John Muir (Park-Tree-Knoll). 1938/1999

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1938/1999

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NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 8/9/99

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SUMMER CELEBRATION OFFERS PLENTY FOR NATURE LOVERS

MADISON – The Sesquicentennial Summer Celebration Aug. 21-22 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will feature several tours, open houses and other activities that may be of interest to gardeners and other nature lovers. The following events are all scheduled for Sunday, August 22:

-- Nature walks through one of the most well-known natural areas on the Madison campus, Picnic Point: Presented by the Campus Natural Areas Committee, the walks will reflect on the ecology and cultural history of this treasured landscape. 9, 10 and 11 a.m. at the circle parking lot next to the 1918 Marsh, just across from the entrance to Picnic Point.

-- Informal tours of Allen Centennial Gardens: These 22 gardens on 2.5 acres serve as an outdoor classroom for students and a valuable resource for gardeners. This year, the gardens feature a number of present-day cultivars of species popular in the nursery trade around the turn of the century, and believed to have been in ornamental use 150 years ago. Among them are Grandpa Ott's morning glories, scented geraniums, Violet Queen cleome and Lord Nelson sweet peas. 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Babcock and Observatory drives.

-- Open house, D.C. Smith Instructional Greenhouse: This two-year-old, high-tech facility features a 1,400-square-foot conservatory filled with mature ornamental plants and 11 bays, each about 500 square feet, where students can control and monitor light, temperature and humidity independently. It has won several awards for its architectural design and interior landscaping. Visitors receive a free birch sapling, rhododendron or blueberry plant while supplies last. Free plants will also be given away at the

--more--

Stock Pavilion. 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Babcock and Linden drives.

-- Informal tours, Botany Garden and Greenhouses: This relatively "secret" garden, used for teaching and research, showcases 386 species from 68 families of flowering plants, and provides a quiet place of beauty for students, employees and visitors to enjoy. The eight-room greenhouse contains more than 1,000 species from aquatic, desert and tropical plant communities. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., along University Avenue behind Birge Hall.

-- Open house, Wisconsin State Herbarium: This museum collection, spanning 150 years, is an international resource that houses the world's largest collection of Wisconsin plants, with most of the world's flora also well represented. More than a million specimens have been pressed, dried and labeled for use in scientific research, teaching and public service activities. 1-5 p.m., main lobby in Birge Hall on Bascom Hill.

-- Bus tours, Arboretum: 90-minute tours led by Arboretum director Greg Armstrong will include brief stops to get a closer look at interesting natural features and plantings in the Arboretum. 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., departing from the front of the Memorial Union, 800 Langdon St.

-- Campus Tree Walk: Participants will visit the spot where John Muir had his first botany lesson, see the oldest tree on campus (300 years old), and hear the story of the Bascom elms. 1:30 p.m., departing from the Campus Assistance and Visitor Center at the Red Gym, 716 Langdon St.

-- Freshwater Research: Discover the Science of Limnology: Discover a teeming world beneath the surface of Lake Mendota. 1-5 p.m., Alumni Pier at the Memorial Union Terrace.

A complete listing of Summer Celebration events can be found at www.uw150.wisc.edu/summer/. Printed schedules will be available beginning the week of Aug. 8 at several locations on and off campus, including many food stores. On Aug. 22, campus visitors will find schedules at information stands at the University Bay Drive fields, the Stock Pavilion and Library Mall.

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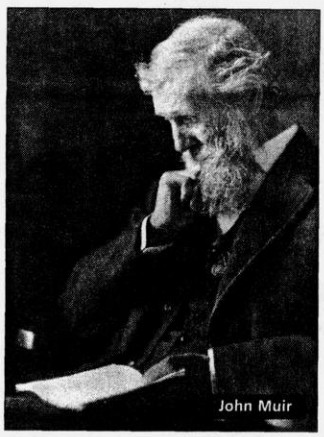
-- Liz Beyler, (608) 263-1986

UW's dazzling dozen: These faculty and

Michael Penn

SINCE FEB. 5, 1849, when John Sterling called together the University of Wisconsin's first class of 17 in a borrowed classroom, the people who have taught, studied, toiled and triumphed on this campus have shared a common goal: to make something munificent of this business of education. What makes this university special is that its history is dotted with individuals who succeeded not for their own glory, but for the good of us all.

It is always difficult to shine the spotlight on individuals, especially on a campus where collaboration and teamwork is so highly valued. That said, there have been faculty, administrators and alumni who are worthy of a little limelight. Though not a comprehensive list, we offer this group of a dozen who made a difference:



John Muir

John Muir

Muir attended UW from 1860 to 1863 and received his first botany lesson from a fellow student at the foot of a black locust tree near North Hall. Apparently, the lesson stuck. Muir left campus his junior year to launch a career as one of history's greatest naturalists. Considered the father of the national park system, he founded the Sierra Club and convinced the federal government to intervene in helping save redwoods and other natural treasures.

John Bascom

The Wisconsin Idea, the notion that the boundaries of campus extend to the boundaries of the state, is most often attributed to Charles Van Hise, the eloquent president of the university from 1903 to 1918. But in truth it probably germinated from the earlier teachings of Bascom, who served as UW president from 1874 to 1887. A well-rounded scholar who was regarded as an expert in fields as diverse as mathematics and English literature, Bascom gave Sunday lectures to students on their moral responsibility to society. Among his audiences were Van Hise, a geology student in the 1880s, and future Gov. Robert La Follette, who called Bascom the guiding spirit of his time.

Photos courtesy UW-Madison Archives

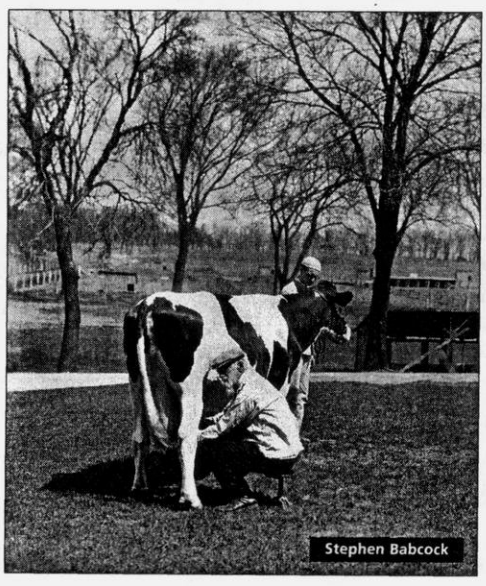
Edgar "Pop" Gordon conducting on the air

Richard Ely

In 1890, the university won the services of Ely, at the time already a noted economist, by prying him away from Johns Hopkins to direct UW's school of economics. Ely would do that — and more. His bold opinions about the rights of workers earned him a label as a socialist but also forged twin legacies that tie him to history. Ely's teachings are largely credited for inspiring the "Wisconsin School," a generation of thinkers who redefined government's role in the workplace and brought into being worker's compensation and minimum-wage laws. But the radical also became the focal point of a landmark trial over academic freedom. Charged with teaching such "pernicious" ideas as labor's right to organize, Ely was exonerated by the Board of Regents' famed "sifting and winnowing" statement, which has become the rallying cry for the free exchange of ideas on campus.

Stephen Babcock

When the dairy industry languished in dire need of an accurate way to separate high-quality milk from cheap imitation, Babcock, an agricultural chemist, set aside his lab work and devoted himself to finding a solution. In 1890, he devised a simple, foolproof method to test the butterfat content of milk, allowing merchants to pay farmers based on butterfat rather than weight. Because Babcock unselfishly refused to patent his device, it gained almost-universal employment immediately, ending the days of watered-down milk and making, according to former Gov. W.D. Hoard, "more dairymen honest than the Bible."



Stephen Babcock

Margaret H'Doubler

So gracefully athletic was UW student Margaret H'Doubler that after her graduation in 1910 she was asked to teach physical education. From that position, she helped shape the world of modern dance, commencing the nation's first college dance program at UW in 1926. Under H'Doubler's direction, dance transcended movement; she taught her students philosophy and art history, searching for a medium, as she said, "worth a college woman's time." Her curriculum helped define a structure for teaching dance that scores of universities still follow today.

Margaret H'Doubler

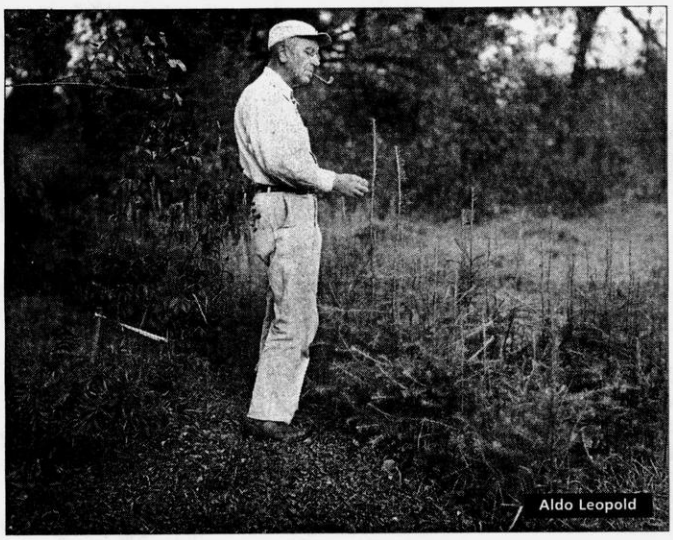
Harry Steenbock

Biochemist Steenbock effectively rid the world of rickets when he discovered in the 1920s that the vitamin D content of food and drugs could be enriched by exposing them to ultraviolet light. By presiding over the creation of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to manage his and future patents, Steenbock also created a path that scholarly inventions could follow from lab to the public domain, ensuring that we all benefit from Wisconsin's ideas. Steenbock's bright idea has resulted in WARF returning more than $420 million to the university.

Edgar "Pop" Gordon

A familiar name to many native Wisconsinites, Gordon passed on his

alumni among many who made history


Aldo Leopold

appreciation for music to thousands of state schoolchildren by harnessing the educational power of radio. In the early 1920s, Gordon was one of the first people to grasp the possibilities for using radio broadcasting as a teaching tool. While most radio operators were sending out jumbles of Morse code, the UW music professor led sing-alongs and gave tutorials as a volunteer broadcaster for the university's fledgling radio station, WHA. Gordon delivered the joy of music to classrooms and living rooms at a time when many state schools couldn't afford music teachers. Over the next four decades, he shared his gift with more than a million listeners.

Alexander Meikeljohn

Meikeljohn's tenure on campus was short — lasting less than a decade — and tumultuous. Indeed, in 1932, when his Experimental College closed amid declining enrollment and heavy criticism, he was widely written off as a noble but naive dreamer. Only now are we seeing that he was far ahead of his time. A reformer who considered traditional college education a "chestnut-stuffed goose," fat with formalities, Meikeljohn envisioned the Experimental College as a bold reinvention of liberal education. When it opened in 1927 in Adams Hall, the college featured few tests, no traditional grades and an emphasis on learning by doing. Though it was short-lived, the experiment made a lasting imprint, and learning communities on today's campus — such as Bradley and Chadbourne — borrow much from Meikeljohn's dream.

Aldo Leopold

Few scientists have captured the emotional and aesthetic nature of their work as well as Leopold. His forceful and elegant narrative of the beauty and value of land made his 1949 book, *A Sand County Almanac*, a timeless best-seller that has become the wellspring for modern efforts to preserve our environment. The book chronicles Leopold's painstaking work, done on weekends away from his faculty desk, to breathe life into the tired soil of his farm near Portage. But Leopold's accomplishments transcend his ability to write poetically. Joining the UW faculty in 1933 as the country's first professor of wildlife management, Leopold helped found the study of wildlife ecology on campus and served as the Arboretum's first research director.


Kathryn Clarenbach, seated at right, with Gov. Warren Knowles

John Bardeen

Bardeen grew up in Madison and earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from UW-Madison. With that pedigree, he left for a doctorate at Princeton and a job with Bell Labs, where, along with two other scientists, he would fashion the world's first transistor in 1947. The tiny silicon chip did all the tasks that once required unwieldy vacuum tubes and sparked the modern electronics revolution. Without it, space-exploration equipment, televisions, portable radios and virtually every hand-held electronic device would have been inconceivable. The transistor earned Bardeen the Nobel Prize for physics in 1956. No one-shot inventor, the soft-spoken scientist stayed on physics' cutting edge, winning the Nobel again in 1972 for his explanation of superconductivity, the key to high-speed computer processing.

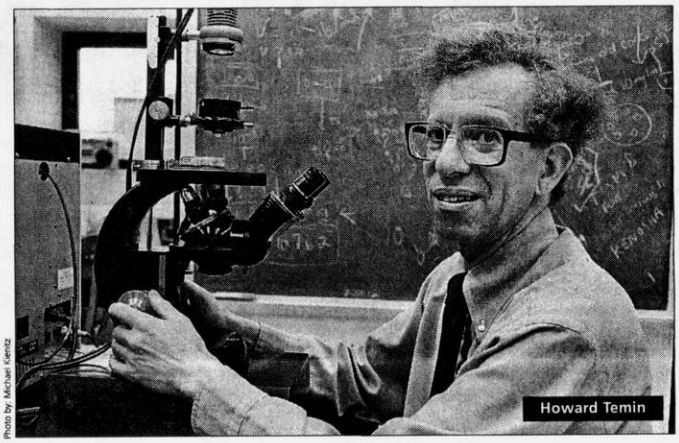


Photo by Michael Kienitz
Howard Temin

Kathryn Clarenbach

As a UW alumna and political science professor, Clarenbach witnessed, participated in and led many of the landmark events of the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1966, she and Betty Friedan co-founded the National Organization for Women, and, as NOW's first chairwoman, Clarenbach led the cause from her Madison office. Her managerial skill and ability to appeal to diverse audiences helped place women's rights squarely on the national agenda. She won the support of the various factions rallying for women's rights and helped unify them into an effective voice for political change.

Howard Temin

A methodical and introspective scientist, Temin waged a lonely battle to convince biologists that viruses can carry genetic information in the form of RNA. His 1970 finding of the reverse transcriptase enzyme, a biological catalyst that enables a cell's DNA to receive genetic information from RNA, turned bioscience on its ear. That and Temin's other discoveries enlarged our understanding of how genetic information flows in cells, yielding a clearer understanding of cancer and making possible the discovery of the AIDS virus. The work won Temin the Nobel Prize in 1975 and has enabled many of the techniques that are now common practice in biotechnology.

150 YEARS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN • SINCE 1848

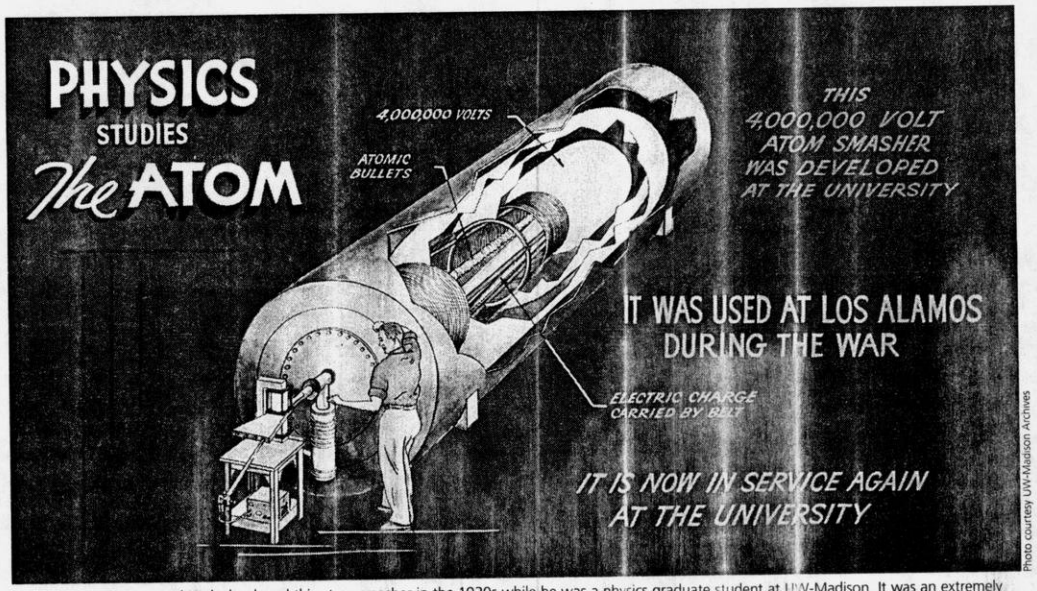


Photo courtesy UW-Madison Archives

Physics Professor Raymond Herb developed this atom smasher in the 1930s while he was a physics graduate student at UW-Madison. It was an extremely useful and practical tool for studying nuclear particles, so much so that two of these accelerators developed by Herb were taken to Los Alamos National Laboratory during World War II. Emeritus physics Professor Hugh Richards brought back one of the machines to UW-Madison in 1946 for research and instructional use, and it helped train hundreds of graduate students until better technology replaced it in the late 1950s. The device was then donated to another university. Herb, who died in 1996, founded UW-Madison's nuclear physics program and had a long and distinguished career that included founding the Middleton company National Electrostatics Corp.

Printmakers celebrate Wisconsin history

Barbara Wolff

In many respects, Wisconsin's printmakers have reflected Wisconsin's history. Even before statehood, artists had begun illustrating travelers' accounts of the region in lithographs, woodcuts and engravings. And the tradition of using prints to record Wisconsin's historical odyssey continues, according to Andrew Stevens, curator of prints at the Elvehjem Museum of Art.

Stevens also is curator of a new exhibition at the museum, "150 Years of Wisconsin Printmaking." The exhibition will take visitors on a tour of the state's heritage as preserved by 70 artists, including John Steuart Curry, the nation's first artist-in-residence at an American university; Aaron Bohrod; Otto Becker; William Weege; Warrington Colescott; Dean Meeker; Frances Myers and others.

Some of the artists contributed to Wisconsin's history as well as recorded it. The work of Louis Kurz, for example, speaks for German immigrants who established a center of commercial printing in Milwaukee during the last half of the 19th century. "When they were not supporting themselves printing flyers, posters, labels and letterhead, they captured images of Wisconsin cities and towns," Stevens says.

Offset printing replaced handmade lithographs for commercial use early in this century, although trade schools still taught lithography. When the Federal Arts Project offered artists in Wisconsin a living wage to create original art for public buildings in the 1930s and '40s, younger artists in the program often chose printmaking as their medium. Some of those artists later taught at UW after World War II and incorporated printmaking into the art curriculum.

Visitors will find another, more recent bit of Wisconsin history in the works of the late Joe Wilfer, who collaborated with some of the country's most innovative artists, including Julian Schnabel, Louise Nevelson and Chuck Close. After earning two degrees from UW, Wilfer and his brother Michael founded the Upper U.S. Paper Mill in Oregon, Wis. From 1976-80 he was director of the Madison Art Center. He eventually became publications director for the prestigious Pace Editions and director of Pace Editions Spring Street Workshop in New York.

Wilfer's contributions will be commemorated at the Elvehjem through an exhibition in his honor, "Joe Wilfer: Collaborations on Paper," a parallel to the Wisconsin printmaking exhibition.

Both shows will run Nov. 21 through Jan. 10 at the Elvehjem. Stevens will talk Nov. 21 at 5:30 p.m.; a free public reception will follow at 6 p.m. When the printmaking exhibition closes in Madison, it will make stops in Sturgeon Bay, Marshfield, Neenah and West Bend. For information, call 263-2246. ■

SESQUICENTENNIAL QUIZ

Just because you can name all seven "signature events" celebrating UW-Madison's 150th anniversary, does that makes you a sesqui-know-it-all?

Let's test your knowledge of the university's rich history. Careful, the easy ones are first.

1 Which building on campus is nicknamed "The Barn?"
2 Which campus organization sponsors the nation's third-largest university sailing club?
3 Who was UW's first artist-in-residence?
4 Which snack got a boost from UW research?
5 Who were Elizabeth and James Miller?
6 Which fish played an important role in research related to the senses?
7 Which non-profit organization was formed in 1945 and has been setting fund-raising records ever since?

Answers:

1 Known fondly as "The Barn," the UW Fieldhouse hosted its first commencement in 1931. It was a gathering spot for freshmen convocations, college basketball seasons, high school tournaments, great speakers and other momentous occasions.
2 In addition to a thriving sailing club, the Hoofers Club offers a smorgasbord of outdoor sports clubs from rock climbing to horseback riding. Hoofers was started in 1931.
3 Painter John Steuart Curry became UW's first artist-in-residence in 1936, and from that position he captured the essence of the American Middle West.
4 Potato chips, one of the market niches that helps Wisconsin's potato industry consistently rank among the nation's top five, have benefited from Snowden potatoes, developed by UW researchers and found to be the ultimate variety for chips.
5 The Millers, researchers at UW's McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, unlocked the secrets of how cancer-causing chemicals work in the body.
6 Salmon. Zoologist Arthur D. Hasler discovered that salmon find their way home by honing in on the smell of the stream where they were born. The discovery helped us understand the role that senses play in our world.
7 Visionary alumni created the University of Wisconsin Foundation in 1945. In 1997, the Foundation achieved a record for private giving: gifts totaled more than $115 million. ■

FLASHBACK

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

UW's first students in 1849 studied physics, civil polity, algebra and Latin — all the trimmings of a classical education. But from its earliest days, the university has included courses that would teach its graduates practical skills so that they could contribute to the state's economy. UW's first course catalogs, for instance, include selections in "useful arts" and "industrial pursuits," such as fundamentals of agriculture. That healthy tension is still reflected at UW by a combination of traditional liberal-arts courses and real-life experiences such as practicums and internships.

PEOPLE IN OUR PAST

Charles Wakeley, one-half of the university's first graduating class in 1854, helped found the Wisconsin Alumni Association seven years after his graduation to aid his alma mater in surviving the lean state budgets in Civil War times. In 1861, the organization served 40 alumni; today, WAA provides a link to campus for 270,000 living alumni and 116 alumni clubs around the world. ... Every time you visit a national park you're enjoying the legacy of a former UW student, **John Muir**. He left after his junior year in 1863 to become a world-famous naturalist who helped found the Sierra Club. Considered the father of the national park system, he influenced the federal government to save redwoods and other natural treasures.

CAMPUS MEMORIES

"When I was in my first year of graduate school and disillusioned about continuing I spoke with David Lemal, then of the chemistry department. He gave me a great pep talk and I remember him telling me that research is often an up and down experience; but he stressed that when 'it's up,' it can be a real high. Of course he was correct; I continued with my studies and went on to receive my Ph.D. in medicinal chemistry from the School of Pharmacy. I definitely have witnessed that up and down in my own research in academia, and have very many times felt that great 'high' when the research went well."

— Michael Mokotoff, MS '63, PhD '66

To offer your memory, visit: www. uw150.wisc.edu/memories/

TO GET INVOLVED

The Wisconsin Alumni Association is working with UW-Madison Archives to collect campus memorabilia of historical interest and value. If you have something, please contact WAA, 650 North Lake St., Madison, WI 53706-1476; phone 262-2551; e-mail waa@badger.alumni.wisc.edu.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Peyton Smith, sesquicentennial coordinator, 265-3044, plsmith @mail.bascom.wisc.edu. The sesquicentennial office is in 96 Bascom Hall.

on Campus

April 3 – April 16, 1998

Campus CALENDAR

Entertainment

Arts - Performances - Movies

For more information:

- Vilas Hall Box Office: 262-1500
- Union Theatre Box Office: 262-2201
- Film Hotline: 262-6333
- School of Music ConcertLine: 263-9485
- Elvehjem Museum of Art: 263-2246
- TITU: http://www.wisc.edu/union/

April

3 Friday

BEHIND THE BEAT
"UW Big Band." Jazz. Rathskeller, Memorial Union, 4:30-6:30 p.m.

MEMORIAL UNION MOVIES
"The Sweet Hereafter." A heartbreaking tale of love and loss surrounding an isolated Canadian town in the aftermath of a tragic bus accident. Cost: $3 students and Union members; $3.50 all others. Play Circle Theater, second floor, Memorial Union, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:45 p.m.

ASIAN/EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE PROGRAM
"Orestes." Contemporary adaptation. See company's version of the play at http://polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/tnd/productions/orestes.html. Cost: $8 students; $11 all others. UW Stock Pavillion, 7:30 p.m. Talkback following performance. Tickets available at Vilas Hall box office.

CENTER FOR RUSSIA, EAST EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
"An Evening of Russian Folk Music." UW Russian Folk Orchestra and Luther College Balalaika Orchestra. Mills Hall, 8 p.m.

CULTURAL DANCE WEEK
Salsa and merengue dance in a one-hour performance, followed by one hour of audience participation. Great Hall, Memorial Union, 8-11 p.m. Call 263-5593 for more information.

UW DANCE PROGRAM STUDENT CONCERT
Cost: $8 students and seniors; $10 all others. Lathrop Hall, 8 p.m. Tickets available at Union Theater box office.

UNIVERSITY OPERA & SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
"La Boheme." Karlos Moser, conductor. Robert Tannenbaum, stage director. Wisconsin Union Theater, 8 p.m. Tickets available at Vilas Hall or Union Theater box offices.

CLUB 770
"Warren Zeich Band." Blues. Red Oak Grill, Union South, 9 p.m.-midnight.

WEEKEND MUSIC SERIES
"Hunt the Wumpus." Groovy funk rock. Rathskeller, Memorial Union, 10 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

4 Saturday

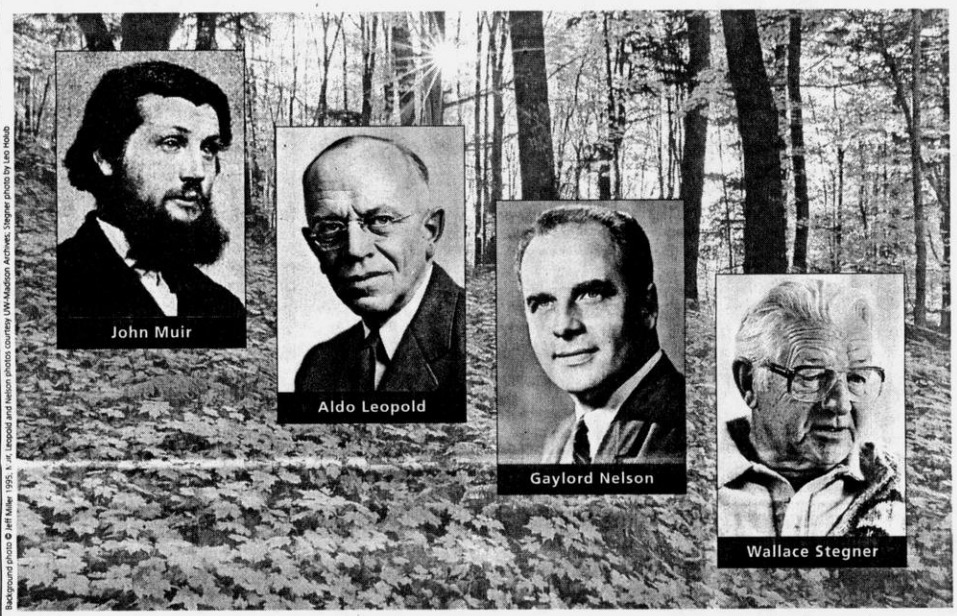
CINEMATHEQUE
"An Arcadian Maid, Mender of Nets" and "A Romance of the Redwoods." Mary Pickford. 4070 Vilas Hall, 7 p.m.

ASIAN/EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE PROGRAM
"Orestes." Contemporary adaptation. See company's version of the play at http://polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/tnd/productions/orestes.html. Cost: $8 students; $11 all others. UW Stock Pavillion, 7:30 p.m. Tickets available at Vilas Hall Box Office.

listings continued on page eight

Pillars of the Earth

Wisconsin's environmental forefathers are honored



Background photo © Jeff Miller 1995. A. Leopold and Nelson photos courtesy UW-Madison Archives. Stegner photo by Lee Hoida

Barbara Wolff

Between the last century and this one, three influential naturalists established Wisconsin as a locus of the national environmental movement. While scholars at the UW and afterward, John Muir, Aldo Leopold and Wallace Stegner have inspired generations of environmentalists.

To honor these naturalists' contributions, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters will present a special three-part conference April 18.

The forum will examine the formidable impact that these forefathers had on each other and on the legions of successors.

One of those successors is William Cronon, now UW-Madison's Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of History, Geography and Environmental Studies. Cronon's current project is a book about Portage, a setting linked to both Muir and Leopold.

"Muir resisted progress in the name of the wilderness, and Leopold struggled to discover how to remake both our science and our ethics to live more sustainably and nondestructively in the presence of the wild," says Cronon, a participant in the event.

Stegner, the third in this environmental triumvirate, was a member of the UW Department of English. Stegner took an mutlidisciplinary approach to his work, exploring the relationship between culture and landscape (often Madison's) in novels, short stories, essays and histories and more.

The forum will begin at 10 a.m. in the State Historical Society auditorium on Library Mall with the keynote address by Sierra Club executive director Carl Pope. Other forum participants will include Sierra Club chair Michael McClosky, Wilderness Society president William Meadows, Nina Leopold Bradley of the Aldo Leopold Foundation and retired Natural Resources Conservation Service chief Paul Johnson. Cronon and Thomas Vale, UW-Madison professor of geography also will take part, as well the naturalists' biographers.

The premiere of the film "The Boyhood of John Muir" will follow the forum at 4 p.m. in the Wisconsin Union Theater. Director Lawrence Hott and producer Diane Garey will be on hand to introduce their film. Tickets, $2.50 for students or $4.50 for others, are on sale at the Union Theater box office, 262-2201.

Nelson, who represented Wisconsin in the U.S. Senate from 1963-81, will be honored beginning at 6 p.m. in Memorial Union's Tripp Commons. The founder of Earth Day, Nelson sponsored much of the nation's clean-air and clean-water legislation.

The forum, lunch and film package will cost $35 for general admission and $15 for students. The Nelson dinner is $25 or $50, with the additional $25 contribution supporting Academy environmental programs. For more information or to purchase tickets, contact Richard Daniels or Gail Kohl at the Wisconsin Academy, 263-1692. ■

A Leopold family almanac

Four members of Aldo Leopold's family will come together April 21 to share insights about the man who birthed the Wisconsin land ethic.

Nina Leopold Bradley, founder and director of the Aldo Leopold Foundation, will be joined by her three living siblings to celebrate the inaugural lecture of the Aldo Leopold Lecture Series in Natural Resources, scheduled for April 21, 3:30 p.m. in the Wisconsin State Historical Society Auditorium. A public reception will follow the lecture.

Bradley will speak on "A Sense of Place;" siblings A. Carl Leopold, Estella B. Leopold and Luna B. Leopold will join Bradley following her talk to speak about their father.

To submit an event for Calendar or Bulletin

Faculty and staff members are encouraged to report honors, awards and other professional achievements for publication. We must receive your announcement **AT LEAST 10 DAYS BEFORE PUBLICATION.**

Campus mail: **19 Bascom Hall**

E-mail: **WISWEEK@MACC.WISC.EDU**

In Search of the Muir Locust

One of the UW–Madison's most famous students never graduated. Yet an experience he had while living here propelled him into his life's work.

John Muir, world famous naturalist and father of the national park system, was a Scottish lad raised on a farm near Portage. He came to Madison at nineteen to seek an education in mechanical engineering. All that changed one day in 1863 under the canopy of a black locust growing just outside North Hall.

"I received my first lesson in botany from a student by the name of Griswold, who is now County Judge of the County of Waukesha, Wisconsin," Muir wrote in his autobiography, *The Story of My Boyhood and Youth.* "In the University he was often laughed at on account of his anxiety to instruct others, and his frequently saying with a fine emphasis, 'Imparting instruction is my greatest enjoyment.' One memorable day in June, when I was standing on the stone steps of the north dormitory [North Hall], Mr. Griswold joined me and at once began to teach. He reached up, plucked a flower from an overspreading branch of a locust tree, and, handing it to me, said 'Muir, do you know what family this tree belongs to?'

'No,' I said, 'I don't know anything about botany.'

'Well, no matter,' said he, 'what is it like?'

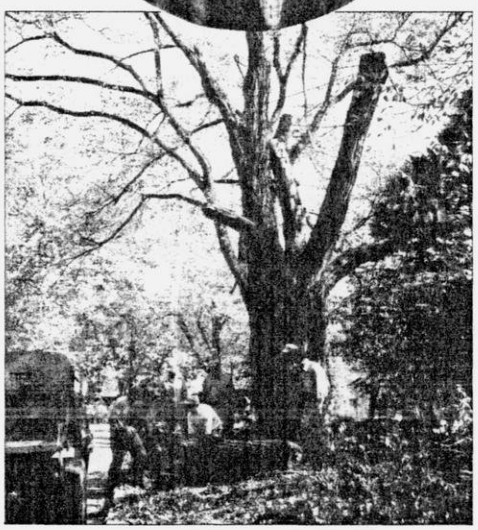
'It's like a pea flower,' I replied.

'That's right. You're right,' he said, 'it belongs to the pea family.'"

Griswold went on to introduce Muir to taxonomy, the science of the interconnectedness of all plants. Muir was deeply moved by this revelation, saying later, "This fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm." He left the university after four years, without a degree. He later wrote:

"From the top of a hill on the north side of Lake Mendota I gained a last wistful, lingering view of the beautiful University grounds and buildings where I had spent so many hungry and happy and hopeful days. There with streaming eyes I bade my blessed alma mater farewell. But I was only leaving one University for another—the University of the Wilderness."

The man who would later help establish Yosemite and Yellowstone national parks never forgot the lesson he had learned under the locust on Bascom Hill, nor the tree itself, which came to be called the Muir Locust. After his death in 1914, the Board of Regents named the site of the tree Muir Knoll. Charles H. Vilas delivered the dedication address, and Judge Griswold and Muir's roommate, Charles F. Vroman, were there too. In 1964 several acres were added to the Muir Knoll site and named Muir Park. Muir's granddaughter attended the dedication and remarked that she now understood why her grandfather had planted a black locust tree at each of his homesites in California.



The removal of the Muir Locust in 1953.

Sadly, at the time of the dedication of Muir Park, the Muir Locust was no longer there. It had been deemed decrepit and a hazard, so it was cut down in 1953—but not without some controversy as befitting a tree of this stature. It occurred during the tenure of President E.B. Fred, a man who clearly respected the campus trees and their lore. He asked Walter Rowlands, a professor who was noted for his woodcutting skills, to take the wood of the downed locust and make it into gavels, letter openers, and other mementos.

In researching the story of this famous tree I came across a letter from an early environmentalist, Wakeland McNeel, known throughout the state to public radio listeners at this time as "Ranger Mac." He wrote:

"I do not know what we are going to do now that the tree is gone. It stood there as a tangible, effective, though silent spokesman of a turning point in a man's life; of a time of decision that made the outdoors his University and gave the world John Muir.

"A gavel shouts for order. This tree, in the grand, silent manner of its waning strength, secured order like prayer. To stand beside the distorted tree-body, to pat its wrinkled skin, to throw your arms about its scarred body, and then to tell the story, was a rememberable way to impress young folks gathered about that there lived a man like John Muir, and that trees can do divine things."

I had been unable to locate a photo of the Muir Locust, but after reading McNeel's letter I redoubled my efforts and returned to the University Photo Media Lab. Following up a lead on a cross-reference, the staff found an old and untouched envelope marked "removal of Muir Locust 1953." The negatives were half dust, but the lab worked hard to restore what they could and produced the photo at left. Like gavels and books, it remains "to impress young folks," thousands of whom pass daily in the footsteps of one of the greatest environmentalists. □

R. Bruce Allison MS'82 is completing his dissertation in environmental studies and owns Allison Tree Care and Consulting Service in Madison. He is author of Wisconsin's Champion Trees, A Tree Hunter's Guide, *and* Tree Walks of Dane County.

WI. Alumni Mag.

John Muir And His Magic Machines

Before he became the Father of National Parks he heard the Father of Necessity.

By Don Schutt '83

We know John Muir as a great naturalist and the creator of our national park system, but there was another side to him. He was an inventor of practical things with a slightly zany spirit to them. For example, in the collection of the State Historical Society there is a piece of whimsy that would put Rube Goldberg to shame. It's a clock with fringe benefits. He made it by hand with a saw, a chisel and a jackknife, and it worked!

Historians call the thing a desk, as apparently Muir did, but that isn't accurate. It's *really* a clock-driven book-server-upper; there is no writing surface. Instead, horizontally, there's a large, spoked wheel rimmed on its outer edges with cogs. These mesh with those on smaller, vertical wheels at each side. Immediately under the big one, at the front and riding on a track, is a wooden box about a foot long and eight inches wide and deep. This is divided into two-inch-wide pigeonholes open at the top. Directly above this, laying on the surface of the big wheel, is a flat wooden disc about the size and thickness of a dinner plate. It's sliced in half, the cut running perpendicular to the user, who had to sit on a rather high stool.

Now then. Muir would put the books he intended to study in each of the pigeonholes in the sequence he wished to get at them. He would then lock the box in place on its track and put the key where it would be difficult to get to. He'd hook the clock—which presumably ran constantly—to the desk mechanism and climb on his stool. The vertical wheels turned, their cogs meshing with the horizontal wheel. The box of books moved into place, raised up, and popped the desired book up through the slot in the solid disc to rest there, open. When the allotted time for study of that one passed, it dropped back into its slot and the next one moved up. Someone wrote that "it was amusing to watch John sitting there as if chained, working like a beaver against the clock and desk." It must have been equally amusing to watch him invent this contraption. He used fist-sized stones for clock weights, and there are stray parts that the staff of the museum never has figured out a function for. For each of the two front legs he carved a compass about three feet high; the rear were carved as books stacked on end.

It wasn't that John preferred playing to studying; he was no slacker. The family came here from Scotland when he was eleven and settled on a farm near Portage. He worked hard. As a young man he would invent in the cellar from one in the morning until six, then go about his chores. He designed a four-sided clock to mount on the barn, but his father would have none of it; he didn't want the curious tramping around his yard. John designed a thermometer built from a three-foot wagon rod. It was so sensitive that heat radiating from a person's body a few feet away would move the dial!

By the time he was twenty-two he was famous enough locally that friends urged him to bring some of his work to the State Fair here in Madison. He did—clocks and thermometers—and wowed the crowd. He also got a job offer in a machine shop in Prairie du Chien, which he accepted. But he stayed only a short time before he decided to enroll in the University.

His room in North Hall was so filled with inventions and scientific apparatus that, someone wrote, "it could be mistaken for the museum." John took chemistry, geology, botany, physics, math, and a little Greek and Latin.

He made the clock-desk, then went on to bigger and better things, such as The Bed. This had a clock mechanism, too, but a masochistic purpose. When it was time to get up in the morning, the clock saw to it that the footboard collapsed sharply, virtually catapulting John to the floor. On dark mornings, it also lit a lantern. (As days grew longer, he put the clock to rest and let the morning sun do the job. He rigged up a telescope lens as a burning-glass. The sun's rays lit a thread, setting off the collapsible bed.)

His roommate asked why he used such a noisy and complex machine to waken him—and most of North Hall. John explained that a previous plan had failed. He used to tie one end of a string to his big toe and hang the other out the window so that Pat, the janitor, could pull on it at wake-up time. But his friends heard about it and nearly jerked his toe off.

While here, Muir supported himself by working on farms during the summer and somehow finding time to teach down in Oregon during the school year. Those country schools were cold, so John came to the rescue. Each morning another trusty clock tipped a tube of sulphuric acid into a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar placed under kindling in the stove. The fire flared up, and by the time the kids got there the room was warm.

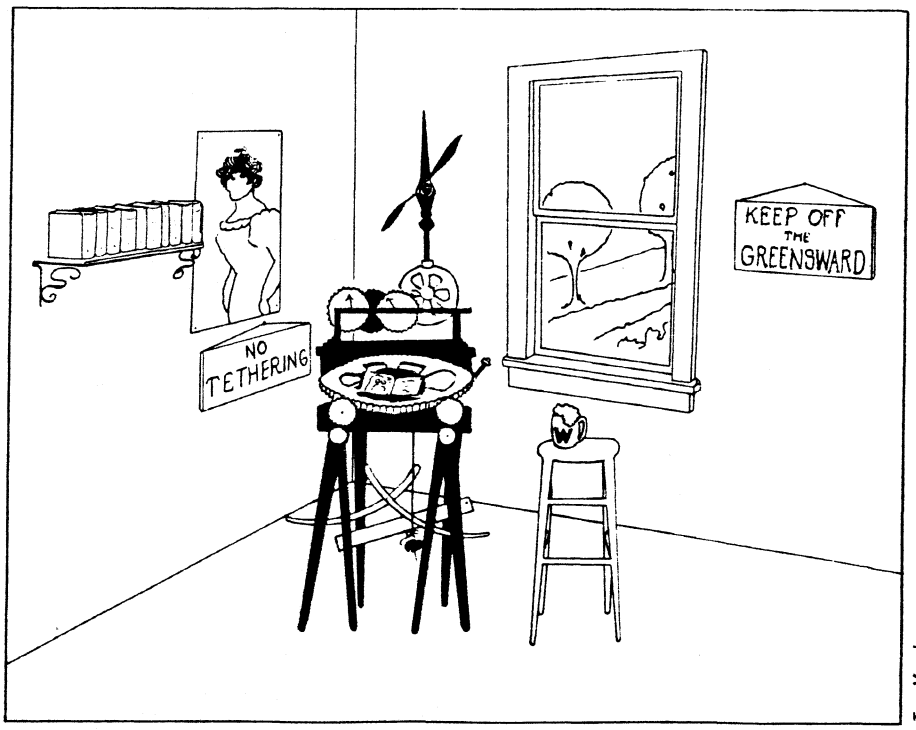
His interest in things mechanical sometimes got him into unusual situations. His roommate, Charles E. Vroman, leaves us the story of one of them, although exactly why and how Muir did what Vroman says he did is a little unclear. The two were in-

Don Schutt, a senior from Racine, is the author of the highlights in the history of the Old Red Gym in our March/April issue.

cluded in a group invited to the apartment of mathematics professor John W. Sterling. Muir chatted politely for a while, but was fascinated by what Vroman calls "a large square piano." He stalked it, then, "managed to get the top up and climbed in onto the wires. When he was first noticed he was reaching into the back part of the instrument to discover what caused the sound. After satisfying himself, he climbed down and mingled again with the company." The host and his guests smiled; "almost anything was allowable to John Muir."

As much as he seemed to enjoy his University life, it changed his interests. One day a friend plucked a locust leaf from a tree on what is now Muir Knoll, across Observatory Drive from North Hall, and explained its many parts and its relationship to the whole of nature. Muir was moved deeply. That spring of 1863 he left without a degree and never returned as a student.

He wandered along the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi for a short time, then wrote the family that he would go to the University of Michigan in 1864 to study medicine. In the meantime, he said, he wanted to go to Canada to observe nature. He never got to Michigan. He took a factory job in Canada, but the place burned. He moved to Indianapolis, went to work for a carriage manufacturer and made so many improvements that he was offered a partnership. Then one day a file flew out of his hand and pierced his right eye. He lost sight in it and soon, in sympathetic blindness, in the left eye. It was then, Muir writes, that he vowed that if he were to recover, he would "give up the inventions of men and devote myself to the study of the inventions of God." His vision did return after months in a darkened room, and he lived up to his promise. His study of the "inventions of God" gained him the title, Father of our National Parks. □



Tom Murphy

uw news

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately 12/4/79 meb

CONTACT: Grant Cottam (608) 262-2754/9991

BUST OF JOHN MUIR TAKES A WALK

MADISON--Naturalist (John Muir) took some long walks--but somebody had to have helped in the disappearance of his life-sized bust from the lobby of a University of Wisconsin-Madison building.

The bust and two stuffed animal heads which were also stolen had a total value of $2,000 to $2,500.

Grant Cottam, professor of botany and environmental studies, says campus detectives have run out of leads on the theft, although one of the heads, a moose, was found damaged and abandoned on the porch of a Madison home soon after the items were noticed missing during the first week of November.

Cottam said he hopes a public appeal for the return of the bust and the other head will bring results, especially if they were taken as a student prank or as items for a treasure hunt.

The bust, a life-sized bronze, is valued at between $1,500 and $2,000. Before the theft, it was displayed on a pedestal in the Birge Hall lobby. The animal heads were part of a collection also housed at Birge Hall. The missing head is believed to have been that of a gazelle captured by a former professor while on an African safari in the 1930s.

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uw news

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately 6/27/79 bl

CONTACT: Jean Sue Johnson of UW Press (608) 262-4922

JOHN MUIR JOURNALS REPRINTED BY UW PRESS

MADISON--A selection of journals written by America's pioneer conservationist John Muir has been reprinted recently by the University of Wisconsin Press. "John of the Mountains: The Unpublished Journals of John Muir" ($22.50 cloth, $6.95 paper) was edited by Linnie Marsh Wolfe in 1938.

The 60 journals and numerous notes, written from 1867 to 1911, capture the essence of the Sierra Nevada and Alaska landscapes. During the early years, Muir was enthralled by the changing appearance of the Sierras from Sequoia north and the glacial action in the area. The later notebooks reveal a mellowing of spirit and deepening concern for human rights.

Wolfe, who died in 1945, worked as a teacher and librarian in California. Her 22-year devotion to the life and works of Muir resulted in the 1945 publication of "Son of the Wilderness," awarded the Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1946 and reprinted by the UW Press in 1978.

Also in the Muir collection published by the UW Press is "My Boyhood and Youth," Muir's own unfinished autobiography which ends some seven years before the first of the journals contained in "John of the Mountains."

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U.W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

2/22/64 rt

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Secretary of State Dean Rusk will give the address at the University of Wisconsin YMCA's Centennial Year program March 6, Prof. J. Kenneth Little, chairman of the UW YMCA Board of Directors announced late Saturday.

The program, under joint YMCA and University sponsorship, will be held in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church, University Ave. at Breese Terr., beginning at 8 p.m. March 6.

Tickets for students and the general public will be available free on a first-come-first-served basis at the University YMCA, 306 North Brooks St., beginning at noon March 4.

Founded in 1863, the University YMCA had as its first president John Muir who was to become one of the University's best-known alumni and one of the nation's foremost naturalists.

Through the years, the University YMCA has pioneered a wide variety of student programs and services. In marking the Centennial, Gov. John W. Reynolds pointed out that it "helped to build the University of Wisconsin into one of the nation's great institutions." UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington added:

"Through the University YMCA, students, faculty, and townspeople have met and worked together for a better community and better citizenry. The integrity and stamina of our relationship have affected the lives of thousands of students."

Current student president of the University YMCA is Mahendra Hundal, from Punjab, India. Prof. Little is chairman of the Board of Directors, Prof. John Guy Fowlkes is chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Glenn Pound is chairman of the Centennial Committee.

##

REMARKS BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN REGENT PRES. JACOB FRIEDRICK AT THE DEDICATION OF JOHN MUIR PARK AND THE UNVEILING OF THE COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP, Madison, 2 p.m. FEBRUARY 8, 1964

I speak today on behalf of the Regents of the University, and in accordance with their resolution, to dedicate the most beautiful wooded area on our campus as John Muir Park.

There were two purposes in the Regent resolution.

The first was to honor a man whose name among our alumni honors the University.

The second purpose--stated in the minutes of the faculty meeting in which it was proposed, and of the Regents' meeting at which it was approved--was to reduce future temptations to build in this area.

No more pertinent link of purposes could have been made.

For John Muir dedicated his most productive years and his most persuasive campaigning to the proposition that parks and open spaces should not be needlessly sacrificed in the name of progress.

His biographers tell us that during our nation's critical years around the turn of the century, John Muir's was the most eloquent and powerful voice raised in defense of nature.

"He was the spearhead of the western movement to preserve wild beauty," according to Edwin Way Teale, "a prime mover in the national park system so valued today."

Let me read further from this account:

"Beside a campfire at Soda Springs...in 1889, he and Robert Underwood Johnson mapped the seventeen-year battle that preserved Yosemite as a national park. Beside other campfires under sequoias, while on a three day outing with Theodore Roosevelt in 1903, he presented the case for the preservation of numerous wilderness areas with moving effect. Major credit for saving the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest, in Arizona, is ascribed to John Muir. ....His last long battle to save Hetch Hetchy, the beautiful Yosemite Park valley flooded to form a reservoir for San Francisco water--water that could have been obtained elsewhere--ended only the year before he died."

One writer has called this "one of the great heroic struggles of conservation, no less heroic because the cause was lost."

And there is an even closer link between John Muir and the park we name for him. It was in this place he learned his love for nature.

Young Muir came to Madison in 1860 with two clocks he carved from hickory, and a Rube Goldberg sort of thermometer, to show at the State Fair in hopes of getting a job in a shop to exploit his inventiveness.

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His effort was successful and he got a job in Prairie du Chien, but returned shortly to Madison, drawn by the thought that here he might earn enough to enter the University. "This was my ambition, and it never wavered no matter what I was doing," he later wrote, and he added:

"No University, it seemed to me, could be more admirably situated, and as I sauntered about it, charmed with its fine lawns and trees and beautiful lakes, and saw the students going and coming with their books...I thought that if I could only join them it would be the greatest joy of my life. I was desperately hungry and thirsty for knowledge and willing to endure anything to get it."

At about this time, I might say parenthetically, the Regents of the University were taking quite a hiding for those lawns and trees which so attracted Muir. They had plunged the University into debt to erect what now is Bascom Hall, and were hearing from both the faculty and the legislature about their extravagance. Professor James D. Butler wrote that the "money laid out in sodding and so forth would have seated several recitation rooms and bought many books." One assemblyman proposed an investigation of the University's financial conditions, the cost of its buildings, and "for what these buildings are" and to ascertain "whether that institution has ever been of any benefit to the people of this State," and whether it "would not be for the best interests of the State to donate said institution to the small city of Madison, under the conditions to pay the debts for the same..and release the State from all other liabilities."

To make ends meet the Board of Regents cut the number of professors to five and reduced their salaries to $1,000 per year.

It was such a University which welcomed young John Muir though he was ill prepared in a formal sense for University work. It was here, and walking through the park we dedicate to him today, that John Muir, boy inventor, became John Muir, naturalist.

"I received my first lesson in botany from a student by the name of Griswold," Muir later reported.

"One memorable day in June when I was standing on the stone steps of North Dormitory"--now North Hall--"Mr. Griswold joined me and at once began to teach. He reached up, plucked a flower from an overspreading branch of a Locust tree, and handing it to me said, 'Muir do you know what family this tree belongs to?'

Muir didn't and his first lesson followed.

"This fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm," Muir later wrote. "Like everybody else I was always fond of flowers, attracted by their external beauty and purity. Now my eyes were opened to their inner beauty, all alike revealing glorious traces of the thoughts of God, and leading on and on into the infinite cosmos. I wandered away at every opportunity, making long excursions round the lakes, gathering specimines and keeping them fresh in a bucket in my room to study at night after my regular class tasks were learned; for my eyes never closed on the plant glory I had seen."

That account is from Muir's book "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth."

With constant care the University managed to keep alive, until 1953, that Locust tree which gave John Muir his first lesson in botany. Then, when it died, some of the wood was preserved, and a gavel made from it is used each month at the meetings of the University Regents. I have it here today.

While John Muir attended the University for four years, he didn't take the regular course of studies and therefore received no degree. And later, in 1897 when he was voted an honorary degree he was walking through Alaska and couldn't be present to accept it.

"I was far from satisfied with what I had learned, and should have stayed longer," Muir later wrote. "Anyhow," he added, "I wandered away on a glorious botanical and geological excursion, which has lasted nearly fifty years and is not yet completed, always happy and free, poor and rich, without thought of a diploma or of making a name, urged on and on through endless, inspiring, Godful beauty."

A half-century after he left this campus John Muir wrote these words about his parting:

"From the top of a hill on the north side of Lake Mendota I gained a last wistful, lingering view of the beautiful University grounds and buildings where I had spent so many hungry and happy and hopeful days. There with streaming eyes I bade my blessed Alma Mater farewell. But I was only leaving one University for another, the Wisconsin University for the University of the Wilderness."

The park we dedicate in his name was certainly part of what John Muir saw in his last wistful, lingering view.

On behalf of the Regents of the University I am pleased now to formalize the dedication of John Muir Park, a memorial to a great man, the beauty spot of a great University.

##

REMARKS BY BOTANY PROF. GRANT COTTAM, RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ARBORETUM, AT THE DEDICATION OF JOHN MUIR PARK AND THE UNVEILING OF THE COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP, MADISON, 2 p.m., February 8, 1964

Regent Friedrick has described some of the events in the life of John Muir that make the dedication of this little woods to him so appropriate. I would like to approach the situation from the opposite direction, and describe the woods and some of the events in its life that make its dedication to John Muir so fitting.

John Muir Park is one of nature's history books. The oldest trees pre-date settlement of white man by more than a hundred years. They are white and black oaks with low, wide-spreading branches that tell the observer that these trees began life in the open where light could strike them from all sides. They must have been growing in a prairie, a prairie that burned regularly. The second generation of trees are red oaks, taller and straighter than the open-grown whites and blacks and just about as old as the University. These trees are now dying of oak wilt. They are the only trees that have completed their period of dominance of the forest within the time of white man's occupancy. Under them are basswoods and sugar maples, plus a variety of lesser species some of which will not survive beyond the seedling stage. Others will succeed in limited numbers to add variety to the future composition of the woods.

One can see in John Muir Park, if one understands the relationship of the species that occur here, a thousand years of vegetational history. We have here a living document that serves as a primer for those students just beginning to read biology and as a technical encyclopedia for the more knowledgeable. The Park is capable of being studied at almost any level, and by a variety of disciplines. And it is only a three minute walk to John Muir Park from the classrooms where biology is being taught. It is no wonder that biologists regard John Muir Park as a major teaching facility and want to keep it as undisturbed as possible.

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On the other hand we have the fact that the woods is seen by thousands of people every day as they walk or drive by it on their way across the campus. Many of these people are relatively unacquainted with the aspect of a forest in its natural condition and feel that the presence of downed logs and assorted shrubbery and small trees gives the place an unkempt, uncared-for appearance that is out of place in the center of a large campus. To them it is a vegetational junk yard, badly in need of a thorough cleaning. They would like to see a park with mowed grass and benches under the trees.

Here, then, is a conflict. And it is not a conflict that can be resolved easily. The obvious solution would be to call upon the spirit of the man for whom it is named and declare unequivocally that John Muir Park should remain forever a wilderness. But you can't maintain a wilderness on five or six acres, especially when there are roadways, paths or buildings on all sides of it, and thousands of students who walk through it.

The present management plan for John Muir Park is an attempt to preserve the biological values and at the same time make the Park as attractive as possible for the non-biologist. The downed logs remain but there are fewer of them. Gravel paths traverse the woods. Dangerous dead wood in the tops of trees has been removed. There is no question that the Park is looking a little more manicured and is losing some of its wild charm. But the important thing is that it does remain, with its full complement of species and most of its ecology intact. There is no possibility of making it look like the middle of a wilderness but there is the possibility of making it a place where classes can study, and I think even more important, a place where one can go between classes on a warm spring day and discover, just as John Muir did in these same woods, some of the beauties and delights of nature.

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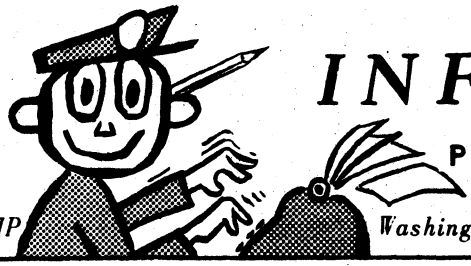

INFORMATION service

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

MR. ZIP Washington, D. C. 20260 STerling 3-3100 Ext. 500

FOR RELEASE 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1964

GENERAL RELEASE NO. 26

REMARKS BY
JOHN A. GRONOUSKI
POSTMASTER GENERAL
AT THE
UNVEILING OF THE DESIGN OF THE JOHN MUIR COMMEMORATIVE STAMP
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING - MAIN LOBBY
MADISON, WISCONSIN
FEBRUARY 8, 1964 - 2 P. M.

It is good to be back in my native state and on the campus of my University--a scene of so many warm, personal memories.

We are here today to honor the memory of John Muir, Class of 1863. We are here to dedicate to his name a plot of unspoiled woodland, above Lake Mendota, and to preserve his memory throughout the Nation by issuing, in April, a John Muir commemorative postage stamp.

The honors we pay him are small ones for a man of such unique and peculiar genius. For he was our outstanding naturalist and conservationist, a man who captured the rugged beauty of nature in his writings. He was also a man of action who learned to fight when the things he loved were threatened with destruction. And, during the closing years of the 19th century, our natural resources were being dispoiled by a giant "giveaway" to the lumber industry. While the rest of the nation ignored what was happening under their very noses, whole mountains were being turned into wasteland. So John Muir became an eloquent lobbyist for nature and he finally awakened the country to the urgency of the situation.

John Muir was born in Scotland in 1838 and came to America when he was eleven to live with his family in the wilderness, near Portage, Wisconsin. He was an ingenious and creative boy, with a flair for invention. When he

(more)

wanted a violin, he made one with his own hands. He built clocks, whittling the cogwheels from wood. Later he modified a homemade clock into what was certainly one of the most effective alarm clocks ever produced. Muir called it his "early rising machine." He connected the clock mechanically to his bed so that when the alarm went off, the bed tilted, causing the sleeper to be dumped onto the floor.

With a ten dollar gold piece in his pocket, Muir left home at the age of 21 to work his way through the University of Wisconsin. He lived in North Hall on fifty cents a week, cooking his meals on the wood furnace there. Usually he ate baked potatoes or graham mush, sometimes with bread and molasses.

It is said that Muir's interest in botany began when he examined a blossom that had fallen from a great locust tree that stood beside North Hall. Up to that time, he had planned to become a doctor. Today, the trees and the wildlife in John Muir Park are much as they were a century ago when Muir strolled through this pleasant glade and fell in love with nature.

Years later, in his autobiography, John Muir recalled his final day at the University. He wrote:

"From the top of a hill on the north side of Lake Mendota, I gained a last wistful lingering view of the beautiful University grounds and buildings, where I spent so many hungry and happy and hopeful days. There with streaming eyes I bade my blessed Alma Mater farewell. But I was only leaving one University for another, the Wisconsin University for the University of the Wilderness."

* * *

The John Muir commemorative postage stamp we are unveiling today

shows the great naturalist attending his University of the Wilderness -- in a classroom of giant sequoia trees in California, which he helped to save from destruction. The stamp was designed by Rudolph Wendelin, an artist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, and an ardent conservationist himself. Mr. Wendelin's first job was in the Milwaukee office of the Forest Service thirty years ago, and he attended Layton Art School in that city. We think that he has done a first-rate job in capturing the spirit of John Muir on a postage stamp.

The stamp will be issued with first day ceremonies on April 29 in Martinez, California, where the great naturalist spent the final years of his life and where he died in 1914.

When we look back into history to give credit to the leaders of the conservation movement we find men who were dreamers and men who put these dreams into action. The dreamers included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and John James Audubon -- all of whom were appalled at the way we were wasting our natural riches.

The men of action included John Muir, Gifford Pinchot and Carl Schurz, the founder of the Liberal Party and a one-time resident of Madison. As a crusading U. S. Senator, Schurz called for land reform, and as Secretary of the Interior in 1877 he proposed establishment of a series of Federal forest reservations. His opponents defeated him. They called his plan "un-American!"

Pinchot and Muir were more successful. Their writings attracted a great deal of public attention and their cause had another strong champion in Teddy Roosevelt. During the Roosevelt Administration, in fact, some 100 million acres of forest land were set aside for future public use.

Thirty years later, conservation found another champion in Franklin Roosevelt, who once described himself as "a tree grower." The Civilian Conservation Corps, of which he was so proud, planted two billion trees, aided wildlife restoration and built needed facilities in the National Parks.

Franklin Roosevelt's additional conservation reforms included creation of the

Soil Conservation Service, the Agriculture Adjustment Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Today we are a far richer, more beautiful nation because of the foresight and relentless efforts of these men.

But conservation cannot be a static thing. As we grow in population the problems of conservation multiply. John F. Kennedy expressed the problem this way:

"The crisis may be quiet, but it is urgent. We must do in our day what Theodore Roosevelt did sixty years ago and Franklin Roosevelt thirty years ago: we must expand the concept of conservation to meet the imperious problems of the new age. We must develop new instruments of foresight and protection and nurture in order to recover the relationship between man and nature and to make sure that the national estate we pass on to our multiplying descendants is green and flourishing."

I hope that in its way, the John Muir commemorative postage stamp will remind Americans of this "quiet crisis"; that it will enlist their support of programs now underway; that it will remind them of the important task that lies ahead.

Our own state's $50 million, ten-year plan for conservation, I am proud to say, is the most forward looking in the country. Gaylord Nelson got it started when he was Governor and John Reynolds is keeping it going. Already it has resulted in the purchase of 963 separate parcels of land, totalling 80,522 acres, at a cost of nearly $7½ million. This land will be devoted to sport and recreation for all of the people for all time.

Because of this far-sighted conservation bill, passed by the Legislature in 1961, the Wisconsin of tomorrow will increase in natural beauty, and more and more people will share in it. This is a highly gratifying example of bipartisan political cooperation for the public good.

(more)

And, on the national level, I can report to you that President Johnson is very much aware of the urgent need for new conservation programs and has already proposed several major bills to Congress.

Now pending in Congress are the Wilderness Bill, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill, and the bill to establish a Youth Conservation Corps.

The Wilderness Bill would establish a National Wilderness Preservation System made up of parks, wildlife refuges, game ranges and forests -- preserving for all time areas that would remain wild and primitive and untouched by civilization.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill would be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The people who use recreation areas would be asked to pay a small fee for this enjoyment.

And finally, the all-important Youth Conservation Corps Bill places young men under the supervision of experienced Federal and State Conservation agencies. Their mission would be to provide the American people with more enjoyable park and recreation lands, more productive forests, more fish and game, cleaner streams, and better protected watersheds.

It should be encouraging to you to know that President Johnson is carrying on this conservation battle in the tradition of the two Roosevelts and John F. Kennedy.

We need and deserve this conservation legislation. I hope we get it. And certainly passage of these three bills would gladden the heart of John Muir.

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ITINERARY OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHN A. GRONOUSKI
MADISON, WISCONSIN, FEBRUARY 8, 1964

2:00 P. M. John Muir Commemorative Stamp Unveiling
Main Lobby, State Historical Society Building
University of Wisconsin

Presiding Officer, Fred Harvey Harrington
President
University of Wisconsin

Dedication, John Muir Park, Jacob Friedrick,
President, Board of Regents

Remarks, Grant Cottam, Professor of Botany

Presentation of Guests

Remarks, Dr. Leslie Fishel, Director, State
Historical Society

Introduction of Postmaster General Gronouski,
Governor John W. Reynolds

Address, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski

Remarks, Fred Harvey Harrington, President,
University of Wisconsin

3:00 P. M. Reception -- George Sellery Room
State Historical Society Building

4:00 P. M. Press Conference with Governor John W. Reynolds
Reception Room, Memorial Union, University of
Wisconsin.

HONORING

JOHN MUIR

February 8, 1964
2:00 P. M.
State Historical Society

UNIVERSITY BRASS ENSEMBLE
Directed by John Leisenring

PRESIDING OFFICER
President Fred Harvey Harrington

DEDICATION OF THE JOHN MUIR PARK
Jacob Friedrick, President of the Board of Regents

PRESENTATION OF GUESTS
Presiding Officer

JOHN MUIR AND THE CONSERVATIONISTS
Professor Grant Cottam

JOHN MUIR AND THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Dr. Leslie Fishel, Director of the State Historical Society

PRESENTATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
Governor John Reynolds

UNVEILING OF THE DESIGN FOR THE JOHN MUIR STAMP
Postmaster General John Gronouski

CLOSING REMARKS
Presiding Officer

The program will be followed by an informal coffee hour in the Sellery Room of the State Historical Society Building.

Excerpt from: Bade, William Frederick, 1924. The Life and Letters of John Muir, Vols. I, II. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York. (Pp. 109-112 - Vol. I)

The following letter, bearing no indication of place or date, probably was written toward the end of July, 1863, shortly before he left Madison to assist his brother-in-law in harvest work on the Fountain Lake farm. If so, it describes, perhaps, the last botanical excursion he made from Madison.

To Mr. and Mrs. David M. Galloway

(Madison, July, 1863)

Since writing last we have been on many a hill, and walked "o'er moors and mosses many o," but the best of all our rambles was one which was completed last Friday. We took the train from here Thursday morning for Kilbourn, a small town on the Wisconsin River towards LaCrosse, rambled all day among the glorious tangled valleys and lofty perpendicular rocks of the famous Dells, stayed over night in Kilbourn, and voyaged to Portage next day upon a raft of our own construction. The thousandth part of what we enjoyed was pleasure beyond telling. At the Dells the river is squeezed between lofty frowning sandstone rocks. The invincible Wisconsin has been fighting for ages for a free passage to the Mississippi, and only this crooked and narrow slit has been granted or gained.

At present all is peace, but the river, though calm, does not appear contented. Only a few foam-bells are seen, but they float with an air of tardy settled sullenness past the black yawning fissures and beetling, threatening rock-brows above. But when winter with its locking ice has yielded to the authoritative looks of the high summer sun, just at the darkest of the year before any flowers are overhead or any of the rock ferns have unrolled their precious bundles, then the war is renewed with the most terrific, roaring, foaming, gnashing fury. Fierce legions come pouring in from many an upland swamp and lake, in irresistible haste, through broken gorge and valley gateways. All in one they rush to battle clad in foam -- rise high upon their ever-resisting enemy, and with constant victory year by year gain themselves a wider and straighter way.

Kilbourn station is about two miles below the Dells. We went to the river-side and at once began to find new plants. The banks are rocky and romantic for many miles both above and below the Dells. On going up the river we were delightfully opposed and threatened by a great many semi-gorge ravines running at right angles to the river, too steep to cross at every point and much too long to be avoided if to wish to avoid them were possible. Those ravines are the most perfect, the most heavenly plant conservatories I ever saw. Thousands of happy flowers are there, but ferns and mosses are the favored ones. No human language will ever describe them. We traveled two miles in eight hours, and such scenery, such sweating, scrambling, climbing, and happy hunting and happy finding of dear plant beings we never before enjoyed.

The last ravine we encountered was the most beautiful and deepest and longest and narrowest. The rocks overhang and bear a perfect selection of trees which hold themselves towards one another from side to side with inimitable grace, forming a flower-veil of indescribable beauty. The light is measured and mellowed. For every flower springs, too, and pools, are there in their places to moisten them. The walls are fringed and painted most divinely with the bright green polypodium and asplenium and mosses and liverworts with gray lichens, and here and there a clump of flowers and little bushes. The floor was barred and banded and sheltered by bossy, shining, moss-clad logs cast in as needed from above. Over all and above all and in all the glorious ferns, tall, perfect, godlike, and here and there amid their fronds a long cylindrical spike of the grand fringed purple orchis.

But who can describe a greenhouse planned and made and planted and tended by the Great Creator himself. Mrs. Davis wished a fernery. Tell her I wish she could see this one and this rock-work. We cannot remove such places to our homes, but they cut themselves keenly into our memories and remain pictured in us forever.

(John Muir)

CUT LINES

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE:
IMMEDIATELY

2/8/64 jb

MADISON, Wis.--U.S. Postmaster General John A. Gronouski shows University of Wisconsin Regent President Jacob F. Friedrick ( ) the design of a new commemorative five-cent postage stamp honoring John Muir, the internationally-renowned naturalist who attended the University 100 years ago. At a ceremony in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin building, they also participated Saturday in dedication of John Muir Park, a seven-acre wooded area on the UW's Madison campus planned to serve as a laboratory for studying plants and animals. More than 100 state officials, members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, conservation representatives, philatelists, historical society curators, and members of the UW Board of Regents and Board of Visitors were present for the program. Other speakers included Botany Prof. Grant Cottam, research director for the UW Arboretum, and Dr. Leslie H. Fishel Jr., director of the historical society. The Muir stamp will be issued formally April 28 in Martinez, Calif., and go on sale nationwide a day later.

--Duane Hopp Photo

Pix Ds. 6004-M
Stamp under Muir Park

CUT LINES

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

2/7/64 jb

RELEASE At will

MADISON, Wis.--Naturalist John Muir, who 100 years ago attended the University of Wisconsin and what he termed "the University of the Wilderness" in his travels around the country, is honored in the design of a new five-cent commemorative postage stamp (shown above) which was unveiled at the University of Wisconsin on Saturday, Feb. 8. U.S. Postmaster General John A. Gronouski, who spoke at the unveiling ceremonies, described Muir as "our outstanding naturalist and conservationalist, a man who captured the rugged beauty of nature." The stamp was designed by Rudolph Wendelin, an artist associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

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U.W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

2/5/64 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--The public is invited to witness the unveiling of a new commemorative postage stamp honoring John Muir, internationally-renowned naturalist who attended the University of Wisconsin a century ago.

The program will be held in the main lobby of the State Historical Society on Saturday (Feb. 8), starting at 2 p.m. At the ceremony, John Muir Park, a seven-acre wooded area on the Madison campus, also will be dedicated.

U.S. PostMaster General John A. Gronouski will unveil a large replica of the new five-cent stamp and speak on the naturalist's contribution to American conservation. Also scheduled to participate are Wisconsin Gov. John W. Reynolds, UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, Jacob F. Friedrick, Milwaukee, president of the University Board of Regents, Dr. Leslie H. Fishel Jr., director of the State Historical Society, and Botany Prof. Grant Cottam, research director of the UW Arboretum.

Special invitations to attend have been sent to members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, state officials, conservation department and commission representatives, area philatelists, historical society curators, and members of the UW Board of Regents and Board of Visitors.

The stamp, designed by Rudolph Wendelin of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, Washington, D.C., will be issued formally April 28 with first day ceremonies in Martinez, Calif., where Muir spent the last years of his life. It will go on sale nationwide a day later.

John Muir Park was planned by University officials to serve as a laboratory for studying plants and animals, an area which "should serve as an outstanding example of the Wisconsin landscape...for those who value the educational opportunities provided by the wooded area and those who cherish the beauty of the campus."

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U.W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

1/29/64 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

By JACK BURKE

MADISON, Wis.--When a heavily wooded area on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus was named in honor of John Muir in 1959, the UW regents said the park "should serve as an outstanding example of the landscape of Wisconsin."

On Saturday, Feb. 8, the seven-acre park will be officially dedicated in ceremonies at the State Historical Society, beginning at 2 p.m. U.S. Postmaster General John A. Gronouski will speak and also unveil the design of a new five-cent commemorative postage stamp honoring the famed naturalist who attended the University a century ago.

Other participants will include UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, Wisconsin Gov. John W. Reynolds, Regent Pres. Jacob F. Friedrick of Milwaukee, and Dr. Leslie H. Fishel Jr., director of the State Historical Society. The University Brass Ensemble will play before and after the ceremony. The public is invited to attend.

John Muir Park, the regents said, was established as a laboratory for studying the plants and animals of the region..."and should be a reassurance to both those who value the unusual educational opportunities provided by the wooded area and those who cherish the beauty of the campus."

The park consists of the area within a line north of the Carillon Tower on Observatory Drive to Lake Mendota and east to and including Muir Knoll, on the former site of the campus ski jump. The area formerly was known as Bascom Woods.

In 1962 the University added a new look to the knoll by constructing a three-level overlook area, designed for the pedestrian traveler to pause and enjoy the striking view of Lake Mendota, and for outdoor classes. The lake is sighted through a natural opening in the mass of trees covering the forested ravine north of Bascom Hall.

-more-

Add one--Muir Park

John Muir Park is wooded with ash, box elder, cherry, elm, hop, hickory, horn beam, locust, maple, oak, and willow trees. It has been maintained in its natural state as much as possible.

Muir came to the University in 1860. In the spring of 1863, a fellow student showed the young man who had been born in Scotland a locust tree and explained to him the relationship in form that existed between the locust flower and the flowers of members of the pea family.

In his memoirs, Muir wrote that "this fine lesson charmed me and set me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm." This zest he carried with him into his work in forest conservation, work which eventually earned for him the title of "father of the American national park system." Muir died in 1914.

Members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, state officials, conservation department representatives, and area philatelists have been invited to attend the Feb. 8 ceremony.

The dedication and unveiling will be held in the main lobby of the society building. There will be a John Muir exhibit on the first landing of the steps, and a reception in the George Sellery Room after the program.

The stamp will be issued April 29 with first-day ceremonies in Martinez, Calif., where the naturalist spent the last years of his life. It will go on sale nationwide a day later.

Rudolph Wendelin, of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, Washington, D.C., designed the new stamp.

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U.W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

1/23/64 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Design of a commemorative postage stamp honoring naturalist John Muir will be unveiled in ceremonies Feb. 8 at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, the school he attended a century ago.

John Muir Park, a wooded area on campus, also will be dedicated during the ceremony in which Postmaster General John A. Gronouski will participate.

Muir, a hiking friend of Theodore Roosevelt, awakened the government to the need for forest conservation. He saved the giant sequoias of California from the saw mill.

Scheduled to take part in the Muir ceremony are Wisconsin Gov. John W. Reynolds, UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, Jacob F. Friedrick of Milwaukee, president of the University Board of Regents, and Dr. Leslie H. Fishel Jr., director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation and state officials have been invited to attend the ceremony as have conservation department representatives and area philatelists.

The five-cent Muir commemorative postage stamp will be issued April 29 with first-day ceremonies in Martinez, Calif., where the naturalist spent the last years of his life. It will go on sale nationwide a day later.

Designer of the stamp is Rudolph Wendelin of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service in Washington, D.C. The artist joined the forest service in Milwaukee in 1933 and after war time duty in the Navy, was transferred to Washington where he helped to launch the Smokey Bear project.

-more-

Add one--Muir

Born in Scotland in 1838, Muir came to Wisconsin with his family in 1849 for life in a wilderness settlement near Portage. He worked his way through the University and upon leaving the school in 1864 he told friends, "I am leaving the Wisconsin University for the University of the wilderness," whereupon he walked from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico on to California and north to Alaska.

Muir's books, magazine articles, and poetry make him perhaps America's best known naturalist. He died in 1914.

In 1962 the University completed a high-level overlook in John Muir Park on Lake Mendota. The park itself was planned to serve as a laboratory for studying plants and animals.

###

U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

5/22/62 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Muir Knoll, one of the beauty spots on the University of Wisconsin campus, will have a "new look" to greet alumni and parents arriving for the 109th annual Commencement Reunion Weekend June 1-4.

Workmen are making a three-level terrace on the Muir Knoll overlook, at the site of the campus ski slide which was dismantled in 1957. Primarily intended for the pedestrian traveler to pause and enjoy the striking view of famed Lake Mendota, the spot also will be used for outdoor classes. The lake is sighted through a natural opening in the mass of trees covering the wooded ravine north of Bascom Hall.

There will be circular seats, arranged in a mushroom effect, and a protective railing. Indirect lighting will make it a place to visit evenings, too.

Funds for the project, expected to cost about $18,500, were provided by the UW Foundation, $8,000; the president's special trust fund, $5,516; Dr. R.C. Buerki fund, $1,700; the Class of 1961, $1,200; Margaret Brittingham, $484; and other gifts totaling $1,516, according to Reuben H. Lorenz, assistant UW business manager.

The knoll was named after the internationally-famous naturalist, John Muir, who died in 1913. An exponent of conservation methods which are standard today, Muir, whose classroom and laboratories were the out-of-doors, attended the University, leaving it in 1864 to travel widely, to write, and to work for forest conservation and establishment of parks and reservations.

The Muir Knoll work, expected to be completed within the next 10 days, is being done in part by University employees, and in part by the Badger Concrete Co., Oshkosh, and Leo R. Buchner, Oregon.

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FEATURE STORY

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

11/8/58 rt

RELEASE: Nov. 8, 1958

MADISON--A cherished University of Wisconsin tradition was kept alive Saturday when University regents accepted, for the UW Medical School, a gavel and sounding board presented by Dr. R. G. Arveson, Frederic.

The gavel is one turned by Prof. Walter A. Rowlands, director of UW Branch Experiment Stations, from the wood of the Muir Locust, the campus tree credited with inspiring John Muir to take the road that led him to world fame as a naturalist.

In the spring of 1863, when John Muir as a Wisconsin student lived in North Hall, Milton Griswold, a fellow-student, showed Muir the nearby Locust tree and explained to him the relationship in form that existed between the locust flower and the flowers of members of the pea family.

Muir wrote in his memoirs that "this fine lesson charmed me and set me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm." This enthusiasm he carried with him into his work in forest conservation, work which earned for him the title of "father of our national park system."

With constant care, the University managed to keep the tree alive until 1953, and when it died, saved the wood. From some of it, Prof. Rowlands turned a set of gavels which were presented to conservation and state leaders.

Dr. Arveson, past president and chairman of the Council of the State Medical Society and a member for eight years of the University Board of Regents, received one of the gavels.

The presentation Saturday was a return of his gavel to the University and the Medical School in which he took great interest as a regent. He accompanied the

-more-

add one--Arveson gavel

gavel with a special cradle and sounding board, which he made of birch.

The gavel and sounding board will be used, in the future, to call meetings of the University Medical School Faculty into session. A similar cradle and sounding board, made by Dr. Arveson, from wood from a bannister in old Music Hall, is used each month in Board of Regent meetings.

The design for the cradle came from the Journal of Surgery and Obstetrics, an issue of a few years back. It was made and presented by the Australian Navy to the British Navy in memory of valiant service rendered.

###

U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

4/24/57 jl

RELEASE: Sunday - April 28

MONTELLO, Wis. -- A memorial to one of Wisconsin's most famous naturalists and writers--John Muir--will be dedicated May 5 when the site of his boyhood home in Marquette County is officially named John Muir Memorial Park.

The special guest at the dedication ceremonies will be Muir's only granddaughter, Mrs. Jean Hanna de Lipkau, who will come to Wisconsin from her home near Martinez, Calif., to take part in the event.

The new park, located eight miles south of Montello, is the result of the first concerted effort in Wisconsin history to erect a shrine to Muir identified with his boyhood home. Muir was a world-famous naturalist, geologist and botanist, and "father of the American national park system."

The only sites which serve at the present time as Muir memorials are Muir Knoll on the University of Wisconsin campus, and an historical marker and park, both near Poynette.

The new park will encompass 40 acres on the shore of Fountain Lake, near the land that Muir helped his father clear for the first family farm across the lake. The plans for the park were prepared by Robert Stigani, University of Wisconsin landscape horticulturist, and UW Prof. William Longenecker. It includes sports and recreation areas, picnic grounds, and a boating landing on the lake-shore. It will also contain a botanical shrine which will serve as sanctuary for some species of flowers which were rare even when Muir was a boy and which are still to be found there naturally.

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Most of the preparation of the land for the park has been done by volunteers, including high school students from Westfield, Oxford, and Montello high schools.

While in Wisconsin, Mrs. de Lipkau will be the guest of several Wisconsin conservation organizations, among them the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology and the Wisconsin Friends of our Native Landscape. On Friday, May 3, she will give a lecture at Green Lake, Wis., and show a series of slides depicting the "Trails of John Muir," in which she will describe Muir's lifetime of American exploration and show scenes from the areas of his travels.

Mrs. de Lipkau will speak Saturday, May 4, on the University campus, delivering a lecture at 8 p.m. in the Commerce Auditorium under the sponsorship of the Friends of our Native Landscape and the UW department of forestry and wildlife management.

She will also take part in the program Sunday at which a marker dedicated to Muir is to be unveiled at 2:30 p.m. at the new park. The marker ceremony will also have Eli Nesbit, chairman of the Marquette County board, Emeritus Prof. Wakelin McNeel and Vice Pres. Ira Baldwin, both of the University, as speakers. The marker has been donated to the park by Clarence Troost Sr., and Clarence Troost Jr., of Marquette County. Mr and Mrs. Audley Cliff, also of Marquette County, helped make land available for the park.

Music for the ceremony will be provided by the Homemaker's Choir of Marquette County and by the Portage High School band.

Mrs. de Lipkau grew up with her five brothers and three foster brothers on the Strentzel-Muir ranch near Martinez, Calif. Her mother, Wanda Muir Hanna, was the elder daughter of Muir. Her father, Thomas Rea Hanna was a rancher, civil engineer, and geologist. She spent many summers at her father's gold mine in Mono County in the High Sierras, is a climber and member of the Sierra Club of California, a 4-H leader, and has been active in other youth groups in her

community. She is also a member of the Contra Costa County Historical Society. The Sierra Club was founded by her grandfather.

Mrs. de Lipkau now lives on a portion of the old family ranch with her three children and is employed as a secretary for an oil company in Martinez. While in Wisconsin, she will be a house guest of the Wakelin McNeels in Madison.

John Muir was born in Scotland on April 21, 1838, and came to America with his parents at the age of 11.

"Pushing westward from Milwaukee through a sea of springtime mud in 1849, the family halted at the little village of Kingston, located in Marquette County. West of there, a few miles, the Muirs staked out a farm and began to turn the wilderness into a home," James I. Clark of the State Historical Society--author of "John Muir, Wanderer," an illustrated 20-page pamphlet--writes in the April issue of Badger History.

Muir would escape from work on the farm to tramp through the woods looking for plants and birds, or to swim in Fountain Lake.

Later in his youth, Muir turned to inventing, and at the age of 22 exhibited his handiwork at the State Fair held in Madison in 1860.

A few months later, Muir entered the University of Wisconsin where he continued to invent in his spare time. It was at the University that he became interested in botany, and he spent many hours gathering plants from the woods around Madison.

After Muir left school, he explored plant life in Canada and then went to Indiana to work in a carriage factory. A severe accident there nearly blinded one eye, but after the eye healed, he set off on his famous thousand mile plant-gathering walk that took him to Florida and Cuba. From Cuba he went to New York and then caught a boat to California.

"On the west coast, in the rugged Sierra Nevada Mountains, Muir found one of Nature's special works of wonder -- Yosemite Valley, a series of gentle meadows walled in by high cliffs over which icy streams plunged in graceful, arching cascades,"

Clark writes. "John Muir had found his home and started learning all he could about the valley."

Yosemite Valley, at this time, was a California state park, but Muir thought that the tourists, sheepherders and lumbermen weren't treating the valley right.

"Sheep over-grazed the meadows, lumberjacks wasted many of the tall trees, and resort owners cluttered the landscape with heaps of rubbish. Muir thought the national government should control the valley and preserve its beauty for all citizens to enjoy," Clark writes.

Muir finally won his point after a long struggle, and in 1906, the valley became a part of Yosemite National Park.

"As a result of his studies, the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona, the Blue Forest, the Black Forest, and part of what became Grand Canyon National Park were set aside," Clark reports.

John Muir was 76 years old when he died in 1914. Besides his work in conservation, he had authored many books, among them "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth" and "A Thousand Mile Walk to the Gulf."

As part of the memorial celebration, a special radio program entitled "John Muir Tramps the Prairies" was broadcast over the UW radio station, WHA, on April 16.

Two books -- "John Muir, Protector of the Wilds," by Madge Haines and Leslie Morrill, and "John Muir, Father of Our National Parks," by Charles Norman -- have recently been published about the naturalist.

###

DRAFT - COPY FOR THE MUIR GAVEL FOLDER
3/10/54

Muir Knoll and Locust Tree

Once upon a Spring day, in 1863, a University of Wisconsin student, John Muir, looked with fresh eyes upon the Spring foliage and blooms of a locust tree just outside his dormitory room in North Hall.

He later wrote in his memoirs:

"This fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm...."

That enthusiasm took the young Scott from the University of Wisconsin to what he called the "University of the Wilderness," a life of studying the bounties of nature from the arctic to the deepest recesses of our Western mountain ranges.

Today, many symbols of America's abundant natural endowments bear his name: Muir Woods National Park in California, Muir Glacier in Alaska, the John Muir Trail in the High Sierras, the Muir Pass and shelter in Utah, and Muir Knoll on the University of Wisconsin campus.

This, the Muir Gavel, is another honor in his name. It was turned from the wood of the John Muir Locust, that tree which set John Muir on his life's trail. When, in 1953, the tree came to the end of more than a century of life, its wood was preserved to make this token which honors a name which will live in the annals of conservation.

It is presented to you, with deepest respect, by The University of Wisconsin.

(Signature)

President

(Draft of letter to accompany gavels)

File
Muir Knoll
+ Tree

Last fall, a prized memorial on our campus, the John Muir Locust, reached the end of more than a century of life. This tree, which Muir wrote in his memoirs, "charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm," had long been a cherished symbol of Conservation at the University of Wisconsin.

Experts at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory on our campus were able to preserve small pieces of the wood from this famous tree, and Prof. Walter A. Rowlands, who has devoted much of his life to the conservation idea Muir epitomized, has turned some gavels from the wood.

We are sending you one of these gavels as a token of the University of Wisconsin's respect for your interest.(in Conservation.) (I am enclosing with this note a background article prepared by our News Service at the time it became necessary for us to remove the dying tree.)

Sincerely,

FEATURE STORY

Muir Tree + Knoll

10/1/53

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON--The tree that helped shape the career of one of the University of Wisconsin's most famous students has reached the point in years where it has become a hazard and must be removed, University officials revealed today.

The old landmark is the Muir locust, a century-or-more old locust tree that in 1863 inspired John Muir to take the road that led to world fame as a naturalist.

The tree stands near the northwest corner of North Hall, in Muir's day a men's dormitory, and at the edge of the road climbing Bascom Hill from the Memorial Union.

It was in the spring of 1863 that John Muir and a fellow student named Milton Griswold stepped from North Hall, fascinated by the spring foliage and bloom of the locust tree.

Griswold reached up and plucked a branch of the tree, and explained to Muir the relationship in form that existed between the locust flower and the flowers of members of the pea family.

Muir wrote in his memoirs that "this fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm...."

-more-

He made long excursions around the Madison lakes gathering specimens, and one of his favorite spots is said to be the area on and near the south shore of Lake Wingra where the University Arboretum is located. He kept his specimens fresh in a bucket in his North Hall room and studied them at night, a stone's throw from the spot where he received his first lesson in botany.

The heart of the old Muir locust is now dead, according to University officials, and further efforts to save the tree would be useless. The trunk is filled with pitch, and the limbs have been supported with more and more cables as the years have passed.

Located as it is at the edge of the campus drive, the old tree may actually constitute a danger.

G. William Longenecker, UW professor of horticulture and landscape architect, reports that seeds from the Muir locust have been germinated and planted in other spots on the campus and Arboretum in memory of Muir, and the wood from the giant tree will be processed into mementos of the man who devoted his life to preserving the beauties of nature.

Prof. Longenecker points out that the locust has already lived many years past its prime.

"The tree is in much better condition than most locusts of that age. Throughout the years it has been the recipient of special attention. We hate to lose it because of its historical interest and beauty," he adds.

Born in Scotland in 1838, Muir came with his father to America in 1849 and settled on a farm in Green Lake County, Wis. From 1849 to 1860 he worked on the farm and then enrolled as a student at the University.

He did not take a regular course of study. At first he decided to pursue medicine, because he was impressed by the inadequate health facilities at nearby Camp Randall, through which thousands of Civil War soldiers passed. His interest in nature, however, changed his mind.

-more-

He pursued those subjects of greatest interest and use to him, particularly chemistry, mathematics, physics, Greek and Latin, botany, and geology. Charles R. Brown, who wrote a short biography of Muir, says: "He had no thought of getting a diploma or of making a name for himself."

Muir was also an inventor, and two of his clockwork creations built while he was at the University have given many a student a chuckle. One was a bed that would turn him out on the floor at the appropriate time each morning, and the second was a combination desk and bookshelf that dropped a book to Muir at the time he appointed to study the subject. The Wisconsin Historical Museum has preserved both inventions.

Muir left the University after four years, and started on a 1,000-mile walk to the Gulf of Mexico, the beginning of his famous travels throughout the West. In later years he described his departure from the University campus with these words:

"From the top of a hill on the north side of Lake Mendota, I gained a last wistful, lingering view of the beautiful University grounds and buildings where I had spent so many hungry and happy and hopeful days. There with streaming eyes I bade my blessed Alma Mater farewell. But I was only leaving one University for another--the University of the Wilderness."

He became famous for his discoveries, his voyages to the arctic regions, and his work in forest conservation and in championing the establishment of national parks and reservations. He was sought out in the Yosemite Valley by such men as Emerson and Theodore Roosevelt. The latter roughed it with Muir in Yosemite, and later added 148 million acres to forest land, created five national parks, 16 national monuments, and established the government as the guardian of natural resources.

Many of these symbols of America's abundant natural endowments now bear Muir's name: Muir Woods National Park in California, Muir Glacier in Alaska, the John Muir Trail in the High Sierras, the Muir Pass and shelter cabin in Utah, and Muir Knoll on the UW campus.

ad three--Muir locust

Muir was the first to describe the magnificent Redwood groves on the West Coast, and he called the Kings River country more majestic than Yosemite.

Wherever he went, he took along little more than wild animal would need. Traversing virgin wilderness, he never took a gun and carried only tea, dry bread, and a few other necessities. When grizzlies or other animals were nearby, he whistled or made other noises as he walked along so as not to come upon them by surprise. He became a mountain finder and namer, calling one California peak after his friend Emerson, and a newly found Alaska glacier after the railroad builder, Harriman.

He climbed granite slopes without special equipment, and lay down to sleep where nightfall caught him, on mountain summit or high, rocky shelf, at times using a tree root or rock fragment to keep from rolling out of bed.

By the end of his life he had written 60 journals, covering a period of 44 years of travel and scientific exploration from 1867 to 1911. His writings show that he was prose poet as well as naturalist.

The name Muir Knoll was given to the site where the tree stands by the Board of Regents in 1918 in honor of the world famous naturalist, changing the name of the spot from Story-Teller's Hill which it had been called in previous years. Dr. Charles H. Vilas delivered the dedication address, and Muir's friends, Judge Griswold, '63, and another former fellow student, Charles E. Vroman, spoke at the occasion. Another memento to Muir now stands on the staircase of Birge Hall on the campus; a bronze bust of Muir by C. S. Pietro, the gift of Thomas E. Brittingham, which was unveiled in 1916.

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J-School Bureau
March 30, 1949
Ed Sopiarz
Locust tree

Standing near the northwest corner of north hall is a tree that helped shape the career of one of University of Wisconsin's famous men, the eminent naturalist and writer, John Muir.

The tree is a black locust, the largest in a group of trees growing across the drive from the Muir Knoll marker in back of North hall.

It was in the spring of 1863 that Muir and a fellow student, Milton Griswold, stepped out of the North hall dormitory where they lived and, fascinated by the spring foliage and bloom of the locust tree, engaged in a discussion about the family relationship of the tree.

Mr. Muir writes in his memoirs, "This fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm..."

The two made many botanizing excursions in and around Madison and eventually, as Muir put it, he "left Wisconsin University for the University of Wilderness."

(more)

The Muir family migrated to America from Scotland and settled near Portage 100 years ago this week. The university was ten years old when John entered. Although interested in nature all his life, Muir studied medicine as a student. Inadequate health conditions at nearby Camp Randall, through which thousands of Civil War soldiers passed, made him want to serve his fellow men. But the black locust tree reawakened his interest in nature and that interest carried him thousands of miles through the southern and western United States. It was very much through his work that land were set aside for national forests and parks, one of which is Yosemite National Park.

Besides being a naturalist, John Muir was a writer. He wrote many magazine articles and books about his travels and explorations. The best known of his fiction stories is Stickeen.

He was also an inventor. Students having a hard time making 7:45s might take a tip from John Muir. He solved the apparenty ever-existing problem of getting up by making a machine that tossed him boduly out of bed at a set time. This operation often awakened other students in North hall as well, but they didn't mind for his ingenuity provided them with much amusement.

(MORE)

Add two --- Locust Tree ---Ed Sopiarz

Working his way through the university, Muir followed a rigid schedule. To allot the proper amount of time for each subject, he devised a study desk with a clock works which dropped a book from a shelf above at a time he appointed to study the subject. This intricate, though now seemingly impractical device, is on permanent exhibit at the State Historical Museum.

John Muir died in 1914. The black locust tree at which he gazed 86 years ago in now marked with age. Its massive trunk is scarred and its symmetry is broken by dead and missing branches.

Efforts are being made to save it. Professor G. William Longenecker says, " The tree is in better shape than a locust tree at that age usually is. It gets special attention. We hate to lose it because of its historical interest."

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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

1/8/48

RELEASE: Thursday, January 13, and thereafter

CUTLINES FOR ACCOMPANYING PICTURE

North dormitory, the oldest building on the University of Wisconsin campus, completed in 1851. It was here, in the early 1860's, John Muir slept and ate for less than a dollar a week, "fifty cents if we eat mostly potatoes baked in the furnace." Still in daily use today, 98-year-old North hall, as it now is called, houses the University mathematics department and the United States weather bureau offices.

#

cal specimens and small mechanical contrivances." When Muir entered the University he was told that he could live on a dollar a week, but he occasionally succeeded in cutting his budget down to fifty cents by eating potatoes baked in the furnace and porridge boiled on the hot coals.

After University Hall was built North Dormitory was used as a residence hall for men. In 1884 Science Hall burned, and the executive committee decided to convert "the North Dormitory into Laboratories and Lecture Rooms for the temporary use of scientific professors." Later the building housed the departments of German and Scandinavian languages and the pharmacy course. Today the building is occupied principally by the mathematics department. The UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU with offices on the fourth floor, has had its headquarters in North Hall since 1904. Reports from other weather bureaus in the United States and Canada are received here by teletype, and weather bulletins and forecasts are released to the general public through newspapers, radio stations, and the mail.

16. MUIR KNOLL, behind North Hall, is a grassy hilltop named for John Muir, who was fond of the view which opened from his room in North Dormitory across this bluff and Lake Mendota. The Badger Ski Club, organized in 1919, chose this knoll as the site for a ski-slide, requesting the athletic department to supply materials and workers for its construction. Although "it seemed expensive for such a new and unknown sport," a wooden slide was built, and in February, 1920, the first ski tournament to be held by any American university took place here. In 1931 the wooden slide was condemned, and two years later it was replaced with the present all-steel structure. Ski meets are now held here annually under the auspices of the Hoofers Club, which was organized in 1931 to encourage skating, hiking, and other outdoor sports at the University.

L. at North Hall on a sidewalk that cuts directly across the lawn of Bascom Hill.

17. SOUTH HALL (L), directly across the lawn opposite North Hall, was the second building erected on the University campus. Designed by John F. Rague in the same style as North Hall and completed in 1855, this simple sandstone structure was first used as a faculty and student dormitory with dining room, lecture rooms, library, and space for natural history collections. Students could board here for $1.72 a week and faculty members and their

(380)

April 1938

Centennial of Birth of John Muir, Famed U.W. Student, is Celebrated

1/4 pt. Bold

The University of Wisconsin participated last week in the centennial celebration of the birth of John Muir, eminent naturalist, geologist, and botanist, America's apostle of conservation, who [redacted] grew to manhood in Wisconsin and spent four years of his life as a student at the State University.

A special radio program, which originated in the University's radio station, WHA, was broadcast over four Wisconsin radio stations as a part of the [redacted] memorial celebration. The program was one of the Voice of Wisconsin series, broadcast each Friday at 3:30 p.m. over stations WHA and WIBA in Madison, WLBL in Stevens Point, and WCLO in Janesville.

Born in Scotland [redacted] April 21, 1838, John [redacted] Muir came with his father to America in 1849 and settled on a farm in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. From 1849 to 1860 he worked on the farm, and then enrolled as a student in the State University. After four years of study, he started on his famous thousand mile walk to the Gulf of Mexico, which began his fame as a naturalist.

At the time of his death in 1914, John [redacted] Muir was a world-famed figure, recognized as the father of the national park system, the nation's outstanding naturalist and geologist.

[redacted] On the State University campus, there are a number of landmarks [redacted] in memory of the great naturalist. One of the highest points of the campus, just north of Bascom hall, is known as Muir Knoll. [redacted] And in the state historical museum on the campus there remains today several mementoes of Muir's student life, among them an ingenious clock

made entirely of wood, which not only awakened the student Muir each morning by unceremoniously dumping him out of bed, but which also regulated his study hours by systematically placing his books before him at the appointed time, and then removing them at the end of the study period.

Some years after he had left his University studies, Muir is reported to have thus described his departure from the Wisconsin campus:

"From the top of a hill on the north side of Lake Mendota, I gained a last wistful, lingering view of the beautiful University grounds and buildings where I had spent so many hungry and happy and hopeful days. There with streaming eyes I bade my blessed Alma Mater farewell. But I was only leaving one University for another--the University of the Wilderness."

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Muir Woods

CAMPUS BRIEFS

BH 4.26.99

• As the Division of Information Technology upgrades its modem pool, students dialing into campus modems will need to use new phone numbers. The old modem pool numbers, 265-4321, 265-4322 and 265-4328, will be eliminated as early as next week, according to a press release from DoIT. Customers will need to change their number to 661-0323, 661-0322 or 661-0326. Instructions on changing the numbers are available on-line through the DoIT. website or by calling the help desk at 264-HELP.

• UW-Madison alumnus Jim Abrahams, creator of "Airplane" and "Naked Gun," will be on campus Sunday to participate in this week's campus film festival. The festival, Thursday through Sunday, will include a screening of "The War at Home," a documentary of anti-war protests at UW during the 1960s on Saturday at 4 p.m. For a full schedule of the festival events, visit *www.wisc.edu/commarts/events/cinema/html.*

• As the search for a dean of the UW College of Engineering continues, Chancellor David Ward has named three finalists. The finalists are: Eduardo D. Glandt, interim engineering dean of the University of Pennsylvania, Julio M. Ottino, chair of the chemical engineering department at Northwestern University and Paul S. Peercy, president of a Texas-based technical consortium for the U.S. semiconductor industry. Ward is expected to make a decision soon. On July 1, Dean John Bollinger will step down after 18 years as dean of the college which oversees more than 3,200 undergraduates and 1,000 graduate students.

• The Arboretum Committee Planning Task Force on Campus Natural Areas will hold a public forum tonight at 7 p.m. in Memorial Union to discuss uses of campus natural areas. Related areas include Muir Woods, the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path, Picnic Point and Eagle Heights Woods.

-compiled from staff reports

Muir Woods

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 4/16/99

NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
o UW-Madison students kick off National Volunteer Week
o Forums planned on campus natural areas
o Rosenberg son discusses the death penalty

UW-MADISON STUDENTS KICK OFF NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK
CONTACT: Stephanie King, (608) 265-4163

MADISON -- University of Wisconsin-Madison students will be among about 1,000 young people participating Saturday, April 17, in the Dane County Promise Youth Service Day.

Activities include spending time with area seniors, cleaning up recreational areas and re-organizing pantry shelves. Several UW-Madison students have been involved in the planning of the day, including writing a grant for the funding of the event.

National Volunteer Week, April 18-25, brings together national and local service projects and organizations as a way to boost and recognize efforts in community service.

After Saturday's service projects, the youths and UW students will gather at the Eastside YMCA from 6-10 p.m. for "Freestyle Night." The night is a social event giving the volunteers a chance to connect, as well as exposing middle and high-school students to college-age volunteers.

"Freestyle night is a safe outlet for Dane County youths to connect with one another, gain team-building skills and generally socialize," says Stephanie King, an event organizer and community service coordinator for University Health Services.

UW-Madison students also will participate in the "Hooray for Health Fair" at East Towne Mall, Sunday, April 18, noon-6 p.m. The fair focuses on volunteerism and healthy living, with demonstrations, information and entertainment. Twelve students are pairing with community organizers at the fair, including The Badger State Games, Ronald McDonald House and Rape Crisis Center.

FORUMS PLANNED ON NATURAL AREAS
CONTACT: Catherine Bruner, (608) 265-9275

MADISON -- The University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum Committee Planning

Task Force on Campus Natural Areas plans to hold several forums for campus and public input on planning for the campus natural areas.

The first meeting is scheduled at 7 p.m. Monday, April 26, at Memorial Union, 800 Langdon St. Check TITU for room.

Campus natural areas include Muir Woods, the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path, 1918 Marsh, Picnic Point, Bill's Woods, Caretaker's Woods, Second Point Woods, Eagle Heights Gardens, Frautschi Point, North Shore and Wally Bauman Woods, and Eagle Heights Woods.

ROSENBERG SON DISCUSSES THE DEATH PENALTY
CONTACT: Steve Lederman, (608) 263-2458

MADISON -- Robert Meerpol will discuss "The Death Penalty: the Rosenbergs and Mumia Abu-Jamal," Tuesday, April 20, at 7 p.m. in 147 Education on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.

Meerpol is the son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who were convicted of treason for passing nuclear weapon secrets to the Soviet Union and executed in 1953.

Meerpol will also address government persecution, the death penalty and the status of Mumia Abu-Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer and is on death row.

The lecture is sponsored by the Campaign to End the Death Penalty, Amnesty International of UW-Madison and the Wisconsin Union Directorate Contemporary Issues Committee.
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Muir Woods

BRIEFS

POLICE SEEK ROBBER

University police are asking the campus community for help in identifying the man who robbed the Corner Store on the first floor of Union South around 2:25 p.m. on Thursday, April 1.

The robber handed the clerk a note indicating that he intended a robbery and that he had a weapon, although no weapon was observed. He got away with an undetermined amount of cash, and was seen exiting through a north door onto Johnson Drive. The clerk was not harmed in the incident.

The suspect is described as a black male, 25-30 years of age, 5-foot-6 with a medium build. He was wearing a black Nike baseball cap, a long-sleeved, green-and-black plaid flannel shirt and blue jeans.

To offer information, call 262-2957 or, if you wish to remain anonymous, call 262-TIPS.

FORENSICS MEET THIS WEEK

The annual Wisconsin High School Forensic Association State Speech Festival is being held on campus this weekend. About 6,000 students from nearly 400 high schools, along with 600 judges, expected to attend in about 200 rooms in 15 buildings on or near Bascom Hill.

Because of the large numbers of visitors and school buses in that area, Observatory Drive traffic will be limited to one-way westbound from Park Street to Charter Street between mid-afternoon and 10 p.m. on Friday, April 16, and all day on Saturday, April 17.

During the affected time period, permit holders or others using Bascom Hill parking lots 9, 10 and 11 will only be able to access those lots by entering Observatory Drive from Park Street. When leaving the lots, they will have to turn left toward Charter Street.

The state forensic meet has been held on the Madison campus for more than 100 years.

CORRECTION

In the Newsmakers column for Wednesday, March 31, Wisconsin Week repeated the Los Angeles Times' misidentification of Warren Porter, zoology professor.

Wisconsin Week

Vol. XIV, No. 7, April 14, 1999

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COMMUNITY

Retirees criticize optional retirement system

State retirement groups last week criticized a proposal to let new UW faculty and staff invest in individually directed retirement accounts, saying it would weaken the current pension system.

But UW System officials say giving new employees the opportunity to opt out of the Wisconsin Retirement System will be an important recruiting tool.

The discussion took place at the Board of Regents meeting Thursday, April 8, in Madison. The regents, at the behest of the Legislature, are developing a set of principles for the optional retirement system. The guidelines will be used to create legislation that must be submitted to the Legislature by June 1.

Several speakers, representing various groups of retired state workers, told the regents that an optional retirement system could result in fewer benefits under the WRS and lead ultimately to the privatizing of the state retirement system.

"We may be victimized by the law of unintended consequences," says Edward J. Muzik, representing UW-Madison's United Faculty and Staff and The Association of University of Wisconsin Professionals.

UW System Senior Vice President David Olien says younger workers want more control over their retirement funds. "This is a generational issue sort of rolling across the country," he says.

Olien says the issue is especially important in light of a new regent report that shows nearly 40 percent of UW System faculty, including 35 percent of UW-Madison faculty, are expected to retire in the next 10 years.

In other action, the regents:

- Approved increasing the budget of the University Ridge Clubhouse addition by $460,000, for a total cost of $1.8 million.
- Approved $450,000 in construction to improve UW-Madison's chilled water lines. The project is part of a $7 million upgrade of campus utilities over the next two years. ■

Photo by Brian Moore

Students and others performed dances in traditional garb at the Wunk Sheek Annual Spring Pow-Wow, a celebration of Native American culture held Saturday, April 10, at the Field House.

Web survey reveals popular computing tools

Computer users surveyed by the Division of Information Technology (DoIT) choose Netscape for World Wide Web browsing while Microsoft products dominate traditional desktop computing, a new survey shows.

DoIT conducted the computing survey to determine the extent of use of software operating systems and applications.

Four thousand faculty, staff and students, chosen randomly, received e-mail explaining the purpose of the survey and how to access the questionnaire on the Web. Thirty percent responded; the rate has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.9 percent.

Among other things, the Web-based survey found about eight of 10 respondents own a computer at home. The most popular computer uses are Web browsing (91 percent) and communicating (84 percent). Other findings:

- Windows 95/98 is the most popular operating platform on campus and at home. Students (84%) are more likely than faculty and staff (66%) to use Win95/98 on the computers they own. Faculty and staff are almost three times more likely than students to own a Mac. On UW computers, Win95/98 continues to be the operating system of choice for computers used by faculty/staff (61%). About 28% use Mac computers on campus.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents use Microsoft Word for word processing and 93 percent use Microsoft Excel spreadsheet software.
- Most respondents (94 percent) reported using Netscape Navigator browsers and 80 percent reported using Eudora e-mail software. Those applications are included in the WiscWorld suite of Internet software available through the university.
- Students are much more likely than faculty or staff to use a computer for gaming, socializing and shopping.
- The instance of using a computer for shopping increased dramatically over last year. For example, 35 percent of faculty and staff respondents to a related survey had made at least one online purchase in the past year, providing further evidence of the e-commerce phenomenon sweeping the country.

In a mailed survey, DoIT also found that 75 percent of faculty and staff are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of information technology at the university. Eighty-seven percent rate the availability of computing resources at UW-Madison as good or very good.

DoIT conducts its surveys in an ongoing effort to determine awareness and use of UW computing services, and to measure general computing behavior. To access the full online survey: http://www.wisc.edu/doit/research/99online.html. For the faculty/staff survey: http://www.wisc.edu/doit/research/99facstf.html. ■

Herbicide use planned in campus natural areas

Efforts to restore and maintain native vegetation in the Campus Natural Areas will again involve the application of chemical herbicides.

Application may begin Wednesday, April 14, and continue through the year. The major target is garlic mustard, Alliaria petiolata, a highly aggressive European plant capable of smothering existing wildflowers.

"In many situations garlic mustard can be effectively controlled by prescribed fire, but without a burn program on campus, careful use of herbicide is the next best choice," says Mark Leach, arboretum research program manager.

The herbicide used on garlic mustard is RoundUp, a glyphosate. Application dates are weather dependent. Each application area will be posted prior to application and visitors will be asked to avoid posted areas for one day.

Several research projects are being initiated as part of garlic-mustard control efforts. Therefore, visitors are asked not to pull garlic mustard unless they are part of research and restoration efforts. To volunteer in control and research efforts in the Campus Natural Areas, call the Campus Natural Areas Office, 265-9275. The voice mail menu includes a list of activities and volunteer opportunities in the natural areas.

Natural areas include Muir Woods, the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path, 1918 Marsh, Picnic Point, Bill's Woods, Caretaker's Woods, Second Point Woods, Eagle Heights Gardens, Frautschi Point, North Shore and Wally Bauman Woods, and Eagle Heights Woods. ■

New database catalogues experts

A new database of 3,000 UW System faculty and staff is designed to help business leaders, industry officials and news media tap into the knowledge of UW System experts.

The UW System Directory of Expertise is part of the nationwide Community of Science. UW-Madison's University-Industry Relations has participated since 1994 in COS Expertise, a premier database of researcher profiles.

The systemwide directory will be a free resource to Wisconsin businesses, large and small, says UW System President Katherine Lyall. Project partners are the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce and the Wisconsin Newspaper Association.

UW-Madison also maintains an online database of experts on the Web at: http://experts.news.wisc.edu/. ■

MILESTONES

McCubbin to step aside as human ecology dean

Hamilton McCubbin

Hamilton I. McCubbin, who has served as dean of the School of Human Ecology for nearly 15 years, will step down as dean July 1.

After a year of independent research, he plans to rejoin the faculty of the school's Child and Family Studies Department and the School of Social Work. The chancellor will appoint an interim dean and begin a national search for a new dean.

The School of Human Ecology is ranked third nationally among schools of Human Ecology. McCubbin oversaw its 1996 name and identity change from Family Resources and Consumer Sciences.

McCubbin's research secured more than $8 million in grants to support research and training programs. In collaboration with the UW Foundation, the school has established six endowed centers or institutes of research, the Gallery of Design and three Bascom Professorships.

McCubbin had been the subject of a sexual harassment complaint. While the charges did not warrant discipline, McCubbin decided to resign his administrative position.

McCubbin completed his undergraduate, master's and doctorate degrees at UW-Madison. ■

Journalism school to honor alumni

Journalists at the forefront of print and broadcast media, public information and mass communication education will be honored Friday, April 23, by the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

All are either alumni of the school or attended it. Receiving the school's award for distinguished service are Owen Ullmann (MA '73), senior news editor for the Washington bureau of Business Week magazine; David Maraniss, a UW student in the late 1960s, now a Pulitzer Prize-winner and reporter for the Washington Post; Jim Mott (BA '56), former sports information director for the UW-Madison Athletic Department; and J. Paul Van Nevel (BS '61), National Cancer Institute associate director for cancer communications.

In addition, Cynthia Goldberg (BA '89) will receive the Ralph O. Nafziger Award for outstanding achievement within 10 years of graduation. She currently is producer for ABC-TV's "Good Morning America." Terry Hynes (MA '71, Ph.D. '75), dean of the College of Journalism and Communications at the University of Florida, will be awarded the Harold L. Nelson Award for outstanding contributions to journalism education. ■

Muir Woods

CAMPUS SCENE

PROF BUILDS INTEREST IN PRACTICING LAW

Madonna Lockes is accused of getting drunk, breaking into someone's home and eating pizza. The case against her hinges on the testimony of an eyewitness who claims to have seen her at the scene of the alleged crime.

Her case went to trial Wednesday, April 7, but not in a courthouse. The trial was held at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in Delavan. Madonna Lockes is not a real person and her trial is not real, either. But the mock court exercise developed by Law School professor Michele LaVigne is intended to introduce Wisconsin deaf students to the world of law, and the very real possibility of becoming a lawyer.

"One of my goals here is that I hope to interest a couple of kids in going to law school," says LaVigne, a clinical associate professor of law.

LaVigne, who is not deaf but knows some sign language, says her interest comes from working with deaf clients early in her career and from teaching two former students who are deaf. The UW Law School has graduated three deaf students in recent years, but there are less than 100 deaf lawyers in the United States.

MOORE SHOW SCREENED AT MEMORIAL UNION

University students and others who took part in the filming of a segment for Michael Moore's new TV show last fall got to see the final product on a big screen last weekend in the Memorial Union Rathskeller, courtesy of Moore, a satirist and documentary filmmaker.

Bravo, the Film and Arts Network, is carrying the series, which began airing in Britain last month. "The Madison scene is in the very first episode – a piece about showing Ken Starr and Congress how to conduct a cheaper witch hunt," says Moore.

Last Oct. 13, after a Distinguished Lecture Series talk, Moore invited a full house to join him on the lower State Street Mall for the filming of the witch hunt segment, which he directed.

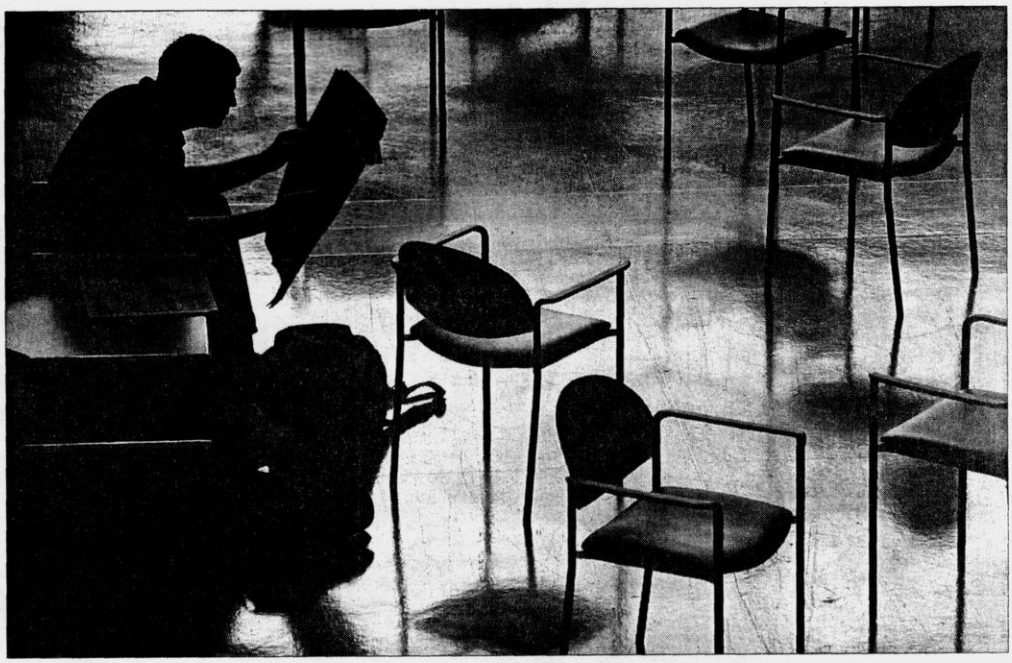
"I couldn't believe how we pulled off this scene with a 'cast of thousands,'" he said. "Virtually the entire audience came outside! You won't believe the shots we got — you'll think we spent a million bucks to get them, but it was the cheapest scene I shot for the whole series!"

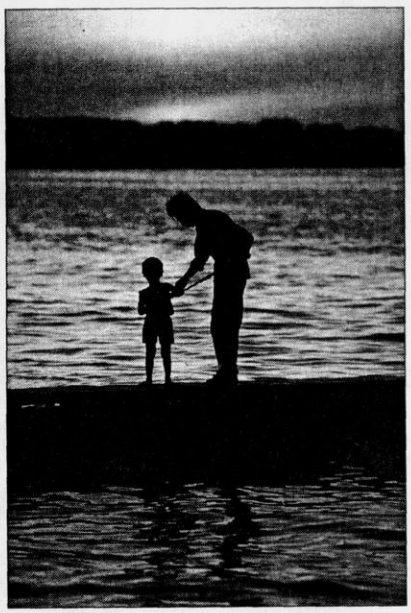
FORUMS PLANNED ON NATURAL AREAS

The Arboretum Committee Planning Task Force on Campus Natural Areas plans to hold several forums for campus and public input on planning for the campus natural areas. The first meeting is scheduled at 7 p.m. Monday, April 26, at Memorial Union. Check TITU for room. Natural areas include Muir Woods, the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path, 1918 Marsh, Picnic Point, Bill's Woods, Caretaker's Woods, Second Point Woods, Eagle Heights Gardens, Frautschi Point, North Shore and Wally Bauman Woods, and Eagle Heights Woods.

BACKWARD GLANCE

From Wisconsin Week, April 12-19, 1989: David Ward is appointed vice chancellor for academic affairs and Donald W. Crawford is named dean of the College of Letters and Science. ... The UW System Board of Regents announces a five-part plan to eliminate the Athletic Department's $5.9 million operating deficit. ... The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences celebrates its centennial. ... International Studies says it intends to continue an academic exchange program with Sierra Leone.





Campus in sharp contrast

Less detail reveals more meaning

Story by Jeff Iseminger
Photos by Jeff Miller

Look closely at a person, and your eyes devour the details in seconds — face, hair, fingers, clothing. But strip them away through a silhouette, and the object of your attention communicates in a starkly eloquent way. A silhouette speaks in the rich, expressive lexicon of body language.

The spareness of a silhouette keeps you out of the clutches of detail. It's like helping you back away from a pointillist painting to prevent the dots from fuzzing the image.

Consider a scene — a mother leaning over to comfort her child on Library Mall — rendered two ways. Lit from the front, you'll notice their clothes, facial expressions and perhaps ice cream drips on the child's mouth. But lit from the back by a setting sun, you'll see the graceful arc of love in the curve of the mother's back.

Backlighting, of course, is the fuel that feeds silhouettes. When an object comes between you and a light source, shadow-black shows how revelation can rise up from obscurity. Less here, more there.

Stand, for instance, on the third-floor walkway of the Law Building midday and look down on the student commons. Sunlight bounces off the polished floor and silhouettes a lone hunched-over student reading a newspaper. He's surrounded by the leggy outlines of empty chairs floating in reflected light and pointed every which way.

The straight-down rays of noon are the death of backlighting — but not entirely. Squint up at the MedFlight helicopter of the UW Hospital and Clinics as it whump-whump-whumps its way over campus. Silhouetted, the chopper can seem more like a big black mutated dragonfly than a machine.

Slanting sunbeams paint telling vignettes of dark-on-light. Even from a distance, two figures standing on a Memorial Union pier at sundown present a timeless tableau of father, son and fishing rod.

Created light too can make silhouettes bloom. The lighting design for a Dance Program performance can turn umbrellas, clotheslines and figures in fedoras into black-etched art.

Silhouettes, in short, serve up visual sensations of the most delicious kind. Look for shapely blobs of black, and you'll find a feast for your eyes. ■

Muir Woods

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 4/7/99
NEW BRIEFS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
- o Free, anonymous HIV testing available at Blue Bus Clinic
- o Campus ecologists plan spring cleaning for lakeshore
- o UW Geology Museum to hold open house April 18

FREE, ANONYMOUS HIV TESTING AVAILABLE AT BLUE BUS CLINIC
CONTACT: Jonathan Zarov, (608) 265-9058

MADISON -- Free, confidential and anonymous HIV tests are available to all at the Blue Bus Clinic, University Health Services' sexually transmitted infections clinic.

Blue Bus is the only sexually transmitted infections specialty clinic in the Madison area. A confidential test is protected as part of a person's medical chart. In an anonymous test, the person's identity is not known. People who are at risk for HIV infection are encouraged to take advantage of the test.

Recent data show that HIV has affected all racial and ethnic groups in Wisconsin. However, the rate of infection among African-Americans and Hispanics is higher than among other groups. People of color represent less than 8 percent of Wisconsin's population, but one half of persons reported with HIV infection in 1997 were members of minority groups.

People face higher risks if they have had sex with people in the following categories, or who themselves are: men who have sex with other men; people using injected drugs; people who received blood; hemophiliacs; natives of Haiti or central or east Africa; and people who were sexually assaulted, or had sex in exchange for drugs or money.

It offers screening, diagnosis and treatment; services are available by appointment only. Teenagers do not need parental consent to be tested or treated. Some individuals may be eligible for reduced cost of care for sexually transmitted diseases.

To make an appointment, please call (608) 262-7330.

CAMPUS ECOLOGISTS PLAN SPRING CLEANING FOR LAKESHORE

CONTACT: Linda Holthaus, Center for Limnology, (608) 262-3304

MADISON-- Continuing a 14-year tradition, faculty, staff and students will scour the lakeshore path and historic Muir Woods along Lake Mendota to clean up winter's accumulated trash over the noon hour Friday, April 9.

About 40 faculty, staff and students from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, some in waders and on boats, are expected for the 14th annual Trash Party, a joint effort of the Center for Limnology and the Water Science and Engineering Laboratory.

"This is our chance to have an immediate, direct impact on both the lake and the campus environment which all of us study and cherish," according to John Magnuson, zoology professor and director of the Center for Limnology.

Volunteers pick up trash along the shore of Lake Mendota and in John Muir Woods, the area roughly from the Memorial Union to the Crew House.

The event concludes with a potluck picnic and awarding of prizes for recovered trash items in categories such as best mother's day present, least edible, most artistic and most dangerous.

"You wouldn't believe the stuff that's lurking out there in those woods," says Linda Holthaus, center staffer, "We found everything from massage showerheads to red bikini underwear and even half of a canoe. We never did figure out what happened to the other half."

Cathie Bruner, coordinator of Campus Natural Areas, praises the group's efforts: "The Limnology Department's annual cleanup of Muir Woods is an example of stewardship on which the CNA program is based. Their cleanup is an extension of the Adopt-a-Block program already existing in the 'built environment' of campus."

The Center for Limnology is dedicated to studying the ecology of freshwater lakes, rivers, and wetlands. The Water Science and Engineering Laboratory engages in cutting-edge research on issues such as mercury contamination levels in Wisconsin's lakes and rivers.

UW GEOLOGY MUSEUM TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE APRIL 18

CONTACT: Klaus Westphal, (608) 262-2399

MADISON - Mars talks, dinosaur masks and flying reptiles will be part of the show on Sunday, April 18 during the University of Wisconsin-Madison Geology Museum Open House.

The free, family-oriented event, which will run from 1-5 p.m., will feature six special programs in addition to its standing exhibits. Throughout the afternoon, Plan B Design Studio of Hazel Green, Wis., will lead a dinosaur mask-making workshop with children.

At 1:10 p.m., James Graham of the UW-Madison physiology department will give the talk "Mars - Past, Present and Future," in the L.R. Laudon Lecture Hall. Another talk, "Life on Mars?" will be given at 2:45 p.m. in the same hall by geology professor William Barker.

At 2:15 p.m. and 4 p.m., the museum will invite children to sort through a "Free Rock Pile." Kids should bring an empty bag and rain gear if needed.

At 3:30 p.m., the museum will unveil its newest display, a model of the flying reptile Pteranodon. The balsawood skeleton was crafted by UW-Madison geology student Christopher Ott.

The museum is located in Lewis G. Weeks Hall, at 1215 Dayton St. Limited parking is available in Lot 54 adjacent to the museum. For information, contact the museum office at (608) 262-2399.
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Muir Knoll

Community

Informational open house planned for Safety Department project

The Safety Department will hold an open house from 4-7 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 21, to inform the Madison community of construction plans at the Environmental Management Center (EMC).

The open house, at 30 N. Murray St., will be followed by a question-and-answer session. Safety department staff will be available to answer any questions from the public about the proposed new construction at EMC, which would provide the campus with new chemical waste storage and handling facilities.

On Monday, Feb. 1, the Madison Plan Commission will hold a public hearing on the university's request for a conditional use permit to construct the facility within the Stores Building.

David Drummond, director of safety, says the new facility will provide a safe and modern approach to chemical and radioactive waste management on campus. It will also consolidate current operations at two different sites on campus with the department offices.

The safety department provides environmental protection, laboratory safety, radiation safety and other services for the university. For more information about the open house, contact the safety office at 262-8769. ■

$12 million raised to support Distinguished Graduate Fellowships

Individuals and companies donated more than $12 million this past year to a new program, Wisconsin Distinguished Graduate Fellowships, that will help the university gain a significant advantage in the heated competition for the nation's best and brightest graduate students.

The money has provided nearly 50 Wisconsin Distinguished Graduate Fellowships. UW-Madison officials expect to support as many as 400 graduate fellows by building a $200-million endowment over 10 years.

The Distinguished Graduate Fellowships program, which involves all UW-Madison schools and colleges and has received a commitment of up to $100 million in supplementing funds from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, would be among the largest programs of its kind anywhere.

"Everyone plays a critical role in generating this endowment — an effort clearly fortified by WARF's financial commitment," says Graduate School Dean Virginia Hinshaw. "Some of these new fellowships are already under way and the future looks bright. This is a great way to strengthen our future as a leader in research."

For research universities like UW-Madison, graduate students are critical participants in the research, teaching and outreach activities at the heart of the institution. Committing such significant resources should help UW-Madison cope with the continuing decline in support for graduate study from state and federal governments.

Selected fellows pursuing master's and doctoral degrees may receive up to $24,000 annually through the Distiguished Graduate Fellowship program. Full fellows also are eligible for remission of the non-resident portion of fees and tuition.

Leaders of the Graduate School, the UW Foundation and WARF are working with schools and colleges on campus to build the endowment.

Schools and colleges that have generated fellowships this year include Agriculture and Life Sciences, Business, Engineering, Education, Letters and Science, Pharmacy and the Graduate School. Other programs include German, Scandinavian Studies, Biotechnology, Computer Science, Materials Science, Electrical and Computer Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Physics, Political Science, Accounting and Information Systems, Operations and Information Management, Distribution Management and Kinesiology.

"This is an exciting beginning — now only $88 million to go," Hinshaw says. "We encourage potential donors to consider this form of giving." ■

UW-Madison is no. 1 in current Peace Corps volunteers

The university has the largest number of currently serving Peace Corps volunteers in the nation, according to a new ranking of colleges and universities.

A report released by the 38-year-old national service organization shows that 116 UW-Madison alumni currently work overseas in the program. The University of Colorado at Boulder placed second with 91 volunteers and the University of Washington third with 75 volunteers.

The new ranking bolsters a long-term relationship between UW-Madison and the Peace Corps. Since 1961, 2,313 UW-Madison alumni have completed service in the Peace Corps, a total second only to the University of California at Berkeley. In the 1990s, UW-Madison has been No. 1 among all colleges and universities.

Peter Quella, Peace Corps recruiter for UW-Madison, says this strong decade of recruitment builds on itself each year, through faculty support and word-of-mouth among students.

"Many classes here have an international focus, which raises awareness of issues around the world," Quella says. "I think there's a strong correlative effect between the curriculum and corps volunteers."

The Peace Corps works in 80 countries today, and UW-Madison alumni are stationed in most of those countries.

The Peace Corps has 6,700 volunteers working overseas on fighting hunger, bringing clean water to communities, teaching children, helping start small businesses and controlling the spread of AIDS. More than 150,000 volunteers have joined since 1961. ■

Student debt keeps rising

UW-Madison graduates are borrowing more to cover college costs, a new campus study says.

The average debt for 1998 bachelor-degree graduates with student loans was $16,721, a 5.7 percent increase over 1997, according to the study by the Office of Student Financial Services. Of the 5,420 students earning their four-year degrees in 1998, 46.5 percent finished with debt, up from 44.3 percent in 1996 and 1997.

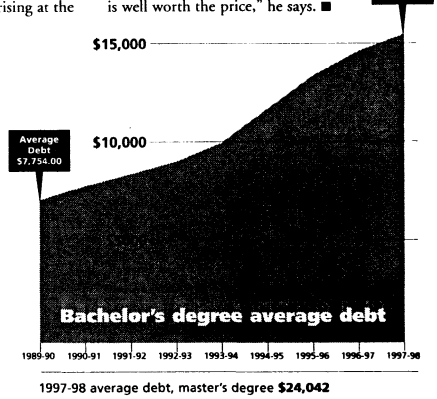
Student debt is rising because college costs continue to increase, grants are not rising at the same level, and student employment is covering less of college costs than in the past, says Steven Van Ess, director of the Office of Student Financial Services. These factors force students to borrow more to finance their education, he says.

"The days of having a child in college and the parents just tightening the belt to get by and pay for it are pretty much a thing of the past," Van Ess says.

The average debt for graduates with bachelor's degrees rose 9 percent from 1996 to 1997. Van Ess says the 5.7 percent increase this year does not indicate a tapering off of borrowing but instead reflects limits on federal student loan amounts.

To avoid large college debts, Van Ess encourages parents to start saving money for college early in a child's life. He also encourages students to reduce expenses while in college, such as not bringing a car to school, finding a roommate and avoiding credit card debt. Finally, he urges parents and students to explore all financial aid opportunities, including grants, loans and work.

"The quality education we provide is well worth the price," he says. ■



1997-98 average debt, master's degree **$24,042**

1997-98 average debt, Ph.D degree **$21,188**

ISIS transition continues

The implementation of the new student records system continues as planned and should be completed by late spring.

Financial Aid and Student Financials recently joined the Admissions Office and the *Timetable* publication in going on-line with the Integrated Student Information System, or ISIS. Admissions at the undergraduate and graduate levels and *Timetable* began using ISIS in August.

ISIS is replacing the Integrated Student Data System, known by its "3270" transaction code. Some 3270 transactions from other systems will not directly be affected by the new system.

"We are surely on the road to a 'state of the art' system that will ultimately better serve our students and other customers for many years to come," says Steven Van Ess, director of the Office of Student Financial Services.

ISIS officials say the new information system will greatly enhance student data processing and retrieval. The campus is working with PeopleSoft, a leading provider of software to colleges and universities, to implement the system.

The campus is broken down into several modules that are making the transition to ISIS. Those modules yet to come on-line are Continuing Studies, Student Records, Academic Advising, and Advancement, which focuses on alumni issues. All will be using ISIS by April.

The ISIS transition has caused a bit of a delay in processing applications from high school seniors. But that process is steadily improving, says Rob Seltzer, director of admissions.

"We are beginning to catch up," Seltzer says. "We are getting wonderful help from Student Financial Services and the Registrar's Office in getting the applications ready for review."

In terms of training, many campus employees continue to be educated about ISIS. System officials say that 1,130 employees have already participated in 95 training sessions.

For detailed information on ISIS, visit the project's web site at http://www.wisc.edu/isis, or call ISIS Communications Coordinator Mike Roeder at 263-4824. ■

Who knew?

Eileen Gilligan

Q. Where was the old ski jump on campus?

A. Muir Knoll. This pastoral site, named in 1918 for famed naturalist, former UW student and founder of the Sierra Club — John Muir — was home to the first ski slide.

At the urging of the Badger Ski Club, the athletic department in 1919 built a wooden slide for this relatively new sport to the Midwest. The first ski tournament at any U.S. university was held at the site in 1920.

In 1932, an all-steel structure replaced the wooden slide. The Hoofers Club organized ski meets at that site until the ski slide was dismantled in 1957. The slide ended on the site of today's Limnology Lab, which opened in 1963.

In 1959, when the regents voted to build the Social Science Building, they declared the area east of the building to Observatory Drive John Muir Park, which includes the Knoll.

On Feb. 8, 1964, the park was dedicated and a postage stamp issued in Muir's honor as well.

Q. Is there anywhere to go ice skating on campus?

A. You betcha. Even if your skating abilities are not on par with the ice hockey team, you still may practice at the "Shell," officially called the Camp Randall Sports Center.

Located next to the football stadium, the Shell offers public skating sessions seven days a week during the academic year. Fees are $2.25 for faculty and staff (who have paid the access fee), $1.25 for UW-Madison students, $2.25 for other students and $3 for the general public. Skate rentals cost $1.50.

The ice is ready for skaters when classes open each fall; it's removed for the season when classes conclude in May.

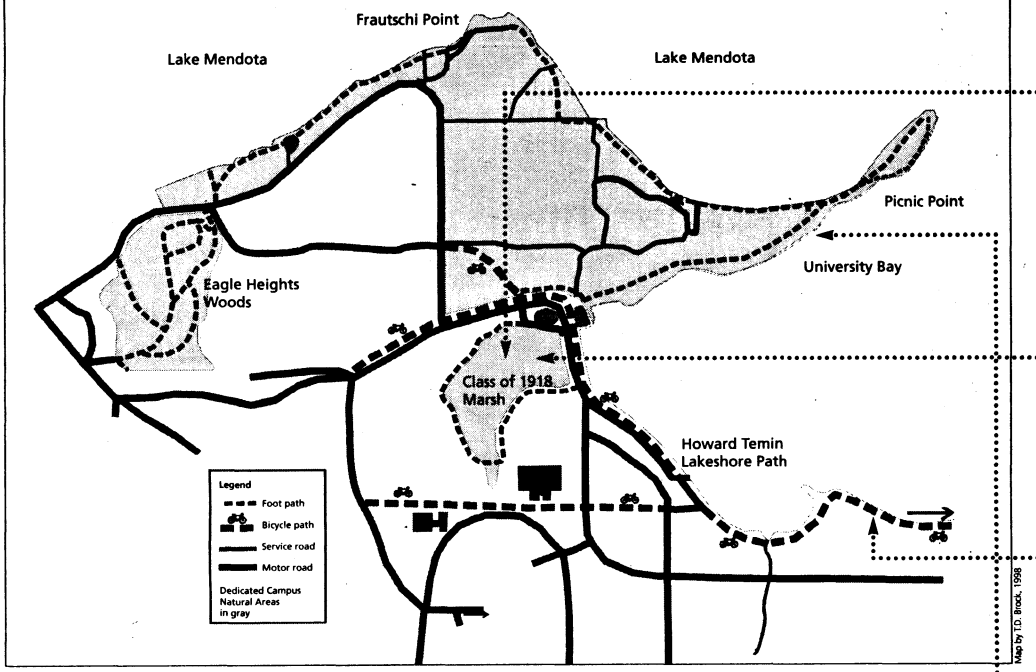
Open skate times are: noon - 1:10 p.m. and 5 - 7 p.m. Monday through Friday; 1:45 - 3:15 p.m. Saturdays; and 1:45 - 3:15 p.m. Sundays.

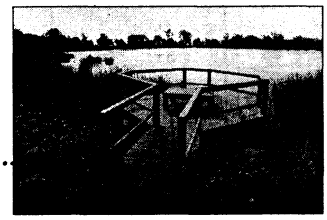
Send us your questions

Wisconsin Week publishes answers to questions of campus interest posed by faculty and staff. Eileen Gilligan, a project assistant in the Office of News and Public Affairs, takes your questions and seeks out the answers.

Send your question to Who Knew? c/o Wisconsin Week, *19 Bascom Hall; or e-mail: wisweek@macc.wisc.edu.*

Taming the call of the wild





Campus wilderness areas need maintenance to survive

Erik Christianson

In the hinterland of the UW-Madison campus, on a crisp and clear morning in early April, a small group hikes up a footpath. The path is in Eagle Heights Woods, a 28-acre patch of trees in the Campus Natural Areas, a combination of woods, restored prairie and wetlands located mostly along the shore of Lake Mendota.

Sunlight penetrates the trees, revealing that bloodroot, Dutchman's breeches and other early spring plants and flowers are starting to bloom. Chunks of black-fly ash underfoot testify to the path's previous life as a road around the turn of the century.

The tranquillity of the morning is interrupted as a mountain biker suddenly appears on the path.

Bicycles are not allowed in this part of the Campus Natural Areas (though they are in other places), a fact that the group shares with the young man on the expensive off-road machine. The bicyclist pleads ignorance.

It is a scene is indicative of the challenges facing the campus naturalists enjoying the spring stroll. Natural areas of campus must be restored and preserved, but they must also be used, fulfilling their three-fold mission of providing teaching, research and recreation opportunities on campus.

"The Campus Natural Areas are some of the most precious resources and distinctive features of campus," says Robert Goodman, professor of plant pathology and chair of a new campus subcommittee charged with restoring and preserving the Campus Natural Areas. "We need to raise awareness about their presence and at the same time integrate them into the life of the campus community."

Joining Goodman on the walk this day are Cathie Bruner, field manager of the natural areas; and Tom and Kathie Brock, coordinators of the Friends of the Campus Natural Areas volunteer association. Their hike comes as part of an effort to call attention to the need for increased stewardship of a part of the university that, at 325 acres, comprises more than one-third of the main campus.

"This whole effort of maintaining, much less restoring, the natural areas is a huge undertaking," Goodman says.

The importance of the Campus Natural Areas — and the need for a more focused approach to their preservation — is recognized by many university leaders. A detailed management plan for the natural areas was created two years ago, and the Campus Master Plan — the university's guide to long-range development — notes that the natural areas are a jewel that must be preserved.

"Setting up the subcommittee is a very important move as we look to the future," Robert Hendricks, assistant director of planning and construction for Facilities Planning and Management, told the Campus Planning Committee April 23.

At least 10 academic departments are using the natural areas for instruction in land management and other topics, and several research projects are operating concurrently, including the Biocore prairie restoration project, part of the Biology Core Curriculum. Thousands of students, UW employees and citizens walk, run, bike, in-line skate, bird-watch, picnic and explore in the natural areas each year.

Photo by W. Kyle Grainger

The most conspicuous element of the Campus Natural Areas is one of Wisconsin's best-known pieces of real estate: Picnic Point, a narrow peninsula protruding one mile into Lake Mendota. But the natural areas also include Muir Woods, on the north side of Bascom Hill; Howard Temin Lakeshore Path; Class of 1918 Marsh; Eagle Heights Woods and several other areas *(see map)*.

These areas — some acquired recently (such as Frautschi Point), others obtained more than 100 years ago — are managed by the UW Arboretum in cooperation with the Physical Plant and its Environmental Services personnel. Bruner's position is funded jointly by the partnership.

Historians say the land comprising the Campus Natural Areas was first enjoyed by ancestors of Native Americans as early as 1000 B.C. Remnants of their existence remain to this day, including three burial mounds in Eagle Heights Woods and other burial sites on campus.

Preserving the rich history of the land is the goal of restoration efforts in the natural areas, the most recent of which are focused on Eagle Heights Woods.

Led by Tom Brock, an emeritus professor of bacteriology, and his wife, Kathie, the Friends of the Campus Natural Areas volunteer group since October has removed buckthorn, honeysuckle and mulberry, all invasive woody plants. The fruit of their work forms many large piles that rest in the middle of the woods waiting to be removed.

"Our philosophy is go where things are in the best shape first — and keep them that way," says Bruner while walking along the path in the woods.

Goodman says removing the woody plants helps return Eagle Heights Woods to its natural state and at the same time opens up ground cover for more wildflower growth.

And these efforts will likely guarantee that, just like Goodman and his group, people will be able take long, sunny, mostly tranquil walks through the natural areas for years to come. ■

Natural areas need friends

The Friends of the Campus Natural Areas are looking to add to their numbers. The group, an affiliate of the Friends of the Arboretum, has been removing invasive buckthorn, honeysuckle and mulberry from Eagle Heights Woods since last fall. The woods are located on the far west end of campus next to the Village of Shorewood Hills.

"We also hope to cut down a few junk trees to develop a good view of Lake Mendota," says Tom Brock, emeritus professor of bacteriology and coordinator of the group with his wife, Kathie. At almost 1,000 feet above sea level, Eagle Heights Woods is one of the highest points on the lakeshore.

The group is involved in other volunteer activities in the natural areas and is active in raising funds for restoring and preserving the 325 acres of woods, restored prairie and wetlands.

"Everybody we've talked to is very interested in what we are doing," Kathie Brock says.

To volunteer, contact the Brocks at 238-5050.

As part of the Campus Natural Areas' restoration effort, chemical herbicides will be applied to control the growth of invasive woody plants and garlic mustard, a non-native weed found throughout the natural areas. The herbicide applications start May 18 and will last through June.

For more information on the Campus Natural Areas, call the Campus Natural Areas voice mail at 265-3355. The voice mail menu includes a current list of activities and volunteer opportunities in the natural areas.

— Erik Christianson

Muir Knoll

NEWS TIPS

1•8•4•8 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

Office of News & Public Affairs
28 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706–1380

Phone: 608/262–3571
Fax: 608/262–2331

October 6, 1997

TO: Editors, news directors
FROM: Brian Mattmiller, (608) 262-9772
RE: New campus tree walks

Reporters may take a guided tour of the unique and historic trees that grace UW-Madison's central campus, courtesy of two new walking tours that showcase 70 trees.

The Environmental Management office has just completed the self-guided tours that loop around both Bascom Hill and Observatory Hill. Each stop is accented with posted signs that identify the names and origins of the trees. An informational brochure and route map is available for each walk.

On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 3 p.m., officials will hold an opening ceremony on Muir Knoll to recognize the new project. (Muir Knoll is located just across Observatory Drive from North Hall, on Bascom Hill.) Speakers will include Provost John Wiley, plant pathology Professor Eugene Smalley, and environmental management coordinator Daniel Einstein. Smalley is well-known for creating new varieties of American elm trees that are resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

Reporters can either cover the ceremony or arrange a time that week for an interview and tour with Einstein. He can be reached at (608) 265-3417.

These trees deserve the attention. For the past 150 years, innovative staff in the botany, horticulture and grounds departments have a made a very distinctive mark on the central campus. It has served as a natural laboratory for new cultivars, for rare and unusual trees, and trees with historic importance.

Einstein says the tours will be an educational tool for the campus community and the public. "The amount of green, open space and the diversity of trees on campus is truly special," he says. "We want people to appreciate the unique range of specimens on campus — to literally see the trees from the forest."

Points of interest include a bur oak south of Washburn Observatory that's nearly 300 years old; the stately American elms of Bascom Hill, as old as the campus itself; and the site of the first-ever Autumn Purple White Ash, a popular cultivar nationwide that was first developed at UW-Madison.

With fall colors expected to be in full expression soon, Einstein says it's an ideal time to appreciate the unique campus landscape.

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feature story

TEMPORARY NEWS SERVICE LOCATION:
115 Science Hall
550 North Park Street
Muir Knoll
From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately 5/20/76 jb

(Photo Available)

CLASS GIFTS RANGE FROM GREEK STATUES TO 1893 VACATION MARKER

MADISON--University of Wisconsin-Madison graduates of 1868 established the first class memorial--a white marble marker, placed in the present Muir Park near Bascom Hall.

In the ensuing century, these class memorials and gifts have reflected changing undergraduate ideas as well as the varying needs of the University.

Gifts in kind, ranging from plaster statues of Greek gods to portraits of beloved professors, were in style until 1912. The pattern was changed when seniors that year contributed a loan fund for fellow students needing small amounts of money to assure their graduation.

Since then, classes have devoted memorial funds to such projects as a 1942 contribution for study of postwar reconstruction and prevention of future wars. Donations also have been made to scholarship funds, art competition winners, purchase of library books, decorative building furnishings, equipment for Memorial Union, and even a flagpole for the lower campus.

A campus landmark, the Carillon Tower, was built with gifts from the classes of 1917 through 1926, plus other funds. Graduation or class anniversary contributions also have helped in construction of the Alumni House, the Elvehjem Art Center, and the Middleton Medical Library, among others.

Perhaps the most unusual class gift was the wishing well erected on the stadium green at the 1941 commencement. Each senior was asked to donate 41 cents. The amount collected was calculated to be sufficient to liquidate the class debt.

The most whimsical? The Class of 1893 selected a site in Muir Park for a granite boulder. It carries this enigmatic inscription: "In memoriam senior vacation-1893."

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feature story AT ALL

TEMPORARY NEWS SERVICE LOCATION:
115 Science Hall
550 North Park Street

4/8/76 jb

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: (Photo Available)

SCENIC VIEW OF LAKE MENDOTA IS AVAILABLE FROM JOHN MUIR PARK

MADISON--John Muir Park is particularly nice to visit in spring.

Located on a wooded hillside in the heart of the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus, just north of the Carillon Tower, the seven-acre area first was known as Bascom Woods. It was named in honor of John Muir, famed naturalist and one-time student at Madison, via regent action in 1959.

A three-level overlook area was constructed on the knoll in 1962, bringing a beautiful view of Lake Mendota. The official dedication of the park as a laboratory for studying the plants and animals of the region took place in 1964. At that time, botany Prof. Grant Cottam described the park as "one of nature's history books." He added:

"One can see in this park, if one understands the relationship of the species that occur here, a thousand years of vegetational history. We have here a living document that serves as a primer for those students just beginning to read biology and as a technical encyclopedia for the more knowledgeable."

The one-time site of the campus ski jump which led down to the lake, the knoll is marked by a red boulder dedicated to Muir in 1918. This is located near North Hall, oldest building on the campus, where Muir lived and had his first lesson in botany in 1863.

Born in Scotland, Muir came to Madison in 1860, attended the University for four years but didn't take a regular course of studies and received no degree.

His forest conservation work eventually earned him the title of "father of the American national park system."

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WIRE NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/25/63 vh

RELEASE: 3:15 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 25

MADISON, Wis.--On a beloved American campus where the memory of Thomas E. Brittingham Jr. is firmly secured in stone, 60 some Norseman gathered Wednesday afternoon to pay a final tribute to their "lost chieftain."

Leaders now in their Scandinavian countries, all had once been Viking or Valiant scholars at the University of Wisconsin under a plan created by the late Mr. Brittingham, prominent Wisconsin alumnus and nationally known financier.

In 1961, the year following Brittingham's death, the scholars had placed a Swedish runestone on Muir Knoll at Madison to mark the passing of their benefactor. Now, through their spokesman, Gosta Westring, they once again declared their great affection for Mr. Brittingham and the University and their gratitude for the opportunities which the UW scholarships had afforded them.

Mr. Brittingham's widow and sons Thomas Brittingham III and Baird were among the crowd which joined the scholars in the memorial observance. It also included University officials, faculty, wives and sweethearts of the scholars, and Madison townspeople.

The Brittingham family carried out the intent of Mr. Brittingham by continuing the scholarships to the 10-year termination point in 1962 and by providing for a 10th reunion of the former scholars--this time on American soil--this month.

-more-

Add one--Brittingham Memorial Ceremony

Westring told his listeners of the Reverse Vikings, a plan "to keep the distance short between Scandinavia and Madison." Supported by the former scholars in appreciation of their American experience, it has brought four students in the past four years from the UW to Scandinavia, Westring said, to study for a summer at the University of Oslo. A fifth will be chosen soon, according to Westring, to study at the University of Uppsala.

Somewhat in the manner of the Brittingham plan, the Reverse Vikings have received tuition, room and board, and funds for a trip through the host countries. They have also been taken to visit points of interest in Scandinavian industry and have been entertained by individual Valiants and Vikings.

UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington spoke for the University at the ceremony and Thomas Brittingham III, eldest son of the man whose benefactions to the UW were legion, presented a bronze relief head of his father to the University as a gift from the Brittingham family. The bronze was commissioned in Norway by the scholars and given to the Brittinghams when they first gathered last week at the Brittingham estate in Wilmington, Del. It follows the runestone which the scholars shipped to the Madison campus shortly after Mr. Brittingham's death in 1960 as a second Norse-related memorial to "Tom." Sculptor Arne Durban of Oslo, said to be one of the most popular sculptors in Scandinavia, made the bronze.

A lecture delivered by one of their members, Trolle Donner, was attended by many of the scholars and their party after the ceremony. Donner, who has been associated with the National Museum in Helsinki, Finland since he left the campus was a member of the joint Scandinavian expedition to Nubia and the Aswan dam area for the purpose of rescuing some of the archeological monuments there. He talked of his experience and showed slides from it.

-more-

Add two--Brittingham Memorial Ceremony

The Brittinghams, including wives of the sons, were scheduled to join the Norsemen and their companions for an informal visit with UW President Harrington at 9 a.m. Thursday at Bascom Hall. Beyond the campus, the group would be entertained by friends among Madison townspeople made by the scholars while enrolled at Wisconsin.

The University's overseas alumni--among its most enthusiastic "sons"--will return shortly to their own countries--Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland--with new memories of a now larger, much more complex campus than they once knew.

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WIRE NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/23/63 vh

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Both town and gown will be on hand to welcome the former Viking and Valiant scholars when they return to Madison this week to pay tribute to the University of Wisconsin and the late Thomas E. Brittingham Jr.

The 66 Norsemen--flown to the United States from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland--will arrive Tuesday afternoon by chartered plane from Washington, D.C. In the following day or two they will cram nostalgic hours with reunions--with favorite professors, favorite campus spots, and good friends among Madison townspeople.

High point of the visit will be the 3:15 p.m Wednesday ceremony when all will gather around the now celebrated runestone on the University's Muir Knoll and in the company of Mr. Brittingham's family, University personnel, and the public again declare their affection for the man who established a novel scholarship plan at UW.

Mr. Brittingham, prominent investment analyst and UW alumnus, whose roots were in Wisconsin though he had resided for years in Delaware, founded the Viking scholarships in 1952. They provided to young potential leaders in the Scandinavian countries a year of study on the Madison campus and close acquaintance with the American scene.

Following his death in 1960, Mr. Brittingham's family completed the 10-year plan with the addition of 17 more scholars called Valiants.

-more-

Add one--scholars return

Gosta Westring, captain of the last Viking class, will speak for the scholars. UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington will speak for the University. The 250-pound stone facing Lake Mendota on Muir Knoll bears the following inscription:

"To a good friend, the way is not long though he be far away.

Tom's Vikings erected this stone."

The Wednesday observance is the third occasion on which groups of the young men have met around the memorial stone. Shortly after the death of their American benefactor, many traveled to Wik Castle near Stockholm and there dedicated the Norse monument. In 1961 after the stone was shipped to the Madison campus, the scholars enrolled at the University rededicated the great piece of granite in the Norse tradition of hallowing a lost chieftain.

Car traffic will be stopped over Bascom Hill for the duration of the Wednesday afternoon event.

Prior to the meeting on the knoll, the scholars will visit with some of their former teachers and other staff members in the lounge on the top floor of Van Vleck Hall. A partial list of persons invited to attend the 1:30 to 3 p.m. get together includes: Profs. L. E. Pfankuchen, Bernard Cohen, Scott Cutlip, Chester Easum, Leon Epstein, Isadore Fine, Frank Graner, Ralph Huitt, and Harold Kubly; Deans C. H. Ruedisili, Chandler Young, and T. W. Zillman; and A. John Berge and Arlie Mucks Jr., former and present directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, and Basil Peterson, former secretary of the UW Foundation.

Townspeople who enjoyed especially close ties with the scholars and who expect to entertain them and their party include Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Mautz, 57 Cambridge Rd., and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Bolz, 307 Farwell Dr.

Mrs. Brittingham and her sons Thomas E. Brittingham III and Baird and their wives will accompany the former scholars to Madison for the ceremony. It is they who have planned and made possible the American return of the scholars.

Flying from their respective countries first to the Brittingham estate at Wilmington, Del., the former UW students have spent the days since their Sept. 17 arrival in a round of lectures, discussion periods, and parties. Many brought their wives or sweethearts with them.

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U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

9/20/63 vh

MADISON, Wis.--A sentimental journey which began in northern Europe will bring 66 young Scandinavians to the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus Wednesday (Sept. 25) for a memorable day of rededication to this American university and the family which made possible their studies here.

The returning men--many accompanied by wives or financees--who flew to the United States this week, are the former Viking and Valiant scholars. All were once included in a 10-year scholarship plan originated by the late Thomas E. Brittingham Jr. of Wilmington, Del.

High point of the day will be a 3:15 p.m. public ceremony on Muir Knoll honoring especially this prominent financier and UW alumnus whose benefactions to them were a fraction of the gifts he made to advance education at the UW and elsewhere.

Mr. Brittingham's widow and sons Thomas Brittingham III and Baird with their wives will be present at the memorial gathering and at other events planned for the day.

Muir Knoll is the site of a Scandinavian runestone which was dedicated to their "lost chieftain" by the scholars in the year following Tom Brittingham's death in 1960. Vikings enrolled at the University then represented the entire scholarship group and were joined by the International scholars, young men and women benefitting under a separate Brittingham educational aid project.

-more-

Add one--Brittingham scholars

Many from the list of scholars, since returned to their countries, had attended a first program centered around the memorial 250-pound rock and held at Wik Castle near Stockholm, Sweden.

Next week's ceremony will join together on this campus not only the largest representation to date of the former scholars, but UW administrators, Mr. Brittingham's family, members of the faculty, and all members of the public who wish to attend.

Mr. Brittingham created the Viking scholarships in 1952. According to his concept, they were to be awarded, not on the basis of need, but to personable youths in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland who gave promise of leadership in their respective countries.

They could be expected, after their American experience, to advance good international relations between the Scandinavian countries and the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Brittingham went to Europe each year and handpicked the recipients and during the year in which each studied at Wisconsin, made many travel and social opportunities available to them.

When Mr. Brittingham died in 1960, he and his wife had enjoyed a very close relationship with 62 of these adopted "sons." The family, continuing the program to its completion in 1962, added 17 more scholars to the list under the name of Valiants.

It is in keeping with the philosophy of the original plan that they have made possible a grand reunion of the scholars in America this month. Seventy-eight out of the total 79 who were Vikings and Valiants, accompanied by their wives and fiancees, were flown to Stillmoven, the Brittingham estate in Wilmington, Del. Sept. 17.

They are being brought up to date on precent conditions in the United States through a round of seminars and discussion periods conducted by leaders in business, finance, education, political science, and public relations. Informal and formal social events also have been arranged for them by the Brittingham family.

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Add two--Brittingham scholars

Further plans to welcome the scholars in Madison when they arrive by chartered plane Tuesday (Sept. 24) are now being made. Wednesday events will be highlighted not only with the runestone ceremony but by visits with favorite professors and to favorite haunts.

A number of townspeople who have been especially interested in the Vikings and Valiants will gather with them and their families, the Brittinghams, and University persons for a social renewal of the Madison ties.

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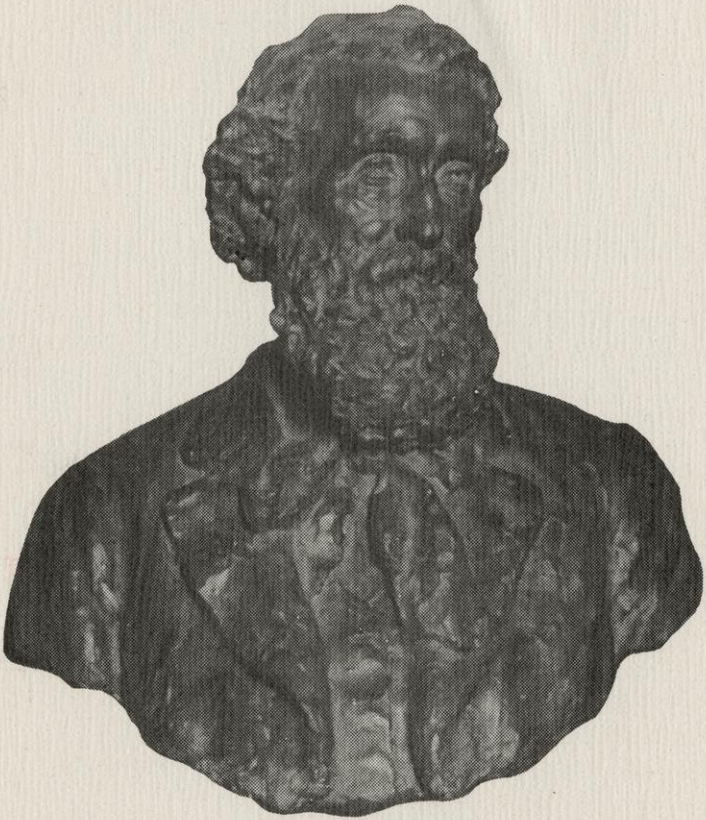
Robinia pseudoacacia L

THE JOHN MUIR LOCUST



JOHN MUIR

Once upon a Spring day, in 1863, a University of Wisconsin student, John Muir, looked anew upon the foliage and blooms of a locust tree just outside his dormitory room in North Hall.

He later wrote in his memoirs:

"This fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm...."

That enthusiasm took the young Scot from the University of Wisconsin to what he called the "University of the Wilderness," a life of studying the bounties of nature from the arctic to the deepest recesses of our Western mountain ranges.

Today, many symbols of America's abundant natural endowments bear his name: Muir Woods National Park in California, Muir Glacier in Alaska, the John Muir Trail in the High Sierras, the Muir Pass and shelter in Utah, and Muir Knoll on the University of Wisconsin campus.

This, the Muir Gavel, is another honor in his name. It was turned from the wood of the John Muir Locust, that tree which set John Muir on his life's trail. When, in 1953, the tree came to the end of more than a century of life, its wood was preserved to make this token which honors a name that will live in the annals of conservation.

It is presented to you, with deepest respect, by the University of Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT

FEATURE STORY

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/28/62 jb

RELEASE:
Immediately

By JACK BURKE

MADISON, Wis.--How, the University of Wisconsin economics professor asked, "did we get along without it last year?"

What, the anthropology instructor queried, "would we do if we didn't have it this year?"

Where, the sociology professor wondered, "did all those students come from?"

The teachers referred to a new campus beauty--the Social Science Building, which opened its doors this fall. Some 19 months in the building, this seven-level contemporary structure, striking to the eye and unusually functional in operation, provides 28 class and lecture rooms, and can handle close to 2,600 students at one time. This is approximately 11 per cent of the total registration on the Madison campus.

Constructed at a cost of $2.6 million, the building is located on Observatory Drive, adjacent to the Carillon Tower, and across the drive from the Commerce Building. The new beauty houses three University departments--anthropology, economics, and sociology. There are 85 faculty offices and three auditoria, one seating 500 and two others seating 250 each.

The building is second only to Bascom Hall in number of classrooms at Wisconsin, and does much to ease what was described as a most critical shortage, worsening each semester as the student population continues to mount.

-more-

add one--new building

Visitors seeing the Social Science Building for the first time see a wide screen on the front (south) side. This appears to change colors at different hours. Made of anodized aluminum, the screen serves as a shield against the glaring sun and as an attractive backdrop for the Carillon Tower.

Between the screen and the tower is a terrace-plaza, consisting of six-inch quarry tiles set in concrete squares. Seats and benches in this area are granite, and decorative toadstools mosaic.

Lights from the building are placed to highlight the Carillon Tower from its base. Adding to the beauty of the landscaping are planting beds, adjacent to the mall, made of chipped marble.

Interior features include a large library, air conditioning, new-type chairs and tables, ample display cases, and soundproof listening rooms utilized by language students for recordings and practicing the spoken tongues of many lands.

In another month or so, a large mosaic decoration, created by Prof. James Watrous of the UW art history department, will be placed in the main lobby.

When UW regents voted in February, 1959, to construct the building, they also asked that the nearby wooded area between the tower and Muir Knoll, a hundred yards to the east, be designated as John Muir Park "to serve as a laboratory for studying the plants and animals of the region and as an outstanding example of the landscape of Wisconsin."

Law, Law, Potter and Nystrom, Madison, were the architects for the Social Science Building, and Orville Madsen Inc., Minneapolis, the general contractor.

###

U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

5/22/62 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Muir Knoll, one of the beauty spots on the University of Wisconsin campus, will have a "new look" to greet alumni and parents arriving for the 109th annual Commencement Reunion Weekend June 1-4.

Workmen are making a three-level terrace on the Muir Knoll overlook, at the site of the campus ski slide which was dismantled in 1957. Primarily intended for the pedestrian traveler to pause and enjoy the striking view of famed Lake Mendota, the spot also will be used for outdoor classes. The lake is sighted through a natural opening in the mass of trees covering the wooded ravine north of Bascom Hall.

There will be circular seats, arranged in a mushroom effect, and a protective railing. Indirect lighting will make it a place to visit evenings, too.

Funds for the project, expected to cost about $18,500, were provided by the UW Foundation, $8,000; the president's special trust fund, $5,516; Dr. R.C. Buerki fund, $1,700; the Class of 1961, $1,200; Margaret Brittingham, $484; and other gifts totaling $1,516, according to Reuben H. Lorenz, assistant UW business manager.

The knoll was named after the internationally-famous naturalist, John Muir, who died in 1913. An exponent of conservation methods which are standard today, Muir, whose classroom and laboratories were the out-of-doors, attended the University, leaving it in 1864 to travel widely, to write, and to work for forest conservation and establishment of parks and reservations.

The Muir Knoll work, expected to be completed within the next 10 days, is being done in part by University employees, and in part by the Badger Concrete Co., Oshkosh, and Leo R. Buchner, Oregon.

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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

5/12/61 vh

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--Sixty-one young Scandinavians drawn from the flower of north country youth paid a lasting tribute to the University of Wisconsin Friday and to the man who made possible their studies at this American university.

The 61 were the Viking scholarship students, past and present, who had spent a year at Wisconsin, not only for academic training but to learn the American way of life.

Represented by the eight Vikings on the campus this year, the young men dedicated an ancient Swedish rune stone to the late Thomas E. Brittingham Jr. Translated, the runic inscription on the stone declares: "To a good friend the way is not long though he be far away."

Brittingham, Madison native and prominent UW alumnus, conceived the Viking program in 1952 and wholeheartedly worked to develop the project toward greater international understanding. Choice of the Vikings, made personally each year in Scandinavia by Mr. and Mrs. Brittingham, was based on personality and potential leadership. Exceptionally close ties existed between the Brittinghams and their Scandinavian "sons."

The Viking scholarships were among a legion of opportunities created at the UW through young Tom and the trust left by his father. Another notable contribution to UW was the time and effort devoted to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. As a trustee of WARF, Tom Jr. served 31 years in developing the agency which has contributed millions of dollars for UW research.

-more-

Add one--Brittingham tribute

The investment analyst and business leader died suddenly last year in Delaware where he had lived in recent years.

A large crowd assembled at 11:30 on the Muir Knoll overlook to witness the dedication of the stone and heard Ivar Lykke, captain of the 1960-61 group of Viking scholars, present the monument with these words:

"The Vikings have sent you this stone, a copy of an old Swedish rune stone, in memory of our benefactor and good friend, Tom Jr. That he was also one of the best friends of this University makes this tribute just so much more fitting. I therefore, on behalf of Tom's Vikings, present this rune stone to the University of Wisconsin as an everlasting tribute to our great friend and benefactor and your illustrious alumnus, Thomas E. Brittingham Jr."

The audience heard Carl E. Steiger, president of the UW Board of Regents, say in acceptance:

"This stone, symbol of both solidity and exploration, shall be a constant reminder to us of you and the great man here honored. It is in the Vikings of today and of the past, in the Internationals, and the young people Tom Brittingham befriended and aided that he lives among us. ...This world, this nation, this state and this university all have been bettered by Tom and his imaginative endeavors. This stone, harking from the ages, marks here for future ages your tribute to Tom. We accept it and dedicate it with love and appreciation. And we salute you Vikings as the bearers of a great heritage."

Those attending the dedication included members of the Brittingham family who came to Madison especially for the event, the scholars, UW Pres. Conrad Elvehjem, members of the UW Boards of Regents and Visitors, other UW officials, officers of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, faculty, and friends.

Attending as special guests of the Vikings were the International scholars, another group brought to UW from abroad with the aid of Mr. Brittingham. Three young Scandinavian women from among the Internationals joined the Vikings in a song concluding the ceremonies: "Sjung in Studentens Lyckliga Dar" (sing of the happy days of students). This is one of Scandinavia's most popular student songs.

-more-

Add two--Brittingham tribute

The stone now becomes a permanent part of the woodsy landscape in the Muir Knoll overlook area. The site on Observatory Drive commands a particularly beautiful view of Lake Mendota. It is planned to further develop the grounds for their scenic attractions. Appropriately, lying only a few yards away from the monument to Brittingham is another rock with special significance for Scandinavians. It reinforces the memory of Rasmus B. Anderson, early UW faculty member, founder of the first chair of Scandinavian languages in America, and a former U.S. minister to Denmark.

Friday's ceremonies were the second honoring Mr. Brittingham through the rune stone. Last August following the death of their benefactor and good friend, some 43 alumni of the Viking program assembled at Wik castle near Stockholm, Sweden. In the manner of ancient Viking Norsemen, they set down the huge rock to commemorate their lost leader. The design on the smooth face side with the inscription from the Norse Edda had been created by B. F. Jannson, outstanding Swedish runologist. Carving had been done by sculptor P. A. Palm.

Later, alumni and active Vikings decided to place the stone on the campus which had been so dear to Mr. Brittingham's heart. The 250-pound rock arrived in Madison from Sweden earlier this season to await a new dedication.

Following Friday's ceremonies, the Brittingham family, Vikings, and their International friends were luncheon guests of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Fred. While Dr. Fred served in the UW presidency, he took great interest in the Vikings and was made an honorary Viking by his young friends.

The eight young men who hold Viking scholarships at Wisconsin this year are the eighth and last group expected to receive these aids under the original program. They include Axel Boel and Hans Henrik Leschly, Copenhagen, Denmark; Peter Nordwall and Anders Falk, Stockholm, Sweden; Johan Horelli and Joahn (Noa) Hackman, Helsinki, Finland; and Dag Tresselt and Ivar K. Lykke, Oslo, Norway.

Before departing for their home countries this summer, the young men will pay a visit at the Brittingham home in Wilmington, Del.

A new scholarship program somewhat resembling the original will be established at Wisconsin, the Brittingham family has indicated.

##

FEATURE STORY

5/8/61 vh

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON Wis --Under a leafing tree in the wooded Muir Knoll lookout area, University of Wisconsin workmen today finished anchoring a great rough piece of granite. Around the base of the 250-pound Swedish rune stone, set to face Lake Mendota, they laid a final piece of sodded Wisconsin soil.

On Friday, May 12, this Norse monument in the tradition of hallowing a lost Viking chief will be dedicated to the late Thomas E. Brittingham Jr. The Delaware financier, one of the UW's most devoted sons, died suddenly in April, a little over a year ago. Shipped to Wisconsin by Viking alumni, presented by the 1960-61 UW Viking scholars, the stone will remain an enduring symbol of Brittingham benefactions to the University, of international understanding, and of the deep affection which existed between Brittingham and the 61 Scandinavian youths he sponsored.

Witnessing the 11:30 dedication will be members of the Brittingham family, this year's group of Viking scholars, the UW Board of Regents and Visitors, other UW officials, the trustees of the Wisconsin Alumni ResearchFoundation, faculty, students, and friends.

The smoothed front side of the rune stone bears an inscription in the strange language, now known only to a few, which the ancient Norsemen used to praise and mourn their great chieftains. For 20th-century eyes, a silver tablet, set at the stone's base, reveals the tribute in translation:

To the memory of
Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr.
Inscription:
"To a good friend the way is not long
Though he be far away"
From Havamal
Tom's Vikings Erected the stone

Add one--Brittingham Rune Stone

The benefits which Tom Brittingham brought about for the University of Wisconsin represented a second generation of Brittingham giving to Wisconsin. From the trust donated to UW by the senior Brittingham and from the gifts of the son a great number and variety of projects have been developed. They have ranged from new land to new art, from improved health to improved teaching, from a single summer concert to a year-after-year research program in biochemistry. Tom Brittingham also gave to his alma mater the "dividends" of knowledge drawn from a lifetime in business and investment analysis. For a 31-year period, ended abruptly by his death, he figured importantly in the creation, trusteeship, and promotion of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Association. This corporate agency has the purpose of providing funds for and encouraging scientific research at UW.

Prominent among the projects for scholarships was the Viking program, begun at Wisconsin in 1952. After carefully studying the government-financed aids for foreign students, Mr. Brittingham planned the "social scholarships" called the Vikings. They emphasized personality and leadership potential as well as intelligence. Brittingham's goal was not only to provide an American education for the Scandinavian students but also to enable them to know America and the American way of life.

He and Mrs. Brittingham traveled to the Scandinavian countries each year to make their personal selections from a list of attractive candidates provided by the American Scandinavian Foundation. During the year of studies at UW which each group enjoyed, ample funds were provided for a full academic and social life, for trips to various American points, and for visits at the Brittingham home in Delaware.

"Our relationship with the Brittinghams is a close personal one," explained Gosta Westring, an early one of Tom's Vikings. "They are as interested in our welfare as if they had adopted seven Scandinavian sons. They are most determined that we do not miss anything in this great land of America, and they fly out from Wilmington often to see how we are getting on."

The Viking program ends in triump this year with the eighth group of scholars Some 61 youths from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland have benefitted from it. A new scholarship program at Wisconsin, resembling it, will shortly be inaugurated, the Brittingham family has announced.

###

MADISON NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE:

3/12/60 jfn

Saturday, March 12

MADISON--A terraced lookout platform with benches on Muir Knoll, providing campus visitors with a sweeping view of Lake Mendota, was approved Saturday by University of Wisconsin regents.

The regents approved plans and authorized construction for $14,500 of the John Muir Lookout on the former ski-jump site, located at the eastern fringe of the Bascom woods.

A walkway from nearby Observatory Drive will lead to the paved platform, measuring about 36 by 60 feet. An outside railing will guard the steep dropoff to the Mendota shoreline.

Plans are being prepared for a second lookout, tentatively to be located along Observatory Hill Drive near Elizabeth Waters Hall. This lookout would include auto parking space.

##

U. W. NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE:

2/7/59 rt

Feb. 7, 1959

MADISON--University of Wisconsin regents voted Saturday to build the Economics-Sociology-Anthropology Building in the wooded ravine between the Commerce Building and Lake Mendota on the Madison campus.

The vote Saturday, confirming a similar informal vote taken at an open regent conference Friday, climaxed three months of public debate, faculty actions, and public hearings over the location of the building.

As part of the motion to locate this single building in the wooded area between the Carillon Tower and Elizabeth Waters Hall, the Regents, at faculty request, designated all the woods from a line north of the Carillon Tower to Muir Knoll as John Muir Park, "to be a laboratory for studying the plants and animals of the region and an outstanding example of the landscape of Wisconsin."

UW Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem said his next step would be to make this area more useful as an out door laboratory and more beautiful as a natural woods, and warned the regents that they could expect a request for funds "to make the woods all that those who wish to preserve them say they are."

Although a faculty motion, approved earlier this week, would have made provision for possible future additions to the single building in the woods, the regent action specifically deleted this proviso.

In companion actions, the regents approved a sketch plan for future development of the University, and voted to replace the present Campus Planning Commission and its Steering Committee with a Campus Planning Committee for the Madison campus and Extension Centers, and a second Campus Planning Committee for Milwaukee.

-more-

add one--buildings and grounds

The shift in planning functions will take place next July 1. Pres. Elvehjem called the present 30-member planning group "cumbersome," and recommended the change. The Madison Campus Planning Committee will have eight members, the Milwaukee Committee seven.

In other actions on campus buildings and grounds Saturday, the regents:

1. Empowered their Executive Committee to award contracts for the Eagle Heights Elementary School on which bids will be opened Feb. 17; a Lake Mendota water intake on which bids will be opened Feb. 10; and a service tunnel for the new University Heating Plant on which bids will be opened Feb. 19;

2. Authorized appraisal of properties on Lake St. between State St. and University Ave., for the site of the Extension Division Building;

3. Authorized negotiations with property owners for the acquisition of property needed for the new Chemistry Building at Johnson and Mills Sts. and for the property at 1117 West Johnson St., and authorized their Executive Committee to request state funds for their purchase;

4. Awarded a $16,600 contract to Northwestern Elevator Co., Milwaukee, for an elevator in Agricultural Hall.

###

WIRE NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

1/12/59 rt

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON--University of Wisconsin faculty members voted Monday night to preserve the woods between Bascom Hall and Lake Mendota as John Muir Park, but to allow the construction of the Economics, Sociology, Anthropology Building in the wooded ravine between the Commerce Building and Lake Mendota, the Carillon and Elizabeth Waters Hall.

The critical vote to approve the location of the proposed building--and perhaps in the future other structures in that immediate area--was 176 to 149.

The faculty recommendation now will go to University regents who will hold a public hearing on the matter Friday afternoon at 3 p.m. and may make a final decision at their meeting at 9 a.m. Saturday.

The location of the building is that suggested by the Campus Planning Commission and opposed by a group of 11 faculty members headed by Prof. Einar Haugen, chairman of the department of Scandinavian studies.

It was a petition by the Haugen group which prompted Monday's special faculty meeting which overflowed the usually ample faculty meeting room in Birge Hall.

Three of the petitioners' resolutions were quickly approved by the faculty. They provided that every effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the campus, that positive efforts be made to provide for future expansion in the area south of University Ave., and that the faculty be kept informed of building plans and, when it desires, give its judgment on future campus planning.

The fourth resolution of the petitioners, "that every effort should be made to prevent further encroachment on the wooded areas of the present campus, above all the woods between Observatory Drive and Lake Mendota," was replaced by the

-more-

Add one--Bascom woods

faculty vote with the following substitute motion:

"That the Regents be requested to designate the areas approximately as shown in Map A (the bowl described by the Committee on Wooded Areas and Muir Knoll) as John Muir Park to be a laboratory for studying the plants and animals of the region and an outstanding example of the landscape of Wisconsin. Such designation would act as a guide to the Campus Planning Commission and as a reassurance to both those who value the unusual educational opportunities provided by the wooded areas and those who cherish the beauty of the campus."

Prof. Herbert M. Howe, of the Classics department, one of the signers of the original petition, attempted to broaden the area of the proposed John Muir Park to include the area where the Campus Planning Commission had recommended locating the Commerce, Sociology, Anthropology Building. It was his motion which was defeated, 176 to 149, the only counted vote taken during the debate.

The proposed park would include Muir Knoll, the former site of the University ski jump, west to a line running directly north from the Carillon Tower. The petitioning group sought to have this line moved farther west to Elizabeth Waters Dormitory.

A faculty suggestion that the building in the wooded area between the tower and the dormitory be restricted to a single building was not put to vote. Dean Kurt Wendt, chairman of the steering committee of the Campus Planning Commission, said that "one of the advantages of the woods site for the proposed building is the availability of additional land to the north for possible future buildings for the departments involved or allied fields."

Dean Mark H. Ingraham of the College of Letters and Science proposed the successful substitute motion. Questioned by Prof. Merritt Hughes of the English department about what guarantee he could give that the proposed park area east of the Carillon "would be held inviolate," Dean Ingraham said:

"I can give no guarantee, for it is not within my power to do so. It should, however, be possible to erect a psychological barrier through a dedication of

-more-

this park and perhaps a monument or two which would be a great deterrent to any future building in the area."

Prof. J. T. Curtis, of the botany department, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Campus Wooded Areas, indicated that the biologists on that committee had set the limits on the proposed park "on technical grounds, not aesthetic."

"I am sure," he said, "that no biologist prefers buildings to woods."

Prof. Haugen, introducing the petitioners' motions, said there has been a "chaotic lack of planning" which has produced such "campus ravages" as the Commerce Building, the location of dormitories near Willows Beach, a "sky-scraper" dormitory on the corner of Park St. and University Ave., and "has opened the way for expansion and use of the Observatory as an Alumni House."

He suggested that the proposed building could be located on the slope opposite the Commerce Building, west of Charter St., or at the present site of the Observatory, or the Observatory Hill Office.

Spokesmen for the Economics, Sociology, and Anthropology departments all indicated that they favored the site in the woods recommended by the Campus Planning Commission.

Dean Ingraham said these departments now are "the most crowded on the campus--with the exception of one equally crowded, the physics department which presently shares quarters with them in Sterling Hall." He reviewed possible alternative sites and suggested that a faculty vote for "street prohibition would not be as effective as a moderate compromise."

He called the site recommended by the Campus Planning Commission "the best of the choices."

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REPORT OF SPECIAL REGENT COMMITTEE
ON MENDOTA LAKESHORE DEVELOPMENT

to the

BOARD OF REGENTS

February 1, 1958

The Special Regent Committee on Mendota Lakeshore Development met on January 31, 1958, and makes the following recommendation to the Board:

That, upon recommendation of the University Campus Planning Commission, the general plans for the development of the Mendota lakeshore, including a walkway and bicycle path along the lakeshore from North Park Street to the end of Picnic Point, a one-way road for vehicle traffic along the lakeshore from Elm Drive to the University Bay creek, a double lane road for vehicle traffic from University Bay creek to University Houses, a low-level overlook at the University Bay lotus bed, a low-level overlook at the Hydraulics Laboratory, a high-level overlook on Muir Knoll, a high-level overlook west of Elizabeth Waters Hall, the development of a public bathing beach on the north shore of Picnic Point with a parking area to serve this beach being located near the base of Picnic Point, and the development of a boat landing in the Walnut Street area, be approved, subject to the availability of funds for such developments, and subject to approval of the final plans for each of the items in this general development plan.

CUT LINES

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

10/1/53

Immediately

RELEASE:

Muir, John

Campus visitors view the famed Muir locust at the University of Wisconsin, for many years one of the campus landmarks, named in memory of an outstanding naturalist who found inspiration on the Wisconsin campus. The locust, named in honor of John Muir in 1918, now must be removed as a safety measure. The campus visitors who were among the last to see the famous tree standing are (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Whitehurst, Virginia Beach, Florida, and their daughter Evelyn; and Katherine Lechman, Oconomowoc, a 1953 graduate of the University.

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See: Pix "~~Campus Views~~ Muir Knoll"