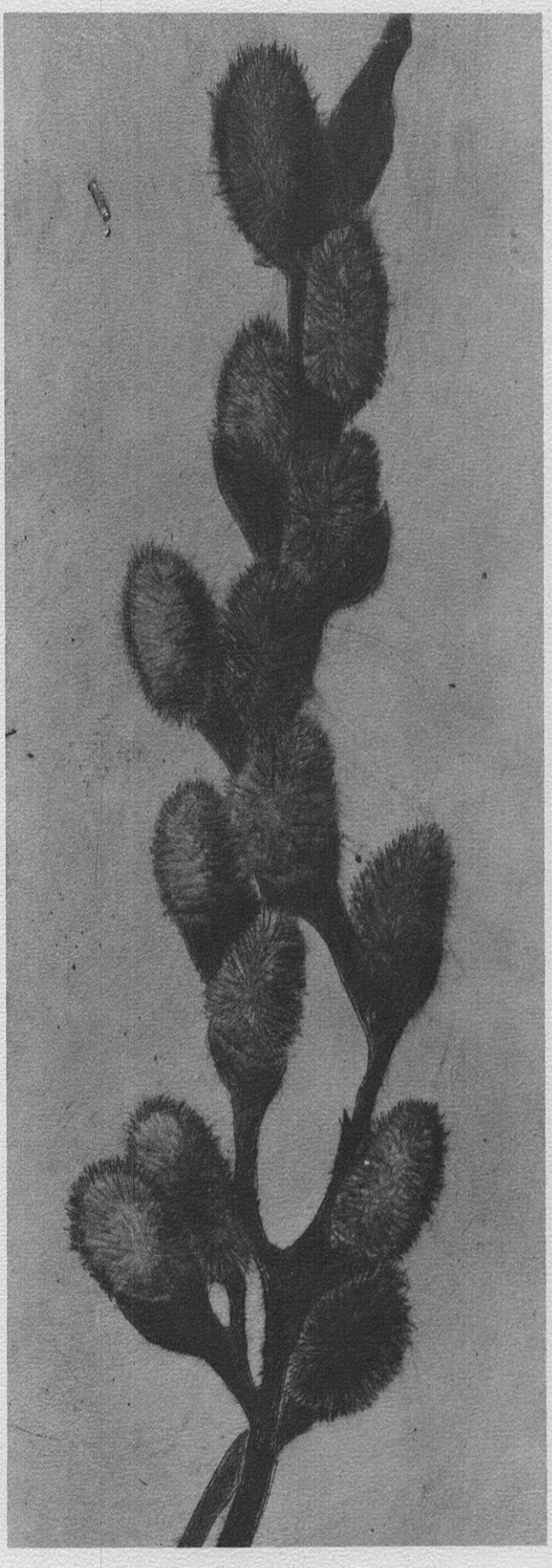
Wisconsin Academy review: Annual report issue. Volume 24, Number 2 March 1978

Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, March 1978



WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

Published Quarterly by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Volume 24, Number 2
March 1978

—Annual Report Issue

A Touch of Class

This past December, a handsomely distinguished and uncommon winter visitor took up residence in our back yard. A red headed woodpecker. We welcomed the bird warmly. On only two of the nine winters that we have been feeding birds have we had a resident red head. His formal attire, topped off by the irridescent and debonair gleam of his beautiful scarlet hood, adds a real touch of class to the seed and suet feeders. We feel sure he'll stay around to eat his favorite summer strawberries.

Also this past winter, a former resident of Milwaukee established a retirement apartment here in Madison and quietly and effectively began to fill a desperate need at the Wisconsin Academy. Mrs. Elisabeth Holmes, Professor Emeritus at UW-Milwaukee, is now shouldering part of the task of reading and editing manuscripts, volunteering not only her time, but her years of invaluable experience.

As spring warmth erases the memory of winter's chill it's pleasant to recall what nice things happen in winter in Wisconsin. Red headed woodpeckers and silver haired editorial assistants are, in their rare and fortuitous occurrences, to be treasured.

—Elizabeth Durbin

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The date of this issue is March 1978.

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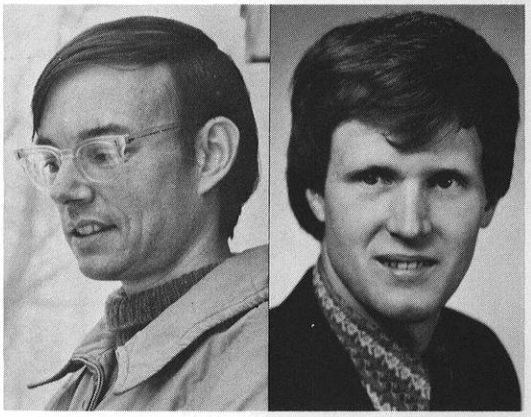
On the Cover

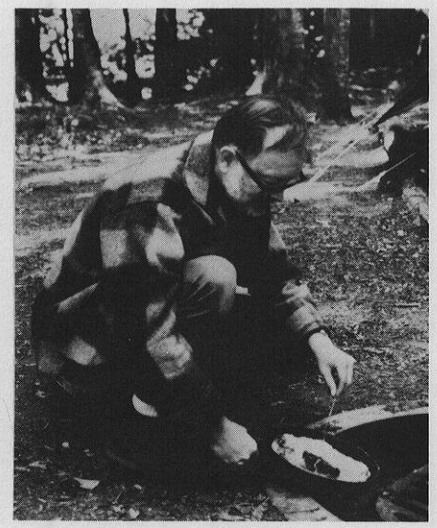
The copper plate etching "Pussywillows" was produced by Carrie Seidel, a 16-year-old student at Central High School in La Crosse. Her work is among that submitted by young people from all over the state to *Excerpts*, the magazine of high school prose, poetry, photographs, and artwork published three times during the school year by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters—Junior Academy. Subscriptions to *Excerpts* are available from the Academy office.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE...



Kenneth W. Wood Craig Tiedemann

Did it ever occur to you that you might have a record tree in your neighborhood? A list of record exotic trees for the entire state is included in **"Wisconsin's Exotic Trees and Shrubs"** by Wisconsin natives **Kenneth W. Wood** and **Craig Tiedemann.** Both the versatility and contrariness of exotic trees and shrubs in Wisconsin are detailed in this pair of articles by the two horticulturists.



Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

As you walk around the UW-Madison campus do you cheer or leer at the hodgepodge of architectural styles? The controversy between uniformity and variety in architecture still rages. Because the regents were worried about unplanned development even in 1906, they hired two architects to draw up a master plan. To find out what happened to it, see the article on **Warren Powers Laird and Paul Philippe Cret** by **Gordon Orr** and **Dorothy Steele.** Ms Steele researched the University of Wisconsin archives and campus architect Gordon Orr researched the University of Pennsylvania archives and did the writing. He is chairman of the AIA National Committee on Historic Resources, vice chairman of Madison's Landmarks Commission, editor of *Historic Madison*, and member of the State of Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board. In his spare time he is a wilderness camper and canoer, a downhill skier, and a watercolorist.

According to **Hazel F. Briggs**, "Either you can't stand Mary Carter or she is your kind." She is our kind. Mrs. Briggs wrote **"Mary Carter On Behalf of the Aunts"** in 1939 whereupon it rested for 30 years before being revived by the author. On behalf of our readers, whose amusement at the small doings in the lives of five maiden ladies will, we hope, afford a moment's relief from existences far more complex, the *Wisconsin Academy Review* is running the letters in four installments, beginning with this issue. Mrs. Briggs, who married William Gorham Rice in 1970, has lived in Madison since 1921. After the death of her first husband, she raised her two children, Peter and Heidi, and worked as editor of a trade publication until her retirement in 1966.

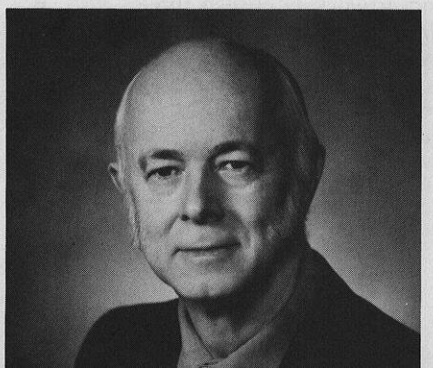
Marian Lefebvre, who illustrates the Mary Carter letters, grew up on a pioneer farm near Lone Rock. Her specialty, which of course involves a great deal of research, is the pictorial recreation of a historical period. After graduating from UW-Madison with a BA in Russian language and literature, she obtained an Associate degree in commercial art from Madison Area Technical College. She is staff artist for the South Central Library System.

Hazel F. Briggs Marian Lefebvre

All you ever wanted to know about Fond du Lac, but couldn't find out anywhere, is here compiled in a brief history by **Charles D. Goff.** No comprehensive or recent history of the city has ever been written, says Goff. Three county histories were published in 1880, 1905, and 1912 and Wisconsin Academy member **Ruth Shaw Worthing** is the author of a useful *History of Fond du Lac County As Told by Place Names*, published in 1976. The latest aid for area afficionados is Ray Thornton's *A Photographer's History of Fond du Lac County*, published last year, with research and captions by Mrs. Worthing.

A cherry and apple orchard east of Sturgeon Bay was Goff's habitat during his growing up years. He holds a PhB in economics from the University of Wisconsin and a PhD in political science from Northwestern University. His recent writing relates to 19th century Wisconsin, the Fox Valley, and Oshkosh.

Charles D. Goff



Mary Carter

On Behalf of the Aunts

by Hazel F. Briggs

with Illustrations by Marian Lefebvre

Introduction

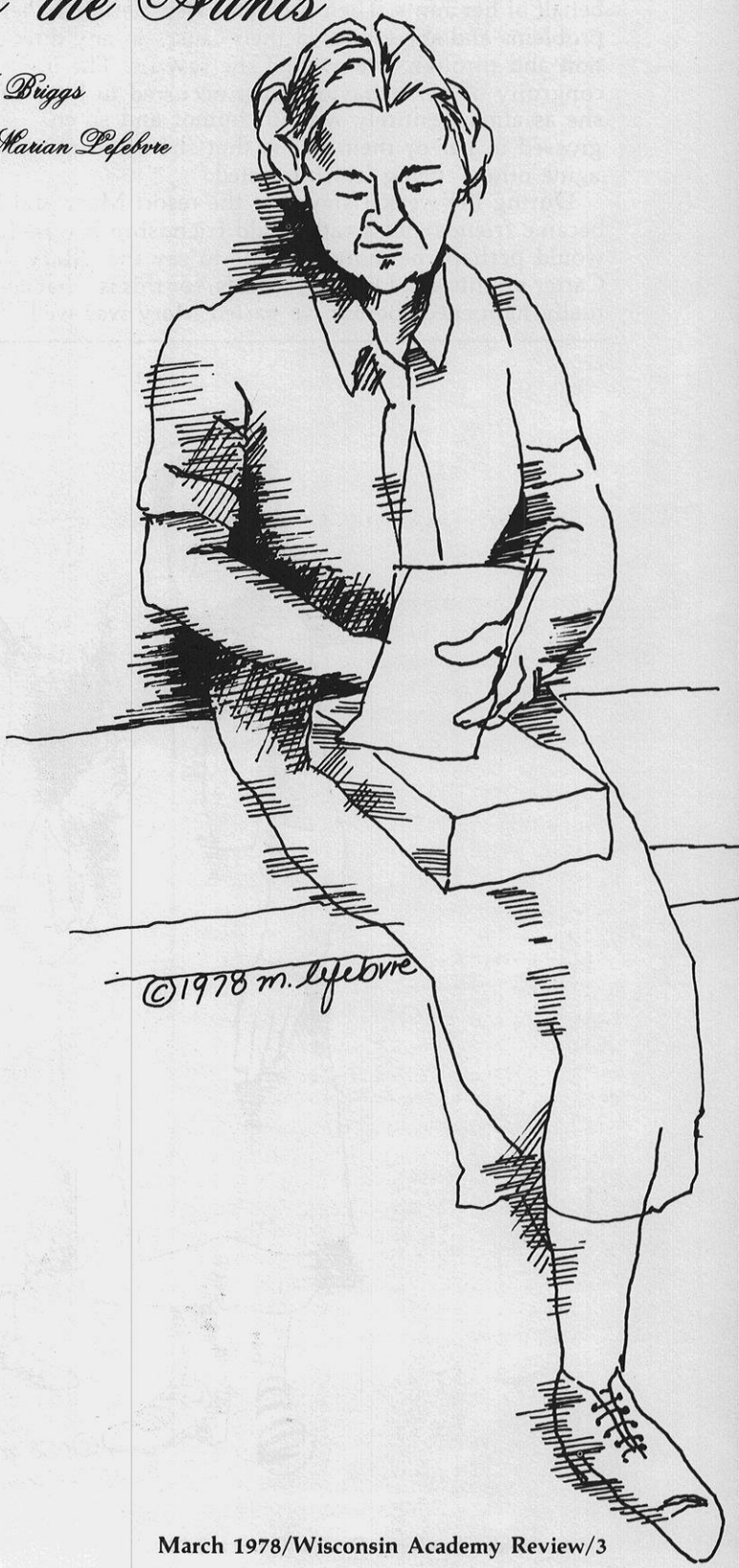
I became acquainted with Mary Carter some years ago when I was visiting at a small summer resort in Wisconsin. It was a remote spot, not located on a lake, but placed on a bluff over a winding stream that had large overhanging trees and quiet pools where fish came boldly to the surface and dropped out of sight again leaving an ever widening ring on the water. One evening towards dusk I strolled down a narrow, pinestrewn path along the stream bank and came upon a woman sitting on a bench. She was busily engaged in writing what seemed to be a letter which she supported on her lap on an outsized box of stationery.

As I approached she looked up briefly and smiled but went on with her writing. As I came back upstream she was still there, but apparently the letter was finished for she again smiled and said, "Good evening," with a definite invitation in her voice. So I sat down on the bench beside her and we became acquainted.

From the start Mary Carter intrigued me. She was not like anyone I had ever met before or since. A tall, rather ungainly woman in her late forties perhaps, with natural strawberry blond hair done untidily in braids around her head. The outline of her features was not clearly defined nor, for that matter, was anything about her really well assembled. But there were a kindliness and a friendliness about her which were irresistible. Her conversation from the start was rambling and digressive. She would begin on a subject and wander off miles from where she had begun with a certain insistence which made it impossible to bring her back to the point until she was ready.

Although she was warm and responsive, nevertheless she was completely absorbed in herself or rather, in her affairs. And the more I came to know her, the more I was impressed with her lack of interest in anyone outside herself and her family. It was, I am sure, her interest in her family which kept her from being self centered in the usual sense of the word.

This family, I soon found out, consisted of five maiden aunts to whom she was greatly attached, and the details of their lives were of never-ending interest and concern to her.In fact, we had no more than introduced ourselves than she proceeded to tell me about them. Whenever we met subsequently we immediately got involved in the doings of these five ladies until they became very real to me.



Mary Carter told me on the occasion of our first meeting that she had been writing a letter on their behalf to someone, I cannot remember now who it was. At the time it seemed strange to me for I think it was some public agency. But it was not long thereafter that I discovered Mary's addiction to writing letters on behalf of her aunts. Their problems were definitely *her* problems and she espoused their causes in any direction and through any avenue she saw fit. The incongruity of her behavior never occurred to her, for she as almost entirely without humor and so engrossed in her or their affairs that she could not imagine others' being less interested.

During the week I stayed at the resort Mary and I became friends and a rather odd friendship it was. It would perhaps be more accurate to say that Mary Carter's aunts and I became friends, for this is what actually happened. Before we parted Mary was well aware of the fact that, at last, she had found someone profoundly interested and concerned in the activities and problems of these maiden ladies.

It was therefore quite natural for her to send me, over the years, some of the letters which she wrote on their behalf when she felt that the occasion warranted. I was equally fortunate in persuading Mary to write to me at least two letters about herself, which unfortunately were all too brief. Perhaps these two, devoted exclusively to her own background and history, were all that could be expected. Mary lived so thoroughly in the lives of the Misses Leslie.

Whether they were in themselves interesting people it would be hard to say. I found them fascinating and it was Mary's particular genius and simplicity that made them so, I am sure.

The following letters were written by Mary Carter in the years 1935 to 1939.

To Hazel Briggs

October 25, 1935

Dear Mrs. Briggs:

My mother was a Leslie, as I think I may have told you, and she was the only one of six sisters who eventually married. I think you will find the story of her life interesting. It has always seemed so to me.

My grandparents, Moses Pomeroy Leslie and his wife Abigail, came to Wisconsin in the 1850s from New Jersey. I believe this was the occasion of their honeymoon, though there must have been many hardships involved in the trip. But Grandpa Leslie always had his own ideas about what he would do, and I suppose Grandma had to either take it or leave it. It would have meant, I am sure, that they would not have married at all if she had refused to go, for I am told that Grandpa Leslie never changed his mind nor altered his plans to suit anyone in his life.

Their trek to Wisconsin ended in Madison and the family has lived there ever since. Their first child was my mother, whom they called Victoria, and she was somewhat older than her sisters of whom there were subsequently five in a row. This may well account for the fact that my mother was the only one to leave home. By the time she was of a marriageable age, the other sisters had not yet become competition for her. This may be one reason why my aunts did not have similar luck in finding husbands.

Grandpa Leslie made most of his money out of farm lands and from raising mules, which was then a lucrative business. The aunts say mules were natural for him, since he was so much like them himself. I would not have you think the aunts were ever disrespectful of Grandpa Leslie, but it is wise to call a spade a spade and frankness has always been one of their virtues.

Grandpa Leslie was an impressive man, although he was not of great physical stature. It may have been just as well that his children were girls, for I doubt if any son would have taken as much from him as his daughters had to. Probably the one most like him was my mother. She stood up to him under the most distressing conditions and neither of them would give in.

This brings me, as you can see, to the crisis in her life—namely the occasion of meeting and marrying my father.

My father, Henry Carter, traveled in corsets and ladies' wear. He was what was then called a drummer and was, I understand, a very personable young man.

While he was showing his wares in one of the Madison stores one day, my mother, Victoria Leslie, came in to buy some basting cotton and ten yards of dimity for a dress she planned to wear to a garden party. Henry Carter, an impulsive man to the day of his death, was immediately attracted to her and followed her out of the store.

The resulting courtship was stormy, due to Grandpa Leslie's violent opposition to the match. But Victoria had a stubborn streak equal to his own, and he found that neither persuasion nor cajolery were effective in preventing the young people from eloping one night. In due course I was born.

My father was killed by a runaway horse while I was still very small and shortly thereafter my mother again became friends with

her family. Just how a reconciliation was brought about I cannot say, but my mother did not return to her parents' home with me. She remained in Iowa where she had settled with my father, although we made frequent visits to Madison and I was educated in a girls' seminary in Iowa which I attended until I was 18.

After my mother died in 1920 I remained in Iowa, where I am still resident. Nonetheless I am devoted to the Leslie homestead and visit there frequently and, as you know, my aunts' affairs and problems are of great concern and interest to me.

In view of the fact that none of the aunts has married, I think their attachment to me greater than it ordinarily might have been. Not only am I like a daughter to each one of them, but I am really the only link to big romance in their lives. While on occasion one or the other might seem to resent my ever having been born, this is quite understandable, and I try to appreciate their point of view.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Carter

To The Traffic Chief Regarding A Parking Violation

January 9, 1936

Dear Sir:

In justice to myself I must explain that I try not to violate the traffic laws. So if you will bear with me briefly, I would like to explain why I got a parking ticket last night.

During the past week I have been visiting in Madison with my maiden aunts, the Misses Elsie, Fannie, Libby, Ruth, and Grace Leslie. These ladies are not so young, being 73, 72, 70, 68, and 67 respectively. None of my grandparents' children married except my mother, and she ran off with a drummer. You remember when traveling men were called that, I presume.

But to get back to the subject—after supper last night my aunts began to argue about a winter coat which I had just bought. You know how it is with elderly people when they've had a good meal and have nothing much to do of an evening. Since I was afraid that eventually they might pry out of me how much I had spent for the coat, I suggested we go to a movie. And this suggestion was received with enthusiasm.

Well, there was only one pair of galoshes in the house. Each of my aunts has her own rubbers, of course, but that doesn't help too much when the snow is deep. However, they don't often go out together in the winter time. They see enough of each other at home and this happens to be one of their economies. But I promised to get them all downtown without anyone's getting cold. Aunt Elsie chills very easily. She's the oldest, if you will remember, and it gets into her sinuses every single time. Then Aunt Libby has arthritis, which is quite

painful I understand. The other aunts are always doctoring, too. So really I was faced with quite a responsibility.

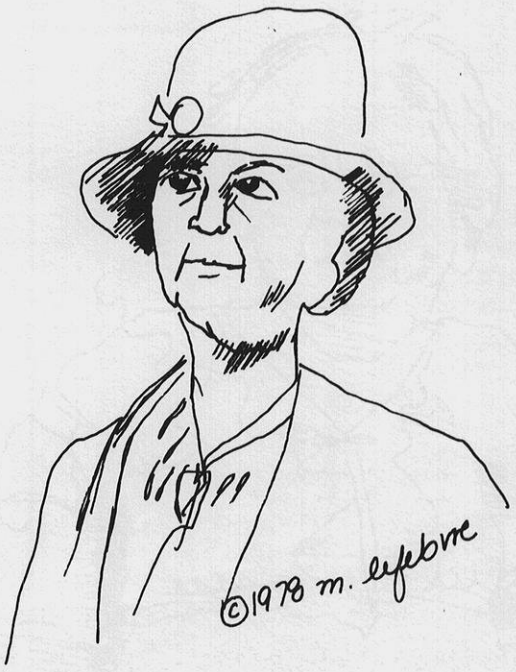
It took us a while to get started. I don't suppose that you have ever tried to get five old ladies dressed to go out. But my aunts keep their clothes literally all over the house and each one of them felt she should wear her snuggies. You know what they are? Now snuggies all look alike when you handle them, but with Aunt Elsie weighing nearly 200 and Aunt Ruth weighing about 102, there was plenty of trying on and pulling off before they were properly fitted.

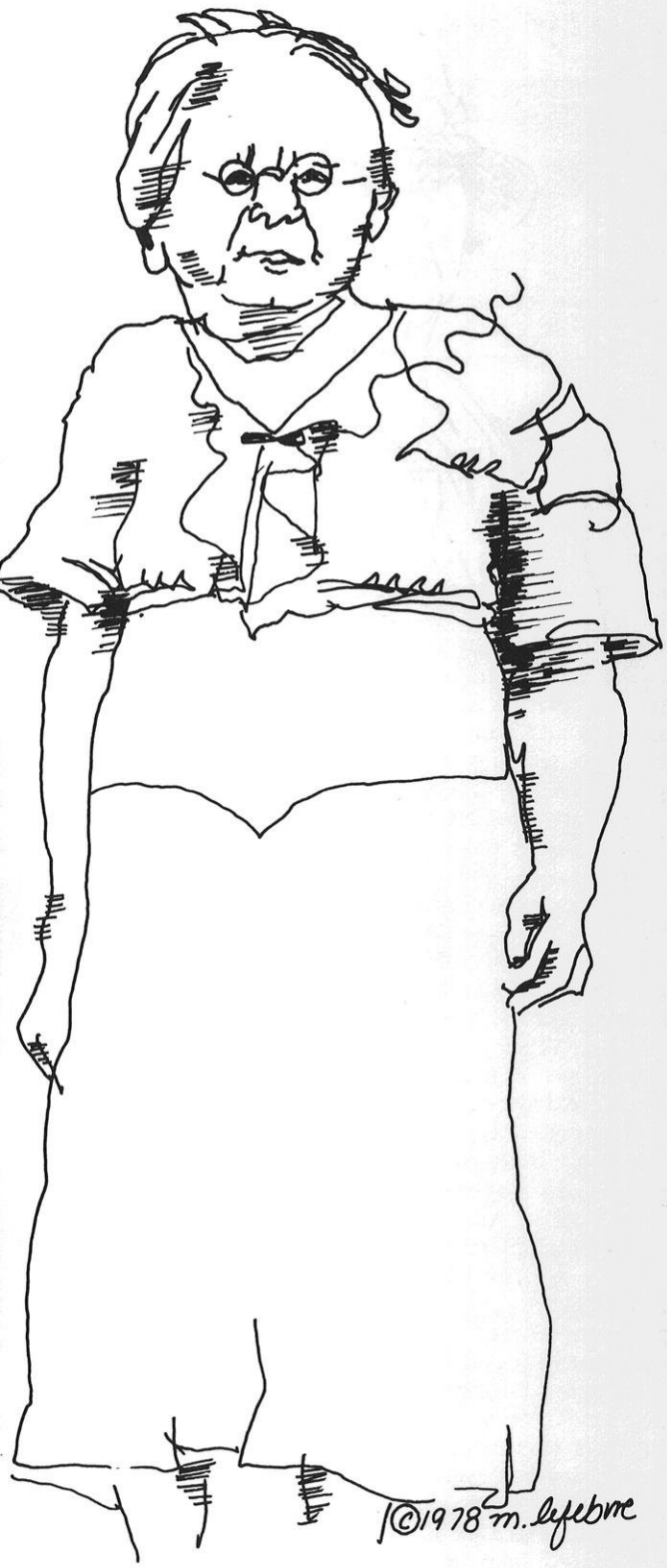
Then the sidewalk to the house hadn't been properly shoveled all winter and when once they were ready, I had to make five trips back and forth to the car before they were all set. To be quite frank with you, I was about ready to go to bed by that time. But they were so thrilled I wouldn't have disappointed them for the world. I might add right here that all the aunts but Aunt Fannie are afraid of night driving under the best conditions. And perhaps you will remember what it was like on Friday with the snow and ice underneath.

Just as we were about to start Aunt Grace—she has the worst memory although she is the youngest—remembered she had left the gas water heater on in the basement. So I had to go in and shut it off. That involved getting the key from Aunt Elsie who finds it pretty hard to get into her pocket once she is seated. Aunt Libby thought I might as well open the damper on the furnace so the house wouldn't be cold when we got back. By the time we actually got under way it was about ten after seven. My aunts live a good 15 minute's ride from the square, so there was no time to spare, as you can see. We had barely got started before they all began to worry about the parking situation. I must admit I had it on my mind, too. I had planned to drop the aunts off at the theater and then find a suitable parking place. But there was such a long line forming in front of the theater that I knew this would be out of the question. I cruised slowly up State Street and went once around the block without finding anything. I began to get worried because I know that Aunt Elsie is rather deaf and if she doesn't see the show from the start, she always confuses the preview with the feature. Then she whispers in an enormous voice to anyone who's next to her, "More advertising, I suppose," until the show is half over. It was really out of consideration for everyone within hearing distance that I had to get her started off right.

Anyway, to be brief, I could find no place to stop from which five old ladies could walk to the theater without serious danger of exposure. So I stopped immediately across the street, where parking is prohibited, and piloted them one after another into the theater. I meant to get them all nicely seated and then come back and park the car elsewhere.

However, as I might have expected but didn't, it was pretty hard to find six seats in a row. Aunt Elsie is rather stout, as you can imagine, and likes to sit at the end of the row. Also for other reasons, which I leave you to guess, she being 74. And Aunt Ruth is so small—she seems to shrink every year—that if she gets in back of a tall person she can't see at all. Fannie likes to sit pretty far back or else things on the screen seem blurred; and the other two aunts prefer to be near an exit. They've been nervous about fires since celluloid films came in. So, you can imagine it was not easy to find a suitable place for us all. It wouldn't be so bad if I could separate them. But while they have their squabbles at home, they stick like burrs when out in the cold, cold world. And to them the Orpheum Theatre might well be the battlefields of Spain. However, we finally found six seats in a row, reasonably agreeable to all, and started to move in. There was some discussion as to who should sit next to whom





and so on, but it was finally arranged: first Grace, then Fannie, then Libby, then myself, with Aunt Ruth and Aunt Elsie on the end.

Now in 1918 Aunt Libby got a fur coat. I think it's beaver. Whatever it is, in our family it is THE FUR COAT. I can tell you how important it has been in the family because once in school, when someone asked what happened in 1918, I mentioned the COAT instead of the Armistice. That will just show you what that coat has meant to us all. Aunt Libby would no more sit on THE FUR COAT than I would sit on a marlinspike. So, as soon as we got settled, she naturally took it off. This started a general discussion. Fannie suggested we all take off our coats so as not to catch a cold when we left after the show. And they finally agreed this was a good idea.

Up to that time I still had the car on my mind. But when Aunt Libby took off THE COAT and all of them began to peel, my mind went blank. Imagine, if you please, not one of the aunts would sit on her coat; not one of them is used to holding anything on her lap; not one of them thought of putting gloves into pockets and scarves into sleeves. And in less time than it takes to tell, I was groveling on the floor under their legs, trying to find Aunt Fannie's left glove, Aunt Ruth's right hand mitten—she always knits them herself—and sundry other articles.

When I came up from the floor, definitely breathless, the show was about to start and Aunt Elsie was frantically whispering for a handkerchief in case the picture was sad. I offered her some Kleenex which she scorned. So her request had to be relayed to Aunt Grace at the end of the row. She always carries two, but before she would relinquish her extra one, she wanted to know who was the culprit. I know Aunt Elsie will be reminded of this more than once.

The people around us were getting rather restless, although we were being quite dignified and refined. And then Aunt Ruth decided she couldn't see. So we switched places. When we were all settled Aunt Grace found some caramels in her purse and passed the bag down the line. Aunt Fannie should have known better because of her teeth, but she never can resist. A moment after she had popped one into her mouth, I realized she was in trouble, but there was nothing to do about it.

The fact is, I saw very little of the picture.

Various other incidents occurred with which I shall not burden you. Aunt Elsie kept repeating right through the show that girls are too thin nowadays, and Aunt Libby thought movie stars are greatly overrated as to looks. It seemed hours to me before the show was finally over, but the aunts had a glorious time.

When we got out of the theater and I had shepherded them individually across the street—five trips—I found your ticket on the windshield. It was the last straw. I then realized that under the circumstances it would have been far easier to have told them the truth about the coat than to have taken them out for the evening.

Yours Truly,

Mary Carter

P. S. I enclose a dollar for parking fine.

To The Editor Of The Dairy Paper

March 19, 1936

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of my aunts, the Misses Elsie, Fannie, Libby, Ruth, and Grace Leslie who have taken your paper for the past 20 years. In all this time they have never failed to read a single edition since, even when they are out of town, they have the paper forwarded to them.

Now there are many matters of interest in addition to the news which, of course, they appreciate also. Aunt Elsie, who is very maternal, never fails to read the column on children. Although she is a spinster, she has always had a deep affection for children and on the whole she thinks the advice which your columnist gives is sound. But there are times when Aunt Elsie feels a little more indulgence might be wise. For her own part she keeps a candy jar for little tots who come in to visit and I am sure this has a wholesome influence in the neighborhood.

Aunt Fannie wishes me to tell you, since I am writing this letter, that she greatly appreciates the menus and recipes you publish. Many of them are excellent and some can be improved upon by making a few simple changes here and there. Take, for instance, that oyster recipe which appeared before Christmas. By using noodles instead of spaghetti is recommended, Aunt Fannie made a most delicious dish. But it would take a real cook to appreciate that. She also wishes to know if you would like a good suet pudding recipe which has been handed down in our family for generations. Your readers would get a remarkable prize if Aunt Fannie were generous enough to let you print it.

Aunt Grace follows Dorothy Dix with much interest. I think Dorothy Dix is really very good for Aunt Grace for while these two ladies do not see eye to eye at all times, Dorothy Dix is usually right. She is certainly more cautious in her advice, which is to be commended. Aunt Grace is inclined to be impulsive in emotional matters, and though she is somewhat advanced in years—being in her 60s—it is well for her to be properly inclined, even at her age.

If you should have some new materials on muscle tonics, I would appreciate your sending them to Aunt Ruth. Although she is the literary member of the family and reads your entire paper assiduously, she does not take kindly to wrinkles and sagging muscles which accompany encroaching age.

Aunt Libby is a good general reader. She reads all the headlines and is particularly interested in the stock market. It seems too bad that occasionally your paper is misleading, for I do believe Aunt Libby lost some money on stocks only a short while back.

I have given you this brief resume of my aunts' interests to show you how thoroughly your paper is appreciated, but I have another matter in mind in writing you at this time.

My aunts, all of them, never fail to read your continued story. The present one, "Runaway Bride," is of unusual interest to them. This may be due to the fact that my mother eloped with my father. Of course this was a good many years ago, but you can see that such an event might still affect their taste in literature.

In the "Runaway Bride" two men are involved with a girl whose name is Beryl. Tom is the man she runs away with, but Vincent

seems to be the man she is supposed to love. In last Saturday's installment Beryl was alone in a mountain cabin with Tom while her family and Vincent thought she had been kidnapped. Of course she had not been kidnapped because Tom is too much of a gentleman to take a girl anywhere against her will. My aunts all lean towards Tom as the true hero in the story and think he is very chivalrous. Aunt Elsie has informed me that he has been sleeping out under the trees every night so as not to compromise the girl he loves. Aunt Elsie thinks he is sure to win her heart eventually and that her interest in Vincent is only an infatuation. Aunt Grace even goes so far as to think that Vincent may be something of a scoundrel.

This story has my aunts quite excited. Apparently there is no guessing what the outcome will be since it still has a long time to run. Aunt Elsie is particularly agitated because she feels very sorry for Beryl's family who think she has been kidnapped. She cannot bear the suspense under which they are living and while I have assured her that it is only a story, she is not satisfied. She is convinced that most stories are based on fact, so of course you can understnd how painful the kidnapping seems.

There is another point. Will Beryl see through Vincent's shallow character in time? This, as well as what will happen when Tom and Vincent meet, worries my aunts. Aunt Libby feels the story has completely destroyed family efficiency. For instance, last Saturday you will remember that Beryl and Tom had taken a walk up a mountain trail. Then they got separated and she was all alone with night coming on. The installment ended there and the story was not resumed until Monday because there is no paper on Sunday. I don't exactly know whether we can blame you, but Aunt Elsie scorched a hole in one of the best dinner napkins Sunday noon when she used it as a pot holder by mistake. It was unfortunately one that had been embroidered with my Grandmother's initials.

It doesn't seem quite right that at their age the aunts had to suffer about Beryl's being lost in those wild mountains with bears and wildcats for two days before learning on Monday that she had found Tom before sundown. This was a harrowing experience for Aunt Elsie who is very much afraid of the dark—even in Madison.

So, I am wondering if there is any way in which my aunts could obtain the rest of the story and finish the novel at one time. They are getting on in years and if you could let them have the story in its completed form it would be a great relief to us all.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Carter

P. S. Aunt Grace would like to have you ask Dorothy Dix whether she thinks the state of single blessedness runs in families.

Hazel Briggs, now Mrs. William G. Rice, is also author of a book about her parents' marriage, **Papa Always Met Us at the Boat.** *Marian Lefebvre is a Madison artist and book designer.*

WARREN POWERS LAIRD AND PAUL PHILIPPE CRET:

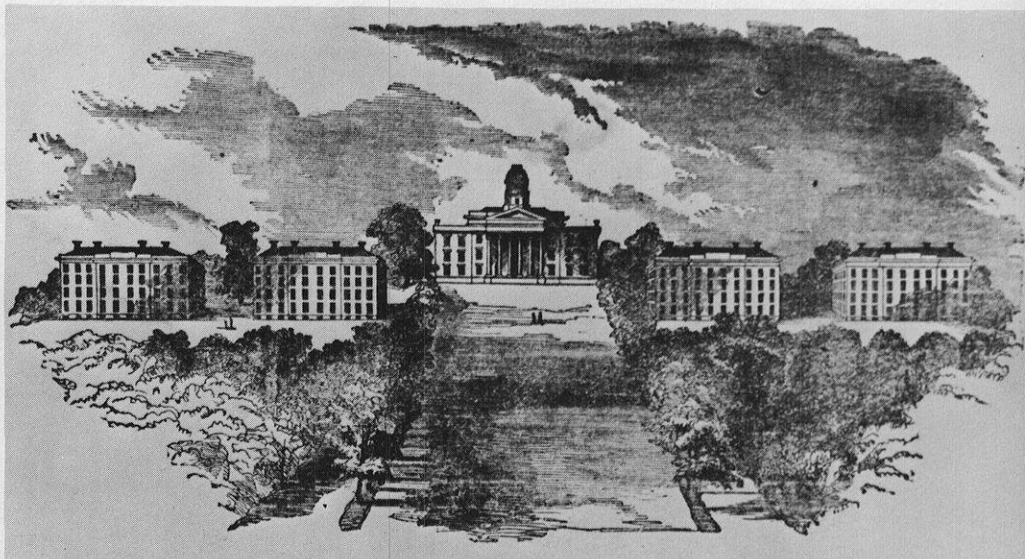
Their plans for the University of Wisconsin

Little was said in the biography of Paul P. Cret of his role, with Warren P. Laird, in the development of the plan for the University of Wisconsin and its buildings, yet records in the archives of the University of Wisconsin, the University of Pennsylvania, and a Philadelphia architectural office reveal their major involvement with the University from 1906 through 1925.

by Gordon D. Orr, Jr. and Dorothy E. Steele

The account of the growth of the University of Wisconsin, and the role in it of Warren P. Laird and Paul P. Cret traces an involvment in both campus master planning and building design that exhibits their interest in the "classic tradition." The great diversity and seemingly unplanned development in the style and placement of buildings in the early 1900s apparently worried the Board of Regents of the University. At their meeting of October 16, 1906, they recommended that architects Warren P. Laird and Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia be retained to report upon the future constructional developments of the University for a fee of $5,000 with an additional $2,000 to be available to cover the necessary expenses in their work. The two architects were instructed to report on the condition of the campus as it existed then and to produce a design for the "future constructional development."

Unlike the University of Virginia where Thomas Jefferson so adroitly combined an educational philosophy with a University campus plan, the University of Wisconsin grew from a very modest campus plan first presented by John F. Rague, a Milwaukee architect. The axis of this campus



PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Courtesy of the University of Wisconsin Archives

was selected so that the principal University building, Main Hall (later University Hall, and now Bascom Hall) would sit astride the highest point of the hill. Since the thoroughfare from the State Capitol Building, State Street, had already been constructed at the base of the hill, this axis for the University's mall bent to the north at the base of the approach of the campus to terminate at the highest point.

The initial Rague plan visualized a broad mall with the domed main building at its head, flanked on either side by a pair of buildings, quite simple in form. The first structures, North Hall, on one side of the mall, and South Hall on the other, were constructed in 1851 and 1855 respectively from Rague's designs. Almost devoid of decoration, they were built of a local sandstone. The main building originally illustrated in the campus plan was then designed by William Tinsley of Indianapolis and completed in 1859. Tinsley's plans followed Rague's master plan yet the building may have drawn its inspiration from William Strickland's Philadelphia Exchange Building of 1836. Main Hall has a similar semicircular portico with lantern atop the roof as does the Philadelphia Exchange Building.

In the following years four more buildings were built on the central mall so that by 1906 the Old Library Building (Music Hall), the second Science Hall, the Engineering Building (Education), and the Law School completed a mall development. This collection of buildings now represented, in addition to Rague and Tinsley, the work of Charles Frost of Chicago, J. T. W. Jennings, originally of Chicago and later of Madison, A. C. Koch and Company of Milwaukee, and D. R. Jones, also of Milwaukee. From the simple "Italian Renaissance" architecture of North and South Halls, the architecture of the campus now included a variety of architectural styles: the stately column supporting a triangular pediment at the entrance portico of Main Hall represented Greek Revival; the arched windows, polychrome stone work and pinnacles of the Old Library building represented Victorian Gothic; the short squat columns, heavy arches, and rusticated stone or stone combined with brick of the Old Law Building and Science Hall represented what has been called Richardsonian Romanesque; and the flat facade with pilasters, capitals, and classical motifs of the Old Engineering Building represented Renaissance Revival. It was this diverse assemblage that the regents were reacting against.

While documentation does not establish completely the manner in which Laird and Cret were initially selected to work for the University of Wisconsin, there is evidence to suggest how it happened. In 1903, the Madison Library Board, headed by Edward A. Birge, then dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, held a competition for a new library and chose Warren P. Laird as their professional advisor to assist in selecting the winning design and administering the program. Laird's public library in Winona, Minnesota, his home town, was most likely known to the library board, and his stature as dean of the School of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania must have been an influence. The common ties to the University and to President Charles R. Van Hise resulted in Laird's initial hiring as a design critic for a dormitory group on the campus in 1903.

Cret Came From France

Paul Philippe Cret had come to the United States only in 1903, upon the recommendation of former students of his from the Ecole Des Beaux Arts, to join the architecture faculty at the University of Pennsylvania. Cret was to win the competition for the Pan American Union Building in Washington in 1907. However, his reputation must have already been made. Cret later designed such distinguished buildings as the Detroit Institute of the Fine Arts and the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. Much later, in 1938, he received the American Institute of Architects' Gold Medal. The citation noted that, "He has brought to the land of his adoption the sound sense, the clear logic, the discriminating taste that belong to the class tradition of an older civilization."

Prior to 1906 Laird and Cret had already been selected to produce designs for several University buildings. That year, University Architect Arthur Peabody joined them to complete the group to be known as the "architectural commission."

The initial presentation of the plan proposed by Laird and Cret was made before the Board of Regents on December 16, 1908. This presentation contained a preliminary draft of a detailed document and some 20 drawings. Paul P. Cret produced both the drawings and report in his home. Once the initial draft was complete, Warren P. Laird then edited the report or, as Cret is said to have commented, "added a little honey to it." In the report Laird and Cret first suggested the reasons behind the necessity for a campus plan:

> The period of consequent transition from small and simple things to those of magnitude and complexity was marked, as generally elsewhere, by attention to individual necessities as they arose and without adequate forethought to their future relationships. As a natural result, the University plan, growing within a narrow compass about the original campus, became congested and impossible of expansion without the scattering of departments and the sacrifice of buildings. The resulting confusion has rendered it impossible to make proper use of the site either for present or future purposes, without a comprehensive plan.

With this goal before them, Laird and Cret foresaw the need to develop a plan for thoroughfares throughout the campus and a means of providing a suitable interrelation among the buildings of each departmental group, while at the same time relating all building to a total campus plan. They felt it necessary to decide whether to retain the original buildings on the campus or replace them with others. They explored the natural campus boundaries: the lake to the north, the city to the east, and a major municipal thoroughfare on the south; thus expansion could take place only to the west. It was necessary then to plan for accommodations westward, to rearrange and regroup on the limited space to the east of Main Hall those disciplines of the liberal arts that could be accomplished within the space.

The "architectural commission's" plan was transitional, permitting continued use of buildings until they were replaced by others. Certain buildings were marked for removal because of obsolescence, as Library Hall (Music Hall) and the Old Heating Plant (Radio Hall); because they were incapable of proper enlargement and might therefore be removed, such as the Law School; or because they might be relocated, such as the Administration Building, the President's House, and the University Club House. They noted that the Agricultural Dean's residence might later become obsolete due to pressure for new facilities in the area. The old gymnasium received a similar comment. They explained that with the exception of the law building, the structures thus affected were among the least valuable of University properties and "in every case their removal need occur only as warranted by conditions affording ample compensation."

A Classical Renaissance Style

Receiving important consideration in their planned development was the selection of a predominant architectural style. Laird and Cret thought that "although the project must be treated as a series of related compositions, it may yet be given a unity or singleness of character by consistency of architectural 'style' and uniformity of color. The keynote of style should be taken from the oldest, which are also the best of the University buildings, North and South Halls. These afford a good suggestion of classical Renaissance architecture which should be required to be the prevailing character of future construction."

Critics today would quarrel with this concept, giving high priority instead to our respect for history and preserving architectural styles identifying the technological developments, and recognizing the sociological expressions of the man-built environment. To pick only North and South Halls as the guide for the campus would have later restricted the growth and indeed the variety that characterizes the campus today. Consistency of design remains an important philosophy on some university and college campuses. Laird and Cret were reflecting a prevalent attitude expressed both in Jefferson's early nineteenth century University of Virginia campus and Frank Lloyd Wright's contemporary Florida Southern College.

The proposed plan as Laird and Cret presented it to the regents displayed a great Renaissance composition, developing an elliptical terrace at the foot of the campus where Park and State Streets intersect, creating a transition that minimized the angle between the axes that existed then and remain today. Surprisingly they retained Science Hall in this plan. This large Richardsonian Romanesque building of dark red brick contrasts so markedly with the buff-colored "freestone" used in the earlier buildings and admired by Laird and Cret. Their drawing also showed removal of the Old Library. If followed, that one unique Victorian building on Lincoln Mall would have been lost. Its planned replacement was to be another Renaissance building to house history and political science. A pair of buildings to be built just above on the mall would have duplicated the original North and South Halls and initiated a symmetrical procession up the mall, culminating in a large Court of Honor in front of University (Bascom) Hall with large museum buildings on either side. Thus, existing buildings, such as the Engineering building and Science Hall, would have remained. The symmetry of the new buildings would have minimized their intrusions into an otherwise classical Renaissance composition.

A Dome For Bascom

By 1908, before the formulation of Laird and Cret's plan, the facade of University Hall had already been greatly changed. The semicircular portico had been replaced with an extended pavilion not unlike Bullfinch's facade for the Boston State House. Wisconsin's new State Capitol was under construction at this time, and the existing iron dome salvaged from the earlier capitol building lost by fire was to be replaced with a larger one. The architects were thus asked to comment upon the idea of using the old capitol dome on the top of Bascom Hall. They commented that it would be far more fitting than the undersized lantern then atop Bascom even though it might not be their preference had they the option of designing anew.

Laird and Cret's report continued by suggesting sites for other disciplines and expansions on the campus. In each case they proposed classical compositions, placing buildings symmetrically about broad malls and utilizing Italian Renaissance architecture with columns, pilasters, pediments, and fenestration borrowed from the great palaces of European merchant princes.

In the following year, 1910, correspondence developed between the state architect and the consultants, Laird and Cret, about how to best publish the final report. Apparently, this was never accomplished and the campus plan,

as proposed by Laird and Cret, never received offical adoption; yet their influence on the campus design continued for many years.

An agreement was reached, however, that Warren Powers Laird and Paul Philippe Cret would provide the architectural services, with a fee computed at one percent of the building cost, for the preparation of preliminary plans of proposed buildings for the campus. In this way, they would act as advisors to the state architect and to the Board of Regents, proposing the designs of buildings and their locations on the campus. As each new building was proposed, the architects prepared the preliminary design.

A new central heating station located along University Avenue was proposed in 1908. Laird and Cret suggested a design based upon an early basilica. The building remains today, with some of the original boilers; however, it no longer fulfills the original purpose. Maintenance shops for the Division of Physical Plant are now located there.

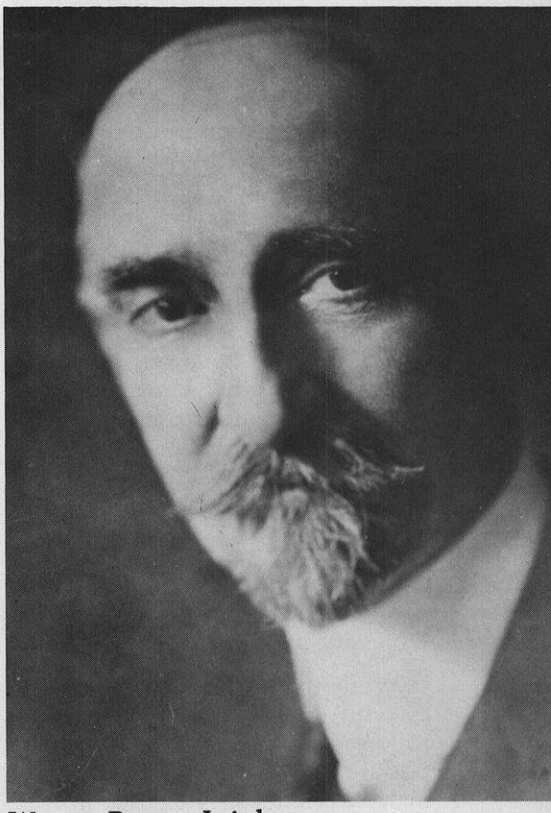
Shortly afterwards a new building for animal husbandry, now known as the Stock Pavilion, was proposed. Laird and Cret's design departed from classical Renaissance as did their plan for a 1914 addition to the Soils Building. A series of three buildings were proposed between 1910 and 1912. The women's dormitory (Barnard) Hall) and the women's building (Lathrop Hall) were carefully designed to compliment each other, both in the classic Renaissance type of architecture so preferred by Paul P. Cret. The siting of the women's dormitory became a matter of much concern. The space between Chadbourne Hall, an existing building, and the recently completed Lathrop Hall did not provide, in the opinion of Laird and Cret, adequate space for the future development of women's housing. In a July 11, 1911 report they advocated locating the new domitory so that it "helped to enclose the grounds of Chadbourne Hall which enclosure can be completed by a wall and thus made private. If in the future it be deemed wise to permanently assign this section of the grounds for dormitory purposes, a corresponding building can be erected at the southeast corner of Chadbourne Hall thus creating a large quadrangle opening as it should toward the south."

Expansion To The West

Concern for the limitations of the site in the future prompted Laird and Cret to comment about location farther to the west as "the inevitable large growth of the University will carry its center of activities steadily westward until within comparatively few years the region to the west of University Hall will become central. Here with a charming lake outlook the women's dormitories will find a site of uncommon beauty, and they would be, as they should, neither near nor far from the zone of University instructional work, but conveniently contiguous thereto." Interestingly enough, some years later, the large Elizabeth Waters Hall was located on the approximate site suggested at this time. Barnard Hall was also placed as first suggested.

In 1911, designs and locations of buildings to house home economics and the University Extension programs were requested. Noting that space needs for each were not great, Laird and Cret proposed a design that would combine both in one facility, allow for an expansion wing in the future, and then for possible relocation of one of the programs. The forward-looking proposal received approval of the regents as well as the faculty.

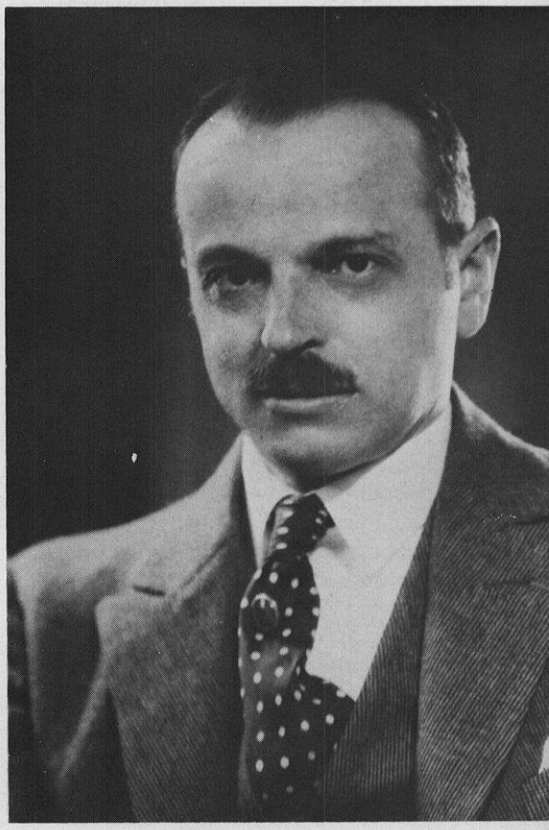
In every case the building design suggested by Laird and Cret was adopted. Their suggestions resulted in the 1913 proposals for agricultural chemistry (now biochemistry) and the Wisconsin High School (425 Henry Mall). These two buildings played an important role in the site plan as their location on the Lesser Mall (Henry Mall) created a complementary design at the University



Warren Powers Laird

Photos Courtesy University Archives, U. of Pennsylvania

Philippe Paul Cret



Avenue mall entrance. The 1925 west wing addition to Bascom Hall was the last structure designed for the campus by Laird and Cret.

With the exception of the Soils Building and the Stock Pavilion, the buildings designed in the "classical Renaissance" tradition produced the unified campus design sought by Laird and Cret. Located along University Avenue and at the entrance to Henry Mall, these buildings have set the tone and scale for other University buildings. Building complexes, such as the large men's dormitory complex (Tripp and Adams Halls), are sited much where first suggested by Laird and Cret, although they have been designed by other architects.

Diversity or Consistency?

While recognizing the consistency with which the University followed the plan of 1908, it is important to note that there are also many deviations. A change in philosophy about the growth and development of the campus has occurred. The continuation of the major Bascom Hall mall by locating buildings similar to North and South Halls on either side has never taken place. The Old Library Building remains as Music Hall, revered today rather than condemned, providing the diversity of architectural character that, in the eyes of many of the users of the University of Wisconsin, enriches the campus. The mall never became the finely constructed classical court as visualized in the plan but rather has developed a more rustic and sylvan appearance. It lacks the studied pivot where the axis from the capital and the axis from Bascom Hall were to join at an elliptical terminus. Instead there is an abrupt, unfinished feeling where the mall drops into Park Street. Harry Weese, architect of the Humanities Building and Elvehjem Art Center, in a design of 1967, suggested that the mall continue over Park Street as a large bridge uniting Bascom Mall with State Street. The recent Paul Freiburg design for the lower two blocks of State Street within the campus area incorporates part of this idea but still lacks the tie between the mall and State Street.

The western expansion of the campus has placed far more agricultural buildings in that area than initially planned, and the relocation of the engineering campus to the south side of University Avenue has provided space for the University Hospitals and Medical School. Now, further expansion of Medical School facilities has created a large Clinical Sciences Center in the far western end of the campus.

Understandable reasons exist for these deviations. The plan proposed by Laird and Cret could hardly visualize a campus accommodating the 39,000 students enrolled today, almost twice as many as the ultimate capacity their plan contemplated. This growth is responsible for the increased concentration of agricultural and medical facilities on the west end of the campus. It is fortunate that the athletic facilities were not located where suggested in the 1908 plan but rather remained at a site southwest of the campus. The athletic complex has also grown tremendously with the additions of a large football stadium, a fieldhouse, and a facility for intramural recreation.

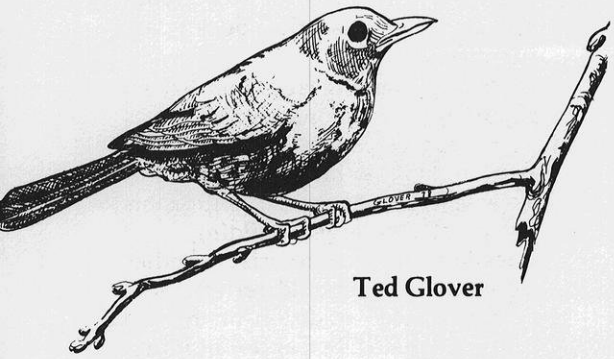
Historical Values Preserved

The recent interest of Americans in historic preservation has provided the University community with another opportunity to rethink campus directions and assets. An historic district in the vicinity of Bascom Hill was established by the Board of Regents and later placed on the National Register of Historic Places, attesting to the University's interest in its important cultural resources. The report creating the historic district specifically noted the importance of Bascom, North and South, Music, and Science Halls as essential to the historic and architectural environment of the University. Similarly the contributions made by the Old Armory (or Red Gym), and the State Historical Society are identified.

Perhaps lacking from this district report was any concern for the reerection of a dome on top of Bascom Hall. While Laird and Cret objected to the original lantern on the greatly enlarged building, questions are sure to arise whether a future dome should reflect the "Renaissance" tradition of the dome on the State Capitol building or the feeling that Charles Bullfinch gave to the Boston Statehouse, the prototype for Bascom Hall as it is today.

Laird and Cret's plan laid important groundwork in establishing an ordered pattern for growth. The regents' decision in 1906 to seek the best available help in programing the University's future was sound and has since paid dividends. Their plan proved to be a milestone in the history of the physical development of the campus.

Gordon D. Orr, Jr. is University of Wisconsin-Madison campus architect and Dorothy E. Steele is currently a graduate student in landscape architecture at UW-Madison.



Ted Glover

VIEW FROM THE FOOTBRIDGE

by Phyllis Walsh

When in need
of a tract of wilderness,
I make do
with the view
from the footbridge.
Today,
one matronly duck
weaving down the muddy shore
accommodated me.

Signs of Spring

SUNDAY'S RAIN

by Leslie Dock

Sunday's rain smells geranium-green
and forces downy naps on neighbors' yards
of smalltalk. A final crack splits the thick clay
casing, plants me with a thump in the dark
apartness

Summers in western Minnesota
where my father spent a humid boyhood
prairie nights buzz and breathe out heat
from red-potato soil, tension flares
a votive prayer until at last shattering rains
spatter the earth with sweet peas.

Willows flouncing leaves at the roiled sky
sharpened his eyes, green as my mother
nettled him and made them thunder gray
just before he quenched stinging dust
so calm could rain.

HOUSE DUSTY BEGONIAS

by Phyllis Walsh

House dusty begonias
set out
to catch spring rain
embrace its gentle awakening
(as when I hear your voice
after a long silence)
  warming
    cleansing
      caressing
a wintered-over love.

Fond du Lac: A Brief History

Sidestepped by 17th century voyageurs, frequented by fur traders, promoted by Doty, settled by easterners and immigrants, the end-of-the-lake city has prospered, declined, and prospered again.

by Charles D. Goff

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, lies at what on the map looks like the foot of Lake Winnebago, but actually is the head of the largest lake within the boundaries of any state in the U.S. Geographers tell us that Lake Winnebago is nearly 28 miles long, ten and a half miles wide and is so incredibly shallow that the maximum depth is only 21 feet.

Lake Winnebago actually is the last remaining pool of a post-glacial lake impounded by a glacial moraine dam stretching across the Fox River Valley from High Cliff State Park to Neenah. Before the last glacial thrust up the valley some 11,000 years ago, the Fox River ran on the east side of the valley paralleling the Niagara limestone escarpment at High Cliff, and lay about 125 feet below the present level of Lake Winnebago. When the Valders glacial ice pushed southwest up the Fox Valley from Green Bay, it carried so much mud and gravel till with it that the preglacial Fox Valley entirely filled up. When the Valders ice in this vicinity finally melted about 9,000 years ago, an earth dike moraine of glacial till remained crosswise across the valley, impounding the Fox River and creating Glacial Lake Oshkosh, until the river cut a new outlet on the west side of the Fox Valley at Neenah-Menasha. Lake Winnebago still remains to this day because the Fox River hasn't been able to cut through more than a few feet of the Niagara limestone at Neenah-Menasha in the last 9,000 years.

Radisson and Groseilliers, Nicholas Perrot, Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, Duluth, La Sueur, and many other 17th century voyageurs passed through the northwestern part of Lake Winnebago where the Fox River flows into the lake at present day Oshkosh and flows out of it at Neenah-Menasha. Essentially none of them traveled down the lake to Fond du Lac. The travelers who passed this way in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries kept their canoes on the shortest possible course to get through Lake Winnebago, whether they were bound up-river or down-river.

It was more than 100 years after Joliet and Marquette canoed through Lake Winnebago on their way to discover the Mississippi River that the first French fur trader, Laurent Du Charme, appears to have established a trading post at Fond du Lac circa 1785. In 1787 Green Bay fur traders Jacob Franks, John Lawe, and Jacques Porlier followed Du Charme at the trading post at the fork of the east branch of the Fond du Lac River. This first building on the townsite of Fond du Lac was located on the present day site of the huge plant of Giddings and Lewis, a major manufacturer of machine tools.

The east branch trading post was abandoned circa 1800, but Augustin Grignon and Michael Brisbois built a new post on the west branch of the Fond du Lac River a few years later. John Rolette appears to have been the last active fur trader in Fond du Lac. When his post was burned circa 1825, the fur trade had declined and become so unprofitable that the trading post wasn't rebuilt.

According to Alice E. Smith, in *James Duane Doty: Frontier Promoter*, Doty and George McWilliams of Green Bay organized the Fond du Lac (land) Company in late 1835, purchased about 3,700 acres of land within the present day corporate limits of the city of Fond du Lac, platted the village of Fond du Lac, arranged for the construction of the Fond du Lac House, the first modern building on the site, and arranged to have Colwert Pier occupy the Fond du Lac House as soon as it was completed. Pier occupied the company's double log house/residence/tavern/warehouse in May or early June 1836. Shortly afterward, Pier was joined by his wife, his brother Edward, and three other Pier brothers, all of whom soon bought their own farmsteads in the vicinity. A more general immigration of New Englanders and New Yorkers began arriving so quickly that the census of 1840 found 1414 persons in Fond du Lac County who were American born, 275 who were German and 30 Irish.

It is a familiar tale that the city of Madison was platted and promoted by James Duane Doty, who pursuaded the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature to locate Wisconsin's permanent capital between Lakes Mendota and Monona at a time when there wasn't a white settler within 40 miles of Madison. Doty bribed reluctant legislators to vote for his Madison site by giving them choice lots in the new territorial capital. Alice E. Smith says that Doty also used Fond du Lac as an alternate site in his capital promotion schemes.

Doty sold a number of lots in the Fond du Lac site on the strength of assurances that Fond du Lac was certain to become Wisconsin's capital city. Brown County legislators favored this. After several proposed locations for the capital were considered by the Territorial Legislature, the Doty men made a logrolling deal with members from Milwaukee County and from Des Moines County (now in Iowa but in 1838 part of Wisconsin Territory) which, by a margin of one vote in the Territorial Council, made Madison the permanent capital.

The community of Fond du Lac grew from its first settler in 1836 to incorporation as a village in 1847 and incorporation as a city in 1852. Within this period of time the first grist mill and the first saw mills were built between 1841 and 1844. The first school opened in 1843 and the first weekly newspaper, the Fond du Lac *Journal* began publication in 1846. A weekly stage service to Madison via Waupun, Beaver Dam, Columbus, and Sun Prairie began in 1847. In the same year a weekly stage traveled to Fort Winnebago at Portage and semi-weekly stages inaugurated service to Milwaukee and Sheboygan. Perhaps modern civilization really arrived in Fond du Lac on January 1, 1850 when a daily stage and mail service began to and from Milwaukee.

Lumber milling in the 1850s and 1860s became a major economic activity. Sawmills run by water power were first built at Fond du Lac in 1841 and 1844, and the first commercial-size, steam-powered sawmill was built by Davis and Smith in 1849. Davis and Smith cut their pine logs up on the Wolf River and were the first in Fond du Lac to supply their mill by using steamboats to tow their log rafts from Lake Poygan down the Fox River and south through Lake Winnebago.

According to the census of 1860, eight lumber mills in Fond du Lac in 1859 sawed 18,200,000 board feet of lumber. Ten years later the census of 1870 reported 11 mills in 1869 had sawed 61,500,000 board feet. Maurice McKenna says the zenith of Fond du Lac's lumber business was reached in 1873 when the annual production of mills totaled 67,000,000 board feet of lumber. The Panic of 1873 and steadily rising costs of logs as the Wolf River Valley's pine forests neared exhaustion caused a sharp decline in Fond du Lac's lumber production. According to the census, the annual output of the seven remaining mills had fallen by 1880 to 33,700,000 board feet.

Frontier farmers in Fond du Lac County and elsewhere throughout Wisconsin almost universally grew wheat. The initial yields on virgin soil were generally good with some farms producing as much as 60 bushels per acre in the golden year of 1860. Fond du Lac wheat statistics and records of land sales, however, provide a view into some fascinating differences in several ethnic groups' understanding of agriculture as a way of life and in their philosophy of land management.

The history of Fond du Lac County demonstrates some interesting differences between continental Europeans and the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Let's imagine that one of your own ancestors of four generations ago has just arrived in Fond du Lac County for the purpose of locating and settling on a frontier farm. Where would he go to find the land for his farm? What would he look for? His choice 125 years ago would have been between the lightly wooded lands, oak openings, and prairies west of the Rock River or a tract in the great maple forest which generally lay to the east of the Rock River. Where would he find the better farm land? What difficulties would he have with clearing the dense forest with an ax and a team of oxen? Would it be easier for him to break the prairie sod west of the Rock River or did the maple trees east of the river indicate a better soil in the long run?

According to Joseph Schafer's *Winnebago-Horicon Basin* study, the Yankee New Englanders and New Yorkers moved toward the oak openings and the lightly wooded lands west of the Rock River. The German and Dutch farmers, however, settled east of the Rock River in the maple forests. What happened within only one or two generations?

The record shows that the German and Dutch

farmers tended to regard their farms as their permanent family homes and estates, while the Yankees, English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch regarded a farm as marketable property for sale or exchange. The result of these differing philosophies of land use in Fond du Lac County, according to Schafer, was that when wheat raising had largely exhausted the fertility of the soil, the English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch sold their farms and moved on. Some moved to Kansas and Nebraska. Others drifted up to the lumber woods in the north. Still others migrated into our growing cities.

Who bought the land the Anglo-Saxons sold? It was the young Germans and Dutch. How could Germans and Dutch make a living farming when the Yankees had not? The historical answer is that the Germans and Dutch were more systematic farmers who first turned to general farming and then to dairying. What does the Fond du Lac record show as to where the best land was? According to Schafer, it was clear by 1900 that the best farms in Fond du Lac County were in the formerly heavily wooded towns rather than in the former prairie or lightly wooded towns.

The history of Lake Horicon is related to the efforts of Fond du Lac lumbermen to find a market for their lumber in the early days before railroad connections had been established with urban markets to the south. Lake Horicon, simply a revival of an old post-glacial lake, was an impoundment produced by a pioneer wooden dam at Horicon which created a lake 13 miles long occupying an area of 51 square miles. Lake Horicon existed in the southern tier of townships in Fond du Lac County, the shore line extending from a few miles south of the city of Fond du Lac and just east of Waupun, to the townships of northern Dodge County.

Lake Horicon and the Rock River Valley Union Railroad became vital links in the route by which Fond du Lac lumber was transported to Rock River cities. When the Rock River Valley Union Railroad reached Chester (East Waupun) in 1854 at the then head of Lake Horicon, it was suddenly possible for pine lumber to reach Rock River cities. The complicated route began when pine logs cut on the Wolf River north of Winneconne were rafted to Fond du Lac, sawed into lumber, and then hauled to Chester by a Valley Union Railroad train. At Chester the lumber was dumped into Lake Horicon, towed across the lake in rafts pulled by steam tugs, dumped over the Horicon Dam, and then floated many miles down the Rock River to the cities of Watertown, Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Beloit, and Rockford, Illinois. As long as this incredible journey may seem, the record shows that as early as the spring and summer of 1855 at least 20,000,000 board feet of sawed lumber floated down the Rock River in this manner.

The Horicon Dam was removed in 1869 because it was no longer needed and Lake Horicon was drained. Once railroad connections were established between Fond du Lac and the Rock River cities, lumber shipped by rail reached lumber dealers more quickly, more cheaply, more steadily, and in far better condition. Furthermore, farmers wanted Lake Horicon drained because they wanted the farm land in the 51 square miles of lake bottom and duck hunters wanted the marsh restored for duck hunting. In more recent times, years of agitation by conservationists achieved establishment of the Horicon Ntional Wildlife Refuge in 1941.

After American frontier communities in the mid-nineteenth century had finished their initial development, foresighted and practical men dreamed and schemed to build railroad connections between their community and other cities in their region. Fond du Lac's resident railroad impresario, John B. Macy, began promoting a railroad to run down the Rock River Valley from Fond du Lac to Janesville and Chicago. At the Fond du Lac end of the line railroad stock was sold in 1850 and construction activities began in the summer of 1851 with John Macy becoming a sufficiently prominent local hero to win election that fall to the U.S. Congress. Once in Washington, Macy quickly applied for a federal land grant to finance construction of the Valley Union Railroad but was thwarted by the counter-lobbying of Milwaukeeans Josiah Noonan, the Wisconsin Democratic boss, and Byron Kilbourn, president of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. According to Richard Current, the Milwaukee and Mississippi, once it had moved its own railroad construction well along without federal aid, strongly opposed the allocating of land grant aid to any Wisconsin line. Current also says Milwaukee merchants opposed construction of a north-south line in Wisconsin, i.e. the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, because of the belief this would give Milwaukee's economic rival, Chicago, a direct route from Chicago to Janesville, Watertown, and Fond du Lac.

Funds provided by Macy's eastern financial associates were insufficient to continue the construction of the Valley Union without a land grant and the company was unable to obtain middle western financial backing until they allied themselves with William B. Ogden, president of the Illinois Railroad, known today as the Chicago and Northwestern. With Ogden's Chicago money, construction of the Valley Union now began to move, the first 16 miles of track to Chester (East Waupun) being completed in 1854. In 1856 the Rock River Valley Union Railroad reached Minnesota Junction (between Horicon and Beaver Dam), giving Fond du Lac contact with the port of Milwaukee and access to Milwaukee markets.

In the Panic of 1857 the Rock River Valley Union Railroad went bankrupt and its stock was purchased "for a song" by a reorganized Valley Union Company, then consolidated with the Illinois Railroad which in turn shortly became the Chicago and Northwestern.

Direct rail contact between Fond du Lac and Chicago was established in 1859. To the people of Fond du Lac this meant specifically that their lumber, sash and doors, and wheat and wheat flour finally had fast and dependable transportation connections with the larger markets of Milwaukee and Chicago at comparatively moderate freight rates. Rail connections between Fond du Lac and the markets in Chicago and the Mississippi Valley contributed more than any other single factor to the urban growth which made Fond du Lac Wisconsin's second largest city by the end of the Civil War.

A negative side, however, to the coming of the railroad was that in 1855 when the city had only about 5,000 people, the electorate voted to issue $350,000 of the city of Fond du Lac bonds to aid the Rock River Valley Union Railroad. The tax burden needed to pay off these bonds was so heavy on local taxpayers that it discouraged business development and the size of the city's population remained stationary for at least six or seven years. Another unhappy effect in Fond du Lac of railroad promotion was that some 6,000 farmers along the Valley Union line mortgaged their farms to aid the railroad's credit. Farmers gave their notes to the railroad, guaranteed by mortgages on their farms, and received railroad stock in return. The Panic of 1857 upset this arrangement because when the Valley Union became bankrupt, the farmers' notes were sold in eastern money markets as railroad assets, and collections were attempted by selling Wisconsin farms at foreclosure sale. The human agony caused by thousands of Fond du Lac and Dodge County farms going under the auctioneer's hammer to pay the debt of mortgages which really had been established primarily to help the manufacturers and businessmen of Fond du Lac left farmers with a legacy of bitterness toward railroads, bankers, and attorneys. These foreclosures poisoned politics in this then normally Democratic area for two generations.

The bitter phrase which still remains in our language, "to be railroaded," became universally understood in Fond du Lac to mean fraudulent or illegal dealing. Cynics said the farmers ought to have known their farm mortgages could be sold if the railroad ever became bankrupt. The farmers, however, had been told by fast-talking railroad promoters like John B. Macy and his following of prestigious and wealthy leading citizens of the Fond du Lac community that the farm mortgages would only be used by the railroad as collateral in borrowing money. The farmers accepted the assurances of their community-boosting neighbors and simply did not anticipate that Macy's rosy promises of universal prosperity for all could turn into railroad bankruptcy in the Panic of 1857 and end in foreclosure of their farm mortgages. Farm foreclosure meant, of course, that the farmer's livelihood was destroyed and his family transformed into paupers.

The steamboat era on Lake Winnebago was brief from the standpoint of its impact on the city of Fond du Lac, lasting only about the 15 years from construction of the first steamboat on the lake in 1843 to shortly after the establishment of railroad connections with Milwaukee and Chicago in 1856 and 1859. Commercial steamboating on Lake Winnebago and up both the Wolf and Upper Fox Rivers lasted for several generations longer, but it was based at Oshkosh and it was profitable only in areas the railroads hadn't reached. The ultimate irony was that at the end of the steamboat era the railroads bought the best remaining steamboats and ran them as feeder lines for the railroads.

The city of Fond du Lac grew up along the Fond du Lac River, rather than nearby at higher and better drained Taycheedah, largely because the river provided a better harbor for steamboats and a slightly better terrain for railroad yards. From the moment in 1847 that stages from Sheboygan and Milwaukee began to roll into town there were cargoes for steamboats, which could proceed north to Oshkosh, and Neenah-Menasha. From the opening of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway in 1855, Fond du Lac could and did ship wheat, logs, and lumber by river boats traveling up Lake Winnebago and up the Fox River, through the locks at Portage, then down the Wisconsin River and the Mississippi to St. Louis and Memphis.

For the seven years Fond du Lac was a rail head (1855-1862), trans-shipment of merchandise onto lake steamers bound for Oshkosh and Neenah-Menasha proved profitable, but the first train whistle heard in Neenah in 1862 sounded both a note of triumph for the railroad and a requiem for steamboating on Lake Winnebago. When B. F. Moore of Fond du Lac sold his steamboat interests to John Fitzgerald of Oshkosh, he may have gotten out of the steamboat business in time but unfortunately Fond du Lac lost its last commercial steamboat owner.

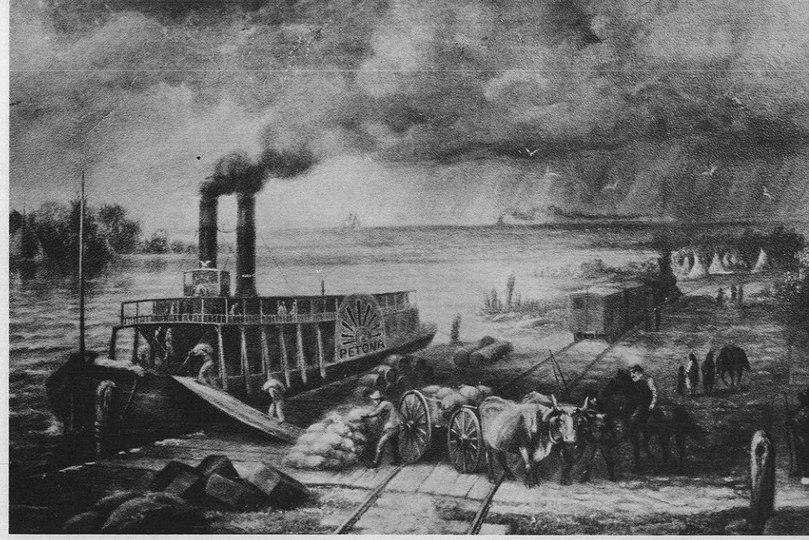
While steamboats hauling passengers and freight disappeared from the lake shortly after the coming of the railroads, Oshkosh lumber boats continued to bring large quantities of logs and lumber to Fond du Lac for many years to feed the city's lumber mills and millwork plants.

Fond du Lac's history from 1875 to 1900 can be best described by the word *decline*. Census figures show that the city lost population in 1880, 1885, and 1890, and that the city did not regain its 1875 total of 15,308 until the census of 1900. What are the reasons for this 25 year population recession? The answers seem to be found in both the city's business mix and in its politics.

The major economic reason for Fond du Lac's temporary decline is that after 1870 there was a sharp drop in both the community's lumber business and in flour milling. Pine logs steadily became more expensive in Fond du Lac as the Wolf River pine forests were logged

Cutting ice

On June 6, 1905 the Eldorado Dam burst and the west branch of the Fond du Lac River overflowed a large section of the city. The picture was taken between Main and Marr Streets.

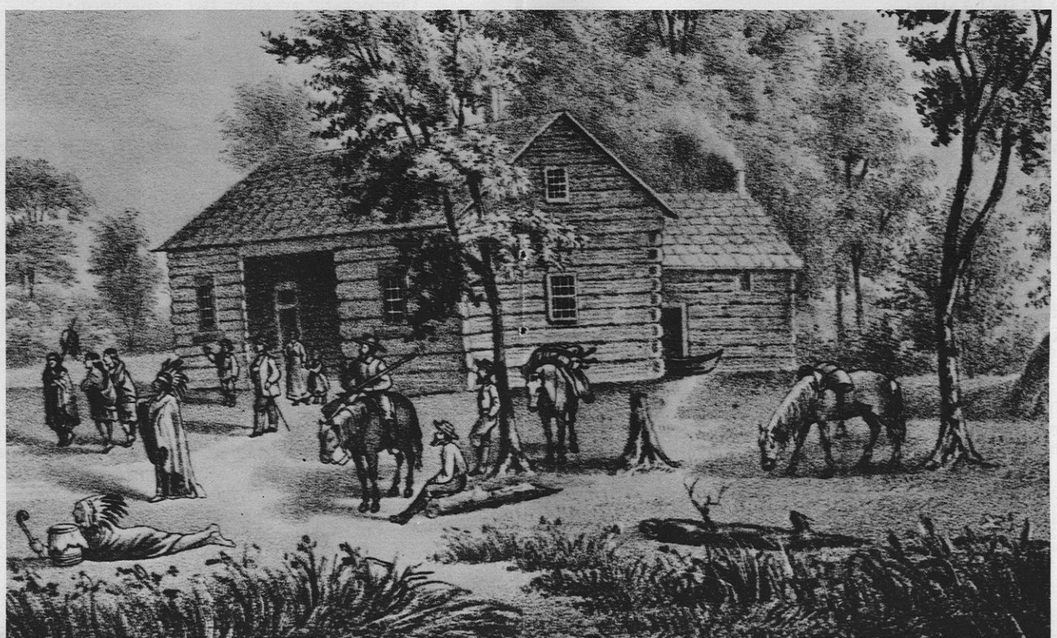


A painting of the "Peytona," the second oldest steamer on Lake Winnebago, built in 1849.

Unloading the log train at the Moore and Galloway Slough (now Lakeside Park playground west of zoo.)

from "A Photographer's History of Fond du Lac County"

by Ray Thornton with captions by Ruth Worthing



The first house in Fond du Lac, from a painting by Mark Harrison

The Galloway House on Old Pioneer Road. This was the home of three generations of Galloways. Edwin P. Galloway donated the house, gazebo, and carriage house to the Fond du Lac County Historical Society in 1954. It is open to visitors.

off, giving a price advantage to lumber mills closer to their log supply in Oshkosh and Winneconne. Wheat also became increasingly expensive for Fond du Lac millers as the fertility of Wisconsin wheat soils declined and the national center of wheat growing moved steadily west, increasing the transportation cost of wheat at the mill. Local, steam-powered flour mills also found it difficult to compete with the cheaper, water-powered mills at Neenah-Menasha. In the 1870s a new high speed flour-milling technology replaced the centuries-old method of using stone mill wheels with a new process high speed corrugated steel rollers. The new flour milling method produced far better quality flour but it so increased the necessary capitalization of the mills that in the Middle West, only the millers of Minneapolis managed to remain in the flour business.

Winter harvesting of ice on Lake Winnebago for Milwaukee and Chicago markets had become an important business in Fond du Lac, during several generations, but the invention of modern refrigerators ended commercial use of Fond du Lac's frozen assets.

Even the Chicago and North Western's railroad car shop was reassigned to Chicago in 1876, at the same time removing still more jobs, pay envelopes, and population from the city.

A final negative factor in the 1875-1900 period was Fond du Lac's political bad luck to remain staunchly Democratic in most elections after the Civil War, during a period when stalwart Republicans, including U.S. Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh, ruled Wisconsin and the nation. Such political goodies for growing cities as the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Fair, and Oshkosh State Normal School, known today as the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, were built in Oshkosh while Fond du Lac got no such institutions.

Fond du Lac's economic revival began shortly before 1895 and has continued more or less steadily to the present day. As is the case in nearly every city, Fond du Lac's improving economic situation was a compound of the expansion of old industries and the successful attraction of new ones. The Rueping Leather Company opened for business in 1854 and today is one of America's few remaining large tanneries. Giddings and Lewis Manufacturing Company began its business in Fond du Lac in 1866 and today has become one of the world's foremost builders of machine tools and automatic assembly machines. A new arrival in this present generation is the huge plant of the Mercury Marine Division of Brunswick, which produces Mercury outboard and inboard marine engines.

A fourth prosperity factor for Fond du Lac today is that the area's farmers produce peas and other garden vegetables for the frozen food packages of the much advertised "Jolly Green Giant," and the area is part of Wisconsin's richest dairy section. Fond du Lac currently ranks as the fifth largest milk producing county in Wisconsin and ninth largest milk producing county (553,000,000 lbs. of milk in 1976) in the U.S. In the same year the county also produced 72,000,000 pounds of cheese and is proud of the fact that Fond du Lac County resident Chester Hazen built the first cheese factory in the nation in 1864 at a location only seven miles southwest of the city.

The foundation of Fond du Lac's present day prosperity and population growth appears to be built upon economic diversification. An economic blend of agriculture, agricultural processing, and agriculturally related manufacturing has been combined with the manufacturing of machinery for the world's industrial and recreational markets. This mixture of economic activity has become the stable support for an estimated 36,660 people in 1976 and approximately another 10,000 living in the urbanized area.

Charles D. Goff, a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, presented the foregoing to WASAL members who attended the Fall Gathering at Fond du Lac on October 9, 1977.

ONE ANOTHER

by Blair Mathews

Fear of being
Is not other person's doing,
Even though we point
Away from us.

It is I who withholds.
It is I who must learn
What it means that
If we love one another
Life is perfected in us;
Not for us.

This carries a beautiful
Responsibility, choice.
Will its power remain closeted?
Is the risk so great?

Wisconsin's Exotic Shrubs and Trees

Many of the trees and shrubs adorning your neighborhood are exotics, sprung from foreign soils, seeking opportunity where it beckons. Some of these leafy colonists have fared so well they have become naturalized citizens. Two horticulturists, Kenneth W. Wood and Craig Tiedemann, discuss this phenomenon in the following pair of articles.

by Kenneth W. Wood

Not all introduced or exotic woody plants have misbehaved as badly in Wisconsin as has the tatarian honeysuckle *(Lonicera tatarica)*, which has become a troublesome weed. Many have become respectable citizens, gracing our highly disturbed, urban environments, oftentimes in places where our desirable native species will not thrive. A few introduced species have become economically important. Sour cherries *(Prunus cerasus)* in Door County and apples *(Malus)* in many parts of the state are examples. Introduced conifers play an important role in the production of Christmas trees in Wisconsin. The production of both native and exotic woody plants for landscape use is also a significant industry in certain parts of the state.

Recently exotic trees and shrubs have fallen into disfavor among the proponents of "natural" landscapes. Certainly the diversity of the prairie-forest border in southern Wisconsin or the mixed coniferous-hardwood forest of the north have intrinsic beauty which should be treasured in many landscape situations. On the other hand there will always be room for certain exotic or non-native species, either in gardens or in difficult, urban situations. A well-grown eastern redbud, tuliptree, or white fir is a thing of considerable beauty in, and of, itself. For that reason there will always be gardeners who enjoy growing them.

Foreign woody plants come to us from north temperate portions of the world that have climates comparable to our own: Asia, Europe, and other areas of North America. At present, no temperate South American species are grown in the state.

Diversity South and East

Any Wisconsin student of the flora of eastern North America ought to be impressed by the great diversity of species which occurs naturally just a few hundred miles to the south or east of the state. One cannot help but speculate why, since there are no major mountain ranges intervening, these species do not occur further north. Many people have come to our state after living in the east or south, and have brought with them some of the plants with which they were familiar. In the case of the American chestnut *(Castanea dentata)*, this was a most provident event. While the chestnut has been severely decimated within its natural range by the chestnut blight, the disease has not yet reached our state because there was no natural population of chestnuts to infect. Wisconsin trees now supply seeds for use in breeding programs which are attempting to develop disease-resistant chestnuts.

Interestingly enough, a species' natural distribution in the southern or eastern parts of the country cannot always be taken as an indication of how it will fare in Wisconsin. Certain wide-ranging species such as the tuliptree *(Liriodendron tulipifera) will grow very well in southern and eastern parts of the state. The cucumbertree (Magnolia acuminata)* also has a broad north-south range in the eastern U.S. and adapts very well when grown here. Yet many species with an equally large range grow slowly here and frequently evidence die-back of twigs due to cold. The spicebush *(Lindera benzoin)* is a common understory shrub from southern

Maine to Ontario, Michigan, northeastern Illinois, and Iowa south to Florida and Texas. But it frequently suffers severe winter injury in the Madison area. The flowering dogwood *(Cornus florida)*, such a prominent native landscape subject throughout the east, does very poorly in most parts of the state. Sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*, pawpaw *(Asimina triloba)*, and common persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana)* are others which survive only in the most protected areas in Wisconsin.

On the other hand, certain species which had very restricted ranges before settlement are now very common, or even weedy, in Wisconsin. Black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)* and northern catalpa *(Catalpa speciosa)* are examples. Osageorange *(Maclura pomifera)*, American smoketree *(Cotinus obovatus)*, and Yellowwood *(Cladrastis lutea)*, all primarily Ozarkean in their original distribution, can be successfully grown in the warmer parts of our state.

One would not expect plants of the coastal plain to fare well in the north. However, there are fine specimens in Wisconsin of the bald cypress *(Taxodium distichum)*, a coastal plain species which occurs naturally only as far north as extreme southern Illinois and Indiana. Because a plant's natural range does not always indicate how the species will adapt to areas beyond that range, plants must be observed under local conditions for several years before they can be recommended for use by gardeners-in-general rather than just collectors of the unusual.

Some Conifers Adapt

Few west coast plants are adaptable to Wisconsin's cold, dry winters and hot summers. Those western plants which are used are primarily conifers, the most commonly planted being Rocky Mountain strains of the Colorado spruce *(Picea pungens)*, Douglasfir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*, and white fir *(Abies concolor)*. A few western pines, such as ponderosa pine *(Pinus ponderosa)* and limber pine *(P. flexilis)* are occasionally planted.

European species of woody plants and shrubs meet with mixed success in our state. Some, like the Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)* do exceptionally well, and may even become a weed problem in certain areas. Others which have become landscaping cliches are the European larch *(Larix decidua)* and the Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*. The Scots pine has a particularly large distribution across most of northern and central Europe and across north-central Asia. Other Eurasian species adapt well to Wisconsin's conditions, as might be expected of plants with such an enormous natural range. These include: willows such as the white willow, from which we get our common weeping form *(Salix alba Tristis)*; the white poplar *(Populus alba)*, so frequently planted in northern Wisconsin; the European alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*; the European bird cherry *(Prunus padus)*; and the notoriously weedy common buckthorn *(Rhamnus cathartica)*.

Asian Species Need Help

The most diverse temperate flora of the world occurs in eastern Asia. It is, therefore, no surprise that the largest group of introduced species comes from that part of the globe. Unfortunately, much of the rich flora of China and the Himalayas is not hardy here in Wisconsin. Excluded from our gardens by cold, windy winters are innumerable rhododendrons, several small maples, some viburnums, the showiest of the oriental cherries, such famous Chinese finds as the dove tree *(Davidia involucrata)* and many, many more.

A respectable assortment of Asian species can be grown in southern and eastern parts of Wisconsin if carefully placed so they are sheltered by buildings or other plants and are not in frost pockets. Several specimens of the summer-blooming goldenraintree *(Koelreuteria paniculata)* are known in the state, although this plant has never persisted in trials at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum. The dawn redwood *(Metasequoia)* has been growing here in sheltered places since shortly after its discovery by western botanists 30 years ago. *Zelkova* and *Sophora* (the Japanese Pagodatree) persist here on favorable sites, but are slow to mature and often suffer some winter injury. Several of the very ornamental Asian maples can be grown in Wisconsin gardens if carefully sited. A favorite, although very uncommon, is the paperbark maple *(Acer griseum)*.

Other Asian species have proven quite hardy in the few instances that they have been tried in Wisconsin. They are very uncommon in the nursery trade throughout the country. A well-established specimen of the castoraralia *(Kalopanax pictus)* recently met an untimely end, as a result of being moved, at the Paine Arboretum in Oshkosh. Younger specimens are doing very well at the Arboretum in Madison. The corktrees *(Phellodendron)* could be tried more frequently, as could the katsuratree *(Cercidiphyllum japonicum)* and the Hokkaido magnolia *(Magnolia kobus)*. Long established specimens of all these plants are known for the state, yet they remain unknown to most gardeners.

Finally, there are a few Asian species which have become familiar as landscape subjects in our area. The Amur maple *(Acer ginnala)* is hardy throughout the state, as is the Japanese tree lilac *(Syringa reticulata)*. In fact both have been known to reseed themselves. The Japanese yew *(Taxus cuspidata)* in its many forms, is a commonplace in suburban plantings. The Manchu cherry *(Prunus tomentosa)* and many species of *Cotoneaster* are frequently used. The ancient *Ginkgo*, botanically such a fascinating plant, also does very well in southern and eastern Wisconsin.

Trees seem always to capture more attention than shrubs, although shrubs can be just as interesting taxonomically and are equally as useful horticulturally. However, no records are kept for large or unusual shrubs, so our discussion here must center on the trees. Many of the exotic tree species presently noted as state record specimens for Wisconsin are plants of very modest size. Some become "record" specimens merely by the fact of their extreme rarity in the state. For others, because of their lack of hardiness, only an occasional, well-protected individual is able to survive. Interest in diverse horticultural plantings has increased as our urban areas have grown. Many less common trees and shrubs, particularly Asian species, being rare in the trade throughout the country, have only recently been tried in Wisconsin gardens. An example is the Japanese goldenlarch *(Pseudolarix kaempferi)*. A mature specimen is growing well in a Minneapolis park, indicating the hardiness of the species. At present no specimens are on record for Wisconsin.

Some of the recorded exotic trees have attained venerable stature, indicating, by their survival and growth, the ability of the species to endure the climatic extremes in their part of Wisconsin. Because arboreta are a relatively recent phenomenon here, many of these larger exotic specimens can be found on the grounds of estates and country homes of people who had the time and interest for collecting unusual plants. "Spring Valley Estate," the former E.O. Griffenhagen home, and the Wrigley estate, "Green Gables," both on Lake Geneva, are examples. Also in the Lake Geneva area are several fine plants on the grounds of the Yerkes Observatory.

Where Exotic Trees Are

Other unusual plantings have been made in public areas, such as the large assortment of rare species on the grounds of the Shorewood Hospital in Milwaukee or the interesting but sadly abused plantings at University Houses on the UW-Madison campus. One of the largest and oldest collections of native and exotic trees is on the grounds of the former Poynette State Game Farm, now the MacKenzie Environmental Education Center, in Columbia County. Plantings were made there during the early 1940s under the supervision of H. W. MacKenzie, a former director of the state conservation department (now DNR). Most record trees at Poynette are records by dint of their rarity rather than large size.

The Boerner Botanical Gardens at Whitnall Park, Hales Corners, a Milwaukee County park, has an excellent collection of trees and shrubs, many of them planted even earlier than those at Poynette. The UW-Madison Arboretum has in its Longenecker Horticulture Gardens another extensive collection of woody plants. Trees in the Arboretum's collections have been planted more recently, and most have not reached maturity. Other interesting plant collections open to the public are those at the Paine Art Center and Arboretum in Oshkosh, and Hawthorn Hollow (Hyslop Foundation) in Kenosha County, near Somers.

For many of the large trees, the details of how they happened to be planted in Wisconsin and where the seeds or saplings originated have not been recorded. Most of the story of the baldcypress is known, however, thanks to the efforts several years ago of Phil Sanders of Kenosha. Repeating the story here may illustrate the potential history behind several other record trees, exotic as well as native.

The Baldcypress Story

The Wisconsin state record baldcypress grows in the town of Brighton, Kenosha County. The site, a farm known as Rhodesdale, is in the Bong Recreational Area. Shortly before statehood, Thomas Rhodes, newly arrived from Liverpool with his family, purchased the land from the government at a price of $1.25 per acre. His son, John Rhodes, continued farming the land and raised two children Lewis and Mary. John Rhodes was "fond of the unusual," according to a local teacher. He brought the tree back from a visit to the home of his daughter in southern Louisiana. The government repurchased the site of Clarence and Frank Rhodes, sons of Lewis Rhodes, about 15 years ago.

Today, well over 100 years old, the tree is an impressive specimen in spite of competition from a thicket of native but weedy box-elders which has shaded out its lower branches. Not tall by the standard of trees growing in their native swamps in the south, the tree has the large girth characteristic of the species and has even formed several knees or prop roots in the surrounding soil.

The accompanying table lists most of the introduced trees for which observations about size are kept at the department of horticulture, UW-Madison. Curiously, even in the present day, the exact natural distribution of several of our native woody plants is uncertain. Collections of some species, such as Ohio buckeye *(Aesculus glabra)* have been so sporadic that it is unclear whether the few trees observed were introduced or not. The buckeye reseeds itself under favorable conditions and may persist in woodlots after being introduced. In some genera, notably the black oak group, exact identification is so difficult that there is still ambiguity about whether certain species occurred here naturally or not. Both scarlet oak *(Quercus coccinea)* and pin oak *(Q. palustris)* are common to the south and east of us. Occasionally, specimens collected in southern parts of the state are identified as one of these species.

Kenneth W. Wood, who holds a master's degree in horticulture from UW-Madison, teaches UW-Madison summer school and Extension classes in his field.

A Partial Listing of Record Exotic Trees in Wisconsin

On the following list it will be noted that a few of the trees, marked with an asterisk, were measured many years ago. These trees may well have ceased to exist. Most trees have been measured in the 1970s. For brevity's sake, fractions of an inch have not been included. The list is continually being improved and updated, so "record" specimens may not reign for long. Any additions or corrections will be greatly appreciated and should be forwarded to Professor Edward R. Hasselkus, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Species	Location	Circumference at 4½ feet
Abies concolor (White Fir)	Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay	7′ 2″
Acer campestre (Hedge Maple)	UW Campus University Houses, Madison	2′ 0″
Acer ginnala (Amur Maple)	401 South Madison Street, Green Bay	4′ 9″
Acer griseum (Paperbark Maple)	UW Campus University Houses, Madison	1′ 7″
Acer japonicum (Fullmoon Maple)	UW Campus University Houses, Madison	0′ 9″
Acer maximowiczianum (Nikko Maple)	UW Arboretum, Madison	0′ 6″
Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum' (Bloodleaf Japanese Maple)	2125 Van Hise Avenue, Madison	1′ 8″ (@50″)
Acer pensylvanicum (Striped Maple)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	0′ 9″
Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	S. Lake Shore Dr., Spring Valley Estate, Lake Geneva	9′ 9″
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	3′ 4″
Acer tataricum (Tatarian Maple)	4110 Mandan Crescent, Madison	4′ 0″
Aesculus x *carnea* (Red Horsechestnut)	3288 N. Lake Dr., St. Mary's Convent & Retreat Ctr., Milwaukee	4′ 1″
Aesculus hippocastanum (Horsechestnut)	12340 North Granville Road, Mequon	11′ 6″
A. h. 'Baumannii' (Baumann Horsechestnut)	Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay	7′ 3″
Aesculus octandra (Yellow Buckeye)	S. Lake Shore Dr., Spring Valley Estate, Lake Geneva	5′ 5″
Ailanthus altissima (Tree-of-Heaven)	57th Street at 8th Avenue, Kenosha	6′ 0″
Alnus glutinosa (European Alder)	390 West Pine Street, Platteville	5′ 5″
Asimina triloba (Pawpaw)	1709 Heim Avenue, Madison	0′ 6″
Betula pendula (European Birch)	Cleveland Ave. & Waldo Blvd., on Lake Michigan, Manitowoc	7′ 0″
Betula platyphylla (Manchurian Birch)	UW Arboretum, Madison	1′ 5″

Carya illinoinensis 'All-State' (Pecan)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	1' 9"
Carya laciniosa (Shellbark Hickory)	685 Jewett Street, Platteville	4' 1"
Castanea dentata (American Chestnut)	Einar Lunde Farm, 3½ miles east of Trempealeau	10' 7"
Castanea mollissima (Chinese Chestnut)	5 Rock Road, Madison	1' 7"
Catalpa speciosa (Northern Catalpa)	Green Gables Estate, on Lake Geneva Lake Geneva	17' 8"
Cercidiphyllum japonicum (Katsuratree)	4110 Mandan Crescent, Madison	2' 9"
Cercis canadensis (Eastern Redbud)	537 West James Street, Columbus	5' 6" (@3½')
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera' (Thread Sawara Falsecypress)	1410 Algoma Blvd., Paine Arboretum, Oshkosh	0' 9"
Chionanthus virginicus (Fringetree)	200 East Street, Albany	1' 3"
Cladrastis lutea (Yellowwood)	Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay	6' 4"
Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood)	S. Lakeshore Dr., Spring Valley Estate, Lake Geneva	0' 10"
Cotinus obovatus (American Smoketree)	516 South Webster Street, Green Bay	4' 7"
Diospyros virginiana 'Early Golden' (Common Persimmon)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	2' 1"
Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russianolive)	Lincoln Memorial Dr. (opposite Water Filtration Plant), Milwaukee	5' 0"
Fagus sylvatica (European Beech)	Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay	6' 2"
F. s. 'Atropunicea' (Copper Beech)	1100 Main Street, Racine	8' 8"
F.s. 'Pendula' (Weeping Beech)	S. Lakeshore Dr., Spring Valley Estate, Lake Geneva	4' 11" (@3')
Ginkgo biloba (Ginkgo)	Covenant Harbor Camp, on Lake Geneva, Lake Geneva	11' 4"
Halesia monticola (Mountain Silverbell)	3434 Edgehill Parkway, Shorewood Hills	1' 10"
Hemiptelea davidii (David Hemiptelea)	UW Arboretum, Madison	2' 0"
Juglans ailanthifolia cordiformis (Japanese Heartnut)	112 North Lake Street, Huistisford	6' 9"
Juglans regia strain (Carpathian Walnut)	Boerner Botanical Gardens, Hales Corners	2' 2"
Kalopanax pictus (Castoraralia)	UW Arboretum, Madison	0' 10"
Koelreuteria paniculata (Goldenraintree)	Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay	2' 8"
Larix decidua (European Larch)	Trinity Church, Mineral Point	9' 2"
Larix kaempferi (Japanese Larch)	UW Campus, Muir Knoll, Madison	5' 8"
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweetgum)	6348 47th Avenue, Kenosha	2' 2"
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tuliptree)	2021 11th Street, Monroe	9' 1"

*Maclura pomifera** (Osage Orange)	Weller Farms, near CTH. "A", Town of Pleasant Prairie	5′ 3″
Magnolia acuminata (Cucumbertree)	108 York Street, Beaver Dam	12′ 7″
Magnolia kobus (Hokkaido Magnolia)	UW Campus, University Houses, Madison	2′ 4″
Magnolia x *soulangiana* (Saucer Magnolia)	134 West Gilman Street, Madison	2′ 5″
Magnolia stellata (Star Magnolia)	21 North Prospect Avenue, Madison	1′ 10″
Magnolia tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia)	UW Campus, University Houses, Madison	0′ 9″
Metasequoia glyptostroboides (Dawnredwood)	S. Lake Shore Dr., Spring Valley Estate, Lake Geneva	2′ 2″
Morus alba 'Tatarica' (Russian Mulberry)	Maple Road, Germantown	12′ 5″ (@2′)
Phellodendron amurense (Amur Corktree)	Northwestern College Campus, Western Avenue, Watertown	8′ 5″
*Picea abies** (Norway Spruce)	Durward's Glen, Town of Caledonia	13′ 8″ (@3′)
Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce)	6110 North Highlands Avenue, Madison	5′ 3″
Pinus bungeana (Lacebark Pine)	MacKenzie Environmental Education Center, Poynette	1′ 1″
Pinus cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)	763 Revere Drive, Manitowoc Cemetery, Manitowoc	4′ 2″
Pinus flexilis (Limber Pine)	UW Campus, North of Agriculture Hall, Madison	3′ 11″
Pinus koraiensis (Korean Pine)	MacKenzie Environmental Education Center Poynette	1′ 10″
Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	302 North Wisconsin, Elkhorn	10′ 11″
Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine)	UW Campus, 10 Babcock Drive, Madison	5′ 4″
*Pinus rigida** (Pitch Pine)	Drescher farm (T.10N., R.6E., S.3), Town of Prairie du Sac	4′ 11″
Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Reilly farm (farm no. 921), ½ mile west on Bliven Road, Albion	11′ 7″
Platanus x *acerifolia* (London Planetree)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	4′ 4″
*Populus alba** (White Poplar)	Section 17 (NE., SE.), Town of Taycheedah	18′ 0″
Prunus cerasus (Sour Cherry)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	2′ 1″
Prunus padus (European Bird Cherry)	1410 Algoma Blvd., Paine Arboretum, Oshkosh	5′ 8″
Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula' (Weeping Higan Cherry)	S. Lake Shore Dr., Spring Valley Estate, Lake Geneva	3′ 0″
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglasfir)	Green Gables Estate, on Lake Geneva, Lake Geneva	7′ 1″
Pyrus communis (Common Pear)	10055 North Wauwatosa Road, Town of Mequon	7′ 11″ (@3′ 4″)

Quercus acutissima (Sawtooth Oak)	5 South Rock Road, Madison	1′ 8″
Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)	UW Campus, University Houses, Madison	5′ 9″
Quercus imbricaria (Shingle Oak)	MacKenzie Environmental Education Center, Poynette	2′ 4″ (@2′ 11″)
Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)	UW Campus, Camp Randall Park, Madison	8′ 11″
Quercus prinus (Chestnut Oak)	UW Campus, University Houses, Madison	4′ 5″
Quercus robur (English Oak)	MacKenzie Environmental Education Center, Poynette	2′ 10″ (@2′)
Rhamnus cathartica (Common Buckthorn)	UW Campus, North of Children's Hospital, Madison	2′ 6″
*Robinia pseudoacacia** (Black Locust)	Dixon Rest Home, North of Winneconne	12′ 6″
Salix alba tristis (Golden Weeping Willow)	Fisk Place and Lakewood Boulevard, Maple Bluff	16′ 10″
Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	Fox River, Just west of Waukesha	19′ 6″
Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa' (Corkscrew Willow)	UW Campus, Birge Garden, Madison	2′ 10″
Sassafrass albidum (Sassafrass)	1 Thorstrand Road, Madison	2′ 3″
Sophora japonica (Japanese Pagodatree)	Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay	2′ 5″ (@3½′)
Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountainash)	1130 Erin Street, Madison	4′ 6″
Sorbus x *thuringiaca* 'Quercifolia' (Oakleaf Mountainash)	MacKenzie Environmental Education Center, Poynette	2′ 11″ (@2′)
Syringa pekinensis (Pekin Lilac)	UW-Whitewater Campus, in front of Old Main Hall, Whitewater	3′ 8″
Syringa reticulata (Japanese Tree Lilac)	East of Cypress Road on Highway 29, Thornton	6′ 2″ (@1′ 2″)
Tamarix ramosissima (Tamarisk)	720 4th Street, DePere	0′ 11″
Taxodium distichum (Common Baldcypress)	Bong Recreational Area, north of Highway 43 (T.2N., R.20E., S.15)	10′ 9″
Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew)	2202 Commonwealth Avenue, Madison	2′ 11″
Tilia cordata (Littleleaf Linden)	7426 Elmwood Avenue, Middleton	8′ 1″
Ulmus glabra (Scotch Elm)	1622 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh	8′ 9″
U. g. 'Camperdownii' (Camperdown Elm)	2260 Sixth Street, Monroe	9′ 9″
Ulmus davidiana japonica (Japanese Elm)	UW Campus, University Houses, Madison	2′ 6″
Ulmus parvifolia (Chinese Elm)	UW Campus, Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison	1′ 8″
Ulmus pumila (Siberian Elm)	2114 Madison Street, Madison	10′ 10″
Zelkova serrata (Japanese Zelkova)	2316 E. Edgewood Ave., Shorewood Hospital, Milwaukee	4′ 1″

Naturalized Exotic Woody Plants—Escapees from Cultivation

by Craig Tiedemann
illustrations by the author

Some of the exotic woody plants, foreigners brought to Wisconsin by man, no longer require planting and nurturing. They have escaped from cultivation and have become naturalized or capable of surviving here in a wild state.

Honeysuckle, bitter nightshade, Russian mulberry, common buckthorn, Japanese rose, black locust, and tree-of-heaven are some of the naturalized exotic trees and shrubs most frequently seen in and around Wisconsin cities. Often a rank specimen of one of these exotic species, growing unplanted and untended in an alley, will contrast with a carefully nurtured specimen of the same species planted intentionally in someone's yard just down the block.

All of these interesting colonists share characteristics responsible, at least in part, for their success in growing and reproducing in a foreign environment without human aid.

First, they are capable of surviving Wisconsin's harsh winters without appreciable damage.

Second, they have effective reproductive and dispersal strategies. All produce seeds prolifically and several sprout readily from the roots as well.

Third, in certain situations, they establish themselves and compete for light, water, and nutrients as well as or better than native plants. This has to be true, for if it were not, the naturalized exotic species could never have taken hold amongst wild, native plants but would always have been crowded out.

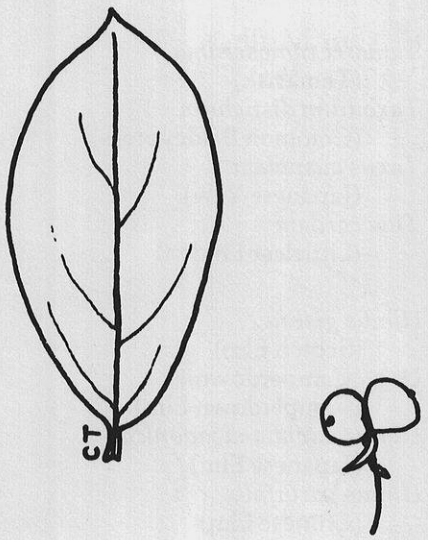
The woody colonists establish themselves most often in disturbed situations, areas where the natural vegetation has been removed or damaged by such agents as man and his tools, machines and domestic animals, or such natural catastrophies as floods or fires.

Such competitive, fast-growing plants, which usually colonize disturbed areas, are often termed weeds. And weeds these exotics are to many people who find them growing exuberantly in all kinds of places where they're not wanted.

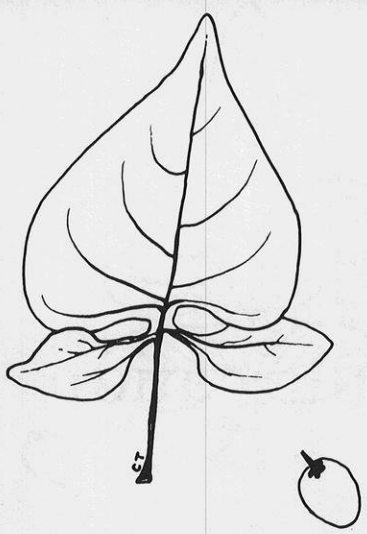
Why do those introduced woody plants that have succeeded in becoming naturalized in Wisconsin tend to be weedy and widespread? Perhaps because man causes much more extensive and continued soil disturbance through agriculture, construction, and other activities than ever used to occur. The few native woody plants adapted to colonization of disturbed habitats, such as silver maple and boxelder, used to be confined to the relatively small areas in the state which are disturbed regularly by such natural agents as floods. Now, with the advent of widespread soil disturbance, these native weedy trees are more common than before. Additional opportunity exists in the new disturbed places for other weedy tree, shrub, and vine species to become established: the naturalized exotics. These weedy plants tend to be common in and near cities.

The Notorious Honeysuckle

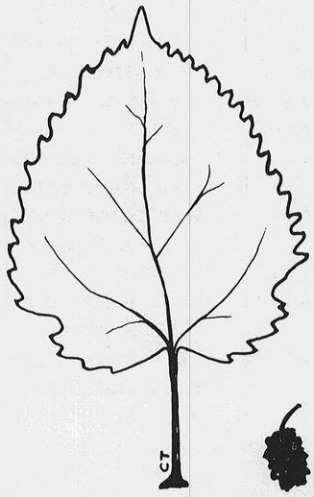
One of the most abundant and notorious naturalized woody plants is honeysuckle. This aggressive shrub is a pernicious weed in the UW-Madison Arboretum as well as in many other wooded areas in and near cities in the southern third of Wisconsin. As was pointed out by William Barnes in the summer 1972 issue of *Arboretum News*, honeysuckle rapidly forms a continuous thicket in disturbed oak woods. The crowded shrubs shade out many wild flowers and tree seedlings because they leaf out very



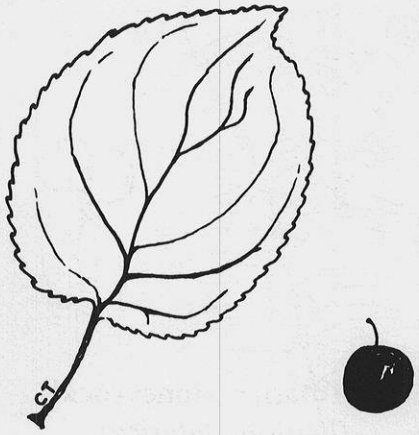
Tatarian Honeysuckle
(Lonicera tatarica)



Bitter Nightshade
(Solanum dulcamara)



Russian Mulberry
(Morus alba 'Tatarica')



Common Buckthorn
(Rhamnus cathartica)

early in the spring and cast heavy shade.

Two old world species, tatarian honeysuckle *(L. tatarica)*, introduced to the United States from southern Russia in 1752, and morrow honeysuckle *(L. morrowii)*, introduced from Japan in 1975, are responsible for the weed problem along with their hybrid, bella honeysuckle *(x bella)*. All three species are common hedge and screening plants with pink or white flowers in late May and attractive, paired, red or orange berries in late summer and fall. A mature bush produces as many as 3,500 berries, containing more than 20,000 seeds, each year. Robins and catbirds relish the berries and disperse the seeds in their droppings.

Bitter Poison

Another berry producer whose seeds are spread by birds is bitter nightshade *(Solanum dulcamara)*. This native of Europe, northern Africa, and central Asia is a rampant-growing, semiwoody, twining vine. The small violet and yellow flowers, which resemble those of its relative the tomato in shape, and the bright red berries make this vine quite handsome. But bitter nightshade has several objectionable characteristics. The whole plant, including the berries, is dangerously poisonous. One is unlikely to eat many berries though, because their taste is extremely bitter. This plant spreads by means of shoots produced from creeping roots as well as from seeds, and makes a habit of coming up amidst, climbing, and often smothering ornamental shrubs. Bitter nightshade is very common in the southeastern half of Wisconsin. The plants should be pulled up whenever they're spotted, though this task is an unpleasant one because the plants emit an obnoxious odor when they're bruised.

Purple Delicacy

An introduced tree whose seeds are spread in the droppings of birds and other animals which relish the fruit is Russian mulberry *(Morus alba* 'Tatarica'), a native of Asia. This small tree with orange to brown bark is either exclusively male or female, and only female trees bear the sweet, edible, purple or white fruits in mid to late summer. Like myself, you may remember gorging yourself with fruit, only to discover later that your lips and fingers were stained bright purple. Silkworms eat mulberry leaves, and the tree was introduced into the United States during colonial times in hopes of establishing a silk industry here. The mulberries flourished, but the silk industry did not. However I'm sure that most children (and robins) who have tasted mulberries will join me in welcoming this addition to Wisconsin's flora.

A Nuisance Shrub

In contrast, common buckthorn *(R. cathartica)*, a shrub naturalized in the southern half of the state, might better have been left in its native Europe and Asia. This thorny plant produces abundant black berries in late summer. These are eaten by birds, whereupon the cathartic or strong laxative properties of the berries rapidly become evident as the bird's purple droppings stain walks, drives, and other structures in the vicinity. By the way, as the berries have the same purgative effect on human beings, consumption of them is not recommended. Common buckthorn should be eradicated from fence rows and woods near oat fields because it serves as the alternate host for a rust fungus which can severely damage oats.

An Aggressive Invader

The last of the common naturalized berry-producing woody plants is Japanese rose *(Rosa multiflora)*. This shrubby plant is characterized by long, thorny, arching stems or canes which bear clusters of small white flowers in early summer, followed by small orange to red fruits or hips in early fall. Japanese rose has been widely

planted along fence rows and in waste areas across the United States during the last 25 years because it reportedly provides excellent wildlife cover and food. In regions to the south and east of Wisconsin it is an aggressive weed which invades open woods and pastures, making the going thorny for man and beast. It is naturalized only in the southern third of Wisconsin. Perhaps because it is at its northern winter hardiness limit here (the canes die back during severe winters), Japanese rose isn't a serious pest in this state. Interestingly, garden hybrid tea and floribunda roses are often grafted on Japanese rose root stocks.

Good for Fence Posts

Black locust *(R. pseudoacacia)* is another woody plant that has frequently been planted along fence rows and in waste areas in the southern half of the state, though for different reasons than Japanese rose. The trees yield very rot resistant wood that is useful for fence posts, and sprout readily from the dense, fibrous root system to form erosion-controlling thickets. Black locust trees bear fragrant, clustered, white flowers in early June. For this reason the species is often planted as an ornamental lawn tree. Flowers are followed by small papery pods which help identify this tree as a member of the Leguminosae or pea and bean family. However, the seeds and other parts of black locust are very poisonous if eaten. This species is native in the southeastern United States.

A Tenacious City Dweller

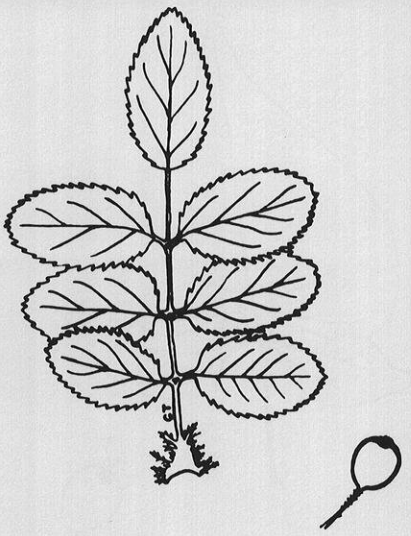
Black locust is common in both city and country, but tree-of-heaven *(Ailanthus altissima)* is an urbanite. It is able to grow in all sorts of unlikely places in downtown cities, including cracks between pavement and walls. I've even found it protruding from the iron grate covering a basement window well. This tenacity made tree-of-heaven an appropriate symbol of hope in the famous 1943 novel by Betty Smith, *A Tree Grows In Brookyn.* The very large, sumac-like, compound leaves, stout twigs, and rapid growth rate give this plant an exotic, tropical air. The tree sprouts readily from the roots, so that once established it is difficult to eradicate. Cut one stem down and another springs up. The abundant, clustered, winged fruits are produced only by female trees, and are scattered by the wind. This native of China was introduced into the United States in 1794. While it is unquestionably weedy, a green tree-of-heaven, growing in an otherwise drab urban landscape, is a welcome sight to many.

While it perhaps isn't truly naturalized in Wisconsin, common apple *(Malus pumila)*, a native of Europe and central Asia, is often planted as well as being found in fence rows and other odd spots where someone happened to toss an apple core and a seed took root.

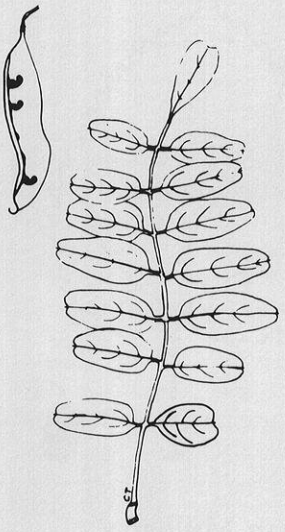
Common lilac *(Syringa vulgaris)* from Europe is a frequently planted shrub that forms long-lived clumps by sprouting from the roots. While I've never noticed lilac spreading from seed, lilac plants are so tenacious that they persist in the face of competition from wild plants. I once discovered a lilac clump that looked very much like a naturalized plant growing in a pasture. But a closer look revealed that the plant stood next to the foundation of an old farm house.

Several other exotic woody plant species escape occasionally from cultivation in Wisconsin and may become common naturalized plants. Some of these are: Amur maple *(Acer ginnala)*, Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*, Siberian elm *(Ulmus pumila)*, Japanese barberry *(Berberis thunbergii)*, Manchu cherry *(Prunus tomentosa)*, and wayfaringtree viburnum *(Viburnum lantana)*.

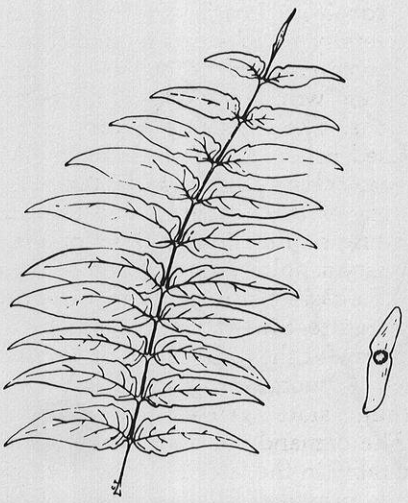
Craig Tiedemann holds a master's degree in ornamental horticulture from UW-Madison.



Japanese Rose
(Rosa multiflora)



Black Locust
(Robinia pseudoacacia)



Tree-of-Heaven
(Ailanthus altissima)

Annual Report of The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters to the Governor and Legislature

> It shall be the duty of said Academy to keep a careful record of all its financial and other transactions, and at the close of each fiscal year, the President thereof shall report the same to the Governor of the State, to be by him laid before the Legislature.
>
> —Wisconsin Academy Charter, 1870

More than a century has passed since the time that Lucius Fairchild, Nelson Dewey, John W. Hoyt, Increase A. Lapham, P. R. Hoy and 100 other prominent Wisconsin citizens representing education, business and industry, law, journalism, government, and other fields of endeavor met in Madison to organize the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Their belief that "the time has now come, when, with proper effort on the part of those who may be reasonably expected to aid in so important an enterprise, the foundations may be laid for an institution that shall be of great practical utility and a lasting honor to the State" was warmly received by the Legislature, which established the Academy through a charter granted on March 16, 1870, "which shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Financial Status

Elsewhere in this report there is published a financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1977. The record reveals that the Academy is operating within its income. Considerable support for Academy programming continues to come from the State of Wisconsin, primarily through the assistance of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Memorial Library in the conduct of an extensive publication exchange program with some 600 scholarly organizations in 60 nations. The Academy library of foreign exchanges, housed in and maintained by the Memorial Library, now numbers more than 50,000 volumes. Early in the history of the Academy, and until the mid 1960s, the printing of the *Transactions* of the Academy, the primary scholarly publication of the organization, was made possible through direct appropriations by the Legislature. Since that time, and by mutual agreement, support for the publication of *Transactions* and certain other Academy programs has been effected generally through state agencies.

The demands of state funds were relieved considerably in the later 1960s with receipt of endowment funds provided for in the will of the late Dr. Harry Steenbock, which permitted establishment of a permanent headquarters (Steenbock Center, 1922 University Ave., Madison) and the employment of a small professional staff. This endowment, with a market value of approximately $1 million, was supplemented significantly in 1977 when a friend of the Academy designated the income from a $200,000 trust for Academy programming. The donor specified further that the principal of this trust would revert to the Academy upon the demise of the donor.

Beyond state assistance and endowment income, the next largest source of Academy revenue is derived through membership dues. There was a new increase of approximately 250 members in 1977, resulting in a significant expansion of the total of persons directly served through Academy membership and in increased dues revenue. Dues payment, however, continues to constitute less than a quarter of Academy income.

Endowment earnings and membership dues alone are not sufficient to match the impact of inflation on Academy operating costs nor meet the financial resources required if the Academy is to continue to enhance and expand its programming services. For these reasons, the Council, governing board of the Academy, has agreed to assume responsibility for the encouragement of gifts and grants in behalf of the organization. Initial efforts toward this end are anticipated in 1978.

Academy Governance

In accordance with its Constitution and Bylaws, the Wisconsin Academy is governed by a Council, or governing board, made up of 21 persons. These include the president, president-elect, immediate past president and a vice president for each of the sciences, arts, and letters (all of whom serve one-year terms of office); a secretary-treasurer, who serves a four-year term; eight councilors-at-large, who serve staggered four-year terms; five past presidents, who serve life terms (as at one time did all past presidents); and an honorary president. The position of honorary presi-

dent, held by Dr. Elizabeth McCoy of Madison, was established in 1977 and entitles the person so elected by the Council to all the privileges of Council membership. An amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws, to be submitted for vote by the Academy membership in 1978, would establish the position of honorary chairman, which would be held always by the Governor of the State of Wisconsin. A listing of the Council membership is published on the inside front cover of each issue of the *Wisconsin Academy Review*. It is required that the Council meet at least four times a year, with an Executive Committee charged with interim responsibilities. Much of the policy determination made by the Council is based upon the recommendations of several committees, which are appointed by the president subject to Council approval. Administration of Academy affairs is delegated to a small staff, including Executive Director James R. Batt and Junior Academy Director LeRoy Lee. The Academy headquarters are located at Steenbock Center, 1922 University Ave., Madison.

Summary of 1977 Council Actions

The first meeting of the Council in 1977 was held at Steenbock Center in Madison on March 5, President Robert E. Gard presiding. Among the matters discussed and actions taken:

- President Gard announced that Academy Executive Director James R. Batt had been named president-elect of the Association of Academies of Science, the only person from Wisconsin elected to the office since Academy member Chancey Juday in 1931.
- The Council voted to establish the position of honorary president and agreed by unanimous vote to name Immediate Past President Dr. Elizabeth McCoy of Madison as the first honorary president. It was noted also that the Academy Citation, highest award the Academy can bestow, was presented at the Annual Meeting to Walter R. Agard, emeritus professor of classics, Elizabeth F. McCoy, emeritus professor of bacteriology, and Robert C. Pooley, emeritus professor of English—all of the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. Emeritus Life Membership, awarded to those who have been Academy members for 40 years, was voted for Arthur Uhl of Tucson, Arizona; Dean F. Frasche, Greenwich, Conn.; Eugene McDonald, Milwaukee; and Mrs. Farrington Daniels of Madison. The Meritorious Service Award, first ever granted by the Academy, was authorized for H. Clifton Hutchins of Madison in recognition of his volunteer services.
- Action was taken to approve the application for affiliation of two new affiliates, and several others later in the year, to bring the current total number of affiliates to 18, including: Badger Folklore Society, Botanical Club of Wisconsin, Forest History Association of Wisconsin, Nature Conservancy Wisconsin Chapter, Wildlife Society Wisconsin Chapter, Wisconsin Art Education Association, Wisconsin Dance Council, Wisconsin Entomological Society, Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets, Wisconsin Library

THE ACADEMY COUNCIL gathers, before a meeting, for a group portrait in the Steenbock Center living room. From left to right, sitting, are: H. Clifton Hutchins, Louis W. Busse, Katherine G. Nelson, Adolph A. Suppan, Dale O'Brien, Robert A. McCabe, Elizabeth F. McCoy, and Cyril Kabat. Standing, from left to right, are: Robert E. Gard, John W. Thomson, David A. Baerreis, Frederic G. Cassidy, C.W. Threinen, Hannah Swart, F. Chandler Young, and Malcolm McLean. Members of the Council not present: George W. Archibald, Fannie E.F. Hicklin, Aaron J. Ihde, Forest W. Stearns, and Norman C. Olson. The photograph was taken by Mary North Allen.

Association, Wisconsin Map Society, Wisconsin Phenological Society, Wisconsin Regional Writers Association, Wisconsin Rural Artists Association, Wisconsin Society of Science Teachers, Wisconsin Speleological Society, Wisconsin Theater Association, and the Council for Wisconsin Writers.

- Authorization was given to conduct a workshop for Academy affiliates on the administration of non-profit organizations. (The meeting was held at Steenbock Center on April 30, with ten representatives of affiliates participating.)

The second meeting of the Council was held in association with the Annual Meeting at Wausau on May 6, 1977. Guest speaker and resource person at the Council session was Dr. Kenneth Thompson, former president and acting executive director of the New York Academy of Science. Major Council discussion included:

- A report by President Gard regarding his successful effort to increase Academy membership in 1977.
- Agreement to form a committee to consider ways by which the increasingly popular *"Wisconsin Academy Review"* might be circulated to a wider public audience.
- Acceptance of the Report of Audit for fiscal year 1976, which for the first time in several years reflected a favorable financial status.
- Consideration of ways by which the quality of papers offered at the Annual Meeting might be improved.

The October 7 Council meeting was held in conjunction with the 1977 Fall Gathering at Fond du Lac. Included on the agenda:

- A report from the Investment Committee that while the Standard and Poor index had dropped by 14 points, the decrease in the value of Academy holdings was only three points. Council authorization was given to the staff to borrow from endowment principal if necessary to meet planned expenditures, provided that the amount borrowed would be repaid in 1978.
- President Gard announced that Executive Director Batt had been appointed to a half-time position in the UW-Extension Human Resource Development area, which would not decrease his responsibilities with the Academy but would facilitate closer operation in Academy and Extension programming.
- President-Elect Dale O'Brien reported on development of a proposed 13-week half-hour Academy radio series, which would be broadcast statewide via WHA Radio and the Educational Communications Board. (Although the separate Academy series was not realized, by February of 1978 the Academy had become a regular weekly contributor to "Hear and Now," A WHA-originated program broadcast statewide. The Academy segment is carried each Thursday, shortly after 11 a.m.)
- The focus of discussion was on Academy planning and the need to relate program priorities to the limited staff and fiscal resources available. The council agreed to devote an entire meeting to the subject.

The final council meeting of the 1977 year was held at Steenbock Center in Madison on November 19. In advance of the meeting, President Gard, Mr. Batt, and the staff had prepared an extensive study entitled, "WASAL: Functional Outline, Including Analysis of Human and Fiscal Resource Allocation." The report included extensive background on Academy mission, a review of previous planning, a four-part analysis of each of ten Academy functions, breakdowns of staff time by Academy function, and allocation expenditures by Academy function.

It was agreed that the report be employed in the development of the 1978 budget, consideration of which was deferred for that purpose until February, 1978. The Council voted also to limit the adoption of new programs until staff time and budget permit otherwise. Much of the discussion focused on the need to supplement existing Academy revenue through continued emphasis on membership growth and fund raising, the latter of which the Council assumed as its own obligation to Academy growth and development.

Overview of Council Action

An underlying concern throughout several Council sessions of the past year, and a theme which has continued into 1978, is the necessity to thoroughly analyze existing Academy programming, its relationship to the mission of the organization, to the interests of the membership and to the needs of the State of Wisconsin today. Coupled with this concern is that of the relationship of available staff and financial resources to existing and contemplated Academy programming. As a consequence, President Dale O'Brien has initiated in 1978 extensive Council effort to review Academy programming and to develop an Academy capacity to secure extramural support of both an unrestricted and designated nature.

One thing is clear: if the Academy is to realize the great potential inherent in its Charter, it must sharply define its contemporary purposes, relate its programs and publications to those purposes, continue to heighten its visibility as a scientific and cultural force in Wisconsin, attract new members into its ranks, and obtain funding supplemental to that provided through the state, endowment earnings, and membership dues. There is confidence on the part of the officers and staff of the Academy that these things are within the ability of the Academy to capture. As always, that confidence is based on the existence of the Academy's richest resource, the human resource of the membership itself.

Other Academy Activities

As has been the case for many years, the Academy in 1977 offered both an Annual Meeting and a Fall Gathering. The former was held May 6-8 at the UW-Marathon County Campus in Wausau. In addition to the usual scholarly paper presentations in a variety of fields, a special program was based on the subject, "Wisconsin's Ethnic Heritage," and included presentations by representatives of several Wisconsin ethnic groups, including Blacks, Native Americans, German,

Swiss and others. Internationally known concert pianist Gunnar Johansen and pianist Marylene Dosse joined with acoustician William F. Fry and piano technician Joel Jones in a lecture-concert on "The Temperaments In Music," moderated by Dr. Kenneth Thompson, former president of the New York Academy of Science.

"Kettle Moraine Autumn" was the theme of the 1977 Fall Gathering, held at Fond du Lac October 7-9. As is customary, the Fall Gathering focused on the historical, cultural, and environmental qualities of the site of the meeting. Dr. Charles Goff and Dr. James Hoffman, respectively, spoke on the history and geological nature of the Fond du Lac region, and Ruth Worthing described the development of the railroad industry in the area and its impact on Fond du Lac and Wisconsin.

Monthly exhibits of art were mounted at the Academy throughout 1977, featuring artists from around the state and art media ranging from silver work to textiles, photography, and watercolors. "Evening At the Academy" programs during the year included A.L. Ziegler, state cartographer, on "Maps and Mapping"; Dr. Edward Olsen of Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History on "The Meteorites of Antarctia"; and Robert Najem of UW-Extension on "The Art Treasures of King Tut." The Academy's Distinguished Lecture was presented in Madison on January 26 by Dr. Reid A. Bryson, well-known climatologist and director of the UW-Madison Institute for Environmental Studies.

Although limited staffing has since called for the suspension of undergraduate programming by the Academy, a collegiate seminar on the ethics of scholarly research was held for students on February 7 and included as resource faculty Professors Seymour Abrahamson, zoology; Norman Fost, history of medicine; and John Robertson, law. A Spring Forum presentation of undergraduate research papers was held in Madison on April 19.

The Academy in 1977 continued to consider ways by which it might be of assistance to the State of Wisconsin on critical public policy issues. Toward that end, assistance was provided the State Office of Planning in arranging for several public forums on the Coastal Zone Management Program. The Academy also co-sponsored, with the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, a series of conferences on "The Future of Ground Water in Wisconsin." The conferences, held in Janesville, Stevens Point, and Kenosha, were partially funded by a grant to the League from the Wisconsin Humanities Committee. In the area of the arts, the Academy cooperated with Valley Studio of Spring Green, Wisconsin in the presentation of several mime programs for children and adults.

Academy publications in 1977 included the award-winning quarterly journal, the *Wisconsin Academy Review;* the monthly newsletter, "Triforium"; and the scholarly journal, *Transactions. The Transactions* of the Academy, which emphasizes publication of research papers on the sciences, arts, and letters of Wisconsin, is circulated, through an exchange program conducted by the UW-Memorial Library, to more than 600 scholarly institutions in 60 nations, as well as to the membership and to subscribers around the country. In addition to the two journals and the newsletter, the Academy is giving consideration to the possibility of publishing selected book manuscripts relative to Wisconsin.

Academy Youth Programming

Academy youth programming is effected through the Wisconsin Junior Academy (WJA), an integral part of Academy operations under the direction of LeRoy Lee. The goal of WJA is the development of programs which provide students with experiences they would not likely have in their high schools, to supplement and enrich their learning in the sciences, arts and letters. To accomplish this, a variety of programs are conducted throughout the state with the assistance of a network of students, teachers and administrators. In 1977, these programs included:

- Spring Festivals in the Kenosha-Racine area (with the cooperation of Carthage College) and the Northwestern Area (with the cooperation of the UW-Barron County Campus) with workshops, displays, presentations, evaluation, and awards in art, photography, film, dance, science, creative writing, history, and the social sciences.
- A spring meeting in the Northeastern Area (in cooperation with UW-Oshkosh) featuring creative writing and science.
- Summer Institutes—including a Northeastern Seashore Field Trip, and field trips to the Central, Colorado and Northern Rocky Mountains—designed to expose high school students to the geology and ecology of areas outside Wisconsin. While generally science-oriented, the range of discussion and travel includes such topics as art, history, anthropology, and architecture. The programs are offered on an at-cost basis.
- WORDWORKS, and annual week-long creative writing workshop held in Madison for students from around the state. The best of the workshop writings, along with other student manuscripts and photography selected from submissions from around the state, are published in "Excerpts," newly established Academy journal published three times annually—the only such journal of high school student creative endeavor in the state.
- National Youth Science Camp, one of two programs undertaken on behalf of the Office of the Governor and involving administration of the procedure for selection of two high school seniors to serve as Wisconsin's delegates, by appointment of the Governor, to the National Youth Science Camp in West Virginia. The 1977 delegates were Laura Rudolph of Stevens Point and James Brandes of Kenosha.
- Governor's Youth Awards, the second of the two programs administered on behalf of the State of Wisconsin and involving administration of a procedure for selecting young men and women, 18 or

younger, for recognition by the Governor for acts of bravery, meritorious action, and service. In 1977, 29 persons were selected for recognition at the awards ceremony held at the State Capitol.

In addition to the programs identified above; the WJA conducted a one-day pilot workshop in photography in south central Wisconsin, a pilot program in creative writing also in the south central area; the Marathon County Youth Development Project to encourage creative writing in grades 6-12 (the program, undertaken in cooperation with UW-Extension, involved 16 Marathon County schools and about 2,000 students); and a Dance Workshop in north central Wisconsin. The WJA also distributed $215 in high school student research grants made available through the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The Academy was also one of the few state and regional academies to receive a supplemental grant, this for funding of research teams made up of one high school teacher, one to five high school students and one college professor (Project Stir: Student-Teacher Integrated Research).

Much of the youth programming of the Academy is generated by at-cost fees; however nearly all staffing and administrative costs are borne by the Academy, resulting in a deficit met primarily by the Academy itself.

OPERATING BUDGET —INCOME—

ACCOUNTS	1977 BUDGET	1977 ACTUAL	1978 BUDGET
DONATIONS	7,000.00	11,935.00	15,000.00
DUES	29,000.00	24,421.00	28,000.00
GRANTS	—0—	1,000.00	—0—
MACQUARRIE NATURAL RESOURCES FUND	300.00	—0—	300.00
MEETINGS	3,500.00	2,537.50	2,700.00
SALES	8,100.00	1,937.60	2,100.00
WISCONSIN JUNIOR ACADEMY	27,350.00	18,126.35	21,850.00
WISCONSIN REGIONAL ARTS PROGRAM	3,627.50	2,790.44	—0—
MISCELLANEOUS	—0—	532.52	—0—
PROGRAM INTEREST	1,500.00	1,672.89	1,300.00
OTHER INVESTMENTS	1,200.00	299.58	60.00
STEENBOCK ENDOWMENT—Interest & Dividends	55,489.00	60,000.00	63,000.00
OTHER REVENUE REQUIRED	—0—	—0—	1,888.00
TOTAL INCOME	137,066.50	125,252.88	136,198.00

OPERATING BUDGET —EXPENSES—

ACCOUNTS	1977 BUDGET	1977 ACTUAL	1978 BUDGET
PERSONNEL EXPENSES Includes: Payroll, Professional Services, Social Security, Travel	65,703.50	64,424.02	63,481.00
OCCUPANCY EXPENSES Includes: Bldg. Maintenance, Bldg. Insurance, Electricity, Gas, Water, Telephone, Snow Removal	5,653.00	8175.96	5,964.00
OFFICE EXPENSES Includes: Office Equipment, Equipment Maintenance, Office Supplies, Duplicating, Postage, Miscellaneous	9,120.50	9,161.97	9,149.00
PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTING EXPENSES Includes: TRANSACTIONS, Wisconsin Academy Review, Triforium	17,222.00	*17,690.45	16,555.00
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES Includes: Meetings, Dues-Other Organizations, Subscriptions, Affiliated Organizations, Grants, Development	10,217.50	13,109.48	13,984.00
WISCONSIN JUNIOR ACADEMY	27,350.00	19,674.40	23,965.00
MISCELLANEOUS	300.00	388.78	600.00
CONTINGENCY	1,500.00	693.14	2,500.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	137,066.50	133,318.20	136,198.00

*At the time of completion of this preliminary report, the total billing of TRANSACTIONS had not been received. A final audit of the 1977 accounts of the Academy will be available for reference at the time of the Annual Meeting, April 28-29, 1978. A copy will also be available at the Academy office, 1922 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

WINDFALLS

Home Away From Home

by Arthur Hove

As I scan through the magazine, an advertisement for a hotel in Chicago which claims to perpetuate the tradition of the Ritz invites me to "join the people who command for themselves amenities beyond the ordinary." Another ad, this one boosting a fancy hotel on Nob Hill in San Francisco, says that "you choose your hotel with the same panache as you do your classic motor car." A Boston hotel says, "Only the Atlantic separates us from the other grand hotels."

These hotels, much less the classic motor car, are beyond my average means—unless someone else is footing the bill. When I travel, which is not all that often, my time is spent in more commonplace hotels, or their more recent mutation, the motel.

Commonplace or elegant, hotels have a similarity and a readily identifiable animus which makes them fascinating laboratories for examining the human scene.

The relative prosperity of the past 20 years and a resultant travel boom throughout the world have led to a resurgence of the hotel as one of our important institutions. Luxurious new resort hotels have grown like mushrooms along the beaches of faraway places. Any major city trying to revitalize its downtown encourages the development of one or several major new hotels to lure in the tourists as well as encourage the local citizenry to come back into the central city for entertainment and other diversions. This has produced some rather lavish structures which are also important for their cosmetic impact.

The gateway to any hotel, new or old, is its lobby. First impressions are made here where the hotel puts forward its face to those who use its facilities and services.

Lobbies, like people, come in all shapes and sizes. Some are small and inconspicuous. Others are large and opulent. The lobby is the upfront place in the hotel—a crossroads where assignations are made and kept, a place where one can pause for a moment and relax by reading the paper, or simply sitting in overstuffed furniture and watching the world go by.

Lobbies were a favorite cliche of the films of the 1930s and '40s. The makers of mysteries and spy thrillers or the big social dramas used them frequently as catalysts for intrigue or action. Someone sinister was invariably lurking behind a potted palm, or someone very important was breezing in through the revolving door followed by a retinue of retainers and a carload of luggage.

In those days, the lobby was a place with thick, burgundy-colored carpeting, overstuffed leather chairs and sofas, and dark wood paneling or flocked wallpaper that made the place look like an exclusive gentleman's club. A few plants—invariably the familiar potted palms—would be scattered around to provide appropriate breaks in the landscape.

In recent years, however, lobbies have taken on a new dimension. The once familiar lobby has become something of an anachronism. The atrium has taken over. This throwback to Roman architecture, a central room rising to the sky, has become a major element in the design of new hotels.

The atrium creates a soaring inner space accentuated by plantings of various trees and shrubs that extend their ambitions far beyond those of the pedestrian potted palm. In addition, atriums often feature water bubbling over rocks or gurgling in pools. Furniture is scattered throughout the atrium to encouraged the passersby to pause and become a part of the environment in the same way they would during a hike along a mountain trail, passing by a mountain stream, or arriving at a clearing in the jungle.

Atriums are further enhanced at their fringes by newsstands, shops, and watering places such as cocktail bars and restaurants. In some hotels, the atrium forms the core of the building and you can ride a glass-enclosed elevator up to your room as you gaze out at the activity occurring at various points in the hotel.

But the lobby or atrium is merely a topographical feature in the landscape of the hotel. There is more than geography involved in understanding what makes a hotel the traveler's home away from home. A hotel is like an ant colony, a complex organism filled with people who contribute to sustaining the whole. Many of these specialists have become familiar figures in our folklore.

One of the most immediately obvious is the snooty desk clerk, that impeccably dressed character whose nose is turned up as though he smells something bad. He always seems so far superior to any of the guests and commonly regards patrons with a deferential "What makes you think you're good enough to stay here?" look. He is the one who sizes you up to determine if you rate a room overlooking the park, one next to the elevators, or one with a marvelous view of the airshaft.

This creature is something of a

rare bird these days, a species more commonly observed on the late movie rather than in actual life. He has been replaced by blazer-clad young men and women (many of them diploma-carrying graduates of hotel management schools) who are all but embarassingly unctuous in making you feel they are indeed honored to have you.

Arrogance has not completely passed from the scene, however. There are such vestigial remnants as imperious *maitres d'hotel* who scrutinize those coming into the dining room and sort them out on the basis of their presumed status in life. The *maitre d'*s perceptions of pedigree can be rapidly modified through the time worn technique of pressing a five or ten dollar bill into his palm.

Beyond these gatekeepers are others, such as the bell captain, the hotel's Charley Hustle, who supposedly can get you everything from a girl to a bet on a horse if you're willing to pay the price. Then there are the other groups of worker ants who toil behind the scenes and, while seldom noticed, are essential to the efficient operation of the hotel. These include the squads of maids and maintenance men, the woman at the newsstand, the waiters and waitresses in the dining room or banquet hall, telephone operators, engineers keeping the water hot, the chefs in the steaming kitchens, and the car parkers in the hotel garage.

Keeping them, plus the guests, all honest is the responsibility of the house detective. Once depicted as a portly, middle-aged gumshoe with a pork-pie hat and a cigar clenched between his teeth as he prowled the hall looking for sneak thieves, the house dick of popular literature is gone now. He has been replaced by television cameras, electronic devices, and well-scrubbed security men and women who look more like certified public accountants than Back Bay ward healers.

Once he has passed through the lobby and the receiving line at the front desk, the hotel guest reaches his room. Few of today's travelers are adventurers. They do not appreciate suffering a severe episode of cultural shock once they check into their rooms. "The best surprise is no surprise," as the slogan of one of the larger hotel/motel chains puts it. The result is a standardized cubicle featuring shag carpets, Mediterranean furniture, color TV set, and watercolor pictures of Paris or New Orleans on the wall.

Some guests become so attached to their room that they try to take portions of it with them when they leave. This makes innkeepers unhappy and forces up the rates. Often it results in unusual precautions such as chaining TV sets to brackets, bolting pictures to the wall, cutting back on the number of towels in the bathroom, and substituting disposable plastic cups for glasses.

Although some people regard their rooms as very important, many others merely use them as places to sleep or party. Rooms, in fact, are seldom mentioned in the ads that encourage the traveler to stay in a particular place. Today's hotels find that competition is such that they cannot prosper, much less stay even with the competition, by simply offering their guests a pleasant atmosphere and adequate service. Success today is built on providing extras which are sybaritic in nature and supplement such staples as ballrooms and meeting rooms. The modern hotel must include specialized restaurants and bars, swimming pools and tennis courts, nightclubs with a sampling of various kinds of music, access to shopping, and a good view of the city.

The importance of such accommodations in the life of society throughout the ages has produced a literary convention. The literary as well as practical appeal of a hotel is its microcosmic nature. It is a social organism that represents almost every aspect and level of life, a tempting vehicle for poems, novels, plays, and movies.

One of the earliest and most familiar references we have appears in the biblical passage about "no room in the inn" that is part of the Christmas story. Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims spend a night at the Tabard Inn spinning tales as rich and varied as the fare served by their host. The Goliard Poets, medieval precursors of the beatniks, were known to spend most of their time passing from one tavern to the next in search of food, drink, and, as one of them notes, escape:

> When we're at the tavern, we
> Care not what this world may
> be. . .

Henry Fielding's roisterous 18th century novel, *Tom Jones*, and Tony Richardson's 1963 film adaptation of it, contain wild scenes of the bawdy goings-on at the inn at Upton. This antic behavior serves as a prelude to the farces of the French author Georges Feydeau and is still much with us in the recent BBC Television production of "Fawlty Towers," a situation comedy whose major character, Basil Fawlty , is a manic, insolent innkeeper with a thinly disguised contempt for the staff and guests who inhabit the modest-sized hotel he runs in a small English town. One of this season's popular television series, "The Love Boat," is a seaborne soap opera about what goes on aboard a floating hotel.

Character often loses out to sociology in some literary creations. This is the case with Vicki Baum's novel, *Grand Hotel*, a book about a Berlin hotel which served as the basis for a movie starring a passel of stars from the Golden Age of the Screen including Greta Garbo, John and Lionel Barrymore, Joan Crawford, and Wallace Beery. The tendency is also evident in Arthur Hailey's novel, *Hotel*. Nevertheless, Hailey's book is a "good read" and, in a passage that seems to have been written by a hotel industry public relations man, he provides a summary of the crucial function of contemporary hotels: "To welcome the traveler, sustain him, provide him with rest, and speed him on."

The speeding on, of course, comes only after you pay the bill. The modern hotel has very specific ways of making sure you do that before you leave.

BOOKMARKS/ WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN CHIPPEWA MYTHS AND TALES AND THEIR RELATION TO CHIPPEWA LIFE by Victor Barnouw; The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1977. 302 pp. $20.00.

Although there is extensive literature detailing Chippewa Indian myths and tales, the vast majority of stories are from groups outside Wisconsin. The 60 examples published by Victor Barnouw were collected entirely in Wisconsin and thus add an important comparative dimension to our knowledge of Chippewa folklore. The stories are drawn from the 1941-1944 field notes of Barnouw, Joseph Casagrande, Ernestine Friedl, and Robert Ritzenthaler. Copies of these notes, which include other data besides the myths and tales, are on file at Columbia University and the Milwaukee Public Museum. Barnouw has grouped the stories in six categories according to basic subject matter: Wenebojo, the culture hero-trickster (whose expurgated and romanticized adventures are the basis of Henry W. Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha"); the two sisters Matchikwewis, the elder, foolish one and the younger, prudent Oshkikwe; fights between people and the windigo or cannibal giant; animals, often involving "that's why" explanations of natural phenomena; spells and magical powers; and various stories showing European or mixed origins.

Using standardized codes developed by folklorists to designate specific motifs, Barnouw shows the distribution of Chippewa story elements across North America and their occurrence elsewhere in the new and old worlds. The breadth of diffusion can usually be taken as a gauge of the relative antiquity of a narrative feature. Throughout, Barnouw offers carefully qualified analyses based on psychoanalytic theory, reflecting his long standing interest in studies of personality and culture. However, a primary interest in this volume concerns an anthropological debate regarding the nature of Chippewa social organization prior to European contact. In 1961, Barnouw characterized the aboriginal Chippewa as "atomistic", that is, lacking complex, formalized structures and enduring social enclaves. This conclusion has been challenged, particularly by Harold Hickerson, who felt the Chippewa originally had clan-based settlements which coalesced into multi-clan villages and included such specialized institutions as a warrior society.

Barnouw points out that the Wisconsin stories and Chippewa stories collected elsewhere make no reference to clans or even large settlements. Barnouw recognizes that folklore sometimes serves as a safety valve to allow fantasy about socially forbidden behavior and therefore may reflect quite the opposite of what life was really like in the past. However, he believes that neutral elements comprising social organization were drawn upon by ancient story tellers without distortion as the only models they knew in which to set their characters' activities and adventures.

Besides presenting the 60 stories as the primary focus of his book, Barnouw adds personal fantasy stories of Chippewa informants which reveal persisting folkloric themes. His appendices include biographical data on five informants and a brief note concerning the possible use of the hallucinogenic mushroom, *Amanita muscaria*, by a Chippewa shaman.

This is not a book of "Indian legends" appropriate for grade school or summer camp use as the title might suggest, but an excellent and highly readable study for serious students of folklore and American Indian culture. Let us hope there are many such students because Barnouw has committed the royalties from the book for scholarships for American Indian students at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where he is presently chairman of the Department of Anthropology.

—Nancy Oestreich Lurie

Nancy Lurie is curator of anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum and an adjunct professor of anthropology at UW-Milwaukee.

THE INDIAN PRIEST PHILIP B. GORDON 1885-1948 by Paula Delfield; Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago, 1977. 151 pp. $5.95.

This little volume is sufficient as a reference book in Roman Catholic grade school libraries, but Father Gordon deserves better than Delfield's piously sugarcoated treatment and sometimes inaccurate descriptions of his Ojibwa Indian background. Although Delfield cites without comment frequent references to Gordon as a "full blood Indian," the genealogy she provides shows that on his father's side he inherited less than one-fourth Indian ancestry. The family name Gaudin was anglicized as Gordon but the priest had Yankee as well as French forebears. Presumably, his mother was pure Indian. Biology, of course, has little to do with cultural identity and Gordon was enrolled as a member of the Bad River Band of Ojibwa in northern Wisconsin.

However, the occupation of Gordon's father and grandfather as

traders to the Indians and the changes in family residence over several generations, following the frontier, illustrate a phenomenon of great current interest to both historians and anthropologists. That is, the once important role of the mixed blood or *metis* population as cultural brokers between the Indian and Euro-American societies. Multilingual in Ojibwa and possibly other Indian languages as well as French and English (he later picked up Italian and German), Father Gordon considered himself an Indian. But he was less an Ojibwa tied to his own band's concerns than he was a nationally known pan-Indian activist.

Touted as the first Indian priest in the Catholic church, Gordon's decision to enter the priesthood was as much in the pattern of upwardly mobile French Catholics as it was an expression of the desire to minister to the spiritual needs of the Indians. Gordon served briefly as a reservation priest at Reserve on the Lac Court Oreilles Ojibwa reservations, but much of his career regarding Indian people involved inter-tribal concerns and his later years were spent as a parish priest to a non-Indian congregation in northern Wisconsin.

Gordon asserted his Indianness wearing on special occasions a Sioux warbonnet, the universal Indian symbol to non-Indians, with clerical garb. For real insight into the life, times, labors, and associates of this complex and sophisticated man, the reader should consult Hazel Hertzberg's general study of the role of educated Indians during Father Gordon's lifetime, *The Search for An American Indian Identity: Modern Pan-Indian Movements* (Syracuse University Press, 1971).

—Nancy Oestreich Lurie

THE FACES OF THE GREAT LAKES by B.A. King and Jonathan Ela; Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, 1977. 191 pp. $24.95.

The Sierra Club's new coffee table book is filled with exciting pictures by B.A. King. The color reproduction is superb—subtle where it needs to be, sharp and bold where the photos call for it. The many fine black and white shots are almost tactile in their crisp recreation of the people and scenes of the Great Lakes.

In my opinion this book deserves a better fate than usually befalls coffee table productions. If you page through, looking at the pictures, and skip over the text, you'll be missing a real treat. Jonathan Ela's tight prose snaps like a sail in a stiff breeze. It lifts you up and carries you at a spanking pace through the history, legends, and problems of the Great Lakes.

The beginning pages on geology and geography are well written, but suffer seriously from the lack of good maps. Inclusion of a few well-drawn maps right beside the text would have helped considerably in visualizing how the system all works together. The book suffers from a second irritating flaw. The publishers have used a peculiar typeface featuring curlicue connections between *s*'s and *t*'s. One spends the first few pages brushing away those funny flecks.

Faces of the Great Lakes has four parts: "Beginnings," which features the geography and Indian lore, "Transformation," recounting the early history, "The Legacy," on the environmental problems, and "The Journeys," photographic visits to the entire shoreline of the five lakes.

Ela deserves praise for controlling the temptation toward chronological tidiness in his history section. Too often the overscrupulous historian smothers us in facts, suffocating the human elements which are the most interesting part of time's story. Instead we're served helpings of historic episodes: the fur trade, the copper boom, Beaver Island's monarchy, and the shipping adventures. Great Lakes rascals and heroes are guests at our table.

We are treated to the spectacle of 2000 French traders and voyageurs descending on the tiny town of Fort William. Here they spent two drunken, hell-raising weeks every July exchanging goods for furs. We meet James Strang, the Mormon who took over Beaver Island and declared himself king. And we learn that Oliver Perry's famous Great Lakes naval battle in the War of 1812 was fought with just five ships on each side.

Throughout the book there are descriptions of wilderness shorelines and cool waters that inspire even an armchair environmentalist with visions of canoeing and hiking.

The section on "The Legacy," the environmental challenges of the lakes, is somewhat tough going. In fairness, it's well written and quite positive. There are good examples to balance each horror story. Ela's wit has stamped "Indiana Dunes State Park" in my mind forever as "Parking Lot Duneless State Park." It's just hard to get fighting mad about more examples of human environmental destruction. The book's story of "Hawk's Island" is an exception. This poignant description of the battle to save Indiana Dunes from the depredations of three national steel companies inspires genuine anger.

If you've ever been privileged to see and love the Lakes, you should look at this book — the photography and the text.

—Lynn Entine

Lynn Entine is a writer, a graduate student in Agricultural Journalism, and a program coordinator, Environmental Resources Unit, UW-Madison Extension.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE STONE MAN by Frances Hamerstrom with illustrations by William Kimber; Crossing Press, Trumansburg, N.Y., 1977. 103 pp. $6.95.

Fran Hamerstrom's new juvenile book is about secrets. It follows two children's adventures and frights in finding a hidden cave. The children live in an uncommunicative and

somewhat mysterious world of loving parents who don't quite understand, and adults who act oddly.

Pierre and Marie discover the remains of many generations of owls in their secret cave in the mountains of France. Among the remains is a tiny stone carved in the shape of a man. They cherish their wonderful discoveries, and try to hide them from everyone, including a biologist who has come looking for the rare species of owl that inhabits the cave.

The feeling of mystery in the book reminds me of my own childhood. The characters feel right—children who are puzzled by and hide things from adults, adults who respond to odd childish behavior with orders to wash up or go to bed. And the part of me which has always loved pictures in fiction books is delighted with the lavish etching-style illustrations.

The writing style is spare and terse. It almost seems to hide its own exciting secrets. Filled with observations about the actions and sayings of the characters, the book doesn't seem to carry feelings within itself, or create them in the reader. But, for readers with imaginations ready to plump it up, *The Adventure of the Stone Man* is a delight in waiting.

—Lynn Entine

FOLK SONGS OUT OF WISCONSIN edited by Harry B. Peters; The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1977. 312 pp. Paper $6.95.

If you would know a people, study first their folk songs. If you would get into the skins of our pioneer forebears in this state, a good place to start would be with this excellent compendium of the words and music of about 200 of the songs that were popular here (and in other places, to be sure) a century and more ago.

Four researchers earlier in this century did the original field work from which this volume is compiled: Franz Rickaby in the 1920s, Asher Treat and Sidney Robertson in the 1930s, and most notably, Helene Stratman-Thomas in the 1940s. Harry B. Peters, the editor, has imaginatively assembled them in some 25 groupings such as "Friendship and Fidelity," "Christmas," "Downriver," "Longing," "Old Age," "Death," "Disaster," and "Plain Lust."

Yes, "Plain Lust." This is a regrettably small segment of the collection upon which I remark, first, because the directness and earthiness of the lyrics stand in sharpest contrast to the Victorian syrup of which the lyrics of so many of the other songs tastes. And second, because these samples of songs of "Plain Lust" were chosen as the least offensive of a collection that a less inhibited selection might have incorporated. And third, because, for the most part, these songs were not just wanton; they had the advantage of a much better imagery than those of the non-dirty breed.

This handsome, large-format volume of some 300 pages is liberally illustrated with woodcuts and with a number of descriptive photographs taken in the 19th century by, among others, Charles Van Schaick of Black River Falls, without whose prolific lens Wisconsin history of the period would be much the poorer. Also included are several pages of snapshots of folk singers and musicians taken by Helene Stratman-Thomas on her recording missions around the state 30-odd years ago.

Franz Rickaby, an Arkansas native, made a tour of northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota in 1919, transcribing the songs he heard on his travels. That he was a sensitive and poetic young man is confirmed by a diary he kept on his trip. Portions of the diary are reproduced in this volume. The journey was 917 miles. He walked 174 of these, rode the railways for 322, and "auto-tramped" (*hitchhike* was yet to enter the language) for 421. He was lucky when he could exchange an evening of songs for dinner and lodging at one of the widely-scattered resorts along the way. Otherwise, he often had no alternative but to stop at a Northern Wisconsin "hotel," usually for a room charge of $2, where, as often as not, there were loafers in the bar "in all stages of intoxication...holding forth, spitting, singing foul songs, telling fouler stories, and giving character to the place generally." Alas for us, Franz Rickaby died a young man. His widow married Clarence Dykstra, later to become president of the University of Wisconsin.

Helene Stratman-Thomas, a native of Dodgeville, is represented by a longer segment of the diary she kept from 1940 to 1946. While Rickaby's diary tells nothing of his collecting, hers is devoted in explicit detail to the people she recorded, the places where they lived, and the national backgrounds of the songs she collected. It is to be regretted that the songs in this volume are limited to those in the English language and therefore omit a great body of work that otherwise could have represented the cultures of this most ethnically-diverse of states. In all, Prof. Stratman-Thomas recorded 366 songs in 20 foreign languages and 86 songs in Native American tongues, in addition to some 250 songs in English. Most of the songs in the collection were transcribed from her recordings.

In his perceptive introduction, Mr. Peters says, "It is too much to claim that these songs comprise a social history of Wisconsin during the last century...but in their own way (they)...are as important to an understanding of our past as any merchant's ledger or politician's letters. Like crackled photographic plates or dim, yellowing newspapers, they retain the power to move us. They remind us, with a pang, of our roots."

He is right, without question.

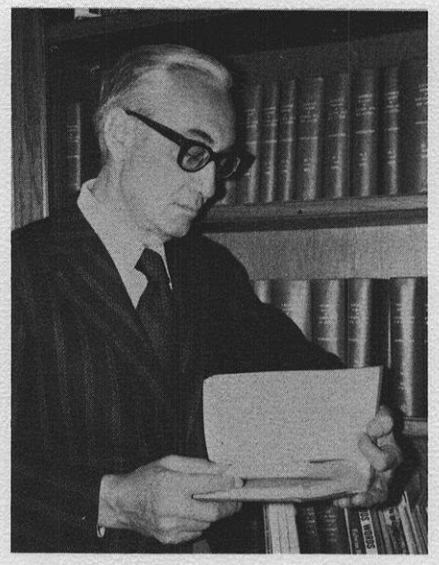
Dale O'Brien—

Dale O'Brien is a public relations and public affairs consultant.

INSIDE THE ACADEMY

It Doesn't Have To Be This Way!

by Dale O'Brien
Academy Council President



It is a sardonic commentary on the civilization of the late 20th Century that, as the technology of communication expands exponentially, we fail increasingly in the task of communicating what is important for people to know.

In certain areas, of course, we do communicate with wondrous success. Children who don't learn to cipher do learn from four hours' daily concentration on commercial television to demand excessively sugared confections passing as cereals. More millions of us are hooked on one stage-managed sports event on any given weekend than in all history read and understood the Bill of Rights.

And, at the same time, when we have public radio and television, tools of Herculean potential for mass education and uplift, we leave it to Mobil to support it or, what is worse, we neglect it entirely. What would not the parents of most of my readers have given for the unprecedented opportunity, the unthinkable honor and advantage, of welcoming a Jacob Bronowski, or a Kenneth Clark, or a "Nova," or the symphonies, the drama, the dance companies, the "Washington Weeks in Review," into their parlors? Or the marvelous music and mind-stretching discussion programs that come to us over public radio?

My point in this lament about what our society communicates most successfully is that *it doesn't have to be this way.* We of the Academy have the right, indeed, I think, the obligation to try to change it, at least a little bit. A little bit can be a powerful lot when it points to a possible breakthrough. When the founders of the Academy — people such as John Hoyt, Philo Hoy, or Increase Lapham — set up shop more than a century back, they moved, they acted. They saw Wisconsin's needs and opportunities and they did something (really, a great deal) to meet them and we have been their beneficiaries ever since.

In our time, marketers have learned how to peddle douche and coffee and chewing tobacco and colas and uncolas and a new car every other year or so by communicating successfully with about 200 million of us through the media. But nobody has learned so effectively how to peddle ideas and values and discriminating judgments. Nobody has learned so well how to spur the will to learn and to act wisely on the issues and problems of the day. Nobody has learned so well how to get people involved with and participative in the swirl of life about them. Perhaps because there's no money in it? Perhaps because we fail to see that something so much more precious is at stake.

To what tasks, then, can the Academy wisely put itself in these waning years of the century? The Academy has a membership of 1650 persons, a high percentage of whom are specialists, scholars, teachers, administrators, and others who are competent judges of the problems and challenges of the day. It has an audience, through its excellent publications and its conferences and meetings, that comprises a fair cross-section of the leadership community of the state. It has the confidence of institutions; it has the prestige of a century of good service to the people.

What it can do is communicate with people. But communicate better than it ever has, with more vision of the real contemporary scene, the jobs that need doing, the service that needs rendering, the possibilities for a better life for all than ever were dreamed of.

As this new year begins, we have purposefully begun to build a better communications mouse trap. We are underway with the job of refining the Academy's understanding of its potentials and of the public needs we can help to meet. We have taken the very first steps to extend our reach into community life and understanding through our own programs on public radio and, later, it is to be hoped, on commercial radio and both commercial and public TV. We are looking into ways of "going public" with the *Academy Review.* Why should the circulation of so excellent a publication be confined to our membership?

So, as the year begins and the century wanes, your officers, Council members, and staff have a stirring sense of new mission which, ambitiously stated, is to enable the Academy to deal as fruitfully with the here and now as brothers Lapham, Hoy, and Hoyt dealt with the there and then. If, in hard reality, we succeed only the least little bit we will have done something tremendous: we will have set an ice-breaking example to ourselves and others.

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