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Wisconsin Academy Review



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Wisconsin Academy Review

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Editorial

Professor Robert H. Irrmann's article "Beloit College in the Civil War" is one of a series of two commemorating the Civil War Centennial which comes to a close this spring. The second in the series will appear in the Spring, 1965 issue of the Review and will be authored by Professor Edward Noyes, WSU-Oshkosh.

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Some question has recently been raised as to which publication (the Review or the TRANSACTIONS) authors should submit their manuscripts. Although no definite rules have ever been established by official Academy action, the following summary of information may bring the objectives of each publication into sharper focus:

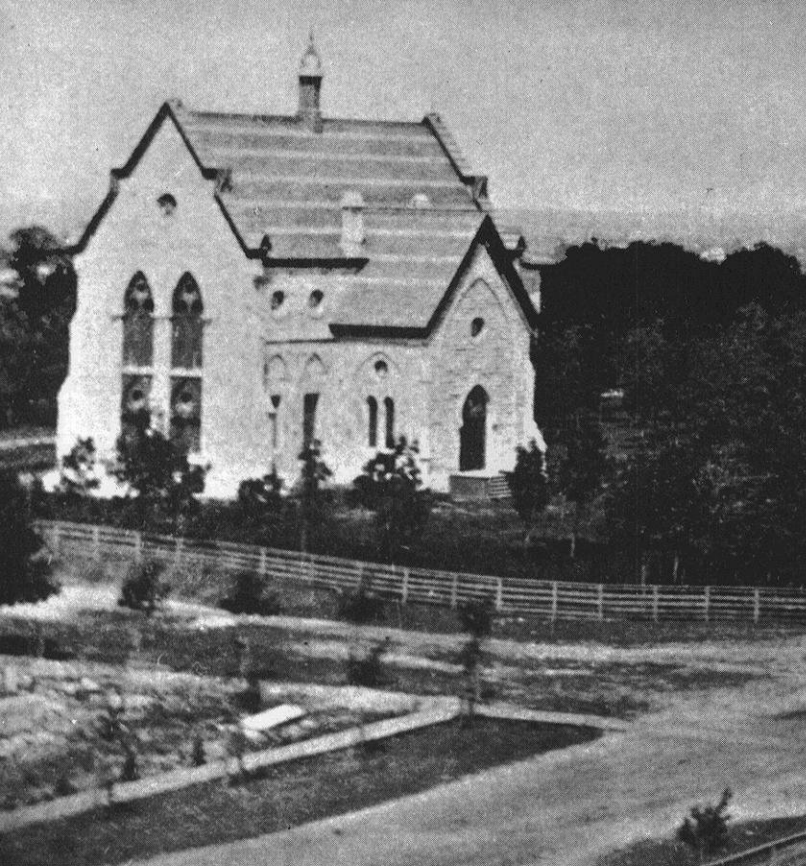
One of the general objectives of the Wisconsin Academy as stated in its 1870 Charter is "The diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts." In line with this objective four numbers of a BULLETIN were published during the period April 1870-July 1871.

The BULLETIN contained information about the founding of the Academy and reports and discussions of the Annual Meeting. Volume I (1870-72) of the TRANSACTIONS was published in 1872 and contained mostly original papers in the sciences, arts and letters. The TRANSACTIONS has been published "annually" (some volumes cover two-year periods) since that time. The TRANSACTIONS then is the "annual publication devoted to original, scholarly investigations of Academy members. Sound manuscripts dealing with the state of Wisconsin or its people are especially welcome, although papers by Academy members on topics of general interest are occasionally published."

Undoubtedly a newsletter of limited circulation was used to keep council members and committee chairmen informed of activities, but it is uncertain as to the number published over the years. (This office has a file of Newsletters covering the period January 29, 1945-March 2, 1953.)

In 1953 the Academy Council created a committee to study the possibility of publishing a quarterly bulletin--a publication that would fill the gap between the annual publishing of the TRANSACTIONS.

The Wisconsin Academy Review was launched with great success in 1954 and contained news items, editorials, obituaries, and semi-technical papers in specific fields. The major objectives behind establishing the Review were to stimulate increased interest in the affairs of the Academy and to present popular type articles of wide interest. We feel these objectives have been maintained and invite any of you that are so inclined to volunteer your assistance in helping to make the Review of more value to the membership.



Beloit College about 1870: (l. to r.) Memorial Hall, Middle College and North College. (Beloit College Archives.)

Beloit College in the Civil War

by Robert H. Irrmann

The Civil War produced a nation in arms, and the efforts of the war were felt even on a small college campus in Beloit, Wisconsin. For the sensitive and the idealist, the purpose of this war could be measured in the moving lines of Julia Ward Howe:

"In the lilies of the field Christ was born across the sea;

With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;

As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free..."

The faculty of Beloit long abhorred the "peculiar institution of slavery", and their attitude was summarized by one member of the Emerson family: "The fight is for slavery. However bitter the progress or the end, I believe God will use it to deal a severe blow to that system of iniquity." (1) Even after the initial disasters to the Union army, Professor Emerson's father could write to him that "I have all along expected the annihilation of slavery as the grand result which Providence has in view, & therefore have rejoiced exceedingly even amid our disasters, believing that they will excite the nation to greater harmony & energy in directly seeking this object." (2)

It was this assurance of the hand of God in human affairs that was a portion of education in the Christian colleges of the mid 19th-century. Faculties were stressing moral responsibility as much as grammar and rhetoric, and teachers were not mere professors but equally exemplars for their students. How successful was the faculty of Beloit College in instilling moral precepts can be seen in the response of the students to the call for volunteers, and caught on occasion in letters written from the battlefields.

As the war went drearily along, the College struggled to do its chief appointed task in providing Christian learning for the young men who sought her guidance and instruction. Faculty, students, and alumni in ever growing numbers would take their places in the Army, the Navy, with the Sanitary or the Christian Commissions. In October of 1862 the student body published the first issue of The Beloit College Register, and in it the editors spoke of the mission of the College:

Although this land of Free Institutions - free, we may say, because by the humane proclamation of our Chief Magistrate, the fetters are nominally stricken from the slave - is rent with internal war, yet the College is still a living, acting element, marching forward, in times of war as in times of peace. in the vanguard of civilization.

The College Year of 1862-3 has not opened inauspiciously. Our corps of Professors is complete, and the classes exhibit almost their usual number...

But this prosperity is not obtained at the sacrifice

of patriotism. Turn, unbelievers, to the 'Army List', and read the names of forty-four patriot undergraduates now battling for their country's freedom and honor....their fidelity to duty [,] is ever present in the minds of us, who, with no less devotion to our country's welfare, are quietly pursuing our College course in peace and plenty. Theirs is the preferable lot to fight and die. Some HAVE fought, and the glory field of Shiloh testifies to the death of one true patriot....the blood of others [has also] been poured on our country's altar...We rejoice in announcing that of the multitude who have enjoyed the privileges of Beloit College, and are now in the ranks, there is not a single traitor. Here we are taught Latin, and Greek, and Mathematics, and Loyalty, 'but the greatest of these is Loyalty'. (3)

By the end of 1863, sixty-nine students and alumni were serving with the Union forces, and an additional sixty-six men from the Preparatory Department had gone forth to war from Beloit's halls. For the size of the College in the war days, the contributions in manpower were amazing - in varying capacities, more than four hundred men, over one-half of all eligible alumni and students since the founding of the College in 1847, served the Union during one or more of the war years.

Students and alumni of the youthful College felt very close to their faculty and to the College itself. In December of 1862, Edward R. Barber of the class of 1865 wrote to Professor Joseph Emerson from encampment near Nashville, "Because I know how much you are interested in the welfare of those who are under your care as pupils, and that you do not forget them when they leave the quiet pursuit of study to mingle again with the world..."(4)

Beloiters served in Illinois and Wisconsin regiments, and in such far flung assignments as the 15th Army Corps in Texas, the 46th regiment of the Massachusetts Infantry, and in New York, Kansas, and California regiments. But Beloiters were also to be found in stations other than on the battlefield. One former student, who had transferred to Oberlin for theological study, had gone down to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, as a "Missionary to the freedmen." This man was Palmer Litts, ex-'64. He wrote to Prof. Emerson of the freedmen he was instructing as "Much more intelligent than I expected. Notwithstanding the long and tedious oppression to which they have been subjected, I find many whose judgment as regards common business affairs equally good as the common class of white men..." Litts went on to describe his work: "I am teaching a day school composed of children and an evening school of adults. My day school averages about seventy. The children learn more rapidly than the white children at the North, as far as my experience goes, and are as easily managed. I have a sabbath School composed of both old and young, and preach twice each Sabbath. I have a congregation of about 200. A more appreciative audience cannot be found.... Such a field, ready for laborers perhaps never before has been opened where the laborer received so rich and speedy reward for his labor as their field among the poor oppressed 'Africans' of this country..."(5)

It was Dexter Hill, originally of the class of 1865, but a graduate in '66, who was one of the most frequent of Joseph Emerson's correspondents. Serving first as clerk with the 1st regiment of the Wisconsin cavalry, and later with the Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, Hill offered insights into army life that

revealed more than the surface glory of battle and campaign. Army life put many men to the test of choosing between expediency and principle, and in the making of choices, the moral influence of the early Beloit faculty was seen both in the actions and in the expression of opinion of former students now at the war. It was Dexter Hill who wrote early in 1864 that "...I have not written because I could not consider myself a soldier until lately. I was kept in the camp at Madison until the 23rd of Dec. - I was on permanent detail there - At the time I left, I was acting as clerk in the office at Headquarters. - A very pleasant place - but I don't wish to wear Lincoln-blue and be a citizen." Then at the end of '63, Hill and one hundred seventy conscripts were assigned to the first Wisconsin cavalry, and stationed at Camp Smith near Nashville, Tennessee. The true activity of war seemed yet remote to this group in January of 1864, and Hill observed that "as yet we have known little or nothing of the hardships of soldiering.... Though army life is in itself the most loathsome and unpleasant condition in which I ever found myself, the cause - liberty, country and humanity make it a glorious thing to be a soldier, raising the meanest private above all vulgar destiny. I am glad I am here...I am trying to see what the Master sent me down here for. There is enough that needs mending but how to go to work here. I seem a child...wicked men delight to exhibit the naked deformity of their sin-polluted hearts....I regret to learn that the regiment to which we are going is without a chaplain...If I should get out of the army in two years, I think I should go back to Beloit and finish my course....the debt of gratitude I owe to those who have done so much for me will ever remain fresh in my memory."(6)

Within two months in Tennessee, Beloiters had tasted the fire of battle, and survived. A Confederate force tried to cut off the cavalry with which Hill was serving, but the company eluded the rebels and got back to camp, with few casualties. Hill was then sent to a telegraph post with dispatches, and he wrote that he "found the ride of a dozen miles through enemy's country, at full speed, quite exhilarating."(7)

In early September, 1864, Dexter Hill wrote of war in grim and gripping terms, for a trio of Beloiters with the first Wisconsin cavalry, Lathrop, Shepard and Hill, had gone forward with Sherman to the capture of Atlanta. The tone of Hill's account to Prof. Emerson was much more realistic than his earlier starry-eyed proclamation that "the cause of liberty, country and humanity makes it a glorious thing to be a soldier..." The details of Hill's activities reveal that three Beloit classmates knew the general melee of war:

...of all the army our Division of Cavalry under Genl. McCook has been most changeable. Now we are scattered along the line of the R.R. running from Kingston to Atlanta guarding the road, and ready to intercept any body of rebel cavalry which may attempt to disturb our rear. We have lively times chasing bushwackers and if we do catch one he is not likely to bushwack much more. We are on the go almost constantly. We have been here [camp near Cartersville, Georgia] about three weeks. Before that we have been in the forefront of Sherman's army all the campaign. We were in the battles of "Red Clay", "Dalton", "Resaca" (our regt. opening the ball), "Burnt Church", "Dallas" (fighting here seven days), "Big Shanty" (We were the first troops to enter it), "Lost Mountain" where our Cavy, Divi-

sion was unsupported by Infantry or artillery except a battery of light guns wch. always goes with us, stormed and captured strong earthworks. "Powder Springs" and then at the "Chattahoochee river." Sometimes we have been on the right wing of our army, sometimes on the left wing. Sometimes we are sent far back to the rear after reb. cavalry. These engagements... were in a measure all regular battles. Besides these we have been in numberless skirmishes. When our army crossed the Chattahoochee river, our cavalry was thrown forward on the extreme right wing. We skirmished with the enemy driving him steadily back for two or three days when we were ordered to take a position known as "Mason's Church" and hold it. We succeeded in getting the position after some heavy skirmishing and fortified it with rails and logs making an extended line of breastworks. We remained here three or four days, the rebels charging our position every day. At 2 o'clock in the morning of July 26th we were called up and marched out of our works. We recrossed the Chattahoochee river and started on the raid to the south of Atlanta known as Genl. McCook's raid - Supposed at first to be one of the most disastrous things in this Campaign. On the 28th our regt. was sent away from the main body to make a diversion in their favor so as to allow the rest of our command to reach the west point R.R. and destroy it. We skirmished eight miles going directly towards Atlanta. We then came to a little village called Campbelltown well fortified. We charged right through the town driving the rebels out. We went on skirmishing 2 or 3 miles when we encountered an overwhelming force. We charge them with great vigor but the charge was repelled and our shattered and confused column was hurled back upon itself.... We were obliged to fall back and were not able to join the rest of our command as we had hoped. Genl. McCook went first to "Palmetto" and destroyed the R.R. and a vast amount of stores. Then to "Fayetteville" where he destroyed the other R.R. [,] Five hundred loaded wagons, Three thousand mules, vast quantities of military stores. He succeeded in getting back within twelve miles of the Chattahoochee river when he was surrounded and worsted in an engagement with the enemy. A part of his men charged through the rebel lines and fought their way out [;] the rest were killed or captured.... We started on the raid with 3400 men. The missing have straggled in till the total loss is only about 800. Many of our men had nothing to eat but green corn for four days and came in bare-headed and bare-footed without their horses or arms.... When I entered the service (being of a sanguine temperament as you know) I was very anxious to see the elephant. I have now seen the show - seen enough to satisfy me for a long time. This war is a horrid and awful thing. All my ideas about it were incorrect till I came and saw for myself. I can join with the almost universal prayer of the soldier give us peace, sweet peace! Still I have not forgotten that infallible wisdom has said it must be "First pure then peaceable." We hope Northern copperheads will be prevented from making a dishonorable peace. We have warm discussions almost every day upon the Presidential election. Here the vote will be nearly unanimous for "Faithful Abraham"... Most if not all the men among the soldiers want to fight it out to the bitter end.... the pomp and glitter and large talk we have at the north are all died out here. We know that war don't [sic] consist in gay banners prancing steeds and martial music. We are all three of us in excellent health and hope to come back and finish our course in College together. If we live to be a hundred years old we shall not forget some scenes we have passed through together.

I cannot help feeling that God has yet something for us to do at home in helping fallen men to rise. We all try to do our duty here. But I don't think any of us are blood-thirsty warriors. There are such men here. I am confident you are tired of reading so I will forbear any further infliction at present. (8)

The year 1864 had a singular impact upon the College. The war had come very close to home when the entire Senior Class enlisted as 100 Day Men and was sent to Memphis, with the beloved Prof. Blaisdell as their chaplain. Commencement was omitted that year, but the faculty granted the class their degrees, in absentia. (9) Even this brief sortie of an entire class from the College took its toll - one member of the class died of fever, and a second, when on sentry duty, was killed by Forrest's raiders.

Prof. Emerson, more than any other member of the Faculty, kept his student correspondents abreast of affairs at the college. In reply to news from Beloit, Hill wrote to Emerson late in '64 that "if the class of '65 continues to diminish as it has, I fear Beloit will not have a Commencement next year. Perhaps the class improves in quality as it diminishes in quantity. It will be difficult, nay impossible to fill the places of such men as Southworth and Barber in that moral reformation which is apparently to follow this terrible civil war. Yet they have fallen nobly. When passing over the spot where Barber fought in the battle of Stone-river, I seemed to be on holy ground. I love to remember that a fiercer battle was fought in the silence of his room at Beloit and it was a victory won." (10) The Christian influence of collegiate education had taken root in many a Beloit student, and the imperative to labor for a better world animated many such as Hill, when the grim task of war would be finished. For men such as these, it was not the material world that stood foremost in their thoughts, but rather the moral and spiritual realm into the improvement of which they wished to throw their efforts.

After the evacuation of Atlanta, Hill was transferred to the office of Field Medical Purveyor in the Department of the Cumberland. In this post at Chattanooga, Hill saw a most dismal aftermath of campaigning - the problem of the displaced person. There "the Govt. issues daily" he wrote to Emerson, "on an average four thousand rations to refugees from Atlanta and intermediate points. They are mostly women and children scattered around the R.R. depots on the vacant space between the tracks, most of them without any shelter. Their condition is horrible. Some of them are loyal, most of them have brothers, husbands or sons in the rebel army."

With the strong Puritan strain of conscience and duty that inspired Beloit's sensitive sons, Dexter Hill seized the opportunity in his own situation to strengthen the moral climate of the local scene. "There are," he wrote, "quite a number of negroes employed about this office. I have organized them into a school and have the honor of being their teacher two hours each evening. I have ten in all, male and female, old and young. Some of them show rare abilities. All but one or two are enthusiastic scholars... I have been teaching nearly a week. I am quite sanguine." (11)

Dexter Hill continued at his post in the Medical Purveyor's Office through the winter. He continued to seize every opportunity to read for his own improve-

ment, and to teach for the improvement of others. In February he was "spending an hour or more each evening in teaching a 'squad' of Contrabands [ex-slaves]. "I have," he wrote to Prof. Emerson, "had some fifteen of them of all sexes and colors. They continue to come and all take hold with a will. Most of them are entirely ignorant and have to be taught their letters like children. Some of them have astonished me by their mental acuteness. All have learned to read. Some of them now read the Testament fluently and well. I find some of the most devout and devoted Christians among them which I have ever met anywhere. So many seem determined to continue our national injustice to this deeply-wronged and long-suffering people that it seems as though a just God must blot out our guilty nation."(12)

In devotion to basic principles of Christian faith and Christian education, men such as Hill, Shepard and Lathrop exemplify the teaching and the moral influence of the early faculty. The intellectual climate of the young College had been inimical to slavery and to the popular sovereignty of the Douglas variety. The Puritan conscience of the Beloit faculty, while refraining from outright advocacy of overt abolitionist activity, would not concur in the maintenance of slavery. That slavery must perish had been the conviction of this group of New Englanders teaching in Beloit; that the doom of slavery was of God's design these men held with equal conviction. Such granite-life convictions could hardly have failed to influence the young men who studied under Chapin, Porter, Blaisdell and Emerson. In the idealism of a Dexter Hill is the fruit of such teaching evidenced. As The Beloit College Register had declared, the men of Beloit had been taught "Latin, and Greek, and Mathematics, and Loyalty..."

When Prof. Emerson again heard from Hill in '65, the Civil War was hastening to its end. The scene at Appomattox was now history, as was the more chilling scene at Ford's Theatre. Of this latter tragic event, Hill wrote that "almost everybody here feels our national bereavement. A few rebels have expressed their rejoicing in public... The respect shown to Mr. Lincoln is almost unanimous even here [Nashville]."

Surrender and assassination seemed to presage the end of the irrepressible conflict. "We soldiers," wrote Hill, "are all in a 'furor' to see the end of the Rebellion now it is so near. I think there never was so much impatience as now. Everybody talks of home and dreams of home and longs to go home. People at the North seem to think we shall soon be back... but I fear all will be obliged to wait for some time yet. It takes a long time to do a very little business in the army.... I served 17 months and one day before I recd. any pay. Excellent training for a man who is to be a poor minister."(13)

As the end came ever closer, classmates and college mates from Beloit turned to serious consideration of the future. Could a man, two years or more in the thick of war, now calmly return to the routine of classes in Middle College? Some of them had seen the elephant, and undergraduate life might seem a dull show in consequence. But serious in purpose, and aware of what Beloit College could do in fitting them for a larger life of service, the Hills, the Shepards, and the Lathrops, and scores more returned to Beloit to take degrees, and go forth an honor to their college. In moving, sentimental terms, Dexter Hill wrote of what the college meant to him: "...while I have been in the army [Beloit College]...has shown a mother's sympathy

and affection for me. My class seem to have always thought of me as one of their number. Frequent messages from you and others have shown the great interest taken in Alma Mater's boys. More than you can know or my words can express these expressions of sympathy and solicitude have cheered us on and raised us up above the weariness and fatigue of soldier life. Though these two years have obscured and partially obliterated the gift, yet they have deepened the consciousness that almost everything I have worth possessing I have received from Alma Mater..."(14)

In 1869, on the occasion of the dedication of Memorial Hall on the southeast corner of the college campus, Joseph Emerson spoke what must always remain the fitting evaluation of the ultimate work of Beloit College and her sons who went forth to war: "The aim of education was to make men; its organization was the Christian College standing beside the Church, and surrounded by Public Schools. The soul of it was a training in the truths of the word of God, and in the enthusiasms of the most heroic times and peoples, supported by scientific culture..."(15) That training offered by the college proved more than adequate to prepare Beloit's sons for service on the field of battle, gave them a firmness in the right as God gave them to see the right, and inspired them to think not only of destruction of the enemy, but aid to the fallen and the needy, to succor the minds as well as the bodies of the vanquished and the liberated. Beloit College had successfully prepared her sons for a great task in the trial of the Union, and she had prepared them well.

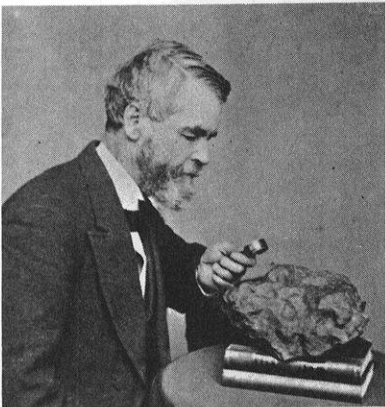
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The Great Fires of 1871 in the Northwest

by Prof. I. A. Lapham

State Historical Society of Wis.



INCREASE ALLAN LAPHAM, from the time of his arrival in Wisconsin in July 1836, until his death in September 1875, was one of its most useful and productive citizens. It could be said that he was our first geologist, map maker, forester, conservationist, botanist, and meteorologist--in fact, Wisconsin's first scientist and scholar. He wrote the first scientific paper published west of the Great Lakes, entitled "Catalogue of Plants and Shells Found in the Vicinity of Milwaukee," printed at Milwaukee in 1838. His 1844 book, A Geological and Topographical Description of Wisconsin, was one of the first books published in Wisconsin Territory. It is for this reason that the following article, reproduced in its entirety from the 1871 War Department Report of the Chief Signal Officer has special interest and merit. Buried as it has been for almost a century in an obscure government document, few have read it. To fully appreciate its contents, some further introduction may be necessary.

Almost since his time of arrival at Milwaukee, Lapham took a deep interest in the problems of commerce and shipping on the Great Lakes and especially of the storms which played havoc with the boats. He regularly kept meteorological observations and even published a paper on them as early as 1851 in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society. In 1867 there appeared his report on the "Climate of the Country Bordering Upon the Great Lakes of North America" and in 1869 his "Memorial to Congress on Storm Predictions" was published as a House Document listing the need for a scientific weather reporting service which would help reduce the destruction caused by violent storms.

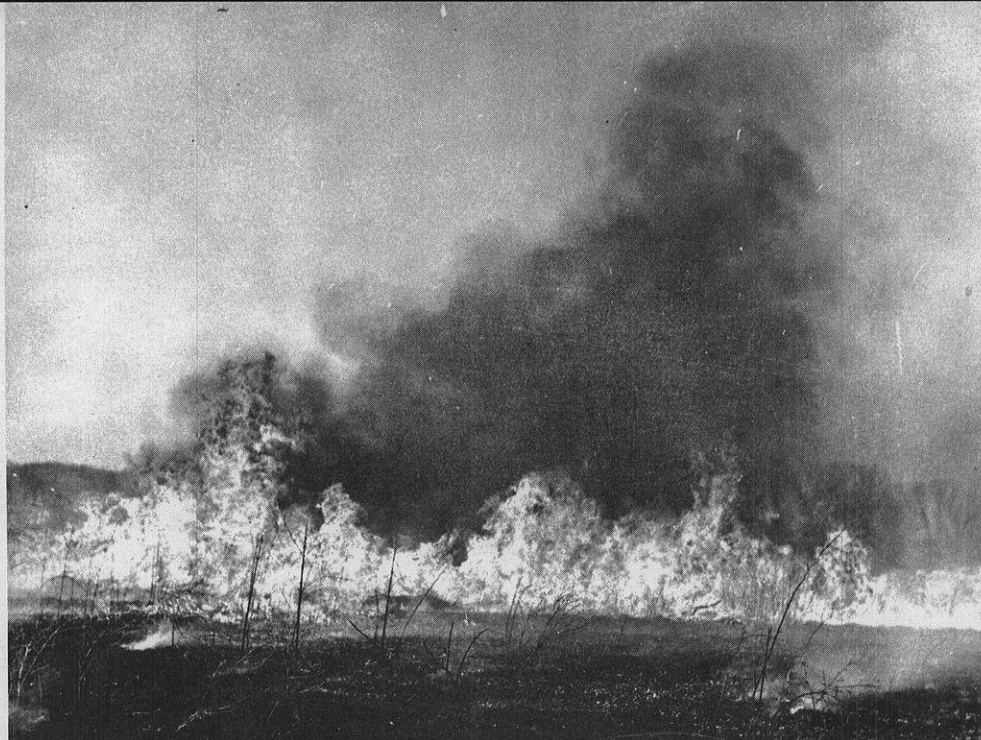
It is significant that Lapham played a key role in getting Congress to establish the "Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce" in the War Department on February 9, 1870 so that by November 1 of that year the first "systematized, synchronous meteorological reports ever taken in the United States" were read from the instruments at 24 different stations, thereby beginning what is now known as our present Weather Bureau.

Lapham was offered the opportunity of being the person who would analyze these reports and issue the public bulletins but because of his health, he declined this offer and accepted instead a position as assistant at Chicago with special responsibility for supervision of the Signal Service on the Lakes.

With this background, it is easy to see the impression the great Chicago fire of October 8-9, 1871 must have had on Lapham when it actually consumed the Weather Bureau office there and their very instruments were destroyed. Also, his deep interest in Wisconsin natural resources was shocked by the Peshtigo fire which burned simultaneously in Northeastern Wisconsin and other adjacent states with the loss of thousands of lives. Besides the article reprinted here, he also wrote, in the same report of the Chief Signal Officer, a "List of Great Storms, Hurricanes, and Tornadoes of the United States." In the spring of 1872 he left the Weather Bureau, after playing a key role in its organization and early development.

In light of our present-day knowledge of weather and fire control some parts of Lapham's theory may seem far fetched. However, there still are basic truths in his observations and, given the extended drought, high winds, and sufficient fuel, danger still lurks for man in the possible damage that these natural elements can cause.

---Walter E. Scott



UW Arboretum Office - John T. Curtis

Reprinted from the "Report of the Chief Signal-Officer" (pp. 678-681) in the Report of the Secretary of War which is Vol. I of Executive Documents of the Third Session of the Forty-second U.S. Congress. Printed by order of the House of Representatives, GPO, Washington, 1873.

The great fires that have recently spread, with such disastrous results, over our whole northern frontier, from the Rocky Mountains to Central New York and Pennsylvania, must be regarded as the effect of meteorological causes. Unusual dryness has prevailed the atmosphere during the past two months; the amount of rain-fall has been very considerably less than the average and the amount of evaporation considerably more. (Rain at Milwaukee in September; Maximum (1841) 7.02 inches; mean of twenty-nine years 2.88; minimum (1871) 0.60.) Very little rain has fallen upon most of this extended region since August.

Winds from a southwesterly direction, blowing often with great force and for several days continuously, bring to the great prairie region of the West this excessive dryness. Their prevalence is often shown by the direction toward which the trees lean; they absorb moisture from every source, making everything of a combustible nature still more combustible. The soil itself becomes desiccated to a considerable depth. Pine lumber, of which houses, barns, fences, &c., are made, becomes excessively inflammable. The weeds and grass of the prairies and stacks of hay and grain are deprived of all moisture, and partake of the nature of tinder.

When these winds are blowing, a small spark is sufficient to kindle a great fire; the camp fire, the wad from a gun, a spark from a locomotive, even the remnant of a cigar, or the ashes from a pipe, may start a fire that will spread over a county. A stroke of lightning has, doubtless been the origin of many a prairie fire. The Indians are said to have purposely set them on fire to rout the deer and other game.

The violent wind hastens to spread the flame over a constantly widening space, until large districts are laid waste by the "destroying element." It is familiarly known that these fires have annually spread over the great prairie region of the Mississippi Valley since their first exploration. Prairie fires are no new thing. Of

course they vary in extent from year to year, according to the varying dryness of the seasons and other meteorological causes. A smoky atmosphere in autumn has been the common experience every year; and this smokiness has its origin in prairie fires at the West.

The fire once started in the dry grass and weeds of the prairie cannot be extinguished; it must take its own course, gradually widening as it moves forward, until it presents a front of a hundred miles or more: and the flames, often reaching a great height, are blown forward, setting fire to places many rods ahead.

These fires do not kill the roots of the prairie grass, which springs up fresh from the blackened soil when its proper season returns; but the germs of other plants, including all forest trees, are destroyed.

When these fires reach the borders of the forest region the trees are attacked, and many of them destroyed; others are more or less injured. The young shoots are killed; the roots beneath the soil, and in many cases even the soil itself is consumed.

It is when the southwest wind is high, and the atmosphere dry, and when, from long absence of rain, the vegetation is also dry, that we are to look for these great prairie fires.

We thus have before us the true theory of the origin of the prairies: they are clearly due to the dryness of the climate in autumn and the consequent fires. Their existence is not due to the effect of dryness of climate upon the growth of trees themselves, for, when protected from fires, trees are found to flourish in the prairie region. It is by fire (induced by dryness) that the trees are destroyed or prevented from growing.

These conditions of climate, the autumnal dryness and the prevalence of southwest winds, have existed for ages, and hence the normal condition of the great western plains is that of prairie; and so long as these causes exist, this region must always remain in this condition,

unless changed by ingenious and persistently-applied devices of art.

The normal condition of other regions is that of forest growth. When old fields are abandoned within these forest regions, as in Virginia, &c., or wherever lakes have been drained, a growth of trees immediately takes possession of the soil. In a few years the forests have resumed their possession.

Within the prairie region the soil is equally well adapted to the growth of trees, and, by continued effort in the prevention of fires, they may soon be made to cover the land with their grateful shade, their beauty, and their usefulness; but should these efforts be discontinued for a few years, the dry weather, the high winds, and the accidental fires will surely do their appointed work, and the prairie grass will resume its possession of the ground. The normal condition of prairie will again be established.

The northern boundary of the region of prairie forms a line which varies from year to year as the seasons vary. A continued succession of dry seasons encourages great fires, that penetrate the forest border and extend the area of the prairie; while a similar succession of wet seasons may allow a growth of trees to spread far within the proper boundaries of the prairie. A constant struggle is thus maintained between the two conditions of forest and prairie, alternating within certain limits, and changing the position of the dividing line. It is here that we find the "openings," or scattered trees, chiefly of the burr-oak, (*Quercus macrocarpa*.) which give so much park-like beauty to the landscape.

The work of extending the prairie border was exhibited in the autumn of 1871 upon the grandest scale. Fires have swept more or less completely along the whole northern frontier, from the Rocky Mountains through Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and even into New York and Pennsylvania.

Within the past two or three decades this region has been occupied and "improved;" farms have been opened, mills built, especially throughout the "lumber region," or places where the stately white pine (*Pinus strobus*) predominates. Villages, large towns, and even great cities have sprung up along this prairie border-line with a rapidity truly wonderful. And now it is found that these natural, ever-recurring meteorological causes which have for so many ages prevented the growth of forest trees, are equally operative in preventing the building of houses, towns, and cities.

Not only has the wild prairie region been swept by fires of 1871 but thousands of square miles of forests have been destroyed. Many farms, with their houses, barns, stacks of hay and grain, miles of fences, &c., have been destroyed. At the same time a number of towns and a large part of the city of Chicago was consumed, involving the loss of many thousand human lives. The ground upon which these improvements were made has been reduced to the normal condition of prairie.

It becomes apparent, then, that if we wish to occupy and improve this prairie region, to cover it with villages, towns and cities, to cultivate its rich and productive soil, we must contend against this natural law, which constantly and surely tends to assert its power to reduce everything to its former normal condition. To do this will require more than individual effort; only united and enforced, or in other words governmental effort can afford hope of success.

The precautions necessary to resist this destruction of property are of the simplest kind, being only such as are necessary to prevent the occurrence and spread of fire. This involves not only watchfulness, but the dis-

use, as far as possible, of all combustible materials. The watchfulness should extend not only to our own premises, but to prevent the carelessness and criminality of others, which can only be done by public authority. The use of kerosene in all its forms should be prohibited; no locomotive should be allowed to move without adequate means to prevent the emission of sparks from the smoke-stack, and no fences of wood should be built. If the farmers of France, Germany, &c., can do without fences, certainly we can do the same, and thus save not only this food for the fires, but one-half of the aggregate capital required in the conduct of our agriculture! A thousand other measures, needless here to mention, should be adopted and enforced, looking to the same end.

It is announced that some farmers who have "lost their all" by these fires have become disheartened and discouraged, and will entirely abandon their possessions. If this is done now, while everything is fresh and new, while the soil retains its virgin richness, what may we expect in after years? Gradually, but surely, the whole country will be reduced (as have been the once fertile plains of the East) to the condition of a desert. It is true this may be in the distant future, but it is nevertheless our duty to prevent this result, so far as it is within our power.

If fences could be dispensed with, and if our houses could be constructed of materials other than wood, the very great destruction of our forests, now going on with such fearful rapidity, would be checked. It is estimated that fifty years will suffice to consume the pine lumber of Wisconsin and Michigan, the chief present sources of supply; the time therefore is close at hand when the forests will no longer supply the lumber used in temporary construction, erected only to increase the danger of great public calamities by fire!

Should the present policy be continued, the destruction of a large share of the newly-built railroad stations in the prairie-region of the West will surely come; they are built in opposition to the law of the land, a law that sooner or later must be enforced. A dry season, a strong wind, and an accidental fire, whenever they occur together, will do the work.

If these views be correct, it is apparent that the precautions against these greater calamities are most needed at the southwest part of the town or city: here is always the place of greatest safety, and here should be erected buildings for the preservation of the most precious records and works of arts, which, if lost, cannot be restored. Had the fire of Chicago originated at the north or east side of the city, the barn in which the kerosene lamp was kicked over alone would have been burned.

The question is often asked whether the great fires of the Northwest, during the months of September, October, and November, 1871, and especially the one which leveled to the ground a large share of the city of Chicago, had any decided effect upon the weather, either by creating or modifying currents of air or by causing a fall of rain. It was reported by telegram to London, England, and there published, "that this fire was chiefly checked on the third or fourth days by the heavy and continuous down-pour of rain, which it is conjectured was partly due to the great atmospheric disturbances which such an extensive fire would cause, especially when we are told that the season just previous to the outbreak of the fire had been particularly dry." This was said to afford an additional example from which to judge of the truth of the so much disputed assertion that extensive fires are almost invariably followed by heavy

down-pours of rain which have been caused by them.

A very little attention to the facts exhibited by the great fire will show that no such down-pours occurred, and that the fire was checked, not by rain, but for want of other combustible material in the direction toward which the flames were driven by the wind.

The fire commenced at 9 1/2 p. m. of Sunday, October 8, and continued during that night and most of the succeeding day. By 2 a. m. of the 9th, it had reached the court-house and the Sherman House, and was consuming the most valuable portions of the city. Twelve hours later it was ravishing Lincoln Park, in the north part of the city. The last house consumed (Dr. Foster's) was in flames at 10 p. m. Commencing at a point in the southwest part of the city, the fire moved rapidly to the northeastward, and only ceased when it had reached the extreme north part of the city, or the shore of Lake Michigan on the east. After this time there was but little spread of the flames, though the burning buildings were not yet entirely consumed.

During all this time, twenty-four hours of continuous conflagration upon the largest scale, no rain was seen to fall, nor did any rain fall until 4 o'clock the next morning; and this was not a very considerable "down-pour," but only a gentle rain, that extended over a large district of country, differing in no respect from the usual rains. The quantity, as reported by meteorological observers at various points, was only a few hundredths of an inch. It was not until four days afterward (14th) that anything like a heavy rain occurred.

It is therefore quite certain that this case cannot be referred to as an example of the production of rain by a great fire.

Must we therefore conclude that fires do not produce rain, and that Professor Espy was mistaken in his theory on that subject?

By consulting his reports, it will be found that he only claimed that fires would produce rain under favorable circumstances of high dew-point and a calm atmosphere. (Fourth Report, 1857, p. 29)

Both these important conditions were wanting at Chicago, where the air was almost entirely destitute of moisture, and the wind was blowing a gale. To produce rain, the air must ascend until it becomes cool enough to condense the moisture, which then falls in the form of rain. But here the heated air could not ascend very far, being forced off in nearly a horizontal direction by the great force of the wind.

The case therefore neither confirms nor disproves the Espian theory, and we may still believe the well authenticated cases where, under favorable circumstances of very moist air, and absence of wind, rain has been produced by large fires.

At some localities where fires occurred of considerable extent, rain was observed to fall during their progress; but so far as is known, these were general rains, extending equally over the country, and not produced or apparently affected by the fire.

Had these great fires occurred during a calm, doubtless many of the phenomena described in Espy's theory--the ascending current, the in-blowing air from all directions, the cloud formation above, and possibly even rain, may have been produced; but all these were prevented or very materially modified, by the lack of moisture and the great force of the southeast gale.

The effect of these great fires upon the currents of air was also materially modified by the great force and velocity of the southwest gale.

While it is undoubtedly true, as stated by Espy and others, that the increased temperature of the air causes

it to rise, and thus produce an inflow of the surrounding atmosphere from all sides, it is manifest that the gale prevents an inflow from the front and increases it in the rear. Different observers represent the wind as sweeping along at a fearful rate, increasing as the fire progressed. While some report a whirling motion, others say the motion was direct.

As the flames arose above the tops of the houses, or of the forests, they were forced forward by the fierce gale. Fire-brands were carried a great distance; and even roofs of houses are said to have been lifted up and precipitated upon adjoining buildings. It was, at times, difficult for a strong man to resist the force of the wind. The approach of the fire is represented as very rapid, and accompanied by unusual sounds, increased to that of Niagara. Piles of lumber were blown away, chimneys thrown down, and sand and ashes were swept along like drifting snow.

Under these conditions, the fires of course spread with the most fearful rapidity in the direction toward which the wind was blowing, its velocity being such as to carry the hot air, the flames, and the burning brands directly forward. The predominant force of the southwest wind was sufficient to overcome any tendency toward local currents. But fluctuations in the direction of the wind always occur, and give rise to different statements as to its direction. (But there can be no excuse for the blunder of an illustrated New York paper, by which the flames are represented as being carried in a direction exactly contrary to the fact.) The draught of air upon the two sides of this rapidly progressing stream of fire, near the ground, was often very considerable. The lateral spread of the flames was against this draught, and of course was comparatively slow in its progress.

Masses of flames were blown forward, and are described as "balls of fire that were observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town, igniting whatever they came in contact with." Another account says "that the fire came from the air above, more than from the earth. It swept along in detached clouds borne with a tornado-like fury. The clouds of fire would be swept along in waving masses of different sizes. A man describes one of these clouds as of 40 feet in size each way. Whatever he saw it touch, the object, tree or house, wilted directly down. These clouds of fire usually touched the tops of the tallest houses first, when the building would burn down as if saturated with kerosene. It seems as if the air was charged with clouds of fire."

The intense heat and great rapidity with which houses were consumed, are among the most wonderful facts connected with these fires, and have given occasion for the suggestion of several causes, both natural and supernatural. It is believed, however, that a slight consideration of the effects of the blow-pipe and of the blast-furnace will sufficiently explain all the observed facts. The strong wind, by constantly adding oxygen to the flames, increased their magnitude and the intensity of the heat.

The telegraph wires indicated no unusual disturbance of the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and the rapid production of flame, under the fierce blast of wind, will account for the intensity of the heat, without resorting to the absurdity of the decomposition of the atmospheric air.

We may therefore conclude that these fires were rendered possible, and owe their intensity and magnitude to meteorological causes, and that they neither confirm nor disprove Professor Espy's theory of storms and the artificial production of rain.

Elizur Wright – Father of Life Insurance

by David J. Behling

One hundred and twenty years ago sound American life insurance had its beginning – at an English literary breakfast!

Seated at the table in a fashionable London apartment were such notables as poet John Kenyon, the host, actor Barry Cornwall, Robert Browning and his wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. But also among the guests was one who was not well known – a youthful appearing man from America. His name was Elizur Wright – a name that should be, but, unfortunately, is not, well remembered by the people of Wisconsin.

To keep up his end of the conversation, young Wright spoke of his visits to the Sun Life Insurance Office, saying modestly that he had learned a great deal about life insurance. The actor Cornwall immediately thundered: "Life Insurance? Why, sir life insurance is the greatest humbug in Christendom. And if you need proof, go to the Royal Exchange and you will see what I mean."

Elizur Wright did go to the Exchange, and what he saw and heard there made a deep and lasting impression. He later wrote: "What I saw at that sublime center of trade was the sale of old policies on aged men to speculators to be kept by them till the insured's decease. I had seen slave auctions at home. I could hardly see more justice in this insurance practice. If I should ever become old myself, I thought, I should not like to have a policy on my life in the hands of a man with the slightest pecuniary motive to wish me dead. I resolved, if I ever returned to America it should be otherwise here, if my voice could avail."

Elizur Wright did return to America and it was he who made possible the mighty American life insurance structure of today. Yet he always remained a modest man. In the records of the Yale Class of 1826 as found by the author, there is no mention of the true genius of this man who was to become known as "The Father of Life Insurance."

We do learn that he was born in South Canaan, Connecticut, in 1804, and that his father moved the entire family to Ohio with wagons drawn by teams of cattle and horses – a 39-day journey. We do know that he went to a log cabin school but, characteristically, there is no mention of the fact that he walked the 600 miles from his home in Ohio to take up his studies at New Haven.

Wright himself once said, "I have never had any settled profession, or achieved anything in my life worth mentioning." Yet he had earned his way through college, and at the very time he had just completed his "Valuation Tables on the Combined Experiences," a monumental work that required over 200,000 concise mathematical tabulations, all calculated by hand, since at that time there were no mechanical computers.

After Elizur Wright published those tables, there could be no excuse for insolvency – a company using

those tables and maintaining the reserves specified had to be sound. But Mr. Wright did not propose that it should be left optional with the companies whether they remained solvent or not. He realized that legislation would be needed to compel companies to maintain adequate reserves. He drafted a bill and for the next four years haunted the Massachusetts State House "lobbying," as he said, "for the widow and orphan."

Finally the bill was passed. Logically, Mr. Wright was appointed as the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner – a post that carried the munificent salary of \$1,500 a year.

But to Elizur Wright, the job spelled opportunity for reform in life insurance practice. He scrutinized in detail all the activities of every company doing business in Massachusetts; he required explicit reports; he called attention to extravagances in advertising, promotion, travel expense, in salaries. And always he published the facts as he found them.

The severity of his rules, plus his advice, benefitted many companies. It made him enemies, too, but his conception of life insurance as a trusteeship of sacred funds carried him through his bitter and successful fight for his famous non-forfeiture law in 1861. While this law did not require a cash value, it did provide for extended insurance, and 19 years later the cash surrender bill of 1880 was achieved when he was 76 years of age. Elizur Wright considered this the crowning act of his life – the full realization of his life-long struggle for a fair, liberal life insurance policy.

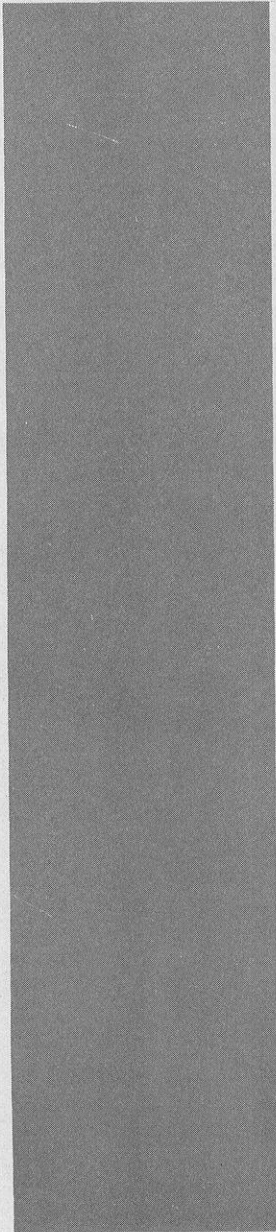
At the height of his career when he was about to retire from office, he was offered a \$10,000 annuity through joint company contributions. It was felt that this was only just reward to a man who had always received such a small salary, but had made such a tremendous contribution to the insurance business. It is typical of his character and integrity that he should refuse it. He insisted the companies had no right whatsoever to appropriate funds which belonged to their policyowners as a gift to him!

All of us see evils, all of us dream dreams; but few of us fight for our dreams. Elizur Wright saw evil; he dreamed dreams – and in the face of poverty and abuse he fought for his ideals, and lived to see his dream of safe, sound life insurance come true.

Thus, in a large measure credit is due Elizur Wright for the over \$14,000,000,000 of life insurance now owned by the citizens of Wisconsin for the protection of their wives, their children, their businesses and, at retirement time, themselves. It was Elizur Wright who first saw sound life insurance in sound companies as the perfect answer to the twin dangers all men face – that of dying too soon, or of living too long.

Because Elizur Wright put substance into his vision, he is truly "The Father of Life Insurance."

About the Authors



ROBERT H. IRRMANN is Professor of History at Beloit College where he has been teaching European and English history since 1948; he has been College Archivist since 1953 and Chairman of the Department of History since 1960.

Professor Irrmann was born in Chicago in 1916 and was educated at Beloit College (A. B., summa cum laude, 1939), Harvard University (M. A., 1940) and Indiana University (Ph. D., 1945). His doctoral dissertation was entitled "Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, and the Administration of the Royal Navy to 1701." He has held teaching positions at Indiana University (1943-44) and Denison University (1945-48), and has done post-graduate study and research at Garrett Biblical Institute, Harvard University, the Huntington Library, the British Museum and the Public Records Office.

Articles of an historical nature have been published by Professor Irrmann in both the Review and the TRANSACTIONS. He has been a member of the Academy since 1949.

DAVID J. BEHLING has been treasurer of the Wisconsin Academy since 1959. He is currently Director of Field Publications of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Milwaukee); He joined the firm as an agent while attending the UW at Madison in 1927. After graduation, Mr. Behling was called to the Milwaukee office where he assumed the position of Clerk in the Agency Department. By 1952 he had worked his way up to his present position and became an officer of the firm.

Mr. Behling has been a frequent contributor to national insurance publications, and has published several articles in the Review. He has been active in company, community and political affairs. He is past president of several company and community organizations and has been an active member of the Wisconsin Academy since 1956.

DOROTHY COLE SCHRADER of Evansville won first place in the poetry category of the Wisconsin Regional Writers' Association contest for her entry entitled "Winter Island" which she describes as a "...simple sonnet about our farm on a cold winter night..."

Mrs. Schrader is a member of the Wisconsin Regional Writers' Association, Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets and the Wisconsin Academy (since 1956). She has had articles published in the Wisconsin Agriculturist, Jack and Jill, Successful Farming, etc., and poems published in Creative Wisconsin, Writer's Notes and Quotes and Midwest Chaparral. Two poems, "Northern Spring" and "Poems Out of Wisconsin" appeared in the anthologies published by the Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets.

Any creative hobby is enjoyable to Mrs. Schrader and she especially enjoys craft work and nature study.

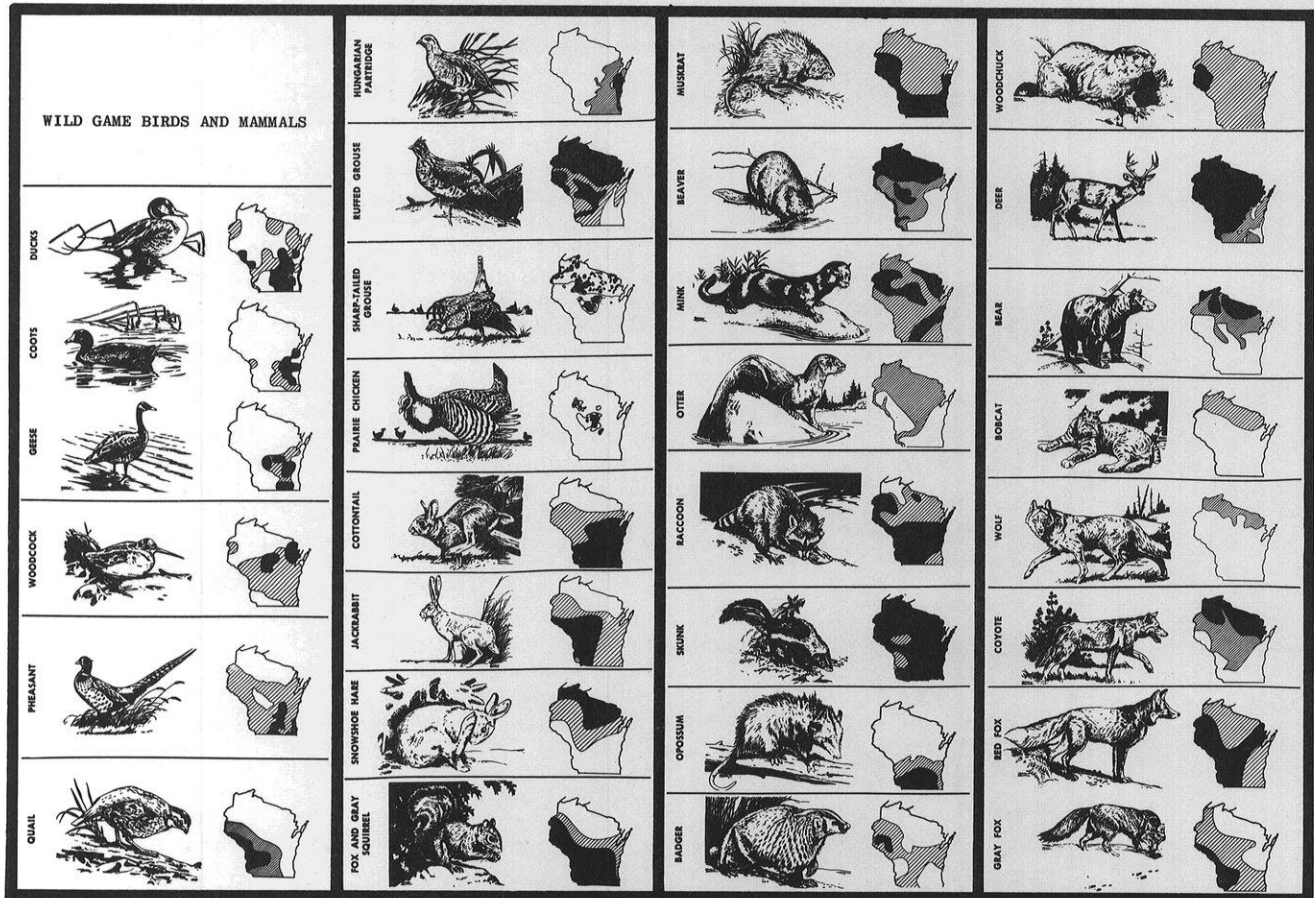
Wisconsin

FACTS FOR INDUSTRY

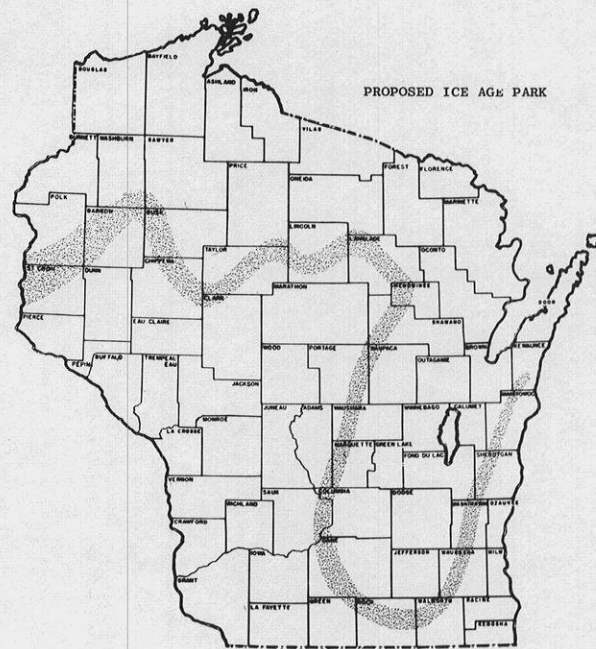
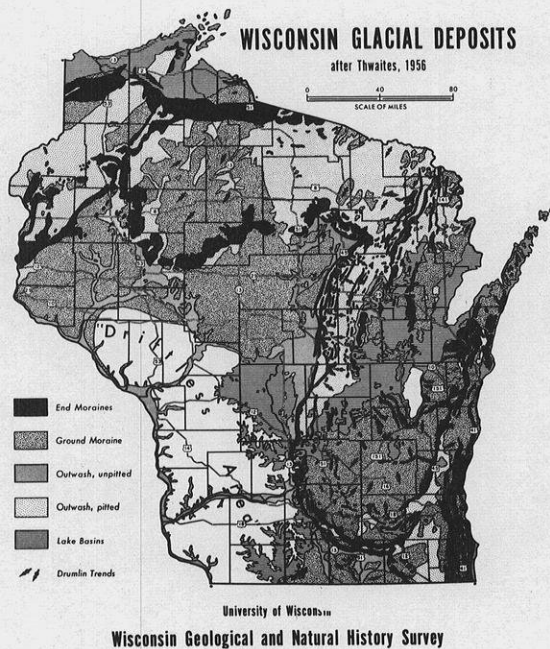
Wisconsin Facts for Industry is a publication of the Department of Resource Development, Division of Economic Development, Madison, Wis. 53702. It was compiled by Dr. Philip Sundal, economist in the division, and the layout was done by Eugene Klee. It is dated October, 1964.

The handsome 8 1/2 by 11 inch brochure contains 174 pages which are profusely illustrated with tables, graphs and maps. Each of the eighteen chapters deals with a specific facet of Wisconsin which should be of interest not only to those considering industrial relocation in Wisconsin but also to the people of the State. It contains a bounty of information.

It is for this reason that we have reproduced, below and on the following pages, several of the illustrations which appear in the brochure. These illustrations along with those published in the brochure and the easy-to-read text material present a fascinating look at Wisconsin from all angles.

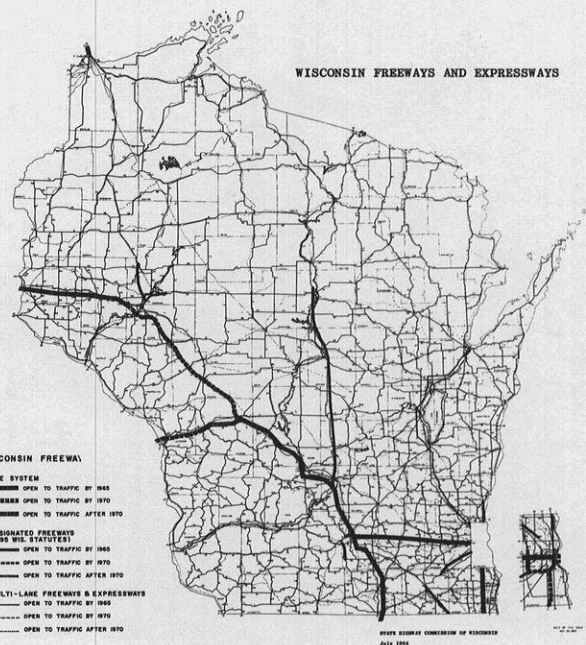
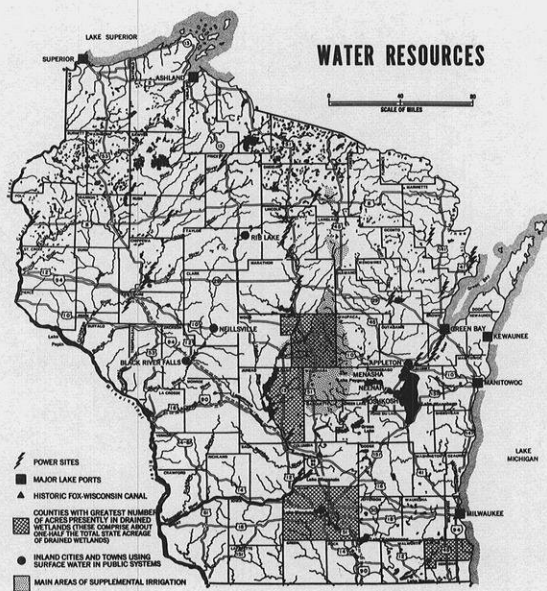


RECREATION -- "No analysis of the 'good life' in Wisconsin is complete without reference to the recreational advantages--hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, and scenic beauty." (Illustration from "The Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies, Dec. 1956.)



THE WISCONSIN PHYSICAL SETTING -- "The state is bordered on the east, north and west... by natural lakes and streams.... New data... are calling into question the previously accepted ideas about ice-age chronology."

"The more recent ice left kettle moraines and other characteristic features that make the state a geologist's dream. Congress is expected to create an Ice Age national scientific reserve..."



WATER -- "So abundant are groundwater reserves that more than 90 per cent of municipal waterworks use wells. There are about 9,000 lakes in Wisconsin."

TRANSPORTATION -- "Wisconsin has a well-engineered system of highways. Maintenance of the system is outstanding, not only in connection with the 2,100 mile state trunk system, but also with the county trunk highway system."

a review of...

SPIDER DIVINATION IN THE CAMEROONS By Paul Gebauer. Milwaukee Public Museum, Publications in Anthropology No. 10. 153 p., 1965. \$4.50 plus 10 cents postage.

Man's attempts to foresee or foretell future events or discover hidden knowledge through divination appears to have considerable antiquity. At least one system of divination is thought to have been practiced by Babyloian priests soon after 2000 B.C. and early diffusion from this region may account for the diversity of such practices in Subsaharan Africa.

Paul Gebauer's monograph is concerned with the Kaha tribe of the Cameroons grassland in West Africa, a people who practice several forms of divination. The most important of these is one which makes use of an earth spider (*Heteroscodra crassipes*) of large size (4 to 6 inches in length). Each diviner using this technique possesses a set of cards cut from dried leaves, a set normally containing more than 300 individual cards, upon which fixed designs are inscribed and cut. The movement of the cards by the earth spider, those carried closest to the mouth of his subterranean burrow being "selected," serve as the basis of the interpretation by the diviner. It would appear that some spiders can be trained to perform this activity on demand with food used as bait.

Diviners are persons of great prestige in Kaha society, often also being the head of the large extended family. The diviner alone has the experience and means to contact the gods and learn their will and also to establish communication with ancestors so that the living can benefit by their guidance. Through these contacts one might turn present or future events into channels that benefit the inquirer. While the office of diviner is clearly enhanced by his contacts with the supernatural as well as by Kaha confidence in the sacredness of the spider as a further mediator with the supernatural world, the diviner himself is clearly a man of character. Before he casts his cards for a client or uses a spider to manipulate them, he listens sympathetically and attentively to the client's problem, perhaps conversing with him privately for two hours or more. While we are assured by the author that the meanings of the cards are culturally standardized and the procedures are subject to controls that would make deliberate manipulation difficult if not impossible, clearly there is latitude in interpretation and the questioning and discussion are important in a cure if this is the matter at issue.

The author, Professor Paul Gebauer of Linfield College, served for thirty years as a missionary in the Cameroons under the auspices of an American Baptist missionary society. The material incorporated in this fascinating study was accepted as an M.A. thesis in anthropology at Northwestern University in 1958. The richness and depth of the study reflects both the long period of residence with the people as well as the author's sympathetic understanding of their culture. The format of the report is attractive and sixteen photographic plates vividly illustrate the procedures of divination including the actions of the large spiders.

David A. Baerreis
Professor of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin

together dream

by

Katharine L. Dvorak

Rock muscled man hand gentle
let us fashion for all a world together
of stars, numbers, incense,
sweet smell of prayer a living love;
make a man to save a world from sin.
(what is our sin but not to love, world?)

Let us embracing remake sin glory
making wonder to live in a child
never to smother with ears unhearing
and uncaring caring.
awe to be his,
for any heart is one, is full,
is whole when wonder is.

Let us make whole the world with it
if only by watching
with his reverent eye
the sky, sweet smoke, numbered
and smelling of fresh beginning.

Let us together for all a world
a child.

Academy News

Council Meeting

MINUTES

October 3, 1964

Present: Jack R. Arndt, David J. Behling, Goodwin F. Berquist, Harry Hayden Clark, Stephen F. Darling, Aaron J. Ihde, S. Janice Kee, Otto L. Kowalke, Henry A. Meyer, Katherine G. Nelson, Lowell E. Noland, Eugene M. Roark, H. A. Schuette, Walter E. Scott, John W. Thomson, and Carl Welty. Also present were J. J. Chopp, Russell G. Lynch, and William E. Sieker.

The meeting was called to order at 10:06 A.M. at the Wisconsin Center in Madison, President Scott presiding.

1. The Minutes of the Council meeting of May 1, 1964, were distributed. Reading of the Minutes was dispensed with following correction of John W. Thomson's name in both the February 8 and May 1 Minutes, where it had been misspelled as "Thompson." The Secretary apologized to Mr. Thomson for this error. The Minutes, as corrected, were approved.

2. President Scott discussed his plans for periodic "President's Newsletters" to keep Council members informed. He also asked the Council's approval of Academy certificates honoring Wisconsin State University-Superior on the inauguration of Karl W. Meyer as President, and the National Academy of Science, Argentina, on its 90th anniversary. Approval of both certificates was voted. The form of the certificate was approved for use in similar instances which may arise in the future.

3. The Treasurer's Report, as given by Mr. Behling, was approved. Mr. Behling feels that the Academy is in excellent condition financially. He has "repaid" \$600 into the Endowment Fund, a first payment towards the \$4000 "borrowed" for Academy operations. There has been no final summary of expenses and income connected with the Annual Meeting. Mr. Behling reported that he has obtained Internal Revenue Service ruling that the Academy is a "non-profit" organization. He suggested that this statement should appear on the membership application form.

4. New memberships, as shown on the attached list, were approved.

5. Mr. Berquist, Transactions editor, reported good progress with the forthcoming volume. He has had good cooperation from authors and reviewers, although there are some time element problems in connection with reviewing papers that come in just under the deadline. "Biological Abstracts" now reviews our publication; it is the major abstracting service in the natural sciences.

6. Mr. Scott added that he had received "hundreds" of orders for the monograph on natural resources containing papers given at the 1964 Annual Meeting. He expects to sell a good many more.

7. Mr. Arndt, Review editor, reported that 1500 copies of the Winter-Spring 1964 issue have been printed and will be mailed next week. Additional issues will be published early in 1965. An application for second class mailing privileges is pending with the Post Office; until it is approved we will continue to use bulk rates. The change will result in certain changes in our addressing and mailing procedures, but will save a considerable sum of money.

8. The Junior Academy State committee will meet in Milwaukee in November, during the Wisconsin Education Association meeting, to plan regional and state activities to take place during the spring of 1965. The Junior Academy Review will be printed with the Summer 1965 senior Academy Review, and will be sent, as usual, to junior academies all over the United States, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and 4300 teachers of science and mathematics in Wisconsin. Perry Nealis of Marshfield will be the Junior Academy delegate to the AAAS meeting in Montreal in December.

9. Miss Kee, as new Academy Librarian, expressed her pleasure at the honor she felt had been conferred upon her by being asked to serve. She suggested that the Academy might establish an "editorial policy" relative to the purpose and intent of the Review, Transactions, and monographs. Such a policy would be of great help to new members, potential contributors, and, especially, librarians. She offered, and was authorized, to confer with the University Library staff in regard to their handling of Academy exchanges and our "library." She will, if possible, reach a written agreement with the Librarian on this subject. In this connection, it was suggested that the Academy--not Miss Kee--explore the possibility of additional financial support from the University.

10. The Annual Meeting, set for May 7-9, 1965, will be held in the Wisconsin Center and the Memorial Union. Mr. Dicke, local arrangements chairman, is in Africa, and Mr. Sieker has agreed to serve as a co-chairman. Mr. Scott suggested that some thought be given to the theme, which is quite a broad one: "The Role of Sciences, Arts and Letters in Wisconsin History." He also mentioned that "Wisconsin Tales and Trails" magazine would publish a special "Wisconsin Heritage" issue during 1965, in connection with the State Historical Society, and that possibly the Academy could tie in somehow with the magazine to publicize our meeting and our existence.

11. Mr. Chopp, reporting as membership chairman, described a plan to set up an area system for soliciting new members. He proposes to name 20 area chairmen, each with an assistant, to do the job. A membership appeal to Wisconsin industry has been successful, on an experimental basis, and Mr. Chopp suggests that a new "institutional membership" might be very productive in this area, as well as for colleges, state departments, etc.

12. In a discussion of long range planning for the Academy, it was agreed that the committee should "tie down" Eau Claire State University for the 1968 Annual Meeting. If this can't be done, the Milwaukee Public Museum would like to have us, Mrs. Nelson reported. Mr. Scott repeated his view that the Academy should consider holding special meetings and field trips in various parts of the state. He has in mind areas such as the Apostle Islands, Menominee County, Milwaukee Museum field trips, Wisconsin Arts Foundation activities, etc.

13. A citations committee of seven members has been working on a list of nominees for Academy citations at the Annual Meeting. Mr. Welty, as chairman, listed Prof. Helen White and the State Historical Society as among those nominated so far. The exact nature of the citation and the form it will take has yet to be worked out, but it is certain that a compilation of background information on the people or organizations to be cited will be needed. The committee was requested to draw up this material. Dr. Steenbock was also recommended for a citation, and the three nominations were approved. The names will be announced, but it was felt that an acceptance should be obtained first from each of them. It was noted that the policy of awarding three citations was a committee action only, not necessarily a policy of the Academy.

14. Mr. Clark suggested that Academy Humanities Awards should be in the amount of \$50 or \$75, upon publication of the work. So far, no assurances of money for this purpose have been made.

15. The Centennial Planning committee has not met and has no report. A meeting will be held soon, however.

16. In a further discussion of membership matters, it was agreed that new members obtained through President Scott's letters to fellows of the AAAS should receive the 1964 Reviews but should not be billed again for 1965. Mr. Berquist offered about 40 copies of the Transactions to Mr. Chopp for recruitment purposes.

17. No member of the Council indicated that he or she planned to attend the AAAS meeting in Montreal, although Mr. Ihde thought it might be possible for him to be there at that time. President Scott was asked to see if a delegate could be chosen from amongst University people who are going, though no Academy funds will be allowed for travel expense.

18. In light of the need for an index to the Transactions, it was decided that Mr. Arndt and Miss Kee would investigate the chances of obtaining anti-poverty funds to enable the Academy to hire student help for the job. The Academy's ten percent of the cost might be "paid" in "labor" for supervision of the project. The index would be a detailed subject index, not merely an author-title list, and it would go back to early issues.

19. Mr. Scott announced that his committee appointments, while not complete, would be largely the same as are in effect now as far as chairmanships are concerned. He appointed Ihde, Welty and Klotsche to the Nominations committee.

20. President Scott and Mr. Arndt will work out an "interest survey" to be printed in the Review. Members will be asked to indicate their interests in Academy activities and how they would like to help with them.

21. Mr. Scott opened a discussion of the Academy's responsibility to report to the State on problems and areas of concern, as called for in our Charter. He feels that committees should be assigned to work on such matters and report on them. Mr. Thomson was asked to head such a committee to look into the natural area movement and how the activities of Nature Conservancy, the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas, and related groups, should be coordinated. Miss Kee agreed to serve on a committee to examine library needs within the State. Mr. Wyman has been asked to survey humanities research taking place in Wisconsin, and Mr. Lamers to look into the statewide significance of the Milwaukee Public Museum. (He is chairman of the Museum Board.) Another possibility would be a committee to examine the problem of preserving buildings which have historic or architectural value, perhaps headed by Mr. Perrin of Milwaukee. Mapping needs in Wisconsin was another suggested subject. Such committees would not compete or conflict with existing agencies, but would advise, assist, and cooperate wherever possible. Mr. Scott was given authority to proceed with this activity, and to initiate such studies where he felt a need existed.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:40 P. M.

Eugene M. Roark
Secretary

Committees

In the Winter-Spring 1964 issue of the Review President Scott outlined a plan by which it was hoped the Wisconsin Academy could play a more significant role in the life of the State. He quoted from the Academy's 1870 Charter from the Legislature which called for an annual report from the Academy to the Governor and the Legislature, and through them to the people of the State. In years past the Wisconsin Academy has made such recommendations and history shows that many were later carried out. In this manner the State Geological and Natural History Survey was proposed and established around the turn of the century and about two decades ago a Conservation Committee, led by men such as Aldo Leopold and A. W. Schorger, spearheaded the movement for scientific deer management. With the vast array of talent available, there is every reason to believe the Wisconsin Academy's strength can help Wisconsin move forward in the future.

The plan involves the creation of several ad hoc committees, each charged with the responsibility of producing a short paper containing recommendations on specific problems and areas of concern in Wisconsin. The papers will be submitted to the Council and the Academy membership at the 95th Annual Meeting for approval. The complete set of papers would then be edited into a report by Douglas D. Sorenson (Chm., Publicity Committee) and published in late May or early June for distribution throughout the State. (At this time it is planned that the Summer 1965 issue of the Review will be entirely devoted to the publication of this report.)

Committee chairmen have been selected and each has enthusiastically accepted his responsibility. The listing of the membership of each committee has been postponed pending definite acceptance by each individual.

The following committees were established and approved by the Council on February 6:

ACCELERATION OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING

Benjamin F. Richason, Chm.
Professor of Geography
Carroll College
Waukesha

FOREST CONSERVATION

M. N. Taylor, Chm.
Executive Secretary
Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.
Merrill

LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT

S. Janice Kee, Chm.
Secretary
Wisconsin Free Library Commission
Madison

MAINTENANCE OF ROADSIDE COVER & SCENIC BEAUTY

Cyril Kabat, Chm.
Assistant Superintendent
Research and Planning Division
Wisconsin Conservation Department
Madison

NATURAL AREAS USE AND MANAGEMENT

John W. Thomson, Jr., Chm.
Professor of Botany
University of Wisconsin
Madison

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Richard W. Perrin, Chm.
Director of Urban Renewal
Milwaukee

RESEARCH IN THE HUMANITIES

Walker D. Wyman, Chm.
President
Wisconsin State University
Whitewater

RURAL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH NEEDS

Robert J. Muckenhirn, Chm.
Associate Director
Experiment Stations
UW College of Agriculture
Madison

STATEWIDE SUPPORT FOR THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

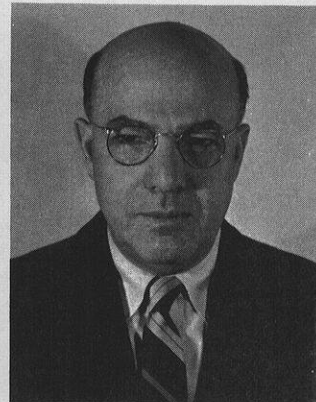
William M. Lamers, Chm.
Assistant Superintendent
Milwaukee Public Schools
Milwaukee

WATER RESEARCH

Kurt W. Bauer, Chm.
Director
SE Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Waukesha

New Life Member

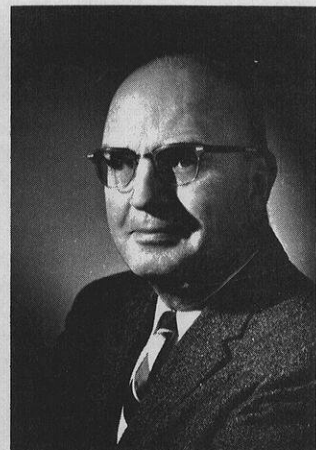
H. B. BENJAMIN of Marquette University (Milwaukee) is the Academy's newest Life member. He obtained his M.D. degree from Marquette University in 1930 and the M.S. degree in 1949. Taking his internship at Milwaukee County Hospital 1931-32, he was resident there until 1938. During 1938-39 he was pathologist at St. Anthony Hospital and from 1942-46 was Chief of Surgery at a Naval Hospital. He joined the Marquette University



Medical School staff in 1949 as instructor in the Department of Anatomy and is now Associate Professor there. He was also Chief of Surgery at Evangelical Deaconess Hospital from 1955-61. His professional affiliations include the AAAS, the Association of Military Surgeons, National Medical Veterans Society, ACS, Academy of Medicine, International College of Surgeons, both the International and American College of Angiology, American Association of Anatomists, the Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, Mississippi Valley and American Medical Societies, and New York Academy of Science. He is a Fellow, American College of Chest Physicians and American Geriatrics Society. ---Gertrude M. Scott

Retirements

ALBERT M. FULLER, for 41 years connected with the Milwaukee Public Museum, retired on October 1, 1964. Beginning work in the Botany Division in 1923, he was full Curator by 1933, and served as Acting Director for several months in 1958-59 after former Director Will C. McKern retired. Following appointment of the new Director, Stephan F. Borhegyi, he assumed duties of Assistant Director, and was officially appointed to the post in 1963. In January 1959 the Museum's Board of Trustees officially recognized his "devotion to the institution and to his profession" for his "distinguished success" in the position of Acting Director.



Mr. Fuller's publication on "The Orchids of Wisconsin" is much sought as a reference work and he is recognized as an authority for his research on these plants. For many years he has been engaged in a critical study of the blackberries of the eastern states and expects to publish on this research within a few years

in collaboration with others. He obtained his master's degree from Marquette University in 1948, his thesis being about "The Blackberries of Wisconsin." In 1947 the Museum published his booklet on "Saving Wisconsin Wildflowers," an outgrowth on his efforts to preserve their native habitat.

Well known for his persistent conservation ideals, he was instrumental in founding and continuing the unique Ridges Sanctuary in Door County and was active in the State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas, serving as its chairman for several years. He is a member of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, New England Botanical Club, American Association of Museums, the Alpha Omicron Chapter of Phi Sigma, and the Midwest Museums Conference, whose "Quarterly" he edited in 1957-58. From 1953 to 1959 he was on the Board of Governors of the Nature Conservancy and still serves the Wisconsin Chapter on the Board of Trustees. He was among the militant group which founded the Citizens Natural Resources Association in 1950 and was its second president. Besides his major publications already noted, he contributed frequently to the Museum's periodicals. Mr. Fuller first joined the Wisconsin Academy in 1925 and after a lapse of some years rejoined in 1942. He served as vice president (Sciences) in 1951-52.

---Gertrude M. Scott

SIDNEY S. JACOBSON retired last June (1964) after 21 years of science teaching at the Central Campus, Waukesha. Born in Ogdensburg (Waupaca Co.), February 27, 1899, he obtained his education at the Curtiss State Graded School and Owen High School from which he graduated in 1915. He attended Northland College (B. Ph.) where he won letters in both football and debate, WSU-Eau Claire (B.E.) and took further training at UW-Milwaukee, UW at Madison, Milwaukee School of Engineering and WSU-Stevens Point. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War I (1917-19).

Mr. Jacobson began his career in Clark Co., teaching at grade schools in the Owen-Withee area for 11 years and at Riplinger High School for three years. He was principal at Gresham High School (Shawano Co.) before moving to Waukesha. His major interest has always been in working with young people as evidenced by his devotion to extra-class science and 4-H club work as well as working with the BSA.

His very active interest in the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science resulted in his appointment to membership on the State Junior Academy Committee in 1955 -- he remains as an honorary member of the committee. His permanent address is 24915 Lawnsdale Rd., Rt. 2, Waukesha.

Gift

A gift of 100 shares of North American Aviation stock, a cash value of more than \$5,000, was received from Prof. HARRY STEENBOCK (A 21, L 61, P 64) on Dec. 29, 1964. This money has been placed in the Steenbock Fund and earmarked for special Academy projects which could not otherwise be undertaken.

Citations

The Wisconsin Academy will present three Distinguished Service Citations at its 95th Annual Meeting banquet at Madison on the evening of May 8, 1965. The presentations will be made to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Professor Helen C. White and Emeritus Professor Harry Steenbock.

From its very inception, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters has had advice and assistance from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary of the SHS, was one of the incorporators of the Academy and served as a "Counselor" of its Department of Letters. Increase A. Lapham was one of the first presidents of the SHS and a founder and first secretary of the Academy. There has been mutual cooperation between the SHS and the WASAL throughout the years.

Professor Helen C. White is chairman of the UW English Department and has been one of the favorite teachers of a generation of Wisconsin students. She has been a prolific author in the humanities and has received many awards for her work. Miss White has been a member of the Academy since 1932.

Emeritus Professor Harry Steenbock retired from active teaching and research at the UW in 1957. His outstanding research in the area of nutrition made him internationally known. His contributions to the scientific world lie not only in his scientific discoveries and far-sightedness in initiating the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, but also in his encouragement of young men and women to seek scientific careers. He has been a member of the Academy since 1921.

PLAN NOW

to attend the

95 th Annual Meeting

MAY 7-9, 1965

(FRIDAY EVENING thru SUNDAY NOON)

HEADQUARTERS

Wisconsin Center
702 Langdon St.
Madison, Wis.

In Memorium

ARNOLD S. JACKSON of Madison was born in 1893 and died on August 30, 1964. He held two bachelor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin and medical degrees from both Columbia University and the University of Minnesota. Specializing in goiter research, he was a world-renowned surgeon. In 1922 he joined the Jackson Clinic established by his father, and was its Director from 1951 until his retirement in May 1963. (See Fall 1963 Review).

He published many professional papers and perhaps his best known book was "The Answer Is--Your Nerves." He traveled widely and used his trips to develop his other hobbies, to further his research and to encourage foreign medical students to continue their studies here. His stamp and seashell collections are extensive and he often opened his personally landscaped gardens to charity tours.

Several foreign surgical societies awarded him honorary memberships and he was an active member of the U. S. Chapter of the International College of Surgeons, a member of the Dane County, Wisconsin and American Medical Societies, and several other professional organizations. His hobby interests resulted in activity in the YMCA, Beautiful Madison, Inc., Madison Movie Club, the Boy Scouts of America, and others. Dr. Jackson had been an Academy member since 1955.

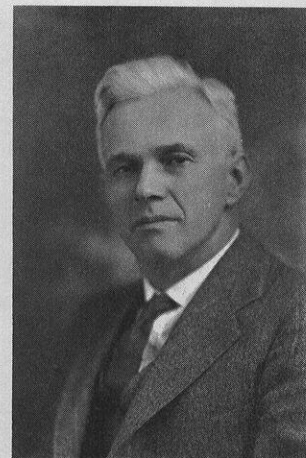
---Gertrude M. Scott



HUGH WARD TALBOT was born at Edmeston, New York in 1882 and died at Oshkosh on April 13, 1964. A graduate of Colgate University, he took graduate work at Cornell University and at the University of Minnesota. He was Head of the Biology Department at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh, from 1919 until his retirement in 1953. Professor Talbot then turned his attention to allergen extracts, producing them in his home laboratory for use by doctors in testing and immunizing patients.

While at the college, he planted on its campus many trees representative of the state and is well-remembered for this gesture of faith. He was a past president both of the American Scientific Society and the Oshkosh Horticultural Society and had been a member of the Wisconsin Academy since 1940.

---Gertrude M. Scott



The demise recently of Wisconsin Alumnus MAURICE R. HAAG--Academy Member and contributor; Professor of Agricultural Journalism at the Oklahoma State University, Stillwater; member of numerous national scientific organizations--has aroused fine memories among his Wisconsin friends. Many are the cherished anecdotes about this modest, generous, devotedly dedicated teacher. One typical story may suffice here: Professor Haag was sought out by a student who, explaining his prospective withdrawal from school, felt free to divulge the reason--lack of funds. The next day he found himself the recipient of a hundred-dollar scholarship donated by no other than this confidence-inspiring Instructor... anonymously!

Born in Humboldt, Wisconsin, "Maury" Haag passed away at the untimely age of 52 on October 14, 1963. Burial was at Marshfield, where a sister Mrs. T. C. Whipple survives him.

Professor Haag went to Stillwater in 1957 following advanced study at Leland Stanford Junior University. He was at one time Associate Editor for the American Society of Agronomy and Editor of The Agronomy Journal. It is significant that he was also Faculty Advisor for four fraternities (including Sigma Delta Chi) and the The Varsity Review at Stillwater. Contributions to his memory may be sent Mrs. Whipple, Marshfield, for a Scholarship Fund.

---Ralph A. McCanse



State News

Lakeland

Two Lakeland College officials, Dr. NORMAN A. SCHOWALTER (L 61), West Bend, (treasurer of the board of trustees) and President John B. Morland signed documents so that the college could receive \$900,000 to pay for two new buildings -- the Campus Center and Muehlmeier Hall. Funds came through a federal loan on Oct. 14.

Study of plans is continuing for a new \$400,000 science facility on the Lakeland campus. A report on the findings and the recommendation of an architectural plan is to be made at the April board of trustees meeting.

UW Centers

Sites for proposed UW Centers in Rock and Waukesha counties were approved by the Regents Dec. 11. The UW-Rock County Center site consists of 50 acres on the south side of Janesville bounded on the north by Kellogg Ave., on the east by Garden Dr., and on the south by James View Dr. Eighty-four acres located south of I-94, north of US 18, and contiguous to the northwest limits of the city of Waukesha will be the site for the UW-Waukesha County Center.

The formal dedication of the UW-Marshfield-Wood County Center was held Jan. 16-17.

The Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, recently presented a specimen of *Malpighia*, a holly-like plant, to the UW-Kenosha Center. This is the first time this plant has found its way into a collection in Wisconsin.

UW at Madison

Prof. HELEN C. WHITE (A 32) (English) will act as a final judge for the first annual Best Scholar of the Year competition sponsored by Lambda Iota Tau, international honor society for students of literature.

The UW ranked second in the Big 10 and sixth nationally in grand-total student registrations for the first semester of 1964-5, according to the annual survey of American Collegiate Attendance. The 42,381 registrations at the UW followed California State Colleges (167,636), City University of New York (121,845), University of California (109,075), State University of New York (82,220) and University of Minnesota (53,794). The official UW count of 41,033 registrations excluded registrations for degree credit courses through the University Extension Division. This campus breakdown includes 26,293 at Madison, 11,302 at Milwaukee and 3,438 at the U's nine centers.

A new P3A Orion patrol aircraft converted by the Navy into an airborne meteorological research platform for service in the UW's arctic research program, made its maiden flight in early December. Prof. ROBERT A.

RAGOTZKIE (A 60) (meteorology) took part in the flight. The program will give climatologists an improved understanding of arctic air masses which too frequently plunge southward into Wisconsin during winter, bringing temperatures rivalling those of the far North.

A new directory of research in the biological sciences published by the University-Industry Research Program with funds provided from WARF gives some idea of the scope and variety of biological research activities at the University. Requests for free copies should be addressed to the University Industry Research Program, 905 University Ave., Madison, Wis. 53706.

Prof. MENAHEM MANSOOR (A 56) (Hebrew and Semitic studies) delivered two lectures at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 7 and 8. He spoke on "The Impact of Biblical Archeological Discoveries on Biblical Studies."

Prof. PRESTON C. HAMMER (A 54) (computer sciences) gave a series of lectures on mathematics at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Dec. 7 and 8. One public lecture was entitled "Information, Communication, and Language."

The pilot television course, Zoology 125, sponsored jointly by the zoology department and WHA-TV is aiming to determine whether TV teaching can reach more students and teach them more effectively. Prof. DONALD H. BUCKLIN (A 61) (zoology) is in charge of the course.

Dean THEODORE J. SHANNON (A 64) (extension) is co-author of the recently appearing book University Extension published by Prentice-Hall under the aegis of the Center for Applied Research in Education. Dean Shannon was recently named to the board of directors of the Center for the Study of Liberal Education.

Prof. AARON J. IHDE (A 45) (chemistry) is author of The Development of Modern Chemistry published by Harper & Row. The book appeared in early January and will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of the Review.

During 1964 more than 260 trees (representing 25 species) were planted on the University campus -- fewer than 30 were removed to make room for new building and because of storm damage.

Prof. ARTHUR D. HASLER (A 46) (zoology) summarized recent navigational research on fish in his vice-presidential address at the AAAS zoological division's annual dinner meeting, Dec. 29. Prof. Hasler was recently elected to a three year term on the board of trustees of Biological Abstracts.

Prof. J. KENNETH LITTLE (A 62) (education), co-director of the UW vocational research program, announced the members of the advisory committee selected to work with the Center for Research in Vocational-Technical Education and Training on Dec. 23. Academy members included on the committee were: Provost ROBBEN W. FLEMING (A 64), Dean THEODORE J. SHANNON (A 64) (extension), Dean LINDLEY J. STILES (A 55) (education) and Dean H. EDWIN YOUNG (A 62) (letters and science).

Prof. PERRY W. WILSON (A 56) (bacteriology) has been named a member of the Review Committee, Division of Biological and Medical Research, Argonne National Laboratory.

Several Academy members attended the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in New York City Dec. 27-29. They were: Professors FREDERIC G. CASSIDY (A 54) (English), JOHN ENCK (A 52) (English), KARL KROEBER (A 57) (English), EDGAR LACY (A 60) (English), MENAHEM MANSOOR (A 56) (Hebrew), LESTER W. SEIFERT (A 47) (German) and HELEN C. WHITE (A 32) (English).

Emer. Prof. HARRY STEENBOCK (A 21, L 61, P 64), who brought the University international honor for his pioneering research in nutritional sciences, recently gave the UW \$5000 toward the construction of the Elvehjem Art Center, and \$5,365 to annually insure the following \$500 awards: the Steenbock-Alpha Zeta Award, to stimulate scholarship in the College of Agriculture; the Steenbock-Borden Award, to outstanding students in the field of dairy and food industries; the Henry Steenbock Fellowship in agriculture; and the Christine M. Steenbock Fellowship in home economics.

Final plans and specifications for a new Alumni House and addition to the Wisconsin Center, to be financed fully with gift funds, were approved by the UW Regents Jan. 8. The structure is to be completed about March, 1966.

Title changes of the UW's three chief campus administrators ROBBEN W. FLEMING (A 64) (Madison), J. MARTIN KLOTSCH (A 56) (Milwaukee) and L. H. Adolfsen (UW Centers) from "provost" to "chancellor" were approved by the Regents on Jan 8.

Prof. FARRINGTON DANIELS (A 21, L 59) (chemistry) assumed the office of national president of the Society of Sigma Xi for the 1965-67 term. Prof. Daniels' most recent book, Direct Use of the Sun's Energy was published late last fall by Yale University Press.

Prof. ROBERT TAYLOR (A 56) (assistant to the president) addressed a district conference of the American College Public Relations Association at De Kalb, Ill., Jan 18.

About 1750 students received degrees at the UW's first Midyear Commencement on the Madison campus, Jan. 23.

Chancellor ROBBEN W. FLEMING (A 64) was named president-elect of the National Academy of Arbitrators, Jan. 27. Chancellor Fleming's recent book Wage-Price Controls in Four European Countries -- a Political Analysis will be followed next September by The Labor Arbitration Process. Both books are published by the University of Illinois Press.

Prof. G. W. LONGENECKER (A 54) (landscape architecture) has been elected president of the Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects.

The Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation has provided \$20,000 to the UW to help develop an application for federal support of a proposed University-wide mental retardation center. The center would bring together existing programs from many University areas. Prof. HARRY A. WAISMAN (A 64) (pediatrics) is among members of the executive committee developing programs, research projects and architectural groundwork.

The most recent building to be dedicated on the UW Madison campus was the Harry L. Russell Laboratories, Jan. 28-30. The eight-story structure houses four departments -- Entomology, Forestry, Plant Pathology and Wildlife Management. HARRY L. RUSSELL (1866-1954) was associated with the Academy (A 1893); he was Dean of the College of Agriculture (1907-1930) and first executive director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. Dean Russell retired in 1944 at the age of 78.

WSO

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology has announced the establishment of the Steenbock Memorial Forest as part of the Honey Creek Natural Area owned and managed by the WSO. The area will be part of a larger complex of natural areas being set aside cooperatively by the WSO, the Wisconsin Chapter of Nature Conservancy and the John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club.

WSU's

WALTER EDWIN SCOTT (L 63) (WCD) represented the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters at the inauguration of WSU-Superior's eighth president, Karl William Meyer, Oct. 16. WSU-Superior Prof. O. GAYLE MANION (A 64) (speech and drama) was presiding officer over the ceremony.

Approval of the first four year degree program in nursing to be offered by the WSU system was approved by the Board of Regents, Nov. 19. The baccalaureate program will begin at WSU-Eau Claire in September 1965 and at WSU-Oshkosh in September 1966. At the present time, bachelor degree programs in nursing are offered in Wisconsin only at the UW at Madison, Marquette University (Milwaukee) and Alverno College (Milwaukee).

In an attempt to fulfill an apparent need in Indian studies in Wisconsin, a new research organization -- Wisconsin Indians Research Institute -- has been created at WSU-Oshkosh. The Institute will be under the direction of Prof. GEORGE E. FAY (A 64) (sociology and anthropology) and will serve as an educational medium to the university students, develop as a museum for research and study to preserve the Indian heritage of the State, and to make contributions wherever possible to the present surviving Indian populations.

President WILLIAM J. MICHEELS (A 61) (Stout State University) was appointed to membership on the advisory committee to work with the UW's new Center for Research in Vocational-Technical Education and Training on Dec. 23.

The National Science Foundation has awarded four grants totaling \$151,570 to support WSU programs during the summer of 1965. The programs include: a six week program for 42 students at the Pigeon Lake Field Station near Drummond in northwestern Wisconsin (July 6-Aug. 13); two four week courses at WSU-River Falls in applied genetics and crop ecology for high school agriculture teachers (June 14-July 9 and July 12-Aug. 6); a seven week summer institute in physics at WSU-Superior for elementary school science teachers and supervisors (June 21-Aug. 6); and a six week institute in mathematics at WSU-Eau Claire for elementary school teachers (June 14-July 23).

WSU-Oshkosh in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education will offer an eight-week summer institute for advanced study in U.S. History. The Institute is authorized under Title XI of the NDEA. The purpose of the Institute is to improve the competence of teachers of U.S. History. Interested persons should contact the Director, Prof. Lee N. Newcomer, Department of History, WSU-Oshkosh, Wis. 54902. Applications must be postmarked no later than April 15, 1965.

You
are invited
to join
the
Wisconsin
Academy

WHAT IS THE ACADEMY?

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters was chartered by the State Legislature in 1870 to encourage research, discussion and publication in the various areas of the sciences, arts and literature among the citizens of the state. Although the Academy has enjoyed some legislative support through financial grants, it is essentially a voluntary organization whose active members elect their own officers and control their own activities.

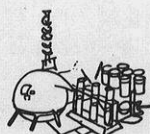
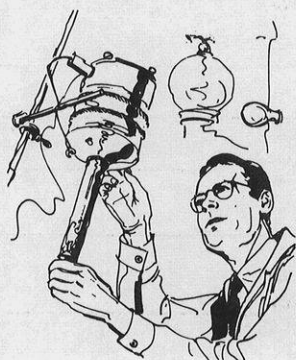
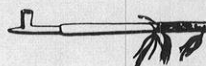
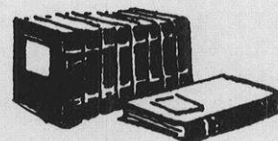
As it approaches its centennial year of service to the state, the Academy is now composed of over 1,100 individual, institutional and library memberships. Any person or group interested in its constitutional purpose, "the promotion of sciences, arts and letters in the State of Wisconsin," is invited to join the Academy.

WHAT DOES THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY DO?

The Academy annually publishes a volume of about 300 or more pages known as the TRANSACTIONS which contains original productions of Academy members. Besides free distribution to all members, this publication is exchanged with over 600 American and foreign institutions for their published materials. In this manner the Academy has established a library of over 35,000 volumes presently valued at more than a quarter million dollars. These publications are incorporated into the University of Wisconsin library and are available on inter-library loan to all citizens of the State.

The Academy also publishes the more popular quarterly Wisconsin Academy Review which is free to all members and of service to them in calling attention to the activities, accomplishments and interests of their friends and colleagues in their own or related fields.

The Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science is sponsored by the Academy through organized supervision and financial encouragement. This program operates



through over 140 science clubs containing more than 4,000 members in the public and parochial high schools of the State. Students whose science projects win at district meetings are invited to compete at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy. Statewide winners receive awards and assistance in their educational program as well as membership in the Senior Academy.

All members have an opportunity to participate in the Academy's program through its committees, as an officer, as a reporter to the Wisconsin Academy Review, by publishing in the TRANSACTIONS, or by giving a paper at the annual meetings held in various cities throughout the State. The Academy is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is represented on its Council. It encourages original research or investigation in all fields in every way.

HOW WILL YOU SHARE IN THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY?

Even if you participate in no other activities, the Academy's publications alone are worth more than the fee for active membership. This contact through the publications will help keep you aware of new information about Wisconsin and Wisconsin people working in your fields of professional and hobby interest. If you wish, you can participate more fully in Academy activities as outlined above and receive the subsequent benefits.

WHY DOES THE ACADEMY EXIST?

We need no reminder that our contemporary world places increasing emphasis on the pursuit and communication of knowledge. There are countless professional societies of scholars which encourage this systematic attack on ignorance. But the Wisconsin Academy is unique in at least two respects. It is one of the few state academies to seek a balance between the sciences and the humanities. It is one of the few organizations whose broad base of membership includes scholars and laymen for mutual stimulation.

Many specialized organizations have developed over the years in the separate branches of scientific endeavor and in the humanities. As these relate to Wisconsin or its people, the Academy is interested in encouraging them and helping them to achieve their objectives. This affiliation in spirit is evident by the fact that Academy members are frequently officers, directors, or councilors in these specialized groups.

HOW TO BECOME A WISCONSIN ACADEMY MEMBER

In 1970 the Wisconsin Academy will celebrate its Centennial Anniversary and many present members will participate. Consideration is already being given to the significant events which will take place on that occasion. The history of the state has been enriched through the efforts and accomplishments of numerous individuals who have been proud of their affiliation with the Wisconsin Academy.

If you are one of those who have a dedicated interest in Wisconsin and its institutions, and also in the pursuit of knowledge for the benefit of mankind, just fill out the attached application for membership.

Then you may belong to the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Members are urged to consider using the form below for gift memberships to colleagues, friends or students. Student memberships are especially good gifts to encourage young scholars and scientists by placing them in contact with Academy members of similar interests through reading the Wisconsin Academy Review. At \$1.00 each there may be several students in your family or among your acquaintances who you may wish to include. A list of names and addresses may be attached to the membership form.

THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

Application for Membership

Mail to:

DAVID J. BEHLING, Treasurer
Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters
720 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

_____ (date)

Enclosed find \$_____ for membership dues in the classification checked at left. (Please make checks payable to the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.)

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

- ___ Patron, \$50 or more contributed annually
- ___ Life, \$100 or more
Single paid-up membership
- ___ Sustaining, \$10 annual dues
- ___ Active, \$5 annual dues
- ___ Family, \$1 annual dues added to husband's or wife's membership in any above classes
- ___ Student, \$1 annual dues
- ___ Library, \$4 annual subscription
- ___ Institutional, \$100 or more annual dues

Name _____
(State whether Dr., Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

Address _____

Profession and chief interest _____

Institution or business _____

Wife's or Husband's name
if a Family Membership _____

Nominated by _____

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETING SITES

May 7, 8 & 9, 1965 - University of Wisconsin at Madison

1966 - Lawrence University, Appleton

1967 - Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh

1968 - Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire

1969 - Wisconsin State University-Whitewater

1970 - University of Wisconsin at Madison

New Members

ACTIVE

Argus, Dr. George
Dept. of Botany
Univ. of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada
Bardwell, Mrs. Richard W.
208 Lathrop
Madison, Wis. 53705
Berger, Mr. I. J.
912 Park St.
Manitowoc, Wis.
Bjorksten, Dr. Johan
Rt. 2
Madison, Wis. 53713
Black, Mr. Bruce D.
1730 N. Point St.
Oshkosh, Wis. 54901
Curry, Dr. Stephen J.
Curry, Dr. Elizabeth R.
3945 N. Maryland Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53211
Dix, Mr. Peter
2429 N. 8th St.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Duffendack, Dr. O. S.
4110 Council Crest
Madison, Wis. 53711
Erickson, Mr. Robert G.
Erickson, Mrs. Louise
3328 N. Main St.
Racine, Wis. 53402

Evert, Jr., Mr. Carl H.
Evert, Mrs. Jeanne L.
Rt. 1
Mazomanie, Wis. 53560
Frandsen, Dr. Kenneth D.
Dept. of Speech
UW-Milwaukee
3203 N. Downer Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53211
Gosting, Dr. Louis J.
Gosting, Mrs. Dorothy C.
4830 South Hill Dr.
Madison, Wis. 53705
Grimes, Mr. Lloyd V.
Grimes, Mrs. Lloyd V.
475 E. Hwy 151
Rt. 4
Platteville, Wis.
Haist, Mr. Douglas F.
406 E. Dean Ave.
Madison, Wis. 53716
Ingram, Mr. Terrence N.
Apple River, Ill.
Matthias, Mr. L. H.
1849 E. Fox Lane
Milwaukee, Wis. 53217
Nighswander, Dr. James E.
UW-Marathon Co. Center
518 S. 7th Ave.
Wausau, Wis.

Rosebush, Mr. John McN.
Director of Alumni Relations
Lawrence University
Appleton, Wis.
Sayles, Mr. William
Rt. 1, Sayles Trail
Belleville, Wis.
Serrie, Mr. Hendrik
Serrie, Mrs. Hendrik
Logan Museum
Beloit College
Beloit, Wis.
Weber, Mr. Lon W.
1421 Marinette Ave.
Marinette, Wis.
Zeit, Dr. Walter
561 N. 15th St.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53233

STUDENT

King, Mr. Holman
646 Knickerbocker St.
Madison, Wis.
Smith, Mr. Steven
1648 Park St.
Middleton, Wis.
Williams, Mrs. Dorothy E.
933 Hickory St.
West Bend, Wis.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

513 N. Franklin Ave.
Madison, Wis. 53705

Return Requested

WINTER ISLAND

by

Dorothy Cole Schrader
Evansville

There is a quietness on winter nights
When cold bites deep, and fields are heaped with snow,
When stars seem close, like friendly twinkling lights,
And trees cast black designs against their glow.
The red fox and his vixen do not race
Across the snow, but nestle in their den;
The deer, deep bedded in a wooded place
Awake to sniff the cold and sleep again.
The field mice in their burrows nibble shreds
Of food they hoarded thriftily in fall;
No farm dogs bark, no rabbits leave their beds,
No hunting owl sounds his quavering call.
Our house seems but an island in a sea
Of silence, wrapped in frosty filagree.