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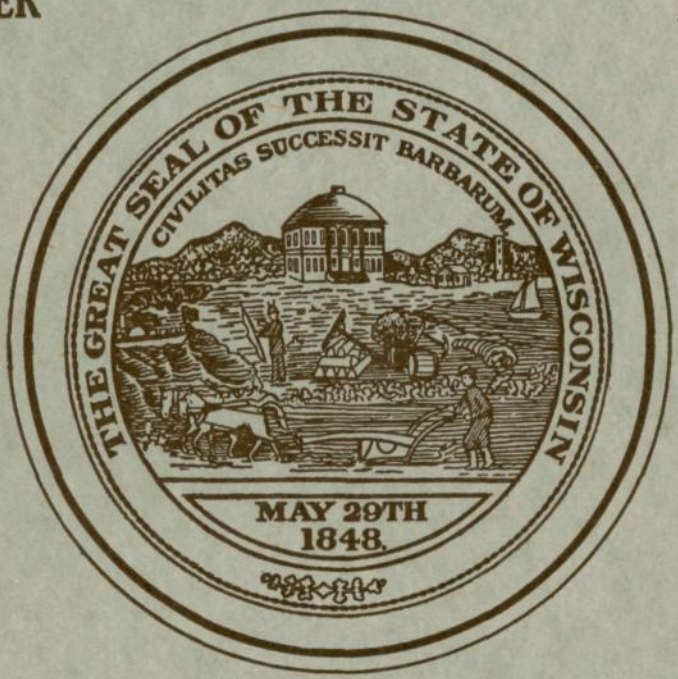

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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

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THE WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN. JOSEPH SCHAFER, Superintendent and Editor

CONTENTS

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GENESIS OF WISCONSIN'S FREE HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM

JOSEPH SCHAFER

The high schools of Wisconsin, in the year 1926, are giving instruction to approximately 100,000 persons.[1] The number of graduates two years ago was 12,855. Last year it was 13,994, an increase of 1139, or more than 8 per cent. About 4000 trained men and women are now engaged exclusively in teaching high school boys and girls.[2] This is 21 per cent of all who devote themselves to the work of public education in our state. Untold millions of the people's money are invested in high school buildings, and in the requisite furniture, laboratory equipment, and libraries. In a steadily increasing measure, high school matriculation and graduation are becoming the goals of public school pupils. The time appears to be at hand when all who enter the first grade will be expected to complete the twelfth. In a word, the American conception of what constitutes a desirable and necessary common education for the entire people has now practically come to include the four years of high school. To the "Three R's" we have added a second "Tripos," not quite so alliterative—language, science, and literature.

It is a startling reflection that very nearly the whole of the development just noted has taken place in half a century. It was only well begun at the time of the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, though the train had been laid for it in the enactment, by the Wisconsin legislature in 1875, of the

[1] The total attendance in 1925 was 98,000; in 1924 it was 90,971; in 1923 it was 87,324. The figures are gross, including the junior high school, in which the two grades below the eighth had in 1924, 8388; in 1925, 9010.

[2] The number in 1924 was 3870, aside from 322 administrators.

free high school law, one of the most dynamic pieces of legislation which our statute books contain.[3]

An interest so stupendous as the high school system has become is not simply to be taken for granted; it has a social significance too great to be lightly considered. Rightly appraised, it is a phenomenon not unlike political democracy, freedom of religious belief and practice, or the abolition of human slavery, about which thoughtful people are bound to be curious. Where did the institution known as the American high school originate? Why did it become popular and how was it propagated? Whence did the pioneers of Wisconsin derive the inspiration for its transplantation here? What local history lies back of the free high school law? What is the social, official, and legislative history of the act? Finally, how has the system been built up? The desire to find answers to these and similar questions is responsible for the study of which the present paper is one concrete outcome.

In that quaintly written but inspiring little book called *New England's First Fruits,* published at London in the year 1643, occurs the oft-quoted paragraph:[4]

"After God had carried us safe to New England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our livelihood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship, and setled the Civil Government: One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance *learning* and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust. And as wee were thinking and consulting how to effect this great Work; it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. *Harvard* (a godly gentleman and a lover of learning, there living amongst us) to give the one halfe of

[3] Concurrently with the development of the high school system, the minimum terms of common schools have been lengthened, the schools graded, attendance made more regular and continuous. The result is, even those who do not enter the high school secure much more school training than did the average child in 1876.

[4] P. 12. In Sabin's reprint (New York, 1865), 23.

his Estate (it being in all about 1700 £) towards the erecting of a Colledge, and all his Library: after him another gave 300 £ others after them cast in more, and the publick hand of the State added the rest: the Colledge was, by common consent, appointed to be at *Cambridge,* (a place very pleasant and accommodate and is called (according to the name of the first founder) *Harvard Colledge.* . . . And by the side of the Colledge is a faire *Grammar Schoole,* for the training up of young Schollars, and fitting of them for *Academicall Learning,* that still as they are ripe, they may be received into the Colledge of this Schoole. Master Corlet is the Mr., who hath very well approved himself for his abilities, dexterity and painfulness in teaching and education of the youth under him."

This statement, while obviously propagandist in its aim —being designed to induce English friends of learning to contribute to the support of the infant college—is properly regarded as a fundamental document for the history of higher education in America, and it serves likewise to illustrate the relation between grammar school and college, in the minds of the New England settlers. It seems to indicate that the Puritans placed the college first, and, having provided for that, set up grammar schools as feeders for it. Such an inference cannot be far from the truth. They were a practical people, who shaped educational institutions to meet community needs; and the most urgent reason for educating any of their youth beyond the reading elements was the fear of being subjected to an ignorant ministry in the churches "when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust."

At this point social habit entered to determine the method by which the desired end should be brought about. Inherently, there is no reason why the education which fits for the ministry could not have been given in a single unitary institution, where boys might begin with grammar, or even the simpler school subjects, and advance step by step until prepared to "commence" bachelors or masters of arts. As a matter of fact, this plan for the education of the priesthood

is actually in vogue at the present day. But it is not the plan to which the New Englanders were accustomed. In England such training was divided between the grammar school and the college.

In the grammar school boys who could read, write, and compute were given special training in Latin, Greek grammar, the lower mathematics, rhetoric, composition, reading, and declamation. The staple of the course was Latin. The first "rule" of Harvard College (these rules being also printed in *New England's First Fruits*) reads: "When any Schollar is able to understand *Tully,* or such like classicall Latine author extempore [that is, read him at sight] and make and speake true Latine in verse and prose . . . and decline perfectly the Paradigim's of *nounes* and *verbes* in the *Greek* tongue: let him then and not before be capable of admission into the Colledge."

Here we have the English "Preparatory" of the seventeenth century. Under the name of grammar school, it bore the same relation to the college that our modern high school bears to college or university. It is not incorrect to regard the high school as a lineal, though greatly modified, derivative type having the colonial grammar school for its original.

As a strict matter of history it must be stated that Massachusetts Bay colony possessed one grammar school (and possibly two) prior to the opening of the college. The renowned Boston Latin School, so long and ably presided over by Ezekiel Cheever, patron saint of New England pedagogues, was founded in 1635. The school at Cambridge, mentioned in *First Fruits,* may or may not have been in existence before the college.[5] Perhaps it came after the college had been decided upon, and it is not improbable that the Boston school was opened in the expectation that its students would be able, when ready, to enter an institution of higher learning, to be begun either at that place or else-

[5] Abiel Holmes in his "History of Cambridge," *Massachusetts Historical Collections,* vii, 21, says it was almost coeval with the town. But he gives no date earlier than the reference in *First Fruits,* and it is improbable that it existed earlier than 1636.

where. At all events, the Boston Latin School and Harvard College were, in their inception, practically contemporaneous, though the Latin School was in operation earlier than the college.

After the college got well under way the want of additional feeders for it became acute. The General Court, or Legislature, of Massachusetts colony as early as 1642 enacted a general law requiring "masters and parents" to instruct children under their care. But it was the act of 1647 which laid the foundation of the school system of the commonwealth, and that law provided both for common "reading" schools and for grammar schools. The first were designed to enable all to read the scriptures, the second to prepare boys for the college course, with the ministry as the principal goal.[6] Every town of fifty families must appoint a teacher of reading and writing; and every town of one hundred families must maintain a grammar school to fit boys for the college. Failure to provide such a grammar school was punished by a fine of £5. Under later acts the fine was increased first to £10 and then to £20.

This increase in the weight of the punishment for its violation suggests that difficulty was encountered in the enforcement of the law respecting the maintenance of grammar schools. Many communities of "one hundred householders" felt no educational need which called for a school of advanced grade, and these either evaded the requirement, paying the fine when compelled to do so, or else fulfilled the law's demands in a spiritless, perfunctory manner. This was especially true of the second and third generations, who seem to have been less intent upon both religious and educational ideals than were the founders.[7]

Possibly the proportionate increase in the supply of

[6] The law of 1647 recites: "It being one chief project of ye ould deluder Satan, to keep men from a knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these later times by persuading from ye use of tongues."

[7] Joseph Schafer, *Origin of the System of Land Grants in Aid of Education*, 14-15, (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, no. 63, History Series, vol. i, no. 1, p. 1-53, Madison, 1902).

available ministers weakened the original argument for the necessity of contributing grammar-trained boys to the college. The graduates of Harvard did not make the ministry an exclusive objective, and President Henry Dunster, as early as 1642 (the year of the "first fruits," or graduation of the first class) in his appeal to the public authorities to aid poor scholars, gives out as another motive for maintaining the college "that the commonwealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men."[8] Not all of the nine members of the first class became wearers of the cloth, and there was loud complaint that a large proportion of the first three classes left the colony to engage in various occupations in England.[9] If college training was a means of robbing them of their boys, as it often proved to be, the townsmen had at least a sentimental excuse for refusing to fit scholars for the "Moloch's jaw." In time, also, a need was felt for a more practical training than could be supplied by schools so largely devoted to the classical languages; so that there was added to former arguments for declining to support a grammar school, the charge that such schools were inadequate.

A new type of secondary school, called the academy, having been introduced into England (apparently from Italy) by Milton, and this type becoming popular as a competitor of the grammar schools, the colonists had a model before them when they were ready to use it. It is supposed that the first American academy was the one established by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia in 1751, which later developed into the University of Pennsylvania. Ten years later an academy was opened in Massachusetts, where by the year 1800 there were seventeen such schools. Perhaps the most widely known of these was Phillips Academy at Andover, which dates from 1788. The purpose the founders of this school avowed was, first, to promote

[8] Josiah Quincy, *History of Harvard University* (Boston, 1860), i, 16.
[9] *Ibid.* Thirteen of the twenty had then (1646) "gone to Europe; and eleven of them never returned to this country."

true piety and virtue; second, to afford instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek languages, in writing, arithmetic, music, and the art of speaking; third, in practical geometry, logic, and geography; fourth, in "such other liberal arts and sciences or languages as opportunity and ability may hereafter admit and as the Trustees shall direct."[10]

The rapidity with which academies spread was spectacular. It has been computed that by 1850 their aggregate number was 6085, of which 1007 were in New England, 1636 in the Middle States, 2640 in the South, and 753 in the upper Mississippi Valley. The total number of teachers employed in the academies in 1850 is believed to have exceeded 12,000, or three times as many as now serve the Wisconsin high schools. These academies superseded the older grammar schools because the latter were too exclusively "fitting schools" for the college; because, though free, they were intended for a select group of boys—those who were destined for college and who could learn Latin; and because the curriculum of the grammar school was too restricted and too rigid. The academies took pupils from the common reading and writing schools, and gave them what was considered a liberal training, which fitted for college on the one hand, for life, business, and the professions on the other. Being independent private foundations, the academies varied a great deal among themselves. Many of them developed into colleges and universities; others tried to supplant colleges by encouraging their graduates to go directly into professional schools; and all were active candidates for popular favor, looking to the tuition paid by a numerous student body as their chief resource. This striving for popular support may explain why some of them became co-educational, and it sheds light on the rapid rise of "female seminaries" to supplement the common school training of girls.

[10] Ellwood P. Cubberley, *History of Education* (Boston, 1920), 463-464. See also 696-699.

About all that the academy lacked of being a school like the later high school, was public management and public support. It was popular, but private. The most common way of starting an academy was for a group of local men, interested in improving educational conditions in their community, to get together, subscribe funds, and form a school corporation, for which they might or might not procure a charter from the legislature. They would build or hire a hall, employ teachers, advertise for pupils, and begin operations. Many such foundations succeeded, many others failed. The families of the founders, and usually those who were able to pay tuition, sent their children to the academy, while others had to be content with the opportunity afforded by the common school. Some academies were owned by the principals; and generally, if the principal was a strong man, who could attract patronage, he, rather than the board of trustees, was the controlling power over the school. He might encourage bright pupils, who were too poor to remain in school on the regular tuition basis, by remitting their tuition, a charity often exercised. He might exert himself to build up the common schools in his neighborhood by securing the appointment over them of teachers well trained in his own or some other academy. He might make his school virtually a normal training school, thus rendering it not only practically attractive to students preparing to teach, but indispensable to the larger community its teachers served.

The academies played a highly important rôle in the educational history of the country, particularly during the half century from 1800 to 1850. A large proportion of the educated men and women of early Wisconsin, including a long list of the governors, United States Senators, and Congressmen, were trained in eastern academies instead of in colleges. The academy, too, was transplanted to Wisconsin in the early days, and furnished there, though to a much less extent than in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and elsewhere, an opportunity for advanced education which, in

default of such institutions, must have been very meagre for many years.

But notwithstanding its acknowledged value to the cause of learning, in a transition period of American social history, the academy was in conflict with the dominant American principle that education should be *democratic* and *free*. Also, when the great movement for common school improvement began—a movement which gained a great impetus through the published reports of educational activities in Europe, especially Prussia,—the reformers found the local academies a serious obstacle. Most of them, while building on the work of the common English schools, fixed their admission requirements so low that almost any pupil who could read, spell, and 'cipher' a little, might enter. Accordingly, all habitual patrons of the local academy were apt to be deaf to appeals for funds to improve the common school by grading, by furnishing better housing and equipment, by employing more and better trained teachers. Besides, the local stockholders in the academy had a vested interest which was sure to be jealously guarded. Since the building up of the public school threatened the continued prosperity of their private school, by making some features of it, or even the whole of it, superfluous, these men were sure to oppose the improvement of the public school. Thus it came about that public school educational reformers, in all the states, were forced to make war on the academies. They had the support of the more democratic classes, especially the laboring people of the cities, whose interest, both social and financial, required the development of the free public school. When the people became convinced that the higher grades of the public school might become a full substitute for the academy, the latter institution was doomed.

The public high school, like the tax-supported grammar school of colonial days, was apparently first established in Massachusetts. The Boston English High School, opened in 1821, is the pioneer of the type; but the high school

system, fostered by state law, dates from 1827. The law of that year, passed by the Massachusetts legislature, has a curious similarity to the grammar school law of 1647. It provided that every town having five hundred families (about three thousand persons) must maintain a "School for the Benefit of all the Inhabitants." Such schools must teach, for ten months in the year, in addition to the district school branches, United States history, bookkeeping, surveying, geometry, and algebra. In towns having four thousand inhabitants or over, Latin and Greek, general history, logic, and rhetoric must be offered if demanded.[11] The underlying idea was to establish a union school which might ultimately supplant the independent but inefficient district schools, and furnish instruction also in the higher studies, wherein the academies generally held a strict monopoly.

This law, like the grammar school law of two centuries earlier, was enforced by a heavy fine. Yet, after ten years' experience, Horace Mann reported that out of forty-three towns which were liable to maintain such schools, only fourteen had complied with the law, the other twenty-nine being delinquent. His vigorous discussion of the matter in the first and succeeding reports, his public lectures in the localities concerned, and conferences with large groups of the people, including many workingmen, resulted in such a development of public opinion that the law soon went into effective operation all over the state. A single example will show how the agitation produced its effects. Nantucket was one of the delinquent towns in 1837. It had only one kind of public schools—the common schools. There was an academy which was very prominent, had an able principal, and cared for all such advanced pupils as were in school. The next year Nantucket established her "School for the Benefit of all the People," and also two new primary schools for young children. The former principal of the

[11] Horace Mann's first report for the Massachusetts Board of Education, 1837-1838, 51ff. See also Cubberley, *History of Education*, 699-700. Cubberley credits the law of 1827 to James G. Carter.

academy was placed in charge of the "school for all the people," or higher school. Thus education in that town had come to be cared for exclusively on a public basis, the people taxing themselves for its support and through their school board, elected by the people, assuming the management of all schools. The incidental displacement of the academy is a characteristic feature of the reform. In many places—perhaps in this—the academy building was taken over by the local board for high school purposes.

Massachusetts was not alone in the reform movement described. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio—in fact all the northern states—were engaged, or soon became engaged, in similar movements. The "Prussianizing" of American state educational systems,[12] through the appointment of boards of education with paid secretaries (as in Massachusetts), or the appointment of superintendents, as in New York, Ohio, Michigan, and most other states, was a prime cause of the vitality which the reform movement revealed. A state organization of public education was bound to strive for objectives which would be in harmony with the ideas of the ruling democracy. That democracy, wherever it spoke after due reflection, decreed the improvement of the public schools, and either the immediate or the gradual substitution of the public high school for the private academy. The end was often attained by adding one grade at a time to the public school curriculum. Frequently there occurred the outright establishment of a new school, modeled upon the former academy, as in New York City, which established a free academy in 1850, in face of a vigorous minority report by Horace Greeley. Sometimes the public bought an existing academy, converted it into a public high school, and began its public operation by charging a tuition fee somewhat lower than had been customary. But

[12] A process which in some states, notably Michigan, aroused a storm of protest on the part of the radically democratic press. See Charles M. Perry, "The Newspaper Attack on Dr. Tappan," *Michigan History Magazine*, x, 495-514; also, same issue, on "Wilbur Fisk Storey."

the tendency to make all public instruction *free* was so strong that this phase soon disappeared.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted in 1848, contains clear evidence that the founders of the state were familiar with academies, and interested in establishing such institutions. It says (Article X) that the income from the [school] fund "shall be exclusively devoted to the following objects, towit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.
2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."

There is no mention of high schools. In the original report to the convention of the Education and School Fund Committee the word "academies" above was preceded by the word "county," showing that the committee had in mind a system of county academies. The discussion in convention reveals a twofold motive for their encouragement: to supply a link between the common school and the university, so that youth need not leave the state or region in order to prepare for college; and to provide recruits for the army of teachers required to man the common schools. In the latter respect the academies were designed to supplement the work of the normal schools. Both ideas were found in the New York system of state aided academies.[13]

[13] "The academies have become, in the opinion of the Regents, what it has been always desirable they should be, fit seminaries for imparting instruction in the higher branches of an English education, and especially for qualifying teachers of common schools as well as for preparing students in classical studies preliminary to a college course. For this elevation and degree of usefulness to which our academies have thus happily attained they are chiefly indebted to the munificence of the legislature, first in the original establishment of the literature fund for the special encouragement of these institutions and next in the gradual increase of that fund from time to time until by the extraordinary and most liberal endowment of $150,000 made by the act of April last the fund has become of such magnitude as to enable the Regents to distribute to every Academy entitled to participate in it, a dividend sufficient with the aid of ordinary tuition money and other revenues to secure the service of able teachers," etc. *New York School Report*, 1829, 11. Extract from annual report of the Regents of the University of New York.

L. P. Harvey, who was a member of the Education Committee, was par-

Rufus King made the interesting suggestion that "free scholarships might be established [in the academies] in proportion to the amount received, and the most prominent scholars from the preparatory [common] schools might be selected to fill them. The same system might be adopted in the colleges."[14] But Mr. King "hoped to see the time when the fund would be sufficiently large to afford free instruction in all the institutions of the state, from the primary schools to the university."

The journal discloses that the convention floundered a good deal in its discussion of the academy feature of the school system. One proposed amendment would have permitted the establishment of an academy only when the county had twenty thousand inhabitants. That was protested as inimical to the interests of small counties. There appears to have been no suggestion of town academies in the convention. But when the county designation was withdrawn, the field was left open for the adoption of any plan that might seem most feasible.

Eleazer Root, who was a member of the convention from Waukesha County, and a member of the Education Committee, became the first state superintendent of public instruction under the constitution.[15] In his initial report, for

ticularly earnest in behalf of normal schools. *Journal of Constitutional Convention*, 236. E. Estabrook, the chairman, and Rufus King, of Milwaukee, spoke in behalf of academies. *Ibid.*, 333.

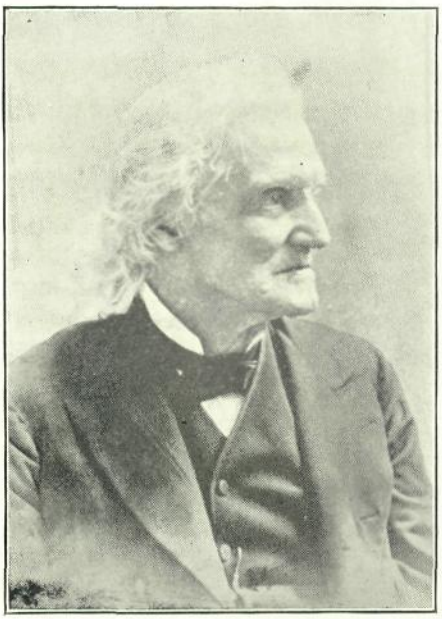
[14] *Journal of Constitutional Convention*, 333. This was a Jeffersonian idea. In 1850 the second feature of it—the mode of selecting scholars—was put in effect by New York City in connection with the Free Academy established there, over Horace Greeley's protest. In 1853 the plan to divide the state of New York into "academy districts," to require each regional academy to educate scholars *free* at a specified rate, for the state aid granted it, and selections on the basis of ability, were recommended by Superintendent Henry S. Randall.

[15] Eleazer Root was born in the town of Canaan, New York, March 6, 1802, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, July 25, 1887. Graduate of Williams College. Lawyer. Retired from law practice in 1830 on account of ill health. Lived in Virginia as teacher till he came to Waukesha in 1845. Chief founder of Carroll College. In constitutional convention of 1847 he was author of educational sections. Chosen by bi-party vote as superintendent in 1849; re-elected in 1851. Launched Wisconsin's school system. Removed to Marquette County. Was member of Wisconsin legislature. In 1853, on account of ill health, removed to St. Augustine, Florida. Became rector of Episcopal Church there, remaining for many years. Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1880), 250-251.

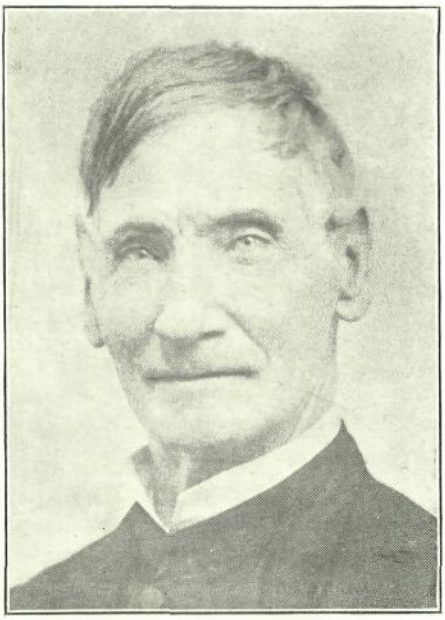
the year 1849, he devoted considerable space to the subject of grading the schools, quoting from Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, and other eastern educators to enforce the advantages of the system. "In reference to the practicability of these plans," he said, "it is sufficient to remark that, under the name of union schools, they have to a limited extent been already substantially carried out in many of the cities, villages, and more populous districts of the eastern and western states. The schools in Southport and Geneva are of this kind—Milwaukee, Janesville, Beloit, Green Bay, and Sheboygan, are making preparations for the establishment of similar schools." The applicability of the grading principle was limited, for the time being, to city, town, and village schools, the types which later supplied the bulk of the high schools by grading up gradually to that plane.

For the rural situation Mr. Root suggested an idea which he developed in the second report, 1850. He would provide, by an amendment to the school law, that any town [or township] having a population of fifteen hundred and a specified valuation, might tax itself for the establishment of a union "higher" school. The lower schools would then be made "primary," and these should be taught by women, while for the higher school a man teacher should be employed. That arrangement would make the total expense lower, probably, than if no higher school were established and the common schools, as was customary, were taught by men. He said: "It is the intent of the system above detailed in this report to develop the idea indicated in the constitution, viz: the district school extending primary instruction under greatly improved conditions to every neighborhood—the secondary or academic school offering the advantages of a chartered academy to every town in the commonwealth—the university acting in harmony with the entire system and crowning the whole."[16] The common and academic schools were to be aided from the general school

[16] *Second Report*, for 1850. Appendix, 914-915.



MICHAEL FRANK



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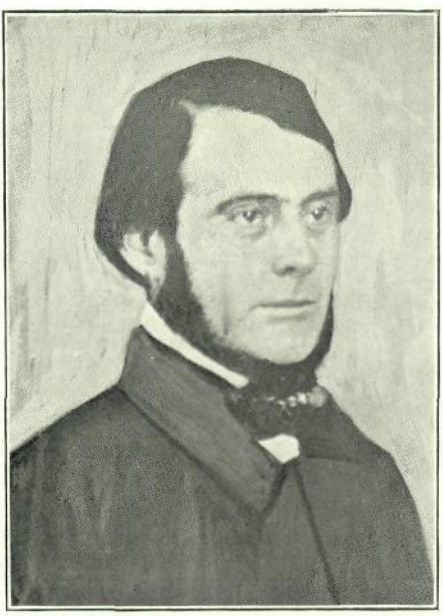

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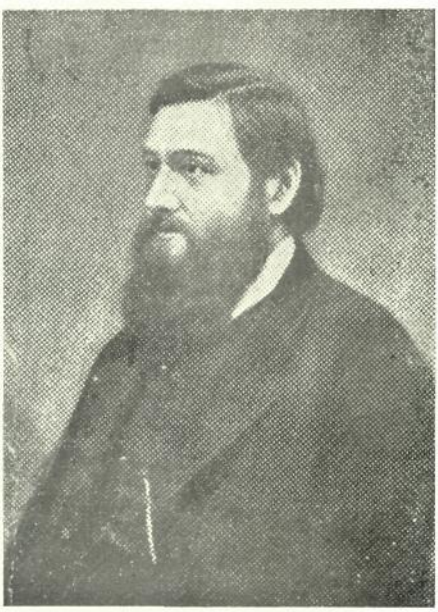

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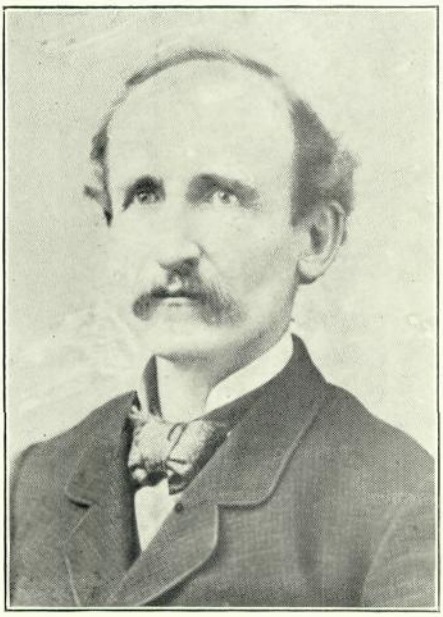

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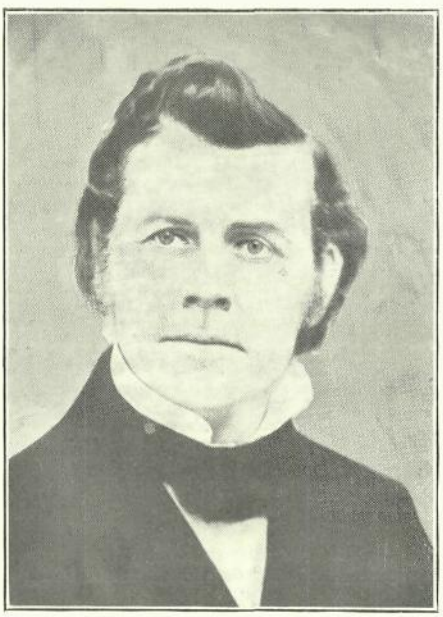


JOHN G. McMYNN

fund, while the university drew its sustenance from the seminary fund.

Mr. Root's successor in the superintendency, Azel P. Ladd, abandoned the idea of town "academies," substituting that of county secondary schools which then, for the first time in the Wisconsin discussion, were given their present name of high schools. "A county institution of that character," he said, "will equally meet the provisions of the constitution and better [than the town academy] meet the wants of our people. A uniform method of examination would determine who were fitted to enter it as graduates from the district school. Such an institution would be appropriately denominated a County High School. There the youth could be fitted for the University, or acquire a proficiency in the branches necessary to the pursuits of active life—could prepare for a trade, for commerce, or agriculture. . . . This renders the system complete. It provides means by which every child in the state may acquire a free education in each branch of knowledge, from the simplest to the highest."[17]

In his second report (1853)[18] Mr. Ladd recommended the passage of a law authorizing the counties to establish county high schools "to be supported by a proportion of the school fund apportioned to such counties, and by a tax upon property." This plan, he believed, would meet the needs of the people and it would be in harmony with the provisions of the constitution in relation to "academies and normal schools." Mr. Ladd also emphasized, in that report, the importance of union schools for villages and well settled areas. These were to be graded schools, following the examples of Kenosha and Geneva already presented by Mr. Root.

Hiram A. Wright, who was superintendent only a year and a half, from January, 1854, to June, 1855, issued but a single report. In this he endorsed all that his predeces-

[17] *Report* for 1852, 22-24.
[18] See p. 57-58.

sors had said about union schools. He contributed to the discussion the suggestion that a law might be passed permitting the state school fund custodians to lend money to union school districts for the building of schoolhouses.[19]

Wright's successor, A. Constantine Barry, in the report for 1855 suggested a complete plan for the reorganization of schools in cities, villages, and parts of towns. It would involve (a) the consolidation of districts; (b) the grading of the schools, including the establishment of a high school; (c) their management under a general board and a superintendent; and (d) their financing by the proper authorities on the recommendation of the school board. "These," he says, "in brief are the general outlines of the system which, through its practical workings under a wise and careful administration, has given to the city of Racine its model schools. None there dream of going back to the old district system. . . . In all favorable localities, if properly administered, it will make the public schools the best schools—more than any mere private select schools can possibly be—and thus do away with the necessity of the burdensome maintenance of the latter." The next year he mentioned Racine, Kenosha, and Waukesha as examples, and named Madison, Janesville, Watertown, and Sheboygan as having "substantially" adopted the system.

The Racine system was created under Mr. Barry's leadership in 1853, their new high school—the first in Wisconsin to graduate a class—going into operation in December of that year. That school had as principal John G. McMynn, former principal of the union school in Kenosha, which also had a higher department and was indisputably the first of its kind in the state. The Kenosha school had been fully organized in the summer of 1849, though partially and impermanently begun four years earlier. It was a monument to the educational leadership of Colonel Michael

[19] See *Report* for 1854, 34-37.

Frank.[20] The Kenosha example may be safely regarded as a spur to the rival city of Racine, which, in its turn, improved on the suggestions received. Kenosha and Racine afforded the dynamic which always resides in appropriate examples. Other cities and villages would be sure to follow such examples, either by advancing their curricula step by step, or by creating separate and complete high schools.

The superintendent who followed Barry was the revered Lyman C. Draper, best known for his service as secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and founder of its great Historical Library. Draper subscribed to the doctrine that the educational system ought to be completed by the creation of town "central" [union] schools, and county high schools. But, for some reason—perhaps because he lavished his enthusiasm on the subject of school libraries—his reports deal somewhat perfunctorily with the high school question. With the coming to the superintendent's office of Josiah L. Pickard,[21] however, there was at the helm a high school crusader. In his report for the year 1862, Pickard devoted ten pages (1404-1414) of fine print to a thoroughgoing and vigorous discussion of union and high schools. The constitutionality of such schools being questioned by some "enemies of education," he dealt fully with that phase of the subject, quoting the constitution, the school law of 1848, and subsequent laws, and compared Wisconsin's situation with that of Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan, where court decisions were available as interpreters of the laws. He concluded that there

[20] For the history of the Kenosha school, see the author's article "Origin of Wisconsin's Free School System," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, ix, 27-46; also *Wisconsin Domesday Book, General Studies II*, chap. x.

[21] Josiah Little Pickard was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1824. Lived with parents on farm near Brunswick, Maine. Attended Lewiston Falls Academy and Bowdoin College (Brunswick), graduating in 1844. Went west at the opening of the year 1846, and taught a school at Elizabeth, Illinois, going from there later in the year to take charge of Platteville Academy. Was state superintendent of schools in Wisconsin from January 2, 1860, to September 30, 1864; superintendent Chicago schools, September, 1864, to 1877; president of University of Iowa 1878 to 1888. Lived in California, retired, after 1889. Died at Cupertino, California, in 1914. Correspondence with Mrs. Fred Jollyman, Cupertino, California.

existed legal authority for the creation of union high school districts, and also for the introduction of high school subjects into the common school.

Pickard discussed the need of high school instruction from the social standpoint: it fructifies the common school instruction, it liberates and socializes, it reduces crime, it promotes loyalty and patriotism. In a paragraph which, on propaganda grounds, was perhaps justified by the times, he called attention to the fact that no state in which public high schools had been developed was at that moment *out of the Union.*

Mr. Pickard's treatment of the subject of high schools was deemed so adequate that his successor, John G. McMynn, contented himself generally with a hearty endorsement of it, giving however, in his final report, rather extended quotations from Dr. Newton Bateman, superintendent of the state of Illinois, in illustration of the value of high schools, and particularly commending the town school government system.

This survey shows that secondary education, projected in the constitution itself under the name of academies, engaged the attention of the State Department of Public Instruction under every one of the series of seven superintendents who held the office from January, 1849, to January, 1868. During that time the idea had been embodied in the local school systems of Kenosha, Racine, Janesville, Milwaukee, and several other cities, though it is not always possible to say how much higher work a given school offered. In 1855 a high school was begun in Waukesha; the next year one was installed in Watertown—at least their principal was required to be qualified to teach "any of the branches necessary to fit a young man for college." At the time of reporting he was actually giving instruction in "Algebra, Philosophy and Latin"—all high school subjects. At Madison there was a high school which was adversely affected by the presence of the University preparatory de-

partment, and apparently was not fully successful until that appendage was removed.[22] In Fond du Lac a year was added to the high school course in 1867, but we are not informed how extended the course then was.[23] Sheboygan, in 1870, reported a high school of two grades and six classes, with two teachers. Portage had a high school in which a principal and an assistant teacher gave instruction regularly. Green Bay had a high school department; Mineral Point had nine grades, the upper ones carrying some higher branches, as algebra, geometry, general history and literature, natural philosophy, etc. Berlin had a high school which, in the six years prior to 1871, had become so popular that it was said "no one of our citizens sends son or daughter away to be educated, while on the other hand, many send their children here to school. Not less than 50 tuitional scholars have attended during the year."[24] Beloit developed a full four-year course, put in operation in 1870, and erected a very handsome high school building.[25]

There were doubtless other towns, not mentioned in the annual reports of the superintendent of public instruction, in which some high school work was carried on, and it is also true that a minimum amount of such work was done in some of the better taught district schools. Strange as it may seem to the school pupil of today, it was no uncommon experience to find a college or academy trained district school teacher, of pioneer days, leading a small class through algebra, geometry, or "philosophy" (meaning elementary physics). But of high schools strictly so called, of which the best example up to about 1870 was Racine high school,

[22] See the sweeping condemnation of the University preparatory department by Superintendent B. M. Reynolds, of Madison, in *Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 1867, 157. The department was abolished in 1880.

[23] Report of Superintendent O. C. Steenberg, in *Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 1867, 146. He presents some interesting statistics on the relation of the several nationalities to the public school.

[24] In *Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 1871, 125-126.

[25] In *Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 1871, 123; also report for 1869, 103-104.

the state had probably not more than might be counted on the fingers of two hands.[26]

The number of graded schools in the state in 1869 was reported as 298. Of those, 111 had three or more departments, revealing a trend toward high school development. This class of schools increased steadily. The next year, 1870, there were said to be 109 graded schools in cities, all of which had three or more departments, and 98 of those "out of cities" had three or more departments. A township school government law, adopted in 1869 under the superintendency of A. J. Craig, was designed further to increase the number of graded schools and, by consequence, of high schools. But its operation was disappointing. Still, the situation respecting secondary schools had so far improved that Superintendent Samuel Fallows, in the report of 1870, recommended the prompt abolition of the University preparatory department, believing that "the high schools and academies of the state ought to do the work now done by it."

Fallows insisted on the promotion of grading, and sought to improve the statistical information about graded schools, which was imperfect. He evidently had come to the conclusion, as had most of the later superintendents, that one practical way to create a high school system was by grading up the schools in villages and cities, and adding studies to the advanced section of the curriculum until the full high school plane should be reached. He printed, without indorsing it, C. C. Kuntz's[27] bill for free county

[26] These high schools, however, through the men in charge of them, exerted a profound influence upon education. Men like John G. McMynn, already mentioned; George A. Albee, also of Racine; Robert Graham and H. Barns of Kenosha (the latter of whom became head of the schools at Manitowoc); F. C. Pomeroy of Milwaukee, Charles Lau of Cedarburg, Warren Downes Parker of Janesville, Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin of Beloit, Theodore Bernhardt of Watertown, and others who might be mentioned, were no common men. In Hudson, the "higher department" was for many years in charge of a remarkable woman, Charlotte M. Mann, a graduate of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and niece of the famous educator Horace Mann.

[27] Carl C. Kuntz was born January 11, 1832, at Moerzheim, Canton Landau, Rhenish Palatinate. He was educated for the profession of teacher, graduating in 1851 from the teachers' seminary at Kaiserslautern. He came to America in 1852 and to Wisconsin a year later, settling in Sauk City. For a time he was a private teacher; then, April, 1855, became editor of *Pionier am Wisconsin*,

high schools, which was introduced into the assembly in the session of 1871 but which did not come to a vote at that session.[28] This bill will be referred to later. Meantime, in preparation for his report for the year 1872, Superintendent Fallows ascertained, by questionnaires, how many pupils of the graded schools were pursuing higher branches and how many were preparing for college. The showing was rather interesting. Returns from 72 schools disclosed that 270 of their pupils were studying higher algebra, 302 plane geometry, 69 trigonometry, 158 modern history, 316 Latin, 26 Greek, and 426 German. In the preceding year, 1871-72, 39 had been fitting for college; in the current year the number rose to 149.

This marked change was in response to a new policy. A law of 1872, secured through Fallows' efforts, provided for the free admission of pupils from the graded schools to the sub-freshman and freshman classes in the University, on examination at the schools. "The effect of the law thus far," he says in the report for the next year,[29] "has been most beneficial. All over the state, students are preparing, in the graded schools near their homes, for the university. As might have been anticipated and desired, the number of students in the preparatory department has diminished, while the number in the college classes has increased. Other states are making efforts to connect their graded schools with their universities in like manner." Superintendent Fal-

one of the earliest Republican newspapers of the state. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated John C. Frémont for president. For many years he operated a farm in the town of Troy, but in January, 1881, he returned to Sauk City and resumed the editorship of the *Pionier*. He was a member of the state assembly in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1874. Due to his recognized eminence as an educator, he was made chairman of the committee on education in each of those sessions. He was the author of the bill permitting the teaching of German in the public schools, and he also sponsored the first bill introduced into the legislature for the creation of a free high school system. He has often been called "the father of the free high school system in Wisconsin." He served in the assembly a fifth time in 1883. He died May 12, 1897, at Sauk City. See "Carl C. Kuntz Biography," in *Pionier*, May 20, 1897; also *Blue Books*.

[28] No. 714, A. See *Assembly Journal*, 1871, 542, 776, 884, 928. Also Appendix 78, where the bill is printed. The text is found also in the *Superintendent's Report*, 1871, 25-30.

[29] P. 23.

lows presents lists which show the graded schools from which students entered the University in 1872 and in 1873. Twenty-four different schools are mentioned in the two lists, and since several well known names are missing, we conclude that perhaps thirty schools in Wisconsin in 1873 were offering the equivalent of three years' work above the eighth grade. Evidently, the time had arrived for a great forward movement in high school education.

The man was at hand, in Superintendent Edward Searing,[30] to lead such an advance. In his first report, for the year 1874, he presents a thoroughgoing discussion of the whole subject, accompanied by a suggested plan for a free high school system. In that report Professor Searing said: "When, last January, I entered upon the duties of my office, I considered this matter of intermediate schools decidedly the most important educational question in the state. I determined to give it consideration before all others." "The need of increased facilities for secondary or academic instruction in our state," he added, "has long been felt. It has repeatedly found expression in the annual sessions of the State Teachers' Association. It has often found utterance in teachers' institutes, county associations, etc. It has been recognized in the annual messages of our governors and the annual reports of state superintendents. It found embodiment last winter in the state legislature, in a bill which passed the assembly and had many friends in the senate, but owing to doubts of the wisdom of the par-

[30] Edward Searing was born in Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, July 14, 1835. Student of the grammarian S. A. Clark, of Cortlandt Academy; also studied at Cazenovia Seminary. Taught from the age of sixteen, gaining his higher education gradually during the intervals between teaching for a livelihood. Won a bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1861 after one school year spent there. Had been master of a private school in Union, Rock County, Wisconsin, from 1857. In 1863 he returned to Wisconsin. Became instructor in Milton Academy (afterwards College) in fall of 1863. Published an address on Lincoln. Later (1869) published a new school edition of Virgil's *Aeneid*, which met with remarkable success. Prepared other classical works. After four years as state superintendent (elected on Reform ticket) he returned to Milton College as professor. In 1880 he became principal of the State Normal School at Mankato, Minnesota. He died, in that office, October 23, 1898. *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, x (N. S.), 273; *Minnesota Historical Collections*, xiv (1912).

ticular plan—not, however, of the need of some plan—it failed to become a law. That this bill should have been received with so much favor when not originating from nor being endorsed by the teachers of the state, and receiving no support from the department of public instruction, was a fact full of significance. It indicated that the people of the state are widely feeling the want of certain educational facilities they do not now possess, and are willing to endorse and put into statute law a plan for the creation of these facilities providing that plan appears to be a *thoroughly wise* and *practical one.*"[31]

The bill which passed the assembly, March 10, 1874, embodied Mr. Kuntz's plan, presented first in 1871. It had some new features, the principal one being a section which would abolish the county superintendency and make the principal of each county academy—the name "academy" being used apparently to square with the constitution—*ex-officio* superintendent of the schools in his county. In his report for the Education Committee, Mr. Kuntz argued for the need of secondary schools, to promote the efficiency of the common schools by supplying teachers, and to provide incentives to special effort on the part of common school pupils. On these points he quoted from the report of United States Commissioner of Education Eaton. The cost of the system he estimated would be about $200,000 per year, ten per cent of the total cost of common schools, in which, for want of well trained teachers, half of the annual outlay was "wasted."

Perhaps the most immediately significant feature of the Kuntz plan was that the bill provided for raising, by general taxation, the sum required to be given by the state to aid the counties which should tax themselves for the establishment of such county academies.[32] The idea of county academies was as old as the constitution itself; the idea of state aid was of equal standing. But the older view

[31] *Report*, 1874, xx.
[32] Mr. Kuntz's report is found in *Assembly Journal*, 1874, 523-524.

was that the money for the purpose should be derived from the general school fund, which had never proved adequate for such a purpose. The suggestion of a state tax, to produce an amount as large as $200,000, proved distinctly helpful when, at the next session, Superintendent Searing asked for one-tenth that sum for a similar object.

Searing confessed that he had harbored a slight prejudice in favor of county high schools. But on a full, careful, and comparative study of the problem, he had come to the conclusion that what Wisconsin needed was a system of town high schools. This, too, was an old idea. But he was fortunate in being able to present an effective illustration in its favor, which helped the work forward. The plan, adopted by the state of Maine three years earlier, was for the state to offer to the towns maintaining free high schools, one-half the cost of the instruction therein given. The law was passed in 1872, and after one year it was found that nearly one-third of all towns in the state had responded by establishing such schools.

Searing had been delivering, in his favorite lecture at institutes and elsewhere, a comprehensive and powerful argument for such secondary or "intermediate" schools. His theme was "Education and the State System."[33] High schools, he proclaimed, were the grand need of the state and of "nearly the whole country." He quoted Dr. James McCosh to the effect that: "A set of upper schools reaching every district of the country, practically open to all classes, rich and poor, and under highly educated teachers, is the grand excellence of the system of education in Prussia, Austria, and Holland and is the crying desideratum in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United States."[34] "I cannot leave this subject," says Searing, "without ex-

[33] *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, v (N. S.), 425ff, contains the text of the lecture. It was Searing's "legacy" to the state.

[34] Reverend James McCosh, D.D., L.L.D., "Upper Schools," in *International Review* (New York, March, 1874), i, 178-197. McCosh put Scotland in the wrong column. That country, according to his own showing, should have been ranked with Prussia, Holland, and Austria in respect to its facilities for secondary instruction.

pressing my belief that it is quite as useful to society—to the state—to have a certain portion well educated, as to have *all* possessed of the elements of an education. . . . This highly intelligent and cultured portion must be interpreters, to the masses, of much the latter have neither the time nor the ability to investigate—the truths of history, of religion, of the natural sciences, of political and social economy, etc. . . . A despotism with popular ignorance may last a thousand years. A republic with univeral suffrage and universal ignorance will not last a thousand days. Add to the universal ignorance nothing but a universal primary culture, and you scarcely delay the disaster. Add high schools and colleges and all desirable things become possible and probable. Science dissipates superstition, history becomes a guide. Literature in a hundred forms of books and papers embodies and distributes the discoveries and opinions of trained thinkers. Political economy springs up out of human experience. Legislation ceases to be empirical but is based upon recognized principles of social and political philosophy."

The bill Superintendent Searing prepared was presented in the legislature by Silas U. Pinney, and after comparatively brief discussion, was passed. Perhaps the preliminary organization in its behalf was responsible for the ease with which it went through the houses. The State Teachers' Association had endorsed it, adopting a resolution prepared by a committee consisting of Searing, President Bascom, and President Albee of the Oshkosh Normal. The State Grange, which was a power in that day—with its governor, William R. Taylor, in the executive chair—also adopted the plan, which was supposed to hold great promise of improvement in the means of rural education. Searing used the newspapers of the state to bring the arguments to the legislature. President Bascom spoke vigorously before the legislative committee which considered the bill. The governor was in favor of the plan. In fact, the

superintendent made a winning campaign for its enactment.[35] In the passage through the legislature it had the support of all elements, though the opposition was still formidable and the decisive vote was given by a small majority. Superintendent Searing later referred especially to the fact that the foreign elements, conspicuously the Germans, had given the measure strong support. Speaker Fred W. Horn of Cedarburg, for example, and Herman Naber of Shawano, were earnest in their advocacy of the bill. The fact of its strong appeal to citizens of foreign birth was an important feature in the law's success after it got into operation.

The act was clearly modeled upon the Maine free high school act. Some of its provisions are copied literally from that law. But it was made exceedingly flexible, applicable to a town, to several towns, to parts of a town, to a group of districts, etc. The state agreed to pay one-half of the cost of instruction in the free high schools, provided the whole amount going to a given school should not exceed $500. As in Maine, the curriculum was to embrace "the ordinary academic studies, especially the natural sciences in their application to mechanics, manufactures, and agriculture."

The system was launched in 1875. In 1876 the superintendent reported 20 high schools "organized or reorganized" under the law, the next year there were 57, and a year later 85. By 1880 the state had more than a hundred high schools. It was then that the University preparatory department, which had been in existence since 1849, was abolished. Inasmuch as the graded schools of villages and small cities—the "union schools"—proved to be the principal

[35] The bill, 249,A, was introduced February 9, 1875. It was sent to the Committee on Education, February 20. On the twenty-fifth it was reported back with amendments (slight) and the same day was discussed in Committee of the Whole. March 1, it was reported correctly engrossed. It was made the special order for March 2. Motion indefinitely to postpone lost 38-43. Bill read a third time and passed. Returned from senate March 4. Presented to Governor, March 5.

source from which the high schools sprung, the system may properly be regarded as harking back to the Massachusetts "school for the benefit of all the inhabitants," and, indeed, to the grammar school feature of the famous law of 1647.

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE IN WISCONSIN

HARRY BARSANTEE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, WISCONSIN STATE TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION

Telephone workers throughout the world this year celebrated the fiftieth birthday of the telephone, paying homage to its inventor, a man who, a half-century ago, was considered an eccentric dreamer. The talking instrument which in 1876 was looked upon as an amusing toy, utterly impracticable for any commercial use, has in fifty years transcended every other mode of communication ever conceived for the convenience of social intercourse.

Throughout the ages, the advancement of civilization has been vitally dependent upon progress in five great human needs: transportation, light, heat, power, and communication. In the field of communication, the telephone represents one of the great strides forward in human history. Prehistoric man depended solely upon "word of mouth," delivered personally or by messenger, as did the civilized ancients of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and other great empires of the dawn of civilization, until, as knowledge increased, messages were scratched in rude hieroglyphics upon wax or clay tablets. But delivery was always dependent upon the hands of a messenger. The invention of the printing press gave added impetus to the art of writing, the "Pony Express" and other early postal systems were appreciated by persons who wished to communicate at length with others; but through all history, until less than a hundred years ago, such communication was limited to the speed of a horse, or dependent upon wind, tide, and wave.

When Benjamin Franklin captured a spark of lightning he paved the way for a more rapid system of communication; but, so slow is the progress of man, it was al-

most a century before Professor Morse demonstrated the availability of electrical energy for the communication of thought, by the invention of the electric telegraph. But the telegraph was not the last word in communication, for marvelous as it was as a means of carrying messages instantaneously between distant points, it could never be a system of personal, individual communication, by which one man could actually speak to or listen to another, over intervening space great or small.

Then, in 1876, Alexander Graham Bell invented the electric telephone. Every schoolboy knows the story—how, after years of disheartening experiments, the then young professor of a "School of Vocal Physiology" finally evolved a curious machine that one day in March, 1876, repeated over a wire the words: "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." From that day on, the story of the telephone reads like a romance. Every one laughed at Bell and his toy, even after he and his associate, Thomas A. Watson, had communicated with each other on their machine and a borrowed telegraph wire over a distance of several miles.

It was but a matter of months, however, before the toy became a thing of practical use. Early in the year 1877 a man in a Massachusetts town had the temerity actually to *pay* for the use of the telephone. He leased two of Bell's machines for twenty dollars, and the telephone as a practical method of communication became a reality.

The history of the telephone in Wisconsin dates back to the same year, although exact dates are conflicting and few. The far-seeing Wisconsin men who believed in the telephone as a practical instrument had to go cautiously, for investors and manufacturers still scoffed at the idea, and there was no assurance that it would ever become a necessity. It seems hardly conceivable that the telephone should have been put to practical use in Wisconsin in the very year following its invention and practically as soon as it was accepted in the East; yet in the year 1877 a banker in Appleton by the name of Alfred Galpin made the plunge

by connecting his bank and his residence. His was reputed to have been the first telephone ever used in Wisconsin, although other centers in the state, particularly Platteville, claim the distinction of having installed the first instrument. Less than a year after Mr. Galpin's telephone was installed, a small home-made switchboard capable of handling twenty-five instruments was constructed and put into use at Appleton.

Closely identified with the telephone since its invention, Richard Valentine, a resident of Janesville until his death a year ago, played a prominent part in its early development in Wisconsin. Mr. Valentine, who for more than forty years was the directing head, with his brother Arthur, of the Valentine School of Telegraphy, constructed the first switchboard in the state and was probably the first telephone salesman in Wisconsin. His first venture, aside from a private line which he built for himself and his brother in 1877, consisted of a crude switchboard located near Dartford, on Green Lake, in 1878.

Telephones were being put on the market, not to be sold, but rented, and some months earlier Mr. Valentine had gone to Milwaukee to interest manufacturers in the advisability of connecting their factories, warehouses, and business offices with one another. The realization, however, of what a great telephone system would mean had not yet dawned, and he was laughed at and sent on his way. He received encouragement later when early in 1878 he installed a set of telephones for Charles Starks, at Berlin. Starks was editor of the Berlin *Journal,* and the instruments connected his house with the office. A short time later Valentine received a query from Superintendent Lee of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, now a part of the Northwestern system, who thought it might be possible to connect the station at Dartford with taverns on opposite sides of Green Lake. To meet the problem of putting the three stations on the same line, Mr. Valentine contrived to build a little switchboard at the middle station so that all

lines could be switched onto one another. This was but a short time after the first switchboard in the country was constructed at New Haven, Connecticut.

On March 1 of the same year Mr. Valentine constructed a line for Dr. Henry Palmer, of Janesville, from his house to his office. Dr. Palmer's telephones were the first to be used in Janesville, and they were considered as nothing short of miraculous. The Janesville *Gazette* of March 1, 1878, has this to say:

> The telephone now in operation between Dr. Palmer's office and his home is a marvel of wonder. Its working is absolute perfection. It is so sensitive to sound that from the office to the residence, which must be a mile, the pulsation of the heart was distinctly heard. Persons interested in the telephone and wishing to test the perfection of the one of which we speak can do so by going to the house or office between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock any evening this week.

J. W. Bates also become interested in the idea, and the exchange continued to grow in Janesville with Mr. Valentine as its directing head. The *Recorder* of March 1, 1880, says:

> Permission having been obtained from the managers of the Northwestern Telegraph Company yesterday, the Telephone Exchange of this city was attached to their line, and also connections made at Monroe, and throughout the day there was singing, chatting, etc. Several songs were sung at each place, and besides there were violin, clarinet, and guitar solos. Everybody in connection with the exchange in this city passed their time pleasantly.

From that time on, the flame spread rapidly, and Janesville went into the telephone business in a big way. Day after day, either the *Recorder* or the *Gazette* told of new telephones being installed.

The advance in other centers of the state was very much the same as that in Janesville. George B. Shaw, coming to Eau Claire from the East, brought news of the Bell telephone in 1879, and a few days later the forming of a company with D. R. Moon and W. A. Rust was announced.

On May 20 of the same year, the Eau Claire *Free Press* announced that there was a grand total of twenty-four stations connected with the exchange, and there were additions announced every few days.

That the newspapers were heartily in favor of promoting the new enterprise at this early stage is evidenced by the many editorial paragraphs explaining the industry's troubles. The Eau Claire *Free Press* of June 3, 1879, says:

> Some of the street gamins are wickedly engaged in hurling stones at the telephone wires, and occasionally snap them, causing much annoyance and trouble to the owners of instruments. The company propose to put an end to this mischievous practice by "snapping" the gamins, and giving them a respite from their fun by a few days sojourn in the cooler.

And again, in the *Free Press* for June 6 of the same year:

> The telephone operators at the central office have many annoying and at times most ludicrous calls. For instance, when a person wants to get in communication with Sam Ellis, he calls the central and says, "Put me in Sam Ellis' barn," or "Put me in the assorting works." Yesterday an inexperienced caller was evidently tired of life, and wanted to be "put into Meridean Slough." Of course, the central put him there.

In the next to the last decade of the century, with the telephone definitely established as a practical instrument, small exchanges sprang up in every town of any size in the state. Doctors, lawyers, bankers, druggists, and storekeepers, all interested themselves in this new means of communication, and the roster of pioneer telephone men in Wisconsin reads like the directory in the lobby of an office building. The far-seeing men in every community, regardless of their profession or trade, interested themselves in this new and wonderful system of communication. Of those pioneers who are still living, some abandoned their previous callings to work in this new field of endeavor, while others maintained the business as a side-line, directing the destinies of their prodigy telephone companies, but hiring subordinates to bear the brunt of the work.

During those very early years of the telephone's existence, despite Richard Valentine's failure to arouse Milwaukee men, interest in this new invention was smouldering in Wisconsin's largest city. A home-made switchboard was constructed under the supervision of Charles H. Haskins, and soon the Haskins Company was formed. This was the beginning of the present Wisconsin Telephone Company, which now handles about three-fifths of the telephone business in the state. The Haskins Company merely acted as an agent for the Bell Telephone Company, which held the inventor's rights, and through this firm local telephone exchanges in various cities throughout the state were established.

The first two decades of telephone history naturally saw the industry move rather slowly in comparison with its growth in later years. The patents and instruments were owned by the Bell Company and advancement came only in the larger centers. Villages and hamlets had no service, not because there were no men of initiative in these communities, but because the Bell Company had the more fertile and profitable field of the large cities and towns in which to expand. Moreover, the high cost of service, with the business a monopoly, made the telephone a luxury. The public did not dream that the use of the telephone would ever become so universal as to make it a household necessity. And money was scarce for the industry, only a few having enough faith in the new discovery to invest any money in it.

Then, in 1893, the original patents owned by the Bell Telephone Company expired and, like mushrooms growing over night, independent telephone companies sprang up everywhere in the state. Some were cooperative, practically every subscriber holding stock, while others were incorporated and directed by prominent and respected men in the community. La Crosse had one of the first independent telephone systems, and is still one of the few large

cities in Wisconsin to have independent service. In Madison, the Dane County Telephone Company was started in 1893, and continued to operate until 1909, when it was sold to the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

The independent movement was undoubtedly a boon to the industry and a godsend to the villager and farmer. At the outset the smaller independents were interested not so much in the financial possibilities of the industry as they were in bettering their own social and business relations with each other. They wanted telephone service, and failing to get it through the Bell Company, they were willing to subscribe funds enough to construct their own lines, buy their telephones, and build a switchboard. This avidity for service among farmers and rural townspeople, however, led to many difficulties in later years. The rates for service were set entirely too low, at the outset, through lack of both experience and business foresight on the part of those men who, in their anxiety to promote exchanges in their communities, neglected to figure the cost. This fact was in a large measure responsible for the many increases in rates in later days. But that same reckless plunging did its part in the development of the industry. Except for this movement, the telephone might never have reached the isolated hamlet or the out-of-the-way farmer.

But for all the impetus which the independent movement gave to the industry, it produced, as well, a period of the most bitter and violent strife in Wisconsin. The Bell interests, piqued at having their heretofore untouched field invaded by what they considered an inefficient but dangerously meddlesome foe, fought desperately to nip the independent movement in the bud; while the newcomers, weak in experience and capital but strong in numbers, fought to keep above ground. Competition was keen and destructive. Subscribers to an independent company could talk only to other subscribers of the same company, and, since the Bell organization owned practically all of the toll lines then in

existence, there was virtually no long-distance service for an independent subscriber. Should a subscriber to an independent exchange wish to talk to a Bell subscriber, he had either to have a Bell 'phone installed in his home also, or make a special trip to the Bell office to make the call.

So hot did the fight become that the independents found it necessary to organize their forces, and the Wisconsin Independent Telephone Association was formed. This association was as bitter and unyielding as were the Bell interests, and for years the battle raged, with each unit holding its own, but with the public suffering for want of some sort of compromise which would better service.

When the art of telephony had advanced to the point where it was thought necessary to inter-connect lines between the two units, open rebellion practically broke out within the ranks of the independent association, and the first two or three companies to "hook up" with the Bell were ostracized. Public welfare was bound to triumph over petty quarreling, however, and gradually inter-connections became more and more widespread. At the present time an isolated exchange is practically unheard of.

The greatest factor in destroying the competition between the two units probably was the entrance of regulation into the telephone field in 1907. Wisconsin was one of the pioneers in state regulation of public utilities, and it was in that year that the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin was given power to regulate telephone companies, pursuant to the public utility law. One of the primary regulations applying to public service corporations under state control was that such utilities open their books and accounts to the scrutiny of the public which they served. This ruling was virtually a death blow to destructive competition between the two telephone units, for once one faction knew at all times what the other was doing, competition lost its edge.

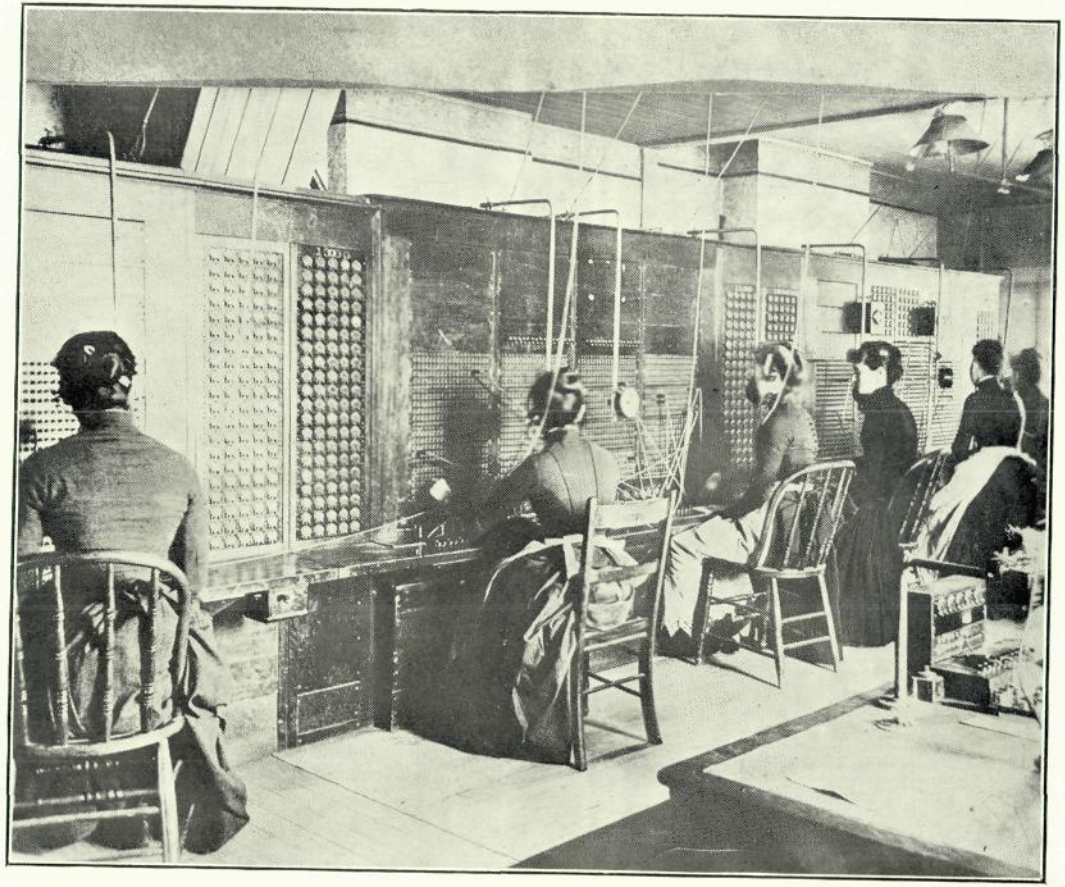
Unquestionably, the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, with an able staff and the State behind it, ironed out untold troublesome difficulties in the industry. Unfair dis-

crimination was done away with, the old franchise troubles were ended when the Law replaced the franchises with indeterminate permits, and the anti-duplication laws, coming a few years later, certainly produced a more harmonious working of the two units. A fair rate of return was insured the operating companies, and uniform systems of accounting were required.

The advent of regulation into the field showed the two competing units that not only a cessation of hostilities but an absolute about-face in tactics was needed. Cooperation instead of competition became the order; and where quarreling units had been stifling their own and others' efforts, they now began to expand, each in its own direction. This does not mean that the competitors shook hands and buried the hatchet forever, or that smooth sailing for each unit along its charted course was made certain; but it does mean that the era of cut-throat competition in the telephone industry in Wisconsin was ended. A rankling feeling still existed between the two, and there were minor and unimportant skirmishes between them now and then for many years. Even today, among some of the telephone men in Wisconsin who were in the business in the early days, there is a feeling of bitterness against the former foe.

With the efforts which had formerly gone toward beating a rival now turned toward expansion and better standards of service, the industry went forward by leaps and bounds. In centers where two exchanges were being operated, one an independent, and one an exchange of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Bell, it became the tendency for one to sell out, leaving the other in undisputed possession of the field. In this way the Wisconsin Telephone Company grew rapidly, locating its central offices in the larger towns and cities, while the independents, for the most part, held sway in the rural districts and smaller towns.

As the telephone grew more and more indispensable, and better service was required, the business in the larger ex-



MILWAUKEE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, 1883

changes ceased to be an avocation, and offered a field for highly trained and specialized workers. It was no longer necessary for those who wished to have service to subscribe a part of the cost of buying and building the equipment. Telephone securities were in demand as investments, and better service resulted. So widespread did use of the telephone become, and so efficient its working, that what was once a luxury, or, at best, a business accessory, now became a household necessity. Where, in 1890, there was an average of less than three telephones for a thousand inhabitants in Wisconsin, the ratio steadily decreased to one instrument for a hundred inhabitants, one for fifty inhabitants, one for ten inhabitants, until, in 1926, the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the telephone, there is one instrument in Wisconsin for 5.4 inhabitants. Madison, with its 17,637 telephones, has more instruments installed per capita than *any other city in the world!*

The Wisconsin Telephone Company, with its 91 exchanges in the state, serves 299,068 subscribers. The company has exchanges in Milwaukee, Madison, Appleton, Eau Claire, Racine, Beloit, Kenosha, Janesville, Superior, and Sheboygan, in addition to many exchanges in smaller cities. In the independent field there are 464 companies in the state, operating more than 600 exchanges and serving 184,236 subscribers. In addition, there are more than 500 rural lines or farmers' associations serving about 18,000 subscribers. This makes a total of nearly 1000 companies in the state serving approximately 483,304 subscribers. The growth of the industry in Wisconsin has not been phenomenal in comparison with that in other middle-western states, but when compared with the development in other countries it is almost unbelievable. Two years ago, Wisconsin had more telephones than all of China, Brazil, Mexico, Spain, Poland, and Belgium combined.

A combination of circumstances led in 1910 to the formation of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association. The old independent association was no longer necessary,

since rivalry between the two units was virtually ended; yet there was need for a strong bond of union among all operating companies. Regulation of telephone utilities was new to the industry, and new to the public as well; hence it seemed advisable for companies to band together in a mutual effort to work harmoniously with the Railroad Commission and better to inform the public of this purpose. Since petty differences were likely to arise with the vast inter-connections taking place, it was thought that an association of all companies would aid in doing away with such differences through closer relationship and better understanding of one another's problems. The men who were heart and soul in the industry, particularly, had been feeling the need for such an association for some time, and on July 13, 1910, a meeting of telephone men in the state was called in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol at Madison. There were forty-eight delegates present, representing fifty-five companies. J. A. Pratt, then of Menomonee Falls, was elected president; R. M. Richmond, Evansville, vice-president; W. F. Goodrich, La Crosse, treasurer; and P. J. Weirich, Monroe, secretary. Three other directors were elected in addition to the four officers: W. L. Smith, Neillsville; F. M. Cole, Ashland; and E. R. Bowler, Sheboygan. All of these men except Mr. Cole and Mr. Richmond are still active in the industry and in the association.

The membership of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association is open to all telephone companies in the state, regardless of size or affiliation, and is well represented by every type of company. The organization avowedly disregards all petty differences between companies, but works as a unit in creating better relations between companies, between operating units and the public, and between companies and state bodies. During its sixteen years of existence, the association has held conventions every year, and innumerable district meetings throughout the state. It gives personal attention to the difficulties of any individual

company which applies for assistance. The keynote of the work is betterment of *service* in every way possible.

To attempt to outline the advances made in the art of telephony during the past quarter of a century would be well-nigh impossible in an article of less than text-book length, but a cursory survey of the recent changes and present-day tendencies which have led to better and more universal service in Wisconsin, as in other states, seems necessary. To say that any one of many recent developments has done more for the industry than any other would call forth much criticism, but undoubtedly one of the great changes has been the innovation of the common-battery system. In Wisconsin, many of the larger exchanges have adopted this system to replace the old magneto, or local battery system, the result being a better grade of service.

Just how widespread the automatic telephone will become, or how efficient it will prove, is still a question; but Wisconsin, along with other states, is making strides in the direction of automatic service. The automatic system is peculiarly adaptable to certain communities where cost of labor is high. Wausau, which has one of the largest independent telephone companies in Wisconsin, is served entirely with automatic service. Lake Mills, Medford, Park Falls, Mellen, Glidden, and Sparta also have this type of service, and at Two Rivers, where the entire system is being rebuilt, the service will be of the automatic type. It is possible that in the future, as present equipment becomes obsolete, many more companies will switch over to this type of service, but whether it will become universal or not it is difficult to predict.

In very recent years there has been a distinct movement toward consolidation of telephone industries in Wisconsin, the year 1926 seeing slightly increased activities in this direction. Some few small companies each year are purchased by larger, neighboring companies, and the combined business run as a unit. The State Telephone Company of Wisconsin, and the North-West Telephone Com-

pany, with business offices in Madison, have made their appearance during the past twelve months as consolidations of Wisconsin telephone interests.

The consolidation movement has its advantages and disadvantages, and in Wisconsin it may be taken both as a ray of hope and as a danger signal. Many independent telephone companies in Wisconsin are unquestionably too small to be run with the highest degree of efficiency, and it is here that consolidation will do the most good. Many companies, on the other hand, are so situated as to be unadapted to consolidation. Expenses will be increased rather than diminished by combining their interests; and when the consolidation movement goes to the point of combining such interests, good service can be given only at the cost of high rates or inflated property values.

If there is one weak spot in the telephone industry as it exists in Wisconsin today, it is the operating of small town or village exchanges as an avocation with business or professional men. Of a study of 373 independent companies in Wisconsin, it has been found that the manager or directing head of 252 of the companies is either primarily or equally engaged in some other business. This situation, of course, is not so bad as it might appear to be at the outset; for where one finds the manager's duties divided between his telephone plant and some other effort, entirely apart from telephony, one also finds that the exchange is too small to require the full time of the manager. Those are the companies which should be dissolved into and operated in conjunction with neighboring companies in a consolidated group under the direction of expert, full-time managers. The telephone business is far too complicated to be run "on the side."

Since the period of strife in the telephone industry in Wisconsin seems to have passed, it is only fair to review what the efforts of the pioneers have accomplished. There have been three periods in the development of the telephone industry. First, there was the period of promotion and an-

tagonism between the two groups of the industry—the independents and the Bell interests; then the period of adjustment of conditions created during the early days; and now the present period of forming permanent lines between the two groups. It is recognized that two strong groups within the state are essential, for there is obvious danger in having one controlling unit so large that it is a menace to the public and to individual initiative. The two groups in Wisconsin are both strong and effective, the only problem being that of their working amicably together. Such a condition exists at the present time. The Wisconsin Telephone Company, representing the Bell interests, and the Wisconsin State Telephone Association, representing the combined independents, have agreed on what they consider to be the proper balance between the two groups, and there is little friction on this point. Each unit pursues its own course, cooperating with the other at every point to the ultimate benefit of the public. Should this idealistic balance be disturbed by the greed of one or the other, it is possible that there would be a fourth period, consisting of some form of government operation or ownership; but that prospect is not likely.

It is no more possible at present to guess into the future of the telephone industry in Wisconsin than it was in 1877 for Richard Valentine or Alfred Galpin to foresee the vast and efficient system of today which their early efforts started. With one telephone in the state for every 5.4 persons, it would seem that the saturation point has been reached. But the same was thought years ago. It is certain, however, that much of the energy which has heretofore been spent in adding new subscribers will now be turned toward making service better.

History shows the industry in Wisconsin has gone through a rough and dangerous course. The story has just begun as 1926, the telephone's fiftieth birthday, rolls by; but the industry, now in the prime of life, should find the sailing more smooth henceforth.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN WISCONSIN

FRANK G. SWOBODA

It is a far cry from the first agricultural cooperative association, a cooperative cheese factory in Oneida County, New York, to the present twelve thousand cooperative associations in the United States, doing a business of two and a half billions annually. While the intervening period between the organization of the first cooperative association and the present highly organized situation represents a lapse of eight decades, the greatest development occurred during the last half of the period. Classifying growth according to character of development, Chris. L. Christenson, in charge of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, has roughly divided the eighty-year term into four periods.

The first period extended from sometime before 1870 to 1901. Within this period creameries, cheese factories, farmers' elevators, purchasing of farm supplies, and stores were the chief kinds of cooperatives formed. The second period, 1901 to 1911, marked the use of better business methods. Cooperative creameries increased steadily, as did farmers' cooperative elevators and fruit and vegetable organizations. In the third period, extending from 1912 to 1921, cooperatives witnessed their most rapid expansion. Membership increased over three hundred per cent; livestock shipping associations, farmers' elevators, and fruit and vegetable organizations increased in number and membership. In the fourth period, beginning in 1920, existing associations showed a rapid tendency toward enlargement and business management became more efficient.

Wisconsin ranks high among the states of the Union in number of cooperative farmers' business associations. In 1925 it ranked third with 1092, Minnesota and Iowa ranking first and second respectively. In number of dairy

marketing cooperatives Wisconsin ranked first with somewhat over seven hundred; in number of livestock marketing organizations our state ranked fourth. The leading cooperative marketing organizations in the state from the standpoint of volume of business and influence are the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, organized in 1913; the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool, organized in 1922; the Wisconsin branch of the American Cranberry Exchange, organized about 1906; the Door County Fruit Growers' Exchange, in 1909; the Equity Livestock Sales Company, in 1920; the Wisconsin Certified Seed Potato Cooperative Association, 1923. The Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association and the Middleton Milk Producers' Association are among the others that are actively functioning.

Started in 1913 as a one-warehouse, one-county proposition, handling in early days six million pounds of cheese worth three-fourths of a million dollars, the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation has gradually yet consistently grown to the point where it includes farmers in thirty-five counties in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Its thirteen warehouses will this year handle a total of thirty-five million pounds of cheese worth seven million dollars. In addition the federation will have to its credit a cream business totaling three-fourths of a million dollars. The federation's outstanding service aside from its wholesome competitive influence has been its consistent effort to produce a quality cheese. With the campaign for quality has gone the promotion of the federation's two brands, *Mello-Creme* and *Federation*. As outlined by Professor Theodore Macklin,[1] the federation has effected a material saving to all cheese producing farmers by narrowing the dealer's handling margin, a benefit accruing to all cheese producing farmers to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars annually. Another big service credited to the federation is the proof that

[1] University of Wisconsin Experiment Station *Bulletin No. 346.*

Wisconsin farmers can succeed if they will be loyal to sane and wisely formulated cooperative plans and ideals.

The Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool, organized in March, 1922, with more than 7200 farmers representing eighty per cent of the state's five million dollar acreage signed up to a five-year growers' contract, has rendered most valuable service to the tobacco farmers of the state. It operates seventeen warehouses in eighteen counties, and in 1925 did a total of two and a half million dollars' worth of business. Like every other worth-while cooperative, it has been compelled to fight its way through a maze of grower prejudice abetted by selfish private dealer propaganda. The pool has benefited its members both by price advantage and by reduced handling cost. The successful organization of the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool was the culmination of a varied series of attempts to get the growers together. The first of these was made in 1902, when twenty local associations were formed under the leadership of the Wisconsin Union of the American Society of Equity. In 1908 and 1909 those affiliated in the Equity organization packed twenty thousand cases and sold several million pounds of lower grade unpacked. About 1911 the local associations withdrew from the Equity and formed the Farmers' Tobacco Association, which operated for three years. In 1918 the Wisconsin Tobacco Association was formed. It packed about twelve thousand cases. After this attempt the locals operated independently until brought together in the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool, as previously noted.

With a 1926 cherry business of $1,750,000 and an additional apple and plum business that will crowd the grand total of its business close to the two million dollar mark, the Door County Fruit Growers' Union can easily be considered as having title to rank with Wisconsin Big Business. Initial activities among Door County fruit growers eventuating in the present splendid organization, which this season handled 628,000 crates of cherries, were begun in 1909. Better cul-

tural methods, fertilization to insure regular annual crops, spraying to protect against disease and pests, and the handling of the surplus in rapidly expanding canning factories to insure a better price for fruit marketed in the fresh-picked stage, have been its outstanding accomplishments. Advertising campaigns carried on in several leading metropolitan centers have greatly increased consumption of canned cherries. Careful grading of apples has placed this crop in splendid demand.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association, a division of the American Cranberry Growers' Exchange, one of America's smaller cooperatives but withal one of the most successful, is doing its full share to make "Eat more cranberries" a household slogan. The Wisconsin organization centers at Wisconsin Rapids, the heart of the cranberry producing section of Wood County. With an assured quality product market, cranberry production has become one of the state's most highly specialized agricultural industries.

The Equity Livestock Commission Sales Company, another of Wisconsin's state-wide functioning cooperatives, has enjoyed a rapidly expanding volume of business. In 1924 this organization handled 2237 cars of stock, worth $2,300,000. Local shipping associations scattered well over the state supply the bulk of the stock which this association handles.

Fully organized, with twenty-five million pounds of butter signed up by member creameries, the Wisconsin Creameries Association, aside from rendering field service in quality improvement, is not functioning as a sales organization. The association has fully organized districts that fairly cover the butter producing districts of the state. District Number One is selling its butter through the well known Land O'Lakes Association, comprising four hundred and fifty creameries in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Dairymen tributary to a number of the state's largest city markets have their local milk producers' association. The

largest of these, the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, entirely a bargaining organization, has rendered its members valuable service; Racine, Madison, Green Bay, La Crosse, and possibly other cities boast similar organizations. At Watertown a group of farmers organized in 1925 for the purpose of handling milk. A large plant was erected, and was equipped to make butter, cheese, and condensed milk or to ship, as market conditions dictated.

Cooperative cheese factories, of which the state boasts some over eight hundred, and cooperative creameries, of which there are four hundred, have been operated in Wisconsin dating back to the seventies. The period of 1890 to 1910 probably covered their most rapid expansion. The cooperative creameries are much more numerous in western and northwestern districts than in other parts of the state. Of the state's 2779 cheese factories, both foreign and American, less than a third are cooperative. The tendency has been rather toward decreasing than increasing the number. For some reason cooperation in the manufacture of butter or cheese has never been as popular in Wisconsin as in Minnesota. Whether this is due to difference in nationality or leadership cannot probably be positively stated.

The simplest of the cooperative selling organizations are the local livestock shipping associations, each comprising from fifty to upwards of several hundred farmers. There were three hundred and fifty of these associations in the state in 1925; they handled twenty-one thousand carloads of stock valued at twenty-five million dollars. These locals assemble and ship the stock belonging to member farmers and pro-rate returns on the basis of receipts minus actual costs. These associations have done much to help correct local stock-shipping abuses, also to educate their members in markets, grades, and requirements.

Cooperative stores for buying and selling for their farmer members continue to be organized; they also continue to pursue their checkered career, which has placed them in the category of the most hazardous and, on the av-

erage, least successful of all the state's cooperative farm enterprises. Numerous cooperative stores have enjoyed the same degree of success as private stores in the same communities. Others, through mismanagement and improper direction, have caused their members untold losses.

That the cooperative movement is distinctly worth while is emphasized by the following statement by Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine: "The most distinct and significant movement in American agriculture in this decade is the almost universal trend toward cooperation in the marketing and distribution of farm products. That the movement is substantial and of large proportions is indicated by its immense volume. In Wisconsin the amount of cooperative business transacted by farmers annually totals well over $60,000,000."

CAMP BROSIUS

LIZZIE RICE JOHNSTONE

There are many persons in Wisconsin who have neither seen nor heard of Camp Brosius, a beauty spot on a high bank near Elkhart Lake, in Sheboygan County. Wild and beautiful, the waters of the clear green lake glisten in the sunlight. The charming scenery that edges the bank of the lake offers a suitable background for the rollicking German folksongs, the German waltzes and old ballads given by the students and visiting Turners and their families, who spend the summer at Camp Brosius. All the glamour of a night on the River Rhine, with its romantic vistas of ruined castles, wooded cliffs, and quaint little towns, is brought to one's mind, as he drifts along the surface of the lake in a canoe or sits on a rustic bench anywhere on the shore, of a bright moonlight night. A path along the shore at the foot of the hilly background is traveled, as in the days of yore when the early Indians followed the self-same line around the lake. One cottage, which was built about twenty years ago by a well-known citizen of Sheboygan, is a near neighbor to Camp Brosius. Above the door is the quaint Indian legend "Kenjockity," which means "Beyond the multitude." The multitude has overtaken the old residents of the lakeside now; and the aged couple, who still spend their summers in their cottage, enjoy the youthful noises at the Students' Camp. The bugle calls, song, and music are welcome sounds.

Camp Brosius occupies a tract of about twenty acres on the top of a hill, with a lake front, an abrupt wall of many feet. Steps by which to reach the top have been cut into the steep hillside in three different places. A spring of clear, cool water at the foot of the main stairway has this motto artistically printed above it:

THE WAYSIDE WELL

Oh traveler, stay thy weary feet,
Drink of this water cool and sweet,
It flows for rich and poor the same,
Then go thy way, remembering still,
The wayside well beneath the hill,
The cup of water in His name.

The camp belongs to the Normal College of Physical Education of the American Gymnastic Union, located at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Early in the second half of the nineteenth century the American Turnerbund first opened the doors of its college, the primary purpose of which was to prepare young men to teach in the various societies of the national organization. The early history of this college is most interesting. War, fire, and financial difficulties hampered but never stopped its progress. The college was located at different times in New York, in Chicago, in Milwaukee, and finally, since 1907, in Indianapolis. "From it have been graduated hundreds of young men and women, who have gone out into the field equipped to teach the best in the Physical Education world. Today, the school ranks as the foremost institution of its kind in the United States. The high standards set, and ideals inculcated are ever the beacon lights that guide its students and graduates along the path of sterling achievement in a most worthy field of endeavor."

More than a century has passed since Friedrich Ludwig Jahn opened his first outdoor field for the practice of physical training. The theories and practices established by this fearless, rugged, unfettered spirit have stood the acid tests of more than a hundred years of conflicting movements in many fields of endeavor. The patriotic idealism of Jahn is a matter of history. To him is given the credit of reviving for the modern world a splendid system of physical education. Hjalmar Ling, with his Swedish system of physical education, is also given much credit.

Early in the nineteenth century the spirit and the work

of "Turnvater Jahn" were transplanted to American soil by the Turner pioneers, Carl Follen, Carl Beck, and Francis Lieber.[1] They blazed the trail—others followed, and soon a powerful organization of men dedicated to the cause of advancing the physical, moral, intellectual, and material welfare of mankind had come to be. In the heart of a great nation, far from the land of his activities, a grateful organization has erected a monument to perpetuate the memory of Jahn, the founder of a true and rational system of physical education. This monument is the "Jahn Memorial" in St. Louis. The college at Indianapolis is sponsored by the national Turnerbund.

To the summer camp on Elkhart Lake, named Camp Brosius in honor of George Brosius, an early leader in the college, the school is taken bodily each summer—teachers, students, nurse, and physician—to spend the month of June. Their last month of school work is done there; examinations, field work, swimming, rowing, and all outdoor activities are brought to a delightful finish in the open, free environment of the rural camp. There, too, the senior class graduates, with all the formality connected with such an event. Their exercises and exhibitions delight and thrill an admiring Wisconsin audience at Elkhart Lake. In 1925 the school, consisting of one hundred and fifty students and teachers, descended upon Camp Brosius, May 30, and was ready to depart June 29, after which a summer session opened for a class composed of seventy-two former students and others who wished to take the course offered in physical training and theory. This work lasted five weeks.

The camp consists of two cottages owned by members of the board of trustees, an administration building, and two large assembly halls, Jahn Hall and Ling Hall, which are used by the students for school activities—lessons, lectures, examinations, and social events. The latest building erected is a fraternity hut, which has been named Stecker Hall in

[1] For sketch of Friedrich Jahn and the Wisconsin Turners, see this magazine, ix, 123-139.

honor of W. A. Stecker of Philadelphia, who has done much for physical education in general, and for the Normal College and Camp Brosius in particular. There are two rest rooms, one for girls and one for boys, each furnished with a fireplace, chairs, tables, and all toilet necessities. A large "mess hall" with kitchen, pantry, and storeroom connected, is equipped with several modern devices which aid materially in preparing and serving food for such a large number of active, hungry girls and boys. Two rows of tents, ten in each, are the homes of the students. Electric lights and a water system have been installed. A pretty little hotel at the lakeside serves the guests who spend the summer months in this quiet place.

The students at Camp Brosius always work hard and play hard, and find great satisfaction in both. All are on an equal footing, and glad to be so, for a change. It makes no difference whether rich or poor, whether Easterner or Westerner, Northerner or Southerner, as soon as the student gets the tang of the lake breeze or woods in his nostrils, all caste or class privilege falls from him and he becomes just a dandy good fellow and is glad to be taken as such; and so it is always at Camp Brosius. Among the outstanding events which help everybody to get acquainted are "stunt nights," hayrides to Crystal Lake, wiener and marshmallow roasts at "Grasshopper Hill," and canoe races on the lake.

It would scarcely be fitting in this little sketch of Camp Brosius not to say something about George Brosius, who did so much in the Turnverein "Milwaukee" and the Normal College as teacher and advisor. He has been dead but a few years, having in 1914 rounded out his fifty years of teaching, the greater part being in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the Normal College was located from 1875 to 1888. In 1899 he retired from the Normal College permanently, and took up his earlier position with the Turners.

From 1875 to 1883 Brosius himself served as superintendent of physical training in the public schools of Milwaukee; and after 1878, as instructor in the National Ger-

man American Teachers' College, which had been established there. In his early manhood he followed for some time the trade of a painter and decorator in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the Civil War he came to the city of his adoption, Milwaukee, and enlisted as a volunteer for a three-year term. He was made sergeant in Company E of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, was captured but was exchanged at the end of four months, and later received a commission as second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. On account of broken health he left the army in June, 1864. His work in the Turnverein "Milwaukee" soon restored his former degree of strength and skill, and his career of teaching continued from that time.

No account of his career would be complete without mention of the famous "Frankfort Squad" of 1880. The fifth German Turnfest was to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 25-28 of that year, and Turnverein "Milwaukee" decided to send a team of seven members, under their teacher, Brosius, to take part in the exercises and compete for prizes. To the amazement of every one at home and abroad, they succeeded in winning second, third, fifth, sixth, thirteenth, and twenty-first places in the competitions. Mr. Brosius' nephew, Herman Koehler, won second prize. This man has since become master of the sword, and director of physical training at West Point Military Academy, with the present rank of colonel.

The following is a verse of the student song for commencement:

> We're coming back to Brosius,
> And we hope to find you there,
> With stories of good cheer,
> Of a most successful year.
> We're lonesome now at leaving,
> But we know that you'll be true
> To the standards of Camp Brosius,
> Our dear camp "A. G. U."

HISTORIC SPOTS IN WISCONSIN

W. A. Titus

I. LAC COURT OREILLES: AN INDIAN ABODE OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

The heart of the red man bled,
While strangers looked on his pain.

In northwestern Wisconsin, within the confines of the present Sawyer County, lies a beautiful lake with a recorded history older than that of any other spot in the interior of the state. We read that about 1653 the Ottawa Indians, harassed by the fierce Iroquois from distant New York, fled to the Mississippi with the hope of finding refuge and protection among the Sioux. They soon quarreled with their hosts and were compelled to retire into the interior of Wisconsin, and there on the shores of Lac Court Oreilles they fixed their tribal habitation. Buried deep in the inhospitable wilderness, they felt secure from their savage enemies to the east and to the west. At this place the Ottawa were found by the earliest French explorers. Fortunately the story of this savage village, much of it tragic in the extreme, has been preserved for us in the records of these remote times. The name of the region came from a peculiar custom of the Ottawa located there. They cut off a part of their ears and therefore were called by the early French visitors, "Courtoreille," or "Short Ears."[1]

Like much of our earliest information about the Wisconsin region, our first story of the Lac Court Oreilles village comes from the travels of Radisson and Groseilliers, who, so far as we know, were the first white visitors to this

[1] Some authorities think that the Ottawa were called "Short Ears" not because they clipped the rims, but because they wore their ears as nature made them, while the surrounding tribes distended the lobes of the ears by the insertion of heavy earrings and other pendants.

interior lake and the Ottawa habitation. In 1659 these bold adventurers left their lonely cabin on the shores of Chequamegon Bay to spend the winter with the Ottawa at Lac Court Oreilles. The winter that came on soon after was a severe one, with an unusual depth of snow that made hunting impossible. Famine overtook them and many of the Ottawa succumbed to starvation, while the French explorers barely escaped the same fate. In his quaint and uncouth phrasing, Radisson tells with a mixture of reverence and courage of their awful experience during the months when the elements held them prisoners in the wilderness. From his journal we read the pathetic story, a portion of which we quote:

"In the morning the husband looks uppon his wife, ye Brother his sister, the cozen the cozen, the Oncle the nevew, that weare for the most part found deade. They languish wth cryes & hideous noise that it was able to make the haire starre on y^{e} heads that have any apprehension. Good God, have mercy on so many poore innocent people, and of us that acknowledge thee, that having offended thee punishes us. But wee are not free of that cruel Executioner. Those that have any life, seeketh out for roots, w^{ch} could not be done wthout great difficultie, the earth being frozen 2 or 3 foote deepe, and the snow 5 or 6 above it. The greatest subsistence that we can have is of rind tree which grows like ivie about the trees; but to swallow it, we cutt the stick some 2 foot long, tying it in faggott, and boyle it, and when it boyles one houre or two y^{e} rind or skinne comes off wth ease, w^{ch} we take and drie it in the smoake and then reduce it into powder betwixt two graine-stoans, and putting the kettle wth the same watter uppon the fire, we make it a kind of broath, w^{ch} nourished us, but becam thirstier and drier than the woode we eate.

"The 2 first weeke we did eate our doggs. As we went backe upon our stepps for to gett any thing to fill our bellyes, we weare glad to gett the boans and carcasses of the beasts that we killed. And happy was he that could gett

what the other did throw away after it had been boyled 3 or foure times to get the substance out of it. We contrived an other plott to reduce to powder those boanes, y^e^ rest of crows and doggs. So putt all that together halfe foot w^th^in grounde, and so makes a fire uppon it. We covered all that very well w^th^ earth, soe feeling the heat, and boyled them againe and gave more froth than before; in the next place the skins that weare reserved to make us shoose, cloath, and stokins, yea, most of the skins of our cottages. . . . We burned the haire on the coals; the rest goes downe throats, eating heartily those things most abhorred. We went so eagerly to it that our gumms did bleede like one newly wounded. The wood was our food the rest of (that) sorrowfull time. Finally we became the very Image of death. We mistook ourselves very often, taking the living for the dead and y^e^ dead for the living. We wanted strength to draw the living out of the cabans, or if we did when we could, it was to putt them four paces in the snow. Att ye end the wrath of God begins to appease itselfe, and pityes his poore creatures. If I should expresse all that befell us in that strange accidents, a great volume would not containe it. Here are above 500 dead, men, women, and children. It's time to come out of such miseryes. Our bodyes are not able to hold out any further.

"After the storme calme comes. But stormes favored us, being that calme kills us. Here comes a wind and raine that putts a new life in us. The snow falls, the forest cleers itselfe, att w^ch^ sight those that had strings left in their bowes takes courage to use it. The weather continued so 3 dayes that we needed no racketts more, for the snow hardned much. The small staggs are (as) if they weare stakes in it after they made 7 or 8 capers. It's an easy matter for us to take them and cutt their throats w^th^ our knives. Now we see ourselves a little nourished, but yett have not payed, for it cost many their lives. Our gutts became very straight by our long fasting, thet they could not containe the quantity

that some putt in them. . . . From the second day we began to walke."[2]

According to Radisson's journal, the food supply now became adequate for the survivors. Soon after, a delegation from the Sioux arrived and persuaded the two French adventurers to accompany them back to the trans-Mississippi region. Here they wandered about and saw much of what is now northern Minnesota. Before Radisson and Groseilliers returned from this long western journey, the Ottawa had abandoned the interior village where they suffered so much under the displeasure of the Great Spirit, and had taken up their habitation at the head of Chequamegon Bay.

The next historic event in the story of this beautiful wilderness lake was the visit of Father Ménard in 1661. This devoted missionary priest left Montreal with the intention of ministering in the Ottawa village at Lac Court Oreilles. Upon his arrival at Chequamegon Bay, he learned that the Ottawa were located there, they having migrated from their inland village some months before, as stated above. He immediately began his work at St. Esprit, as Chequamegon was then called. While he was working with indifferent success to reclaim the bay savages, a messenger arrived from the Huron village, located somewhere on Black River, with the information that the savages there were dying of starvation. Ménard felt it his duty to go to these dying natives and baptize them. The traders at Chequamegon endeavored to dissuade him from attempting the perilous journey through a trackless wilderness; the difficulties that were so forcibly pictured to him served only to fire his zeal. Accompanied by one Frenchman and several young Huron guides, he left St. Esprit on July 13, 1661, and proceeded by the land trail to Lac Court Oreilles. The Huron guides, impatient of the slow progress of the feeble priest and his white companion, deserted them and hurried

[2] *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, 81-82.

forward, but promised to send guides back to the lake to pilot the Frenchmen to the Huron village. The two white men arrived safely at the lake, where they waited two weeks, but no guides came. One can imagine the lonely vigils of that wilderness camp, surrounded on every side by the dense forest vegetation that was all but impenetrable, with only the midday sun and the overhead stars to give the impression of distance. With their stock of provisions much depleted, they secured an abandoned Indian canoe and decided to push forward alone. They floated down the Chippewa until they came to the mouth of that eastern tributary on which was situated the Huron village. Whether this was the Flambeau, the Jump, or the Yellow River must ever remain uncertain. They pushed up this stream until they reached a rapids that was difficult of passage. Ménard stepped ashore to lighten the canoe, while his companion dragged the frail craft to the placid waters above. The banks were almost impassable because of the tangled thickets. Ménard lost his way and wandered into the forest or was slain by lurking savages; the closest search by his companion shed no light on the fate of the missionary. Thus perished, alone and unaided, the first apostle to the Wisconsin Indians.[3]

From the time of Ménard's visit to Lac Court Oreilles until the middle of the eighteenth century, we find no historical data bearing on the region. It is believed that the Chippewa first established themselves on the old Ottawa site about 1745, a location that this historic tribe has inhabited almost continuously since that time. The present Lac Court Oreilles Reservation contains nearly seventy thousand acres peopled by about twelve hundred Chippewa. It was set apart as a reservation in 1854, and in 1873 its selection was approved by the federal government.

The Lac Court Oreilles Chippewa are divided between village residents and those that dwell on farms and allot-

[3] L. P. Kellogg, *French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* (Madison, 1925), 146-152.

ments. As on most of the Indian reservations of Wisconsin, agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, and by this means they produce a considerable portion of their food requirements. There are on the reservation both Christian and pagan Chippewa. The former are for the most part affiliated with the Catholic church; the latter still adhere to their primitive rites and ceremonies. Each group has its separate cemeteries. Many of the graves are protected by typical board shelters, within which food is placed for the use of the departed on their journey to the spirit land.

That the region has long been the home of aborigines is evidenced by the numerous mounds on all sides of the lakes. These are all burial mounds of the ordinary round or oblong type, no effigy mounds having been noted in the neighborhood. The Chippewa maintain that their people did not construct these burial mounds, but that they are the remains of the Sioux occupation at some remote period. The final movement of the Sioux to the region west of the Mississippi is believed to have been followed almost immediately by the arrival of the Chippewa, who have since occupied the locality.

The principal village of the reservation is Reserve, with fifty to sixty houses. Within the village is an abandoned dance circle of considerable size, said to have been used as recently as twenty-five years ago. Smaller dance circles in the outskirts of the village are still used for the tribal dances, which are conducted with all the old-time attention to details.

The Lac Court Oreilles region is still largely undeveloped as compared with other sections of Wisconsin. Almost three centuries have come and gone since explorer and missionary first looked upon the blue waters of the beautiful lake. The forests that then reared themselves in stately majesty have fallen before the ax and the saw of the woodsmen, and the cutover areas with blackened stumps and fire-

scarred undergrowth suggest something of recession rather than of advancement.

It is interesting to know that few if any of the states contain as many tribal Indians as does Wisconsin. In addition to the reservation above described, there are the Menominee, the Oneida, the Lac du Flambeau, and the Odanah reservations.

II. LITTLE BUTTE DES MORTS: A MEMORY OF A DOOMED INDIAN TRIBE

The geography of the Neenah region is a sufficient explanation of the important part it has played in the history of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway and of the people who have inhabited its shores from the period of the earliest French exploration to the present time. Through the portals conecting the great lake of the Winnebago and the turbulent lower Fox have passed at one time or another all the noted explorers and missionaries who, under the flags of three great nations, made Wisconsin known to the world.

With an abundance of fish and game, and soil unsurpassed for its fertility, it is not surprising that long before the advent of Europeans the region was thickly peopled by savages, who here found subsistence easy. Adjacent to the outlet of Lake Winnebago the early settlers noted numerous mounds, cornfields, and other evidences of a large aboriginal population. One mound, larger than the others and oblong in outline, was located on the right or west bank of Little Lake Butte des Morts, near the northern end of the present Chicago and Northwestern Railway bridge; it was this extensive burial mound that gave to the locality its early name. This historic "hill of the dead," so rich in the traditions of a vanishing race, was obliterated by railroad excavations more than fifty years ago, and only a recollection of its former location remains. It was visited in 1851 by Dr. Increase A. Lapham, and quite minutely described. Lapham says:

"This tumulus is about eight feet high and fifty feet in diameter. It is to be hoped that a monument so conspicuous and so beautifully situated, may be forever preserved as a memento of the past. It is a picturesque and striking object in passing along this fine lake, and may have been the cause of serious reflections and high resolves to many a passing savage. It is well calculated to affect not less the bosoms of more enlightened men. There is neither necessity nor excuse for its destruction; and we cannot but again express the hope that it will be preserved for the benefit of all who may pass along that celebrated stream.

"The summit of the mound is about fifty feet above the lake, affording a very pleasant view embracing the lake and the entrance to the north channel of the river.

"This has been a place of burial, and perhaps of well contested battles; for the plough constantly turns up fragments of human bones and teeth, much broken and decayed. Arrowpoints of flint, and pipes of red pipestone and other materials have also been brought to light."[4]

Publius V. Lawson, a later archeologist, has given a very interesting account of this mound, together with the details of its destruction.[5] It is greatly to be regretted that this earthwork, over which both history and tradition have cast their spell, has fallen before the march of progress, and now lives only in the chronicles of other times.

Much doubt exists as to whether Nicolet reached Lake Winnebago when he made his historic visit to the Green Bay region in 1634. Some authorities assert that he passed through the lake and ascended the upper Fox for a considerable distance. Others maintain that there is nothing in the Jesuit record of the voyage to prove that he proceeded farther than Green Bay. The same uncertainty exists with regard to the wanderings twenty years later of Radisson and Groseilliers. While it seems probable that they passed through the lake and entered the mazes of the

[4] I. A. Lapham, *Antiquities of Wisconsin* (Washington, 1853).
[5] *Wisconsin Archeologist*, ii (April, 1903), 50-52.

upper Fox, the record is too obscure to warrant definite conclusions.

With the arrival about 1670 of the missionaries Allouez and Dablon, and the explorers Perrot and Jolliet, we get our first glimpse of the Neenah region. They and their successors during the following century passed and repassed the island that divides the outrushing Fox. A few decades later we get our first reliable information about the aboriginal village on this island which so fully commanded the passage of the channels.

When the Green Bay region was first visited and described, the Winnebago tribe held sway over the entire valley of the lower Fox. They were as savage as they were numerous; all the surrounding tribes were awed by their ruthlessness. They did not hesitate to cook and eat the enemies they had captured in intertribal wars. The numerous earthworks in Wisconsin are generally ascribed to this Siouan people who came into the present Wisconsin at a remote period.

As the years passed, pestilence and warfare so diminished the numbers of this quarrelsome tribe that they were content to live in peace beside their savage neighbors. By the beginning of the eighteenth century the balance of power had shifted, and we find the Outagami or Fox Indians in control of the Lake Winnebago outlet, with the will and the power to exact heavy tribute from all traders who passed that way. The French authorities protested and threatened, but with no military force to emphasize their demands the whites were helpless, while the Foxes grew more and more contemptuous of the invaders. Then began the merciless conflict between this undaunted tribe and the French authorities, a conflict that practically closed navigation on the Fox-Wisconsin waterway for nearly thirty years. This episode in the early annals of Wisconsin is known as the First and Second Fox Wars; but the interval between was brief, and rather an armed truce than a period of peace. On the side of the French it was a war of

extermination with an avowed determination that not a single Fox warrior should be left alive. The white invaders, after years of fierce conflict, won an apparent victory, but at a cost so great that French influence was weakened throughout the entire region. It has been asserted that but for the Fox Wars France might have retained control of the upper Mississippi and Great Lakes region instead of surrendering it to the English in 1763. Around the Fox struggle centers the historic interest of the Little Butte des Morts neighborhood; it was on the shores of this small lake that the doomed tribe put forth its most desperate efforts to check the progress of the invaders.

After the horrible massacre of the Fox tribesmen at Detroit in 1712, their kinsmen in Wisconsin, keen for vengeance, haunted the waterways and killed without hesitation every French trader and friendly Indian that came within their reach. In the trans-lake forests they were as ruthless as were the Apaches of a later date and of a remote section of the country. Canoes no longer floated on the streams, and whites and allied Indians alike avoided a neighborhood so dangerous. Something had to be done to restore French supremacy and give confidence to their savage allies. A large force was assembled at Mackinac, and in 1716 under the command of Sieur de Louvigny invaded Wisconsin by the Green Bay route. The friendly natives noted with surprise this large force as it moved up the river to disperse a comparatively small number of Fox warriors. It is stated that Louvigny's force consisted of fully eight hundred armed whites and friendly Indians; some authorities give double this number. He brought with him two small cannon and a field mortar for hurling grenades.

The Fox village was situated on the west side of Little Lake Butte des Morts, about three-fourths of a mile from the shore. Here they fortified themselves behind a triple row of oak palisades and, contrary to all expectations, awaited the attack. The siege lasted three days and three

nights without apparent result; then the Foxes asked for and secured terms that were far from unfavorable. The French forces departed; this was the result most desired by their savage opponents. Thereafter for a time the Foxes were less troublesome; the Fox-Wisconsin route to the Mississippi was reopened, and barter again flourished in the interior. P. V. Lawson has written a description of the old Fox fortification which he claims to have identified with a low three-sided earthwork enclosure a short distance west of the lake. This enclosure of about seven and one-half acres is shown in his outline map in the publication above mentioned. If the Foxes had this enclosure entirely palisaded by a triple row of upright oak logs, it is an index to their industry and determination.[6]

It is certain that this siege and apparent defeat of the Foxes did not cause them to abandon their village at the north end of Lake Winnebago. The proportionately large number of women in the tribe and the practice of polygamy, which was commented on by the earliest missionaries, enabled them to increase their numbers and recoup their losses with a rapidity that astounded their opponents. This accounts for the rehabilitation of the tribe when, time after time, the French announced that the Foxes were exterminated, only to find them formidable again in a few years. It may also account for the merciless slaughter of the females of the tribe as well as the warriors.

With an increase in their numbers the Foxes again became arrogant within a decade of the submission to Louvigny. In 1726 Lignery, then in command of the French forces, made another peace pact with these tribesmen, which was unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. In the meantime the Foxes had not been idle in the matter of forest diplomacy. An alliance was made with the powerful Sioux beyond the Mississippi, and negotiations were opened with the distant Iroquois. When this became known to the authorities of New France, energetic measures were taken

[6] *Wisconsin Archeologist*, ii (April, 1903), 50-52.

to overawe the savages. In 1728 the second great military force invaded Wisconsin and again the objective was the annihilation of the hated "Reynards." Lignery was in command and his force consisted of four hundred French and twelve hundred allied Indians. The invaders followed the old route up the lower Fox to the Little Butte des Morts. The Foxes, profiting by their former experience, abandoned their fortified village and withdrew to the present site of Oshkosh, and thence up the Fox River to its junction with the Wolf. This Fabian policy succeeded; the French refused to follow the enemy into the interior. The entire force returned to Green Bay, having first exhibited their valor by capturing and torturing four or five old men and women, burning the palisaded village on Little Lake Butte des Morts, and destroying all the Fox cornfields. The expedition had accomplished nothing but further to embitter the Foxes and to earn the contempt of the other tribes of the region. The Sioux immediately became threatening, and it was deemed necessary to evacuate the French posts on the Mississippi.

In 1733 the French again attempted to subjugate the Foxes, when Sieur de Villiers, father of the youth slain a score of years later by Washington at Great Meadows, was killed at the gate of the village where now stands the city of Green Bay. In the confusion which followed this attack, the allied Sauk and Foxes retreated up the river to the latter's old stand at Little Butte des Morts, and there, pursued by the French, gave them battle during a livelong day. It may have been this contest which was responsible for the relics described by the great antiquarian Lapham.

Thereafter the story of the struggle between the French and the Foxes becomes obscure and more or less legendary. It is asserted that the savages continued to levy tribute on all who entered Lake Winnebago. Tradition says that among the traders who suffered thus at the hands of the Foxes was one Marin, or Morand. He determined to have revenge and at the same time rid the waterway of this in-

tolerable nuisance. At Green Bay he fitted out several boats which were carefully covered as though they contained goods, but instead he concealed armed men in the boats. When the flotilla arrived at Little Butte des Morts the Foxes halted the traders as usual and demanded that they come ashore. Marin directed his oarsmen to comply and the savages gathered on the bank of the lake to receive their toll or pillage the voyagers. Suddenly the covering was thrown off the boats, and volley after volley was poured into the ranks of the crowded savages. Friendly Indians approached the Fox village from the rear and applied the torch. Attacked in front and rear, the Foxes fought valiantly, but they were slaughtered almost to a person. The few who escaped death fled into the interior. The slain tribesmen were buried under the little butte and thus gave the name to the region.[7]

This is the tradition, and it is entirely possible that it may have happened; however, authorities on Wisconsin history point out that there is no definite date assigned to the incident and that there is no documentary evidence to support the story. Whatever the reason, it is well established that the Foxes and their allies the Sauk left the Neenah region some time prior to 1750.

Little Butte des Morts last figured prominently in the history of Wisconsin in 1827. The Winnebago uprising in the southwestern part of the territory made it necessary to raise a force to quell the disturbance. Colonel Ebenezer Childs raised a company of sixty-two Oneida and Stockbridge Indians, which company was mustered into Colonel Whistler's detachment at Little Butte des Morts in 1827. The cessation of hostilities prevented this detachment from engaging in active service.[8]

In 1827 Governor Cass and Colonel McKinney as commissioners concluded a treaty at Little Butte des Morts with the Wisconsin Indians, in which the Menominee, the

[7] *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, 207-208.
[8] *Ibid.*, iv, 172-174.

Chippewa, and the Winnebago were the predominant factors. The head chief of the Menominee had died without a direct heir, and a dispute arose within the tribe as to who should succeed him. It was at this gathering of the tribes that Oshkosh was chosen by the commissioners as head chief of the Menominee, a selection that apparently satisfied the tribe and was accepted as final.

With the influx of settlers in the years following, the water power was harnessed and Neenah and Menasha took their places among the manufacturing centers of the new commonwealth.

DOCUMENTS

ROBERT FARGO—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Twelve years after the death of Robert Fargo on February 12, 1908, the original manuscript of this autobiography was found by Mrs. Carrie Fargo Bicknell, daughter of Lorenzo D. Fargo and niece of Robert Fargo. Through her it came into the hands of Mrs. Robert Fargo, who in 1921 presented it to the Lorenzo Dow Fargo Library at Lake Mills.—EDITOR.

CHILDHOOD

After an active business life and nearing the four score mark, having now some respite from the whizz and whir of the strenuous life, I bethought myself to devote now and then, an hour "as the spirit moved" to writing something of my career. It might perchance, at some future day, fall into the hands of some descendant of my tribe, who may read it with the interest of an antiquarian who had discovered a Roman coin or an Indian arrowhead.

Less fortunate than the Irishman who said "I was born in Cork, but I could have been born in Dublin if I'd a mind to," my birthplace I am told was Buckley Hill, Colchester, New London County, Connecticut. The record says the event occurred at three o'clock Sunday morning, August the tenth, 1828.

My first recollection is at about the age of two years of trudging along a muddy road near my home, and wearing a fine new fur hat given me by my uncle Robert Fargo "for his namesake." Later, in my early teens, that was my Sunday-go-to-meeting hat. Another memory at about the same period, was of sitting in the capacious lap of a woman who was housekeeper in the absence of my parents for the night, and grouped around her in the large New England kitchen were my four older brothers and my only sister, while she told them witch stories, of course taking no thought of me. I saw the witch come to the bedside of a man, put the witch bridle on to him, thus transforming him into a horse which the witch mounted and rode away, and all manner of such stuff, which in that day she,

with a multitude of others, as sincerely believed as modern spiritualists believe they talk with their dead friends. That I was terrified does not express it—I marvel that I did not go into convulsions. I sometimes try to attribute my bald head to that night with the witches.

It was during my second year that my father moved our family to Stafford, Genesee County, New York. We made the trip by boat from New London to Albany via New York, and thence by canal to Brockport, the nearest point to our destination. I remember the boat ride and that while on the sound my hat blew off my head into the water and my furious effort to go over the rail after it, and I was carried below to be consoled with another hat gotten somehow for me. My family moved into a dwelling belonging to my grandfather Fargo, and for two years improved a part of his large farm, the while my father looked up and down and over the country for a farm of his own. I have heard him say he rode hundreds of miles and finally purchased a place about two miles from Grandfather's premises, and moved on to the land the Spring of 1832. I well remember my first glimpse of the square, red house. Father and Mother in a one horse wagon with wooden springs under their seat, with my sister and myself tucked in behind—as we rode to the top of a hill Mother pointed across the fields to the house and said "That is your new home." It was a funny-looking place with the windows all boarded up, for a recent hail storm had shattered the glass on two sides of the house.

From this period on my memory treasures all the principal incidents—the beginning of school in the new little stone school house with windows so high no one could "peek out" without the offense of rising in his seat, with seats for two ending against the wall, and long benches without backs for the little A B C fellows. Later on the seats made from inverted slabs were superseded by lower ones with a backbone.

I was kept in school during the two terms, winter and summer, until about ten years of age, when I was old enough to ride a horse, forward of a yoke of oxen, to plow, or ride it in cultivating corn and potatoes—to get the cows from the pasture and to milk one or more, which I was delighted to do. When I was a little older I drove a span of horses before a yoke of oxen with my father at the plow in June and July "breaking up the summer fallow." Then came the haying—from two to four men with scythes and the

youngest worker spreading the hay from the swaths, then later from the spreading to handling the scythe at the rear of the stouter hands. In the gathering up with hand rakes (there were no horse rakes then) the order was reversed, the smallest boy at the lead followed by the next in age, so the last made a fine winrow—then my father with fork put the hay in bunches called "cocks." Following close on the haying came the harvest. Just at that period came the transition from the sickle to the cradle. I well remember the first wheat cut with a cradle. My father had bought two. A friend visiting us at the time was confident that the sickle was not to be superseded. We all went to the field for a test. The man with the sickle made a good start first but the cradle soon cut around and he cast the tool to the ground in surprise. All these incidents are woven into the web of my life and I could fill pages with their recital. My schooling was now limited to a winter term of four months, with a male teacher handling sixty scholars from beginners to full grown men and women! Somehow they all made progress with little class work, but hard, hard study—so the three R's had due attention. The school sports of that day in winter consisted of "Fox and geese," skating, sled-riding, and, when the ground was bare, the various games of ball, which in summer was the principal sport.

HOME LIFE

From small beginnings in old Connecticut, my parents had learned the lesson of toil. There, on rented lands, they ran a New England dairy, making cheese in the most primitive manner on the farm and "toting" it to town and swapping for merchandise or other necessities. Being the sixth child, my older brothers had learned the methods of labor and I need only follow in line.

Six days of active work and Sunday to the Baptist church five miles distant, for two sermons and Sabbath school between, and perhaps, a baptism in the creek after the morning sermon—and they *were sermons* one and a half to two hours long. My good parents were of Puritan antecedents and they did not forget to enforce their tenets. No circuses, theatres, horse races, or card playing in ours. Like the decree of the Medes and Persians, they were inflexible. Only once did I break the rule. One evening I chanced to be at the post office in the little hamlet at "The Center" where I met a schoolmate some years my senior, who said "Old Sickeles'

Poppet Show is in town. Let's go to it." I had no money. He said "Wait a little while and we'll get in." So when the rush was over he negotiated an old knife for our admission. While there we saw the magic lantern pictures of Judson, the noted missionary, and his family, which took away the sin of the show. The Poppet dancing did not count beside that.

We and all about us lived the simple life, but of course we did not feel our limitations. The cooking was done by the open fireplace, with the bake oven in the wall adjoining the fireplace, which it became my duty, at a given age, to heat up for the weekly baking, or oftener if requested. I remember when the first cook stove was brought home and placed in the new kitchen which was added to the main dwelling. Even the neighbors gathered in to view the wonder and guess it would crack all to pieces. But the "Parker's Premium Stove" served the family many years, standing on a brick hearth six feet square so the thing would not set the house on fire.

At that period the making of books was not the order, but my father was a voracious reader usually limited to history, especially relating to the church in all its historical phases. Seated before the fire beside the "light stand" which held a tallow candle, he often read aloud to the family grouped about him, stopping now and then for comment or criticism. Somewhat later the school district purchased one of the Harper Libraries of fifty or more volumes which, fortunately, was kept at our home, it being centrally located, and we had free access to the books. So we reveled in *Robinson Crusoe*, *The Rich Poor Man and the Poor Rich Man*, Parry's *Arctic Voyage to Find the Northwest Passage*, and Coomb's *Physiology*. This library, though large, was read "till half its contents decked our heads."

The monotony of farm life was broken by the changing seasons from seeding to harvest, the apple gathering, the husking bees and the paring bees when the boys and girls made merry after the tasks were done and the feasting begun. Of all the events of the year the sugar making led. Coming from the school room into the sunny woods as the winter's snow was yielding to the soft winds from the south—the tapping of the trees, the toting of the buckets to the wood, the hanging of the kettles and the gathering of the wood for fuel were all full of interest and excitement. Gathering the sap and boiling it down into the sweet nectar, even though it took half the night to keep up with the run, never abated our interest in, nor our

love for the sugar bush. And now after the lapse of seventy years I'd like to poke up the fire under the kettles, eat my noonday lunch in the half-roof shanty abutting the fire, or pull a little candy of my own make from a great kettle hard by for that purpose.

Another phase of life at that period was the singing school one or two evenings a week at some neighboring school house or a near by church, where for a trifling fee we all could learn the rudiments of music, and the singers were such that the church choirs were filled to repletion. There were ever-repeated revival meetings winter after winter—sometimes in the country school house, sometimes in the old stone church built by all faiths and no faiths, and most usually occupied by the Presbyterians. I vividly remember the noted Burchard's calling sinners to repentance and gathering in some of the old hardened fellows that had withstood all ordinary appeals. He did not hesitate to call them by name at distant parts of the church or in the old-fashioned gallery. Denominational lines were somewhat forgotten and co-operation was quite general. About this time Methodism became prominent and with an uncultured priesthood, quaintly dressed in single breasted coats, with an emotional following with their "hallelujahs," "amens," "bless the Lord," class meetings, prayer meetings, etc., gained public attention and adherents. Among their preachers were many able and noted men, although they came from the anvil and plow to the pulpit. They held in that day that God "called" men to preach, and that the Almighty knew his business and whom to call. The Galilean Fishermen made the right kind of Evangelists for the forwarding of Christianity.

The world fails to recognize that little children do hard thinking. Character is often formed in children six to ten years of age and often life purposes are conceived and formed. Going on errands with perhaps a basket of eggs to purchase some simple necessity, and being served by George Marsh or Lowe Sale, clerks in the village store, always so kindly disposed, I conceived the idea that my vocation when a man should be [that of] a merchant. As occasion offered I watched their manner and method of doing business, and craving to become a trader, when old enough to handle a horse and wagon, with my mother's co-operation I used to take a few sacks of apples, a quantity of eggs, and sally out to the village of Batavia where I solicited trade at the large hotels and of leading merchants, and doubtless, being such a youth, I caught some trade I otherwise

would not have captured. With this pervading thought, at school I sought to perfect myself in mathematics, grammar, reading, and spelling, in the latter taking the prize (on the boys' side) for being at the head most times during the term. The last two winters at the home school at fourteen and fifteen years of age, I became very fond of the teacher, Mr. William Taylor, a most sympathetic and manly man for whom I ever cherished the most ardent friendship to the end of his life, a few years since.

I should not fail to mention "going to mill" in those days. With a one horse wagon and from six to ten bushels of wheat, I was posted off to a mill distant six miles, when there were a half dozen nearer, but my mother said Thompson's mill made the best flour. Trudging along the way I had time for meditation and to lay plans for my future, and while the grist was being ground, with hook and line I gathered in a few Horndare [horned dace] of about two ounces each. When the corn ripened in the fall, there was a boys' strife in the neighborhood as to which should have the first meal or samp from the mill. We used to gather the corn as soon as possible and lay it out in sunny places to dry and then with a half sack astride old Kate I hastened to the nearest mill to have it ground, and that night we supped on "samp and milk," then made our boasts to the neighbors of our alertness, or as our moderns would say, "getting there."

THE TONAWANDA RAILROAD

About this time was the beginning of railroad building. A section of what is now the New York Central Railroad had been built and successfully operated west from Troy to Albany and on to Schenectady. The Holland Land Company, with headquarters at Batavia, had about their quarters a group of capitalists who, together with several moneyed men of the city of Rochester, conceived the idea of building a road between the two places, a distance of thirty miles. With their primitive means the road was built by filling pools and cutting through hills for the gradients had to be low or the engine could not make it. I cannot forbear to describe the bed of the road—under the track huge logs hewn on the upper surface whereon was laid a piece of oak about two by five inches, on top of this a flat rail like a broad wagon tire about three-fourths of an inch by four inches. Between the rails the earth was firmly packed to keep the rails from spreading. The cars were run as

high as fourteen miles an hour! The coaches were modeled just like a Concord coach with leather supports or "thorough-braces," only much larger, seating, if crowded, sixteen persons. When the road was open for traffic, people came long distances to see the wonder of the age. I've seen the throng so thick about the engine that one on the outside could hardly get an idea of its construction. Subsequently this became a part of what is now the four track New York Central system. On occasion my brother Lorenzo would follow the train down the track from the village to a road crossing and, on old Kate's back, would keep close behind the train, to the great amusement of the train men. A few years later during my clerkship at Churchville, eighteen miles distant, when I wished to visit at my home, I used to get on the cars, tell the conductor I wanted to get off the train near "Valleth's," a farmer's home three miles from my father's farm. Paying him my fare to the place—in the open country—in due season he pulled the bell rope, the engine slowed down, and I jumped off. He usually cautioned me to be careful and to always "jump ahead." If that railway has been transformed from such a stagecoach affair to a four track road with a hundred trains a day, in seventy years, what revelations are in store for the next seventy years!

CLERKSHIP

My two older brothers, Lyman and Enoch, by some hook or crook, some turn in the wheel of fortune, associated themselves with a Connecticut Yankee by the name of Richards and engaged in peddling notions from house to house through the country, going usually in pairs and stopping overnight at farm houses. They were fairly successful and after a time went into active business attending fairs and other public gatherings, equipped with horse and wagon stuffed with suitable merchandise, having their headquarters at my father's home. Like any interested boy I used to help them strop razors, polish shears and scissors, and brush up stock generally with an eye to business.

Their enterprise soon developed into regular "store keeping." They engaged in trade at Churchville, fifteen miles north of Rochester, New York, and for a time managed to "keep themselves," but as business grew they had need of a clerk. I being rather a titman in the family, overworked and stunted, upon a family discussion, having Mother on my side, Father finally consented I could

go if I would come and help through the harvest the following summer, which of course was acceded to. So shortly after my sixteenth birthday, August tenth, 1844, my brother Lorenzo took me to the station with my thirty or forty cents for fare where I embarked for Churchville, a hamlet of three or four hundred inhabitants, two hotels, a grist and saw mill, distillery, tannery, two general stores, two tailor shops, three blacksmiths, and two railroad warehouses. In those days the railroads furnished no freight houses.

To me this was the beginning of life on a higher plane. I was coming into my own, to my ideal. My employers were unskilled merchants—the older brother, Lyman, had spent one winter clerking some years before. They were both alert for trade but had not the finesse of a trained merchant, and I strove to catch on as best I could. Both were kind to me, but neither could teach me how to sweep without making a dust, or how to put the goods on the shelves to make the most attractive appearance.

A credit business was done, and I soon learned bookkeeping and had ample practice in posting; also in the spring and fall I was sent out into the country collecting, or more especially to notify the debtors that they "must all pay up next week," as one of the firm was going to New York after goods, and there was usually a good response.

The following winter I attended the village school, which had three departments and two teachers, and was much in advance of my old home school with up to date methods. Doubtless they were, but I really did not make any better headway than under the old régime, as I was in the store evenings, and my time and interest [were] divided. Just then the social side of my life was also finding expression. There were evening parties in town and about the country for which I was well equipped by my brothers with horse and cutter. I made many new and dear friends, with some of whom I have kept in touch through life. One chum, George Savage, a farmer's son living a mile out of town, was a close companion, often staying overnight with me at the store, or I sharing a bed with him at his home so many, many times. We built air castles together and made plans for life. In fact, he came to Wisconsin with me "over the lakes" three years later, returning after a visit with his brother. Our castles did not materialize. He married the daughter of a Congregational clergyman, hired his father's lands, and subse-

quently a bachelor brother of his father-in-law died intestate, and his wife had a fortune tumble into her lap unasked and unsought.

In one of the hotels of Churchville was the finest and largest dancing hall in Monroe County. Nothing in Rochester equalled it, and although only the unorthodox and non-church members in orthodox families patronized the dances, the hall was usually filled at the occasional or weekly parties. I often went over (across the way) after closing the store, chatted with friends, looked on, but never was persuaded to join in the dance. I was my mother's boy, and a member of the Baptist church. It was not uncommon in those days for the effects of the booze-man to crop out in the hall, and one or two burly fellows guarded the entrance from intruders. On one occasion I saw a great big bully take a little fellow half his size and throw him on to a blazing open fireplace. In a jiffy he was out of the fire and on the back of the big fellow, twisting his necktie with one hand while he charged him in the face with the other. The bully was whipped to a finish and to the great delight of the onlookers begged for mercy. Whiskey did it. Here I ate my first oysters on the half shell, a new industry then. They were brought by an oyster boat to Albany, thence by rail into the country. Three years later they were taken from the shell and packed in small wood kegs for shipping.

After the close of the winter's school I devoted my time to the store until the harvest, when I went home to work through the busy season. In the meantime I had taken to growing, added an inch or two to my stature, and was getting well beyond my clothes. I could follow the cradler, easy, raking and binding. When harvest was over I returned to Churchville.

About this time my brothers got the western fever. Wisconsin was the talk all around. Some had been to the new country west of Lake Michigan, and finally it was decided Brother Lyman should go out and see the great new West, so he made his way by rail to Buffalo and thence by boat to Milwaukee. Having a friend by the name of Perry at Lake Mills, he came out through the woods, crossed the Rock and Crawfish rivers, struck the beautiful oak openings about Lake Mills, and was smitten with the lake and all the other new and attractive features. He visited Madison and other points. Vacant stores were not to be had in every hamlet, but at Lake Mills quite a commodious store would soon be vacant, so he leased it and returned east. In due time Brother Enoch went to New York and

purchased a stock of goods for the western store and some slight assisting [additions] for the Churchville establishment. On his return he packed his household effects and moved with his wife to the new place, accompanied by my brother, L. D. Fargo, and some other adventuresome young men, while Lyman and myself remained to close up the business at that end of the line. I managed to attend school in a limited way through the winter term. With us two to run the store, the noonday meal to prepare, and other complications, it did not "pan out" very well. The following spring we boxed up the balance of the stock and shipped it west, and Brother Lyman, wife and child followed soon after.

I felt the need of more schooling, and fortunately for me Elisha P. Davis, postmaster, offered me bed and board if I would help about the office, the garden, and chores for the summer. I availed myself of the chance and for three months put in full time. During the time the quarterly postoffice returns were to be made, Mr. Davis had called in an expert to strike the balance and put the returns in correct form. Being ambitious, I told him I thought I could do it. His look was one of doubt, but he said as he had more than one blank I might try. I carefully made up the account, and, I confess with hesitation, struck the balance. I submitted it to Mr. Davis, who said it looked right but he dare not risk it until he had shown it to the expert. He declared it all right. From that time on I was in high favor with the Davis family in all its branches. It was not because I knew so much, but because he knew so little, notwithstanding he was a magistrate. The Davises were old people and they had in the family a housekeeper, a maiden lady, Charity Hill, who was very kind to me in many ways, and I cherish her memory for her thoughtful interest in my welfare.

After the close of the school term I returned to my old home to resume the usual harvest toil—hay and grain. I was then the oldest boy at home. I think a hired man was of the harvest force. At any rate all went well, though I must mention this—After leaving home the first time I had been self-supporting, the two previous harvests thrown in, so I said to Father that as I had been on my own resources I thought I should have wages as I needed clothing and wanted a term or two at Wyoming Academy. He readily agreed to it, and I think paid me one dollar per day. When the crops were secured, my grandfather, living two miles and a half away, came over and wanted me to help him through his fall work,

plowing, seeding, etc. We struck a bargain and I worked for him until the school term at the academy. I was the bearer of his name, "Robert," and I think he rather liked me, for one day he said to me, "If you will come and stay with me while I live, I will give you a farm in Michigan" near what is now the city of Jackson. He was then eighty-one years old. I told him I did not like to "wait for dead men's shoes." I could not see it. He lived only two years after that time. Such is life! Such is death!

WYOMING ACADEMY

Out of my recent earnings I managed to equip myself with suitable clothing for the "short course" at the academy and with cash to pay my board for a few months. In October I was taken by carriage, by my brother John, to Wyoming, ten miles distant, and secured a fine room and board with Joseph Newel in the Newel Hotel with Gib Darwin, from a neighboring town, for room mate, paying the notable price of one dollar and a half per week for board, fuel and room, we to furnish our own candles.

There were about one hundred and fifty students on the roll, boys and girls from sixteen to twenty-two years of age. The institution was under the administration of the Baptists—that is, its principal, Professor Burbank, was a Baptist; otherwise it was nondenominational. My studies were elective. I soon learned the routine of school work—made some progress and found I knew but little. On a visit home I intimated to my parents that I'd like to fit myself for college, but they said no. My two eldest brothers had lost their health in like undertaking, and I should close my schooling the following spring. I managed to keep pace with my fellow students—made a high mark in elocution, had a good time in a social way, and had I not gone to the "new West" the following fall I would have kept in touch with many of my schoolmates through life. Wyoming lies in a beautiful valley with Allen's creek winding its way through its lowlands and was peopled by a New England people of the best type. I think my stay at the academy village and the atmosphere I breathed, religious, social, and political, left its impress on my after life. This was the period of the Mexican War, following the election of James K. Polk for President, with the annexation of Texas, "enough to make five slave states"—the formidable beginning of the antislavery agitation, when men knew

what it was to be "an abolitionist." At the close of the winter term I returned to "my father's house."

WISCONSIN

I had kept in correspondence with my brother Lyman, and his letters were full of the beauties and attractions of his new home at Lake Mills, Wisconsin. I was a little indebted to my father for cash advanced to wind up my school expenses, and we struck up a bargain that I work for him for the season at ten dollars per month, which I faithfully did, "plowing and sowing, reaping and mowing" for the summer.

On the tenth of August, my nineteenth birthday, 1847, Brother Lyman wrote me they would give me a job. I was jubilant. My old chum, George Savage, had planned to visit his brother in Wisconsin, so we decided to make the trip together, and on a given Monday night were to take the steamer "Empire State" (The largest on the lake) for Milwaukee. So with all due preparation, my hair-covered trunk well filled with my worldly goods, and with loving adieus to mother, father and brothers, I wended my way to Batavia, meeting Savage on the same train.[1] I had never seen a steamboat but once before in my life, and to walk the gangplank and feel that I was a "passenger" on that palace of a boat was highly exhilarating. We both mounted to the upper deck and watched the receding lights of the city as our majestic steamer proudly cut her way into Lake Erie. At every stopping place George and I were among the first ashore, seeing things but not beyond hearing of the signal for "all aboard."

We reached Milwaukee at midnight Friday. I had orders to stop at the Tremont House where Brother Lyman would meet us. The boat swung up to a pier stretching into the lake. We worked our way to the shore, found a bus that took us to the Tremont where we soundly slept without being "rocked in the cradle of the deep." The next morning came the joyful greetings of Brother Lyman, and the mounting of the high seat supported by wooden springs extending two-thirds the length of the big two horse wagon. Within one mile of what is now East Water Street we entered a forest of heavy timber, partial clearings being made along the way and now and then we met a buxom German woman clad in her rustic

[1] The next stage in his journey seems to have been omitted from the autobiography.

garb of the Fatherland, trundling a wheelbarrow with long handles and well loaded with wood and sticks gathered from the adjacent woods. Out of the Milwaukee woods we came into beautiful oak openings dotted with farm houses, on through Delafield, the Twin Lakes, and Silverlake. Then came the second day out—the twenty miles through the Rock River woods. A highway had been cleared and road made a mile to Aztalan. It was wild but novel and interesting. We dropped George off at Mukwonago. Later he visited me at Lake Mills. The ancient city of Aztalan burst on our vision Sunday afternoon. A live town with three hotels, three stores, wagon and blacksmith shops, and the first village on that road, save the hamlet of Delafield, west of Milwaukee. We did not even stop in the mound city but struck for Lake Mills across the little prairie into the great openings west of the Crawfish river. I knew Lake Mills at sight. Had I not a diagram showing the triangular park, the mills, the stores of L. and E. B. Fargo, and H. C. Cooper, Bartlett's Hotel and Cooper's Hotel, and the school house? I believe I could have found them all by lantern light.

My vocation did not happen to be measuring tape or calico, but my brothers were in need of a trusty man to make weekly trips to Milwaukee, loading in with wheat taken in exchange for goods, and buying needed additions to the stock, and loading back with New York goods lying in storage and making the balance of the load of salt. For about a year I followed the team, and always getting ideas. Along the road were places where we could get ox bows ready for use and yokes too. At another place were hand made sash of walnut, and I usually took on a few. Nothing lonely in that job. No end of teams on the road. Farmers were hauling grain from the whole state and even lead from the lead mines. Often as we approached Milwaukee the procession was eighty or one hundred rods long of loads of wheat, and somehow they all got out again the next forenoon.

The second winter I was placed steadily in the store, for by a turn in the wheel of fortune a telegraph line was built through from Milwaukee via Whitewater and Lake Mills to Madison. This was in 1849. Operators were not on call in those days, and Colonel Hotchkiss, the head man, selected me as the one to learn the business. The office was located in the office of the store, and Henry Ewer was sent to give me the training. In about four weeks I had advanced so that I could write fairly well on the tape with raised

characters. Ewer was sent to another place, and I ran the telegraph office and sold goods, too. All was going as fine as a marriage bell. I was in good favor with the young people, and at a very susceptible age. But the following spring my employers went out of business. They had "bitten off more than they could chew" in building the largest foundry and machine shop west of Milwaukee. The telegraph did not pay me enough to stay by it and I decided to go back east and make a visit, and may be to stay. Again I took the "Empire State" for Buffalo. The first night out the boat cracked her cylinder. I thought surely she had burst her boiler. We ran into one of the Manitou Islands and lay there three days for repairs, then went on to our destination.

I received a hearty welcome at the old home and for a time enjoyed the situation, but the Western spirit had got hold of me, and in June I made my way back, this time with a horse and buggy. I drove the horse to Buffalo, took him aboard the boat for Detroit, thence by rail to Chicago, then by boat to Milwaukee, where I attached him to the buggy and wended my way to Lake Mills. My brother Lorenzo was farming five miles west of the village and offered me a job with him in the hay and harvest field, I to be the only helper. We went at it in good earnest, made hay till the grain was ripe, and then alternating from the cradle to the rake, we put thirty acres of wheat to the good, changing off with neighbor Hodges a little to give zest to the work. We finished the harvest the ninth day of August in the forenoon. In the afternoon my brother went to the village on some business and I loitered about the farm doing the hardest thinking I had ever done. Tomorrow I must be self-dependent. At twenty-one I could not claim support nor care from the paternal home. Although I had been self-supporting, never before had the truth come home to me that I was out of a job and that I must look for one. I thought of the Wisconsin woods where many young chaps had found work at good wages, but I had never wielded the ax much. My circle of acquaintances was small and clerkships might be scarce. I think I wrote one or two letters, then crawled into my bed in the lean-to of the little log house, to rest but not to sleep for a long time. My brain was studying, planning and wondering until worn and weary I dropped off to sleep.

ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE

When I awoke on my birthday morning at the age of twenty-one, I found an unopened letter lying on my bed. I opened it hastily and to my irrepressible joy found it to be from my old employer, Colonel Hotchkiss, telling me to come to the village at once as he wanted me on the line. With ecstatic delight I jumped into Sunday clothes, ate a hasty breakfast, and started afoot for town. When half way there I met the Colonel, who took me into his carriage and hugged me like a mother. He told me he was extending the line from Madison to Galena in company with David J. Powers of Palmyra. We returned to the village and on the way I asked him what he wanted me to do. He said I could either go into and take charge of the Milwaukee office with two men under me, or go with him onto the new line, superintend the work as the line was done, put up the instruments and teach the operators. I think I was in stature about seven cubits. I said to him that I was at his service and ready to do his bidding. Well, he said he would take me with him. I hastily filled my satchel with wearing apparel and we reached Madison that afternoon. The next day to Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Hazel Green and Galena in Illinois.

From that time I was on the line collecting subscriptions for stock and looking after construction. Mr. Powers conceived the idea of making a saving of glass insulators by boring a hole near the top of the poles and setting a small wire hook in brimstone and attaching the line to the hook. In this way the line was finished to Dodgeville, and I put up the instruments, but no go—we could get a faint response but no good signals. The line was then extended to Mineral Point, eight miles distant. Between the two places we got a fair current and did a little business. Then well in November they decided to insulate with glass the whole line—so for a vacation I decided to return to Lake Mills and remained until, in the midst of the coldest January weather, I was ordered back on the line. Wrapping myself in double wool blankets, I boarded the stage coach for Madison, stopping there overnight, and the next day on to Mineral Point where the silent machine was waiting for my hand. It now worked to a charm and for the next two weeks that wonder of the ages was visited by all the curious far and near. The office was

thronged. I received the Governor's message over the wire and it was published in the Mineral Point *Tribune* on the same day!

I found a bright pupil in Editor Bliss of the *Tribune* and in a few weeks turned the office over to him, returned to Dodgeville, and put another candidate through the school of telegraphy. In the opening of spring the line was ready for me at Shullsburg, where I had like experiences. I should not fail to note that at the various places I made acquaintances of some of the leading men of the state —Governor Dewey, M. M. Cothren, Frank Dunn, C. C. Washburn (since governor), Moses M. Strong, old "Zip" Brigham of Blue Mounds, and many others who distinguished themselves in later years. B. F. Hopkins of Madison, afterward a Member of Congress, had many a drilling from me in working his key and writing a readable hand. I followed the line into Benton, Hazel Green, to Galena, training operators at each station except Galena. That office was opened in the winter. I remember the men setting the final pole and digging through the frozen ground to bury our (copper) ground plate. I ran the office alone, under no eight hour law. I opened about seven A. M., and with Washington messages for the press of the city, I found my couch at the hotel about midnight. I rather liked it until my eyes failed me from inflammation. For weeks on retiring I would wrap them in a cold compress or a poultice of alum curd to reduce the temperature.

As fortune would have it, my employer sent a young man, recently married, to take my place after he had learned the business. Bringing his wife with him, he expected to be fully equipped to take the office in a few days, but for the first time it was no go. He somehow had no idea of time nor tune and little imitation [initiative?]. I drilled him for a month, then tendered my resignation, to take effect in ten days. A man came to take my place, and I left the line and business, as it appears, forever.

I returned to Lake Mills, found employment in the old place, also in the telegraph office at a good salary. After remaining there about a year a former merchant of the place, Samuel Klauber, telegraphed me he wanted me to assist him in a new dry goods store at Madison. I accepted the situation and remained with Klauber eighteen months, when his partner struck on my wages, and I took a job with Jones and Perry. On leaving Klauber, he presented me with a beautiful watch and chain.

About this time I determined to go with my brother Lyman, who

had built a mill at Menasha and planned great things in making flour and shipping it by boat to Buffalo without re-handling. In the spring I gave up my place and visited my brother at Menasha. He had built a mill a mile from water and must wait the completion of a canal from Lake Winnebago to Lake Buttemore [Butte des Morts]. My vision was prophetic. My brother was dead before the milling business was begun.

(To be continued)

CIVIL WAR DIARY OF HERMAN SALOMON[1]

Herman Salomon was born in Halberstadt, Prussia, January 1, 1834. He emigrated to Manitowoc in 1853, whither his brothers had preceded him. His parents followed two years later. He was a cabinet maker and conducted a furniture store in Manitowoc for several years, later removing to St. Louis. There he was employed in the United States arsenal at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Missouri Engineers, for three years, then reënlisted and served until the end of the war. At its close he returned to Manitowoc to take care of his aged parents, who celebrated their golden wedding in 1869 and died within three years thereafter. At Manitowoc he married and continued at his trade as long as his health permitted. He died September 21, 1881, leaving a widow and four children; two of his daughters now occupy the old homestead. The hardships of war had sapped his strength and for several years prior to his death he was an invalid. He was of a modest, retiring disposition, but intensely patriotic. He declined a commission offered him by his brother, Governor Edward Salomon, because he did not deem himself qualified. At the close of his three years' enlistment he wrote his aged parents: "Forgive me for not returning home, as you request; but it is my sacred duty to fight for the Union as long as it is in danger."

EMIL BAENSCH

[1] Translated from the original German by Miss A. B. Ernst, of the University of Wisconsin.

September 4, 1861, sworn into service for three years. On the fifth of October left St. Louis for Paducah and arrived on the 7th.

Dec. 4, '61, occupied the Marine Hospital of Paducah.

Jan. 22, 1862, received my first money—$50.60.

Feb. 19—Capt. J. D. Voerster has again taken command of the Company.

March 29th—left for[t] Scott, Pa[ducah]. Arrived at Fort Donelson the 30th. Again left the Fort on the evening of April first and arrived in Paducah on April 2nd. Received order to march on the 6th of April. Left Paducah on the 8th and arrived in Columbus on the 9th. On 18th of April received money ($26.00) for the month of January & Feb. June 10 worked 4 hrs. Marched June 11 & worked 10 hrs. *We worked but four hours on the 15th.* The 11th was hard; we worked ten hours. On the 17th of June received money for the month of April & March—$16.20; on Aug. 4th for the months of May and June. The expected pay of $26.00 received on the same day as money for the work of June and July, $18.25.

On Aug. 8th, left Columbus; the 14th, Birds Point, and rode to Cairo, arriving in Columbus on August 15. Received orders on August 15 to prepare to march to Corinth, Miss. Marching orders came on the 18th to leave Columbus that same day. Arrived in Corinth late in the evening. Received money for work ($3.50) on the 19th. On August 31st I reported sickness. Returned to work on September 5th. From Sept. 26 to Oct. 2 I again reported sickness, for I was stricken with fever. The 3rd and 4th of October occurred the Battle of Corinth. *Oct. 5th* we received order to march to Corinth the night of the 6th; arrived in Rienzi the 7th, and on the 10th left Rienzi. During the night from the 10th to the 11th we made a bridge. It was a terrible night. Arrived in Corinth on the 11th; left Corinth again very early in the morning of the 12th. Went five miles from Corinth and made two bridges near the Kipple Ravine. Arrived in Corinth on the 13th. On October 14th I again reported sickness. Received (on the 19th) money for work done in St. Louis and Paducah for the months of Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1861, and Jan., Feb. and March, 1862. Amount $38.60. From the 12th to the 21st of December I reported sickness on account of an ulcer.

Dec. 20th train service between Columbus and Corinth was discontinued because the rebels had destroyed the railroad.

1863

On Jan. 7 the first train of food came through from Memphis, by way of Jackson, Tennessee, to Corinth. This was the first load since the 20th of December of last year.

Jan. 17th orders were received to prepare to march. Left Corinth on the 29th. It was very rainy, cold weather. Arrived in Memphis in the evening of the 20th. Jan. 22nd we were paid for our work in Corinth up to the first of Jan., 1863. Received $40.80. Received marching orders on Jan. 23rd. In Memphis (on the 24th) I paid $50.00 to the Adams Express Company. Left the place on the 25th. Our company arrived in Vicksburg on the 28th, pitched camp the 29th. It was wet & cold all the time we were on the trip. The night of the 14 to 15th of February we had a violent thunderstorm. I do not know that I have ever experienced any like it. Our camp was under water on the morning of the 15th. We had to transfer our tents to the highest places of the camp. On the night of the 6 to the 7 of March the dam along the canal broke through. March 12 we received our monthly pay for the months of July, August, Sept., October. Our clothes were also checked. I had some money for clothes (7.55) to my good, so I received $59.55.

In the night of the 1st to the 2nd of April we worked on the upper trenches for the first time. April 6th, the second day of Easter, we moved our camp to a place above the dam, because of the water. On the 9th of April we rode on a steamer to the upper trenches.

On the 17th arrived at Grant's headquarters. These were hard days because of the great amount of heavy work and the constant downfall of rain. On April 10 money for work in Jan., Feb., and March was received. My pay was $22.40. received the monthly pay on the 25th of April for the months of November and December, 1862, and Jan. and Feb. 1863—$52.00. began work on the Pontoon Bridge on April 28. On May 2nd, in the evening, left Milliken's Bend with the Pontoon train. Arrived at the mouth of Big Black on the 5th and crossed the Mississippi. Rested from the evening of the 7th to the morning of the 11th.

On 14th, Jackson, Miss. taken by our troops. We were a mile distant. On the 17th we built a bridge across the Big Black and tore it down late in the evening of the 18th. Laid a bridge over a slough on the 20th. Left it on the 25th. 23rd of June pay day for the

months of March and April; I received $26.00. In the night of the 26 to 27 of June the rebels blew up their mine. Spent evening of June 27 in work on the big mine. On the 4th of July the rebels surrendered Vicksburg. July 24th received pay for months of May and June; I rec'd $26.00.

Aug. 14. We received order to march and prepare a pontoon bridge. Left Vicksburg on the 27th by boat and arrived in Natchez that evening. Crossed to the Louisiana side on the 28th and unloaded the bridge. Sept. 1 left our camping place with the bridge. Arrived at the Black River Sept. 3 and there made a pontoon bridge over which the troops were transferred to Trinity. Sept. 5 the troops returned from Harrisonburg and we left the place late in the evening. Arrived opposite Natchez on Sept. 7.

Sept. 14 we were attacked at Vidalia by the rebels. Two comrades fell—Langut and Lansch, and Captain Lochbiehler and Captain Bronner were mortally wounded. Three men of our Company were taken prisoners—Wensen, Kieberter, and Krampi. Late in the evening of Sept. 14 and on the morning of the 15th arrived at Natchez with the pontoon bridge. Left Natchez on Oct. 10 and started on my trip to visit my dear parents. I arrived at Vicksburg on the 11th, and reached the home of my dear parents and sisters in Manitowoc on Oct. 26. On Nov. 11 I left my parents and joined my company, in Natchez on Nov. 13.

Before leaving the company I had borrowed money from Katherer, but it was paid to him during my absence. Left Vicksburg Dec. 9th. arrived in Vicksburg the 10th, and encamped on the 11th.

1864

On Jan. 17 began to make wooden borders for the pontoon train. Jan. 26 I was paid for the first time as engineer and received money for the months of Sept. and Oct. ($26.00) and for the months of November and December ($34.00). My clothes are counted in to the first of Nov. and I have received $6.25 as clothes allowance, so that all together I received $66.25.

Jan. 31 we left Vicksburg. Took down the pontoon bridge during the night of February 3. (It spanned the Big Black River.) We left the vicinity on the 5th, but on the morning of the 6th we again sighted the river and on the same evening had to erect the bridge.

March 2 and 3 the 16th Army Corps returned over the bridge at Meridian. On the morning of the 4th the bridge was taken down and we left the river. On the noon of the 5th we arrived at our camp in Vicksburg. April 4 the veterans left us. April 27 we left Vicksburg with the Pontoon train. Our comrade Zeinert was drowned sometime between the 27th and 28th. Arrived at Natchez in the evening of the 28th. Entered camp on the 29. April 30 began work at the Forts. May 6 paid for the months of Jan, Feb, March and April—$68.00. May 9 Captain W. Kossack left us. He may go & travel whither he will, and if it be to H—l.

June 5 Lieutenant Henniges gave up his command and Lieut. Wilder assumed the same. From 8th to 18th reported sickness. June 22 we were ordered to march to Vicksburg. Left Natchez on the 23rd and arrived at Vicksburg on the 24th. June 29 Lieut. Wilder has given his command to Lieut. Schmidt. On the 30th orders to march came in. Left Vicksburg on July 1 and arrived at the Big Black River the same day. A bridge was built over the river and on the morning of the 3rd division troops marched across. The Division returned on the 8th, and on the 9th the bridge was taken down. When we were ready to leave orders came in for us to remain at Black River. The bridge was rebuilt on the 10th. More soldiers passed over the bridge on the 11th. It was taken down the same day and we left the river, arriving at Vicksburg on the night of the 11th-12th.

July 23 we received orders to march. Left Vicksburg on the 25th. Lieut. Biegle had taken over the command of the company. Rested all the 26th. Arrived at Cairo in the morning of the 30th. Left Cairo on the 31st and arrived in New Albany on the morning of Aug. 1. Left New Albany in the afternoon, bound for Louisville. Left Louisville in the evening. Arrived in Nashville on Aug. 2; left again on the 3rd; on the same day we arrived in Johnsonville where we met Company I to which we belonged. Began work on the 8th. Left Johnsonville on the 17th and arrived in Nashville on the same day. Remained until the 20th when we went to Chattanooga. On the 22nd comrades Kieberter and Krampi again joined the company. Benson was badly wounded with several shots, while en route from Vicksburg to Memphis. Left Chattanooga in the night of the 23rd to the 24th and left the railroad train six miles from Athrop [Athens?]. On the 27 we left the river [blank in manuscript] and marched southward. Rested on the 28 and 29. Marched on the 30.

Sept 1 our soldiers had a hard battle near the railroad tracks at Jonesboro and on the 2nd we destroyed the railroad track to Moron [Monroe?]. In the evening of the 4th we began the return march and we camped a few miles from Atlanta on the evening of the 8th. Marched farther back on the 9th. On the 10th we began to work at the Fort. 16th—received our tents from Chattanooga. On the 26th our guns and all other things, most of which were ours, were returned to the quartermaster. left the regiment on the 28th and marched to Atlanta.

OCTOBER

On the 18th left Atlanta and on the evening of the same day arrived at Resaca. Got an early start on the trip the next morning and passed through Dalton 15 miles. The 20th trudged on seven miles and in the night from the 20 to the 21 rode to Chattanooga. Left the same day for Nashville. Arrived in Nashville the next morning; left for Louisville the morning of the 23rd; arriving there the same day. Rode to New Albany the 24th. Arrived in St. Louis on the 25. Received our money on the 27th. I got $200.45.

Oct. 31, in the afternoon, left St. Louis. Re-enlisted and served till the close of the war.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The following paper by Robert Wild, a vice-president of the State Historical Society, harmonizes so nicely with the purposes of this department that I have decided to use it in place of an editorial of my own in this issue.

Mr. Wild writes as a lawyer investigating a celebrated case. It is seen, however, that the method followed is strictly that which the well-trained historian would use in a similar inquiry. Like the historian, the jurist is concerned to obtain evidence which is conclusive with reference to the point in question. Mr. Wild therefore properly disregards the careless statement made by some writer in the *Annual Cyclopaedia* for 1890, which summarizes the case in a manner too favorable to General Belknap, and goes directly to the first-hand evidence taken in the course of the trial. Out of these voluminous "sources" Mr. Wild reaches an unequivocal conclusion adverse to Belknap.—EDITOR.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

"The year of a hundred years" was not only the year of the Centennial Exhibition and of the Custer Massacre, but also of the Mulligan letters and of the *Belknap impeachment.*

But who was William W. Belknap?

He was born in the state of New York in 1829. He was a college graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa. He served with distinction in the Civil War and was brevetted a major-general. For over six years he was secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet. After his retirement from office, he practiced law at Washington until his death in 1890.

Caleb P. Marsh was engaged in New York in the business of furniture manufacturing and tea importing. Before that he had been a hardware merchant in Cincinnati.

On August 16, 1870, Marsh made application for the appointment as post-trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The only recommendation he filed was his endorsement by Job E. Stevenson, Congressman from the Cincinnati district, as "an old citizen, well qualified and a sound Republican."

John S. Evans, the post-trader at Fort Sill, wanted to continue in his position. He had a large investment at stake and was warmly recommended by the commandant and all the officers at the fort. Belknap knew that it would be ruin for Evans to be deprived of his position. Marsh knew this also. These circumstances afforded the opportunity for just the arrangement that was in fact made. In October, 1870, a written contract by and between Evans and Marsh was duly signed, sealed, and witnessed, providing in substance as follows:

Marsh having received from Belknap the appointment of post-trader at Fort Sill, the name of Evans is to be filled into the commission at the request of Marsh, and Evans is to hold said position solely as the appointee of Marsh; Evans agrees to pay to Marsh $12,000 annually in quarterly installments, in advance, as long as Marsh holds or controls, directly or indirectly, the appointment and position of post-trader; this agreement takes effect from the day the Secretary of War signs Evans' commission. Marsh is to use any proper influence he may have with said Secretary of War for the protection of Evans while in the discharge of his duties in the conduct of the business.

On the same day, October 8, 1870, Marsh wrote to Belknap: "I have to ask that the appointment which you have given me . . . be made in the name of Evans, as it will be more convenient for me to have him manage the business at present." Two days later, Belknap appointed Evans, addressing the commission to him care of C. P. Marsh, Esq., New York City.

Within one month thereafter, Marsh began to pay Belknap one-half of the blood money which he was extorting

from Evans. This was proved in the trial beyond all doubt, by the testimony of the agents of the Adams Express Company, the chief clerk of the War Department, and the bookkeeper and the cashier of a New York bank, who produced original certificates of deposit indorsed by Marsh to Belknap, deposit slips, bank accounts showing deposits and withdrawals, original express receipts signed by Belknap himself or by his clerk for him, and by the uncontradicted testimony of Marsh and Evans. Although Belknap was present at the trial and at times assisted his counsel on points of evidence, he did not go upon the witness stand.

Evans paid Marsh between 1870 and 1876 the total sum of $42,317.02, and of this Marsh paid Belknap either in currency sent by express or in cash personally delivered or in certificates of deposit, $24,450.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department began an investigation. Marsh was called as a witness. The whole truth was disclosed. Mr. H. Clymer of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, on *March 2, 1876,* submitted a report "that they had found at the very threshold of their investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance in office by Gen. Belknap," that duty required them to recommend that he be impeached. After an hour's debate, the impeachment resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On April 3, 1876, the House appointed among others as managers to conduct the impeachment, Scott Lord of New York, Proctor Knott of Kentucky, William Pitt Lynde of Wisconsin, and George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. The next day the managers appeared at the bar of the Senate and exhibited five articles of impeachment, pleading the Marsh-Evans contract in full, charging the corrupt receipt by Belknap from Marsh of $24,450, and demanding that Belknap "be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him."

The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate served the summons on Belknap on April 6, 1876; and on the return day, April

17, Belknap entered his appearance by his counsel, Matthew H. Carpenter, Jeremiah S. Black, and Montgomery Blair, who filed a *plea to the jurisdiction* on the ground that at the time the articles of impeachment were exhibited, and since, Belknap was no longer an officer of the United States but a private citizen.

Exhaustive arguments on this plea were presented, covering one hundred and ninety-four pages of the printed record. On May 29 the Senate decided by a vote of 37 to 29, seven not voting, that Belknap was amenable to impeachment notwithstanding his resignation, and his plea to the jurisdiction was overruled by a vote of 35 to 22, sixteen not voting. Thirty-two senators filed opinions which fill two hundred and fifty-three pages of the printed record. The majority based their decision on the constitutional provision that judgment in cases of impeachment provides not only for removal from office but also for *disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.*

Belknap did not plead to the merits of the case. His counsel filed a paper in the nature of a plea of prior acquittal because, by the two votes to which I have referred, the Senate had not decided by the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. Nevertheless, the Senate decided to proceed with the trial as upon a plea of not guilty.

The evidence, both oral and documentary, went on in an orderly manner, and on the whole the trial was remarkably free from personal clashes or bickerings of counsel. No one can rise from reading this record without a conviction that a great state case was worthily tried by eminent lawyers equipped with wealth of legal learning, and a forensic ability that at times rose to the height of genuine eloquence.

With a guilty client, who did not dare to take the stand, the position of Messrs. Carpenter and Black was extremely difficult. Facing an aroused and indignant public opinion, confronted by a mass of conclusive evidence, opposed by lawyers of resourcefulness, they conducted themselves

superbly. Compelled to rely only on character witnesses, they nevertheless succeeded in extracting testimony occasionally which they utilized with considerable effect. For example, Carpenter said: "These articles of impeachment were served upon Gen. Belknap at 5:40 in the afternoon of April 6, 1876. On April 6, 1862, at about the same hour, Gen. Belknap was in the forefront of the line of Union troops who made their last stand and rolled back the Confederate forces on the bloody field of Shiloh." Again, it seems that the first Mrs. Belknap probably had suggested to Marsh that he should apply for a lucrative post-tradership. He and his wife had shown cordial hospitality to her and during her illness had cared for her tenderly. She died leaving an infant child. Later on Belknap married her sister. It appears from the record that the first payment of $1500 was made by Marsh to the first Mrs. Belknap. One of the certificates of deposit shows an indorsement to her order. These bits of evidence gave Carpenter and Black the opportunity to portray Belknap as a chivalrous gentleman, standing mute in the face of a storm of scorn and obloquy, preferring political annihilation, and if need be the punishment of the criminal law, to defense on the ground that without his knowledge one or the other of his wives had in any way been indiscreet. So effectively did these great advocates play upon this sentiment, that it has passed into tradition. The *Annual Cyclopaedia* for 1890 says: "His friends claimed that he was wholly ignorant of the payment of the money till the charges were prepared, and that he afterward refused to admit or deny the allegations in order to screen the culpable member of his family." These friends evidently had never read the records, for Belknap's own indorsements on the certificates of deposit and his own personal express receipts conclusively negative this charitable but naïve theory. In addition, the matter had gone beyond mere "allegations." It had risen to the dignity of both moral and legal certainty of guilt.

The lawyer who reads this trial, covering 1122 printed

pages, will not fail to comment on the adroit manner in which the defense was conducted. Carpenter and Black never offended or antagonized. They were suave, conciliatory, winning, persuasive, and before a body which included a number of eminent lawyers, they ultimately prevailed in their technical contention that, because on the day the impeachment was voted by the House of Representatives Belknap had resigned, the *Senate was under the Constitution without jurisdiction.*

The laboring oar on behalf of the prosecution was taken by Mr. Lord and Mr. Lynde. Mr. Lynde is remembered in our state history as a member of the Milwaukee law firm of Finches, Lynde and Miller. He was a learned lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman.

Mr. Hoar's task was the presentation of the point that Belknap was amenable to impeachment notwithstanding his resignation, and his well-knit, logical, and compelling argument might well be included in collections of models of great forensic oratory.

It is to be remembered that the Centennial year was also the year of a presidential election. Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, Sanborn, and De Golier contracts, Star Route, Mulligan letters—these placed the Republican party on trial. It was the high-water mark of corruption in national affairs (Rhodes, *History of the United States,* vii, 191). It was the nadir of national disgrace (Dunning, *Reconstruction Political and Economic,* 286). Belknap had been a personal friend and a companion in arms of the President. He had served as secretary of war since 1869. He was a political associate of many senators. He was popular in the circles of Washington society. His character was vouched for in the trial by Generals Pope, Augur, Ruger, Humphreys, and Hancock, by Governor Lowe of Iowa, by Senator Allison, and by Judge Miller of the United States Supreme Court. These facts must be taken into consideration when we re-judge the judgment of the Senate in this great case. But while they cast light upon the hid-

den reasons for the acquittal on technical grounds, they do not explain to the lawyer why Belknap was not prosecuted and tried criminally, in the usual way, by indictment and trial by jury. I have not gone into this question. Perhaps the solution may be found in the exigencies of the time, the play of influence, friendship, political considerations, and party policy; perhaps in the fact that that generation was sick unto death of the putrescence of many of its public characters; perhaps because a part of the public of the day, in the stinging words of Roscoe Conkling, "preferred statesmen with a slightly gamy taste."

For the people of Wisconsin it must be a source of pride that the two sides of the Belknap impeachment trial were so worthily represented by two of their fellow citizens. From a close scrutiny of this record, the conviction is forced upon me that Matthew H. Carpenter and William Pitt Lynde, both members of the Milwaukee bar, were great lawyers and advocates resourceful in method, clear in thought, lucid in expression, learned in the law, and logical and eloquent in both the written and the spoken word.

But what of President Grant?

Mr. Clymer testified in the trial that after Marsh had given his testimony before the investigating committee on February 29, 1876, he, Clymer, addressed a note to Belknap the next day, March 1, telling him that Marsh had testified and inviting him to attend the committee meeting at 10:30 A. M. on that day. Belknap appeared. Clymer read to him Marsh's testimony. Belknap said he desired to cross-examine Marsh and asked him to employ counsel. The committee adjourned until 3 P. M. Belknap again appeared, this time with Montgomery Blair. All of the testimony and the exhibits were again read. The next morning, March 2, the committee reconvened. At 11 A. M. Mr. Blair appeared and presented a letter, signed by President Grant, accepting Belknap's resignation as secretary of war. Belknap had on that morning tendered his resignation and requested "its immediate acceptance." Grant, at 10:20 A. M.,

had accepted it "with great regret." On the afternoon of that same day the impeachment resolution was unanimously adopted by the House. This resignation, thus tendered and thus accepted, was the basis of the plea to the jurisdiction, and was the ground upon which more than one-third of the Senate voted for acquittal.

The Belknap impeachment of fifty years ago has passed into history. But George F. Hoar spoke the truth when he said that "the Hallam or Tacitus, or Sismondi or Macaulay, who writes the annals of our time, will record them with his inexorable pen."

COMMUNICATIONS

JOHN F. RAGUE, ARCHITECT

In connection with the article by Alexander Carl Guth in the September number of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History,* the following notes may be interesting:

The influence of the early architects of Wisconsin was important and lasting. The public buildings of about 1850 and the private houses of the same period followed in the main the colonial tradition, quite different from the less meritorious examples of later days, in which architectural canons were neglected or unknown and people followed what was said to be their own taste, but which might be better described as their lack of it.

Among the first architects of the state we find the name of John F. Rague (perhaps pronounced Ra-gu′) of Milwaukee. From what can be learned he was a man of parts and recognized as such. The remaining examples of his work show him to have been acquainted with the fundamentals of his art, and to have won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. It is true that he took measures for making a living while practicing, but for this he had many precedents. The perilous condition of the architectural profession in 1850 was in itself sufficient justification for such action.

It would be interesting to look into his ancestry, if sufficient data were at hand, especially as one writer refers to him as "that New Englander," whereas the name has every appearance of a French origin. The name occurs in the directories of the city of New York of 1840 to 1856, but no further information is available. His residence was in Milwaukee, as indicated by the city directory of 1851, in which he is credited with maintaining an architectural office in the Exchange Block. Among the buildings in that city designed by him was the Phoenix Building on the northwest

corner of East Water and Michigan streets. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of August 21, 1850, is somewhat florid in the praises of this building. He designed also school buildings for the city, for two of which he received the sum of one hundred dollars. Dr. Rudolph Koss, author of the *History of Milwaukee,* records his partnership with L. A. Schmidtner, reputed to have been a trained architect from Europe. He notes also the departure of Mr. Rague for Dubuque, Iowa.

The most interesting record of the man concerns the designing of three buildings for the University of Wisconsin: University (now Bascom) Hall, North Hall, and South Hall. University Hall has been so enlarged and modified that the original parts are quite obscured. The other buildings still remain and have been admired by several architects of note for their simple lines and refined architectural character. It would be a graceful thing to inscribe his name on these buildings. The records of the Board of Regents of 1850 and the notices of the *Wisconsin Argus* of the time are all that an architect could desire for commendation.

Mr. Rague was not only an architect, but a business man and patron of the arts. He carried on, at least during 1842-44, with one Creaghead an auction and commission store at Number 3 Water Street, Milwaukee. He was treasurer of the Beethoven Society, the first musical organization in that city. The directory of 1847 describes him as proprietor of a gymnasium at Number 3 Main Street. He was apparently a man of resource. Like many others, however, he suffered misfortune; the auction and commission store was burned out in 1845, with a loss to him of eight hundred dollars.

The change of residence to Dubuque ended his Wisconsin record, except for such family connections as remained in the state. As other citizens of our glorious commonwealth, Mr. Rague interested himself in politics, being defeated in the race for justice of the peace in 1846 and for

alderman in 1849, thus proving the adage that architects have no business with statesmanship and should stick to their profession.

There is a legend, not entirely supported, that Mrs. Rague assisted her husband in his profession, working at the drawing board and instructing the young men who were employed as draughtsmen and afterwards went into the profession on their own account. Mrs. Rague may thus have been the first woman architect in the state.

ARTHUR PEABODY, *Madison*

MANY NAPOLEONIC VETERANS CAME TO WISCONSIN

With the passing some years ago of the first centennial of Napoleon's death, the question was raised as to how many soldiers who fought for or against Napoleon were buried in Wisconsin. A considerable number of men who had served in the Napoleonic wars came to this country after the peace of Waterloo, and many among them settled in Wisconsin. An investigation carried on some years ago revealed that thirty or more such veterans, chiefly Germans, were buried in Wisconsin, one of whom lived until 1884, or nearly seventy years after the battle of Waterloo.

The names of these veterans and known data concerning them have been published in recent issues of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Since the appearance of the last list, published in the March number of the magazine, the following information has been contributed by readers of the magazine, who appear to have learned of other veterans of the Napoleonic wars buried in Wisconsin and not heretofore reported:

Martin Lindemann, a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, is buried in the New Holstein cemetery in Calumet County, according to Peter Lau, president of the New Holstein Cemetery Association.

In the Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, is buried Carl Ludwig Perlewitz, who fought against Napoleon at Waterloo, according to his granddaughter, Mrs. R. G. Miner of La Crosse. He was born in Prussia about 1799.

In Emanuel churchyard, town of Herman, Sheboygan County, are buried Gottfried Pott, who served under Blücher at Waterloo; and Frederick Koch, who was born in Germany in 1792 and died in the town of Herman in 1863. He is reported to have served under Napoleon in the Russian campaigns. Emanuel Cemetery is thus the third rural cemetery in Wisconsin reported to contain two or more Napoleonic soldiers, the other two being the German Catholic cemetery at Roxbury, Dane County, and the cemetery in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac County. The Roxbury cemetery is said to hold the remains of three soldiers of Napoleonic wars: Pauli, Neumeyer, and Claus; while the one in Empire contains the graves of two, William Stewart and John Airhart.

According to G. Dieckmann of Sheboygan, Frederick Hartmann, buried in Wildwood Cemetery, city of Sheboygan, was one of the veterans of Napoleon's grand army who emigrated to this country. He was born in Germany in 1794 and died in Sheboygan in 1866.

Doubtless other veterans of these wars are buried in the French and Polish settlements in Brown, Kewaunee, and Door counties; but unless soon noted they will be forgotten.

ALBERT O. BARTON, *Madison*

THE SOCIETY AND THE STATE

By Louise Phelps Kellogg

During the quarter ending October 10, 1926, there were sixteen additions to the membership of the State Historical Society. Seven persons enrolled as life members: Lellen S. Cheney, Barron; Mrs. Angie W. Cox, Walworth; Mrs. C. A. Harper, Madison; F. M. Kilgore, Madison; C. Roy McCanna, Burlington; James McFall, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Rev. George Regenfuss, St. Francis.

Eight persons became annual members: Cornelia B. Bassel, Washington, D. C.; Elisha B. Carrier, Madison; Mrs. A. K. Church, Loyal; James M. Ferebee, Richland Center; Grant C. Haas, Wauwatosa; Mrs. William A. Hastings, Madison; Dr. Louise P. Kellogg, Madison; E. L. Wingert, Madison.

One Wisconsin library, at Pardeeville, became a member.

In addition, three annual members changed to the life membership class: Mrs. Juliaette Davis, Green Lake; Mrs. R. D. Evans, Madison; Mary S. Foster, Madison.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at two o'clock on October 7 in the staff room with forty-five members and friends in attendance.

The curators of the class of 1926 were all reëlected with the exception of Charles N. Brown, deceased. Dr. Victor Kutchin, of Green Lake, was elected to fill the vacancy. At six o'clock a dinner was served at the University Club, after which President Cole as toastmaster called out J. A. Wilgus of Platteville, who spoke on the approaching centenary of the lead mining district; and Frank G. Swoboda of Plymouth, who gave an excellent account of cooperative marketing among Wisconsin farm producers. Dr. Joseph Schafer then read an article, prepared by Robert Wild, on the downfall of William W. Belknap, of Grant's cabinet. For the two latter articles see *ante*. The meeting closed with a brief reminiscence by Judge Burr W. Jones. Members of the Society were in attendance from Green Bay, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Port Washington, Watertown, Green Lake, Platteville, Plymouth, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, and Fort Atkinson.

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Louisa Preston Cousins, only daughter of Honorable Otis and Julia Corbin Preston, pioneers of Walworth County, and widow of Honorable Henry Cousins, died July 2 last at San Antonio, Texas. Her girlhood days were passed at Elkhorn, and soon after her marriage (January 21, 1861) she and her husband became (1866) early citizens of Eau Claire. Mr. Cousins was a lawyer who, when a member of the Assembly, secured the passage of the famous Dells bill, vetoed later by the governor. He died at Eau Claire in 1888. Mrs. Cousins was always interested in public affairs and in historical events, and gave unstinted

patriotic service during three wars—the Civil, Spanish-American, and World. She was the mother of Colonel Marshall Cousins, former state commissioner of banking, and of Mrs. James T. Joyce.

Jannette R. Burlingham, a native of Wisconsin and a resident of Shullsburg for many years, died there on September 7. She was a founder and for a long time the regent of the Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, named for her ancestress, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which sponsored the historic marker for the Pecatonica battle field. Miss Burlingham was also a member of the Milwaukee chapter of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America, of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and of our Society. She was president of the Woman's Club of Shullsburg and treasurer of its library board. History was her especial enthusiasm, and she did all she could to promote the interest therein throughout the southwestern part of the state.

ACQUISITIONS

A recent purchase at Newburyport, Massachusetts, secured for the Society an interesting group of letters written from Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, between 1846 and 1880, by the Benjamin Knight family of that place to relatives in the East. These letters describe in homely but telling phrases the struggles of the pioneers, their joys, sorrows, hardships, and incidentally the growth of the community and of its educational and religious institutions. Most of the Knights were farmers, but a son-in-law entered into partnership with Abel Rasdell and built so good a flouring mill a few miles west of Madison, that the proposed steam mill at that place was abandoned. This was about 1848 and 1849, for the mill was sold to obtain money to join the gold rush to California. There are also letters on the railroad movements of the fifties, and throughout reports of farming operations, crops, prices, farm animals, etc. One document contains the articles signed October 5, 1835, of the Illinois Emigrating Association, which the next year took up forty-six sections in Putnam County of that state.

Dr. William F. Whyte has presented six letters written in 1923-24 by James R. Hastie of Poynette, describing the early Scotch settlers of Columbia County.

In August the Society received from Dr. Bryant Smith of Darby, Montana, a number of letters from Frances E. Willard to her Milwaukee schoolmate Theodora Smith, later Mrs. Solon Marks. The mother of the Willards had a sister, who came from the East in the late fifties of last century to take the chair of history at Milwaukee Female College; so in the spring of 1857 the two Willard girls, Frances (then called Frank) and Mary, left their loved "Forest Home" near Janesville and entered the college as students for the remainder of the year. There Frances distinguished herself for her intellectual powers, and made lasting friendships with some of her schoolmates. The next year the Willard girls left Milwaukee for the Woman's College at Northwestern University.

This gift contains the occasional letters of Miss Willard to her friend of Milwaukee school days. One of them dated July 4, 1862, thanks Dora for her sympathy, after the death of Mary Willard, whose especial friend she long had been. One from Pittsburgh in 1864 mentions Miss Willard's memorial volume for her sister, *Nineteen Beautiful Years*, soon to appear. Among later letters is one addressed from "Eastnor Castle," England, "To all my dear schoolmates of Milwaukee Female (!) College in 1857 —Greeting and affectionate remembrances and good cheer." "I have retained," she continues, "the pleasantest possible recollection all my life long [of our school mates]. Mother, sister Mary and I always spoke of Milwaukee after that delightful sojourn of mother's two girls, as the high water mark of all we knew for girls up to that time." The final letter is addressed to Dr. Marks after the death of his wife, "our dear, gentle, loving-hearted Dora." "My sister Mary and she are ever associated," she adds, "in my memories of the bright days of youth." The Society is glad to preserve in its files these mementos of one phase of the Wisconsin life of this famous daughter of our state.

Mrs. H. J. Parke of Madison has given the Society a few letters of the George P. Kingsley family. Among these are some of Civil War times; two or more from University "co-eds" of the sixties, including an early letter of Ella Wheeler; a few from the pineries in 1866; and one on the Pike's Peak gold rush of 1858.

Earl Pryor of Milwaukee has recently sent us the diary of his great-grandfather, Dr. John Dalton, written when crossing the plains to California in 1852. He was a physician, and his services were in demand from the time the *Pontiac No. 2* sunk on the Ohio, all throughout the long, tedious, perilous journey. The daily record is interesting and well written.

Notes in three manuscript volumes taken by Homer W. Carter in 1874 when a student at Andover Theological Seminary, especially from the lectures of Professor Austin Phelps, have been given by the writer to add to our theological documents.

George McConnell of Turvillwood sends us some land deeds and other papers concerning property near Madison.

LANDMARKS AND PAGEANTS

On Labor Day the French post site at Trempealeau was marked with a tablet fastened to a cement base, which bears the inscription:

FRENCH POST

Probably site occupied by Nicolas Perrot 1685-86;
reoccupied by Godefroy de Linctot [1731-36].
Remains discovered in 1887 by Judge B. F. Heuston
and G. H. Squier aided by Antoine Grignon.
Dedicated Sept. 6, 1926 by the State Historical
Society of Wisconsin.

The day was auspicious, and although heavy rains had fallen the day before, the sun was bright and warm, and cast a golden glow over the rich landscape everywhere to be seen. Nearly two hundred members and friends of the Society gathered for the exercises, held just above the fort site in a shaded ravine of Perrot State Park. All the vicinity contributed its quota, automobiles driving in from Arcadia, Whitehall, Homer, Sparta, and La Crosse, while many neighbors rode or walked to the scene of the ceremony, where E. A. Bright of Trempealeau welcomed all comers. Curator Sanford of La Crosse presided, and after a few well-chosen remarks, introduced the chairman of the local committee of arrangements, Dr. Eben D. Pierce. Dr. Pierce gave an interesting summary of the fort's archeological history, emphasizing the fact that the discovery of the ruins was due to the instigation of the French Academy of History. This body of scholars, in the two hundredth anniversary year of the building of the post, wrote to our Society for information of its exact site. Judge Heuston and George H. Squier after extensive exploration, and after securing the services of Antoine Grignon of the French tradition, succeeded in uncovering what seemed to be the remains of a considerable post. Later exploration, in which Dr. Pierce himself assisted, showed the line of the stockade, which had apparently been burned, and uncovered seven fireplaces or hearths and a blacksmith's forge. (See a description of this archeological find in Wisconsin Historical Society *Proceedings,* 1915, 111-123.) Very little now remains of the hearths, the shifting sand from the river having covered the spot. It is therefore all the more important to have the site permanently marked.

Louise Phelps Kellogg, representing the Society, followed Dr. Pierce. She stated that her object was twofold: first, to reveal the character and personality of Nicolas Perrot, who has been called "the great Frenchman of the seventeenth century" in the far West. Secondly, the speaker stated it is her belief that the remains at this point were chiefly those of the second occupation under Godefroy de Linctot, from 1731 to 1736. She then attempted to make vivid the life of a French garrison at a far interior post: how the men lived, spent their time, and how profitable such occupation was because of the Indian trade. In conclusion she publicly thanked the generous donor of the Perrot Park, John A. Latsch of Winona, Minnesota, both for his gift and for the name he has bestowed upon it.

Curator Hans A. Anderson of Whitehall followed, and said in effect:

"I consider it both a privilege and an honor to have been invited to take part in the exercises here today. It is not a grave, but a portal to a richer and nobler life, we are marking. For the men who camped here two hundred and forty-one years ago—rude and ignorant as many of them may have been—were thousands of years in advance of the people who occupied this country at the time. They carried with them the torch of civilization, the gospel of a complete existence, the rudiments of international commerce, and the advantages that come from interchange of thought and knowledge. They opened paths for less courageous and enterprising men to follow. It matters little what their motives or ambi-

tions were. Even their methods of dealing with obstacles they met become insignificant when we consider the results of their toils and heroic adventures.

"It may have been chance or Destiny that impelled them to dare the unknown perils of the far-off regions they traversed. It may have been an impulse of the law that operates in the natural development of the human race that moved them. Or it may be that 'He from whose hand the centuries drop like grains of sand' led and directed them in opening the gates to a land where now hundreds of thousands of homes teem with the amenities of civilized life. Even those who hesitate to honor them because they consider them mercenary adventurers, cannot fail to see that the event we celebrate here today was of immense importance as a great forward step in the progress of the human race.

"The structures that these men built, in the shadows of these unique hills, have long since crumbled and become dust; and only chance and a brief historical record have revealed to us the place where these brave sons of France bivouacked during that far-off winter. But out of the dust a grateful people will visualize a beacon light shining brighter and brighter around one of the important mile-posts of man's advancements.

"And I feel that I can gratefully and reverently bow in honor to these men, whose muted voices of enthusiasm and exultation I seem to hear from the surrounding cliffs and woods; whose courage and insouciance seem to pervade the air around this historic spot, where the sons and daughters of many generations shall come to find joy in contemplation of the past and inspiration to do and dare the bigger things of life."

After this, Mr. Latsch gave an interesting account of the way he acquired the land of Perrot Park, and showed a plat of it. Trempealeau Mountain covers only a small portion of the area, which now comprises nearly a thousand acres, in the heart of the most beautiful region on the upper Mississippi—a region destined to be more and more visited and admired in the future.

After some appreciative impromptu comments by Professor Holtzinger, formerly of Winona State Teachers College, the unveiling took place, when Chairman Sanford presented the tablet on behalf of the Landmarks Committee, and bespoke its care by the local authorities. A full account of the exercises appeared in the La Crosse *Tribune* for September 7.

Sunday afternoon, October 10, at the Orley C. Houghton farm in the town of La Grange, Walworth County, occurred a ceremony which is unique in the landmarks activities of the State Historical Society. On a fine granite boulder weighing one ton, and nicely adapted to its purpose, was fixed a metal tablet bearing the inscription: "Houghton Farm Where John F. Appleby Made 'Knotter' 1858."

The occasion was a celebration of the invention of the knotter which, in its turn, was the first step toward the invention of the twine binder by Appleby twenty years later at Beloit. More than two hundred persons

had gathered to see the marker and hear the addresses. Colonel Howard Greene of Milwaukee, chairman of the Landmarks Committee, presided and delivered the introductory speech. The principal address on the work of John F. Appleby was made by F. B. Swingle, associate editor of the *Wisconsin Agriculturist* at Racine. A paper on the "Early Life of John Francis Appleby," by his cousin, Katherine Greening, was read by Dr. Taylor, of Elkhorn. An original poem on Appleby, by the same author, was also read. By arrangement with the Historical Society, Dr. M. E. Diemer, University photographer, took motion pictures of the assemblage, the individual speakers, the process of tying a knot as illustrated by Mr. Swingle, and other matters of interest. The resulting film will make the beginning of the Society's proposed new library of pictorial records.

The statue of Hans Heg, leader of the Scandinavian regiment in the Civil War, which is the gift of Norwegian-Americans to the state, was unveiled in Capitol Park, Madison, October 17. Professor Julius Olson, the Reverend H. G. Stub of Minneapolis, and O. P. B. Jacobson, president of the Norwegian-American Association, made addresses. Colonel Heg's daughter and Paul Fjelde, the sculptor, were present. The statue, which is of bronze, heroic size, represents the warrior standing with bared head, looking gravely into the distance. On the pedestal is carved:

HANS CHRISTIAN HEG
Col. 15th Wis. Vols.
Born in Norway
Dec. 21, 1829
Fell at Chickamauga
Sept. 19, 1863
Norwegian-Americans gave this memorial
to the state of Wisconsin

Two fine bronze tablets were placed late in the summer on historic sites at Madeline Island. The one in the village reads: "Treaty Hall [picture of building] Headquarters of the American Fur Company. In front of this building was signed the treaty of 1854 whereby the Chippewa Indians ceded to the United States all their lands in Wisconsin excepting the present reservations. Burned in 1923. Erected by Mr. & Mrs. Hunter L. Gary, 1926."

The second was placed on the south end of the island, near what was formerly called "Old Fort," and reads: "Michel Cadotte a French-Canadian trader built a post at this site about 1792. From his wife Madeline, daughter of the Chippewa Chief White Crane, the island takes its present name. The official French Fort La Pointe was built in 1718, about 500 feet west. Its commandants were St. Pierre, Linctot, La Ronde, Marin, and Beaubassin, the last of whom retired in 1759. Erected by Rachel Brock Woods, 1926."

The Madison Boy Scout troops erected in July at their summer Camp Tichora on Green Lake a tablet to mark three Indian mounds

within the area of the camp. The unveiling ceremony consisted of a pageant called "The Passing of the Indians," in which about forty scouts took part. Afterwards an address was made by George Pasco of Ripon on the Indians of the Green Lake region, some of whose descendants, the speaker averred, still visit this locality each summer.

The Appleton chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected September 17 a boulder to mark the first wagon road from Appleton—or Grand Chute, as it was first called—to Green Bay. The boulder was presented by the regent and accepted by the mayor, Mrs. Branson of De Pere, state chairman of the landmarks committee, assisting.

A tablet erected beyond the borders of our state, which nevertheless contains information secured from our Draper Manuscripts, is the one dedicated July 16, 1926, at Rock Island, Illinois, by the Colonel John Montgomery Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. The marker is to commemorate the retaliatory raid made in 1780 by the officer for whom the chapter is named, after the British attack in May of that year on St. Louis and its environs. The inscription states that the contest with the tribal warriors at this point constituted "the westernmost battle of the American Revolution." It is to be regretted that the documents now available give but a meager history of this campaign of Colonel John Montgomery, which may have extended into the region that is now Wisconsin.

In Milwaukee August 6-8 was held a pageant designated "The Court of Neptune." For this was constructed an Indian village under the auspices of Huron H. Smith of the Public Museum. This village was temporarily tenanted by about one hundred Chippewa and other tribesmen. Floats illustrative of northwestern history passed in bewildering array; after the Indians followed the traders and missionaries, Father Marquette leading the van. Then came prairie schooners and the founders of Milwaukee on a float depicting Juneau's cabin. The Old Settlers' Club provided a series of ancient vehicles. The various nationalities had each its float—Germans, Irish, Poles, etc. The whole parade and pageant typified the municipal spirit of our metropolis.

A pageant celebrating the opening of a new recreation park at Wisconsin Rapids was held at that place September 30, October 1 and 2. The author, Professor H. P. Boody of Ripon College, wrote the text of what was called "The Spirit of the Wisconsin River," complete in ten historical episodes. A large attendance from all the upper river towns delighted in the picturesque scenes, which ranged in place from the court of Louis XIV at Versailles to the woods of Wisconsin, and in time from the seventeenth century to the present day.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Green Bay Historical Society in the July issue of its *Bulletin* prints a paper on "Father Gabriel Richard," the first priest to visit Green Bay after the departure of the Jesuits, written by Minnie H. Kelleher a

quarter of a century ago. The *Bulletin* was instituted to publish "original manuscripts and documents not heretofore printed and the valuable papers read before the Green Bay Historical Society since its organization." Therefore an excellent choice was made in producing this carefully documented paper, with its reminiscences of this pioneer priest. The second part of the pamphlet is a continuation of Deborah B. Martin's paper on the "Borough of Fort Howard." This same society participated in the ceremony last July when Miss Kelleher was honored by a papal decoration.

The fortieth meeting of the Waukesha County Historical Society occurred in mid-September at Hartland. The exercises were largely social and musical, the latter having a pioneer character.

The Winnebago County Historical and Archeological Society meets each month of the winter. The September meeting was held at the Nordheim observatory of the Buckstaff family, when after observing the moon and stars through the telescope, Gwendolyn Ballard spoke on the "Side Roads of the West." In October, W. E. English gave a talk on "Wisconsin Caves."

The first day of October a Door County Historical and Landmark Society was formed at Sturgeon Bay, sponsored by the Men's Club of Ephraim and other peninsular organizations. The speakers were Bishop Clement Hoyler and the Reverend S. Groenfeldt, both former residents of Door County.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES

Christ Presbyterian Church of Madison celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary October 10. This church has had a notable history, and has done much for the development of religious and civic welfare in the Capital City.

The Methodist Church of Sun Prairie attained the age of seventy-five years last summer, and becomingly celebrated its birthday on June 27. Circuit riders began to come there as early as 1845, but Sun Prairie as a station appeared first in the Wisconsin Conference minutes of 1851. During its existence this church has had thirty-seven pastors, many of them well-known names in Wisconsin Methodism. Twelve of these are still living, and five were present at the anniversary exercises.

Moe settlement, or what is known as the Newport Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, was founded in 1851 by Pastor H. A. Preus. The fiftieth anniversary was fitly celebrated in 1901; the seventy-fifth was observed on September 19-22 of this year, when a grandson of the founder was present and preached.

St. Kilian's Catholic Church at New Franken near Green Bay was the scene of a gathering of several thousand persons in July for the diamond jubilee occasion. The bishop of the diocese, the Right Reverend Paul Rhode, preached the jubilee sermon.

The Friedens Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenosha, organized in 1856, has had three church buildings during its seventy years of existence. Its anniversary was observed in September.

At Shawano, St. John's Episcopal Church held services September 19 in honor of the fiftieth year since its founding.

St. Mary's Catholic Church on the east side of Janesville was organized September 8, 1876, and honored the event September 8 of the present year.

Black River Falls was the place of exercises in last September, the occasion being the fiftieth birthday of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The old log church in Perry township, Dane County, built by the Blue Mounds Norwegians of the Hauge Synod, is still in a remarkable state of preservation. It had been planned to remove this primitive building to the campus of Decorah College, Iowa; but the trustees of the church desire to keep it at the original site where it was placed seventy-five years ago next spring.

WISCONSIN HISTORY IN NEWSPAPERS

The Milwaukee *Herold* for August 22 printed an account of the fiftieth anniversary of the *Green County Herold,* begun in Monroe by Fred Kohli for the German-speaking Swiss of that vicinity. It is reputed one of the best foreign-language papers in the state.

We mentioned in our last issue an article on logging days in the La Crosse *Tribune* by C. P. Crosby. This was the first of a series of articles by the same author running through July, August, and September on the lumbering of the big La Crosse firms, on the operations in the woods, the drives, rafting, bridges, and also the early institutions of La Crosse. Mr. Crosby now lives in Rhinelander, and with an excellent memory and a vivid descriptive power he has revived in these articles forgotten episodes of the active days of Wisconsin lumber cutting.

The same paper has printed several more of the prize stories entered for the contest of the county historical society; several personal sketches of early residents; an article on "Early Journalism"; and a memory by the Reverend James M. Payson of La Crosse in the nineties.

Dr. C. V. Porter of Viroqua, who is keenly interested in the history of western Wisconsin, furnished during the summer for the *Crawford County Press* at Prairie du Chien a series of articles on the early history of the Mississippi region, with extracts from the newspapers of Prairie du Chien of seventy-five years ago.

From the Eau Claire *Telegram* of September 11 come reminiscences of the Indian scare of 1862 in the Chippewa valley, furnished by Mrs. Antoinette Ferris. The article continues with an account of the first sawmills of the upper valley; the different suburbs of Eau Claire, "Half

Moon" and "Galloway Town," and the early business places of the west side of the city.

Crossing over to the Wisconsin, the Merrill *Herald* for August 30 reprinted from the Wausau *Pilot* the biography of Dr. William Schofield, for whom the village of Schofield is named.

The Stevens Point *Journal* of September 23 published a recently found picture of the city square in winter, dating back to the days of ox teams, with an article commenting upon the crude buildings seen in the picture.

"Reminiscences of Earlier Times When This Section Was Forest, Told by a Cruiser" appeared in the Marshfield *News* for July 17. The article is by F. M. Hyde of Oshkosh, and the date of his visit to the pineries was 1871. He states that his article was evoked by a notice in this magazine of the early history of Marshfield in several issues of the *News*.

The Madison *Times* on September 10 printed an article by Mary L. Burdick which she states was brought out by the exhibition of family records at Homecoming, August 14. Her account of a family's migration in 1842 from New York to Wisconsin is an interesting contribution to our reminiscences of travel.

The old taverns of Janesville and the days when steamboats navigated the Rock River furnished the subject for an article in the Janesville *Gazette* for August 30.

The origin of the early name for Mineral Point, "Shake Rag," is described in a brief note in the July 10 number of the Brodhead *Register*.

Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Batavia, Illinois, has been printing a series of articles in the Port Washington *Star*, entitled "Children of Ozaukee."

The Waukesha *Freeman* for July 22 reprints material taken from a newspaper of the eighties known as the Mukwanago *Chief;* while in the Milwaukee *Journal* for July 13, John Clohoisy, the village druggist for fifty years, describes old times at Mukwonago.

The *Freeman* on September 15 showed contrasting pictures of the old and new Mill Valley School, in the former of which a brother of Robert Ingersoll taught in 1865.

When the Wisconsin editors passed through Ashland County in August, the Mellen *Weekly* prepared for its issue of August 7 a brief chronological survey of the county's history.

Among the feature articles of the Milwaukee *Journal* we note one of July 25 by Mrs. May L. Bauchle entitled "A Pocahontas of Rock River," giving an account of the early Beloit trader Stephen Mack and his Indian wife Ho-no-ne-gah. C. C. Manly, of the same paper's staff, wrote from Camp Douglas on July 18 the eventful history of Wisconsin's National Guard. Two articles, July 11 and 18, give some account

of Potosi in the days when it was called "Snake Hollow." August 1, Frances Stover wrote under the title "Shanty Boys' Songs Recall the Golden Age" a review with citations from Franz Rickaby's *Ballads and Songs of the Shanty Boys*. The Icelandic colony on Washington Island forms the subject of an article on September 19.

HISTORICAL NOTES

A new state park will soon be established by the Conservation Commission embracing the site (part of which is still government land) of the last battle with Black Hawk's band, on the Mississippi River between Prairie du Chien and La Crosse. This battle is usually spoken of as the battle of Bad Axe; but it occurred below the mouth of that stream in what was once Bad Axe County, now Vernon. The site was named Victory by the early inhabitants. The battle was, however, a massacre rather than a victory, and reflected little credit upon the victorious whites. While the Sauk leader himself escaped and was afterwards captured by the Americans' Winnebago allies, Indian men, women, and children of the hostiles were savagely and indiscriminately dispatched. See Dr. R. G. Thwaites's account in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, xii, 259-261.

Apropos of the Sesquicentennial and the memories it awakens of the Centennial of 1876, it is recalled that in the city park at Lake Mills stands a tree now two and a half feet in diameter which as a sapling was planted fifty years ago by a group of patriotic young women to celebrate the Centennial year of the nation's birth. The ceremonies at the tree planting were arranged by Mary Foote, now Mrs. M. H. Simmons of Oregon, who writes for the local paper her recollections of the event.

The house now occupied by the College Club of Madison is of historic interest to residents of the city and state. It was built originally in 1859 by Julius T. Clark, a brilliant lawyer and editor of the early days. Then it passed into the hands of John N. Jones, Madison's postmaster; and finally, in 1878, became the residence of William F. Vilas, senator and postmaster general, who enlarged and improved it and dwelt there until his death. More than one president of the United States and many other notables have been entertained within its walls. Mary L. Burdick in the Madison *Times* for July 22, gives her recollections of its first builder, Julius T. Clark.

Plans for the preservation of a historic tract on the southeast shore of Lake Monona are being undertaken by the Monona-Edgewater Community Club. A Winnebago village once stood here, and three old trails intersected at this point, where several interesting effigy mounds exist. A group of Winnebago encamped here for several weeks this last summer.

The Belgian settlers of Door, Kewaunee, and Brown counties held a kermess, or harvest festival, at Walhain in Kewaunee during the month of September. The kermess is both a social and religious festival, and the custom of its celebration has been maintained since the first settlements of the Belgians in Wisconsin.

Another foreign group, the Welsh, reinstituted this year their national festival, the eisteddfod, which has been in abeyance for several years. This is a musical gathering, and consists of contests for prizes by groups of singers. The Welsh-Americans of Racine, Milwaukee, and Waukesha counties gathered at the city of Racine in September to renew this national custom.

The silk American flag carried by Lieutenant Commander Richard Byrd on his flight to the North Pole, May 9, 1926, has been presented to the Milwaukee *Journal*.

Curator J. H. A. Lacher of Waukesha in a short article published in *American Speech* traces the name "Pershing" to one Friederich Pfoershing, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1749; he shows how the people of the Lower Palatinate, from which this ancestor of General Pershing came, omitted the sound of the "f" and spoke the initial letter as it is at present sounded. Mr. Lacher adds some notes on the entire German migration to Pennsylvania, and recommends the historic shrines of Germantown, Bethlehem, Ephrata, etc. as promising fields for the students of American speech.

MUSEUM NOTES

The quarterly issue of the *Wisconsin Archeologist* is a report on the Indian history and archeological remains of Rock and Mud lakes at Lake Mills, Jefferson County, in the investigation of which Charles E. Brown, Robert P. Ferry, and H. L. Skavlem have been engaged during a number of years. There were originally on the shores of Rock Lake four groups of Indians with a total of sixty-five mounds. These were of several classes: conical, linear, and effigy. None have as yet been permanently preserved or marked with tablets.

Metal markers mounted on boulders have been placed on the Indian mounds preserved in Hudson, Elmside, and Burrows parks in Madison. These tablets were provided by the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Gyro clubs of the city. A similar marker has been placed on the panther effigy located on the Y. M. C. A. camp ground at Morris Park on the north shore of Lake Mendota. The Wisconsin Archeological Society is also arranging for the placing of other markers on mound groups and mounds preserved or being preserved at Delavan, Palmyra, Rice Lake, and Lake Mills.

At the recent meeting of the Central Section, American Anthropological Association, held at Columbus, Ohio, Charles E. Brown, its retiring president, was elected a director of the association. Mr. Brown has also been honored by being reëlected a member of the National Research Council, Division of Anthropology and Psychology, Washington, D. C.

The total attendance at the Historical Museum during the year 1925-26 of students from the University of Wisconsin, local and state public schools, and from other educational institutions was 6020. Of

this number nearly two thousand came as members of University classes. The increase in school attendance since 1916 has been nearly five thousand.

Honorable W. A. Titus and Mr. Brown recently went to Stockbridge, to secure for the Society's portrait collection the portraits of former Chief Austin E. Quinney and Mrs. Quinney of the Stockbridge nation. These portraits were painted in 1849 by A. Hamlin. They hung for many years in the home of Harriet Quinney, daughter of the chief, who at the time of her recent death bequeathed them to the Society. Some personal belongings of Chief Quinney were also presented to the Museum.

During the Madison convention in October of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the department of History and Landmarks staged a program at the Historical Museum on historic American costumes. The program showed the influence of the characteristics of the periods represented in the women's dress of the time, and it was illustrated by living models in the dresses and bonnets preserved in our Museum. Talks were given by members of the University faculty and the Society's staff. Curator Angie K. Main, chairman of the state department, presided.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Superintendent Joseph Schafer ("Genesis of Wisconsin's Free High School System") continues in this issue his studies of the educational system of our state, the first of which was published in this magazine for September, 1925, with the title "Origin of Wisconsin's Free School System."

Harry Barsantee ("The History and Development of the Telephone in Wisconsin") is assistant secretary of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association.

Frank G. Swoboda ("Agricultural Cooperation in Wisconsin"), one of our members from Plymouth, presented this paper at the annual dinner of the Society, held October 7. He is general manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation.

Mrs. Lizzie Rice Johnstone ("Camp Brosius") is a resident of Green Bay.

William A. Titus ("Historic Spots in Wisconsin"), of Fond du Lac, is one of the Society's curators and represents his district in the state senate.

BOOK NOTES

Miss Agnes Laut, in the beautiful example of book making called *The Blazed Trail of the Old Frontier*, has essayed the seemingly impossible. She was secretary of the Upper Missouri Historical Expedition of the Great Northern Railroad in July, 1925; she accompanied the expedition from its starting point in St. Paul to the Rocky Mountains, being present at all stops, hearing all the addresses, filling her mind with impressions of scenery, incident, romance, and historical narrative. She then undertook to tell the story of the expedition in such a way as to tie into it the essential early history of that far-flung frontier—a history which should include Radisson, Verendrye, David Thompson, Lewis and Clark, Larpenteur, Kipp, Sibley, Chief Joseph, General Miles, and John E. Stevens. It was a literary adventure quite as daring as the deeds she celebrates.

Fortunately, it was almost equally successful. By making the papers read on the expedition, at intervals, the carriers of most of the specialized historical narrative, by skillfully sketching in the geography, by a dramatic handling of introductory, intervening, or subsidiary episodes, she succeeds in giving the reader some of the necessary information and a great deal of the spirit of the frontier region through which the trail was blazed.

The student of the American West will not substitute this volume for the abundant existing accounts of distinct episodes in its history, or for general surveys of characteristic activities like the fur trade. The general reader, however, will find in it much which has the interest of newness combined with romance. Some of the addresses here published for the first time have the character of source studies; some others are reminiscent narratives which will be used as sources hereafter.

The volume on the three Washburn brothers—Israel, Elihu, and Cadwallader—compiled from the collection of their papers in the Library of Congress by the late Gaillard Hunt, is of great interest to western readers, and especially to our constituents. C. C. Washburn was from its inception a warm supporter of our Society, giving books and money for its upbuilding, encouraging Draper and Durrie, and in his last days writing to the former, "The State is justly proud of the Historical Society, and to you, especially, and to your associate, Mr. Durrie, is due the honor of its being what it is." His first official connection with the Society was in 1872, when as governor he became *ex-officio* a curator, an office to which he was elected in 1874 on his retirement from the gubernatorial chair. In 1875 he was chosen one of the vice-presidents, and three years later assumed the responsible position of president, an office held until his death in May, 1882. The obituary articles published in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, ix, 327-365, by his intimate friends and associates furnished some of the data used by Mr. Hunt in the preparation of his sketch. It is to be regretted that the account is not

more extensive; nevertheless, this hundred pages on the career of this eminent son of Wisconsin may whet the appetite for a more complete biography. Materials for its preparation exist, not only at Washington, but also at La Crosse, where a considerable number of Washburn's letters and papers have been preserved; while in our collections the papers of Cyrus Woodman, Washburn's Mineral Point partner, furnish much material on his early career and the foundation of his fortune. On the University grounds the Washburn Observatory stands as a monument to his generosity and love of science. Among all the seven sons of Israel Washburn, the Wisconsin governor had possibly the most varied and interesting career. His Civil War years, in command of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, later as major general of volunteers; his congressional activities in the pregnant periods before and after the war; his political career in Wisconsin; and his financial success at La Crosse and Minneapolis, are typical of the life of a man of New England origin broadened by contact with the West, and aspiring always to be of service to his age.

Sault Ste. Marie and Its Great Waterway. By Otto Fowle. (Putnam & Sons, N. Y. & London, 1925) 458 pp.

This is a tantalizing book, so good that it might be excellent, and so careful that a little more care would have bettered it. It is the work of an amateur historian, banker, and local official, who wrote from love of his subject and spent "years of devoted labor and study" in its production. These facts, and that the author did not live to see the publication, partially account for the excellencies and defects. There is no doubt of the writer's intensive and careful study of his subject; but he either did not keep abreast of recent literature on northwestern history, or did not choose to cite therefrom. His references are chiefly to publications of a generation ago—Parkman, Winsor, Butterfield, etc. Thus many of the recent conclusions concerning the French régime have escaped Mr. Fowle's notice. The result, therefore, is a book on the central locality of the upper Great Lakes that might have been written a quarter of a century ago—as no doubt much of it was. After these strictures it is necessary to say much in praise of the volume. None other is available that so fully or carefully recounts the earliest history of the upper lakes, and the activities of French and British at the Sault. Of its thirty-two chapters, eighteen deal with the French period, seven with the fur trade, and most of the remainder with territorial Michigan. Of especial interest are the accounts of the Johnston family, whose mother was the beautiful Indian maiden of La Pointe, and whose daughters became Mrs. Henry R. Schoolcraft and the Reverend Mrs. McMurray. Our author also mentions John Tanner, the captive, but fails to give in full his interesting and remarkable story. The volume is well illustrated with several rare old prints of the Sault and vicinity.

Americana, by Milton Waldman (Henry Holt & Co., N. Y., 1925), is a volume of two hundred and fifty odd pages describing the printed

books on American history down to the period of the Revolution. This book is a compilation of considerable value, bringing together in small compass, and as a rule accurately, materials that must be sought for elsewhere over a wide range of literature. The author not only had access to the great libraries of Americana, but had the advice and aid of American bibliographers of note, such as Wilberforce Eames, Victor Paltsits, George Parker Winship, Lawrence C. Wroth, and others. He divides his subject into chapters on Columbus and Vespucius, Spanish Explorers, French Explorers, English Exploration, General Histories, Virginia, New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and the Eighteenth Century.

In the third chapter, on French explorers, the author had not heard of the restoration of Verrazano's fame and the new manuscript found in 1909; but repeats the old fable of piracy and hanging, trusting to the work of Henry C. Murphy, published in 1875. On this point see Kellogg, *French Régime*, 9-14.

The volume closes with two supplementary chapters: one on Early American Printing and Printers, and the other on the Rareties of American Literature in the Nineteenth Century. We commend this book to all collectors and bibliophiles as an able and conscientious compilation.

The History of the Norwegian People in America. By Olaf M. Norlie. Published by the Augsberg Press of Minneapolis in 1925.

This book is the result of a plan adopted by the Centennial Committee of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. Professor Norlie, of the Decorah College, was chosen to provide "a scholarly, comprehensive and authoritative history," and so far as we are able to judge this volume justifies the committee's requirements. The first three chapters are concerned with the homeland, the Viking expeditions, and the Norse discoveries of America. At the close of the last of these chapters the author discusses the Kensington runestone, giving lists of denouncers and defenders of its authenticity, among the latter of whom he is inclined to range himself. "It may be," he says, "that the Kensington stone is fraudulent, but it is hard to account for the white Eskimos and white Indians except on the theory that a very long time back there had been an intermixture of the races. The date for such a theory is easily at hand if we admit that the Norsemen penetrated inland. Again, if the Kensington stone is a fraud, the mystery deepens; who perpetrated the fraud, and how, and when, and why."

Then follows, after a chapter on modern immigration in general, an account of the Norwegian period beginning with the arrival of the sloop *Restaurationen* and ending with the Civil War (1825-1860). One of the good portions of this chapter is the author's discussion of conditions in the United States at the time of the first Norwegian arrivals; it is fully illustrated, and the map of Wisconsin on page 159, showing the locations of the settlements and congregations, is extremely useful. The next period (1860-1890) the author calls the Norwegian-American period; it was the time of the heaviest migration to America from the

Scandinavian peninsula. Dr. Norlie gives valuable statistics of the sources of the emigration, and the numbers and locations of the New World colonies. It was in this period that the larger settlements were made in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, as well as in the northwest provinces of Canada. The information on the churches, schools, and publications will make this valuable for reference. The remainder of the volume concerns itself with the American period, 1890-1925. In these two hundred pages the contributions of the Norwegian-Americans to our present civilization are described in detail and portrayed in all their phases, and are made available for reference by a thorough index. We recommend this volume not only to Norwegian-Americans, but to all interested in their development, as authoritative and valuable.

More material for Norwegian-American history is furnished in volume one of *Studies and Records,* publication of the Norwegian-American Historical Association, under the editorship of Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. Six articles are presented in this volume, two of which are secondary—on health conditions and the practice of medicine, by the eminent physicians Knut Gjerset and Ludvig Hektoen; and the Norwegian Quakers of 1825, by Henry J. Cadbury. For source materials are Bishop Neumann's pastoral letter of 1837 to prospective emigrants; an account of the Norwegians in the West in 1844; an emigrant voyage in the fifties; and the reminiscences of a veteran editor, Carl F. Solberg. The second of these contains first-hand descriptions of Wisconsin settlements, and the fourth presents the experiences of an editor in Wisconsin during the fifties and contains material of value both on the Norwegian press and on prominent persons of the race, such as Ole Bull and Hans Heg. The volume concludes with the list of members, the by-laws, and the incorporation of the society in question.

We are in receipt of *The History Quarterly,* volume one, number one, October, 1926. This magazine, a new venture in the field of historical publication, is published quarterly by the Filson Club and the University of Louisville. It has a board of editors consisting of Fannie Casseday Duncan, Louis R. Gottschalk, Willard Rouse Jillson, Rolf Johannesen, Anna B. McGill, Jennie Angell Mengel, Otto A. Rothert. The managing editor is R. S. Cotterill. In this number appear articles by R. C. Ballard Thruston, Louis R. Gottschalk, and R. S. Cotterill. There are bright book reviews, also news and comment.

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