one at which Wisconsin was unrepresented; but at Chicago in 1879, when the first session independent of the Social Science Association was held, Mr. Elmore was present, and took a considerable part in the deliberations. The following year at Cleveland, Wisconsin was represented by A. O. Wright, and in 1881 this State sent a large delegation to the Boston meeting. It was Mr. Elmore's first visit to Boston, and some of his speeches were in his happiest vein of mingled humor and seriousness. The occasion was saddened, however, by the sudden death of a Wisconsin delegate, a particular friend of Mr. Elmore, from Fort Howard. The Boston conference not only elected Mr. Elmore president for the ensuing year, but chose Madison as the next place of meeting. The conference of 1882 at Madison was a notable event, and gave great impetus to scientific charity and reform in the State. The final session was held at Milwaukee, when Frederick H. Wines was elected as Mr. Elmore's successor in the post of presiding officer. Thereafter Mr. Elmore never failed to attend the national conferences, until growing age and illness made it impracticable. He was a marked figure at these assemblies, being much beloved and revered by the older members. In 1903, Dr. Frederick H. Wines proposed that "since our venerable friend Mr. Andrew E. Elmore is in a sense the father of this conference, and is now confined to the house, it would give him much pleasure if the conference should send him a telegram of our regret at his inability to be present, and our wishes for his health and happiness." This was ordered by the Conference and accordingly sent.—ED.

⁵ Jan. 13, 1906, Mr. Elmore died at his home in Green Bay. Among numerous other memorials we note the resolution of the Conference of Charities and Corrections, that "in the death of Mr. Andrew E.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Elmore we have to lament the loss of our oldest and one of the most distinguished of our associates. He was probably the first to propose a conference of the boards of public charity, and certainly one of the most active for more than twenty years to promote our objects and advance our interests, and this he was enabled to do, not only by his native wisdom, his acquired experience, and the generosity of his character, but by that sunny and kindly temper which made him the friend of mankind, and the most genial and witty of companions."—ED.

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