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Wisconsin Academy Review



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Wisconsin Academy Review

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The 95th Annual Meeting in Madison should prove to be one of the finest and well-attended. In keeping with the theme of history we have reproduced in this issue two views showing Madison and the University: a 1908 panoramic sketch and a 1964 aerial view. Development of both the city and the University has been phenomenal in recent years. Even since our 90th Annual Meeting in Madison in 1960 the building rate has been so rapid that after a short absence, a well-seasoned city/campus traveler might be awed by the change of scenery.

Because of the rather lengthy "Annual Meeting Preview" in this issue we have omitted the STATE NEWS section. We will include it again as space permits.



A letter was received by President Scott from C. Wilder Marsh, Haddonfield, N. J., stating that he was attempting to dispose of papers and letters of his father, C. Dwight Marsh who was a professor at Ripon and Academy president (1897-99). Among these papers Mr. Marsh has found a blank-book containing copies of letters from his father and C. R. Van Hise written in connection with the establishment of the Wisconsin Geological Survey. Through the generosity of Mr. Marsh, these historic records will be deposited in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to enrich the material already on deposit there.

As we approach our 100th Anniversary, the need for papers and documents relating the development of the Academy becomes obvious. Surely there are many more existing Academy papers which should be preserved. Past officers and committee chairmen or their relatives are urged to search their files of Academy material for records and papers which should be placed in the Academy file at the SHSW.

At a recent meeting of the Business Efficiency Committee it was recommended that the Academy Council take action to appoint a Custodian (or arrange to include such a title in the By-laws if desired) with the duty of collecting Academy records from the several officers and depositing them for safekeeping (allowing the SHSW to preserve those deemed of sufficient future value). If this recommendation is acted upon favorably by the Council we will have made a big step in the right direction.

But we still need the help and cooperation of past officers and committee chairmen to help us tell the story of the first one hundred years of the Academy. If you have such material or know of their existence, please notify us.

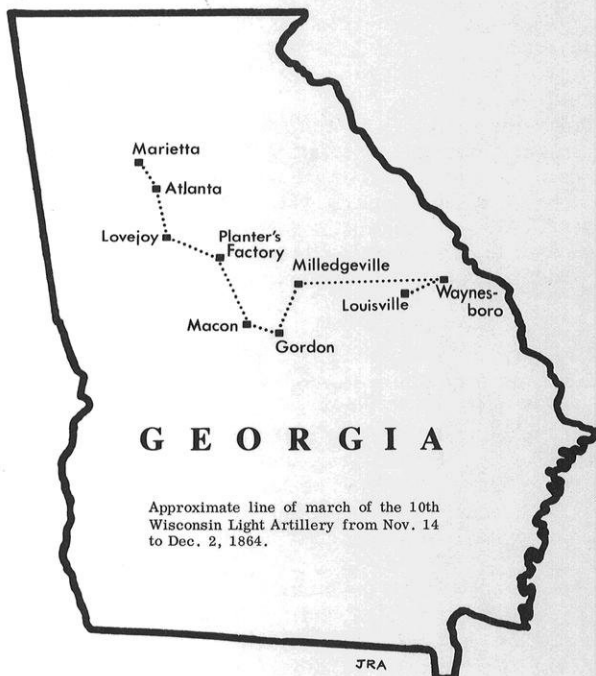


REVIEW OF KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY DIVISION BY GENERAL SHERMAN, AT MARIETTA, GEORGIA, November 13, 1864. (Courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Reprinted from *Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 7, 1865, p. 12.)

Sherman's March to the Sea

a Wisconsin soldier's account

edited by Edward Noyes



A century has passed since William T. Sherman led Union forces on the March to the Sea and to the capture of Savannah, Georgia. The campaign was planned with precision, and playing a significant role in its execution was Judson H. Kilpatrick's cavalry credited by Sherman for making possible the safety and efficiency with which the northern infantry moved toward its objective.¹

From the outset of the campaign, Kilpatrick's units fought Confederate cavalry commanded by Joseph Wheeler in an almost incessant running engagement lasting from November 15 to De-

¹ See W. T. Sherman to Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, December 29, 1864, in *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, 1893), Series 1, XLIV, 368. For a discussion of the March to the Sea, see William T. Sherman, *Memoirs of General William T. Sherman by Himself* (Civil War Centennial Series, Bloomington, c. 1957), 170-229; Jacob D. Cox, *The March to the Sea* (New York, 1892), 20-42; and William Carey Dodson, ed., *Campaigns of Wheeler and his Cavalry, 1862-1865* (Atlanta, 1899), 284-310.

ember 2, 1864, and marked by rapid movement and counter-movement on the part of the opponents. When the March to the Sea was over, Kilpatrick reported that his forces had "three times crossed from left to right, and right to left, in front of our army..." while Wheeler stated that he had pressed the Union commander so warmly as to cause him to seek safety by blockading his own rear and building protective works from two to three miles long in order to give his men cover. But this was not all, for Wheeler also claimed that he had forced Kilpatrick to destroy all bridges in his line of march as a precautionary measure.²

Kilpatrick's command numbered 5,500 men grouped in two brigades. The First Brigade contained the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, the Second, Third, and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the Tenth Wisconsin Light Artillery. The Second embraced the Ninety-Second Illinois Mounted Infantry, the Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Ohio Cavalry, McLaughlin's Ohio Squadron, and the Ninth Michigan Cavalry. Commanding the Tenth Wisconsin was Captain Yates V. Beebe.³

The Tenth Wisconsin performed well as the main artillery reliance for Kilpatrick's cavalry, but records covering its role during the March to the Sea are scanty. Captain Beebe was brief in detailing the battery's movements during the campaign, although he included remarks to the effect that the company had been in action seven times, had marched 520 miles, and had lost one wagon, fifty horses, and one caisson, while capturing two horses, ten mules and two guns. He concluded, "In a report of this kind there cannot be much said to dazzle the imagination; but if cheerful fighting, tedious marching, and tireless vigilance does [sic] lack excitement, it cannot fail to command the admiration of friend and foes."⁴

A private soldier serving with the Tenth did, however, compose a lively description of action involving the unit from November 14 to December 2, 1864. This was in a letter of Private John Murray to his mother and father written on December 19, and now filed in the Archives Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The author of the letter was born in Ireland, and at the time of his enlistment on September 11, 1862, was a laborer by occupation and thirty-one years of age. Frequently ill while on military duty, Murray spent long periods in convalescence, a circumstance which led to extended absences from his unit.⁵

Murray appears at one time to have been not entirely sympathetic to the Lincoln government, and he seems also to have been impressed with the futility of armed conflict.⁶ This did not prevent him, however, from observing closely what was taking place about him. Murray's description of military actions

² For Kilpatrick's remarks, see Official Records, 1, XLIV, 366; and for Wheeler's, ibid., 410.

³ This listing is based on Kilpatrick's report of December 27, 1864, in ibid., 362.

⁴ See Report of Capt. Yates V. Beebe, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, December 18, 1864, in ibid., 405-406. Beebe's report covering the period from October 31 to December 31, 1864, is also available in State of Wisconsin, Wisconsin National Guard, Adjutant General, Records of Volunteer Regiments, 9th and 10th Artillery, Series 37/1/33, Box 42, in Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Charles E. Estabrook, editor, Records and Sketches of Military Organizations... (Madison [?], 1914) lists pertinent data on the Tenth on pages 54, 60, 61, 62, 171-177, and 181. E. B. Quiner, The Military History of Wisconsin... (Chicago, 1866), 958-961, covers the history of the battery.

⁵ Murray's service record is available in Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, National Guard, Regimental Descriptive Roll, 10th Battery, no page number; Murray was #159 on the roster. See also ibid., Adjutant General, Regimental Muster and Descriptive Rolls 1861-1865, Light Artillery and Sharpshooters, Series 37/1/31, volume 5, no page number, and ibid., Records, Volunteer Service, Series 37/4/1, boxes 42 and 43.

⁶ See letter of John Murray to unnamed recipient, July 15, 1863, in ibid., Executive Department, Organization and Administration of the Army, Series 1/1/5-11, box 16.

was phrased so as to enable the reader to visualize movements of the opposing forces; he was a sober witness of damage done by the Union troops; and he gave sharp pictures of soldier reaction during the confusion and danger of combat. And, when the Tenth Wisconsin rested temporarily on December 2, 1864, Private John Murray took the opportunity for "a good swim" in a creek near camp, washed his shirt, and pulled off his boots for the first time since leaving Marietta, Georgia, sixteen days before.

Murray's original letter lacks complete punctuation, but spacing in the printed copy which follows will assist in clarification of meaning for the reader. The artilleryman's spelling is preserved as he wrote; it should be noted that he consistently spelled the pronoun "they" as "the." The reader will discover also that on more than one occasion Murray was heedless of rules of capitalization.⁷

in the field, near Savannah State of Georgia

Decembe 19, 1864

Dear Father & Mother

I once more take up my humble pen to let you know I am still in the land of the living I wrote you a letter dated Nov. the 2nd from Merrietta informing you of our receiving a fresh suply of horses and aequipments to say we were comming here then would be counterband of war. you already know I belonge to the 3rd Cav. Div. Commanded by that famous rader general killpatrick where ever danger is there you will find him and his rangers.

We left Merretta on the 14 of Nov at 7 o'clock in the morning our division numbered nine thousand five hundred and eigty men all told⁸ twenty days rations in our wagons we marched 28 miles campt 5 miles South of atlanta for the night here we took leave of the Infantry as the were to March the direct route for here but us poor Devils had to go hundreds of miles off the mean road burn bridges tear up railrodes and raise hell in general⁹ on the morning of the 15th we pass thrugh Jonesborough the scene of our former great batle for the capture of Atlanta. at a place called Love joy Station 6 miles souath we met old wheeler with his division draun up in batteline after some sharp fighting on both sides our men Charges and captured 2 10 pound rifle cannon¹⁰

16th we campt for the night on a large plantation got

⁷ Murray's letter may be found in ibid., box 20.

⁸ If Murray's reference is to Kilpatrick's division alone, he was in error. See Official Records, 1, XLIV, 362.

⁹ Kilpatrick's instructions covering the first seven days of the campaign ordered him to proceed to Milledgeville as his first objective. He was to move on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, feint strongly toward the town of Forsyth, cross the Ocmulgee, approach Macon as if intending to put the city under assault, strike the Georgia Central Railroad as near Macon as possible, then fall back toward Gordon, Georgia, destroying the railroad until the infantry came up, when he would report to Sherman at Milledgeville. See Official Records, 1, XLIV, 362 and 527.

¹⁰ Capt. Beebe in ibid., 405, remarked, "...the battery silenced the enemy's guns and took possession two of them after the cavalry had run them down." The report of Col. Eli H. Murray, commanding the First Brigade, December 25, 1864, in ibid., 369, gives much credit to the Third Kentucky which "...made a most brilliant and successful saber charge, resulting in a total demoralization of the enemy" in the capture of the guns.

some sweet potatoes our men burned all the large houses with in my view 17th the wether is very warm yesterday we marched 28 miles Wheeler or his men are no where to be seen 18 yesterday we marched 35 miles through as nice a country as I ever seen our men takes horses sheep oxen goats sheep hogs chickens geese turkeys what the cannot drive the kill and leave to rot by the way side there is very few people to be seen the men all taking arms and going into the army of the north there is not mothers in the houses but old women and Children the houses are set fire to the flour and meal is scattered through the hills the corn Cribs are burned to ashes every thing is destroyed Could you people North but see the gray hairs of an old woman her beggin that she might be allowd one bushel of corn meal at self to support her tattaring frame a few days longer I think it would make you pray for this war to be ended the history of this war when written if written truly will be dreadfull to look at people are robbed of watches rings money an Clothing girls over dresses under dresses Children's shoes and Clothing are either burned or thrown down strame or left in the woods to rot the churches are broke oppen and the pulpit robbed of its orniments But anough it may be immagined but never Can be described the Horrers of this war¹¹ 19th yester reminded me of the first of June in Wisconsin I saw some beoutifull gardens the rose bushes were in full bloom 20th yesterday we captured some three hundred beutifull horses¹² you see a man never steals any thing in the army he merly captures it we are now getting near Macon a very strong fortified Arsenal last night our outposts were fired on several times 21st yesterday at 11 oClock we drove in the rebel outpost of Macon at 2 o'Clock P M the guns of the 10th Bat opens on the outer fortifications of the city there is some hard fighting the 10 Ohio charges takes a Bat.

The Rebs reforms and takes it back again¹³ fighting is kept up with various success untill dark when we fall back 6 miles to wait for the infantry to come up at one chase we lose two companys of the 9th P. V¹⁴ The weather soon changed Scarce had the fight begun when the clouds began to loom up in the Souwest dark and heavy the sure harbinger of a rain storm rain Comenced to fall a little before sundown it would seem the floodgates of heaven were let loose so fast did the watter come down upon us as we fell back in the night so dark it was you could not see your finger wagons eumbulenceis Artillary Mounted and dismounted men all hurrying to the rear with the Enemy pounding

¹¹ Property listed as destroyed by Kilpatrick following November 14 for the rest of the campaign included 14,007 bales of cotton, 271 cotton gins, and "much valuable property." See *Official Records* 1, XLIV, 366. Sherman's comments on property destroyed estimated a figure of \$100,000,000 four-fifths of which represented "...simple waste and destruction." His men, according to Sherman, were "A little loose in foraging, ..." See *ibid.*, 13 and 14.

¹² Murray's remark does not agree with Beebe's report on captured horses.

¹³ The report of Lt. Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, December 22, 1864, in *Official Records*, 1, XLIV, 404, describes the action involving the Tenth Ohio at Macon. After entering the redoubt in which the guns mentioned by Murray were located, the Ohio unit gained complete possession only to lose it under dangerously heavy infantry pressure by the Confederates. Sanderson was forced to leave the guns behind.

¹⁴ This is probably a reference to action involving two companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania on the night of November 21 near Griswold, Georgia. See report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, November 22, 1864, in *ibid.*, 386.

us behind was something not to be forgotten

22nd yesterday morning just at daylight in a great rainstorm the rebs in force charges our skirmish line Shot and shell they send far to the rear of our Camp horses Breaks loose Mules bellowing wagons upset in the Mud Cav. galloping to unfro Negroes hollowing made me think there was many aplace on this Earth More pleasenter amidst all this noise and Bustle I picket up a kittlefull of boiled chickens took the Shelter of a large Stump I never had a breakfast in all my life tasted better you may believe me I enjoyed my meal at 12 o'Clock the webfeet come in sight we were not sorry at it¹⁵ 23rd yesterday we move round the city eight miles our object is to fight as little as possible skirmishing is kept up all day we loose a great many prisinors¹⁶ one hour before sun down the Rebs charges reacharges and charges again The loss is heave in both sides The wind hauls round to the North blows bites and cold the ground is soon covered with a rine of frost sutch as you have... Some times in the latter part of August

The wounded suffered greatly and many died during the night from Cold and loss of blood 24th yesterday we swing our div. clear of the city and march to Miledge the Capt. of this state I never thought there was sutch a land upon earth I wish I had comed here 8 years ago I picked out a place where I shall live when the war is over at Miledge we get 5 pounds of hard tack to a man halt 4 hours we Sadle our horses and at 10 oClock start on another raid in this land of Honney and Sweet potatoes on the morning of the 24th Wheelers men takes some prisinor the get drunk as there is plenty of whiskey to befound many of the mendrinks hearty falls to the rear and is taken prisinor the greater part of the land is Covered with timber it is what you would call openings it is well wattered as we have for some days past crossed the deviding ridge the watter now Clear and bright flows toward the gulf or Atlantic ocan now we are playing the Andecondo eat as much at one meal as will do us for 3 days not but there is plenty of everything here beef pork flour corn molases salt potatoes Honey and Sugar we have no time to cook we are either fighting or marching by night and day old wheler is in our rear and Armstrong is on our right flank¹⁷ two hard customers as you will presently see I have already lost two fine horses our order of March is one hundred and 20 miles every 3 days I have sat 22 hours in the sadly out of twenty four 25th we throw up baracades as we go along cut the road or bridge one brigade Stops in them the remeander gallops on ahead builds more barecades rebs charges in rear the brig. falls back takes shelter under what the advance has built

¹⁵ Gen. O. O. Howard, Army of the Tennessee, reported to Sherman on November 23, 1864, that Wheeler's attack on the morning of the twenty-second led to "Quite a little action. . . , in which there was charging and counter-charging by the cavalry, when finally the enemy were driven from the field in confusion." See *ibid.*, 66. Murray's reference to the "webfeet" was made to infantry of Gen. Charles C. Walcutt which was also in action at Griswold Station. See Kilpatrick's report in *ibid.*, 363.

¹⁶ Joseph Wheeler, Confederate States Army, reported on December 24, 1864, that in these actions he captured sixty prisoners, besides "killing and wounding a large number." Wheeler also recognized that United States forces were planning no further demonstrations against Macon at this time. See *ibid.*, 407.

¹⁷ A probable reference to Brig. Gen. F. C. Armstrong, a Confederate cavalry commander. Murray is in error about his presence in the Savannah campaign, however, as Armstrong was serving in the Nashville campaign at this time.

fight until the rebs again charges Sutch is the way we March we take it turnabout one day in the rear one in front 26th and 27th fighting and running all the time we were to have met the Infantry on the 26th at a place called Saunders Church but but none has come in sight at night we throw up sky rockets in hops may be seen by our friends 11 oClock on the 27th we are passing through a place like Hanchetville¹⁸ it is my turn in rear at oconers bridge the fight is long and wicket the rebs charges takes the bridge by this time our advance is up to Thorntons we gallop to the turn up to OConnerhouse the rebs cuts across the fields and cuts us of from our command. But the gallant Murraray [of ?] Kentucky seeing our position at the head of the 2nt 3rd 5th Kent. and 92n Illinois charges sword in hand the rebs falls back with heavy loss I do not know how I looked but I know I felt white when I thought of Libby prison Preachers are not the only men that sometimes wears long faces. and today a good horse is worth a kingdom¹⁹ we pass through weansborough [Waynesborough] and campe 2 miles North of the Townt city. 10 oClock at night firing is kept up all the time and the guns of brave 10th Wisc. Battery are throwing shot and shell all around though the night is dark and fogy we build large fires and steal a way by 3 in the morning but daylight the rebs are again pounding our rear they are rainforced with five brigades of Infantry our wounded is falling into their hands all the time one oClock on the 28th we have been fighting So hard all day we have not gained 4 miles We come to a natural position near the road our general has no alternative but fight or surrender the question is now often asked where is the Infantry why dont the come up to help us but there was no infantry to be found it seemed as though we hedd Shadwicks house whilst on the other or left side of the road is a large roe of Barns to thesse we add Baracades his marsh represents a large swanp that protected our left flank Smiths land is a high hill thickly timbered on our then left of the road back to Gormans is a large open corn field Sutch was the position chowsen by Killpatrick on the 28th of Nov. The Rebs has to come up a steep hill so that the cannot see us untill they are within five hundred yards of our guns on top of the hill the form in 3 lines then moves forward not a gun fired nor word spoken the are within 4 hundred yards Charge when a yell goes up which makes the woods ring again and again Soon there is another noise eight pices of our Artillery stood pointed on them loaded to the Muzle with cannaster The word fire is given and the send forth their missels of death at the same time our whole line opened with small arms their ranks is literly cut to pieces so close were the to our guns that some of the tin cans which contains the balls passed through their boddies without bursting each can contains 48 lead balls each ball weys two ounces double shottd each gun contained 96 balls we fire from 4 to 6 shots a minute you may guess the rest the fall back of the hill in disorder but it is only for a moment on the come again and again the are mowed down like

¹⁸ Kilpatrick's cavalry moved through Sylvan Grove, Georgia, on November 25 and 26, "when Wheeler's force attacked [them]...flank and rear, but was repulsed, with heavy loss." See Official Records, 1, XLIV, 54. Hanchetville is the present Marshall, Wisconsin.

¹⁹ This action is described in Col. Eli H. Murray's report of December 25, 1864, in ibid., 370-371. He stated of Lt. Stetson of the Tenth Wisconsin, "...he never fires but what he makes an impression upon the enemy," and went on to remark that the enemy was determined to cut off that portion of his command not yet across the bridge at Buck Head Creek.

grass again the seek shelter under the hill reform and charge again but only to meet the same fate for some time there has been part of their men working their way unseen by us through that piece of thick wood on our right the come out with a cheer drives back our right into the cornfield and attacks us in rear Murrays Brigade deploys to the rear forms line and meets the Rebs hand to hand the Rebs again Seek shelter in the woods. The Bat. limbers up wheels to the right and again opens out with double shottd canester Murray remeans to guard the rear the rest gallops off as fast as posible had we waited to all their force come up the Must have captured all of us²⁰ we cross a river tear up the Bridge that night fell hapy 12 oClock our scouts reports whelers men swimming the river 7 miles down stream again we leave camp 12 oClock on the 29th we meet the Infantry we incamp to the 2nt of december on the banks of buffolow creek where I wash my shirt and have a good swim in the stream on the 30th of Nov. the first time I had off my boots since I left

I ommitted to tell you in my last letter I have not been paid since I lef the State²¹

in hast I must conclude for the present

write soon

John Murray

On January 3, 1865, John Murray wrote once more to his mother and father, but this time with discouragement and pessimism. Murray expressed hope for the good health of his family, however, but stated that he had taken "the sumer complaint" a few days before and was "now pirty bad." He closed with the assertion that he would not go to a hospital if he could avoid it.

On the reverse of his single page is a short note stating that "Mr. Murry is pretty sick" and would be going to the hospital. "Mr. Murry" was indeed "pretty sick." He died from acute dysentery on January 14, 1865.²²

²⁰ Wheeler substantiates the withdrawal of Union forces at Waynesborough in an action at three in the morning which would have encircled the federal forces had his subordinate commanders got properly into position. He then remarked, "At daylight the enemy withdrew...unobserved in consequence of a dense fog." Wheeler pressed the attack, making the claim that the rout of Kilpatrick's command "was complete," and that upon hitting Kilpatrick in the position described in Murray's letter, he "...completely stamped the whole force." Wheeler also asserted that his attack caused the United States forces to flee in "uncontrollable confusion," and that a subordinate's error in taking a position on a wrong road left open the only possible avenue of escape for Kilpatrick who now sought "...protection of his infantry, which he did not venture to forsake again during the campaign." See ibid., 408-409. Wheeler further claimed to have nearly captured Kilpatrick twice, but the Union general escaped on a "fleet horse," leaving his hat in Confederate hands. See ibid., 910, Bragg to Sale, November 30, 1864, enclosing letter of Wheeler to Bragg, November 29, 1864. Cox, op. cit., 33, also discusses this episode. The report of Col. S. D. Atkins, commanding the Second Brigade, December 24, 1864, in Official Records, 1, XLIV, 391, is in disagreement with Wheeler's assertion that he routed the Union cavalry at Reynold's Plantation, but Atkins gives the Confederates praise for charging in "...splendid style, coming up in close range, ..." before the artillery fire began.

²¹ Murray's service report indicates that he received no pay after February 21, 1864. See State of Wisconsin, Wisconsin National Guard, Adjutant General, Records of Volunteer Regiments, 9th & 10th Artillery, Series 37/1/33, box 42, in Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

²² See ibid., Executive Department, Organization and Administration of the Army, Series 1/1/5-11, box 20, and Descriptive Roll, 10th Wisconsin Light Artillery, no page number.

CONSERVATION

BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE

by
R. G. Lynch

This paper is an edited version of an address the author presented before the John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club on June 6, 1964 at the Wisconsin Center, Madison.

As a writer about natural resources for The Milwaukee Journal, I had unusual opportunities to observe damage to land and water. In low level airplane flights, I observed promiscuous channeling in the extreme end of the Mississippi River delta; drainage ditching in the Dakotas; roads and oil drilling sites in the Kenai Peninsula of Alaska; jeep tracks all over the rough hills north of Fairbanks, Alaska; and thousands of abandoned oil drums in dumps associated with defense sites in Alaska. Traveling by car I have seen ditching in the Everglades as well as extensive waterfront damage by other Florida developments, and atrocious erosion and stream sedimentation from overgrazing on the mountains and foothills of the west. Most of these places should be wilderness, or areas of restricted human activity.

All of this damage is being done by people--usually people who want to make money and do not realize, or sometimes don't care, what the cost will be to others of their own or future generations. But even people who seek out wilderness for enjoyment and profess to love it are destroying it. After traversing three lakes and a portage, I saw the most ungodly litter along a second portage not far from the Arctic Circle in Canada, just one year after a rough highway had provided access by car a few miles distant from the trout lake I visited. And foresters have told me that pack parties going into the Bridger area, near the Grand Tetons, have to be routed over alternate trails to avoid congestion--and to facilitate cleaning up camp sites.

Natural resources, it must be emphasized, have no value, either economic or esthetic, except as they are useful to people. Conservation cannot have any real meaning other than wise use. But this should not mean use merely for monetary profit. The use may vary from the mere viewing of natural beauty to the excavation of ore, the damming of a river or the harvesting of timber to satisfy human needs. By their very numbers, constantly increasing, people make it difficult to preserve wild land and water. And by their indifference and sometimes their selfish recalcitrance people balk the efforts of others, like you, to get protection for some remnants.

This has been true in all areas of resource use. In some there have been varying degrees of progress because a showing of economic benefits can be made. The dollar is almost the sole standard of evaluation in our American civilization, a most unfortunate thing. This makes your task the most difficult in resource conservation, because no one can put a price tag on esthetic values.

I am glad that the presidential election is past, because what we are discussing here involves two things that were issues in that campaign and I would like to talk about them without any partisan implications. They are (1) individual rights and (2) federal encroachment on state rights.

Although I am an aggressive believer in individual rights, as I think most of you are, I am also a realist. Most of us are apt to be very subjective about this: we think in terms of our own rights, not those of others. One day at a baseball game in Milwaukee, a man next to me had his radio going full blast. Finally I suggested that he turn down the volume. He turned off the set and said, "So a man hasn't got a right to listen to his radio any more!" After a moment, I asked him, "Haven't I the right not to listen to your radio?" He thought a moment and replied, "I never thought of it that way."

The concept of individual freedom of action goes back to the eras of very sparse population. Even then there was a rough rule that one man's rights extended only until they interfered with another's rights. In nature,

animals defend territory. A man at Oconto took me out to his barn one time to show me something and his house cat followed. The moment the cat stepped into the barn, a barn cat leaped at it and the smaller house cat fled. When we returned to the house, the barn cat followed us on the porch and immediately the house cat sprang at it, and the barn cat flew back to its home grounds. I remarked that the house cat was smaller and my host said, "On her own porch, she's a tiger!"

In early times, man defended his rights like any other animal, by combat if belligerence would not serve. But when people began to cluster, law had its beginning in the tribal code. Zane, in *The Story of Law*--a most interesting book--says that we still live by the tribal code, really, because no law survives if it is not accepted by the tribe. Examples: prohibition rejected, income tax accepted.

The more people we have and the closer they live together, the more individual rights shrink, for one's acts affect others. We who live in communities have accepted this for our own good. Rational men and women recognize that they must yield to zoning and building codes, speed limits, bans on gun discharging and other curbs. In Wauwatosa, my home, no one may mow a lawn before 8 a.m. on Sunday--and when I go through a Sunday on which every neighbor chooses a different time to operate his power mower I think we should also set a time limit.

But rural people too often refuse to accept these facts of life as they are today until it is too late for effective action. They ignore the need of controls and resent and resist outside prodding. The delay has caused many a mess that is either expensive or impossible to remedy. Rural people stubbornly defend individual rights, even when individual acts will destroy assets of immeasurable value that belong to all of us.

This brings me to the second issue: encroachment of one government on another. I believe, with probably a large majority of the American people, in state rights. I know that the federal government has taken over functions that belong to the states.

But here again I am realistic and recognize that this too often has resulted from the failure of states to act, or to act adequately. We are fortunate to live in a state whose government, regardless of party politics, has tried to do what is necessary for its people. This is really the reason for the high per capita tax collections in Wisconsin, which were recently publicized.

This has not been true in many states, so the federal government has prodded and helped them and has become a partner, really a mentor, in education, health, welfare and other essential programs. This should not be necessary, but who can say honestly that it is not necessary?

The point I make is that power never exists by itself. Along with authority always goes responsibility. If the power is not used, or not used for the greater good, it inevitably will be lost, for this is abdication in the one case and abuse in the other. Governor Romney of Michigan recently said: "We cannot conscientiously urge the federal government to return to state and local governments activities it has preempted unless state and local governments are capable and willing to live up to their responsibilities."

I have mentioned the federal-state issue only as a preface to what follows--something most important for you to include in your thinking and planning for preservation of esthetic water values.

County and town governments in Wisconsin for the most part have not fulfilled their responsibilities. Few

show any encouraging signs of recognizing some responsibilities. They are urgently in need of leaders who will warn them of the danger that they will lose some of their powers unless they change their attitude, and quickly! These local governments are much more vulnerable than sovereign states, because they were created by the state and function--even exist--only as the state wills. The State of Wisconsin has delegated important powers to these units. This delegation of power, because of local indifference and sometimes the personal interests of elected officials, has handicapped or completely balked changes urgently needed to cope with changing conditions.

We do not have majority rule in these matters; we have a majority of a small minority (a town of a few hundred people) making decisions or refusing to make decisions that involve the interests of a state population of four million people. Knowing something about town governments, I can tell you that sometimes not even a majority of this small minority makes the decision, for it can be the decision of one man, the town chairman or some other center of local power.

The greatest obstacle to proper management and protection of natural resources in Wisconsin is this power that resides in town governments, along with their domination of county boards. Each town chairman is a county supervisor and the town representatives often outnumber village and city representatives.

The greatest hope for improvement lies in the Supreme Court ruling that men's votes must have equal weight. This will lessen rural domination of the legislature, which protects county-town powers, and it sooner or later will change the makeup of county boards, by court order or by legislation. (This has been set in motion since the presentation of this paper.)

Meanwhile, whatever you try to accomplish in preserving wild rivers must take into consideration these local powers and attitudes. Proposals discussed at the recent wild rivers conference and reported in your chapter's bulletin are good, but they are idealistic. I suggest that a realistic approach is most important. Go to the legislature if you will with a program for identifying and preserving wild streams. But also join with other conservation organizations to press vigorously for legislation that will force counties and towns to adopt zoning ordinances and do some effective zoning.

We have advanced, intelligent state planning and we have several active regional planning commissions, but their planning, no matter how good and how necessary, will come to naught unless there are land use regulations to implement it. A 1962 report by the resource development department said that only one town out of 1,273 in the state had provided for floodplain protection (for a single river with an erosion problem, near Asland).

That report said that only 21 counties out of 71 (we now have 72) had adopted fairly comprehensive agricultural-industrial zoning ordinances--and nearly half the towns in those counties had failed to activate the ordinances. Our law leaves such ordinances inactive in any town which does not approve the county board's action. Disapproval is not necessary, just failure to act at all.

Agricultural-industrial zoning leaves unprotected the floodplains of streams and, to a great extent, the shores of rivers and lakes.

What good will it do if you get a legislative prohibition of dams, when the shores can be dotted with cottages,

even shacks, and used as garbage and refuse dumps, or "developed" in various ways? Even the Brule, the Namekagon and the Wolf, protected from dams, are exposed to these things.

A real effort was made to correct this very bad situation in the last legislature. Studies and discussions by the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies (a most valuable group, incidentally, deserving of more consideration by the legislature) resulted in proposals for control of lake shore and river bottom land, especially sewage disposal and drainage in residential developments, and for prohibiting dumping where the stuff could wash into streams in time of flood.

Another suggestion called for prodding towns and counties to zone flood plains, by setting a time limit after which some state agency could act. The state and county highway departments mapped most of the flood plains, town by town, as a basis for zoning.

Some bills were introduced but got nowhere; some proposals never got into bill form. This should not be permitted to happen in the present legislature. Such legislation is needed for your wild rivers program, along with a broader need for floodplain protection. Perhaps conservation organizations can stir up another demonstration like the one which filled the assembly chamber for the hearing on bills to save the Wolf River from dams. A turnout like that at every legislative session, the first time important conservation bills are up for hearing, could have a salutary effort on resource management in Wisconsin.

There is another area where efforts are needed. If we are to improve the atmosphere for recognition of esthetic values in the face of increasing economic pressure on natural resources, we must look to the schools. Esthetic values, along with resource problems of all kinds, will be understood by children properly taught. They must be prepared to make proper decisions, as citizens, about resource management. Only in the schools can the necessary interest be kindled and a foundation of knowledge laid. It is very difficult to arouse adults, who did not get such schooling, to act in resource matters.

The University of Wisconsin School of Education has been preparing a conservation course for more than a year. Lack of funds for preparing audiovisual materials delayed it beyond the original target date, September, 1964; a personnel problem now has put it off until mid-semester of 1966. This course will be required of student teachers and available to other university departments; and it will be offered to other teacher training institutions in the state. It could very well get national attention.

It would be helpful if this chapter and other conservation organizations showed interest by inquiring of Dean Stiles of the School of Education and of university regents and legislators about the progress of this program and, particularly, the availability of funds to get it established. The funds have been budgeted, I am informed--just a few thousand dollars, insignificant in a university budget of millions but surely one of the most important items.

In closing, let me summarize all that I have said in two sentences:

You will do your cause (wild river preservation) the most immediate good by pressing for legislation that will get flood plains zoned.

You will do your cause the most lasting good by helping to improve conservation teaching in the schools.



Tower Rock, about seven miles west of Prairie du Sac on County Trunk PF.



Natural Bridge with cave below.

The Denzer Area, Sauk Co., Wis.

a geologic history

by Harvey A. Uber

How many people are there who have crossed the Wisconsin River at Sauk City and then driven north on US Highway 12 have realized the interesting geological history of the area and the picturesqueness of rock formations to the west. The highway for about three miles north of Sauk City crosses three flat step-like areas which are alluvial terraces of the Wisconsin River. The outwash, or valley train, into which the terraces were cut was laid down in the preglacial gorge of the river by water which flowed from the front of the ice when the glacier moved to within one mile north of Prairie du Sac during the last period of advance.

Before the time of the glacier, the Wisconsin River in this area had cut itself down into a gorge at least 600 feet deep with steeply sloping bluffs and with a width of about two and one half miles. As the glacier advanced southward toward Prairie du Sac, the water which flowed from the ice was so heavily burdened that a thick deposit of alluvial material (sand and gravel) was deposited all the way along the gorge as far down stream as Prairie du Chien and even into the Mississippi River. This deposit of alluvial material, or valley train, has a thickness of about 300 feet in the area of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac.

After glaciation the river was a superimposed stream flowing over the valley train which it had made. As time went on, the water of the river again became clear and its cutting and carrying power was increased. As the river's ability to cut and carry was not always the same, it curiously dissected the valley train in such a way as to leave three flat topped terraces of different elevations on its west side, while at the same time in its downward cutting it moved closely over to the east side of the valley. Here to the east of the river are steep sided bluffs and several narrow patches of terraces of varying heights.

Sauk City stands on the lower terrace west of the river, a flat area from 14 to 24 feet above river level. West of Sauk City and about a half mile north on US Highway 12, there is a rise to a second terrace which stands from 27 to 40 feet above river level. A little farther north there is a third rise to a third terrace which varies in height from 80 to 85 feet above river level. Terraces of this nature are but temporary land forms, so in time all of the valley train will again be removed and the river will again flow in its pre-glacial valley. This process of filling in the gorge with a valley train and then again removing it, is an example of what is known of in geological terms as an interruption in a cycle of erosion. A cycle of erosion is the time required to reduce an area to base level. This is the lowest level to which a land form can be cut with respect to sea level.

The entire Denzer Sauk City-Prairie du Sac area is in the Driftless Area. That portion west of the terrace area is a badly dissected upland and of extreme picturesqueness. West on County Trunk PF, which extends westward from Prairie du Sac, the road crosses the

three terraces and the little valley of intermittent Otter Creek and then up the north side of Honey Creek with the deeply indented perpendicular 300 foot bluffs of the Wisconsin River to the north. This is a Cambrian sandstone area which because of its softness can easily be cut into steep sided gullies and ravines by running water and then can further be cut into grotesque forms by wind erosion.

About seven miles west on PF, at a north-south road crossing stands a rock projection of imposing beauty. It stands about 150 feet above the road and because of its resemblance to a tower, is known of as Tower Rock. Beside being a product of intermittent streams in their process of gully erosion, the steeply sloping sides have been fantastically fluted by wind erosion into further beauty.

Turning north at Tower Rock along the winding cross-road for about two miles with imposing bluffs to the east of the road, the road crosses County Trunk C at Denzer, a several house community. It is this place that gives the name to the United States Geological Survey sheet, "Denzer Quadrangle." West from here for a distance of two miles toward Leland on County Trunk C, the Natural Bridge of Denzer is located. It is well marked along the road and the owner on whose land it is located has made it easily accessible with a gravel road that leads to but a short distance from it.

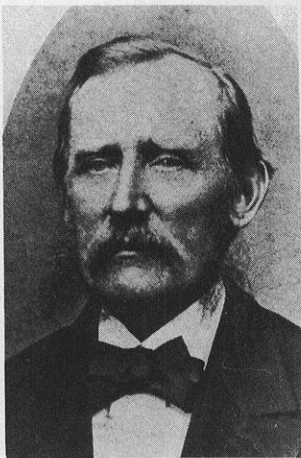
The Natural Bridge is part of a ridge which was first cut out of the soft sandstone by the work of intermittent streams and then the top cut through by the abrasive work of the wind. The bridge is an arch with a 35 foot span and is about 25 to 35 feet high. The rock ledge which crosses over the opening is three to four feet wide. Below the bridge is a cave, also the work of the wind, and about 10 feet high and from 25 to 30 feet deep. To one side of the Natural Bridge are other formations which have similarly been carved by intermittent small streams, but mostly by the work of the wind. The entire area is heavily wooded with hickory and other nut bearing trees and provides just that place of solitude and quiet for the one who wishes to get away from the humdrum of the well-beaten trail.

To make the place more attractive to visitors, the owner has not only provided a near-by picnic area with water and toilet facilities, but for those who enjoy camping and hiking, there is also a camping area and hiking trails. The writer visited this area the first time in 1914 with Professor Lawrence Martin of the University of Wisconsin Geography Department. The last visit to this area was in October 1964 just as a matter of inquisitiveness. Over this span of time there have been little apparent changes to either Tower Rock or to the Natural Bridge, and it is hoped that as the area is being opened to the public that the natural beauty will be spared from vandalism and remain untouched for future generations.

Rapid Disappearance of Wisconsin Wildflowers; a contrast of the present with thirty years ago

by Thure Kumlien

THURE KUMLIEN arrived in Wisconsin in August of 1843 with his bride and that fall settled near Lake Koshkonong. The homestead was in Jefferson Co. and consisted mainly of woods and oak openings overlooking moist meadows near the lake. For the "poet naturalist" this was an admirable location and he began his study of the flora and fauna of the area immediately. He received meager payment for his collections of mounted birds, skins and eggs, but one of his "favorite pursuits" was the collection of plants. A paragraph from A. W. Schorger's "Some Wisconsin Naturalists" describes his deep interest.



"The changes that the country was undergoing through settlement were distressing to Kumlien as they spelled the extinction of some of its flora and fauna. A tamarack swamp containing many unusual plants, about two miles north of his home, was a favorite place for botanizing. [Edward Lee] Greene was reminded that 'the latest letter I received from him, was tinged with melancholy as he related how our long cherished tamarack swamp, near his home, had been bereft of its trees, its ericaceous under shrubs, and its delightful orchids; and, that human beings of the common sort, had drained it and planted it with market-garden vegetables.' This subject had long laid close to Kumlien's heart for the only published paper that ever appeared with his name was concerned with the disappearance of some of his precious plants." The paper was first published in the Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS for 1875-76, (V. 3, pp. 56-7) and later appeared in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society for 1877-78 (V. 16, pp. 372-3).

(For a more complete review of the life and work of Thure Kumlien see Lawson, Publius V., "Thure Kumlien," Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS, V. 20, pp. 663-86.)

For the last thirty-two years, I have resided in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and have during that time paid some attention to the Fauna and Flora of that locality, and have collected somewhat extensively in nearly all the branches of Nat-

ural History, particularly Ornithology and Botany.

When first I came here in 1843, a young and enthusiastic naturalist, fresh from the university at Upsala, Sweden, the great abundance of wild plants, most of them new to me, made a deep impression on my mind, but during these thirty-two years a large number of our plants have gradually become rare and some even completely eradicated.

When first I visited the place where I now live, the grass in the adjoining low-lands was five and six feet high, and now in the same locality, the ground is nearly bare, having only a thin sprinkling of June grass, *Juncus tenuis* and *J. bufonius*, *Cyperus Castaneus*, here and there a thistle or a patch of mullein and in the lowest with parts some *Carices*. As the land gradually became settled, each settler fencing in his field and his stock increased, some plants became less common, and some few rare ones disappeared; *Lupinus perennis*, among the first. But when all the lands was taken up by actual settlers, and each one fenced in all his land and used it as fields or pastures for as many cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs as could live on it without actual starvation, botanizing in this vicinity became comparatively poor.

In the oak openings, besides grasses of several species, there were an abundance of other plants of which I will mention only some Orchids from a small piece of opening-land near my residence: *Pogonia pendula*, *Goodyeara pubescens*, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*, *Aplectrum hyemale*, *Liparis lilifolia*, *Orchis spectabilis* and *Platanthera bracteata*, of these only one or two can be found in the same locality now.

In the thick timber along the Koshkonong Creek, there is now but one lot of about 40 acres where the plants can yet be found nearly as abundant as formerly. There can yet be had *Phlox divaricata*, *Laphami*, *Allium tricoccum*, *Erythronium albidum*, *Dentaria laciniata*, *Asarum canadense* and many other interesting plants. A Tamarack marsh held out the longest; it was not visited by cattle till, for want of pasture elsewhere they were obliged to cross its miry borders. In this marsh, or on its borders, were formerly growing, *Microstylis ophioglossoides*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Gymnadenia tridentata*, *Platanthera leucophoea*, *Iacera* and *orbicalata*, *Arethusa bulbosa*, *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, *Calopogon pulchellus*, *Cypripedium pubescens*, *Parviflorum candidum* and *spectabile*, *Tofieldia glutinosa*, *Drosera linearis*, *Lobelia kalimi*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Schoenus albus*, *Schenchzeria palustris*, *Triglochin palustre*, and many *Carices* among which *Carex oligosperma*. Now of all these and many other interesting plants formerly growing in this marsh or near it, some have become very rare and some are totally eradicated.

On a small prairie, too stony and gravelly for cultivation, there can yet be found *Geum triflorum*, *Aster obtusifolius* and *ptarmicoides*, *Lithospermum hirtum* and *longiflorum*, *Castilleja sessiflora*, *Linum boothii*, *Gentiana puberula*, *Ranunculus rhomboideus*, *Hieracium longipilum*, *Draba caroliniana*, *Arubis lyrata*, *Arenaria, stricta*, Mich. and *Diplopappus* which on gravel hills grows only two to three inches high, with leaves very stiff and narrow, but the flower large, having somewhat the aspect of an Alpine plant. A list of the plants of this vicinity, giving the plants of to-day, would be a comparatively meagre one and nearly useless, as their number in lessening every year, and a lists of the plants of thirty years ago would perhaps have no other than a small historical value.

These observations, though made in only this locality do probably apply to all the settled portions of the State.



thoughts on observing nature

LOOK OVER

DON'T

OVERLOOK

by P. C. Phillips

Most everyone likes nature. This is dramatized by the millions that flock to our national and state parks each year. For many of those millions this is the only chance they have to be exposed to nature. It is no wonder then that the large majority of those millions do not get nearly as much enjoyment from their brief vacation as they could if they knew more about nature, namely what to look for, where to look and how to look.

The techniques of seeing nature are much more difficult to master than observations in any other medium, especially that of seeing wild life. In World War II the art of camouflage was used extensively. But man's efforts to emulate nature's protective natural camouflage was poor in comparison. One of the most dramatic examples of nature's protective camouflage is seeing certain kinds of lizards change to the color of an object they are placed upon. There are many other examples not as dramatic, perhaps, but just as effective. For example, the way a bright hued, many-colored cock ringnecked pheasant blends into almost any background never fails to astonish one no matter how many times one has observed it.

Recently I took some color pictures of a brown thrasher and her young in our hedge of multiflora roses. I took the picture at a range of five feet; the pictures developed perfectly and were made into 4" x 4" prints. Still it took me a few minutes of careful scanning to find them in the picture.

To become proficient at not overlooking part of the probably 90% of nature that most of us miss will take effort and study, but the time spent will be well rewarded. There is nothing more fascinating than to observe our nature heritage. Outlined are some basic rules and explanation of some methods I have used:

First, and most important, train yourself to observe minutely a small area at a time. Concentrate and don't let your eyes or your mind wander. Watch for the slightest movement, a daub of color or a shape that you cannot identify. Listen for the slightest noise that does not sound natural in your surroundings. Then determine what they are or what makes them.

Next in importance is to keep perfectly still. Make no sound or movement. Your shape will not frighten birds or animals coming into your area. To them you will seem a part of the landscape. People who put scarecrows in their garden to scare birds away are only fooling themselves. Movement, sound or smell may frighten them but not a still object. I have stood perfectly still by a pond and had ducks circle the pond then land not fifty feet away.

Also some birds and animals can stand only so much suspense. If you have scared them when coming into the area and they have hidden they will fly or flee away in time. Thus enabling you to see them. Others will be lulled into thinking you have departed and commence to move about again.

A good place to watch for wild life is by a pool of water at a distance from any other water supply. Wildlife in that area will come there to drink and bathe. If you wish to see a certain bird or animal, find out what habitat it prefers what it eats and the time of day it feeds and is most active. This may change with the seasons and the available food. Ruffed grouse, for instance, feed on aspen buds, berries, wild grapes, seeds and acorns. The ripening and abundance of these will determine where they feed.

Of course, a knowledge of bird songs and animal calls will help you locate them. Many imitation bird and



animal calls are on the market but, unless one is proficient in their use one is more liable to scare than to lure.

A trick I learned, when a boy, rabbit hunting, has enabled me to see many denizens of nature. At the time I lived near Mineral Point, Wisconsin. This is the lead mining area of early Wisconsin history. The miners dug holes from 6 to 10 feet deep when they surface mined for lead ore. Over the years these holes have become covered with grass and vegetation. Rabbits used them for sitting or hiding places. Their protective coloration blended with the terrain so perfectly that the first thing I would see was their eyes. With many birds and animals the only part of them not a natural camouflage is their eyes. Their color and shape make them conspicuous. I used this same trick to locate the brown thrasher in the pictures mentioned previously. A circle or oval is almost impossible to camouflage completely. Some birds and animals seem to realize this. An owl will sit on a limb against the trunk of a tree, its mottled feathers blending with the bark of the tree, its eyelids almost closed.

Nature has provided methods of survival for all species of its creatures, some by camouflage, some by their ability to multiply rapidly, some by their speed or cleverness and other methods too numerous to mention.

So far I have dealt with observing the animate of nature. The inanimate is much easier to see and enjoy. The technique of scanning minutely only a small area at a time works wonders in observing the inanimate. Go to a thickly wooded area where flowers, vines, and shrubs grow in profusion. Then scrutinize closely a 2-foot-square area of undergrowth. At first glance it will appear to be only green foliage. As you look closer you will see heart-shaped leaves, round leaves, oblong leaves, leaves with saw-toothed edges, leaves of different number of points, shiny leaves, dull leaves, slick leaves, rough and fuzzy leaves just to name a few. Now look closely at the veins in the leaves. They will have different designs and patterns. Then observe the spacing of the leaves on the stem of the plant. The number of leaves on each spacing or the number of leaves on each plant. Some of them have only a certain number of leaves to each plant. For example, the trillium, so named because each plant has only three leaves and each flower has only three petals.

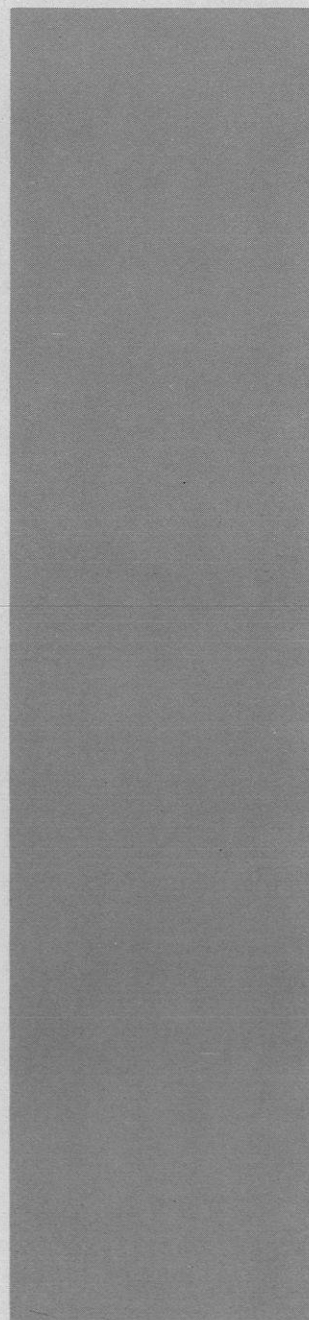
Now, if you examine the plant they are attached to, you will see that each separate kind of plant has the same shaped leaves and each has the same design and spacing of leaves. Next observe their coloring. At first glance in spring or summer they will appear to be just a green mass of foliage. But as you look closer you will see that they range from a light greenish yellow to dark green. The stems of the plants will vary to all shades of green, yellow, red, brown, black, blue and purple.

Underneath, or above, the leaves of some you may find tiny flowers, berries, and seeds. On the plants and on the ground beneath them will be a variety of insects. I have seen as many as 16 different kinds of plants growing from one square foot of soil.

All of us have been entranced by a beautiful sunset or a stupendous view. It is easy to see the spectacular. Teach yourself to see the little wonders of nature and the spectacular will fade in comparison. I hope these techniques and hints will help others to enjoy nature as I have.

To sum up, look over carefully, using your eyes, ears and your knowledge. Then you will see much of what you have previously overlooked.

About the Authors



EDWARD NOYES is Professor of History at WSU-Oshkosh where he has been teaching for the past nine years. He did both his undergraduate and graduate work at Ohio State University receiving his Ph. D. in 1945. His doctoral dissertation was entitled "A History of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio from 1866 to 1900." Before coming to Wisconsin, Professor Noyes held teaching positions at Memphis (Tenn.) State University (1947-56), Fenn College (Cleveland, O.) and Jamestown (N. D.) College.



Professor Noyes is a member of the American Historical Association, State Historical Society of Wisconsin and numerous other organizations of an historical nature as well as the Wisconsin Academy (A 60). He has had many articles published on Civil War and industrial history, and is currently working on a book-length study on the problems of troop procurement in Civil War Wisconsin. His employment with the A. H. Heisey Glass Company of Newark, O. (1929-35) coupled with his interest in glass working has resulted in his being a much sought after speaker for groups of glass collectors.

RUSSELL G. LYNCH

retired in 1964 after 42 years on the editorial staff of The Milwaukee Journal, the last seven years as reporter on natural resources. (See Wis. Acad. Rev. V. 10, No. 4, pp. 184-5.) He was the first newspaper man in the United States to have a full-time assignment to this broad field. His articles have been reprinted in other newspapers, the Congressional Record and pamphlets, the latter sometimes used in Wisconsin schools. Among various honors, he



received (after retirement) the 1963 Thomas L. Stokes national award "for outstanding writing in a daily newspaper on the development and conservation of natural resources." Lynch was born in Racine, Wis., and attended public schools there. He has been a member of the Academy for a decade.

HARVEY A. UBER in Professor Emeritus of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Since his retirement in 1963 (See Wis. Acad. Rev., V. 10, p. 127) he has been very active in lecturing and promoting the proposed Ice Age National Park by conducting many bus trips in the upper Kettle Moraine area which may become part of the Park.



Professor Uber had taught at UWM and its predecessor institutions for 46 years and was chairman of the Geography Department for 27 years, until 1957. His academic work was done at the University of Wisconsin (B.A., 1916), the University of Chicago (M.A., 1917) and Marquette University (Ph. D., 1935). He is a widely known teacher of conservation and in 1957 received a Certificate of Award of Merit as the most outstanding conservation teacher in the country from the American Association for Conservation Information.

In 1964 Professor Uber was elected president of the UWM Half Century Club and this year was honored by three Masonic Lodges of which he has been a member for 50 years. In addition to other studies, he is currently writing the history of Lake Park Lutheran Church. He has been a member of the Academy since 1961.

PERCY C. PHILLIPS

has been writing articles about nature as a hobby for the past four years. His training in this area has come through participation in several writing classes offered by the University Extension Division; his motivation has come from his love for nature. He has sold a number of articles to magazines and newspapers.

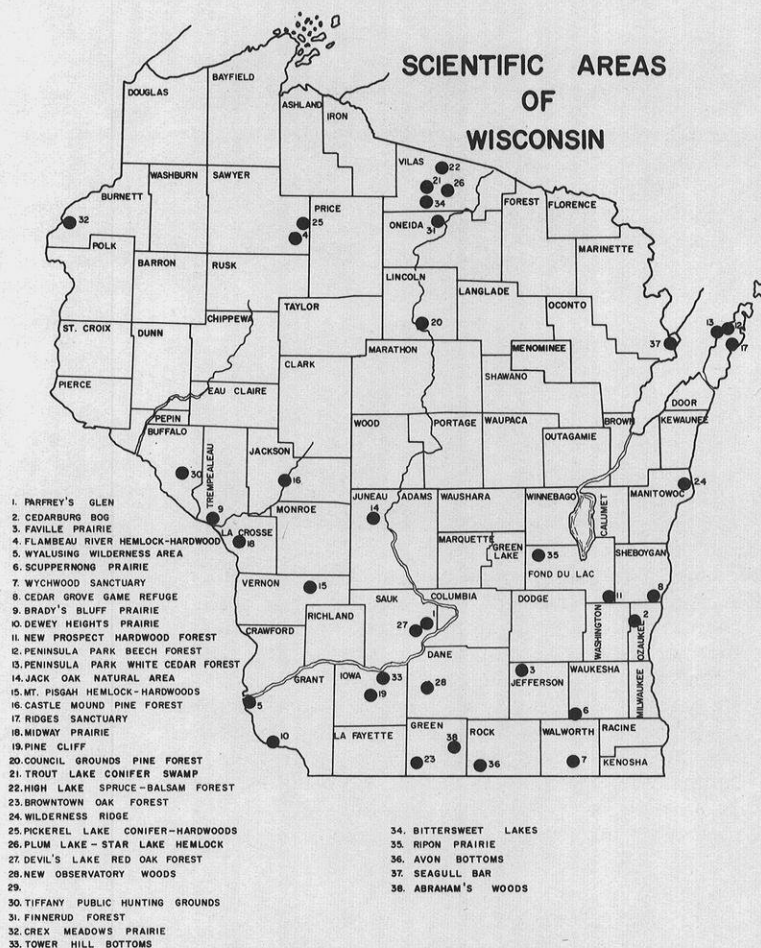
Mr. Phillips has been employed by the Wisconsin Power and Light Company since 1928. He was born in Mineral Point Township and graduated from Mineral Point High School in 1923. He attended the Madison Business College and worked as a bookkeeper and manager, respectively, at lumber companies in Mt. Horeb and Gratiot. He currently resides at Sun Prairie. He has been a member of the Academy since 1963.



State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas

Annual Report

Rezneat M. Darnell (Chmn.)
Marquette University
Milwaukee
Edward Schnerberger (Secy.)
Wisconsin Conservation Department
Madison
Orie L. Loucks
University of Wisconsin
Madison
Emil P. Kruschke
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee
Henry W. Kolka
Wisconsin State University
Eau Claire



In 1951 the State Legislature created the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas which would be responsible for establishing throughout the state a system of areas of scientific importance. The purpose of such areas was threefold: scientific research, teaching of conservation, and preservation of rare plants, animals and whole communities for future generations. In order to qualify as a scientific area a tract of land must be in essentially natural state, permanently protected, and managed to preserve its native species or its principal geological or archaeological features of scientific interest.

At present thirty-seven areas have been designated as scientific areas. Within the next decade the State Board plans to increase this number until remnants of all the primeval communities of the state have been recognized and preserved. Many of these areas will be available for conservation education and research by the state high schools, colleges, and universities.

Unfortunately, the rate of disappearance of our natural communities far exceeds the rate of preservation. In order to meet this crisis the State Board, which up to this point has been unfunded, has now approached the Legislature requesting a modest budget to aid in accelerating the Board's activities. Such funds would be used primarily for locating potential scientific areas and assessing their scientific value. The funds would also be used for publication and dissemination of descriptions of scientific areas to the educators of the state.

The responsibility for conservation of natural resources resides with each citizen of the state, but a special kind of responsibility rests with the scientists and educators who are in peculiarly advantageous positions to recognize the need for preserving undisturbed prairies, marshes, woodlands, and aquatic habitats. The State Board is interested in learning of areas of potential scientific value from any readers. Such information should be brought to the attention of the Chairman.

Academy News

95th Annual Meeting Preview

MAY 7-9, 1965

(FRIDAY EVENING thru SUNDAY NOON)

HEADQUARTERS

Wisconsin Center
The University of Wisconsin
702 Langdon St.
Madison, Wis.

"The Role of the Sciences, Arts and Letters in Wisconsin History"

Reception

7:30 P.M., Friday
Special Lounge, Wisconsin Center

Academy members, visitors and guests will assemble in the Special Lounge at the Wisconsin Center for conversation and light refreshments prior to the keynote session. Individuals who have not registered may do so at this time at the registration desk. This is the time reserved for the renewal of friendships and will give you an opportunity to meet the meeting participants and Academy officers.

Keynote Address

8:30 P.M., Friday
Auditorium, Wisconsin Center

(This address is co-sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Departments of English and History; the general public is invited to attend.)

Introduction: Irvin G. Wyllie, Professor of History; and Chairman, American Institutions Program, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

WISCONSIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO HUMANITARIANISM AND "THE GOOD LIFE" by Russel B. Nye, Distinguished Professor of English, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

RUSSEL B. NYE studied at Oberlin College (A.B., 1934) and the University of Wisconsin (M.A., 1935; Ph.D., 1939). He was instructor at Jordan College, the UW and Adelphi College before joining the faculty of Michigan State University in 1940. He has had several leaves of absence for further study: Rockefeller Fellowship in American History, 1944-46; Newberry Fellowship in Midwestern History, 1946-47; sabbatical leave for study in Europe, 1954; study and travel in England and France, 1957-58; and visiting lecturer at Indiana University, 1962.

Professor Nye has published several books and received the Pulitzer Prize and the Knapf prize for George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel (1945). He is a member of the Modern Language Association, Phi Kappa Phi, Michigan Cultural Commission, Michigan Historical Society and many other organizations.



Symposium

9:00 A.M., Saturday
Auditorium, Wisconsin Center

Presiding: Walter E. Scott, Administrative Assistant, Wisconsin Conservation Department; and president, Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

Welcome: Robben W. Fleming, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

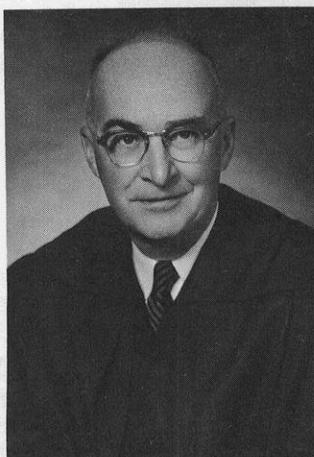


ROBBEN W. FLEMING has been active in legal circles on the national scene for many years: executive director of the National Wage Stabilization Board (1951) and the Armour Automation Fund (1960-61); and member of the Atomic Energy Commission Labor-Management Panel, the Illinois Governor's Committee on Unemployment, and the subcommittee on research of the Office of Manpower Training (1963-64). He is currently president-elect of the National Academy of

Arbitrators. Chancellor Fleming received his academic training at Beloit College (B.A., 1938) and the UW (LL.B., 1941) where he was honored with membership in the Order of the Coif. He taught on the faculty of the UW (1947-52) and served as director of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations (1952-58) before being named to the UI law faculty. He was on a research grant from the Walter Meyer Legal Institute at the UI Center for Advanced Study when he accepted his present appointment at the UW in 1964.

LANDMARK DECISIONS OF THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT by George R. Currie, Chief Justice, Wisconsin Supreme Court, Madison.

GEORGE R. CURRIE was appointed to the Supreme Court on August 30, 1951 and elected to a full 10-year term in April 1957. He became Chief Justice January 6, 1964. Born at Princeton, Wis., he attended the public schools at Montello and Oshkosh State Teachers' College. He taught school for three years before taking up legal studies at the UW (LL.B., 1925). He was awarded the Order of the Coif and in his senior year was editor-in-chief of the Wisconsin Law



Review. Justice Currie practiced law at Sheboygan for 26 years. He was a member of the Sheboygan Public Library Board for over 20 years and served as president of that body during the last 16 years.

THE BASIC SCIENCES IN WISCONSIN by Aaron J. Ihde, Professor of Chemistry and History of Science; and Chairman, Integrated Liberal Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

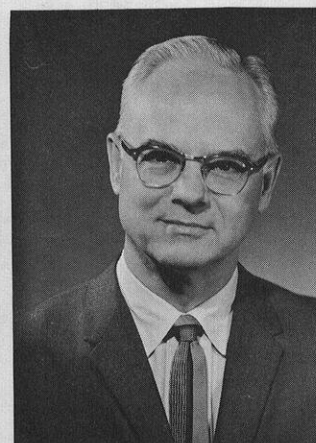


AARON J. IHDE was born at Neenah, Wis. and attended the public schools there. All of his advanced work was done at the UW at Madison (Ph.D., 1941). He has been on the faculty of the UW since 1942. During 1951-52 Professor Ihde was a Carnegie Fellow in general education at Harvard University where his teaching duties were in connection with the course in natural sciences organized by James B. Conant. Studies by Professor Ihde include work on the com-

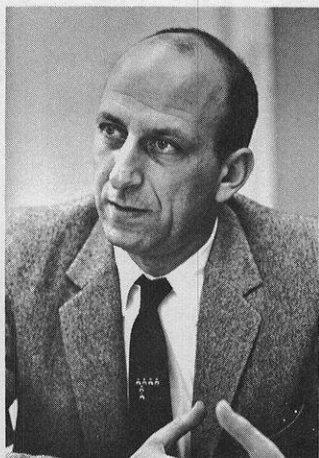
position of foods, on food legislation, and on the history of chemistry. He has published in all these areas and is the author of The Development of Modern Chemistry (Harper & Row, 1964).

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF RADIO STATION WHA by Harold B. McCarty, Professor and Director, Division of Radio-Television Education, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and Director, Wisconsin State Radio Council and Wisconsin State Broadcasting Service.

HAROLD B. MC CARTY was the recipient of the Honor Citation by the Wisconsin Association of School Administrators (1953) "in recognition of outstanding leadership, achievements, and help for public education in the state of Wisconsin." He has taken an active part in promoting educational radio and television and has been president and chairman of many national organizations. He received his academic training at the University of Illinois (B.S., 1923) and the UW (M.A., 1930). He is a member of the Twenty Year Club of Pioneers in Radio Broadcasting.



HISTORY OF WISCONSIN IN RELATION TO THE MIDWEST, ITS HISTORIANS AND THE SOCIAL CONSCIENCE by Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.



LESLIE H. FISHEL, JR., has been director of the SHSW since August 1959. He was educated at Oberlin College and Harvard University (Ph.D.) and taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Oberlin College where he served as alumni director for four years. The Society, under Dr. Fishel's leadership, has established an Office of Local History, has organized the Wisconsin Council for Local History, and has accelerated its historic sites program

and research activities. Dr. Fishel's personal research interest is in the area of the history of the Negro in the United States.

Junior Academy Program

8:30 A.M., Saturday
Wisconsin Center

The twentieth Annual Statewide Meeting of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science will run concurrently with the sessions of the Senior Academy. Presiding at the sessions will be Karen Jean Kuester, South High School, Sheboygan; and Perry M. Nealis, Columbus High School, Marshfield. Participants will be competing for the two Steenbock-Academy Scholarships which will be announced at the banquet.

Luncheon

Noon, Saturday
Dining Room, Wisconsin Center

The Senior-Junior Academy luncheon will provide an opportunity for Senior Academy members to meet the participants in the Statewide Meeting of the Junior Academy. Each participant and his sponsor will be introduced.

Sectional Programs

1:30 P.M., Saturday
Various Rooms, Wisconsin Center

A INVITATIONAL SECTION ON THE CONFERENCE THEME. Presiding: Harry H. Clark, Professor of English, University of Wisconsin; and president-elect, Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

CHANGING EMPHASES IN GRADUATE RESEARCH IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN by Karl Kroeber, Associate Dean, Graduate School, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

WISCONSIN'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ARTS: A SURVEY by Fannie T. Taylor, Director, Union Theater, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

THE HISTORY OF ALLIS CHALMERS - A REPRESENTATIVE OF WISCONSIN INDUSTRY by Walter F. Peterson, Professor of History, Lawrence University, Appleton.

BUSINESSMEN IN EARLY WISCONSIN AND THEIR SUPPORT OF CULTURE by Alice E. Smith, Director of Research, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.

B INVITATIONAL SECTION ON THE CONFERENCE THEME. Presiding: John W. Thomson, Jr., Professor of Botany, University of Wisconsin; and vice-president (sciences), Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

HITCHING SCIENCE TO THE PLOUGH: WISCONSIN LABORATORIES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY by Morton Rothstein, Assistant Professor of History and Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

SOME WISCONSIN BIOLOGISTS OF THE PAST AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR WORK by Lowell E. Noland, Professor of Zoology and Integrated Liberal Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

WISCONSIN'S ROLE IN THE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT by Paul J. Olson, Principal, Midvale School, and Wisconsin Conservation Commissioner, Madison.

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS OF WISCONSIN'S GEOLOGISTS AND SOIL SCIENTISTS by Robert F. Black, Professor of Geology, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

C SCIENCES. Presiding: Henry Meyer, Professor of Biology, Wisconsin State University-Whitewater; and past president, Wisconsin Academy.

D SOCIAL SCIENCES. Presiding: Walker D. Wyman, President, Wisconsin State University-Whitewater; and vice-president (letters), Wisconsin Academy.

E ARTS AND LETTERS. Presiding: Ted J. McLaughlin, Associate Professor of Speech and Associate Dean, College of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

F LETTERS AND SCIENCE. Presiding: William M. Lamers, Assistant Superintendent, Milwaukee Public Schools; and vice-president (arts), Wisconsin Academy.

Business Meeting

The business meeting will convene late Saturday afternoon at the Wisconsin Center. New officers will be elected and the membership will have an opportunity to express their opinions by voting on several important issues.

Displays & Exhibits

A special series of displays and exhibits is being planned for the Wisconsin Center for your viewing throughout the duration of the meeting. Some of the topics will include: the publications of the Academy, past Academy meetings, the Academy medallion (struck to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Academy in 1920), and the publications exchange program of the Academy. In addition, Mr. Paul Askins (Paul's Book Store, 670 State St., Madison) will be provided with space for the sale of back issues of the *TRANSACTIONS* -- check your set and see which volumes you need.

Banquet Program

6:30 P.M., Saturday
Great Hall, Memorial Union

Presiding: Harry Hayden Clark, Professor of English; and president-elect, Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

The banquet program will include the presentation of the following honors: Citations to Helen C. White, Harry Steenbock and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (to be accepted by SHSW President Scott Cutlip); Honorary Life Memberships to John W. Ockerman and Albert M. Fuller who first joined the Academy in 1925; introduction of past presidents of the Academy and present Academy officers; and presentation of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science awards and scholarships.

Retiring Academy President Walter E. Scott will deliver his Presidential Address entitled: **WATER POLICY EVOLUTION IN WISCONSIN: PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC TRUST.**

Entertainment at the banquet will be choice selections from "Badger Balads" with the full cast of the Wisconsin Idea Theater. The production is produced by Robert E. Gard and Leland G. Sorden and is under the direction of David C. Peterson.

Field Trips

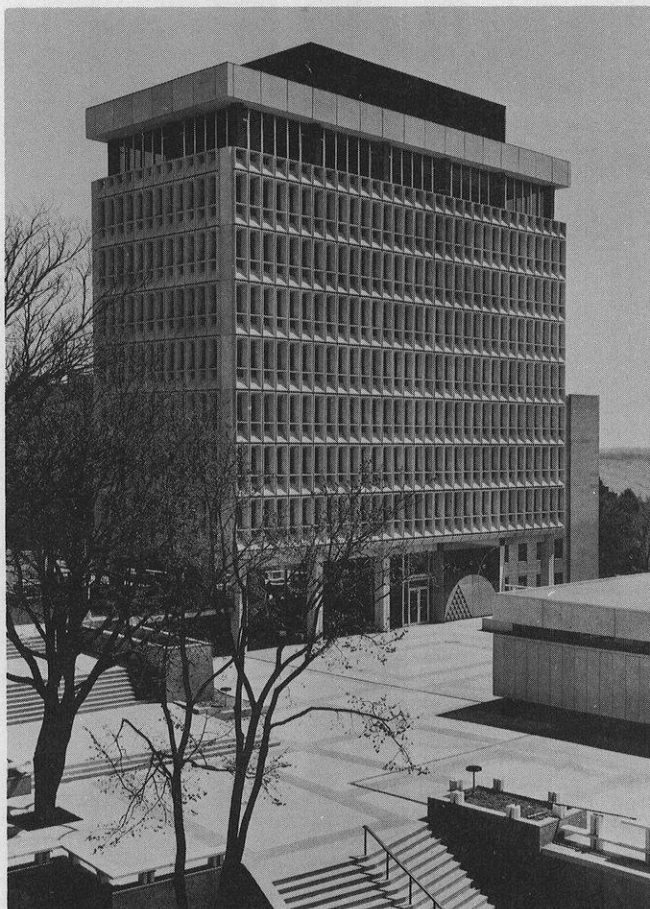
Sunday Morning

Two field trips have been planned which should satisfy the interests of Academy members. One of these is to the University of Wisconsin Arboretum to view nature at the time of year when the world begins to awaken. The other trip will be a tour of the Madison area to view the historic buildings. Each of these trips will run concurrently and will be under the supervision of competent guides to help you gain the maximum benefit from the trip.

Lunch atop Van Vleck

Noon, Sunday
Lounge (9th floor), Van Vleck Hall

The closing event of the Annual meeting will be an informal luncheon in the 9th floor Lounge of Edward Burr Van Vleck Hall which represents the summit of the campus. The panoramic view of the campus is breathtaking and provides a sight which helps one to correlate the various areas of the campus.



Edward Burr Van Vleck Hall (1963).

The Academy Library

past-present-future

According to the charter received by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters through an act of the legislature on March 16, 1870, one of the objects of the Wisconsin Academy was "the formation of a general library." This charter also stated that no books except duplicates could be disposed of "without the consent of the legislature." The Governor was required to find space for this library in the State Capitol. To this end, a librarian was elected that same year and he immediately started an exchange program with other American institutions. With the publication of the first volume of the Academy's TRANSACTIONS, an exchange program was extended to include learned societies throughout the world as early as 1874. The first catalog of the Academy's library holdings was issued in 1878, listing 744 volumes and pamphlets. After that time exchanges grew rapidly until the management of the large library became a burden.

In 1900 the Wisconsin Academy library was moved to the new building of the State Historical Society in accordance with plans which had been pending for almost a decade. The collection then was described by Reuben G. Thwaites as "excellent--a strong and rapidly growing collection of scientific periodicals and Transactions." Reference books of the Historical Society, University and Wisconsin Academy here were housed under a single roof and during the ensuing eight years an "Exchange Committee" of the Academy worked hard at exchanging publications with the other libraries housed there as well as in completing and binding sets for easier use. A year later the Regents of the University offered library assistance to the Academy librarian and by 1908 the Wisconsin Academy agreed to integrate its library with that of the University. This work was virtually completed by 1910 but the enormous job of reclassifying the periodicals and journals to the Library of Congress code system was not finished until many years later.

According to Dr. A. W. Schorger's "A History of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters" (Vol. 51 - 1962 TRANS.), "The integration is now so complete that the library of the Academy has lost its identity; however, the Academy retains title." This is verified by published statements in the report of the Exchange Committee (1910) published in Vol. XVI, Part II of the TRANSACTIONS, stating, "In the transfer of our books, proper arrangements have been made so that Academy property can be easily identified... The consolidation of our library with that of the University... has made good progress during the year. Most of our books have now been catalogued and shelved with those of the University on similar subjects. A special bookplate for the Academy books has been printed, and placed in all bound volumes." Also, since 1881 a "lozenge" making the title "Wisconsin Academy of Science" has been stamped on each of the bound books in the Wisconsin library.

A recent report on the Wisconsin Academy library published in the Academy Review for Winter 1960 estimated the collection at approximately 40,000 volumes with a conservative value at that time of \$300,000. Exchanges distributed to over 660 institutions and learned societies were being shipped at that time to about 60 countries through the services of the Smithsonian Institution. The University has supplied part-time services of an exchange librarian to assist in this program and, in addition to binding and cataloging the collections, has contributed space and funds for purchasing items lacking in the periodicals or chronological sets. In the last few years the University of Wisconsin library has purchased sufficient copies of the Wisconsin Academy TRANSACTIONS at approximately cost price to carry on this exchange program started 95 years ago.

February 1965

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

About

WISCONSIN ACADEMY LIBRARY

Between the

University of Wisconsin Memorial Library
and
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

In recognition of historical backgrounds outlined in the attached statement, it is understood that the University of Wisconsin Memorial Library and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters will continue their mutually beneficial arrangement as follows:

I. The Wisconsin Academy will:

1. Continue to house its collections of books, periodicals and pamphlets at the Memorial Library in Madison without charge or interest
2. Continue to supply copies of any published current TRANSACTIONS
3. Continue its effort to up-grade the quality and total content of the annual TRANSACTIONS, thereby increasing their exchange value.

II. The University of Wisconsin Memorial Library will:

1. Furnish storage space, cataloging, binding and maintenance service to the Wisconsin Academy library and permit Academy members and others use thereof in accordance with usual library procedures and rules
2. Continue to purchase copies of TRANSACTIONS. In doing so, the University assumes that this publication will continue to be useful to the Library's exchange program. With regard to the amount paid for the TRANSACTIONS, the University cannot obligate itself to increase its financial support as the cost of publication rises
3. Continue the exchange of TRANSACTIONS to institutions and learned societies throughout the world, maintaining and increasing this distribution list to the best extent possible with exchange materials available. A librarian will assist in this operation and shipping expenses will be borne by the University library except for overseas transfer by the Smithsonian Institution
4. Mark all accessions received from TRANSACTIONS exchanges with the Wisconsin Academy bookplate or the lozenge mark on the spine whenever more than half of the contents of a bound volume was received under this exchange program
5. Furnish the Wisconsin Academy with reports indicating the number of volumes received in exchange for TRANSACTIONS of the Academy at periodic intervals as requested by the Academy Council.

For the Academy

For the
University of Wisconsin

Walter E. Scott 3-3-65
President Date

Janis Kaylan
Director of Libraries

S. Janice Kee 3-4-65
Librarian Date

5 March 1965
Date

WASAL's Collections & Museum

The importance of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in the state's early geological exploration is proven by two references recently discovered by President Walter E. Scott. In the 1871 (Vol. 10) Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, a "Report on the Geological Survey" by John Murrish (Commissioner of the Survey of the Lead District), it is stated:

"Inasmuch as we have commenced a museum of practical geology, under the auspices of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and have already quite a collection of minerals, fossils and other specimens, representing the practical and scientific interests of the lead district, and as such a museum will be an honor to our state, and is almost essential to the success of our mining interests, if parties in the mining region or in any other part of the state will collect and forward specimens suitable for such a collection, I will also, without expense, see that such specimens are properly arranged and credited. I would like to add also that there are but few things which the state can do to advance her mining interests more, than to provide a suitable place for such a museum, where her vast and varied mineral interests may be represented."

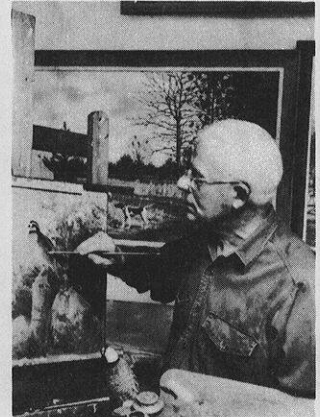
Another interesting reference to this geological museum is found in the Annual Report of the Wisconsin Geological Survey for the year 1879 prepared by Chief Geologist T. C. Chamberlin. He reviews the distribution of specimens collected by the Survey with a reference to the fact that about 20,000 had been secured during the past year and quotes the "organic law" of the Survey to the effect that one set of specimens should be deposited with the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Of most interest is his further statement:

"The law, as will be seen, makes no specific discrimination among the institutions entitled to receive specimens, but may be thought to imply that precedence should be given to the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and the State University. Using the discretion which the constituted legal counsel of the state advises me lies within the prerogatives of my office, it has seemed to me best to place the collection of type fossils with the Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and the collection of type lithological specimens with the State University, as they will thus presumptively be most available to the majority of scientists who may desire to examine them, since the description of new fossil species, within the state, will doubtless mainly be made through the medium of the Academy, while the study of lithological specimens requires chemical and microscopical appliances, best found at the University."

The Wisconsin Academy's collections and museum eventually become a part of the materials deposited in Science Hall at the University of Wisconsin and unfortunately most of this valuable scientific material was lost in the fire which destroyed this building in 1884.

Retirements

OWEN J. GROMME, Curator of Birds and Mammals at the Milwaukee Public Museum, retired officially on January 1, 1965. Long a prominent wildlife artist and ornithologist, Mr. Gromme had been associated with the Museum for 43 years. He was born at Fond du Lac in 1896 and developed much of his later interest in conservation on hunting trips with his father to nearby Horicon Marsh. His untiring efforts in that field helped to effect several reforms in wildlife regulations. Mr. Gromme's Museum career began as a taxidermist at the old Field Museum in Chicago. Six years after coming to Milwaukee he accompanied an expedition to Africa as the artist--having about six months to develop his flair for sketching and drawing before going into the field. That experience encouraged him to go on with painting birds in their natural environment, and from African birds, he went on to do a series on those of his native state. By 1943 the possibility of a book on the birds of Wisconsin began to take shape, and 20 years later the book was an actuality. (See Wis. Acad. Rev., V. 10, No. 3, pp. 119-123, for a review of Birds of Wisconsin and further biographical details.) A second, more technical volume containing life histories and field notes, is planned and Mr. Gromme hopes to devote more time to that phase during his retirement.



---Gertrude M. Scott

ALVIN L. THRONE, Professor of Botany at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was granted emeritus status in January, 1965, and already is planning to expand his summer collecting trips to other times of the year as well. A native of Milwaukee, he graduated from the Wisconsin Normal School (Milwaukee) in 1921 and obtained a B. S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1927. He took some courses at Marquette University from 1929-32 and obtained his M. S. in botany from the University of Michigan in 1936. After teaching biology for a year at Monroe High School (1923-24), he lectured at the Milwaukee Public Museum. In 1926 he joined the staff of the Wisconsin State College in Milwaukee (now UWM). The summer of 1956 was spent as Naturalist at Mammoth Cave National Park. For 40 years he has done extensive collecting of plants in the United States and parts of Canada and Alaska.



Prof. Throne's interests extend far beyond the field of botany and he is affiliated with the American Ornithologists' Union and Wilson Ornithological Society as well as the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (president, 1940). He is also a member of the American Society of

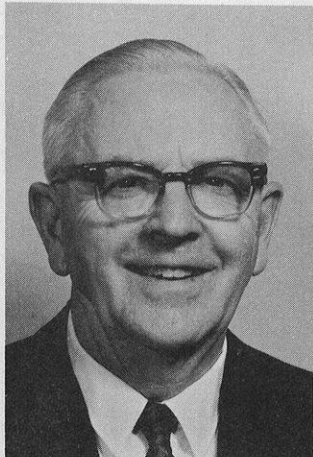
Plant Taxonomists, the New England Botanical Society, Lepidopterist Society of America and Milwaukee Entomological Society (president, 1938, 1944 and 1951). In 1935 he was president of the Milwaukee Chapter of the IWLA, and in 1962 was vice-president (sciences) of the Wisconsin Academy, which he joined in 1930. Other affiliations are Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and the Nature Conservancy. From 1951-56 he was a member of the State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas and in 1963 the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Museum elected him to the honorary position of Research Associate in Ecology.

Many of his published articles have been in the fields of ornithology and entomology as well as botany. He has done extensive studying and collecting of the Neuroptera of Wisconsin during the past 10 years and plans a continuation of that project as one of his major retirement projects.

---Gertrude M. Scott

JOHN W. OCKERMAN

retired from state service as assistant chief engineer in the Wisconsin Conservation Department in October, 1964. He had been with the department since 1934, his major interests being in hydrology and mapping. For about 14 years he was stationed at Tomahawk, returning to Madison in 1950. During his tenure he was a member of the State Boundary Commission, Association of Conservation Engineers, and served as chairman of the State Water Regulatory Board. He was also assistant to the executive officer of the State Geographic Board for many years.



Born in Toledo, Ohio, he attended schools in various places during his early years, when his father traveled for a hardware firm. After graduating from Oshkosh High School, he attended Lawrence College and obtained both B.A. and M.A. degrees there. From 1927-29 he studied at the University of Wisconsin and was granted the Ph.D. in geology in 1929. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1923 and to Sigma Xi in 1929. He began his professional career in 1925 by substituting in the Geology Department at Lawrence College for Prof. Rufus Bagg, who was on sabbatical leave. Later that year he became a research geologist for the Shell Oil Company (Roxana) at Tulsa, Okla. before being transferred to Dallas.

He returned to Wisconsin in 1927 to complete his studies and two years later went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was on the staff of Kansas University and employed as geologist with the Kansas Geological Survey. He again came back to Wisconsin in 1934 to begin work with the Conservation Department. Mr. Ockerman is a Registered Professional Engineer and first affiliated with the Wisconsin Academy in 1925. His paper on "Fauna of the Galena Limestone near Appleton" appeared in the *TRANSACTIONS* (V. 22, pp. 99-142). He also prepared articles for the *Review* (*Wis. Acad. Rev.*, V. 10, p. 131 and V. 8, pp. 59-61). He is a member and past president of the Madison Community Center Camera Club and his hobby of photography will continue to occupy some of his time during retirement.

---Gertrude M. Scott

In Memoriam

ELSA HORN STILES

was born in Sheboygan on April 29, 1897 and died there on June 6, 1964 of injuries received in an automobile accident a few days before. She attended schools in Sheboygan and Minneapolis and early displayed a talent for art. While attending the University of Minnesota she illustrated a number of textbooks with forestry and tree portraits. Following graduation, she was assigned for a time to the Forest Experiment Station at Cloquet, Minnesota because of her



demonstrated interest in forest tree problems. A fellowship at Oregon State Agricultural College to do further research resulted in a master's degree in botany and plant pathology. While an instructor there and in the botany department of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, she continued her art work and prepared drawings for several textbooks.

Following her marriage to M. R. Stiles in 1933, the family moved to Sheboygan. During World War II she traveled with him as his army service took them to several stations. Returning home in 1946, she was again active in community life and especially in art circles. She had her own exhibit in 1951, displaying 35 studies in watercolor, dry point, and pen and ink drawings. She attended the University of Wisconsin in 1960 to continue her study of art, and in May presented a paper at the Academy's annual meeting on "John Muir in the Sixties." (See *Review*, V. 7, pp. 55-58 & 138-140.) Her drawing of Muir's "Clock Desk" appeared on the front cover of the Spring 1960 *Review*. She used every opportunity in their extensive travels to further her studies. Mrs. Stiles was a member of the AAUW, Sheboygan Circle of Bookfellows, Woman's Club, and was active in affairs of the First Congregational Church. She had been a member of the Academy since 1955.

---Gertrude M. Scott

Gifts

Several gifts have been received by the Academy over the past few months. These include \$10.00 from UW President Emeritus E. B. FRED (Life); and \$50.00 from the Plastics Engineering Co., Sheboygan and \$50.00 from The Vollrath Co., Sheboygan for support of the activities of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science.

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETING SITES

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

1966 - Lawrence University, Appleton
1967 - Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh
1968 - Wisconsin State University-Eau Claire
1969 - Wisconsin State University-Whitewater
1970 - University of Wisconsin at Madison

New Members

Since the last Wisconsin Academy meeting at Wausau 198 new members have been secured. This includes 1 Patron, 2 Life, 11 Sustaining (two of these a Family membership), 22 Active Family, 143 Active and 19 Student. Library subscriptions are not added. Probably of greatest importance is the high quality of new members with over 75 from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Also, Governor Warren P. Knowles has become an Active member through an invitation from Membership Committee Chairman Joseph J. Chopp.

LIFE

Ernst, Dr. W. Arthur
4601 Edgewater Dr.
Racine, Wis. 53403

PATRON

Schubring, Dr. Selma
The White Sands of LaJolla
7450 Olivetas Ave.
LaJolla, Calif.

SUSTAINING

Englerth, Dr. George H.
Englerth, Mrs. Harriet W.
Rt. 1
Cross Plains, Wis.
Olson, Mr. Gerald
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
Sievers, Dr. George A.
Industrial Engineering Institute, Inc.
1334 Marine Plaza
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202
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