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WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW



SPRING 1969

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters was chartered by the State Legislature on March 16, 1870 as an incorporated society serving the people of the State of Wisconsin by encouraging investigation and dissemination of knowledge in the sciences and humanities.

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Published quarterly by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Editorial office: 3609 Nakoma Rd., Madison, Wis. 53711.

Correspondence relating to the Academy (information on membership, dues payments, change of address notices, undelivered copies of the magazine, orders for single copies (\$1), etc.) should be sent to the Treasurer, Jack R. Arndt, 432 North Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

Second class postage paid at Madison, Wis. The date of this issue is May 1, 1969.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

Volume 16, Number 1

Spring, 1969

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ACADEMY NEWS

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YOUR MEMBERSHIP will encourage research, discussion and publication in the various areas of the sciences, arts and letters for the benefit of all the citizens of Wisconsin.

Academy members receive the annual TRANSACTIONS, the REVIEW, and periodic monographs offering profiles on special subjects; and have the opportunity to participate by submitting articles or papers to these publications and by delivering papers at the Academy meetings.

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TIME TO REDEDICATE

OUR FOREFATHERS found a beautiful, bountiful country when they set sole and eye on the Wisconsin scene. They were greeted with crystal clear lakes and streams, teeming with fish and other aquatic life, and with fertile soil covered by a carpet of grasslands and virgin timber, laden with a myriad of wildlife.

In contrast today, man lives in a world of technology. He has unlimited faith in the abilities of the research scientist to solve his problems and satisfy his wants. He is confident that whatever his obstacles (pollution, erosion, Hong Kong flu), new gadgetry will be developed to eradicate these problems.

But with all the advancement of science we have never mastered the art of living together without destroying ourselves and the natural resources that have made possible the technological advance. Like our forefathers we have not outgrown the basic love for nature and the out-of-doors. In spite of this we continue to play a leading role in destroying it. Where our forefathers used an ax to cut a tree, we today, armed with a chain saw, will cut not a tree but level an entire woodlot in about the same time.

With the soaring land values and the exodus to "country living", the remaining small woodlands of southeastern Wisconsin have all but been wiped out. The marsh areas have been drained to permit a more "productive use" and the natural cover along our lakes and streams has been replaced by "trimmed" lawns and "clean" beach areas. As a result, the vital living space, the major need of our endangered wildlife, is being encroached upon; and as the move to rural Wisconsin continues, the human demands on these lands will back the wildlife into an even smaller niche.

The members of the Academy have avid interests in the Sciences, the Arts and the Letters and have all observed and are personally aware of the changes and problems enumerated that confront the individual that is truly concerned with tomorrow, today.

It is common practice today as it has been in the past to sit back and watch these vital lands disappear and forever be lost for future generations.

The question one must ask is what can I do? Those who have an interest in the arts can make a real effort to peruse the state for the significant art forms, both historic and contemporary, and perhaps initiate a move to preserve or restore these treasures for future generations. Those of the Letters can instigate the preservation of the cultural aspects of Wisconsinites, past and present. For those in the Sciences the situation is even more pressing. We must push for acquisition and preservation of unique land forms, prairies, marshes, lakes, streams, spring complexes, and woodlands.

We must re-dedicate ourselves and imbue others in the restoration, conservation and preservation of the past and present for future generations. Our founders saw fit to include the following items as the purpose of the Academy.

The Academy Constitution, Article II, Purpose

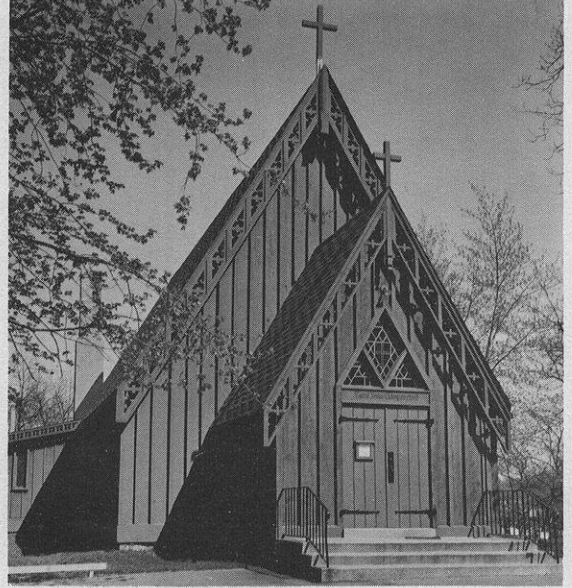
- "1. Researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological, and social sciences.
2. A progressive and thorough scientific survey of the state with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural, and other resources.
3. The advancement of the usual arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of the original invention.
4. The encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit.
5. The formation of scientific, economic, and art museums.
6. The encouragement of philological and historical research, the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library.
7. The diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contribution to science, literature, and the arts."

The future looks better than the immediate past. We, by our combined efforts, can insure this. Someone once said, "public sentiment is everything, with it nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed".

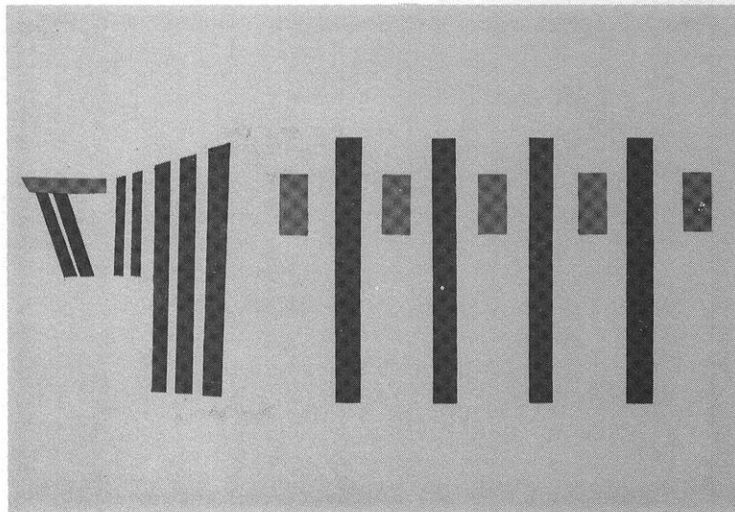
Dr. John A. Cummings



The modest wood and stone house on Oakwood Drive in rural Delafield at one time belonged to the Rev. Jackson Kemper, first Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin. Constructed in 1842 and enlarged nineteen years later, the home is one of the area's earliest surviving buildings. (Photograph by D. C. Sigerfoos.)



Among the most appealing examples of the Gothic Revival in the midwest is St. John Chrysostom Church at Delafield. Built between 1851 and 1853 and consecrated in 1856, the small wood church is exquisite in detail, meticulous in the craftsmanship of its construction and ornamentation. (Photograph by D. C. Sigerfoos.)



Construction of a modern brick and precast concrete City Hall for Waukesha was underway by 1966, and completion of the project was marked by dedication ceremonies one year later. Paul Klumb, Jr. of Grellinger-Rose, Inc. served as chief designer. (Collage by John Hazelberg.)

THE PHOTOGRAPHS and art works presented here were selected from illustrative material assembled last spring by architectural survey students at UW-W for an exhibition on the architecture of Waukesha County. In all, the show included more than 90 student and instructor photographs, student drawings and sketches, drawings by architects and from the Historic American Buildings Survey illustrating 20 local buildings. These structures range in date from 1842 to 1967, in type from residences and business blocks to churches and schools, in building materials from cobblestones to reinforced concrete, in size from a tiny, one-story pioneer home to a vast shopping center complex, and in style from Greek Revival to modern. The show was exhibited on campus in June and July and is now being prepared to circulate among area schools, libraries, and historical societies.

A similar project is underway among this semester's classes at UW-W, with our exhibition "The Architecture of Waukesha County II" scheduled to open in January. Eventually the information and illustrations gathered by

By Mary Ellen Pagel
and Architectural Survey
Students at UW-Waukesha

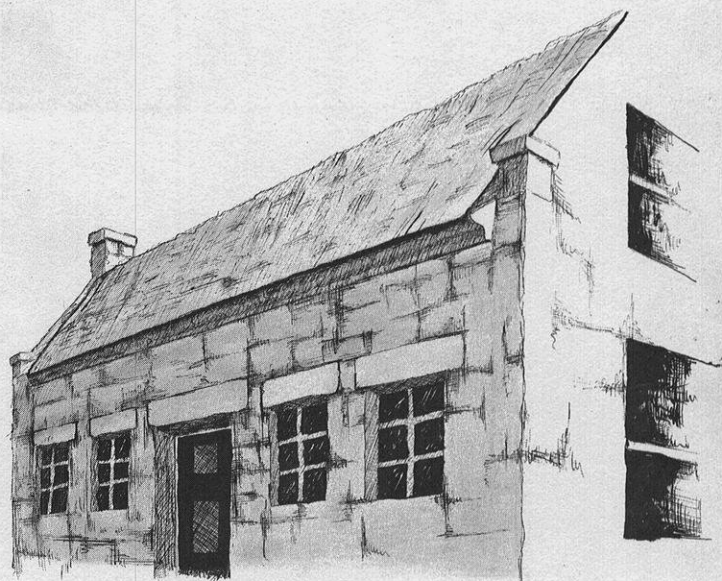
WAUKESHA



In style and facade the former Waukesha County Court House (now Historical Society) is a distant cousin of H. H. Richardson's famed Allegheny County Court House of 1884-88 in Pittsburgh. Waukesha's Richardsonian building, planned by the Messmer firm of Milwaukee, was dedicated in 1894. (Photograph by M. E. Pagel and Clarence Kailin.)

these and future students hopefully will be incorporated into a guide to the county's architecture.

The more immediate purposes of such programs in the survey class—a freshman-sophomore level course in European and American architecture of the 19th and 20th centuries—are several. In the first place they give their studies immediacy (i.e., architecture didn't just happen in 12th century France or isn't only a building from the drawing board of one particular designer.) These surveys also bring students into contact with real buildings and thus help them to become aware of the fundamentals of architecture—scale, space, structure, materials, relationships—that slides can never adequately convey; encourage an interest in their area's architectural heritage; and introduce them to research into primary sources, to architecture as subject matter for the artist and photographer. The photographs and drawings shown here were selected to give a feeling for the variety of artists' interpretations of their architectural subjects. This variety is also conveyed in the photos by including distant shots, close views, details, exteriors, interiors.

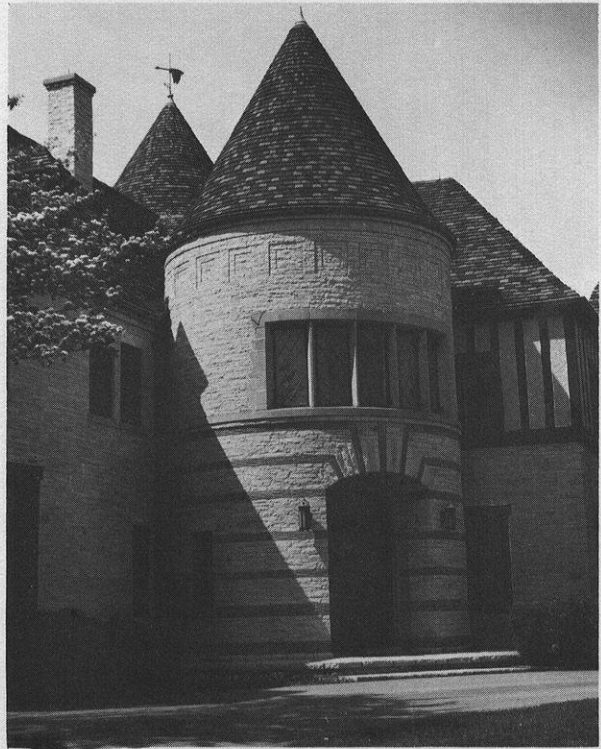


Rural Saylesville is the location of this diminutive stone house designed in the Federal style. Its first occupant probably was John Rankin, the mason, who, with the aid of fellow craftsmen Charles Smith and Alexander McFarlin, built the home in 1852. (Ink and pencil drawing by Linda Hagstrand.)



Classical dignity and serenity characterize the design of Waukesha's best-known Greek Revival dwelling—the mansion on Wisconsin Avenue built during the 1840's by Isaac Lain. It later became the Estburg family home and today belongs to the American Legion. (Photograph by M. E. Pagel and Clarence Kailin.)

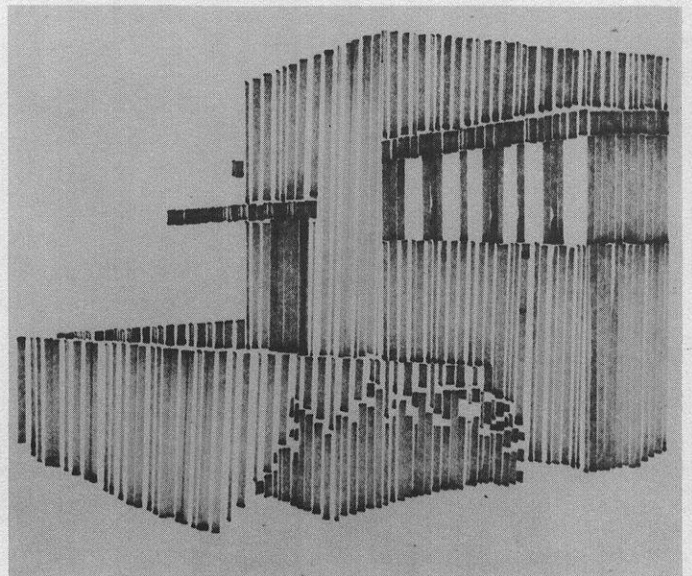
ARCHITECTURE



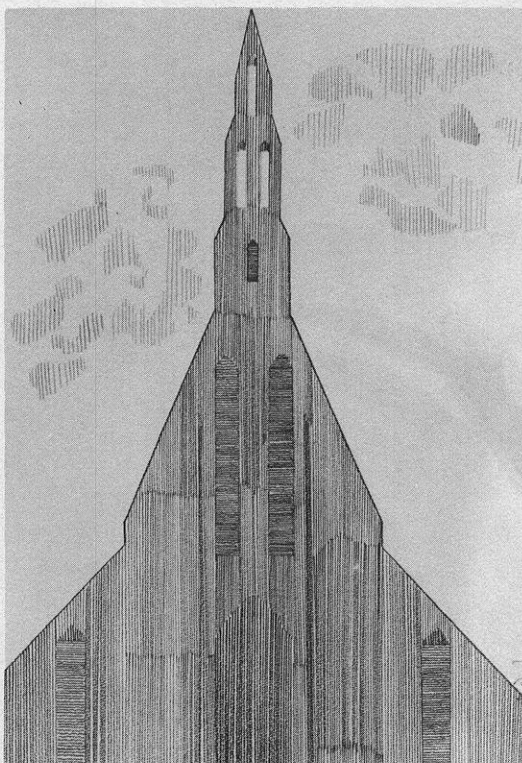
Traditional in style, imposing in appearance, the mansion at North Avenue and Brookfield Road in Brookfield now occupied by the Sisters of Misericorde was erected in 1929 for Robert Kiekhefer. The architect was Milwaukee's Richard Philipp. (Photograph by Donald Vertz and David Hickey.)



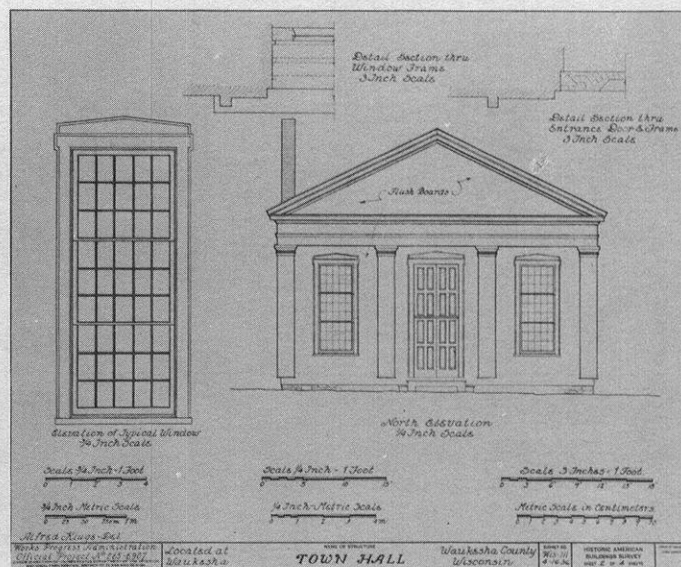
Across Blue Mound Road from Brookfield Square shopping center stands a capacious Neo-classical building that was originally the Dousman stagecoach inn. Neatly preserved and maintained, the 123-year-old inn now houses a catering service. (Charcoal drawing by Barbara Bellart.)



The only building in Waukesha County designed by Wisconsin's renowned Frank Lloyd Wright is a private residence—the superb house built in 1955 on a wooded site near Dousman. (Marking pen drawing by Michael Ognacevic.)



Prominent New York architect Richard Upjohn drew the plans for the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin at Nashotah's Episcopal Theological Seminary and provided a sophisticated Gothic Revival design. Work on the limestone edifice began in 1859 and was completed by 1866. (Colored pencil drawing by David Neilson.)

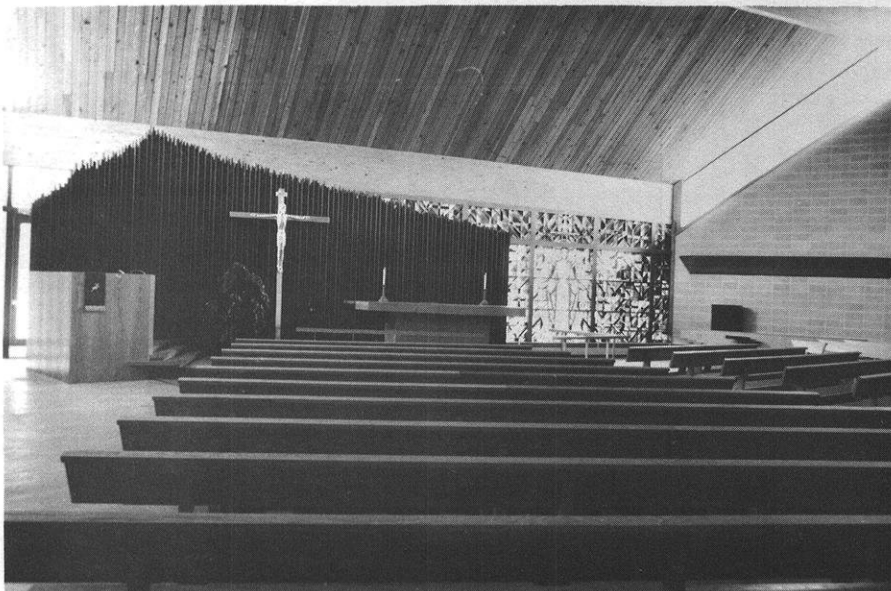


Architects Haverstick and Wenderoth furnished the plans for this stately edifice, from 1914 to 1962 the Waukesha Post Office. In 1963 the Neo-classical building reopened as the Marine National Bank. (Photograph by D. C. Sigerfoos.)

Dating from the early 1840's, the little white wood structure located on the grounds of Waukesha's modern County Court House possesses both historical and architectural interest: it was once the community's Town Hall, and it is a tidy example of the Greek Revival style. (Drawing from the Historic American Buildings Survey.)



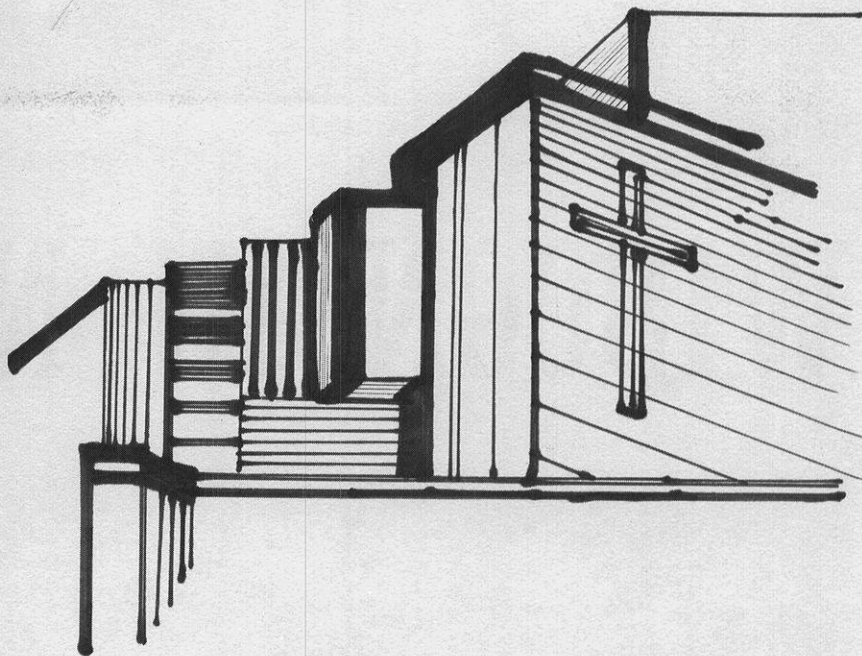
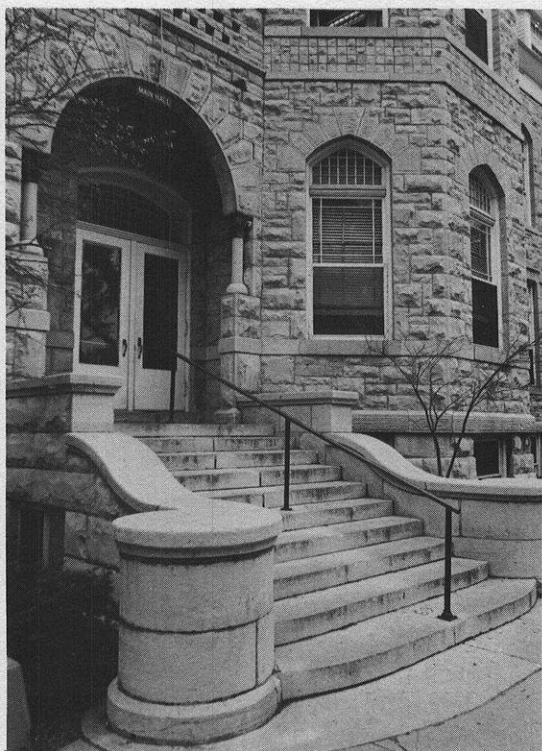
The oldest existing railroad terminals in Wisconsin are the passenger and freight depots completed in 1851 in Waukesha for the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, ancestor of the Milwaukee Road. (Photograph by M. E. Pagel and Clarence Kailin.)



Among recent Wisconsin churches Brookfield Evangelical Lutheran Church of 1965-66 has been judged outstanding. Winner of a Merit Award from the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, the church was designed by William P. Wenzler of Brookfield. (Photograph by David Hickey.)



Cleveland architect Peter Thomas was retained to plan the vast complex that is Brookfield Square shopping center. Construction commenced in 1966; the Grand Opening was celebrated in 1967. With more than one million square feet of floor space, the center is the largest of its kind in Wisconsin. (Photograph by David Hickey.)



The oldest building still standing at Waukesha's Carroll College—one of the state's pioneer colleges—is Main Hall, a Victorian Gothic structure erected in 1886-87, while the most recent addition to the campus complex is the strikingly modern Chapel of 1966-67, the work of Neenah architect Frank C. Shattuck. (Photograph by David Hickey; marking pen drawing by Kerry Stebnitz.)



Gothic Revival, but only remotely so, is the gay, fanciful, picturesque house on College Avenue in Waukesha. Built as the summer residence of a New York State lumber merchant, the Victorian home is dated 1870. (Photograph by David Hickey.)



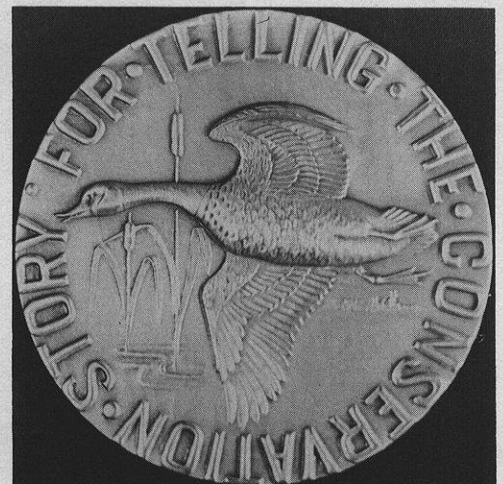
Waukesha County's pre-Civil War buildings in the Grecian vein include several attractive houses of worship—among them the wood-framed First Baptist Church on Main Street in Merton, erected in 1845. (Chalk and pencil drawing by Marie Tingle.)

WISCONSIN NATURAL



The union of professional employees presents a check to the Aberg Memorial Fund which will be administered by the new WNRF, to further its goal of improving professional competence. Left to right: Thomas L. Wirth, Robert K. Aberg and Paul J. Olson (above).

The Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation, which awards the medallion shown here, will also become a part of the new Foundation (right).



RESOURCES FOUNDATION

EARLY IN 1969 the Wisconsin Natural Resources Foundation was incorporated with the aim of establishing a tax exempt organization to support the *people* working in natural resources conservation. As a result of election among the seven Directors named to the Board, officers selected at the organizational meeting were: President, Paul J. Olson; Vice-President, Harry Nohr; Secretary, Walter E. Scott, and Treasurer, Robert K. Aberg. Other Directors are Messrs. Edward Morse, Scott Van Alstyne and L. P. Voigt.

The Articles of Incorporation state it "is organized exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes for the conservation of natural resources, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations" In a sense, this new group was established in the hope of reducing the number of such groups that might otherwise be necessary to fulfill bequests and memorials for conservationists and worthy programs or awards created in their names.

The idea for this new foundation was encouraged after Robert K. Aberg received a number of checks for a memorial to his late father, William J. P. Aberg—one of the authors of

Wisconsin's Conservation Act of 1927. It was planned that these funds should be augmented as much as possible and the income used to assist personnel of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to continue their studies or otherwise improve their professional competence. Because of this goal, the department's union of professional employees recently presented an additional \$500.00 check to the Wm. J. P. Aberg Memorial Fund which will be administered by the WNRF.

As four of the seven members of the Board of Directors also are officers of the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation, Inc. set up 12 years ago to encourage improved conservation communications through awards and scholarships, it is planned to transfer this fund and its functions to the new foundation. This means that the monies will be kept separate and the Gordon MacQuarrie Award (medallion and \$100.00) as well as a graduate tuition scholarship in conservation communications, will continue to be presented each spring when qualified recipients can be found.

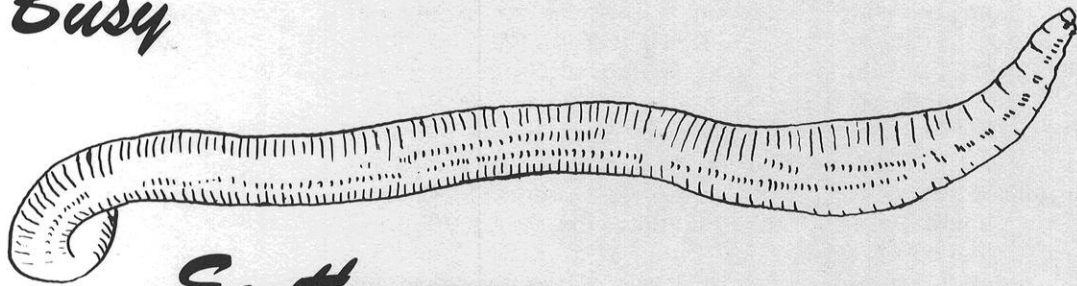
It is the hope of WNRF Board members that in future years more bequests will be assigned to this "blanket corporation" to be administered as memorials for

designated individuals carrying forward their interest in specific natural resources projects and programs. However, the orientation here primarily is for those things which will help encourage students, teachers and professionals in the natural resources or related fields to a better job for Wisconsin's citizens. In this sense it is not a *land* buying or management organization—unless donated lands or property can be sold for cash to be invested so the income can carry forth a worthwhile program. Also, smaller gifts may be assigned to any on-going fund or else contributed without assignment to be placed where most needed.

As with the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation in the past decade or so, all members of the Board contribute their time and effort without compensation except for some expenses incurred. When the work load increases, some costs for employment of clerical or administrative help may be necessary. The new WNRF is planning to invite a number of people to participate as "Honorary Trustees" and urges everyone interested to consider this foundation in planning bequests in their wills or in establishment of memorials to the memory of friends.

By Walter E. Scott

How Doth the Busy



Earthworm

HOW DOTH the busy earthworm improve each darkling hour? might be the title of this essay. This parallels the familiar query of Isaac Watts, "How doth the busy little bee improve each shining hour?"

But there the parallel stops. The night crawler earthworm collects leaves, not honey; takes them into the soil proper, not into a hive; is active chiefly in the darkling hours; works singly, not in colonies. Both worm and bee are busy workers, burying treasures. One can argue that the organic matter incorporated annually into the soil by this earthworm is worth far more than year's honey crop

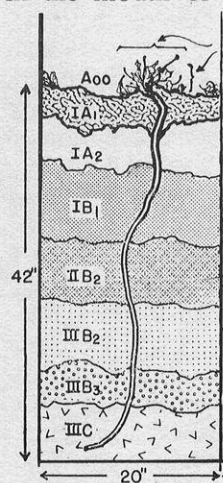
from the same landscape. But soil organic matter is not usually thought of as a commodity on the market, any more than is the total Wisconsin dairy cow output of manure, the value of which Professor Emil Truog used to claim greatly exceeded that of an annual citrus crop of Florida!

Layer by layer we excavated more than a cubic yard of soil in an oak woods to count the number of night crawler burrows per square yard, to trace their direction and to trap and enumerate their inhabitants at the bottom. The soil was a good one for this study because under the silty and heavy loamy layers

By
Francis D. Hole

(I and II, in the drawing) were sandy layers (III) which, by their coarseness, increasing with depth, discouraged deep burrowing by the earthworms. We found 25 burrows per square yard. Virtually every one was occupied by an individual night crawler.

At the top of each burrow is a tuft of stems, skeletons of leaves on which the worms have been feeding, and assorted twigs, bark fragments, acorns and earthworm excreta ("casts"). An adult earthworm has a reach of about 14 inches, when anchored by one end in the mouth of the burrow and



Nightcrawler burrows are spaced about 6 inches apart in the Noe Woods in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, according to a recent study.

sweeping by night the surrounding circle of ground that includes about 20 other night crawler burrows. The worms have distinct preferences: black cherry leaves preferred before oak leaves, for example. "Earthworm midden" is the term for the one-inch high pile of vegetable debris and earthworm casts at the burrow opening and stuffed as much as four inches down the channel. You can easily insert a pencil in the hole at the center of a midden.

It is, therefore, no accident that the nearly black surface soil (Al horizon) is almost exactly four inches deep in the forest. It represents the zone of incorporation of organic matter into the soil by the night crawler at the burrows, and the lateral spreading of this humus between the large burrows by other species of more numerous earthworms and associated fauna. We doubled the leaf litter each November on one plot and found that the number of burrows soon doubled. Yet by season's end (September), the worms had done away with the extra litter mass, blending it with the surrounding forest floor.

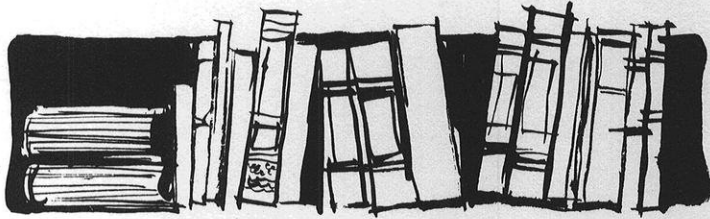
Winter is the time of heavy accumulation of leaf and wood debris on the ground; summer sees a reduction. When we rake leaves from our shady lawns we are taking away the food supply to which these creatures are accustomed in forest soils. I knew a woman who let a thick woods grow up around her house, in place of a lawn, even in a crowded urban setting. She was a true friend, albeit unwittingly, of creatures of the forest soil, including the night crawler!

The night crawler is thought to be, like most of us, a European immigrant. Did it come across the Atlantic in earth ballast or in litter brought on board for animal care during the voyage? We will probably never know. In the course of a soil survey in Menominee County, Wisconsin, carried on by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, we observed night crawler middens to a distance of about 200 feet on either side of a road or fished stream or along a lake shore. Elsewhere,

the forest litter mat was thick and relatively uninterrupted. This suggests that the night crawler is in the process of migrating north through the state, a hitch-hiker in bait cans of fishermen.

The chief effect of night crawlers, in seasons that are moist enough to encourage above-ground activity, is to lay bare as much as a third of the forest floor. This is a mixed blessing. The enrichment of the soil in organic matter can be counted as an asset to the ecosystem. Less desirable is the increased exposure of the soil surface to erosion by raindrop impact and sheetwash during heavy rains. The percentage of exposed soil may rise from none in early April to nearly 25 percent in August and early September. Branches and twigs thrown down by storms cover about 8 percent of the forest floor. The leaf blanket on the soil decreased from 95 percent by area in February to 65 percent in September.

We estimate the live weight of night crawler earthworms in an acre of soil in the Noe Woods to be about a half ton. This biomass, dormant during the winter, stirs into activity each spring. Its job is cut out for it, in the form of about 7 million fallen leaves per acre which it proceeds to drag to its burrows, incorporating into the soil enormous quantities of organic matter that might otherwise quickly dissipate above-ground. It is little wonder that one British authority has referred to the earthworm as a "soil factory" in which mineral and organic matter are intimately blended. Thus doth the busy earthworm.



CANADA GOOSE MANAGEMENT. Ruth L. Hine and Clay Schoenfeld (editors). Dembar Educational Research Services, Inc., Box 1148, Madison, Wis. 53701. 1968. 7x10 in., x — 195 pages, 68 tables and 65 illustr., maps and graphs. \$7.00; \$5.50 paperbound.

This remarkable book is a collection of papers derived from a midwest symposium on Canada goose management. Knowing only this much, one could easily dismiss this volume as a corn-cob dry treatise of interest only to confirmed addicts of Canada goose hunting or management. Quite the contrary!

The two editors have done a strikingly fine job of weaving together the writings of 24 diverse contributors into a compact, coherent, and highly readable fabric. The editors' own contributions in the form of prefatory statements or summarizing conclusions are prime examples of lucid and evocative scientific writing. Here is an example:

You hunker down in your blind and watch the dawn wrestle with the dark. A mallard hen becomes audibly enthusiastic back in the rice beds, but you cannot make out what she is talking to. You hear a flock of sprig, pitching downward, tear the dark silk of the night in one long rending nose-dive, but there is still nothing to see except stars.

Brought together in this volume is a rich collection of facts—facts that are often of compelling interest even to the uninitiated layman. Here are a few random samples:

Birds of the 11 (or 20?) different races of Canada geese vary in weight from about 3 to as much as 18 pounds.

Wintering populations of Canada geese have recently shown

enormous fluctuations in size: in 1948 the January census of the birds in Delaware and Maryland was approximately 42,000; in 1967 it was about 440,000.

In response to newly created refuges and feeding grounds, the geese have greatly increased in numbers and have also radically altered their migration routes. They are changing in other ways too. Whereas they used to be wild and wary, they are lately becoming too trusting and tame for their own good. "The comeback of the Canada goose during the past twenty years is perhaps the greatest success story in wildlife management, but the resulting situation around certain refuges represents one of the darkest hours in American sportsmanship." It is not surprising that one of the authors suggests that perhaps what is called for is the management of goose hunters rather than the geese themselves!

In the Mississippi Flyway population, "less than a third of North America's Canada geese collide with over 40 per cent of North American goose hunters." Small wonder that over 50 per cent of adult Canada geese carry lead pellets in their bodies.

Valuable as they are as a game species, Canada geese also yield esthetic dividends. At one refuge there are "scores of persons who come to watch the geese for every one who comes to shoot them." At another refuge, "the net annual benefits of the flock exceed 20 million dollars."

These are brief samples of some of the delights and rewards that await each reader of *Canada Goose Management*. The book is highly recommended to anyone interested in waterfowl hunting or management, wetlands natural history, or avian biology.

—Prof. Carl Welty, Beloit College

THE ROMANCE OF WISCONSIN PLACE NAMES, by Robert E. Gard and L. G. Sorden. October House, New York, 1968, 144 pp. \$10.00.

Robert E. Gard, Professor of Drama and Director of Community Arts Development at the University of Wisconsin, has long been interested in regional culture as a source of dramatic inspiration, and L. G. Sorden is Professor Emeritus of Agriculture, also at the University of Wisconsin. In 1962 they collaborated in the publication of *Wisconsin Lore* based on a study of Wisconsin folklore. The present volume is the result of five years of work and the support of more than four hundred people who collected materials.

The history of Wisconsin is reflected in her place names. From the Indians and the French to the Norwegians, Swiss and Germans, our origins can be traced through the names they left. There were also the odd and eccentric settlers who left names like Skunks Misery and Iduna which may be a condensation of "I donno." From AARON in Burnett County, named for Aaron Cornelisan an early settler in Rusk township, to ZENDA in Walworth County, said to have been suggested by the novel *The Prisoner of Zenda*, you may find the name of your town in this handy book.

But this volume is not without its flaws and you may not find the name you want. It seems that this is only a partial report, because of time and expense, of Gard and Sorden's study. They hope to publish the information on the remaining names, again running from A to Z, at a later date. You will then have to consult both volumes. How much better it would have been to have all the names in one handy reference. Moreover, this volume lacks consistency in

editing. Most names are dealt with directly and to the point. But do Omro and Fifield really deserve three full columns? The worst offender is Mendota the only signed statement. The three columns on Mendota include a statement on early travellers, lakes, Indians and Indian mounds. Perhaps the authors will wield the editorial pen more strictly and consistently in the next volume.

Prof. Walter F. Peterson,
Lawrence University

Several new directories which may be of direct interest to Academy members are available from THE ADVANCEMENT and PLACEMNET INSTITUTE, 169 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, 11, New York.

1969

SUMMER JOB DIRECTORY

The all new enlarged 1969 annual edition of SUMMER JOBS, the largest and most comprehensive listing of actual summer jobs, compensated projects, awards, apprenticeships and permanent jobs is now available. This is the same DIRECTORY used each year by over 1500 colleges. It is completely revised and brought up-to-date each year, is for anyone who is seeking employment; especially college students, teachers, professors, librarians, who need summer jobs, etc. Jobs for which high school students may also apply are clearly indicated. (\$6.00)

INTERNATIONAL PLACEMENT DIRECTORY

This International Issue includes specific data, including qualifications and salaries, about actual teaching, administrative, librarian, research, and science positions in many schools in many lands. Among those included will be American-type schools in Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Turkey, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Hong Kong, and Venezuela; universities in Australia; Canada, England, New Zealand, and Turkey; church-related schools and colleges in Canada, Ghana, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria

and public schools in Canada, Canal Zone, England; U.S. Government schools in American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. (\$3.00)

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORY

This comprehensive, detailed guide for professional career positions and advancement opportunities contains job and career advancement opportunities with hundreds of companies in the U.S. and abroad. Specific facts, information and advice is given to get a permanent, part-time or summer job. (\$5.00)

SUMMER COLLEGE DIRECTORY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

This DIRECTORY is a comprehensive guide of college-sponsored programs offered to high school students this coming summer. Detailed descriptions of more than 300 sessions to be held on 200 campuses in 48 states. It is particularly helpful to those who counsel high school students, whether on educational enrichment, career guidance or development of musical and artistic talent. (\$6.00)

Booklets on Wisconsin folklore are available from the author, Mrs. Dorothy Moulding Brown, 2213-1/2 Van Hise Ave., Madison, Wis. 53705. On hand now are:

What Say You of Paul (Paul Bunyan tall tales) (\$2.00)

Gifts of the Great Spirit (\$1.25)

The Fighting Finches (Stories of horse thieves near Lake Mills and Lake Koshkonong before the Civil War) (\$1.25)

Indian Place Name Legends (\$1.75)

Indian Legends of Scenic and Historic Wisconsin (\$1.25)

Albert Camus: A Bibliography by Robert F. Roeming (UWM) (A57), will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press. This book has the unique distinction of having been compiled and printed on a computer so that the finished product is a photo-offset of the print-out pages.

CLIO'S SERVANT: THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, 1846-1954, by Clifford Lord and Carl Ubbelohde. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1968, 598 pp., \$10.00.

Charged in its constitution with "conserving, advancing, and disseminating knowledge of the American heritage," the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has done this with distinction for more than a century. The "Grand Old Lady of State Street" has long been one of the leaders in the field and has acted as a prime stimulus among people of Wisconsin in developing historical interest.

Organized in 1846 the Society began to develop in 1853 under Lyman C. Draper. During his thirty-five year career, Draper succeeded in building one of the major historical libraries in the nation. His successor, Reuben Gold Thwaites, was even more talented. Combining scholarly ability with administrative genius, Thwaites established a healthy and productive relationship with the University and secured popular and legislative support. Thwaite's death in 1913 was followed by almost three decades of ineffective management. But Edward P. Alexander, briefly, and Clifford Lord for twelve years (1946-1958) redefined the role of the Society, taking its programs to the people throughout the state.

This is, however, an administrator's history. The excessive detail unfortunately does not commend it to the casual reader. But it is a definitive record of a principal educational arm of Wisconsin.—Prof. Walter F. Peterson, Lawrence University.

I believe that law is a living thing. It is not a collection of black letter rules handed down from on high, to be enunciated in our day and then passed on unchanged to those who follow.

"Law is constantly evolving. Law in action excites and motivates me—not the sterile rule.

—Jacob Beuscher

ACADEMY NEWS



Retirements

Prof. **R. A. BRINK** (HL23), who recently retired from the University of Wisconsin, had been professor of genetics there since 1931. Before joining the staff in 1922 he was chemist for the Western Canada Flour Mills for a year, and he spent 1922-23 at Harvard University as an Emerson fellow. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural college, the University of Illinois, and has received the Doctor of Science degree from Harvard.



Research in corn genetics and alfalfa breeding, as well as teaching, has been Prof. Brink's main interest. For 38 years he taught an advanced course in plant genetics. In 1939 he used a brief leave of absence to pursue research at the California Institute of Technology and in 1960 was at the University College of London and Oxford University for

similar work. One of his developments is Vernal alfalfa, a hardy northern variety which withstands early, frequent cutting, resulting in striking changes in alfalfa culture. Prof. Brink was elected a Life member of the Wisconsin Academy in 1963 after having been an Active affiliate for 40 years. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Society of Arts and Sciences, the Genetics Association, the Botanical Society of America and the Agronomy Society. He was managing editor of "Genetics" from 1952-57.

— G.M.S.

HARRY C. BROCKEL (A57), Milwaukee's colorful port director for 26 years, resigned early this year. He had worked for the Milwaukee harbor commission since graduating from high school in 1926, except for four months as as ordinary seaman. In 1936 he was appointed assistant traffic director and, after scoring highest in competitive examinations, was made port director in 1942. During the depression period, he was credited with persuading the common council not to cut the harbor commission's budget in a move that probably would have wrecked that organization.

As port director, Mr. Brockel played a key role in the fight to enlarge the St. Lawrence Seaway. Frequently he was chosen to speak

for Great Lakes and seaway interests before various government agencies, and he is one of the original members of the five-man seaway advisory board appointed by President Eisenhower and reappointed by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He also supervised expansion of Milwaukee's port facilities preparing for the seaway opening in 1959.

He has received many honors, including the national public service award of the Eagles, the distinguished engineering service citation of the University of Wisconsin, the Pere Marquette award of Marquette University, and the William C. Frye award of the Milwaukee Foundation for distinguished community service. He was first president of the International Assn. of Port Authorities, as well as director or officer of similar organizations.

Mr. Brockel has written numerous articles on harbors, waterways and shipping. Recently he has been appointed a lecturer at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's center for Great Lakes studies, where he will direct various research programs as well. Also, he will assist in the Center's efforts in connection with a \$376,000 federal sea grant which has been made to the UW system by the national science foundation.

— Adapted from
Milwaukee Journal stories of
Dec. 5, 1968 and Jan. 11, 1969.

RICHARD A. SHILBAUER (A64), of Milwaukee retired last April from a position as Executive Vice-President of the Mueller Engraving Co. Recently he had assisted in preparation of illustrations for the Milwaukee Public Museum's "Birds of Wisconsin" and the two-volume "Birds of Colorado" published by the Denver Museum of Natural History. Mr.



Shilbauer had attended classes in Sales Promotion and Advertising at both Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin over a period of years. During the late 1920's and early 1930's he was advertising manager for the Rex Chain Co. Later he entered the photoengraving field, where he was active for about 30 years. In 1931 and 1932 he served as President of the Milwaukee Association of Industrial Advertisers.

As a summer resident of Fish Lake in Waushara County, he has long been active in Lake Associations as President and Director. Planting trees to control sandblows and other conservation practices have been his hobby for many years and he plans to try "to do something worthwhile" in his retirement, as well as develop further his interest in ornithology.

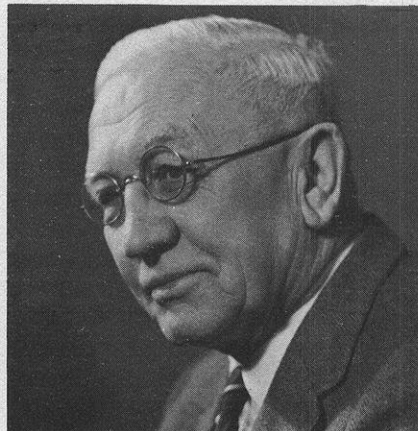
—G.M.S.

In Memoriam

OSCAR RENNEBOHM (L44), Businessman - philanthropist of Madison died there on October 15, 1968. He had served Wisconsin as governor from 1947 through 1950, having completed the term

of the late Governor Walter Goodland before being elected to the office in 1948.

Born in rural Columbia county on May 25, 1889, he moved to Milwaukee with his family when about 10 years of age. After attending schools there, he entered the University of Wisconsin and obtained his degree in 1911. Purchase of a rundown drug store in Madison in 1913 started him on his successful career in business, which culminated in a chain of 20 stores in the area. Mr. Rennebohm was active in many pharmaceutical organizations and served as president of the Wisconsin Association, vice-president of the American Association, and honorary president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. He was a member of the state board of pharmacy for 20 years. In 1944 and 1946 he was elected lieutenant governor and served as "acting governor" for the latter part of his term. Elected governor in 1948, he retired at the end of 1950 on advice from his physician. During his admin-



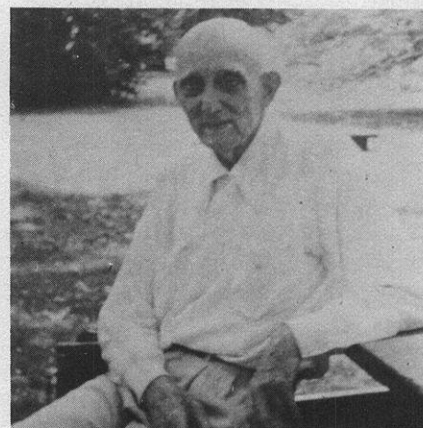
istration, operations of many state agencies were modernized and the huge post-war state building program was begun. His public service resumed in 1952 when he was appointed a UW regent and served for nine years. Reorganization of the administration of the UW and state colleges was being considered at that time and he worked actively against their merger, while agreeing with the final decision to create a 15-member co-ordinating board.

Mr. Rennebohm's service to his community and the state was

many-sided. He was a director of the Wisconsin Life Insurance Company and the First National Bank of Madison, as well as the Dane County Holstein Breeders' Association. His work in raising funds for the Red Cross, American Cancer Society and United Givers won him the title of Madison's "foremost citizen" in 1954. The Wisconsin Center building campaign was begun by the UW Foundation while he was director and president. In 1944 he established a \$50,000 trust fund to give five general scholarships at the UW each year, and doubled that number in 1956. He was known to help young pharmacists start their own businesses, as well as to employ them in his stores. He also helped the Wisconsin Academy by becoming a Life member in 1944 when it was struggling through a difficult period. Later he increased his contribution by giving Life memberships to several friends.

—G.M.S.

Dr. ROBERT G. WASHBURN (A32), a member of the Wisconsin Academy since 1932, died in Milwaukee on January 20, 1969. Born in Ishpeming, Michigan on July 1, 1879, he moved to Milwaukee with his family at the age of five, when his father, Wm. H. Washburn, established a practice in general medicine. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1900, Dr. Washburn attended Johns Hopkins Medical



School, obtaining his degree in 1904. He then spent six months studying at clinics in London, Berlin and Vienna, specializing in dermatology. Returning to Milwaukee, he practiced his profession until retirement in 1967.

Dr. Washburn was a life member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, a member of the State Medical Society and the A.M.P.O. Medical fraternity. His lifetime hobby was the study of wild flowers, photographing them and lecturing about them.

—G.M.S.

People and Places

Ralph Buckstaff

Sometime this year Oshkosh Public Museum will introduce a display aimed at providing viewers with an idea of the mighty saw mill history of the city which owes its early progress to that industry and the wealth of Wisconsin's pine forests.

Behind that display will be hours of research and painstaking labor which will involve a good many people, including Museum board president Ralph Buckstaff.

The Museum board president has for several months been at the model building that interested him when he was 15. His project this time is reconstruction in miniature of the last of the city's famous lumber mills that once lined the Fox River here.

Plans and drawings of the mill are non-existent. His project began with two photographs and a memory of mills he saw as a young man growing up in Oshkosh.

Buckstaff's model of the old Hollister-Amos mill which buzzed and steamed at the foot of Blackhawk Street until June 20, 1920, will be part of the new Museum display. It will be shown on the banks of a six-foot-long "Fox River," the center of a busy miniature lumber yard. Logs in the "river" will indicate the raw material which made early Oshkosh famous and wealthy, recall the

roistering, romantic days of the lumber-jacks. A tug boat will add to the picture.

Buckstaff said a companion display will show the locations of the city's mills along the Fox River.

Replicas in miniature have an appeal for children who find the small size a special delight. Adults enjoy and appreciate the ingenuity required to create the illusion, the skills entailed in production, and the endless patience expended.

Scale Model

The mill replica, measuring roughly 33 by 35 inches, is scaled one-eighth inch to the foot. A sprawling building of board and batten, it once rose two stories high capped by the familiar transom cupola for light and air on the second floor where sawing operations were located. The Buckstaff model will show two stacks, indicating the two saws it operated. Waste chutes slant from its walls. A log slip arches from ground to second floor, waiting for the endless chain to be fitted into its trough.

One end of the model will be cut away to show the carriage which ran logs into the saw, the saws themselves, and outer equipment. A tiny stove already is attached to its perfectly reproduced brick chimney.

Working from two photograph views of the mill, Buckstaff determined the scale for his model from a man just barely visible in the foreground. He is using pine board ends, cut to size in his workshop for the siding. "I think those battens are too wide," he says, considering a small exterior section. "I'll try narrower ones next time."

Exhaust Missing

He tries to figure the location of another exhaust pipe on the roof. "There must have been one for equipment operating the low carriage," he muses. Neither picture shows it.

What materials can be adapted to create the illusion of the sheet metal collars, used where the stacks came through the roof? he wonders.



"I'm going to have trouble with those dump wagons," he predicted. "See, the rear wheels are larger than the front ones and they have to be wood."

Glazing of the windows will be all illusionary, he said. He'll cut frames from paper and indicate panes of glass with nylon thread.

Both photographs of the mill are a little hazy. New details seem to reveal themselves continually. "See here, this is a brick foundation," Buckstaff said. "I'll have to do that part over because I didn't notice that one section before."

He "bricked" a chimney with delicate saw cuts, in an oblong of wood, using a miter box for accuracy.

"I had a wonderful idea for a shigled roof," the model builder said. With obvious regret he will abandon the idea and use the tar paper indicated by the photographs and roofs remembered by others.

The old Hollister & Amos mill probably employed some 75 men, he conjectured. It operated for roughly three-quarters of a century, but was never rebuilt after it was destroyed by fire in 1920. The logs waiting in its pond at that time were cut by the Paine Lumber Company.

But the mill and the log-jammed river will live again for this generation when the Museum opens its display sometime next year.

—Appleton Post Crescent

Cover Profile

Graphic art is the theme of the *Review's* Spring and Summer covers, and to represent the state's early printmakers, we have selected Henry Gugler, German-born engraver and founder of Wisconsin's oldest lithographic company.

In a recent article in the *Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society*, Harry H. Anderson wrote that Gugler emigrated in 1853 and worked first as a commercial engraver in New York City and later for the National Note Bureau in Washington, where he specialized in designing the decorative vignettes used on currency, bonds, and the like. In 1866 he left government employ to devote full time to what became his most impressive achievement—a splendid portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

According to Anderson, the circumstances surrounding Gugler's undertaking this project are not entirely clear; but it is known that he worked with John H. Littlefield, an Illinois artist whose painting of Lincoln, probably based on a Matthew Brady photograph, served as the model for Gugler's portrait. Gugler spent two years creating the likeness, a life-size, bust-length image engraved in intricate detail on a steel plate measuring thirty by twenty-three inches. Published and distributed by the William and Henry Pare Company of New York, the portrait enjoyed a certain commercial success and was generally received as an exceptionally fine likeness of the assassinated President.

The artist lived in the East for three years after completion of his Lincoln portrait and then moved to Milwaukee, where his son Julius was already employed as an engraver, lithographer, and designer at Siefert and Lawton's lithographic establishment. On reorganization of the business in 1872 the two Guglers became co-proprietors with Henry Siefert, and six years later the elder Gugler and three of his sons organized their own firm, predecessor of the present Gugler Lithographic Company.

By 1899 the Lincoln engraving belonged to a New York collector and by the 1920's had passed to an antique dealer in Philadelphia, from whom it was purchased by Alfred E. Harris of the Gugler firm—thus reuniting the plate “with the name of the artist whose talents had created it,” as Anderson notes. In 1966 John B. Harris, President of the Gugler Lithographic Company, donated both the steel plate and a print pulled from it to the Milwaukee County Historical Society, and our cover photo illustrates the engraving as it is now exhibited there. (Photograph by Mary Ellen Pagel and Clarence Kailin.)

About the Authors

The authors of the articles in this issue are no strangers to the readers of the *Academy Review*. Our guest editorial writer is John A. Cummings, Professor of Biology at Wisconsin State University-Whitewater, who has served as Vice President, Sciences for the Academy during the 1968-69 year.

Mary Ellen Pagel, who with her students produced the illustrated article on Waukesha architecture, has been an enthusiastic and faithful member of the Academy Council for the past two years as Vice President, Arts. She has been responsible for the interesting variety of art forms featured on the covers of the *Review*.

Walter E. Scott continues his dedicated efforts for the Academy as past president and member of the Council, committee chairman and participating member of several others. He has now taken on another task in the new Foundation, which he describes for the information of Academy members.

Francis D. Hole, Professor of Soil Science at the UW, will be remembered for his interesting and informative article a year ago on “The Ant That Plowed the Prairie”.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY REVIEW

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