

terizes Mrs. Kinzie's famous *Wau Bun*; they bring before us vivid pictures of the men and manners of the olden time, and will prove of lasting value to students of Western history.

In Vol. XII of the *Collections*, John Luchsinger told us the romantic story of the planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, in Green County, Wisconsin. In the course of his narrative he referred frequently to the remarkable diary kept by Mathias Duerst, one of the leaders of the colony. This document we now present in full, Mr. Luchsinger having translated it for us from the original German. Although of narrow experience and limited education, Duerst was a man of vigorous and observing mind, and capable of terse expression. His journal is a keenly interesting contribution to the literature of foreign immigration.

Theodore Rodolf tells us of "Pioneering in the Wisconsin Lead Region," from 1834 to 1848. The author, a well-known Swiss, took a prominent part in the development of the lead district, being intimately associated with such men as the Gratiots and Washburns. His observations are of high value to the history of Wisconsin Territory. Franklin Hatheway's "Surveying in Wisconsin in 1837" is necessarily a briefer sketch, but of kindred character.

The "Report on the Quality and Condition of Wisconsin Territory," made in 1831 by Samuel Stambaugh, United States Indian Agent at Green Bay, is a valuable document, conveying a clear description of Wisconsin as it appeared to an intelligent official observer five years before the actual organization of the Territory.

We have in the published annals of Wisconsin too few Indian legends, such as lend a poetic glamour to the history of many other States. It is a pleasure, therefore, to present in "Osawgenong" a well-authenticated Sac legend transmitted through George Johnston, an educated Chippewa half-breed, who was related to Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Our volume concludes with three narratives obtained through editorial interviews—from Louis B. Porlier, a son-in-law of the famous Augustin Grignon, and himself a fur-