



“This satisfying pursuit”

Martha Crone

and the Wild Flower Garden

Gary D. Bebeau

Friends of the Wild Flower Garden

“This Satisfying Pursuit”

Martha Crone

and the Wild Flower Garden

Gary D. Bebeau

Friends of the Wild Flower Garden

Revised May 2021

©Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Inc.

Minneapolis, MN

Contents

Part 1

Martha and Eloise.....	1
Working Conditions	
The Curator Position	4
The Curator's Garden Assistants	6
The Smallest Office in Minneapolis.....	7
April Weather.....	9
Insects.....	11
Plants	
Plant Collecting	14
The Crone Plantations.....	15
Gertrude Cram.....	16
Nurseries & Sources	17
Birds	19
The Garden	
The Purpose of the Garden	24
What Grows in the Garden	25
Invasive Plants.....	26
Who Visited the Garden.....	27
Garden Names	28

Part 2

Garden Years 1933 - 1944.....	31
The Upland Addition	43
Garden Years 1945 - 1959.....	47

Part 3

Other Activities	
Cabin at Cedar Creek Forrest.....	63
Cabin on the North Shore	65
The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden.....	65
Slide Collection and Herbarium	70
Retirement	72
Memories	73

Part 4

Martha Crone's Garden	75
Appendices	85
Index	179

Introduction:

Martha Crone succeeded Eloise Butler as Curator of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden on April 18, 1933, following Miss Butler's death on April 10. Her appointment by Park Board Superintendent Theodore Wirth was on a temporary basis "*for such other time thereof as seems advisable and satisfactory.*" The advisable and satisfactory time would last for 26 years.

Martha had been providing various kinds of assistance to Miss Butler for 15 years previously. When Martha retired as Curator at the beginning of 1959 she continued advocating for the Garden in her position of secretary, treasurer and newsletter editor of Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, which was formed in 1952, until her retirement from those positions in 1971. In total, her years of service and support of the Garden totaled 53. She could say at the end "*I have devoted my life to what I consider this satisfying pursuit.*"

We would know far less than we do about Eloise Butler, the early years of the Wild Flower Garden and about Martha Crone and her early activities if not for the diligent work of Martha Hellander. In the late 1980s she began research into the life of Eloise Butler, which culminated in the publication of her book The Wild Gardener in 1992. As part of her research she had an opportunity to visit a number of times with Martha Crone while Mrs. Crone was in a nursing home in Minneapolis.

When Martha Crone passed away, her daughter Janet was selling her house and Martha Hellander was invited to review the hoard of documents that Martha Crone had stored away. It was here she found all the notes made for Martha's newsletter issues, her diaries, correspondence between her and Eloise Butler, some of Miss Butler's diaries and Miss Butler's long lost Garden Logs. The circumstances could not have been more fortuitous for this history as Janet was killed in a car accident four months after her mother's death. Martha Crone's Kodachrome slide collection was passed from Janet to Martha Hellander who then passed it to the Friends. Most of this material is now at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Martha and Eloise

Martha Crone's connection to the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and to her assistance in founding Friends of the Wild Flower Garden are linked back to her innate loving response to wild things and their place in the environment. Like most people who devote a passionate lifetime to the pursuit of a certain subject or hobby, she was largely self-taught about wild plants and birds. Her first contact with the Garden was as an inquisitive and persistent visitor, extracting information from [Eloise Butler](#) and in turn bringing in specimens and providing assistance to Eloise.



Above: Martha and William Crone with their only daughter Janet, circa 1920. Janet was born June 16, 1917.

Martha was 39 years old when she became Curator following the death of Eloise Butler in

1933. She recalled that she had spent about 15 years helping out in the Garden which would put the start of her volunteer time around 1918 when she would have been 24 years old - she was born on January 29, 1894.¹ She and her husband William, a dentist, lived at 3723 Lyndale Ave. North in Minneapolis. There was room for a garden in the back yard. They had been married on September 1, 1915. Dr. Crone had his dental office in the house but frequently spent a day doing dental work in small communities outside Minneapolis. Together the Crones were avid explorers of plant habitat and especially mushroom habitat as both were involved with the Minnesota Mycological Society.

Considering the need for large numbers of plants for the developing Wild Flower Garden, the Crones were able to provide good assistance to Eloise Butler in finding sources for wild plants and for rescuing plants from areas where the native habitat was soon to be overrun with development.

Most of the correspondence we have between Eloise and the Crones takes place while Eloise is in Malden MA for the winter months as was her custom every year. This is usually of a more personal nature. It is unfortunate that this correspondence is one-sided as Martha kept the notes from Eloise but we have no copies of her letters, so sometimes a little inference is needed to catch the drift of the topic. Copies of these letters are in appendix VIII.

The earliest letter we have is dated November 16, 1923, in which Eloise writes that she is sending two species of Oak for an exhibit Martha is planning.

In a letter of November 29, 1924 she writes of her brother's illness and what was in the plum pudding they had for Thanksgiving. This is the

same letter where she discloses the details of how she had a fence erected around parts of the Garden using her own funds.

On January 24, 1925 she says she has been transformed into a housekeeper as her brother is still sick, her sister is feeble and she is caring for a household of eight, including a dog and three cats, but they had a jolly Christmas. It is more or less the same circumstances in the following fall when on November 3, 1925 she speaks about her sister Cora being very feeble. Cora died in 1928. Eloise had arrived in Malden in 1925 in her cousin's automobile, traveling from Indianapolis where she visited relatives for four days. The weather was so nice that she has time to "snoop" for plant material for the Garden and has mailed the material to Martha. Then she gives a recipe for Quince and Cranberry Jam.

After the turn of the year on January 11, 1926 she wrote a note of thanks for the Christmas presents the Crones sent. A year later on January 9, 1927, the greetings said it was a wonderful Christmas in Malden even though Cora was "gradually failing." She noted that Theodore Wirth had written to her and how "*I am longing to be in Minneapolis again where I can be out of doors all day.*"

We then have an interval until November 16, 1928 when she wrote of some plants sent and how her niece is very sick. In between these two letters Eloise's sister Cora died on February 29, 1928, but we have no correspondence referring to that event.

On January 2, 1929 there are more Christmas greetings and thank you's, especially for the gift of a pedometer, which Eloise would use the following summer and duly record her number of footsteps in the Garden each month. This was followed on the 23rd of January with another letter with more details of life in Malden.

Back in Malden after the summer at the Garden she wrote on November 27, 1929 of sending some fringed gentian seeds to Martha for Martha to plant in an over-wintering small box. In this letter she spoke about the severe burns she received earlier in the year when a heating pad caught fire. She let the Crones know that she has mentioned the "Crone Plantations" in her annual report to Park Board and "*how much the Reserve was indebted to you.*"

It appears that the term "Crone Plantations" refers to planting areas in the Garden that were stocked with plants primarily provided by Bill and Martha and the term applies specifically to one event of 1930 about the planting of American Lotus in and near the Garden. Details in Section II - Plant Collecting. She referred to this event in her letter of January 1, 1931 along with reference to the Crone's Christmas gifts and her niece and brother-in-law's medical issues.

By January 11, 1932 she only has time to refer to the heavy snow in Malden and her brother-in-law's medical problems but ends with "*Spring will be here before we know it and I am looking forward to the old tramping ground.*"

The final letter is dated January 11, 1933 when she discussed the Christmas presents once again, especially the "magic slicer." With this letter came copies of correspondence Eloise had with Theodore Wirth and a person who may have been interested in replacing Eloise at the Garden, as Eloise wanted to retire. The details of that are in the next section. As far as we can determine this letter was the last correspondence between Eloise and the Crones and there is no indication in any other documents that they ever saw her again before she passed away on April 10, 1933.²



Above we see a group of friends gathered on August 3, 1931 for Eloise Butler's 80th birthday. Eloise is in the middle with the basket, Martha Crone's husband, William, is directly behind Eloise and Martha is 2nd from the right. Photo - Minn. Historical Society, Martha Crone Papers. Identification of the others: From l to r: Miss Alma Johnson, frequenter of the Garden; Mrs John Hadden, a former pupil; Mrs. J. W. Babcock, in whose house Eloise lodged while in Minneapolis; Miss Clara K. Leavitt, fellow teacher; **Eloise Butler**; Dr. W. H. Crone (behind Eloise); Miss Elizabeth Foss, botany teacher at North H.S.; Miss Mary K. Meeker³, former pupil; Mrs. O. F. Schussler, former pupil; Mrs Crone (Martha); Mrs. Louisa Healy, former pupil. When Eloise sent a copy of this photo to Martha Crone see noted "*Its too bad Dr. Crone is obscured by the tree!*"

Notes:

1. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Winter 1978, Vol. 26, No 1. Interview with Martha Crone by Friends' newsletter editor Pat Dewesse. The first reference to this was in an article in the *Minneapolis Star* on January 10, 1944. The article was about her position at the Minneapolis Library Science Museum.
2. Letters between Eloise Butler and the Crones are in appendix VIII.
3. Mary Meeker was "the photographer of the Garden" as Eloise called her. She made all

the photographs for the 1911 newspaper series of articles and for other print as Eloise needed.

Working Conditions

The Curator Position

An inference may be drawn that since Martha Crone was helping Eloise Butler in the Garden for those 15 years prior to her being appointed temporary Curator that the transition was preordained and automatic. That is far from the case. For example: It is evident from a letter written by Eloise Butler to a Mrs. Pearl Frazer in Grand Forks, North Dakota, that Eloise was ready to retire, but was having great difficulty in finding someone to replace her. Mrs. Frazer had been in correspondence with Mr. Wirth about a position in the park system and Mr Wirth, believing she was referring to the Curator position asked Eloise to write to her.



Above: Theodore Wirth - Superintendent of the Minneapolis Park System 1904-1935

Eloise's reply letter to Mrs. Frazer, at the request of Mr. Wirth, laid out what the job of Curator entailed in a somewhat discouraging manner by explaining the difficulties of the job, but ended by saying "If you and Mr. Wirth come to an agreement, he has suggested that I correspond with you during the winter and inform you more fully of the work."¹ As this letter was dated September 29, 1932, it is obvious that Eloise was not considering Martha for the job. It's not that she may not have been recommended for the

position by Eloise and others, and it is not that Theodore Wirth was not acquainted with who she was, as the events of 1933 clearly show. It's most likely that Martha Crone did not want a job that tied her down six days a week for \$60 a month, working alone in the vastness of Glenwood Park. Mrs. Frazer ultimately declined interest as she was looking for more of a nature photography position, not full responsibility for a garden.

Mrs. Frazer's correspondence about this with Eloise Butler was included in the last letter that Eloise send to the Crones from her winter home in Malden Massachusetts on January 11, 1933. [Appendix VII - EB letter to Martha and EB letter to Mrs. Frazer] In this January 11th letter the wording Eloise uses may indicate she really wanted Martha to take the job and perhaps wanted to put the proposition to her directly in the spring: "I want also to thank you especially, Mrs. Crone, for what you wrote about the continuance of the wild garden. There's too much of truth in what you say, but I will soon be able to talk with you about the matter in detail."

On April 11 Martha received a phone call from Clara Leavitt that Eloise had passed away the previous day. The funeral service would be at the Lakewood Cemetery Chapel.³

On April 23, 1933, following the death of Eloise and the appointment of Martha as temporary Curator Gertrude S. Cram, longtime friend of Eloise Butler, wrote to Martha Crone that "I have heard so much of you from Miss Butler that you seem like an old acquaintance. I am so glad to hear that you are to be in her beloved garden in her stead. - I trust for more than temporarily - for I am sure it is what she would have desired."² The wording about "temporary" indicates what happened.

"For such other time thereof as seems advisable and satisfactory."

The appointment was indeed, temporary. Martha did not receive written confirmation that her appointment was permanent until 1940 (details below). However, once Eloise had died, the filling of the position went quickly as these notes from Martha's diary indicate:³

April 13 - *"went down to see Theo Wirth."* [We do not know if Martha or Wirth requested the visit]

April 19: *"Bill received call from Theo Wirth for me to be at garden tomorrow."*

April 20 - *"Met Wirth, others, at garden, opened office, started taking inventory of everything."*

[The others were Wirth's assistant C. A. Bossen, Mr. Babcock (Eloise's Landlord) and Mr. Carl Erickson, Park Keeper for Glenwood Park. Miss Merkert, who was Wirth's secretary, helped take the inventory. There is a copy of that inventory in the records of the Martha Crone Collection at the Minnesota Historical Society. Mr. Babcock was there because most of the books in the Garden office belonged to Eloise and he intended to send them back to the family in Malden.]

May 3 - *"Sent letter of acceptance to Wirth."*

May 5 - *"Received first check \$22.00."*

Another consideration in Wirth appointing Martha Crone to the position is that he did not want a regular Park Board gardener to be in charge of the Garden. He wanted it cared for by someone not within the Park Board hierarchy in order to continue the philosophy that Eloise Butler has established. He could have assigned it to anyone or to any Parks department but he did not.

Details of Martha Crones temporary employment:

In a letter to the Board of Park Commissioners dated April 18, 1933 (five days after his meeting with Martha) Theodore Wirth wrote of his appointment of Martha as temporary curator of

the Garden *"during the balance of the season, or such other time thereof as seems advisable and satisfactory, the term of employment to be from date to October 1, 1933...pay to be \$60 per month."*⁴ Sixty dollars a month was the same pay as Eloise Butler was receiving. On May 20th, she again met Wirth and his secretary Miss Merkert (among others) at the Garden. The Secretary brought time cards. Some days later Martha received a letter from Miss Merkert explaining how and when to complete the time sheets (twice monthly) and who to give them to. The *"or such other time as seems advisable and satisfactory"* was to last a long time.

In the documents of the Martha Crone Collection of papers at the Minnesota Historical Society are copies of the notifications to the Park Board from the Minneapolis Civil Service Commission confirming that Martha Crone was eligible for the position of curator on a temporary basis. i.e. the one dated March 28, 1936 confirms her salary as \$60 per month. It is only the certification dated April 4, 1940 that lists the position as "permanent" at \$100 per month for a six month term.

Martha had never been a Park Board employee until her appointment as Curator was made permanent. The Curator position was unique within the park system, and very seasonal, and thus, was never "highly paid" in terms of salary. For example, even after becoming a Park Board employee Martha's net pay after taxes and after a pension deduction was \$56.42 for the last half of October, 1946. She was expected to be around every day the Garden was open, which was every day except Wednesdays - that was her day off and the gates were locked.⁵

The Curator's Garden Assistants

As Eloise Butler had without doubt realized, the task of caring for such a special place was more than could be accomplished by one person, especially considering that plants do not live forever and must be constantly replaced. Martha states in her *History of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden* ⁶ that up to 1951 she herself had set out some 42,500 plants. In that history she stated that the garden contained over 1,000 species not including mosses, algae and fungi. She attached a census to her history listing 787 individual species of plants and shrubs. All tools used in the Garden were hand tools, no power equipment, no electrical equipment, nothing but muscle power. [Appendix XIV]

While Eloise had not been able to secure any paid park staff helpers, she did make use of some local boys for assistance, [including Lloyd Teeuwen who helped her with the Mallard Pool and was present when she died]. Martha had several workers from the Park Board available to her when needed after World War II. There are references in various writings, such as Friends of the Wild Flower Garden President Mrs. Faragher's April 25, 1969 letter that Martha worked virtually alone.⁷

But while that may be true in the early years, there were periods when Park Board help was available. For example: Time records in the Crone files indicate that two workmen were usually available for continuous help in the Garden from 1946 through early 1949. Of those known are Clarence Larson, Eddy Subourin, Bjorne Herland and one, Fred Gau, being continuously employed through 1948. Others later, and with longer terms, were Sam Baker; Bob Clark in 1955, '56, and '57; Ed Bruckelmyer in 1948 and '49 and reappearing from 1958 to '70.

Clinton Odell, the future founder of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, made donations to

the Park Board, beginning in 1945 and for several years thereafter, to partially cover the cost of one workman, while the Park Board paid for the other.⁸

There is then a period from May 1949 onward, when she apparently lost continuous help, perhaps due to Park board funding restrictions. She references in her 1953 annual report to the Board of Park Commissioners dated February 15, 1954 of how help is really needed and that she had only received some additional garden help for 50 days in early summer.



Above: Ed Bruckelmyer, ca. 1960s

Finally, in 1954 she again had the services of employees, one being Ken Avery, who would be her successor as Curator when she retired in January 1959. The other being Robert Clark from 1955 into the 1958 season. Mr. Avery was in fact hired by the Park Board to be Mrs. Crone's assistant. Ken Avery would have similar experiences. In the beginning of his tenure he had two assistants working for him, but

eventually it became one assistant and then no assistants. Ed Brucklemeyer returned in 1958 and retired in 1970, at which time Sam Baker reappeared and worked until his retirement in 1976.



Above: Ken Avery who came to the Garden in 1954 as Martha Crone's assistant.

Upon her retirement as Curator, Martha made an appeal in the January 1959 issue of the Friends' newsletter *The Fringed Gentian*TM (Vol. 7 No.1):

There must be greater support to protect this bit of wild area and keep it in its natural condition. It is really a challenge to keep this Wild Flower Garden since we and the next generation need the beauty of our natural flowers, many of which are disappearing in advance of our civilization.

The smallest office in Minneapolis.

The only place of protection in the Garden from storms or other adversities was the small office structure that was originally constructed in 1915 to Eloise Butler's specifications. A small tool shed that had been moved into the Garden in 1912 was located just east of the office.

The office was sited on a flat area in what is now called the Woodland Garden. Eloise Butler named this area the "plateau," a natural terrace, about one-half acre in size, half way down to the wetland from the south entrance.⁹

It was at first unheated but a small wood stove was added in 1944 courtesy of Clinton Odell and on cold days Martha Crone would report that water froze in the watering buckets, stove or no stove. Prior to the wood stove, Martha would bring a portable kerosene stove from her home to provide heat and the Park Board furnished the kerosene.

The building was divided into two sections, one part serving as a tool room and the other served as office, visitor center, shelter and all other purposes until 1970 when the current shelter was completed and dedicated to Martha Crone, long after her retirement as Curator. The office was frequently referred to either as "the little cabin" or as the "garden office" and originally sported a sign that read "Office of Curator - Wild Botanic Garden;" shortly thereafter that original name was changed to "Native Plant Reserve" but the sign was not changed until "Wild Botanic" was changed to "Wild Flower" in 1929.

Eloise Butler wrote in 1916 - "*It was soon found that the term "Wild Botanic Garden" was misleading to the popular fancy, so the name was changed to "Native Plant Reserve."*¹⁰ In 1929 the Park Board changed the name to the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden. Then in 1970 the Park Board started using "wildflower" instead of the

original “wild flower.” When the Martha Crone Shelter was complete, the old "office" was moved to near the back gate where, it remained for a number of years.¹¹

Over time several trellis were added to the outside, the most expansive, finished on June 8, 1922 incorporated a pergola. Eloise Butler had many plant species placed around and on the pergola and trellis. She frequently referenced this planting in her Garden Log and in a 1926 essay¹², she described the collection in some detail. Martha would continue to add or renew the plants around the cabin.

There were several break-ins over the years during the winter months when no one was around, but no serious damage was ever done; theft of tools was the usual result. Electricity was never added, but a telephone made its appearance in 1957.



Above: The original “office” structure. June 1948 - originally built in the Garden in 1915. Photo - Martha Crone.

On June 10, 1951 The *Minneapolis Tribune* published an article on Martha Crone titled “City Wild Flower Gardener Rescues Plants From Bulldozers.” [appendix XV] Here’s an interesting quote about the garden office:

A tiny house stands in the center of the woods. In this ‘once upon a time’ atmosphere children might well expect the house to have a candy roof and be surrounded by gingerbread people. Actually it is not fairy-tale hut, but one of the smallest office buildings in town - - possibly the only one without electricity or a telephone.

April Weather

Snow and ice in the Garden in early April was a frequent occurrence. The little cabin, without electricity and without a wood stove in the early years, provided a trying environment in April's fickle weather. Even with the various methods of heat, on cold days the office did not get warm and at times Martha would run up and down the path a few times to warm up!¹³

Those of us who have lived in the metro area for many years you know it is not unusual for winter to delay the Garden's spring season. That is actually more common than an early spring. These quotes about opening day and the weather from Martha Crone's log and her diary give some perspective:

- 1934: ----- April 1, "Two inches of snow on the ground." April 5, "paths washed out by heavy rain."
- 1935: ----- April 1, "Patch of Snow Trillium in bloom. 70 blossoms in 1 patch. Snowing all day, Snow trilliums snowed under." April 4, "1/2 inch ice on pond. Snowing all day until 6 inches fell. Every branch and twig beautifully ridged with snow." April 15, "Bitter cold all day, 16 above, 3/4 inch ice on pond, pail of water frozen solid in office. Snow Trilliums still in bloom." May 1, "Rain turning to snow, Several inches fell breaking down branches and flowers." May 16, "First warm spring day, many parties thru garden."
- 1936: ----- April 1, "Cold and deep snow everywhere, several feet deep on paths and 6 inches covering location of snow trilliums." April 5, "Bitter cold, garden frozen fast." April 6, "Very cold and snow storm." April 10, "First warm day, 45 degrees. Many visitors thru."
- 1937: ----- April 1, "Deep snow and ice in sheltered places. Birds lacking." April 3, "Heavy snow storm. Garden open all day."
- 1938: ----- April 1, "Turned very cold after 3 weeks of unusual warm weather, not a trace of ice or snow anywhere. Season advanced about 10 days."
- 1939: ----- April 1, "Snow Trillium and Skunk Cabbage in full bloom. Not a trace of snow or ice to be found." April 7, "Snowing and cold. At 4, thousands of Juncos passed thru all singing." April 17, "Heavy wet snow falling followed by gale." April 18, "Six inches of snow remaining on ground all day. Snow Trilliums keep in bloom in spite of the heavy snow."
- 1940: ----- April 1, "Deep snow everywhere and nothing up."
- 1941: ----- April 1, "Patches of snow remain in many areas, altho ground not frozen and moisture soaks into ground."
- 1942: ----- April 2, "A few snow trilliums in bloom. Weather very warm. No snow or ice anywhere. This has been the mildest winter in at least 25 years." April 15, "Heat of today and yesterday extreme. Everything advancing very quickly."
- 1943: ----- April 5, "Snow Trillium and Hepatica in bloom."
- 1944: ----- April 1, "Six inches snow covering the ground. Nothing up and very cold." April 6, "Each day has been cold. April 2nd the temperature was 14 above in the morning. Pails of water frozen solid in the office." April 12, "First beautiful warm sunny day. Lakes still ice bound in morning but disappearing during the day." April 16, "Ground covered with snow. Sheet of ice on water."
- 1945: ----- March 22, "Snow Trillium in bloom."
- 1946: ----- March 28, "Planted 75 snow trilliums from Mankato."
- 1947: ----- April 1, "Garden still snow and ice bound, no sign of green growth." April 5 & 6, "Heavy snow, Impossible to work anywhere." April 14, "Found first snow



Above: Birch Pond, just west of the Garden on April 14, 1949 after 9-1/2 inches of new snow. Photo by Martha Crone.

- trilliums in bud.*" May 1, "Cold and rainy. 23 days in April it rained."
- 1948: ----- April 1, "Not a trace of snow, altho ice on lakes and ponds. No plant life anywhere." April 6, "Snow Trilliums in fine bloom."
- 1949: ----- April 1, "Opened garden after 10 inch snowfall of 2 days ago. Appearance of midwinter, nothing out." April 10, "First snow trilliums are out, also skunk cabbage in bloom." April 14, "Heavy snow storm of 9-1/2 inches of snow, again we are in midwinter. Snow Trilliums buried under."
- 1950: ----- April 1, "Appearance of midwinter. Deep snow and ice everywhere, also very cold. Gates still locked. Stove keeps office snug and warm." April 8 & 9 & 10, "More snow, hail, rain and electric storm. Snow melting slowly." April 18, "First snow trillium in bloom, also Skunk Cabbage." April 29, "Heavy snow, ground covered with several inches of snow. Many fox sparrows singing."
- 1951: ----- April 3, "Midwinter, snow several feet deep. Parked at foot of hill, hard task to walk up. Climbed over gate. dug out gate as well as office door. Snow knee deep everywhere. Record year of 88+ inches of snow." April 14, "Skunk Cabbage in bloom. Snow gone from exposed areas, much still remains in lower garden."
- 1952: ----- April 1, "Snow storm March 22. 15 inches of snow. Several feet deep in garden on the 1st."
- April 6 to 11, "Still deep snow and cold, chopped out gate on the 9th. First trillium cam out April 14."
- 1953: ----- April 1 - 4, "Lovely warm weather. Snow trilliums and Hepaticas budding. Snow gone, no frost heave." April 14, "Thunder storm followed on the 15th by snow, cold and strong wind. Temperature down to 20 until April 20. Snow Trilliums and Hepaticas were in full bloom, froze stiff but came to nicely after thawing out."
- 1954: ----- April 1, "After a warm Feb & Mar and very little snow all winter, the opening day was very cold with a light snowfall, 20° high." April 12, "First flowers out, Snow Trillium, bloodroot, Hepatica and skunk cabbage." May 1-2, "Heavy snow storm, covering of several inches. 28°. Few plants frozen."
- 1955: ----- April 1, "Office broken into last week." April 7, "Snow Trillium and Hepatica in bloom, also red maple, skunk cabbage."
- 1956: ----- April 1, "Snow in Garden 12 to 18" deep. Fresh snowfall of few days ago added to winters accumulation. Looks like deep winter." April 4, "Snow all gone except in sheltered areas after thunderstorm." April 11, "Snow Trillium and Hepaticas in bloom."

- 1957: ----- April 1, "No snow on ground, frost deep." April 18, "Snow trilliums out."
- 1958: ----- April 1, "Ground free of snow, Snow Trilliums are budding."

Several times acquaintances who were away from the state would send greetings about the April weather. Whether Martha found these humorous or not we do not know.



Above: Edith Schussler is 2nd from left. The others are l to r: Mary Meeker, Martha Crone, Louisa Healy. Photo taken at Eloise Butler's 80th birthday party, Aug. 3, 1931.

In 1939 Martha's (and Eloise Butler's) friend Gertrude Cram was spending the year in Europe at the American School in Athens and in a letter to Martha dated March 4, 1939, postmarked from Athens she made the comment :

You will be thinking of opening your sanctuary when this reaches you, though it may arrive in a blizzard. I still remember some of the "spring days" you lived through in that exposed place. Has anything yet been done to your office to make it more livable?

Another friend of Martha's and a former pupil of Eloise Butler's, Edith Schussler sent a note dated March 25, 1939 from Tempe AZ, telling Martha and friends all about the warm weather and what plants were flowering, but she also was reminded of the Garden opening when she wrote:

All hail to you on April 1st as you gather in the little office for the first day of the season...we feel a homesick twinge for the bloodroot, hepatica and spring beauty now struggling so valiantly to be ready for the 'great day.'

Insects

Canker worms were only an occasional problem as they occurred sporadically. 1942 was an especially bad year for them even though it was a record year for the varieties of birds coming through the Garden, the worms were still "eating all the leaves off the trees."¹⁴ The annual pest was the mosquito. Martha's first test of what to do about them came in her first month as Curator.

Theodore Wirth complained about them to Martha in a letter to her following the memorial program for Eloise Butler held in the Garden on May 5, 1933. In her reply dated June 22 she wrote:

I wish to offer my apologies for the ill manner of my mosquitoes, they are rather difficult to train as each one lives only a short time. [Copy - Appendix X]

In 1957 she wrote:

Much has been said for and against mosquito spraying. It has been proven in the garden after several years of spraying, mosquitoes are kept under control without harm to birds, honey bees, yellow jackets, dragon-flies and various other insects. It is to be regretted that spraying doesn't control gnats.¹⁵

It is not known what chemical Martha was using, whether it was DDT or something else, but DDT was the choice insecticide until the 1960s. In 1957 it would just a few years before Rachael Carson's "Silent Spring" was published.

It is known that the Park Board was already wary of using DDT by 1950. In 1949 Superintendent of Parks Charles Doell, communicated with Clinton Odell, (founder of Friends of the Wild Flower Garden), about the "matter of mosquitoes" which Odell felt hindered visitors' enjoyment of the Garden. In a letter to Odell of June 23, 1949, Superintendent Doell outlined his prophetic concerns about DDT:

I know the matter of mosquitoes in the Wild Flower Garden has been a problem for many years ... Frankly, I am a bit afraid of the extensive use of DDT as yet. I have been following the results of it in various parts of the county, and especially in park affairs, and caution seems to be the lesson which is learned from all of these uses. Extensive use of DDT can of course eliminate mosquitoes. It also eliminates any other insects, including the beneficial ones. In an area such as a wild flower garden, it has the effect of unbalancing Nature's equilibrium, probably to the very detrimental effect on song birds which, as you know, is one of the attractions there. There is also some rather concrete evidence that the extensive use of DDT actually kills some trees and other plant-life ... Beyond this, medical authorities are still not satisfied that all humans can withstand the effect of DDT without some distressing results. All of these things point up to 'caution' as I see it.

DDT was officially banned for general use in the United States in 1972.

Notes

1. Letter from Eloise Butler to the Crones dated January 11, 1933 included a copy of this letter. Pearl Frazer was the daughter of Fanny Heath of North Dakota. Mrs. Heath was a wildflower expert and correspondence friend of Eloise Butler. See *The Wild Gardener*, by Martha Hellander, pgs. 94ff.
2. Letter of Gertrude Cram to Martha Crone dated April 23, 1933.
3. Martha Crone's diary. Clara Leavitt was a "best friend" and fellow retired teacher of Eloise Butler. This diary is in the Martha Crone Collection of papers at the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).
4. Letter in the Martha Crone Collection, MHS. In this document I use terms that were in use during the time period. References to "the Park Board" refer to the Board of Park Commissioners which was the official name of the body that controlled the Minneapolis Parks System. The Board was renamed in 1969 to "Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board."
5. Transcript of a radio broadcast for "Outdoor Minnesota" on August 11, 1943 (A Wednesday, Martha's day off at the garden).
6. The 4-page 1951 History was published with a census on the Garden's plants. The complete document is in Appendix XII.
7. Letter of Catherine Faragher, President of the Friends, to the Membership April 25, 1969, Friends Archives .
8. Letters between Clinton Odell and Superintendent C. A. Bossen, 1945, 1946, 1947, in the Martha Crone Collection, Minnesota Historical Society.
9. The "plateau" is described in an essay written by Eloise Butler in 1926 as part of her unpublished *Annals of the Wild Life Reserve*. It can be found on the Friends Website in the Garden History Archive.
10. Eloise Butler, *The Wild Botanic Garden - Early History, 1926*. It can be found on the Friends Website in the Garden History Archive.
11. Ken Avery, *The Fringed Gentian*TM, April 1973, Vol. 21 No. 2.
12. See note 10.
13. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Winter 1978, Vol. 26, No 1. Interview with Martha Crone by Friends' newsletter editor Pat Dewesse.
14. Martha Crone's Diary, 1942, in Martha Crone Collection, MHS.
15. Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners dated February 8, 1958 to Superintendent Charles E. Doell.

Plant Collecting

When Eloise Butler was curator, she typically returned to Malden, Massachusetts each fall after the Garden closed to stay with relatives. Martha would be the direct recipient of plant packages from Eloise while she was back in Malden. In a letter of 3 November 1925, Eloise writes to Martha that “I took advantage of the weather to ‘Shop’ around the neighborhood a bit, and am mailing you a box of the ‘finds.” Seeds could be stored but for the plants sent to her, Martha was expected to heel them in until spring when Eloise would return.¹

Mrs. Cram, in a letter dated April 23, 1933 and previously referenced in the Working Conditions section, writes about certain plants that Eloise had sent to her for heeling in into her garden until Eloise could return to Minneapolis in the spring of 1933. These included New England Aster (*Aster novae-angliae*), Stiff Aster (*Aster linariifolius* now classified as *Ionactis linariifolius*) and Butter and Eggs (*Linaria vulgaris*). Mrs. Cram brought the asters to the Garden on May 15th, 1933.²

Below: Letter from Gertrude Cram to Martha Crone, April 23, 1933

It will be a pleasure to see you. Once when Miss Butler was speaking of you, she said, "You really should know her; she is a wild flower crank like you." That tells us both what to expect, doesn't it?

Sincerely yours,
Gertrude Schick Cram.

(Mrs. R.V.)

Mrs. Cram then ends her letter with this comment about Martha: “She (Eloise) said ‘you really should know her; she is a wild flower crank like you.’ That tells us both what to expect, doesn’t it?”

Martha was well known in the area for her plant collecting efforts. She did what Eloise had done - search the wild for suitable specimens and get permission to retrieve them; rescue them when the habitat was about to be destroyed; receive donations of plants from friends; and plant seeds for new plants. Over her years as curator, Martha set out large quantities of plants she had grown from seed. Her Garden Logs for the 1950s sometimes run to several hand-written pages of species of seed planted.

In the early years of Martha's tenure as Curator the Park Board only allotted \$100 a year for plant purchases and so, throughout her tenure, she personally collected plants from a number of sources.³ Wednesdays were prime days for botanizing as Wednesday was her only day off from the Garden. The gates would be locked. These sources may have been “‘n the wild” or a rescue of plants about to be destroyed by development. Examples of plant sources are:

- “In the wild” from Taylor’s Falls, The Gunflint Trail, Anoka, Jordan, Stillwater, Marine-on-St. Croix, Twin Lake, The North Shore of Lake Superior.
- She maintained a large wild flower garden at her home and frequently brought in plants from there.
- The Crone property at Cedar Creek Forrest produced a large number of marsh plants, such as 24 Ramshead Lady’s-slippers (*Cypripedium arietinum*) in 1936. (detail on Cedar - Part III).
- The New Ulm/Mankato area was a frequent source for rescued plants. In the late 1940s they rescued several Wild Poinsettia plants from a new building site. This rescue was mentioned in a June 10, 1951 *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* article by Jane Thomas. In 1939 Martha obtained 325 Snow Trillium from there in similar circumstances.

That June 10, 1951 *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* article highlighted Martha's plant collecting. It included this tidbit:

Mrs. Crone travels an average of 2,000 miles a month. Sometimes she digs up plants and sets them in moist moss and brings them back in the extra big trunk of her car. Often when she returns home late, she plants her wild flowers after dark. One whole bed of violets was planted one night by the light of the moon and a lantern propped in the path.



Above: Martha Crone in the Upland Garden in June 1951. Newspaper photo - Martha Crone Collection, Minnesota Historical Society.

Until 1947 there was no piped water source in the Garden; at times when the Garden pool was dry, Martha would bring water from home in a milk bucket for the new transplants and always hoped for rain.⁴

The Crone Plantations

Eloise Butler refers to the “Crone Plantations” in her annual report to Park Board for 1929. When she wrote to the Crones from Malden on November 27, 1929, she told them what she had written and that she had added “*how much the Reserve was indebted to you.*” What selections of plants in the Garden that were provided by the Crones that this term refers to is uncertain, perhaps from their trips to Northern Minnesota and elsewhere, but one instance is well documented.

In an essay titled *The Wild Garden in 1930* sent to The Gray Memorial Botanical Chapter, (Division D) of the Agassiz Association, of which Eloise was a member, Eloise wrote this:

Since I left Minneapolis this fall, an interesting discovery was made. A wild duck was given to a pair of ardent nature lovers [Martha and Bill Crone]. In dressing the bird, some undigested seeds of American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*) were found in the gizzard. This was enough to start an investigation, for the lotus has been nearly exterminated in the vicinity of Minneapolis. The duck was shot near the neighboring town of Stillwater. [actually Shakopee].

My friends thought that they knew every square rod of the territory. But a vigorous search revealed much to their delight a large tract of lotus that had been concealed in blossoming time by a rank growth of tall grasses. A quantity of seeds were collected and encased in balls of clay to serve as sinkers. The ponds around my garden were bombarded with these balls, and a quantity of seeds were sent to me to distribute in Massachusetts. I have sent some to the director of Harvard's botanic garden, and some will be planted in the cemetery where my sister, Mrs. Cora E. Pease, lies buried.

In a letter to Martha and Bill Crone dated October 28, 1930, Eloise writes to them about the Lotus seed discovery:

I never heard of such a wonderful snoopin'! It reads like a fairy tale or a story out of Arabian Nights. I shall rehearse it for my botanical correspondence club [and she did as quoted above]. I left Minneapolis the 17th, the day after your bombardment, in such a hurry that I did not have time to telephone to any one.

More followup on the lotus seeds was forwarded to the Crones on January 1, 1931 when Eloise wrote them that she had received some of the lotus seeds from them and added:

I expect to have "Crone Plantations" in all the ponds hereabout where protection can be guaranteed. I have written to the Director of Harvard Botanic Gardens to ask if he wishes any seeds for his gardens and the Arboretum. What a wonderful discovery you made! I embodied in my annual report to Mr. Wirth your account of the bombardment of Birch Pond. I want your work to be appreciated at headquarters.

Apparently this episode got to the attention of Theodore Wirth because on June 22, 1933, Martha wrote to him about obtaining some of those Lotus seeds for him. She fills in some detail, including the mistake Eloise Butler made in giving the source as near Stillwater. The letter has several other interesting details as well. [Copy - Appendix X] Another area of the Garden that was a separate creation of Martha Crone was a rocky cactus garden and a sand garden referred to as "little Sahara." Late in life, Martha remembered the Cactus Garden as being from 1930.⁵

It appears that all these terms are from an earlier time. In her Garden Log as early as April 30, 1924 Eloise refers to doing some planting near the "cactus plantation." The log for 1925 has references to the "Cactus Rockery" on April 2, April 16, May 2, and September 11. The years 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 also have references.

The term "sand garden," (the "little Sahara,") appears in the log for the first time on June 2, 1930 when Eloise noted "*Planted from New Ulm 2 large clumps of Opuntia fragilis in sand garden near south boundary.*" (Little Prickly Pear) "New Ulm" would have been a clue that the plants were from the Crones. On October 10, 1932 her log states "Sowed seeds of *Corydalis aurea* from Isle Royal in Sand Garden." That the term "little Sahara" is of an earlier time is also indicated in her letter to "the Cronies" of January 11, 1926. She refers to receiving from the Crones certain Christmas gifts including "*the account of our little Sahara.*" So even though the term is not used in the log until 1930 there are log references to planting things in sand much earlier.

The "Crone Plantations" are first mentioned in Butler's letter to the Crones dated November 29, 1924 (Appendix VIII) when she wrote about the Garden fence she has just paid for:

I can't resist telling you at once the latest history of the fencing around the "Crone Plantations" et al, . . .



Above: Little Prickly Pear cactus . The type the Crones provided to Eloise Butler in 1930. Photo G D Bebeau.

Gertrude Cram

In her Garden Log after 1930 Eloise Butler would report planting various plants from Isle Royal. In prior years she would receive plants from the "vicinity of Lake Superior." The ones from Isle Royal and perhaps some of those from the Lake Superior north shore would have come from Gertrude Cram. Mrs. Cram vacationed on Isle Royal each August, staying at the Rock Harbor Lodge. It was that last plant shipment of Eloise Butler's from Malden in the Winter of 1932/33 referred to earlier that provided Mrs. Cram with an introduction to Martha Crone.

Now that Martha was Curator, Mrs. Cram continued her plant collecting. In a letter to Martha posted from Isle Royal August 8, 1933 she writes:

By the Wednesday boat I am sending you a box of things, a funny one. It contains a sample of a number of plants of which you may or may not want more. ... This is what Miss Butler used to call a 'surprise' package, I am sure. The tall yellow things on top of the box is (sic), I think, *Lysimachia terrestris*, (Swamp Candles) which Miss Butler asked for last year. The roots go to China. I don't think I got much, for as I was groveling in the muck among sticks and roots I couldn't seem to feel the ends of the ones I was blindly following.⁶

In another letter of August 25th, 1935 from Rock Harbor, Isle Royal:

There will be a box for you in this mail containing the Pinguicula and the Fragrant Fern. I have found the latter in only one place and not much of it so I had to be careful about robbing the treasury. It is not listed as rare so maybe in time I'll find more of it, although I have been looking for other places for two years.

One of the plants in the box was 10 of the unusual Broad-lipped twayblade (*Listera*

convallarioides). Twayblades are low growing orchids of moist woods and bogs with small flowers growing on a raceme above two egg-shaped leaves that appear midway up the stem. In Minnesota the only reported native population is in Cook county in the far Arrowhead. Eloise Butler had been the first to plant this species in the Garden on August 27, 1931. Her plants also came from Isle Royal, courtesy of Gertrude Cram.

Nurseries and other sources

The \$100 allotment for plant purchases that Martha Crone had in her early years as Curator is not as little as it sounds in current times. Plants were inexpensive compared to other commodities. Even as late as 1961 Ken Avery attached to his 1961 annual report (dated March 5, 1962) to the Park Superintendent a list detailing that he was able to purchase Oakferns for 29 cents each, Three-leaved Solomon's Seal for 20 cents each and even Moccasin Flowers for \$2.50 each. In the 1930s and 40s prices would have been even less.

In her early years as Curator Martha rarely listed a nursery source for plant material, most of her new additions were self-found or from contributors such as Gertrude Cram. One nearby source was the Park Board Nursery, located until 1940 adjacent to the Garden at Glenwood Lake. It had moved there in 1909 from Lyndale Farmstead. Eloise Butler sourced at the Nursery often but Martha never mentions it in her log, although it would have been a logical source. Martha was never as diligent in listing a plants source as Eloise was in her log. After World War II nursery sources begin to regularly show up in her log.

Eloise Butler had a number of nursery sources for plants, many on the East Coast. Martha was not very familiar with them but there are several in her logs that were also used by Eloise. One

that was a long-term source for Eloise was Kelsey's Nursery in Southwick MA. In 1951 Martha obtained from them some Rhododendron species. Three others show up in the logs of Eloise Butler's later years and Martha used them also: Ferndale Nurseries, Askov MN; Henderson's Nursery, Greenburg IN; and Robbins Blue Ridge Nursery, Ashford, NC. Other sources that Martha developed include:

Claude Barr, Southwick SD
Frank Rose in Montana
Johnson's Nursery, MA
Orchard Gardens, Grand Rapids, MN
Rockmount Nursery, CO
The Three Laurels, Marshall NC

There were a few "odd" sources reported as well. In her Garden Log of June 14, 1951 Martha notes this receipt of plant material: "*Rue anemone double*, in coffee can from Mrs H. S. Olson, 302 So. D. St., Lake Worth, Florida, found at Wacouta near Red Wing in 1923." Martha then must have gone hunting for them because in 1952, while on her field trips, Martha found 2 near Fletcher MN and 10 on July 31 1952 at Red Wing, which is just a few miles from Wacouta.

Notes:

1. Letter of Eloise Butler to Martha Crone, November 3, 1925.
2. Martha Crone's Diary, 1933. In the Martha Crone Collection, Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).
3. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Winter 1978, Vol. 26, No 1. Interview with Martha Crone by Friends' newsletter editor Pat Dewesse.
4. Same as note 3.
5. Interview with Martha Crone on May 27, 1988 by Martha Hellander as recorded in her book *The Wild Gardener*.
6. Letters from Gertrude Cram are in the Martha Crone Collection, MHS.

Birds

Martha Crone was self-taught on birding and was a careful observer of bird activity. Her Garden Log most always contained references to bird activity, to the coming and going of the hummingbirds and the warblers. The issues of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden newsletter, *The Fringed Gentian*TM, when she was editor, always had a section on birds.

Bird feeders were maintained at the Garden. One of the frequent Garden visitors was Lulu May Aler. Miss Aler had set up and maintained a large bird feeding station at the back side of the Garden, in the hemlock grove near where the asphalt path bisected the north meadow from the southern section of the Garden (the current Garden space is that southern section), so she would visit several times a week to maintain it. In later years when Miss Aler was too old to do it, the station was maintained by the Minneapolis Bird Club, then by Audubon.



Above: Professor Thomas S. Roberts. University of Minnesota.

The Garden was so well known for bird activity that Dr. Thomas S. Roberts brought his

University of Minnesota classes to the Garden for outings. Roberts published his 2 volume *Birds of Minnesota* in 1932 and contributed some copies of the illustrations for display in the Garden Office. The Roberts Bird Sanctuary at Lake Harriet is named for him.

The current official name for the Garden includes “and Bird Sanctuary” and that has its own unique history. The Garden was re-named in 1929 from “Native Plant Reserve” to “Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden” in honor of its first Curator. Up until 1948 Martha referred to the Garden as the “Eloise Butler Native Plant Reserve” and usually just as “the Reserve.” Eloise sometimes called it the “Preserve.” In 1939 she added the words “and Bird Sanctuary” but then dropped those words in later years.¹

In 1968 the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden suggested that the Garden name be changed to add “and Bird Sanctuary.” The suggestion was presented to the Park Board. It was approved in early 1969 but in the transition when the name was officially changed to add that phrase the first part - “Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden” - became “Eloise Butler Wild Flower and Bird Sanctuary.” After 1972 the names were mixed up. The 1969 name was still official but there came into use “Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary” but with the two words “Wild Flower” condensed to “Wildflower.” A more detailed review of the names is covered on page 28. In this document the older name forms are used in the years when they were official.

Martha’s Notes about Birds.

For the flavor of what Martha wrote about regarding birds, here are some extracts from her writings.

1938: In her annual report to the Board of Park Commissioners dated December 10, 1938, Martha remarks that “*The protection of the birds is being encouraged (sic), because they constitute the*

main check against the reproduction of insects. The opportunity for bird study here is unlimited." In this remark she echoes the thoughts of Eloise Butler 25 years earlier in her annual report to the Park Board of 1914 when she wrote that *"more and more birds felt attracted to the protection of the Garden."*

1939: Martha made many bird notes in her log during May and concluded the May bird notes on the 28th with this:

Reserve filled with bird song such as Oriole, Red-breasted Grosbeak, Tanager, Red-eyed Vireo, Crested Fly-catcher, Veery, and Cuckoo. Followed two Connecticut warblers about for some time, they were singing their beecher, beecher, beecher, be song, somewhat like an Oven bird yet on one level instead of ascending. Hummingbird performed the pendulum swing.

[Note: The pendulum swing is an aerial dance where the male bird moves in an arc in front of the female, wings buzzing, to show off his control.]

Log June 4, 1939:

Mrs. Ure [a birder] found a pair of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers building a nest in a white oak tree on hill near SW corner of Reserve, about 20 feet from ground, beautifully constructed similar to a Humming-birds nest, but a little larger and thicker.

Martha noted those birds are very rare here.

Log July 2, 1939: Mr. Yelick came in and took down the Gnatcatcher nest after the young had fledged and sent it to Dr. Roberts at the University. On the last day of August Martha wrote:

A blue-winged warbler flew up to the N.E. window while I closely observed it. It was hanging upside down on the leaves of the Dutchman's pipe vine. It was a splendid opportunity to note it in detail being only a few inches from me.

1941: Of the many birding notes Martha made in her log this year this one about the chickadees is particularly interesting:

June 3: "Chickadee pair inspecting the unpainted cheese box house east of office."

June 5: "At noon the Chickadees started to build in the house. Both very busy."

June 8: "Chickadees still come to the bird house every day."

June 14: "No sign of the Chickadees since a week ago yesterday, so proceeded to open the box to check against Cowbird intrusion, when out flew the female Chickadee, no doubt she is incubating. Later both were noted, he feeding her, a rare performance."

July 8: "Chickadees still feeding, the young clamoring loudly. Young Chickadees come begging for food, but receive none. Apparently they are of the first brood."

July 16: "Chickadees left the house this morning before I arrived, The adults came back several times as tho making sure that all were out."



Above: Chickadee on the Odell bird bath in the Garden.

The bird feeding station at the Garden needed repair and Martha noted on September 23, 1939: *"Ben Johnson early and he came in to get orders for replacing Miss Aler's bird feeding station and chest for storing food. Had a nice visit."*² Ben Johnson was a Park Board Employee who later became

Supervisor of Maintenance for the Park Board. She also noted that she updated a pheasant feeding place in the Garden, noting it “real firm and substantial this year.”³ Pheasants had long nested in the Garden. Eloise Butler noted finding eggs and nests on a number of occasions.

“record breaking birding”

1942: At the end of April, on the 28th, an event occurred which would be strange to us today. A Mr. Milton Thompson was in the Garden and “collected” a male Cooper’s Hawk, but couldn’t get the female. On the 30th there was a thunderstorm, very quiet in the Garden and Mr. Whitney Eastman left a card saying “*they had collected the female hawk and found 2 eggs in the nest, thereby establishing an early record for the State.*”⁴ This is the second mention of Mr. Eastman who would later become a director of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden; Martha had noted a visit from him in 1941.



Above: Whitney Eastman.

Robert Dassett Jr. was in on the 16th of May. He was a young teacher who loved the Garden and birding, later joining the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1960, becoming a board member in 1969 and president in 1971. The next day he was back with Whitney Eastman to join in the great birding.⁵

Birding was the best in May of 1942. Martha wrote on the 19th:

A red letter day. The birds have been here 7 days now feasting upon the many Canker worms. Noted Towhee, 4 thrushes - Olive-backed, Gray-cheeked, Wood and Veery. Oven-bird, Oriole, Grosbeak, both Cuckoos, Indigo, Tanager, Wren, Whip-poor-will, Gnatcatcher, Verios - Red-eye, Warbling and Yel-throated. Warblers - Golden-wings, Parula, Canada, Caye May, Mourning, Yellow-throat, Blk-throated green, Blackburian, Red Start, Magnolia, Blk & White, Wilsons, Tenn, Nashville, Myrtle, Chestnut-sided, Black-poll, Bay-breasted, and Connecticut which was singing beautifully all day north of office. The Olive-backed thrush sings much like veery, except that it goes up and is thinner than the veery, it was singing everywhere. Also heard the tiny song of the Canada and the weal little peep of the Bay-breasted. The Tenn. came down on the Clematis within a few feet of me. Also noted Phoebe, Least Fly-catcher and crested Fly-catcher, Wht.-throated sparrow and both kinglets. This was record breaking birding. Came across 2 pheasant nests not far from path.⁶

A day later Miss Aler records 86 species including 22 warblers, all eating canker worms which were terrible that year, eating all the leaves off the trees. The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher was again sighted nesting near Birch Pond during May and June.

1943: During May the elusive and rare Blue-gray Gnatcatcher was sighted again, this time in the Garden on the West Path. It was first seen in the area in 1939.⁷

The last notable event of May 1943 was on the 30th when she wrote in her log:

Many birds noted, also a most unusual find, a “western tanager” discovered by Mr. Whitney Eastman, south of upper gate just west of deep hole. We observed it a long while. It was traveling with a number of scarlet tanagers.

Mr. Eastman later joined the board of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1961. When he was invited back to the 25th Annual Meeting of the Friends on June 4, 1977 he told the story about that tanager - as reported in the Friends Minutes:

He believed he was alone in the Garden when he spotted a Western Tanager which had no business in this area. He looked around excitedly to find someone to vouch for his identification and called to a man who appeared nearby --Western tanager! Western Tanager!! The man disappeared hurriedly and Mr. Eastman didn't know whether the man was an escapee from Stillwater [State Prison] or thought he was.

1944: Large waves of birds were noted coming through the Garden May 18-21. The Audubon people checked off 100 species. The first Hummingbird was sighted May 12th.⁸

1953: Martha wrote:

The singing of the birds reached its climax during June, the sweetest month of the year. In July it has almost ceased and by August they are mostly silent, the season of nesting is over and they are no longer inspired to sing.⁹

1955: The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher was again seen adjacent to the garden where it nested some years ago. It had not been noted in this locality for many years. Her first report about the bird occurred in 1939. It appeared again in her 1942 diary notes and 1943 log.

1958: Martha wrote of winter birds:

The mess-tables are in full operation in the Wild Flower Garden. The feeders are filled with sunflower seeds every day. Beef suet is hung nearby and peanut butter placed in convenient places. Millet seeds and crushed grain are placed on the ground in sheltered places for the Juncos. Save the seeds of Zinnias left over in the garden, the Goldfinches are very fond of them.¹⁰

1968: One hundred years ago, the Northern Cardinal was unknown in most of Minnesota. Martha made this observation from her cabin on the North Shore:

It was most interesting to observe a male cardinal the last week in October feeding in the drive of our cabin along the shore of Lake Superior, a mere 15 miles south of the border of Canada. He was in company with an immature female Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and many Juncos, Black-capped Chickadees, Fox Sparrows and various other sparrows. The Cardinal, the State bird of Kentucky, has been extending its range northward and westward. Records of its appearance in the north have been few until recent years these occurrences have increased.

About 35 years ago it was confined as a resident bird to the southeastern portion of Minnesota. At that time it was considered a newcomer into Minnesota, and still is an object of special interest. At first it seemed to have met with little success in its attempts at nesting in the north and hopes for its survival were given up. Yet slowly they adjusted to a cooler climate and changed source of food. In the Wild Flower Garden they eagerly feed on sunflower seeds when the insects are gone but it was noted that these seeds were ignored by those in the north and they took only an assortment of smaller seeds.

Since cardinals are friendly, choosing by preference cultivated lands and coming freely into your yard, it perhaps has a better chance for survival. They are likely to be year-round residents and many depressing winter days are brightened by their presence. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a relative of the Cardinal which originally had lived in the deep forests, today is completely at home among the shade trees of towns and really seems to enjoy his contact with mankind. But he doesn't like cold weather and, in the winter, travels south to Central America and parts of South America. The observation of bird life is a delightful pastime and is certain to increase rapidly.¹¹

Notes:

1. Martha Crone's Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, dated December 12, 1939.
2. Martha Crone's Diary, 1941, in the Martha Crone Collection, Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).
3. Diary, October 3, 1941.
4. Diary, April 28, 1942. Milton Thompson was head of the Science Museum at the Minneapolis Library. Martha had asked him to come in and get it as she was afraid of losing many songbirds. "Collected" is taken to mean "shot."
5. Diary, May 16, 1942.
6. Garden Log, May 19, 1942.
7. Garden Log, May 9, 1943.
8. Garden Log, May 12, 1944.
9. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Summer 1953, Vol. 1, No. 3.
10. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1958, Vol. 6, No. 1.
11. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1968, Vol. 16, No.1.

The Garden

The Purpose of the Garden

A Wild Garden: It was the plan of Eloise Butler that one part of the park system should be left in its natural condition and devoted to the wild flowers and birds of the state. The original 1907 petition to the Park Board stated *"We desire to preserve intact all the wild and natural features of the place and to avoid all appearance of artificial treatment."*

Eloise Butler wrote in 1926:

It was planned from the beginning to make the garden a living museum of the flora of Minnesota and to preserve strictly the wild appearance of the place. There were to be no formal beds. Plants were to be allowed to grow according to their own sweet will and not as humans might wish them to grow, and without any restraint except what could be essential for health and mutual well-being. Each plant introduced to the garden is provided with an environment similar to its original one and then left to take care of itself as in the wild open, with only the natural fertilizers such as decaying wood and leaves. No watering is done after the plants are firmly established. Plants growing in excess and pestilent weeds are removed to make room for more desirable newcomers.¹

Martha Crone believed the Garden was a necessary place, as these comments indicate, from 1933, her first year as curator:

Many [Garden visitors] appreciating what a few far seeing people have provided in such a plant and bird sanctuary, not only for future generations, but for ourselves as well. It is indeed an effort well repaid to visit this beautiful spot where the abundance of our native flora has been made still more beautiful and interesting by plantings of other Minnesota wild flowers that are fast becoming exterminated elsewhere.²

1943:

It [The Garden] has been a powerful factor in building an appreciation of Minnesota's native wild flowers. The garden teaches people to observe flowers and enjoy them in their natural environment. It has lessened the tendency to pick flowers and take them home where they wilt in a few short hours. We invite many more of our citizens to come to know the relaxation and contentment and beauty that can be found just 10 minutes from downtown Minneapolis.³



Above: Martha Crone in the Garden, May 1943. Photo published in the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune*.

1954:

Perhaps the title of "Wild Flower Garden" is a misnomer and greatly misleading. It would be more appropriate to call it "Wild Flower Sanctuary." Many visitors expect to find a formal garden laid out in neatly trimmed beds and borders, with Rock Gardens rising up out of a mowed lawn, rather than a place where wild flowers are planted in beautiful natural surroundings to imitate their native habitats, where there is no fixed or formal order. They must have an environment suited to their being if they are to survive. The charm of a wild flower is found mostly in its natural setting. Here in this 13 acre tract of wilderness we endeavor to grow most wild flowers native to Minnesota as well as many from other States, where they are safe and can be enjoyed

by interested patrons and where with care they can thrive for generations to come.⁴

She echoed those thoughts a year later:
1955:

The propagation of wild flowers or in other words the flowers that were here originally when white man came, is a worthwhile service to the community. Only a few varieties of wild flowers are normally found growing in any one locality. Rarely are there more than a few different sorts at anyone time in wild areas. Here is the Wild Flower Garden - in an area of only 13 acres, there is a greater variety of vegetation than can only be found in greatly scattered territories. This is the result of the introduction of hundreds of native varieties as well as many from other states which offer real advantage to the garden.

In spite of the close proximity of plants which is necessitated by the endless varieties, the garden is being kept a place of beauty and wonder after nature's own pattern. The irregularities of surface afford differences in light, exposure and moisture, thereby making it ideal for plants of many requirements.⁵

1956:

A mistaken idea prevails that wild plants are scraggly and unattractive, but if relieved of the intense competition that prevails in the wilds and given room to develop in a congenial location, they quickly make luxurious growth, becoming compact and produce better flowers in great profusion. Outstanding examples are Hepaticas, Bellworts, Columbine, Lady's-slippers, Lobelias, Lupine, and various violets especially the Bird's-foot Violet.⁶

1957:

One of the primary purposes of the garden is to help awaken an interest in the out-of-doors, among those who may not yet fully appreciate it. In the garden in a short time, first hand knowledge of wild flowers can be obtained in a relatively small area. Set in a picturesque wooded area, flowers are growing in as nearly a natural environment as can be created. A sufficiently simple method of determining plants [signage] will be found.⁷

What grows in the Garden

That 1954 quotation, repeated in 1955, contained another slight deviation from the original plan. When she says "*we endeavor to grow most wild flowers native to Minnesota as well as many from other States*" we have moved away from the original concept of "*the garden as a living museum of the flora of Minnesota.*" But Eloise herself deviated from the plan. Some of the plants she obtained in the early years of the Garden were not native to Minnesota. Many of the non-native ones are no longer present. Martha Crone was more selective of native plant material in her early years as curator but after 1944 she did the same as Eloise. Martha's definition of native was not that it was originally present in the area of the Garden, or native to the state but that it was in the same climatic area and thus could have grown there. Her log includes adding over 100 such species from 1945 to 1958. She wrote in the January 1954 issue of the Friends newsletter that non-native plants were used "*to make the Garden interesting and more attractive to visitors.*"

From the tenure of her successor, Ken Avery, to the present, plants selected are those that once were historically present in the Garden area or most broadly - native to the state. Also, at the time Ken Avery took over, the University of Minnesota's Landscape Arboretum in Chaska had opened and there was no longer a need for the Garden to be a demonstration place for all the plants that might grow here.

1943:

Once the plants have been introduced and have become established, they are disturbed as little as possible and are not watered or cultivated. If they are crowded out by weeds or other plants, it is just too bad. We believe in keeping our wild flower sanctuary as wild as possible. If we were to attempt to control the flowers carefully, it would mean that the wild aspect of the area would disappear.⁸

This echoes the words of Eloise Butler quoted above. By the time Martha wrote her brief *History of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden* in 1951 [Appendix XII] her attitude had changed. Easy growing plants and invasive plants could rapidly spread and shade out more desirable plants. Some control was needed. She wrote in that 1951 history:

The original plan of allowing plants to grow at will after they were once established, and without restraint, soon proved disastrous. Several easy-growing varieties spread very rapidly and soon shaded out some of the more desirable plants. An attempt was made to check them, but with limited help, this proved to be a problem.

Invasive plants:

Like Eloise before her, Martha tolerated certain plants in the Garden that were known to be invasive already at that time. Jewelweed gave her no end of trouble.

Martha had noted in her diary on May 18, 1943 “pulling Jewelweed by the thousands” and again on June 4 “worked pulling Jewelweed all day.”

In her Annual Report for 1944 Martha noted more problems with Jewelweed. She wrote:

The later flowers found difficult competition in the abundant growth of jewel-weed and nettle. The seedlings of the jewel-weed appearing in such great numbers as to take complete possession of the garden. The program for their removal will greatly aid the establishment of desirable plants.⁹

The “program for their removal” would have to be of her own design and execution and in 1945 pulling more Jewelweed began.

The entire episode with Jewelweed would need to be repeated in future years and it all began with Eloise Butler. Moana Beim recalled an

argument that her father, Clinton Odell, had with Eloise Butler about planting and retaining Jewelweed.¹⁰

At the time Odell (the future founder of Friends of the Wild Flower Garden) was a student of Butler’s and a frequent Garden visitor and helper. Eloise believed everything wild had a place in the Garden. She believed that what were called “weeds” should not be so called. The argument was whether Jewelweed should be maintained and planted when necessary. She won the argument.

Odell reported in his journal “*The first year Jewelweed marched through the bog . . . the second year it started up the hill. The third year it went up and over the hill and something is darn well going to be done!*” Workers were brought in and they pulled Jewelweed for days. Moana also remembered many hours spent with her dad in later years pulling Jewelweed, particularly in 1945 when Curator Martha Crone reported her major effort to reduce the quantity of the plant.



Above: Spotted Jewelweed in the wetland in 2010. Periodic removal is needed to control it. Photo - G. D. Bebeau

But one invasive plant that Eloise had introduced in 1916 was still being championed by Martha in 1958:

Altho the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) is not a native, it is a good plant to grow along streams, margins of ponds or in wet meadows. Especially where the competition is too severe for less aggressive plants to grow. The plant is a long-lived perennial, 4 to 6 feet tall and produces graceful spikes of purple or pink flowers. They bloom during July and August. When once established it is hard to eradicate and will crowd out other weaker growing plants. It can also be grown in garden borders where it remains smaller and does not readily spread.¹¹



Above: Purple Loosestrife surrounding Birch Pond on July 29, 1950. Photo - Martha Crone.

After the plant had taken over waterways and ponds across the country we soon learned better. Birch Pond just outside the Garden was surrounded by a thick ring of Purple Loosestrife as early as 1936, but Martha at the time did not grasp the environmental effect.

In October 1952 she introduced Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) another invasive plant, the last residues of which were eliminated from the Garden in 2008¹². She describes her source this way: “from Hedby Jones on Hy 101 & 7 in Minnetonka.”¹³

Who visited the Garden?

1938: In her annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners she wrote about the visitor traffic at the Garden and particularly pointed out the school visits:

Among the large groups conducted thru the Reserve were the daily bus loads of children from the public schools under the supervision of Mr. Minty of the Board of Education. The object of these tours was that with the instruction of children in nature study, sure results can be reached in social betterment, and that an early implanted knowledge and love of birds, flowers and nature in general are the most potent factors in making useful citizens.¹⁴

Twenty-five years later, Gardener Ken Avery would record in his report to the Park Board comments about the usefulness of school visit:

In the past year the Minneapolis Schools in particular, have made greater use of the area as a living museum of our native flora and fauna. I was asked to give tours to 27 grade school classes as well as 7 women’s clubs and many Scouts, Brownies, etc., and even groups from settlement houses during the past spring. The area was also extensively used by high school and college classes.¹⁵

1940:

Visitors again have been numerous, including large groups of school children, Girl scouts, Boy scouts and various clubs. Many visitors have found the Reserve a haven of rest and peace for troubled souls. Bird students are ever increasing, finding here ideal conditions for leisurely making observations of the myriads of birds sheltered and protected to all desiring it.¹⁶

In Eloise Butler’s Garden log she noted University of Minnesota classes coming to the Garden with Dr. Roberts. He shows up frequently in Martha’s Log and Diary such as on a very hot 19th of April 1941 when she noted

that "Drs. Roberts, Kilgore, Breckenridge, Prosser and class in."¹⁷

1953: In the first issue of the new newsletter of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, with Martha as editor, she wrote, as she would in many later issues, about the value of the Garden, stressing how membership in the Friends would help:

Thousands of people have enjoyed the facilities of the Wild Flower Garden, either for pleasure or study. Much remains to be done to fully develop the garden. It requires sufficient funds, help and material to do justice to such a unique garden, which is conducted for the preservation of herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees.

The value of the work being done in this Wild Flower Garden cannot be too strongly stressed, since the rapid advance of civilization is causing most of the remaining wild land to disappear. This natural heritage is worthy of perpetual preservation for the generations to follow. Help us to grow and prosper by inviting an acquaintance who is interested in wild flowers to membership.¹⁸

Sometime during her tenure she wrote an essay titled *Early Spring in the Wild Flower Garden*, wherein she ended with this:

Here, in this garden you are surrounded with the most entrancing wonders of nature created to bring infinite peace and happiness, and may we pass it on unspoiled for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations.¹⁹

Her description in the essay of the progression of spring plants is reminiscent of essays written years earlier by Eloise Butler.

Garden Names

The Garden was originally called the Wild Botanic Garden and then it was more commonly known as the Native Plant Reserve (sometimes "Preserve"). Eloise Butler wrote in her early history "It was soon found that the term 'Wild Botanic Garden' was misleading to the popular fancy, so the name was changed to 'Native Plant Reserve.'" (EB 1926 - *The Wild Botanic Garden - Early History*). Martha Crone and Ken Avery always referred to it as the Native Plant Reserve. In 1929 the Park Board re-named it the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden. All Park Board correspondence and printed material that I have seen has "Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden," with "Wild Flower" as two words, up until 1968.

In 1968 the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden petitioned to have "and Bird Sanctuary" added and make the name "Eloise Butler Wild Flower and Bird Sanctuary" dropping the word ... "Garden." The Park Board approved in 1969. Several letters of correspondence and newspaper articles from that period use that name. Example - *Mpls Employees Newsletter* from 1971. Ken Avery wrote in *The Fringed Gentian*TM that by sometime in 1972 the name "Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary" came into use with "garden" back in but with the two words "Wild Flower" condensed to "Wildflower." An article about the Garden and Ken Avery from the *Minneapolis Star* dated August 29, 1978 uses the current terminology but with Wildflower as two words - Wild Flower. The official change occurred in the fall of 1986. Mary Maguire Lerman, Coordinator of Horticulture wrote a memo about recent Garden activities to Friends President Gloria Miller, dated May 29, 1987, in which she states "PPS: The MPRB action taken last fall changes the Garden's name to the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary." Meanwhile, the Friends had adopted Wild Flower in 1952 as part of their name and thus the two now diverge.²⁰

Notes:

1. Eloise Butler, *The Wild Botanic Garden - Early History*, 1926. It can be found on the Friends Website in the Garden History Archive.
2. Martha Crone's Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, dated November 19, 1933
3. Transcript of a radio broadcast for "Outdoor Minnesota" on August 11, 1943. See Appd. XI
4. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, July 1954, Vol. 2, No. 3.
5. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, July 1955, Vol. 3, No. 3.
6. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, July 1956, Vol. 4, No. 3.
7. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, April 1957, Vol. 5, No. 2.
8. same as note 3.
9. Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, February 20, 1945, to Superintendent C. A. Bossen.
10. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1976, Vol. 24 No.1.
11. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, April 1958, Vol. 6 No. 2.
12. Board Meeting minutes, the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, September 17, 2008.
13. Martha Crone's Garden Log, October 4, 1952.
14. Martha Crone's Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, dated December 10, 1938.
15. Ken Avery's Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, dated March 23, 1964.
16. Martha Crone's Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, dated December 11, 1940.
17. Dr. Roberts, was Thomas S. Roberts, University Professor, author of Birds of Minnesota, 1932. Dr. Breckenridge, (Walter J.) was director of the University of Minnesota Natural History Museum. Kilgore and Prosser was also University Professors.
18. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1953, Vol. 1, No.1.
19. *Early Spring in the Wild Flower Garden*, Martha Crone Papers, Minnesota Historical Society.
20. The initials "MPRB" refer to the Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board which was the new name that was adopted in 1969 and came into use in 1970 for the old Board of Park Commissioners. After 1970 text references to "the Park Board" in this document refer to the MPRB.

Garden Years 1933 to 1944

This is a chronological sequence of years noting some of the more important activities and events without extensively detailing what plants were planted and when. Those details are found in Martha Crone's Garden Log, in the individual Garden history year archives on the Friends website and in the companion book *The Native Plant Reserve - 1933-1958*. These "Garden Highlights" are taken from Martha Crone's Annual Reports to the Superintendent of Parks, her Garden Log and her diaries that were available for certain years. Footnotes are included when the source is different or when more extensive explanations are in order. Some events of these years are found in other sections of this document.

1933: This year would be FDR's first term as president and the beginning of the New Deal. Martha Crone was excited and wrote in her diary:

Mar. 2, Thursday "looking forward to Inauguration of Pres. with great hope, everyone excited, expecting him to perform miracles, weather still lovely."

Mar, 4, Saturday "Inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt. Radio going all day. Took in parade. Pres in bullet proof case after threatened assassination. All banks in U.S. closed, great excitement."

A local photographer, Mr. E. F. Pabody, was in the Garden area on March 25th and photographed three winter scenes, following a snowfall of 2+ inches. Mr. Pabody had his studio at 1920 Colfax Ave. So., Minneapolis, and frequented the Garden. In later years Martha would make note when he did not show up.

On April 10, Eloise Butler died. What happened in days following is covered in Part I - "The Curator Position." Now it was time to plan a memorial ceremony.



Above: Winter scene in the Garden on March 25, 1933 with Garden office in view. Photo - E. F. Pabody

On April 28 Theodore Wirth notified the Park Commissioners of the planned memorial service on May 5. [appendix IX]

May 4 - Workmen were in the Garden bringing a Pin Oak and a small Honey Locust to be planted the next day. [diary]

May 5 was the most important day of the year. This was the day for the memorial ceremony for Eloise Butler at the Garden. The day started however, with a tire stolen from the Crone's car delaying Martha in reaching the Garden. Superintendent Wirth was in the Garden all morning, and at 4PM the Board of Park Commissioners and about 100 friends of Eloise Butler gathered for her remembrance ceremony.

Park Board President A. F. Pillsbury opened the ceremony with these words:

Friends and Associates of Miss Eloise Butler:
We have gathered here today to do honor to

one who was the moving spirit in the establishment and care of this unique and interesting garden. Being a great lover of nature, and especially of wild flowers and plant life, it was her desire that one part of our park system should be left in its natural condition and devoted to the wild flowers and birds of our state. Under her loving care for many years, this garden has become famous and given pleasure to many. In the presence of friends and to her memory we have planted this rare tree, and in accordance with her wishes we now, with respect and admiration, distribute the ashes of Miss Eloise Butler over the ground she loved so well.¹



Above: Finalizing planting the Pin Oak: (l to r) Alfred F. Pillsbury, President of the Park Board; Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Parks; Francis A. Gross, Vice President of the Board.

President Pillsbury was then given by Martha Crone the container holding the ashes of Miss Butler and he then began to spread the ashes first around the base of the tree and then in the area on all sides of the little office building. Some of the ash was wafted farther by the breeze. The audience looked on in silence. The only sound was that of Mr. Pillsbury moving through the growths.

Martha Crone and Theodore Wirth spoke last. Martha Crone read Eloise Butler's last report to the Park Board. General Superintendent Wirth in a few brief remarks called attention to the fact that the Pin Oak had long been a favorite of Miss Butler's and for this reason had been chosen as the tree to be dedicated in her services. He suggested that a year from today this same group of friends gather to place a bronze tablet on a boulder near the tree to perpetuate the dedication, and those friends then made preparation to raise the funds necessary for this purpose.

During the summer Martha completed the work started by Eloise Butler of planting the area around the Mallard Pool which was located in the north meadow just north of the current back fence of the Garden.²

1934: April was a cold month with ice on the ponds yet on the 27th. The dedication of the Eloise Butler memorial tablet took place on May 4, Arbor Day.

At the end of the path from the front gate of the garden to the Garden office was placed a large granite boulder in front of the Pin Oak tree that had been planted in her memory on May 5, 1933. On the boulder was mounted a bronze tablet. The oak is no longer there, but the boulder is now sheltered by a large Leatherwood shrub.

The tablet was planned, created and presented by some of her friends and some of her former pupils from her years as a botany teacher in the Minneapolis Public Schools. A committee of these persons, headed by Clara Leavitt, had been formed at the suggestion of Theodore Wirth the prior year. The committee was known as the Eloise Butler Memorial Association. There were several suggested dedications which were submitted to Martha Crone for her approval and for her to sample the preferences of garden visitors as to the wording.



Above: At the dedication of the memorial tablet are (l. to r.) Miss Elizabeth Foss, Botany teacher at North High School (She made the presentation of the tablet); Clara Leavitt, fellow teacher of Eloise; Minneapolis Parks Superintendent Theodore Wirth; Audrey Kelly; Parks Vice President Frances A. Gross (who accepted on behalf of the Park Board); Dolores Hoiby and Jennie Hall, Science Supervisor of the Minneapolis Public Schools. Kelly and Hoiby are shown lifting away the green boughs which covered the tablet before the unveiling. *Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society, Martha Crone Collection.*

A fund raising campaign was initiated with the suggested donation being limited to no more than one dollar. The committee felt that they must raise the funds independently so as to "prove to Mr. Wirth and the Park Board that the Reserve (The Wild Flower Garden) has many friends."³ Martha and all interested others approved wording and the bronze tablet was cast, using the design of Mr. Melchior of Flour City Iron Works.

On April 30th Superintendent Theodore Wirth sent a brief memo to the Board of Park Commissioners that on Arbor Day, May 4, the dedication ceremony would be held and that the Memorial Association had invited the Board and its officers to attend. The program outline was that Miss Elizabeth Foss (North High teacher) would present the tablet; an original poem would be recited by Mrs Florence Hadden (former pupil); Miss Jennie Hall and several children would do some bird calls; and Francis

Gross, Vice President of the Board of Park Commissioners would accept the tablet.

The text of the dedication tablet reads as follows:

*In loving memory of Eloise Butler (1851-1933),
teacher of botany in Minneapolis Schools,
Founder and first curator of this native plant
reserve. This oak has been planted and this tablet
erected by a grateful public.*

*To this sequestered glen Miss Butler brought
beautiful native plants from all sections of our
state and tended them with patient care. This
priceless garden is our heritage from her and its
continued preservation a living testimony of our
appreciation. Here her ashes are scattered and
here her protective spirit lingers.*

Dedicated Arbor Day 1934.

Perhaps this poem which was found in Martha Crone's notebook in her historical papers was the poem read by Mrs. Hadden:

Dust we are, and now to dust again
But gently blown throughout the glen
Which was your alter and your shrine
Wherein you gave a life of tenderness all thine
In every nook your footsteps trod
The plants you loved belong to God
And in his keeping they are ours
The trees, the shrubs, the blessed flowers
And still your soul, on guard, will stand
Against the touch of vandal hand.

For the remainder of the season, Martha reported a large increase in the number of bird students visiting the Garden as the Garden was well known as a bird sanctuary which was "*due to the large number of birds that nest here attracted by the natural water supply and food and feeling free from molestation.*" Also Dr. Thomas S. Roberts (author of the two volume 1932 work *Birds of Minnesota* donated a set of colored bird engravings which Martha displayed on the walls of the "cabin." These were a hit with visitors. She brought in a large number of Fringed Gentian (*Gentianopsis crinita*) and was experimenting with growing them from seed as the plant is biennial. The Gentians were obtained in September, some from a source in Ramsey County and some from Turtle Lake. This plant she called "*one of the wildest, as well as one of the most charming wildlings.*" Back in 1929 Eloise Butler has sent some seeds of them to Martha from Malden MA. In Eloise's letter to Martha of November 29, she asked Martha to plant them in an outdoor box to give them the needed cold storage period for germination.

1935: A year of ample moisture after the long drought of the early 1930s. Martha planted 36 small Kentucky Coffee Trees. A number of these still grow along the paths of the Woodland Garden. A total of 1,019 plants were set in. Martha and Gertrude Cram were held-up at gunpoint at 10:30 AM by two young men who appeared to be students and robbed them of \$7.

Theodore Wirth retired as Parks Superintendent at the end of the year.



Above: Fringed Gentian . Photo - Martha Crone, September 24, 1950.

1936: Christian A. Bossen is the new Parks Superintendent. Theodore Wirth becomes Superintendent Emeritus. There was deep snow on opening day and drought returned in the summer. No rain from mid June to Aug. 15. July was the hottest July in recorded history with the highest temperature in recorded history to this day of 107.8 degrees on July 14th. Altogether there were 14 days of temperatures at 100 degrees and above during July. Twenty six bird houses were set out plus 682 plants despite the heat and her annual report of the year, dated November 15, included

All visitors expressed their sincere appreciation in having ready access to the one wild spot in our city limits, bringing to them a breath of the the wilderness.

On December 31, the Crones purchased 40 acres of property in the Cedar Creek Forrest area near

Part II - The Garden Years 1933 to 1944

East Bethel MN. This was an area where they had sourced plants for a number of years. On Martha's day off - Wednesday - they made many visits to this property. Details in Part III.

1937: A year of adequate moisture. Martha sets out close to 1,000 new plants to replace those lost to drought. A large clump of 24 rare Ram's-head Lady's-Slipper (*Cypripedium arietinum*), transplanted by Martha in 1936 from Cedar Creek, bloomed beautifully.⁴ On May 23, Dr. Roberts was in the Garden to examine them. The clump had 30 blooms. He noted it the finest he had ever seen. In her annual report dated December 10, she requests a new fence: "*Greatly lacking is an adequate fence enclosing the reserve, as the present one is so run down and time worn as to render it of little service.*" The fence was the one Eloise Butler had erected in 1924.

Below: A portion of the 1938 WPA fence showing the front gate. Photo - Walter B. Dalberg.

1938: Annual report dated December 10:

This year reached a point of perfection largely due to the abundant precipitation and ideal temperature. The moisture being conserved by the luxuriant forest growth, and the natural drainage into the bog and the pool formed by the dam makes certain a continued supply for the entire season.

This was true of course only in a year with adequate rainfall. The dam was a small structure that held back water flowing from the wetland into the north meadow where the Mallard Pool was located. Eloise Butler had originally placed an earthen dam at this spot when the Garden space was first set aside. She had it replaced with concrete in 1917.

During the summer the southern part of the Garden [excluding the north meadow where the Mallard Pool was located] was surrounded by a new fence which was greatly appreciated by Martha and well received by the public. The old



fence dated back to 1924 and Martha had made a plea for a new fence in her 1937 report to the Park Board, and this is certainly an instance of bureaucracy responding rapidly. The fence was constructed by workers of the WPA (Works Progress Administration). It was six feet high and of wire mesh, with 3 gates for entrance.

The existing wire mesh fence is presumably the same one erected in 1938 except for the barbed wire on top which was added in 1989 to keep deer out. The two main gates were replaced in the 1970s, then again in 1990 and 1995 with sturdier and more impressive designs.

Large groups of school children were bused in from the public schools this year. Her final comment in her report for the year to the Board of Park Commissioners stated that:

The Reserve closed Sept. 30th with a greater profusion of plants still in bloom and the foliage just starting to turn to beautiful hues. There has been an increasing request for the Reserve to remain open until at least Oct. 15th, so that visitors may enjoy the fall beauties.

1939: In January the Park Board maintenance workers were in the Garden working on a new fence in the area Martha referred to as the "lower enclosure" which would be the north meadow where the Mallard Pool was located. Restoration work by a WPA crew was done on The Great Medicine Spring, just outside the Garden, and on the Bubbling Spring in the north meadow and the one on the corner of Glenwood and the Parkway.

On May 28, Parks Superintendent Emeritus Theodore Wirth and Park Board Vice President Francis Gross came to see her - subject of meeting not mentioned. Wirth is frequently mentioned in her diary and Garden Log as dropping in for a visit, usually with his driver and sometimes with his grandson.

Early May saw warm weather, 88 degrees on the 5th. On the 6th she noted "*crowds great but interrupted by showers, Scouts out, Trilliums beautiful.*" And on that same day she had time to plant 325 Dwarf Trillium (*Trillium nivale*) obtained from Mankato [Some relatives of her or Bill Crone were in the Mankato/New Ulm area, so their visits would acquaint them with plant collection opportunities].

Sunday the 7th: "*Ideal day - great crowds thru, birds in. Bill conducted Scout leaders thru at 2 - crowds very unruly, glad to close.*"



Above: The Dwarf or Snow Trillium - the type transplanted from Mankato by the Crones. Photo - Martha Crone April 19, 1952.

1939 was the last year that Martha Crone references any planting activity in the northern section of the garden where the Mallard Pool² was located, except for actually removing some plants in the 1940s. Here are her last two log entries about the area:

1939, May 19: Planted 10 American Dog Violet from Cedar swamp in lower enclosure below dam.

1939, May 25: In bloom . . . Blue Delphinium near west gate of lower enclosure.

groups of maples, oaks, poplars and birch. May the season be extended again.

On Wednesday, June 7 Martha recorded "*Worst June gale at 5 AM - a lot of split trees down everywhere.*" Wednesday was her day off and the Garden would be closed, but the next day she noted "*Found a mess of trees and branches in Garden after storm. Will need help to complete.*" The 2nd largest elm, near the large one in the north meadow, was snapped off 25 feet from the base and completely destroyed. This was followed on Sunday, the 18th with this note: "*Thunderstorm at 3. Lightning struck on hill at 4. Shock rooted us to the ground. 3 others in office. Tornado at Champlin and Anoka at 3:20 - much damage, 10 dead.*" The lightning had hit a large cottonwood tree on the hillside overlooking Birch Pond.

In August, for a continuous flow of water to the pool in the wetland of the Garden, Martha had a spring tapped on the west shore of the pool. The spring had a large flow and within 24 hours had noticeably put water in the pool. By the 31st, the pool was running over so on September 2nd the men came back and put in a drain pipe so the pool would drain excess water through a pipe. It is not clear who the crew was, but most likely Park Board workers.

In answer to her request in 1938, on September 18th, C. A. Bossen, the Parks Superintendent who succeeded Theodore Wirth, came to the Garden to tell Martha the Garden should remain open this year until October 15th instead of closing on September 30th as was the custom. Martha noted in her annual report for 1938:

Following popular request the season in the Reserve was extended two weeks, this included three Sundays of beautiful weather. Scores of visitors availed themselves of this opportunity to view and enjoy the fall foliage of wondrous hues, for Autumn the scene is of surpassing loveliness, with the beautiful

A diary entry noted that on November 30th the temperature was 60 degrees. "*Loveliest Thanksgiving I can remember, like mid-summer.*" [In 1939 Minnesota had not yet opted to adopt the 4th Thursday of November as Thanksgiving.] This dry warm weather continued with Martha noting in her diary on December 17th "*53 degrees, beautiful weather, everyone sprinkling lawns, very dry.*"

1940: This was the year her position at the Garden, her eighth as Curator, would finally cease to be "temporary" Curator. On April 4th she received confirmation of the position being made permanent at a salary of \$100 per month, April through October 15, Wednesdays as the only day off.

Martha reported that six varieties of Lady's-slipper bloomed in the Garden.

September started off on the wrong note for Martha, she noted on the 1st that when she went home from the Garden "*lost house key so locked out, went thru basement window.*" It was a good year for mushrooms however and this was important to Martha, being secretary of the Minnesota Mycological Society. She noted the Garden had great quantities of the black Horns of Plenty. She gathered a few species in the Garden for the September 9 meeting of the Society where members brought "*loads of mushrooms.*"

On October 28th she went back to the closed Garden to direct some workers on which trees to cut. She met Mr. Lucking there.⁵ One of the trees removed was the old giant White Oak called "Monarch" that Eloise Butler had estimated to have the great age of 700 years. Martha wrote:

Part II - The Garden Years 1933 to 1944

It is with deep regret that I record the passing of the oldest inhabitant of the Reserve, the giant White Oak, estimated age 700 years. It had become a hazard to passers-by, therefore it was removed in October.

[Details on Monarch in Appendix II]



Above: The old White Oak which Eloise Butler named "Monarch." This photo is from 1926, the year after the June 1925 tornado tore off many branches and forced out some of the concrete that Eloise had inserted into the trunk in 1912 to stabilize the tree.

1940 is the year of the Armistice Day Blizzard, the deadly unexpected storm that came on a day that had temperatures above 50 degrees in the early afternoon. Martha's daughter Janet was in medical residency training in Mankato but up in the cities on November 11th and was to return to Mankato. After having dinner together Janet went to the Minneapolis hospital where she had received her local training - Martha records in her diary:

Nov. 11 - A little later Janet could not get home, no cars running [streetcars] or cabs. Jan

had dreadful time to finally get to depot, nearly frozen, train left at 8:30, arrived at 2 AM, walked to office, slept there, Crowds everywhere.

Nov. 12 - Turned bitter cold. A dreadful night to live thru yesterday, worry about Janet, could not get long distance call through. Worst storm of history, 50 people killed in Minn., most frozen, we slowly digging out heavy drifts in yard. People stayed downtown & slept everywhere in depots, stores, factories, etc, drifts 20 feet in some places, slow in getting dug out. Janet weathered storm alright without getting cold.

1941: On March 15 the Crones purchased a 1937 Plymouth for \$345. They kept their old Whippet for several more months. On June 26 they finally retired the old car. Martha notes in the diary: *"Men got Whippet this morning. Has gone 143,008 miles, remarkable. It was 27,000 miles when we got it. Had it 10 years 3 months."* Whippets were only manufactured for several years in the late 1920s.

July 1941 became very hot. Here are some of her notes:

July 22 - Heat dreadful, Miss Aler brought her sister and husband from Indianapolis to call. They walked around and were fairly cooked. 98-70 [hi and lo temp]⁶

July 23 - 100-74

July 24 - 104-76 Heat unbearable. Had to get out of cabin at noon and remained out till 5, fortunately bugs weren't bad after spraying. Our car stalled on top of hill due to heat causing a vapor lock in gas line. Remedied by blowing into gas tank. We were the hot spot of the nation with 104.

In August she received from Mr. C. A. Bossen, Parks Superintendent, permission to be absent from the Garden to make a plant collecting trip to Northern Minnesota.⁷ Her diary entries read:

Aug 7, Thurs. - Mr Bossen in, said I could go on trip and they would allow my expenses, also will place a man here, so Bill can go on trip with us. [otherwise husband Bill would babysit the garden]

Part II - The Garden Years 1933 to 1944

Aug. 8, Fri. - Mr. Lucking came in with Mr. Jacobson who will stay in my place while I am gone. Mr. Jacobson brought my check.
Aug. 11, Mon. - Left at 4 am for a trip to the North Shore. Back at home on Sat. Aug 16th to work next day.

In her annual report of December 10, 1941: "I deeply appreciate the opportunity that was extended to me, to personally make a collection of precious and very desirable plants in various parts of northern Minnesota. Including these, 600 plants were set out in congenial locations, where with some protection they quickly made good growth." [This was the second time that she had such time off, the first being in 1933, July 26-30, when she collected 285 plants, 30 varieties including 5 ferns.]

Martha and Bill were still active in the Minnesota Mycological Society, Martha being secretary, and on October 20 the Society met at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis for a show that had many tables and more than 1000 persons viewing. Martha took over 4 bushels to the show.

1942: Martha received notice on March 26 from the Civil Service that her pay would be raised to \$110 per month. On the 31st she and Bill took the kerosene stove out to the office at the Garden and for the 1st time in many years were able to drive right to the top of the hill near the south entrance. The snow was gone and the ice was off the city lakes. Also because the new Plymouth worked better - the old Whippet had a devil of a time in cold and snow and instead of side windows it had detachable snow curtains.

On April 17 she noted in her diary that Mr. McDonald of the Park Board and two men were in to clean out brush and she worked with them all day, taking time out, presumably, to visit with Theodore Wirth and his driver who came visiting the same day.

On May 4 the Crones registered for their wartime rationed sugar allowance - 1/2 pound

per person per week. Mrs. Cram bought in three Showy Orchis for the Garden (*Orchis spectabilis*) and on the 13th the Crones take her along on a Wednesday visit to their cabin at Cedar Creek.

Below: The upper half of the May 24th Tribune Spread.



On Sunday the 24th, the *Sunday Minneapolis Tribune* ran an almost full page illustrated story about visiting the Garden. It is all in black and white drawings with little vignettes about different aspects of the Garden. Martha noted in her log there were many visitors through due to article. In her diary she wrote:

"Millions through, had difficulty to close."

The newspaper spread had some interesting annotations:

"-This has been an early spring and many of the flowers of spring are past their prime."

"-20 acres"

"-One of the few civilized touches in the park is this stone setting for one of the four springs."

The spring inside what is now the current Woodland Garden was in the wetland and probably not reachable. The spring illustrated in the article was not the "Bubbling Spring" just outside the back gate, but the spring on the NW corner of Glenwood and Wirth Parkway. The "20 acres" included the area that is now north of the current back boundary and by 1942 was being allowed to return to a wild state.⁸

The summer of 1942 was one of the quietest periods of Martha Crone's tenure as Curator. There were no festive activities at the Garden, plantings were few and far between. Most of her log is devoted to bird sightings and which plants are in bloom. In her diary she notes some activities not mentioned in the log. A Mrs. Davidson visits a few times in June. Could this be Marie Davidson who was on the Friends of the Wild Flower Board in 1974? She held various positions for a few years - secretary, treasurer and newsletter editor until ill health forced her to step down in the summer of 1975.

Dr. O. F. and Mrs. Schussler (Edith) came in on July 10, the first time since 1938. Edith was a pupil of Eloise Butler and well known to Martha. She is pictured in the 1931 photo of Eloise Butler's birthday party seen in Part I. July was the 3rd year of the Aqua Follies at Glenwood Lake [now Wirth Lake]. By July Martha's monthly wage is up another \$10 to \$120. Ebba Tolg is back visiting, [Ebba was later a director of the Friends 1953-1968] boys are fishing for goldfish in Birch Pond and Police officers are frequently around checking on a group of men that were hanging around the Park. By September they had moved on.

The big event of the fall in Minnesota is the State Fair, but in 1942, it was the first in wartime and Martha noted that many exhibits were missing, there were no samples, and no machinery on Machinery Hill at all. [factories all converted to war production, not domestic equipment].

1943: The second year of WWII for the United States subdued a number of Garden activities. The Garden Curator did very little planting compared to other years. Rationing was increased in scope and even plants were difficult to obtain. People did come to the Garden for the respite it brought. Martha's Garden log was quite sparse this year, most notations concerning bird sightings and flower bloom. Most of the

information for this year comes from her personal diary.

On the 15th of April, the water in the bird bath was frozen and in all the pails in the office. Parks Superintendent Emeritus Theodore Wirth came in that day for his first visit of the year. This is the last notation on Wirth visiting the Garden in Martha's records. In 1945 he moved to San Diego California for his health. Martha's \$60 semi/monthly pay check was subject to deductions of \$1.70 for a "victory tax" and \$8.20 for the pension.

A plant re-appearance pleased Martha so much that she reported it in her annual report to the Park Board dated February 12, 1944:

The reappearance of the beautiful and rare Showy Orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*). It completely disappeared 10 years ago during the drought, being unable to adapt itself to dry conditions. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to reestablish it. This season 9 plants reappeared and hopes are held for many more next spring.

These must be different plants from the three that Gertrude Cram brought in a year earlier.

In July the first direction signs leading the way to the Garden north entrance were erected by Martha, Mr. Jacobson and 2 other men from the Park Board. Then on August 5th Mr. Erickson, Park Keeper, arrives with four locks for the gates. Martha writes: "*I will not leave them on the fence now, very deserted in the Garden.*" The old locks were obviously stolen by someone while the gates were unlocked.

On August 11th Martha gave a radio interview about the Garden on WCCO radio on the "Outdoor Minnesota" program. [Appendix XI] In the interview she explained what the Garden was, how many plants, what types and her philosophy for operating the Garden. This interview was pre-recorded because she notes

Part II - The Garden Years 1933 to 1944

that it was broadcast on a Wednesday when she was at the cabin at Cedar Creek and she went to a neighbor to hear the broadcast on the radio and *"was amazed at my voice."* This is typical reaction of anyone hearing their recorded voice for the first time.

The State Fair of 1943 was more subdued than the one in 1942; wartime activity was most noticeable. Martha wrote in her diary: *"Horticulture Bldg. most desolate sight. Closed for duration and full of tools. All bldgs. below the state log cabin [sounds like the DNR building] taken over for plane propeller manufacture."*



Above: The wetland area known as the "North Meadow" in the winter of 1938. The Mallard Pool was located in lower right section of this area.

1944: She notes in her annual report dated January 30, 1945, what a pest Jewelweed has become and that a program for removal has to be started.

The later flowers found difficult competition in the abundant growth of jewel-weed and nettle. The seedlings of the jewel-weed appearing in such great numbers as to take complete possession of the garden. The program for their removal will greatly aid the establishment of desirable plants. [More details are in Part I, Invasive Plants.]

1944 was historically significant for two reasons: First was the addition of an upland area to the east of the existing Garden. Second, it marked the end of the time when the Garden included the meadow between the current back gate and the Wirth Picnic Grounds. Eloise Butler had tended this area for years and it was here that her Mallard Pool was created in 1932. Martha worked in the area until 1939 and when fencing was needed for this upland addition, the fence in the north meadow was removed and used in the upland. Clinton Odell had convinced the Park Board that the area had become just too swampy to maintain and that it should be abandoned. Details in the next section.

Superintendent C. A. Bossen retires and Charles Doell becomes Superintendent in 1945. "Bossen Lane" at the Roberts Bird Sanctuary is named for him.

Notes:

1. Text in the Martha Crone Collection of papers at the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).
2. The Mallard Pool was a creation of Eloise Butler in the North Meadow, north of what is now the Garden's back fence. Details in appendix I.
3. Letter to Martha Crone from Clara Leavitt (fellow teacher of Eloise Butler's) dated September 15, 1933. Martha Crone Collection, MHS.
4. Cedar Creek Swamp in later years became a University of Minnesota Research Station. Details in Part III - Other Activities. Martha referred to the area as a "swamp," its official name at the time was Cedar Creek Forrest.
5. Greg Lucking, Parks Horticulturist from 1940 to 1966.
6. Lulu May Aler. Miss Aler had set up and maintained a large bird feeding station at the back side of the Garden, where the asphalt path bisected the north meadow from the southern section of the Garden (the current Garden space is that southern section), so she would visit several times a week to maintain it. In later years when Miss Aler was too old to do it, the station was maintained by the Minneapolis Bird Club, then by Audubon.
7. Letter from C. A. Bossen, Superintendent of Parks, to Martha Crone, August 4, 1941, Martha Crone Collection, MHS.
8. In 1942 there were four active springs in the Garden area. The 1939 spring near the Garden pool, the Bubbling Spring, the Great Medicine and the spring on the northwest corner of Glenwood Ave. and the Parkway. Details on these can be found on The Friends website in the Garden History Archive.

The Upland Garden Addition and Clinton Odell

A large change in the Garden occurred in 1944 when most of what is now the Upland Garden was added to the Wild Flower Garden and fenced in, through the assistance of Clinton Odell. [Appendix V gives more background on Odell]



Clinton Odell 1945.

In June 1944, Odell wrote to Board of Park Commissioners Superintendent C. A. Bossen, proposing to donate \$3,000 to cover the cost of clearing an upland garden, fencing in the new area, surfacing the paths, and constructing a small summer house. The Park Board felt certain of his

requests should be “wait and see” as Mrs. Crone developed the area. Thus the upland garden was created.¹

When Clinton Odell proposed to the Park Board to add the current upland area his request incorporated an historic event. In Eloise Butler's time the garden space included most of the open meadow that is between the current Garden back gate and the Wirth Park Picnic area. It was in this area that Eloise created her Mallard Pool in 1932. When Eloise died Martha Crone finished the planting around the pool the next year and tended the area, including adding plants, up until the end of 1939 and made no notes of working the area after 1939.

The dry years of the 1930s caused moisture issues in all parts of the Garden and probably lessened the effectiveness of the Mallard Pool for displaying aquatic plants. The early 1940s were

however, very wet and the area was swampy once again. Details on the Mallard Pool are found in Appendix I.

Martha Hellander's research for her book on Eloise Butler found that Odell said to the Park Board that the northern area (which included the Mallard Pool) should never have been fenced and that it was swampy and should be abandoned in favor of an upland area which the garden did not have at that time.²

So 1944 sets the time when the Mallard Pool was abandoned, although Martha Crone had recorded doing no work in the area after 1939.

Odell sent an initial check for \$1,500 and in subsequent years between 1944 and 1952 (when Friends of the Wild Flower Garden was founded) he reimbursed the Park Board for what they spent, eventually exceeding his original \$3,000 offer by an additional \$4,000.³

Several aspects of Odell's offer were not implemented. There was to be no summer house and the paths were left to Martha Crone to complete and there was no surfacing except what Martha could accomplish. It was wartime and new steel fencing was not available so fencing from the north meadow was later removed and reused to enclose the new space. The new space added the equivalent of 1/4 of the old southern Garden area, bring the total enclosed space to just under 14 acres.

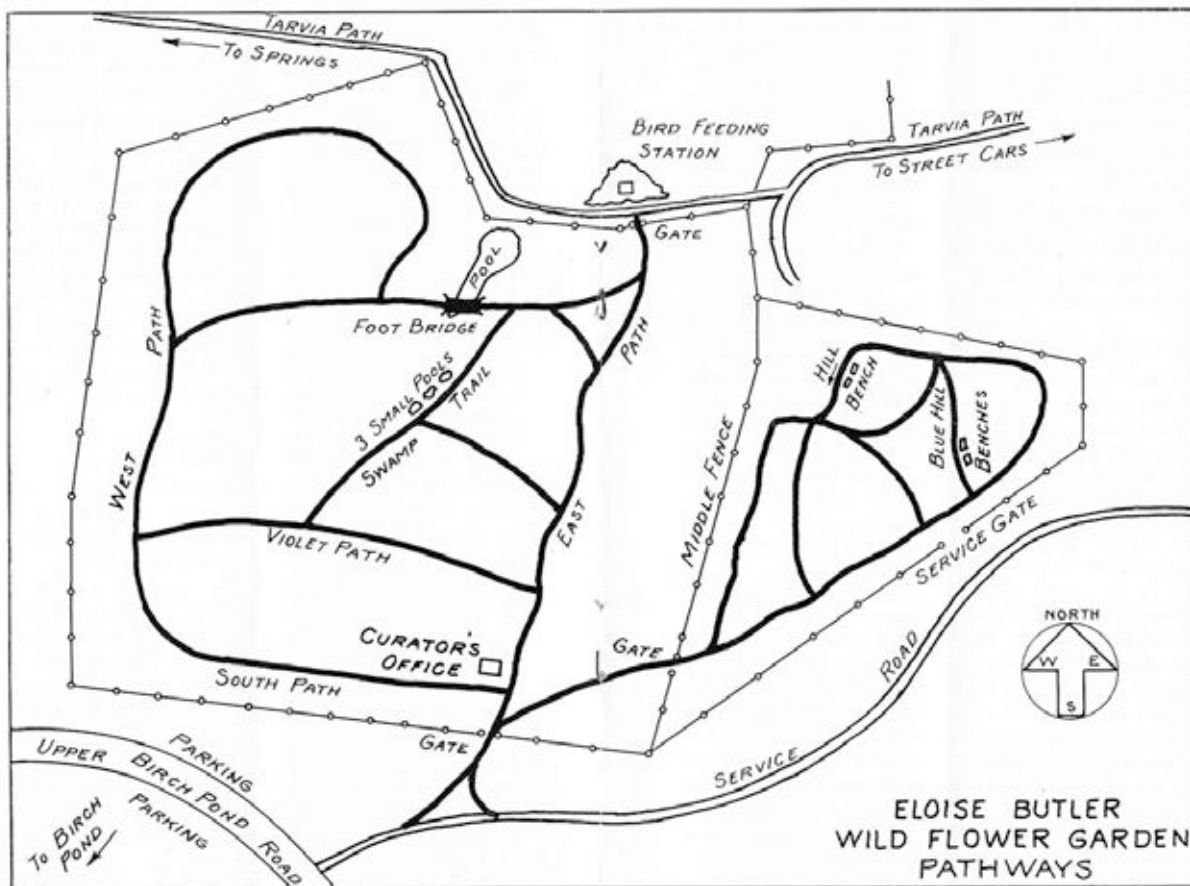
Martha now had a garden for all seasons. As she states in her *History of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden*:

During mid-summer when the spring flowers have gone and the shade of the woodland is so dense that few plants bloom there, then it is that the prairie and upland garden comes into its own. This tract consists of gently rolling hills and prairie, and is fully 75 feet higher than the woodland garden. The contrast is all

the more striking between the upland and the woodland gardens, since they are so closely allied.⁴

Martha began work immediately in the new addition. Besides doing whatever clearing work was required on the new land, (removing excess trees and sumac for which she had Park Board maintenance assistance) she set out 210 new plants in the area in 1944.⁵

Below: In this map of 1952, drawn by Martha Crone we see Garden space reduced to 14 acres. The area of the North Meadow has been abandoned with the north fence line following the old tarvia path. The Bubbling Spring now lies outside the Garden fence. The upland addition of 1944 is on the right with the "middle fence" denoting the old from the new parts of the Garden. The map is not to scale as the north/south distance is considerably foreshortened to fit into the brochure Martha Crone used. The East Path and West Path are more or less similar to Eloise Butler's time and to today. The "Swamp Trail" is the 1946 path laid out by Bill Crone. Some of the side paths in the wetland and the large loop on the West Path no longer exist. The paths in the upland have similarly been altered and a further one acre addition was incorporated on the east side in 1993 (Map courtesy J. S. Futcher Collection)



Martha listed the species she planted in the new addition:

- Bottle Gentian, *Gentiana andrewsii*
- Penstemon - not determined was species.
- Jerusalem Artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*
- Downy Gentian, *Gentiana puberulenta*
- Pasque Flowers, *Anemone patens*
- Fringed Gentian, *Gentianopsis crinita*
- New England Aster, *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*
- Aromatic Aster, *Symphyotrichum oblongifolium*
- Silky Aster, *Symphyotrichum sericeum*
- Smooth Aster, *Symphyotrichum laeve*
- Savory Leaved Aster. [Flaxleaf whitetop aster], *Ionactis Linariifolius*

That she was allowed 4 field trips to collect plants during the year was unusual. She came back with 30 different species. This may imply time away from the Garden other than her normal Wednesday day off. Some of the new prairie plants would have come from seedlings. Martha planted seeds each fall. In 1944 alone she planted seeds of 29 species.⁶

In 1945 she set out another 4,000 plants, again from field trip collections and from the assistance of others. In some instances she reports that native soil was also brought in for certain plants. She also established 2,000 feet of trails that year, many of which were existing paths in that part of the park. For the next several years she set out new marker labels for plants (250 alone in 1946) that were obtained courtesy of Clinton Odell.

On the development of the Upland Garden Martha Crone wrote in 1951:

“During mid-summer when the spring flowers have gone and the shade of the woodland is so dense that few plants bloom there, then it is that the prairie and upland garden comes into its own. This tract consists of gently rolling hills and prairie, and is fully 75 feet higher than the

woodland garden. The contrast is all the more striking between the upland and the woodland gardens, since they are so closely allied.”⁷

The addition of another acre to the Upland Garden in 1993 brought the Garden to its current configuration.

There is additional detail about the Upland Garden development in the history section of the Friends’ website.

Below: This view of the new Upland Garden is in May 1948 and shows plants growing, paths installed and some of the plant markers that Clinton Odell provided. Photo - Martha Crone.



.Notes:

1. Letters dated October 4, 1944 to Clinton Odell from Park Board Secretary Charles Doell and November 17, 1944 to Odell from Superintendent C. A. Bossen.
2. [The Wild Gardener](#) by Martha Hellander, page 104.
3. Invoices and letters between the Park Board and Clinton Odell in the files of the Martha Crone Collection at Minnesota Historical Society. In 1944 the Board spent \$1,009 on this project; in 1945 the amount was \$1,116 and he sent another \$1,500. In 1946 the amount totaled \$1,314. Each year the Park Board sent a summary to Odell and he paid the amount due above the initial \$3,000 pledge. In addition to this in 1945 he paid for the wages of a second man to help Martha Crone, a Mr. John Schulte. In 1946 he did likewise but had to dismiss Schulte early for the reason stated as "they did not agree" and he was looking for a replacement. In 1947 he simply sent the Park Board \$1,000 for the purpose of paying for help and in the subsequent years of 1948, through 1951 he sent \$500.
4. *History of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, 1951* by Martha Crone. Copy in Appendix XII.
5. Martha Crone's Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners dated February 20, 1945, addressed to Superintendent C. A. Bossen.
6. Garden Log 1944.
7. *History of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, 1951* by Martha Crone, April 1951.

Garden Years 1945 to 1959

Here is a chronological sequence of years noting some of the more important activities and events without extensively detailing what plants were planted and when. Those details are found in Martha Crone's Garden Log, in the individual Garden history year archives on the Friends website and in the companion book *The Native Plant Reserve - 1933-1958*. These "Garden Highlights" are taken from Martha Crone's Annual Reports to the Superintendent of Parks, her Garden Log and documents of the Friends. Footnotes are included when the source is different or when more extensive explanations are in order. Some other events of these years are found in other sections of this document.

1945: After several years of little planting during the war years, the upland addition to the Garden led to lots of planting in 1945. In her Annual Report dated January 30, 1946, Martha noted setting out more than 4,000 plants in the new Upland Garden area, many collected in the wild by interested persons and most were already present in the older parts of the Garden. Sometimes native soil was brought in to accommodate certain plants. She wrote:

More than 2,000 feet of newly made trails have been graveled. The trails winding gracefully to all parts of the Garden. Numerous mass plantings have been established along the trails, permitting easy access and giving the best effect. An extensive program is being undertaken to re-establish some of the more elusive plants, among them the Fringed Gentian, Trailing Arbutus and various orchids.

Jewelweed, so dominant in 1943 and 1944, was much reduced by a concentrated program of pulling it out so that there would be little new seed production. [More details on the Jewelweed problem in Part I - The Purpose of the Garden - Invasive Plants.]

1946: With the development of the Upland Garden, it is incredible the amount of planting Martha Crone did in 1946 and later years - and little wonder that her log is now virtually devoid of mentioning bird activity, which she usually never neglected. Even the warbler migration is not noted. Birds are only mentioned twice - August 1st "*Birds still singing*" and a note on September 24 that "*a few Hummingbirds still here.*" Martha usually religiously noted the arrival of the first Hummingbird and the departure of the last. By the time the Garden closed the total count of plants set out in 1946 was 8,343. A large number of these were not native to the state. She did however, have the help of several workmen this year and in the next few years.



Above: On April 18, 1946, Martha planted 175 of the rare Minnesota Dwarf Trout Lily. She did not give a source but they are only found in Goodhue, Rice and Steel counties. This is the first planting of them since Eloise Butler's planting in 1909. Photo - Martha Crone

During the summer Bill Crone made a new trail through the wetland, which would approximate the current Lady's-slipper Lane of today. Martha noted in her report:

A new trail has been constructed through the swamp winding gracefully, along which many plantings of swamp loving plants are being made, such as the Cardinal Flower, Blue Lobelia and many others.

The mention of "mass plantings" in her 1945 Annual Report is a trait Martha favored, for the reasons she stated. One example of this occurs in 1946 - Bird's-foot Violet, (*Viola pedata*). This violet must have been one of her favorites as she started planting it in the new Upland Garden in 1946 with numerous plantings in May and September which totaled 1,312 plants, and she continued planting it in most years in the future, which accounted for the large bed of them in the Garden that she was so proud of. In later years this idea was done away with so that the Garden more resembled the wild place it originally was, with wildflowers growing among each other.



Above: The large bed of Bird's-foot Violets as it looked on June 2, 1950. Photo - Martha Crone.

One entry in Martha's log this summer was historically significant. On June 11 she wrote "32 Showy Lady's Slipper from lower enclosure to violet path." This was the first time she mentioned removing plants from the north meadow that contained Eloise Butler's Mallard Pool.

Another mass planting is noted in her annual report dated February 24, 1947:

The lower Garden has had many plantings added. In careful imitation of nature's way, 550 Sharp-lobed Hepaticas and 225 Large-flower Trilliums were set out on a hillside sloping to the east. This is to be an outstanding display when in bloom. Here also saplings were thinned out to allow some sunshine to filter through the larger trees.

This would be what came to be known as Hepatica Hill. It was the same area or near the same area that Eloise Butler had made similar plantings.



Above: Hepatica Hill as seen on April 16, 1955. Photo - Martha Crone.

The phrase "lower Garden" has a different meaning after 1944. Now it referred to the wetland and the hillsides surrounding the wetland, which was of lower elevation than the new "upland Garden." Prior to 1944, it would have referred to the old North Meadow where the Mallard Pool was located. A term frequently used by Martha and Eloise Butler for the north area was "lower enclosure."

Martha again adds thanks to Clinton Odell as follows:

The new upland garden altho established only a few years ago, has proven a distinct success.

No small thanks and appreciation is due to Mr. C. M. Odell, for his untiring efforts in furthering the Garden.

Plants in the new Garden have been marked with new labels, total of 250 were distributed, all of which were contributed by Mr. Odell. They are attractive and easily read, using only the common names of plants. Technical terms having been avoided, since they too often cause confusion for many visitors, also are too lengthy.

1947: The water system for the Garden that Martha had requested for years was installed into the Upland Garden at the close of the season. The connection to the city water supply was made northeast of the Garden at Xerxes Ave. and Chestnut Street. The crew ran out of narrow diameter pipe and the final leg was built with larger diameter pipe, resulting in poor water pressure.¹

The droughts of the 1930s had been disastrous for a number of plants in the woodland Garden, and now with the expansion into the Upland Garden, Martha believed that there were just too many special plants to allow the water supply to rely on chancy rainfall in the hot months. Prior to this Martha had to bring water from home when needed for any seedlings if there was little rain and the Garden pool was dry. It would be 1964 before the connection would be extended down to the woodland Garden.

That Garden pool was an open pool of water in the wetland part of the lower Garden backed up from the dam that had originally been put in by Eloise Butler at the beginning of the Garden's existence.²

In 1947 Martha had three more pools dug out in the middle of the wetland. [See map on page 44 for location] She adds to her annual report:

A new item of interest added to the garden is a series of pools wherein are planted water lilies, pickerel-weed, lotus lily and water crowfoot.

These pools are situated along the swamp trail where an intimate view of them may be had when in bloom.

Another entry in Martha's log this summer was historically significant. On July 17 she wrote "*4 Willow herb from lower enclosure.*" This is the last time she mentions removing plants from the north meadow that contained Eloise Butler's Mallard Pool and the last time she mentions the area. After that the area is left to go wild.

By the time the Garden closed the total count of plants set out in 1947 was 8,822. In her annual report to the Park Board Martha again gives thanks to Clinton Odell as follows:

I again express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Clinton M. Odell for the splendid assistance rendered, also for the 150 plant markers added to the large number already contributed the previous year.



Above: One of the new pools excavated in 1947 shown here on October 19, 1948 after it was enlarged. Photo - Martha Crone.

She then wrote:

Appreciation of the beauty of wild flowers is steadily growing as evidenced by the attendance having increased to 38,000 this season.

More trails have been established through the swamp which permit easy access to heretofore unused territory. These trails stimulate an

interest in, and an appreciation of our wild flora as well as stirring a vital urge for visitors to come again.

See map on page 44 for the location of the trails. About the extended season, she wrote:

The Garden's extended season made it possible to properly mulch plants for winter protection, which must be delayed until after freezing. A great deal of dead timber was also removed at this time. It is hoped that this extension will be carried on.

Attendance: At some time after the war, perhaps with new Superintendent Charles Doell taking over in 1945, Martha must have been asked to include attendance figures in her report as they become a staple of reports from that time up through the reports submitted by Ken Avery in the 1960s.

1948: The incredible amount of planting continues and again; her log is virtually devoid of mentioning bird activity, which she usually never neglected. The warbler migration is not noted this year. Birds are only mentioned four times.



Above: Cardinal Flower and Boneset in the wetland on August 4, 1948. Photo - Martha Crone.

The pools Martha had dug in the wetland in 1947, to create a chain of three were enlarged.

She writes in her annual report dated February 26, 1948:

The pools along swamp trail (established last year) were enlarged and have been well stocked with water lilies, both white and yellow, lotus lily, pickerel-weed and other water loving plants.

By the time the Garden closed the total count of plants set out in 1948 was 8,003. Two additional items in her report were:

The water system installed in the fall of 1947 proved very beneficial. The spring and summer proved to be one of the driest, without water the loss would have been immeasurable. The upward trend in attendance attests to an ever increasing interest in our wild flowers, also the nature-loving public taking advantage of increased facilities. Approximately 43,000 patrons visited the garden during the season.

1949: By the time the Garden closed the total count of plants set out in 1949 2,615, compared to 8,003 in 1948. Cold weather came late in 1949. There was no snow to speak of until December, so the buildings at the Garden were painted on November 2nd and the water to the Upper Garden was not shut off until November 14th. Her last log entry was December 16: "*Scattered on light blanket of snow in swamp, seeds of White Gentian, Gentiana rubricaulis, weather warm 33°.*"

She summarized the years planting activities in her annual report dated January 20, 1950, adding the following:

Many of rarer species which formerly were unable to adapt themselves to varying environmental condition have been encouraged, with great success, such as the beautiful Yellow Trillium (*Trillium luteum*) which has its home only in the Smokies, has been firmly established, as well as many others.

Part II - Garden Years 1945 to 1959

The attendance was somewhat curtailed during the later part of the summer due to the mosquito scourge. Much time was spent spraying but with little effect. Approximately 42,000 patrons visited the garden during the season.

Yellow Trillium was first brought in by Martha in 1946, planted again in 1949, and she would add more in the 1950s.



Above: Yellow Trillium - a non-native species added by Martha in 1946. Photo - G. D. Bebeau.

She wrote that numerous requests were made by Garden visitors and by mail for some brochure type information about the Garden. She and the Park Board would introduce such a brochure in 1950.

1950: Many new plants set out in 1950 are, again like 1946 to '49, non-native, apparently an attempt to see what would grow in the new prairie area and one has to question why Martha persists in experimenting with all these plants which had a hard time surviving. The original premise of the Wild Flower Garden was: *"It was planned from the beginning to make the garden a living museum of the flora of Minnesota."*³ She would modify that statement with this from 1966: *"The object is to bring together all the native*

*plants hardy in this latitude, also to experiment with plants introduced from other areas."*⁴

Many of these imported species did not last even until the 1951 census, let alone later years. Eloise Butler had done the same, but the theory was contrary to the original concept of the Garden and was reversed by Ken Avery when he became Curator.

On May 21st the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* ran a double page spread in their Picture Magazine about the Garden. The text was short, with a photo of Martha Crone in the Garden, in her usual slacks and tam-o-shanter. Besides speaking of Eloise Butler and Martha Crone, it highlights the efforts of Clinton Odell:

Another who has had a big hand in the garden's development is Clinton M. Odell, chairman of the board of Burma Shave Co. Besides giving financial help, he sometimes has pitched in with the planting and weeding. He visits the garden frequently.



Above: Martha Crone inserting a marker for Blazing Star in the new Upland Garden. Photo as published in the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune*, May 21, 1950.

The *Tribune* spread had 10 color photos of plants seen in spring, summer or fall with a description of the plant. [see page 61 for copy] Martha made

no mention in her log about any increase in visitors that week.

She summarized the year's activities in her annual report dated February 7, 1951, including "Among the plants added is one that has never been introduced before altho native to Minnesota. It is the rare orchid *Arethusa*." (*Arethusa bulbosa*). Martha evidently did not check her records as she clearly listed in her log planting the species on June 24, 1935 with plants from the Gunflint Trail and Eloise had planted it in 1929.

It is hoped that it will become firmly established. After many years of effort success has been gained with such elusive plants as the lovely Fringed Gentian, Trailing Arbutus and various orchids.

The mimeographed brochure proved a great success and filled a much needed want.

The brochure was something she requested in 1949. In 1951 she developed the concept further by including a Garden history and a plant list. [Appendix XII] She estimated the attendance at 48,000, then announced that she was putting together the following: "A complete collection of Kodachrome slides is being made of the flora of the garden. These were shown with lectures on the Wild Flower Garden to Organizations during the Winter." In 1951 she began attaching to her annual report listings of slide showings and attendance at them.

Martha completed a tool inventory of the garden in November 1950. How strange today to not see anything with an electric motor, a battery, or a gas engine. [Appendix XIV] By the time the Garden closed the total count of plants set out in 1950 was 3,122.

1951: Sadly for Martha, Bill Crone passed away on January 2. They had been married for 36 years. She would be a widow for the next 38 years.



Above: The Garden Office in early winter - February 16, 1950. Photo - Martha Crone.

On June 10, 1951 The *Minneapolis Tribune* published an article titled "City Wild Flower Gardener Rescues Plants From Bulldozers." [Appendix XV] Several interesting quotes come from the article. About the garden office:

A tiny house stands in the center of the woods. In this 'once upon a time' atmosphere children might well expect the house to have a candy roof and be surrounded by gingerbread people. Actually it is not fairy-tale hut, but one of the smallest office buildings in town - - possibly the only one without electricity or a telephone.

There is even a bold clump of poison ivy, set back away from the garden path. Mrs. Crone cares for it as tenderly as a wood violet. 'It's educational,' she says.

Clinton Odell is also mentioned:

Clinton Odell, the "motivating spirit" of the garden, whose interest in wild flowers is as faithful as Mrs. Crone's claims she has a special sixth sense for finding hidden flowers.

Martha summarized the years activities in her annual report dated January 15, 1952 and added these notes:

In spite of a greatly retarded spring, the season proved to be one of the most beneficial and successful. Artificial watering was not needed at any time, since precipitation was well distributed during the season. The temperature was most favorable for seed germination and small seedlings. The garden luckily escaped damage from the several storms of the season. It is gratifying to find that Azaleas and Rhododendron have weathered five winters and bloomed beautifully. They are planted where the forested slopes protect them from strong winds and excessive heat. Yellow Trilliums, rose trilliums, painted trillium and Montana Bitterroot have been planted experimentally and are thriving.

1,261 new plants were set out, 194 of which were purchased and the balance obtained by the Curator. 37 varieties of seeds were gathered, dried and prepared for sowing.

The Azaleas and Rhododendrons had been brought in during 1947 and were not native. None survive today. Clinton Odell was again thanked for his assistance. She then reviewed the new brochure that was started in 1950:

The mimeographed brochures, descriptive of the garden were very useful and filled a much needed want. The history of the garden including a list of plants growing within the garden was also well received. It was suggested that an alphabetically arranged index be added, since the plants are grouped by families only making them difficult to locate. It is hoped that these suggestions can be carried out next season.

Martha sold this history and census for 10 cents. Appendix XII includes the index that she requested and probably compiled herself.

She references that the Kodachrome slide collection increased by 500 slides, at her expense and lists 11 groups, representing 629 attendees,

that she made presentations to, the largest being the Leaders of Camp Fire Girls Annual Meeting of 170 persons. She requests a telephone for the Garden office, and lists attendance at approximately 50,000. The telephone would finally arrive in 1957.

1952: On June 18th Articles of Incorporation were filed with the State of Minnesota for Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Inc., a non-profit group formed for educational purposes. [With the current-day mission of enhancing public appreciation for and understanding of Minnesota's native plants and their natural environments; of safeguarding the integrity of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden and of aiding in its support with both financial and volunteer assistance.]

Clinton Odell was the driving force. He felt it imperative there always be a group of citizens who would work for the best interests of the Garden. He was concerned the Garden could become expendable if the Park Board had to cut costs. A more complete story is presented in Part III



Above: An extensive bed of Large-flowered Trillium on April 29, 1952. Photo - Martha Crone.

Martha Crone produced a new brochure titled "Self Conducted Tour thru the Garden" (Appendix XVI) and nearly 10,000 were handed out this past year. She estimated attendance at more than 50,000 persons. She also totaled her new plant

count at 1,067 of which 231 were purchased and all the others sourced by Martha herself from some scrounging around. Some of those plants were new additions and the remainder were species already in the Garden. Martha was fond of starting plants from seed in the fall and a number of the plants she reports setting out in the Garden in large quantities undoubtedly came from seedlings.

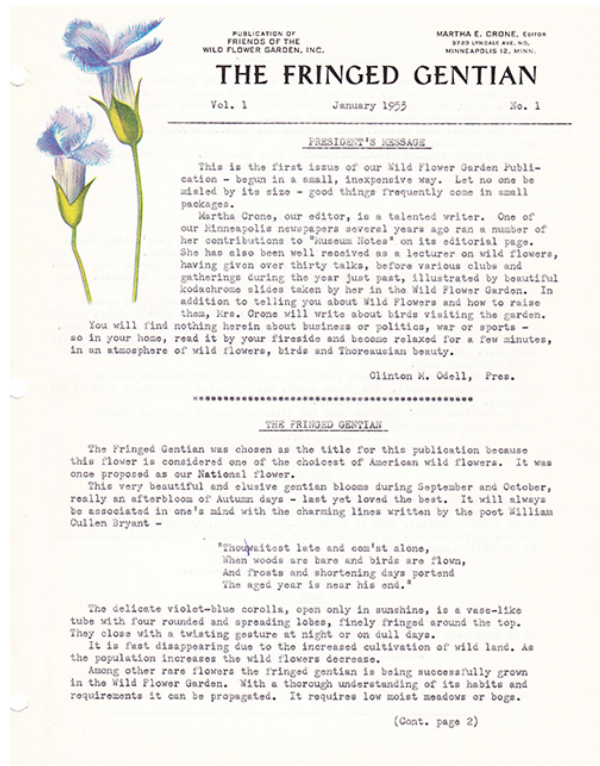
Even though the Garden closed on October 15, Martha was still busy planting in November. Her last entry in her log was on November 17. when she logged planting 25 Twinflower, *Linnea borealis*, along the wetland path.

She was still in the process of completing a slide library for group talks and during the year she gave 27 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others totaling over 1,600 persons this year. The two largest groups were the Woman's Club and the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

In her annual report to the Park Board, dated February 4, 1953, Martha also acknowledged the founding of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden and that it is composed of "*public spirited citizens for the furtherance of making the garden an outstanding institution. It is a non-profit corporation, no officers of which can draw any salaries. The official publication of this group is called the "Fringed Gentian" and is issued quarterly. Timely articles and items of interest to the members will be published there-in.*" She did not state that she would be the editor and also the secretary of the Friends.

During the year Clinton Odell provided the funds for another 100 aluminum plant labels, adding to those he had provided in previous years.

1953: In January the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden put out the first issue of their 4-page newsletter - *The Fringed Gentian*TM.



Above: Page 1 of the first issue of *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1953.

What to expect of the newsletter was explained by Friends President Clinton Odell this way:

This is the first issue of our Wild Flower Publication - begun in a small, inexpensive way. Let no one be misled by its size - good things frequently come in small packages. Martha Crone, our editor, is a talented writer. One of our Minneapolis newspapers several years ago ran a number of her contributions to "Museum Notes" on its editorial page. She has also been well received as a lecturer on wild flowers, having given over thirty talks, before various clubs and gatherings during the year just past, illustrated by beautiful Kodachrome slides taken by her in the Wild Flower Garden. In addition to telling you about wild flowers and how to raise them, Mrs. Crone will write about birds visiting the garden.

You will find nothing herein about business or politics, war or sports - so in your home, read it by your fireside and become relaxed for a

few minutes, in an atmosphere of wild flowers, birds and Thoreausian beauty.

And why that title? - Martha explains:

*The Fringed Gentian*TM was chosen as the title for this publication because this flower is considered one of the choicest of American wild flowers. It was once proposed as our National flower.

This very beautiful and elusive gentian blooms during September and October, really an after-bloom of Autumn days - last yet loved the best. It will always be associated in one's mind with the charming lines written by the poet William Cullen Bryant -

*Thou waitest late and cometh alone,
When woods are bare and birds are flown,
And frosts and shortening days portend
The aged year is near his end.*

The delicate violet-blue corolla, open only in sunshine, is a vase-like tube with four rounded and spreading lobes, finely fringed around the top. They close with a twisting gesture at night or on dull days. It is fast disappearing due to the increased cultivation of wild land. As the population increases the wild flowers decrease.

Among other rare flowers the Fringed Gentian is being successfully grown in the Wild Flower Garden. With a thorough understanding of its habits and requirements it can be propagated. It requires low moist meadows or bogs.

In her Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners dated February 10, 1954, Martha termed this year a drought. She reported planting during the year 936 plants and 57 varieties of seed. She set out 100 new aluminum plant markers. The brochures she had developed for a "Self Conducted Tour Thru the Garden" she estimated helped 50,000 visitors. In addition she had Garden plant lists for sale at 10 cents each - her 1951 creation. She also noted thanks to Clinton Odell for his assistance in furthering the interest in the Garden. She also purchased a

mosquito sprayer, various seeds and bulbs and other items that her normal budget did not provide for, with funds from the Friends.

In her annual secretary's report to the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden Board of Directors Martha stated she gave 25 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others - reaching 1,512 persons. The largest group was the Duluth Garden Flower Society.

1954: Permanent help arrived this year. Ken Avery joined the Park Board staff in the spring as Martha's assistant. Martha gave 16 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others, totaling over 1,000 persons, the largest group being 300 at the Farm School Horticultural Short Course at the University of Minnesota. Her slide library now numbered 4,000. During the year she set out 902 new plants and many seeds were sown. Another 100 aluminum plant markers went up. These were provided by Clinton Odell.



Above: The orchid Calypso (*Calypso bulbosa*), photographed in the Garden on June 1, 1954 by Martha Crone. She planted this species in 1954 and in many previous years back to 1935.

Martha also noted that the dam across the water channel in the back of the wetland was in serious need of repair causing damage to the tarvia path outside the Garden. This dam was made of concrete and had been changed from earth to concrete in May 1917. She noted having much trouble with muskrats, rabbits and pocket gophers. All of the above was detailed in her Annual Report to the Park Board dated February 21, 1955.

In her annual Friends of the Wild Flower Garden secretary's report Martha Crone stated there were 192 members of the Friends and that her method of reaching new members was to award a book to all new members. The books were Wildlife in Color and Wild Flowers for your Garden.

Martha was awarded an Award of Merit for Meritorious service in the promotion of horticulture by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

1955: During March the Garden office was broken into with damage to one of the windows on the north side of the office, and to the cut wire that protected the window, and the loss of Martha Crone's personal rock collection, some of which she found outside the office and in the wetland.⁵

Clinton Odell noted that Martha would have two helpers in the Garden in 1955, many new seeds and plants were on order and that over 100 additional aluminum plant labels were being added. On May 30th Martha Crone was interviewed on WCCO radio by Darragh Aldrick.

In her Annual Report to the Park Board dated February 14, 1956, She estimated that 10,000 people came to the Garden each Sunday in May and offered thanks to Friends member Miss Gene Dorman who helped out on busy days.

Today, those visitation estimates seem high, but her number of 10,000 could seem more reasonable if she meant all the Sundays of May in total.



Above: A large group of the State Flower - the Showy Lady's-slipper on June 10, 1955. Photo - Martha Crone.

Martha reported setting out 1,120 new plants and numerous seedlings and another 100 aluminum plant markers. She gave 24 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others, totaling over 1,300 persons with the largest group being 350 for an In Service Training Course at the Park Board. The dam she complained about last year at the end of the Pool was still not fixed and finally this plea - "*The Comfort Station facilities of the garden have been most deplorable for many years, becoming more so with the ever increasing attendance. The situation has been looked over and it is earnestly hoped that it will be improved this season.*" The "comfort station" referred to what was basically an outhouse.

In her annual Friends of the Wild Flower Garden secretary's report for 1955 Martha Crone stated there were 183 members of the Friends. Both of her reports note the work being done on the new Fern Glen being developed in an undeveloped part of the new Upland Garden, with funds (\$775) from a gift to the Friends by the Minnetonka Garden Club and the Little Minnetonka Garden Flower Club.

She estimated over 75,000 visited the Garden, with mosquitoes being absent due to her new sprayer provided by the Friends and the fact that the weather was hot with extended dry spells. The year was not extraordinarily dry, but there was just over 21 inches of precipitation whereas almost 28 inches is average.

1956: In the Friends' Newsletter⁶ Martha laid out the plan for the new Fern Glen which was begun last fall with funds from a gift of the Minnetonka Garden Club and the Little Minnetonka Garden Flower Club:

The making of such a garden will be a most delightful experience. An intensive program has been planned to establish many varieties of ferns, including some of the more elusive ones, which so often grow where no eyes can see them. The area consists of a gentle slope and some low land, being splendidly adapted to accommodate many varieties of ferns.

There will be ferns for shade and sun. for dry soil and moist locations. Evergreen wood ferns and Christmas fern. The large graceful Ostrich fern, sometimes called Palm of the North, the dainty maidenhair and a score of others.

The preparation of the area was started this fall (1955) but the early arrival of Winter has delayed completion until spring. Trails are planned to lead among the ferns, so they can be enjoyed at close range. This is a most fascinating undertaking and surely should help stimulate true appreciation of Nature's most beautiful creations.

Development of the new Fern Glen proceeded rapidly. Martha wrote:

A total of 1,630 various kinds of ferns have been planted with utmost care in the new Fern Garden. Many varieties could not be obtained until fall and they will be set out before cold weather closes the season, while still others are to be planted next Spring. The full result of such a planting cannot be realized until they become firmly established. This new project

has greatly stimulated both scientific and popular interest and encouraged other groups to undertake conservation plantings.⁷



Above: A hillside in the new Fern Glen after a major planting. Photo - Martha Crone on May 14, 1956.

In her annual secretary's report to the Board of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Martha Crone stated that 4,509 new plants were set out. By the time she wrote this report at the end of the year, she had set in 2,161 ferns (included in the 4,509 total above). Of the \$775 gift from the two garden clubs, she still had \$251 to spend on more ferns, which is an indication of the price levels in 1956. She believed there would be Winter loss on the new plants due to lack of snow so far.

She also added that a St. Paul newspaper was carrying a weekly column about the Garden which would increase publicity about the Garden.

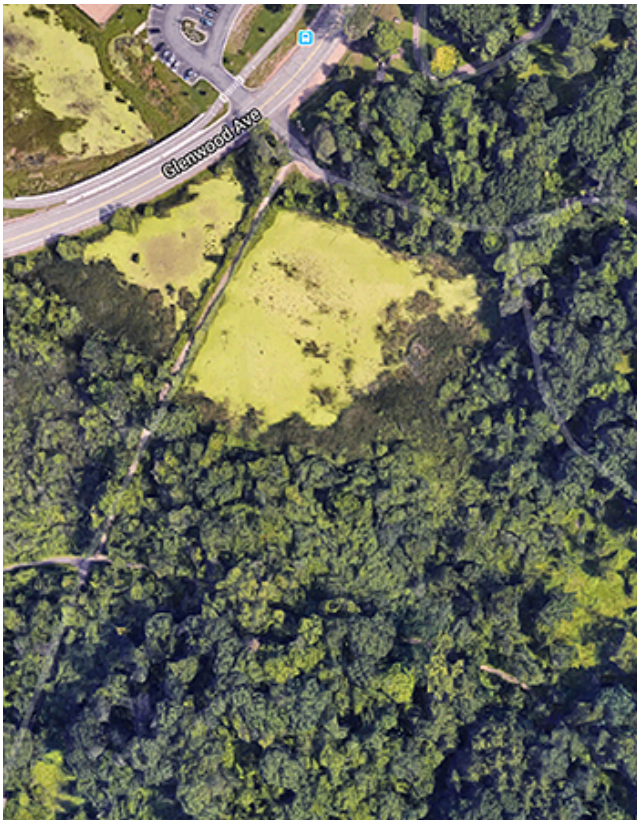
In her annual report to the Park Board dated February 15, 1957, she noted giving 14 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others, totaling over 700 persons with the largest group the Big Lake Garden Club and Public School (200). Also noted was the work being done on the new Fern Glen being developed in an undeveloped part of the new Upland Garden. Another 100 plant markers were

set out and she again requested a telephone line for the Garden Office.

In the Friends Newsletter of January, 1957 she summed up the past season with this:

One of the longest growing seasons has been experienced. There were no killing frosts after the first part of April and none until the middle of November. The early spring blooming plants remained in bloom unusually long since the spring was continually cool, and the late fall flowers had ample time to fully mature seeds before frost.⁸

Once again, Martha was honored by the Minnesota Horticultural Society where, at their 90th Annual Meeting, she received the Bronze Medal for achievement in horticulture. She had received an award of merit in 1954.



Above: The northern meadow, site of the old Lily Pond and Eloise Butler's Mallard Pool, is now bisected by the gravel path covering the large water diversion pipeline from Bassett's Creek to Brownie Lake. Photo courtesy Google.

1957: During the summer, just outside the Garden, the Park Board built a water diversion pipeline that ran from Bassett's Creek to Brownie Lake and was to be used to add water to the Chain of Lakes when necessary. Pumping began immediately in 1958. The line bisects that boggy area of the old north meadow lily pond between the picnic grounds and the west side of the Garden, and then proceeds toward Birch Pond - all on the west side of where the Garden is. The current gravel path through that boggy area was put in on top of the pipe during the winter of 1975 when crews had to get in heavy equipment to remove diseased American Elms. The adjacent southerly part of the pipeline heading toward Birch Pond now has a paved path on top of it.



Above: That gravel path in the early years could get very soggy during spring melt. In more recent years it has been built up a little better.

During the autumn Martha Crone added another 308 ferns to the new Fern Glen, begun the prior year, bringing the total to 2,468 and still

had \$138 of the original grant of \$775 to spend. The telephone she requested in 1951 and 1956 was added during the season. She gave 15 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others, totaling almost 1,200 persons with the largest group being the American Institute of Park Executives at the Leamington Hotel on September 23. Back in March she had traveled to Springfield Illinois for a presentation to 200 at the Civic Garden Club.

By the end of the season her Garden Log noted that she had added 880 plants to the Garden. That included 348 ferns, of which 308 went to the new Fern Glen.⁹

1958: In her last year as Curator, her Garden Log is extremely sparse. She noted the Showy-Lady's-slippers in bloom on June 21, tying 1936 for a late bloom date, only exceeded by 1945 when they bloomed on June 28.

In the Friends' Newsletter¹⁰ she wrote about the value of wilderness spots like the Wild Flower Garden and about fall birds. Since she was retiring as Curator at the end of the year, she summarized her planting work of recent years in the Garden:

Plants of many varieties have been purchased and given a start in the garden. Many more have been transplanted from wild areas that have been disturbed or cleared for building expansion, agricultural purposes or swamp draining.

More specimens of those already established are added regularly, since mass plantings add greatly to the attractiveness of the garden. In the last twelve years 38,650 plants have been set out. [This is in variance with the report below.]

Some rare plants have been encouraged and are doing well, such as Galax, Oconee Bells, unusual Trilliums and various Orchids.

Many notable successes are evident, among them the spreading of the Bloodroot and the Large-flowered Trilliums producing patches of gleaming white in the early spring. The many Hepaticas, Anemones, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, various Lady's-slippers, Spring Beauty, Violets, Foam Flower and Running Myrtle are outstanding.

The Blooming of the Azaleas and Rhododendrons was the center of attraction in spring as well as the Showy Lady's-slipper, the Minnesota State Flower. All this abundance markedly contrasting with the preceding years when many aggressive weeds had the upper hand.

Included in those plants numbered above were 2,843 ferns that had now been placed in the new Fern Grove, 375 (all Interrupted Fern) just this past season.

In her report to the Park Board dated February 27, 1959, Martha noted giving 13 illustrated slide lectures to clubs, garden groups, school groups and others. She acknowledged the passing of Clinton Odell on June 4th and the contributions of the Friends. Although this would be her last year as Curator and her last report, she made no mention in the report to the Park Board of retiring - presumably it was well known.

Martha estimated that there were 80,000 visitors to the Garden this past season. Her tally on plants set out in the Garden during the last 12 years is 40,999. Lectures were given to 13 groups in 1958.

1959: As a memorial to Clinton Odell, Martha purchased a memorial "settee" from the Mankato Stone Company with funds contributed by friends of Clinton Odell. The bench, of native Mankato Dolomite, with memorial plaque, was placed on the central hill of the Upland Garden in 1959. In addition, there is a pair of benches made of Kasota stone (limestone) dedicated to Clinton Odell, that sit just off the patio area in

front of the Martha Crone Visitors Shelter. These were given by his daughter, Moana Odell Beim in 1960.



Above: Clinton Odell who passed away on June 4, 1958. With him are his spouse Amy and daughter Moana who would later become President of The Friends. Photo from the early 1950s at the Odell's 50th Wedding Anniversary.



Above: At the dedication of the memorial bench to Clinton Odell, 1959 Photo: As published in the Minneapolis Tribune. Mrs. Binder became president of The Friends when Clinton Odell died.



Above: The dedication plaque on the Odell Bench.

Part II - Garden Years 1945 to 1959

May 21, 1950 Minneapolis Tribune Picture Magazine

SPRING
Bloom between April 15 and June 15



The paeoniflower (*Pulsatilla hutchinsonia*) looks delicate, but it is one of the earliest to push through the ground in the spring. Often called the wild crocus, it is covered with silky wool, as if to keep it warm. It is the state flower of South Dakota.

Wild Flowers

Minneapolis Garden Has 1,000 Varieties

WITHIN view of the Minneapolis skyline is a bit of wilderness in which blooms a profusion of wild flowers. The wilderness is the park board's Eloise Butler Wild Flower garden at Theodore Wirth park—a sort of outdoor museum designed to stimulate appreciation of the beauty and importance of wild flowers. Within the garden's 13 acres more than 1,000 species of wild flowers from Minnesota and other states are carefully cultivated. A great variety of flowers is made possible by the varied terrain, ranging from a swamp to wooded hillsides and open upland fields. There are spring flowers, summer flowers and fall flowers. These colorphotos of flowers in the garden give an idea of the range of blooms which visitors see. Last year 42,000 visited the garden. Part of the area of the present garden was first set aside in 1907. The garden is named for Eloise Butler, a botany teacher who became its first curator in 1911. Miss Butler continued as curator until her death in 1932. She was succeeded by the present curator, Mrs. W. H. Crone, who had been helping Miss Butler for many years as a hobby. Mrs. Crone now is on duty from April 1 until Nov. 1 each year. Another who has had a big hand in the garden's development is Clinton M. Odell, chairman of the board of Burnes Shaw Co. Besides giving financial help, he sometimes has pitched in with the planting and weeding. He visits the garden frequently.



Curator Mrs. Crone at work in garden.

FALL
Bloom between August 15 and October 15



The bottle gentian (*Gentiana Andrewsalii*) is an attractive fall flower which flourishes in moist, rich soil in meadows or along woodland borders. It is remarkable because it never completely opens its flowers. Bumblebees manage to enter them.



The marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) often grows in transitional colonies in May, spreading a blanket of gold over swamps and meadows. Frequently referred to as cowslip, it resembles the buttercup. Many people like to eat the leaves and young shoots as "greens."



The meadow violet (*Viola patula*) is the largest of the 23 species of violets in the garden. It inhabits dry fields and open woods from Massachusetts to Minnesota and south to Florida and Louisiana. The violet is the state flower of Wisconsin.

SUMMER
Bloom between June 15 and August 15



The black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) is the most popular of the coneflowers. It grows in dry, open, sunny fields and attracts smaller butterflies, which find a store of nectar in the many little tubes. Susan is the official state flower of Maryland.



The savory-leaved aster (*Aster linearifolius*) is one of the 25 species of asters that bloom in the garden. A relatively low-growing aster, it thrives in dry or rocky soil in the autumn. Its tough leaves project at right angles to the stem.



The moss pink or ground pink (*Phlox subulata*) carpets sandy or rocky hillsides with a compact mass of color. The stem is a vine that creeps along the ground, throwing out numerous branchlets in all directions. Small clusters of flowers grow at the stem terminals.



The shoebill (*Cypripedium reginae*), considered by many to be the loveliest of the entire orchid family, is the Minnesota state flower. Shown is part of the large clump well established in the garden along a moist trail. It presents an almost tropical appearance.



The purple snakeroot (*Lythrum salicaria*) grows as high as six feet in wet meadows and margins of pools. A welcome European immigrant which usually grows in dense colonies, it rewards us for our hospitality with showy masses of color like this.



The crows pink (*Chilopogon pulchellus*) blooms during June and July in low, wet meadows and swampy recesses. Contrary to most orchids, it has its tip or most prominent petal high over the flower instead of hanging from the lower side. It grows from 12 to 18 inches high.

Notes:

1. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Winter 1978, Vol. 26, No. 1. Interview with Martha Crone by Friends' newsletter editor Pat Dewesse.
2. Eloise Butler, *The Wild Botanic Garden - Early History*, 1926. It can be found on the Friends Website in the Garden History Archive.
3. Same as note 2.
4. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1966, Vol. 14, No. 1.
5. This break-in is mentioned both in her Garden Log and in the Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners.
6. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1956, Vol. 4, No. 1. That the gift from the Garden Clubs was to the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden was noted in Martha Crone's 1956 Secretary's Report and was also reported by George

7. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, October 1956, Vol. 4, No. 4.
8. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, January 1957, Vol. 5, No. 1.
9. The plant count was also reported in her Annual Report to Board of Park Commissioners dated February 8, 1958.
10. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, October 1958, Vol. 6, No. 4.

Martha's Other Activities

While the Garden activities would be enough for most people, Martha managed to be active in several other ventures. A long-lived activity would be her affiliation with the Minnesota Mycological Society. Martha maintained her membership until at least 1977. She was secretary of the Society from 1926 until 1943. Her husband, Dr. Wm. Crone was treasurer from 1926 to 1929, when he became vice president. He retained that role until 1939. Several highlights gleaned from the minutes of the Societies Annual Meetings are as follows:

1926: The Society displayed 44 varieties of mushrooms at the Minnesota State Fair (the State Fair display was an annual event for the Group).

1927: A great abundance of Morels.

1927: The Crones gathered 1000 specimens of the deadly *Amanita phalloides* for the University of Minnesota for experimental purposes.

1933: No morels this season at all.

1935: The large quantity of morels to be found was without precedent.¹



Above: A large Hen of the Woods (*Polyphorus frondosus*) on September 25, 1951. Note the 12 inch ruler. These large ones were taken to Society meetings and to the State Fair.
Photo - Martha Crone.

Martha took part in activities at the Minneapolis Public Library's Science Museum. She was a member of the Science Museum Society from about 1940 to 1954. The Society published a small newsletter titled "*Minnesota Naturalist*." She took on different projects there as needed.

Friends' member J. S. Futcher remembers that it was the only time he ever saw Martha in a dress. At the Garden she would always be in green or brown slacks and wearing that green beret. Futcher later had the same night overseer position that Martha had.

In January 1944 Martha became Acting Director of the Museum and editor of the newsletter and it was noted in Volume 3, #1 that as of March 30, 1944 she would relinquish those posts in order to take up her duties at the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden.^{2, 3 4}

The Cabin at Cedar Creek Forrest

Here is an interesting connection between Martha Crone, wild plants and the University of Minnesota. Martha and her husband Dr. William Crone became interested in a parcel of land in Anoka County, in the area of East Bethel, as a source for plant observation and collecting. The area, then known as Cedar Creek Forest, was swamp and bog with upland areas of dense woodland. In her log of plantings at Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, this is the area referred to when she writes of plants obtained from "Cedar" or "Cedar Swamp" or "North of Anoka," or simply "the woods." On July 1, 1936 Martha recorded digging up 24 Ramshead Lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium arietinum*) and 3 Ground Junipers (*Juniperus communis*) and transplanting them in Eloise Butler. The Ramshead's had 30 blooms the following year. Martha noted in her report to the Board of Park Commissioners, (December 10, 1937) the reestablishment of the plant after many years of failed effort.

On May 23, 1937 Dr. Roberts (Thomas Sadler Roberts, 1858-1946, who wrote *Birds of Minnesota*) was in the Garden to examine the clump. He noted it the finest clump he had ever seen. On May 25th W. J. Breckenridge, Director of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota, was in the Garden to look at the Ram's-heads. He later sent Martha a photo of them and noted what a fine clump it was.



Above: Ram's-head Lady's-slipper, (*Cypripedium arietinum*).
Photo - Martha Crone June 9, 1954.

On December 31st, 1936, the Crone's purchased 40 acres of this area for a total price of \$375 with \$10 down payment. Within this parcel of land there was dry upland that resembled an island elevated above the swampland. Here they built a cabin in 1938, completing the structure on June 29th and then began the interior finishing work and moving in things necessary for daily living. They carried the building materials in their car from East Bethel and then carried them through the swamp to reach the dry land. It was not until

1941 that Bill Crone finished 145 feet of what could be called a causeway, using cedar logs, that reached the "island" without getting one's feet wet. The cabin area became known to the locals as "Crone's Island." On September 3rd, 1938, they discovered that the cabin had been broken into and all there inside possessions were stolen. The county Sheriff was notified and the Crones proceeded to secure the cabin more tightly and over the next year completed the finishing touches.⁵

The Crone's would drive up there on Tuesday evening and stay all day Wednesday to do their work. Wednesday was Martha's day off and the Wild Flower Garden was closed up with the gates locked. Even in the winter months they would go there when the weather was tolerable, taking along a portable kerosene stove.

On April 18th 1940, Martha noted in her diary that she had a visitor while she was at the Wild Flower Garden: "Dr. A. N. Wilcox in to get our version of conservation at Cedar Bog." She is referring to Arthur N. Wilcox, University of Minnesota & director of the Cedar Creek Science Reserve. He was president of the Minnesota Academy of Science in 1950, and was a driving force behind the founding of the Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve. As the Chair of the Committee for Preservation of Natural Conditions, Wilcox raised enough funds to purchase large tracts of land in the Cedar Creek Forrest and later oversaw transferring care of the land to the University of Minnesota. In 1943 the University purchased over \$2,000 worth of land just north of the Crone property.

This swampy bog area was of great interest to those in the botany profession. The first recorded research interest in the area dates back to 1929 when an aerial survey first disclosed the significance of the habitat. In 1947 a large "Study Area" was outlined by the University of Minnesota - the area included the Crone's land.



Above: The area of Cedar Creek containing the original Crone property. The view is NE across Norris woods, Crone knoll (in the center of the photo), & Cedar Bog Lake just left of center. Photo by Donald Lawrence, 1966, University of Minnesota.

The purpose of the Study Area was for students of botany and professionals to be able to observe and study the habitat of a natural swamp and bog. On September 14, 1957 the University of Minnesota dedicated the Cedar Creek Forest Laboratory. Martha was invited to attend. (William had passed away in 1951). Access to the lab area was via the Crone land and that of several other property owners.

On May 24, 1961, the University, by letter from University attorney R. Joel Tierney, offered to purchase her land if University funding could be obtained. At that point in time Martha was retired from the position of Curator at Eloise Butler. There is not a record in her papers as to the date of sale but it was sold. On October 20, 1961 she had paid to have the abstract updated at the Anoka County Abstract Co.

The Study Area is now known as Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve with an area of about 2,200 hectares (5,400 acres, or about nine square miles). It is important as a relatively undisturbed area where three biomes meet (tall grass prairie, eastern deciduous forest and boreal coniferous forest), supporting 51 species of mammals and 238 species of birds. It is a nationally and internationally famous research center,

recognized as a Registered Natural Landmark in 1975. The land where Martha's cabin was situated is now known as the Crone Knoll.⁶

The Cabin on the upper North Shore of Lake Superior

With the land and cabin at Cedar Creek sold, sometime in the fall of 1963 or winter of 1963/64 Martha acquired some land with a pleasant cabin on the North Shore of Lake Superior about 15 miles from Canada, at Hovland.

She wrote in the Friends newsletter:

In this world of tension, what a pleasant relief to come to this refuge away from the city noise and bustle. Here is found solace in silence. Having searched for many years for a place where can be seen sunrises and sunsets across the lake. Northern lights, clear cold water and a rock-bound coast similar to the coast of Maine. This was it. The cabin is built on a shelf of rock above the water's edge, high enough to be safe from the waves. Surrounded by the beauty of sky, water and forest which can be seen from every window of the cabin, also looking across the lake toward the south can be seen the islands stretching away into purple distances. From this, one never tires.⁷

Friends of the Wild Flower Garden

On June 18th 1952 Articles of Incorporation were filed with the State of Minnesota for Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Inc., a non-profit group formed for for educational purposes. [With the current-day mission of enhancing public appreciation for and understanding of Minnesota's native plants and their natural environments; of safeguarding the integrity of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden and of aiding in its support with both financial and volunteer assistance.]

The founding directors were Clinton M. Odell, Russell H. Bennett, Dorothy Binder, Martha E. Crone, Donald C. Dayton, Leonard F. Ramberg.



Martha Crone ca. 1953. Photo - Martha Crone Collection, MHS.

Martha Crone was Curator of the Wild Flower Garden. Russell H. Bennett was Chairman of the Board of Dunwoody Institute; Dorothy Binder was a Twin Cities Journalist; Donald C. Dayton was President of the Dayton Company; Leonard F. Ramberg was affiliated with the American Swedish Institute and Augsburg College where he was later Chairman of the Board of Regents. [Details on the directors - Appendix III.]

Clinton Odell was a student of Eloise Butler and a frequent visitor to the Wild Flower Garden. When Martha Crone became curator he provided assistance to her. He felt it imperative there always be a group of citizens who would work for the best interests of the Garden. He was concerned the Garden could become expendable

if the Park Board had to cut costs. He wrote that the Park Board recognized the possibilities of the garden -

...however much remains to be done and to supplement the Park Board's efforts, we have started Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Inc. This non-profit corporation has a perpetual charter. None of its officers can draw any salary, or derive any pecuniary benefit from its operation. Its annual dues range from \$3 to \$500. Many of our business and professional leaders, also a number from outside our city, have taken up memberships.⁸

Martha Crone was thus, a founding member of the Friends. From the beginning she was secretary of the Friends, membership secretary and also editor of the Friend's newsletter, *The Fringed Gentian*TM, the first issue of which came out in January 1953. She became treasurer in 1954 succeeding Leonard Ramberg and continued as secretary/treasurer and membership secretary and newsletter editor until May 1971, having, as editor, written and produced 78 4-page issues over 19 -1/2 years. She continued to serve on the Friends Board of Directors through May 1973 after which she was appointed an honorary director and was granted a life membership .

Martha used the newsletter to provide informative short articles on plants, birds, and the environment. Rarely did she mention what was going on in the Garden that she cared for. You will rarely learn anything about her daily activities and the state of the Garden. She must not have thought that the membership would be interested in that. Future editors would follow a different course.

But she did use the newsletter as her pulpit to promote the need for wild places, for preservation of native flora and for the public to support preservation of both.

This quotation from 1964 after she retired as Curator is typical:

The Garden has existed for many years and is prospering and with combined efforts can be further developed. The time to preserve this bit of remaining wilderness is now or it would be gone forever. If we fail to secure these natural features and suffer them to be destroyed, no power on earth can restore them. Conservation cannot take a holiday. It is too vital an issue. We have every reason to be proud of this little section set aside to show in years to come what our native area looked like. It is only fitting that we should increase our efforts toward bigger and better accomplishments.⁹

The Formation of the Friends sometimes allowed Martha to obtain some volunteer help on busy days at the Garden. In addition, the Friends provided certain funds to obtain items she needed in the Garden, such as a mosquito

sprayer, seeds, bulbs, etc. The mosquito sprayer and a later mist sprayer acquired by Ken Avery were quite beneficial as the Garden was heaven on earth for mosquitoes.

From 1955 until 1968 while Martha was secretary and treasurer the Friends donated \$500 annually to the Park Board for the maintenance of the Garden. In 1968 through 1970 the Friends constructed the new Garden Shelter for a cost of \$25,169.

The New Martha E. Crone Shelter

It would be without doubt that many people probably visualized over the years, and for various reasons, a replacement for the little "garden office." The Friend's Board of Directors must have been discussing it because Martha Crone wrote in her annual secretary's report for the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1967:



We look forward to some day having an administration building housing an office, Museum and Herbarium of specimens.

She wrote again in the spring 1968 newsletter to the Friends membership:

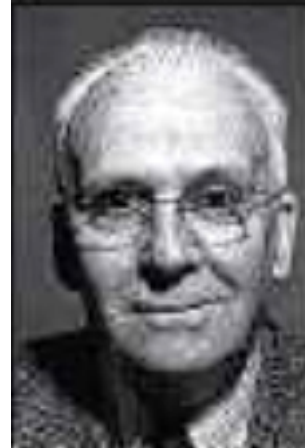
A hope was again expressed that a more adequate building could be obtained for this lovely setting housing an office, Museum and Herbarium of specimens. We need places to teach the love of Nature, for he who loves the land will keep the nation strong.¹⁰

Soon, a project committee of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden was formed in 1968 to develop ideas for a plan for a new shelter, to replace the deteriorating current office. These ideas were presented to the Superintendent of Parks Mr. Robert Ruhe and his staff. The idea being that the Park Board would provide for the funding and construction of the Shelter.¹¹

Friends Project Committee members were: Catherine Faragher, Friends' president; Martha Crone, secretary-treasurer, editor of *The Fringed Gentian*TM and former Curator; Kenneth Avery, Curator; Mr. Alvin Witt, building fund; Mr. Wilbur H. Tusler, building chair; Mr. Harry Thorn; Mr. Robert Dasset.

At this time the Park Board turned down the request of the Parks Superintendent to provide funds for the shelter improvement, at least not before 1976. It was then suggested by Mr. Ruhe and staff that the Friends produce a design of their own, submit it for approval and raise the money.¹²

Mr. Tusler, chair of the building committee, was a retired well known Minneapolis architect, principal of the firm Magney and Tusler. He hired Hiram H. Livingston, to be the shelter Architect and design a rustic building.¹³



Wilbur Tusler.

The construction plans drawn by Mr. Livingston for the shelter were approved by the Park Board Superintendent Mr. Robert Ruhe on March 25, 1969. It was agreed at that time upon request from the Friends that lavatory basins be installed in the restrooms and that water be run to them when water was run to the shelter. Shutters on the shelter were added in order to deter vandals. Also at the plans presentation meeting Friends' director Alvin Witt requested a name change to the Garden by adding the words "and Bird Sanctuary." This was approved by the Park Board.¹⁴ Details on how that came out is explained on page 28.

Construction:

Construction responsibilities were as follows:

- The site excavation for the concrete slab and snow fencing to protect the site was done by Park Board maintenance staff.
- The foundation footings were dug and laid by the Friends' contractor, Joe Peterson Construction, followed by pouring the slab the first week of October.
- Running electricity and water to the Shelter (water also to rest rooms) by Northern States Power and the Park Board respectively.
- All structure construction was done by the Friends' contractor.

Construction began in September 1969. By mid October the foundation and slab were completed so that building construction could begin. Funds needed for the project were not yet all in hand. There were pitfalls and miracles. Labor and lumber prices increased such that an additional \$4,000 had to be raised. A large gift (\$3,500) came in from Mr. H. J. Neils, former president of Flour City Ornamental Iron Co., and the Friends now had \$23,260 for the shelter construction to be completed.



Above: Martha Crone with her great-grandson, Alan Wander, age 3, on October 23, 1969, at the building site of the new shelter. Photo as published in the *Minneapolis Star*, Oct. 24, 1969.

Friends President Cay Faragher wrote to the membership:

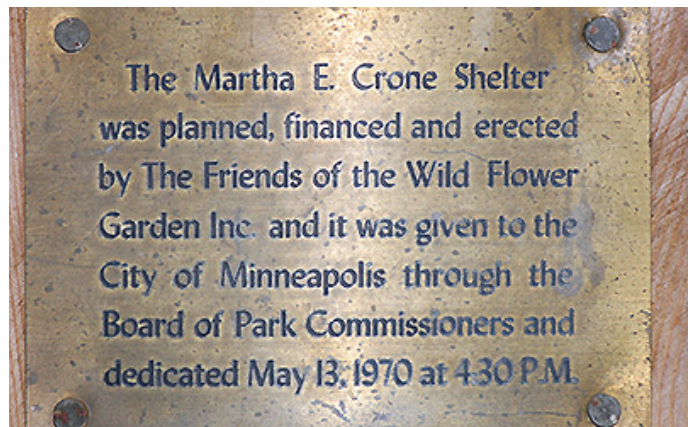
Put a circle around Thursday October 23, 1969. That morning at 10 o'clock Martha Crone will be hammering in a golden nail from the old building and Barbara Flanagan will be there with her photographers.¹⁵

On that date, Martha Crone did hammer the "golden" nail and Barbara Flanagan was there

from the *Star* with photographers. When construction was complete in February 1970, the old structure was moved to a spot near the back gate where it remained for a number of years.

Mrs. Faragher reported in February 1970 when construction was virtually complete, that there were 256 contributors. She had earlier reported that at the time of approval of the plans from the Park Board, the Friends had only \$4,000 available. The remainder had to be raised. There were only 200 Friends members at the time, but funds also came from outsiders.¹⁶

The Shelter was dedicated on May 13, 1970 and named the Martha E. Crone Shelter. Leonard C. Odell, son of Clinton Odell, was master of ceremonies.



Above: The dedication plaque on the Martha E. Crone Shelter.

Friends board member Betty Bridgman wrote a poem for the occasion of the dedication. [Appendix IV]

Martha Crone wrote a thank you to the Friends in July 1970. She said:

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and extend my heartfelt gratitude to all members and friends who made possible the beautiful shelter building in the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden and Bird Sanctuary and dedicated it to me. I am most grateful to

those who have given of their time and effort to make it such a success. This is really the culmination of many years of my life devoted to the Garden.



Above: Thirty two years later - Clinton Odell III, grandson of Clinton Odell and Lynda Wander, granddaughter of Martha Crone, shown here in front of the Martha Crone Visitor Shelter holding images of their grandparents. Mother's Day, May 12, 2002 at the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden. Photo - Friends of the Wild Flower Garden.

O.E.S.

For much of her adult life while living in Minneapolis, Martha was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star (O.E.S.). Her diary prior to becoming Curator of the Garden has many activities related to the charitable group, particularly Thimble Bees - which were group sewing get-togethers where the finished items were provided to needy persons by the O.E.S., or they held rummage sales to raise funds for the same purposes. Her local group was the Plymouth Chapter, No. 19 of the O.E.S., of which she served as an officer - we know she was treasurer in 1930 - but Curator duties after 1933 undoubtedly curtailed some of her work there. She retired from the Chapter in 1946.¹⁷

Slide collection and Herbarium.

From 1948 to 1957 Martha Crone assembled a collection of Kodachrome slides that she took of plants and landscape of the Wild Flower Garden and some plants from other gardens. The assemblage eventually totaled over 4,000 slides. As secretary of The Friends she used these slides to give illustrated lectures about the Garden to various clubs, groups and organizations, eventually logging over 300 groups. She also reported these educational activities in her annual report to the Board of Park Commissioners and also in her secretary's Annual Report to the Friends Board of Directors. After her death in 1989 her daughter Janet, passed the collection to the Friends via Friends member Martha Hellander who was in the process of researching a book about Eloise Butler. The Friends sorted the collection and then for a short time beginning in 1993 used them at lectures about the Garden, then later deposited the collection at the Minnesota Historical Society.

As noted in the text on the new shelter, Martha Crone wrote about the need for a new building at the Garden that could be used for "*housing an office, Museum and Herbarium of specimens.*" The herbarium was another of her creations. Martha Hellander's research indicated there were over 1,000 mounted specimens already by 1937 but they were not ever placed in the new shelter. Hellander indicates they may have gone to the University of Minnesota Herbarium.¹⁸

Notes:

1. Papers and Newsletters of the Minnesota Mycological Society in the Martha Crone Collection. Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).
2. Martha Crone's Diary 1943. The Acting Director position was explained in an article in the *Minneapolis Star* on January 10, 1944.
3. Martha Hellander's research at the Minneapolis Public Library for her book on Eloise Butler, indicates that Martha actually began working at the museum as early as 1939. The Wild Gardener, pg. 107 note 5.
4. Interview with J. S. Futcher, 1993. Text in "*Friends Memories, Part II*" on The Friends website, Friends History Archive.
5. Details of the work at Cedar Creek are found throughout Martha Crone's diaries after 1936.
6. Documents from the Martha Crone Collection at MHS. Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve has a website with details of their work.
7. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Spring 1964, Vol. 12, No. 2.
8. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Winter 2002, Vol. 50, No. 1. Original paper in Odell Papers at MHS.
9. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, October 1964, Vol. 12, No. 4.
10. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, April 1968, Vol. 16, No. 1.
11. The Friends Building Project Committee Report, September 5, 1968. Copy of document on The Friends website, Friends History Archive.
12. Friends President's report to the Project Committee, January 28, 1969. Copy of document on The Friends website, Friends History Archive.
13. Wilbur H. Tusler was a principal in the firm of Magney, Tusler & Setters. Principal works included Swedish, Abbott, Northwestern and Deaconess hospitals and the Prudential Insurance Building in Golden Valley, MN.
14. Friends Board meeting minutes March 25, 1969.
15. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, October 1969, Vol. 17, No. 4.
16. Friend's President Mrs. Reginald (Catherine) Faragher letter to the membership, April 25, 1969.
17. *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, 19 January 1946.
18. Same as note 3.

Retirement

Martha retained the positions of secretary/treasurer and *The Fringed Gentian*TM editor until mid-1971, when after about 53 years of service to the Garden and the Friends (38 years after being appointed Curator in 1933 and about 15 years of service to Eloise Butler prior to that), she finally retired from all her Friends positions, turning them over to Mildred Olson. On the occasion of her leaving the Friends Board on May 12, 1973 Martha was given a life membership in the Friends to which she responded:

"Please extend to the members of The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, my sincere appreciation for being named Honorary Life Member. It means a great deal to me. It has been worth hanging onto this wonderful Reserve, sometimes against great odds. As time goes on its value becomes more apparent. A priceless heritage to leave to those to follow."¹

Martha's summation of her life's work.

The following quote is the last that she wrote to members of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden.

Spring is Alive. Once again the awaking of Spring, coming after a long time of waiting. How fortunate to have this lovely Reserve to enjoy where Springtime's beauty unfolds in every flower. Flowers are eager to answer the call of the warming sun, even while patches of snow remain. They must make the most of the sunlight before the forest deepens and veils the woodland.

How delightful to hear the first songs of the returning birds. Wildflower and bird sanctuaries that have been established will greatly benefit future generations. How fortunate that this native area was added while still in its unspoiled state.

It's most necessary to meet the demands of our expanding population. I have devoted my life to what I consider this satisfying pursuit.²

Her summation reaches back to her first year as curator in 1933 when she wrote these words to Theodore Wirth:

It has been an honor and a pleasure to have served in the Native Plant Reserve this past season and I wish to thank you for the privilege.³

The annual meeting of the Friends in 1977 was the last that she attended. In the summer of 1988 Martha was moved to a nursing home - the Camden Care Center in North Minneapolis. The Camden area is just north of where she lived. The family put the house at 3723 Lyndale Ave. N up for sale and donated the wild flowers from her yard to the Garden. These included some rare trilliums and ferns. Martha Crone was born on January 29, 1894, to parents Edward and Amalia Eberlein in Minneapolis; she died in Minneapolis on February 5, 1989, at age 95. Her husband, William has passed away many years previously on January 2, 1951 at age 67. She had one older brother, Richard, who died in 1967 at age 76 and one sister, Henrietta who died in 1918 at age 20. Martha and William are buried in Crystal Lake Cemetery in Minneapolis, MN Her obituary was published on February 7, 1989. [Appendix XIII]

Martha and Bill Crone had one daughter, Janet, born June 16, 1917. Janet only survived Martha by four months. Janet (Prevey) was killed in a car accident in Canada on May 27, hit by drunk driver. Surviving her were two daughters Linda Prevey Wander and Judy Prevey. A son, David had died previously in a car accident at age 17 on December 14, 1962. Judy died in 1995 and Linda in 2010.

Notes:

1. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, July 1973, Vol. 21, No. 3.
2. *The Fringed Gentian*TM, April 1976, Vol. 24, No.
3. Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, dated November 19, 1933.

Memories

Various Friends have provided some comments on their association with Martha Crone. Here are a few:

Moana Odell Beim:

"Well, I grew up, and soon had a family of my own. Before long I became a Girl Scout Leader and loved bringing my troop of eager-to-learn girls out here to Martha Crone. Her love of the Garden and keen interest in teaching was a great inspiration to us all. As birds too were of special interest to her she had, in the fall and winter months, collected a wide variety of bird nests which she kept on display in the little cabin. What joy it was to see her gently cradle the tiny hummingbird nest in her hand, explaining its structure to the children. And then the wonder of seeing the tiny creatures themselves! They arrived promptly each May 15th and Martha kept a vial of sugar water outside the cabin window so all could watch them feed close at hand."¹



Moana Beim with Friends Newsletter editor Lisa Locken in 2002.

J.S. Futcher:

"As a young birdwatcher, I became acquainted with the Garden and Mrs. Crone while I was in the eighth and ninth grades in 1946 and 1947. At first I would walk from our home at 14th and Girard Avenues North to the Theodore Wirth

golf course and explore the hills, woods and Bassett's Creek. At the same time I started going to the Science Museum on the fourth floor of the old downtown public library. There, in case after case, were all the mounted bird specimens. I started going on nature field trips led from there by the museum director, Milton D. Thompson. It was at this time that I became acquainted with Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden. Here Thompson would introduce Mrs. Crone to us, and she would give us an update as to what was occurring in the Garden, plant-wise and bird-wise.

Mrs. Crone seemed so approachable that in my following high school years, while birding by myself in the Garden, I felt bold enough to knock on her cottage door. That was a brown, vine-covered wooden house, or what I called a shack. She could always tell me what birds were in the Garden that day.

One autumn day in the Garden, I remember her telling me where to look for a Winter Wren. I went to that spot, and sure enough, it was still there. That was my first look at a Winter Wren. Mrs. Crone always seemed to be wearing a green woolly beret, or as Hellander in The Wild Gardener calls it, a tam-o'-shanter. And always she seemed to be wearing a green or brown slacks outfit. The first time I saw her in a dress was at the Science Museum, where I would attend the Minneapolis Bird Club evening meetings. During the winter months she worked there as the night overseer -- the same job I was to have several years later while attending the University.

Once, after I started to teach school, I made my usual stop at her cottage. In the course of the conversation, she asked whether I was a member of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden. "Nooooo," I answered. Emphatically she replied, "Well, you should be!" But I remember I didn't fill out the form on the spot.

In those early years of my teaching career, I had great plans to grow some ginseng as a money crop on a wooded plot up north. So, I asked Mrs. Crone where I could buy some. She said I didn't need to buy it and proceeded to dig up a clump for me, then added a goldenseal plant for good measure.

While courting my wife, I brought her into the Garden, and, of course, we ran into Mrs. Crone. I introduced them. Mrs. Crone became the first of my nature friends to find out that I was soon to be married."²

Robert and Betty Dasset:

After school at West High, in the mid to late '30s, Robert would ride out to the Garden on his bike to talk to Martha Crone, early in her tenure as Curator.

The Dassetts both loved the woods and wild places, and Robert had some pals who were very fond of the Garden, too. He liked to remember his friend Whitney Eastman, "*a real bird man*" and a great baseball fan during the Millers' era. Whitney had his own version of a double-header, Robert recalled; he'd watch the first game, bike to the Garden to eat his sandwich and talk to Martha, and then bike back to see most of the second game.

Robert and Betty were frequent visitors to the Garden during the Martha Crone years. He talked about helping her and Mr. Odell put out a prairie fire before the shelter was built. Once, Robert and Betty were there when Martha's husband Bill discovered a barred owl perched rather close on a tree branch. All four went to gaze at it, and the owl just sat and stared back at them, seemingly curious and unafraid.³



Robert Dasset

On May 18, 1960, Robert wrote to Martha:

Enclosed is a check for \$5 to enroll me as a Friend. A thousand dollars couldn't even begin to repay for the wonderful hours spent in the Garden. I'll cherish forever those moments spent on the paths in the Garden and also in your little cabin chatting about all sorts of wonderful things, but mostly about birds and flowers.⁴

Notes:

-
1. Published in *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Spring 1982, Vol. 30, No. 2. Mrs. Beim was the daughter of Clinton Odell and was Friends' president in 1975.
 2. Published in "Collections of Friends Memories", 2003. Full text on The Friends website, Friends History Archive.
 3. Martha Crone's Diary 1943.
 4. Letter in Martha Crone Collection, Minnesota Historical Society (MHS). Mr. Dasset was Friends' president 1971 - 1974.

Martha Crone's Garden

The large slide collection that Martha Crone assembled from 1948 through 1957 allows us to visualize what the Garden looked like during the later years of her tenure as Curator. Visitors today will see some similarities and some vast differences.

The tree canopy is completely different. Paper Birch trees in the wetland have given way to other species. The American Elms that provided the upper canopy to protect more sensitive plants below are all gone, victims of Dutch Elm disease. Trees remaining are much larger. Grasses are more prevalent. The Red Oaks that were the core of the upland Oak Savanna mostly succumbed to Oak Wilt. The entire plant community of the upland area has changed to more grasses and plants of greater height. The wetland is less wet and the open pool of water is much affected by silting.

The Wetland



The path through the wetland created in 1946 is shown here on September 16, 1948.

One year after Martha Crone had the new 1947 pools enlarged, we see open water and Marsh Marigolds in bloom on May 6, 1949.



Part IV - Martha Crone's Garden

Another view of wetland with birches, marsh marigolds, open water and the path running across the lower section of the photo - May 15, 1952.



The wetland in winter showing the extensive stand of White Birch that was present at that time. The majority of them are not present today. Photo from November 8, 1951.

This more intimate view of the wetland path is from May 7, 1957. Marsh Marigold are in bloom. The scene is further south from the photo at the top.



Woodland Garden surrounding the Wetland



The east path leading to the Office. Some of Martha's plant markers are visible as is the Martin house near the trunk of the large tree in upper left. The stump of that tree exists today. The Martha Crone Shelter is now just to the left of the Martin house.

The Northeast side of the office with birches in fine fall color. October 21, 1955.



East Woodland Path leading to the office on February 18, 1953..

Part IV - Martha Crone's Garden

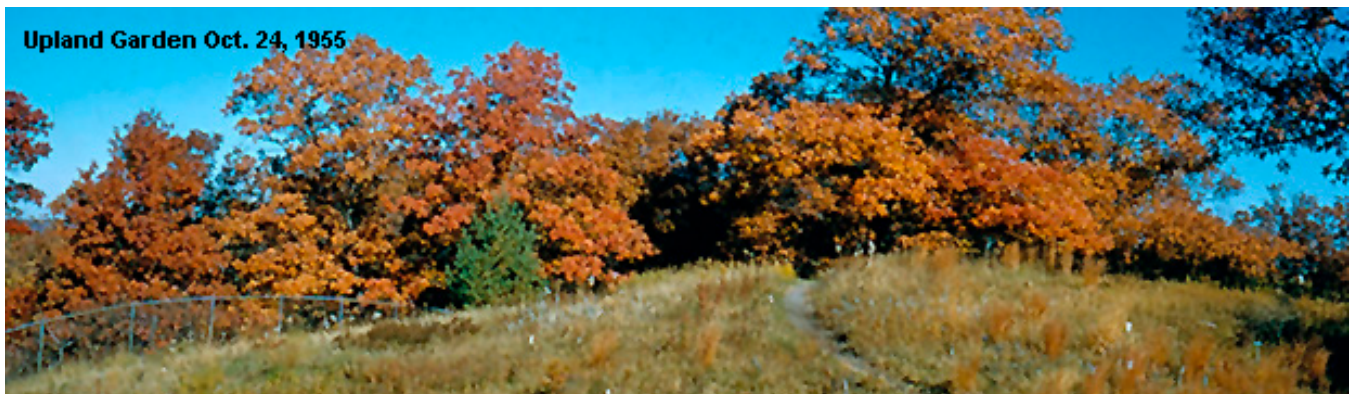
The Upland Garden

The first image we have of the new Upland Garden, taken in May 1948 just as Martha began to accumulate slides for her presentations. Paths are laid out, some planting has occurred.



Left: This view is two years later on June 5, 1950 with more plants and a change in the paths evident.

Below we see the trees separating the the upland from the woodland in full fall color on October 24, 1955.



Part IV - Martha Crone's Garden



This view of the entrance path to the Upland Garden is July 29, 1950. The Martin house is on the first hillside and the White Oak on the center hill is seen behind the bird house. The path layout is the same as today.

Right: A similar view but earlier, October 15, 1948.

Below: The trees of the hillside separating the Upland from the Woodland on October 24, 1955. The fence was the former Garden boundary, now removed and re-used to enclose the 1993 addition to the Garden.



Part IV - Martha Crone's Garden



Two views of the upland in summer color. Above on July 30, 1950. Below on July 16, 1953.



The Garden Office



The earliest complete view of the office is from the summer of 1935. The people on the right, one in a parks uniform, are sitting on the boulder holding the memorial tablet for Eloise Butler. The men on the left are sitting on wooden settees that were replaced in 1960 with the Limestone benches currently in the Garden. The cabin roof lacks a chimney as there was no stove.

Below we see the office on April 14, 1949 following a 9-1/2 inch snowfall. In the summer of 1944 a wood stove was added and the chimney is evident on the right side of the roof. This view is from the rear of the cabin.



Part IV - Martha Crone's Garden



Above: The office in February 1956. This is the last photo Martha Crone took of the building. The stack is visible on the roof for the wood stove that was added in 1944. No further additions of trellis or pergola are known to have been made before the office was replaced in 1970.

Garden Plants

Below left: The grouping of Ostrich Fern along Violet Path on June 9, 1950. The area today is still filled with them. Right: A field of Lupine in the Upland Garden on May 31, 1949 - one of Martha's mass plantings.



Below left: Pitcher Plant on May 31, 1951. These were frequently planted by Martha Crone, some came from the Quaking Bog in Wirth Park. Right: Wild Poinsettia on July 30, 1949. The original plants were rescued from a building site in New Ulm, MN



Part IV - Martha Crone's Garden

Below left: Wood Lily on June 22, 1949. Below right: Cow Parsnip on June 15, 1953,



Below left: The hillside of Interrupted Fern in the lower Garden that Eloise Butler called "the most spectacular features of the garden." Below right: A clump of Yellow Lady's-slipper var. *makasin*.



List of Appendices

I	Mallard Pool.....	87
II	Monarch.....	96
III	Founding Directors of the Friends.....	98
IV	Betty Bridgman Poem.....	102
V	Clinton Odell.....	103
VI	<i>Early Spring in the Wild Flower Garden</i> by Martha Crone	110
VII	Letter to Martha Crone from Eloise Butler on January 11, 1933.....	112
VIII	Letters from Eloise Butler to the Crones from Eloise Butler 1923 - 1932.....	114
IX	Theodore Wirth Memo of April 28, 1933	131
X	Martha Crone Letter to Theodore Wirth June 22, 1933.....	132
XI	1943 Radio Script.....	133
XII	1951 History and Census.....	143
XIII	Martha Crone obituary	172
XIV	Tool Inventory - 1950.....	173
XV	1951 <i>Minneapolis Tribune</i> Article.....	174
XVI	1952 Self Conducted Tour brochure	175

Additional History

[The Native Plant Reserve in Glenwood Park.](#)

[The Martha Crone Years 1933-1958](#)

This is a companion volume to this book and contains the detailed histories of each of years of Martha Crone's tenure as Curator, rather than the summaries presented here. These histories include planting notes on new species added to the Garden each year with illustrations of some of the plants. 224 pages, available as a high resolution or lo resolution downloadable pdf file. 8 1/2 x 11 inch format.

A note on the type

The type face used in this book is Palatino Linotype for the text and Baskerville for photo captions.

I - The Mallard Pool

Eloise Butler's Essay - Where it was located - Why was it abandoned

The Mallard Pool was a creation of Eloise Butler. Her description of it is contained in an article from October 1932 sent to The Gray Memorial Botanical Chapter, (Division D) of the Agassiz Association for inclusion in the members circular. The Agassiz Association was founded in the late 1800's to be an association of local chapters that would combine the like interests of individuals and organizations in the study of Nature. Only the Gray Memorial Botanical Chapter to which Eloise belonged, was still active. First we have Eloise describing the pool.

Eloise Butler's essay text

Ever since the Native Plant Preserve [Eloise's word] was started I have wished to have a pool constructed where two small streams converge in an open meadow, the only pool in the Preserve being too shady for aquatics. The hard times gave this joy to me, for a jobless expert did the work for a sum that could be afforded by the Park Commissioners. The pool is about 35 feet long, several feet narrower, and of irregular outline. Indeed, the contour is beautiful. The excavation was made in a dense growth of cat-tails. While digging, the workman saw a mallard duck wending its way through the meadow with a train of four little ones. Hence the name of the pool, as this duck had never been listed before in the Garden.

The voracious muskrat was also observed, and I began to fear that the roots of my water lilies would be gobbled up. It was thought that stout wire netting at the top and bottom of the pool would prevent the muskrats from entering, but my adviser knew little of their predatory habits. Some white water lilies were planted in the pool. In two days only a fragment of the leaves could be found. Then it was decided to encircle the pool with the netting sinking it two feet in the ground. Before this work was completed, a muskrat preempted the pool with two little ones. We thought we could trap them inside and throw them over the fence but before the circuit was



Eloise Butler around age 80 near the time she wrote this article.

complete, they left on their own accord, probably in search of more food, and the gap was closed against them. It is possible that they will burrow under the fence. Traps must be set next spring.

A rustic fence of unpeeled tamarack poles has been built across the narrow lower end of the pool. Here one at advantage the pool and the border [sic - as written]. Opposite at the upper end, is "The Gurgler," the water entering gently by a short series of low rapids. Here my ingenious bridge-builder will insert a water-wheel made of galvanized tin and about five inches in diameter, designed to throw a mist-like spray over plants like *Pinguicula* that flourish on dripping rock. We call the place Atlantic City because, at each end of the bridge, a plank walk was laid over the cat-tail slough.

Many desirable plants were already established near or on the border of the pool: *Sagittaria latifolia*, *Eupatorium maculatum*, *E. perforatum*, *Verbena hastata*, *Epilobium coloratum*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Mentha canadensis*, *Rumex brittanica* [britannica], *Solidago canadensis*, *S. uliginosa*, *Aster puniceus*, *A. juncea* [junceus], *A. umbellatus*, *A. paniculatus*,

Asclepias incarnata, *Helianthus tuberosus*, *H. grosseserratus*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Chelone glabra*, *Gallium asprellum*, *Caltha palustris*, *Impatiens biflora*, *Aspidium thelypteris*, [pencil addition] *Onoclea sensibilis*, and an overplus like water cress and cat-tail, and others that must be grubbed out with ruthless hand like *Cuscuta gronovii* and *Bidens cernua*. In the near vicinity are the grandest species of our flora -- *Cypripedium hirsutum*, *C. parviflorum*, *C. pubescens*, *C. candidum*, and far enough distant not to shade the pool *Cornus stolonifera*, *C. paniculata*, *Viburnum lentago*, *V. opulus*, and a few tamaracks.

The soil is a rich peaty loam. Here and there on the border this was mixed with a due proportion of sand to accommodate the plants that will not grow except in wet sand. Large sods of sand-lovers have been contributed by friends of the garden -- packed full of *Polygala sanguinea*, *P. cruciata*, *Viola lanceolata*, *V. sagittata*, *V. arenaria* [pencil change], *Eriocaulon articulatum*, *Gratiola aurea*, *Steironema quadrifolium*, *Kyris* [*Xyris*] *flexuosa*, *Hypericum canadense*. In lesser amount have also been planted *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, *Calopogon pulchellus*, *Lilium superbum*, *L. umbellatum*, *Gerardia tenuifolia*, *Spiranthes gracilis*, *S. romanzoffiana*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Spiraea tomentosa*, *Mimulus ringens*, *M. jamesii*, *Gerardia tenuifolia*, *Sagittaria heterophylla*, *Cyperus strigosus*, *Calla palustris*, *Parnassia caroliniana*, *C. palustris*, *Veronica americana*, *Primula farinosa*, *P. mistassinica*, *Saxifraga aizoon*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Gentiana andrewsii*, *Aster novae-angliae*, *A. modestus*, *Lysimachia terrestris*, *Viola incognita*, *Boltonia asteroides*, *Veronia fasciculata*, *Helenium autumnale*, *Hydrocotyle americana*, *Comandra livida* [lividum], *Solidago ridellii*, *Astragalus canadensis*, *Helianthus hirsutus*, *Habenaria ciliaris*, *H. blephariglottis* (the last two a contribution from Mr. Lownes), several clumps of *Lobelia siphilitica* and *L. cardinalis*, sowed seeds of *Cassia chamaecrista*, *Crotalaria sagittalis* and *Strophostyles helvola*, also *Collinsia verna*. This may seem too large a number of plants for a border, but the border is of indefinite width. It comprises nearly an acre and extends across the sunlit area of the marsh. I shall probably think of more desirable plants!



Eloise Butler overlooking the Mallard Pool after its construction. Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society.

The small pool is another proposition. [She refers to the original pool she created prior to 1909.] Its size will not admit more than one or two specimens of all the species that I wish. I have already planted therein *Castalia tuberosa* [pencil change - see note below], *Nelumbo lutea*, *Pontederia cordata*. I shall also introduce when I can get them -- next spring if not this fall -- *Nymphaea advena*, *N. microphylla*, *Prasenia schreberi*, *Lymphoides lacunosum* [???], *Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *caillaceus*, *R. delphinifolius*, *Lobelia dortmanna*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Sparganium simplex*. I should have written above *Castalia odorata*, instead of *tuberosa*, the latter is not a free bloomer and spreads too rapidly. any member of the chapter will confer a great favor by telling me where I can get the *Nymphoides* which is not listed by florists. I find that I have omitted from the margin, *Osmunda regalis*, *Liatris pycnostachya*, *Physostegia virginiana*, *Decodon verticillatus*, *Zygadenum chloranthus*, [next garbled - assume - *Tofeldia purshilla*], *Tanacetum*

huronense, Lobelia Kalmii, Hypericum ascyron, Prenanthes racemosa, Gentiana andrewsii, Hibiscus militaris, Stachys palustris, Habenaria paycodes, H. fimbriata, Myosotis scorpioides, Lysimachia quadrifolia, Lythrum alatum, Chelone obliqua, Saururus cernuus, Alisma plantago, Lilium canadense, Melanthium virginicum, Spiraea salicifolia, Iris versicolor, Pedicularis lanceolata.

I intend the fence barring out the muskrats to be concealed by the tall herbaceous perennials.

[The following was an additional note not included in the text for the Bulletin.]

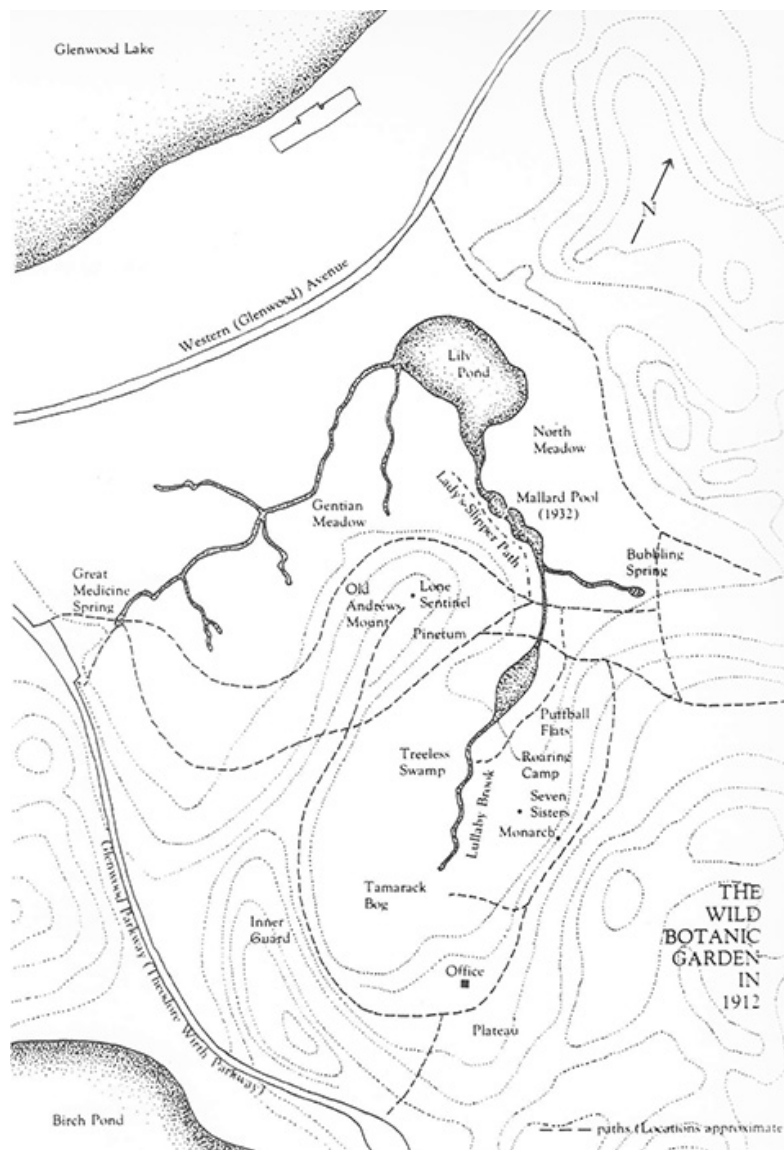
The little water wheel (to be removed during the winter lest the paddles be bent by ice) has been inserted in "The Gurgler," but the name has been changed to "The Jolly Spindrift." It chugs around so merrily, the spray splashing in the sunlight, that everyone smiles audibly when he sees it. I gave it the name at first sight, to find afterward that it is a new coinage, the compound not being in the dictionary. Below the rustic bridge another excavation has been made, continuous with the first, but more like a little pond, while the first is like a winding river emptying into it, increasing the length of the water area to fifty feet. I needed the "pond" for the display of the aquatic buttercup -- white and yellow -- which I hope the muskrats will find too bitter to eat. Otherwise, the pond must be fenced. Some yews, "ground hemlock", have just been contributed to the border, whose bright green foliage will greatly add to the toute ensemble. Gratiola continued to blossom for some time after planting and marsh marigold began to bloom for the second time on the border. Even now, at the beginning of work, the place with its setting is truly enchanting and I have to tear myself away from it. I shall dream of it all winter and conjure up the futurity of the plantings.

Exactly where was the location of the Pool?

On the next page is the plan of the Wild Botanic Garden ca. 1912. Features noted are names given by Eloise Butler. The location of Mallard Pool,

added in 1932, is noted. This spot is within what Eloise Butler called the "north enclosure" - the name she gave to one of two areas that were fenced in during 1924. Eloise noted in her log on July 7, 1932 "**Mallard Pool completed in north enclosure.**" The bridge she writes about was completed July 29 [Log] and would be at the northern end of Mallard Pool. The bridge was made by Lloyd Teeuwen ⁽¹⁾ who was her helper in the Garden and was with her at the Babcock house just before she went to the Garden on April 10, 1933 and suffered a heart attack. Lloyd returned to the Babcock house as the doctor was administrating to Eloise and was present when she died.

She further fixes the location in the opening paragraph of her essay when she writes "**I have wished to have a pool constructed where two small streams converge in an open meadow, the only pool in the Preserve being too shady for aquatics.**" Today, the location of the pool, Bubbling Spring, the North Meadow and the Lily Pond lay outside the North Garden boundary, just north of the back fence. Beyond the Lily Pond to the Northeast is the Wirth Park picnic area and across Glenwood Avenue is the present Wirth Beach area. The dotted line of the path that intersects Lady's-slipper Path, running from near Bubbling Spring westward toward Gentian Meadow, is the approximate location of the existing paved path just outside the back fence of the Garden and the location of what Eloise called "the tarvia road." The dam of 1909 vintage ⁽²⁾, crossing the stream from the Garden, that created the small pool in the Garden was next to this path. A difference today is that prior to 1992 the path and back fence were more to the south and next to the dam. The fence and path were moved northward in a 1991/92 renovation of that part of the Garden. This path (the tarvia road as Eloise called it), bisected the Garden in Eloise Butler's time into the southern portion (today's garden) and the northern portion where the Mallard Pool was located.



Map above: ©Martha Hellander.

In Martha Crone's time Martha would sometimes refer to this area and call it the "lower enclosure."

We can deduce from Martha Crone's Garden log that she actively kept up part of that northern meadow at least until 1939. Here are samples - all from her log and diary.

1933: July 2: Bill cut path to Mallard Pool. [We believe this must have been on southern end as Eloise had put in a plank walk on the northern end. Bill is Martha's husband. From her diary.]

1934, April 9: Woodcock in woods near swamp west of Mallard pool.

1934, May 25: Found nest of Pheasant on edge of Mallard pool containing 11 eggs.

1934, June 17: Found nest containing young of Green Heron, mother bird flew short distance, in Tamarack on north boundary of lower enclosure.

1934, July 2: Drinking spring has gone dry - [This would be the first evidence of trouble with the spring that provided water to the pool]

1934, July 5; planted 18 Christmas fern on east and west border of pool, also at rustic bridge.

1934, July 12: Planted from Stillwater 12 Bladder Fern on east edge of pool and near foot bridge.

1935, April 26: Saw woodcock in lower enclosure.



The wetland area opposite Wirth Beach parking lot in Winter 1938. As Eloise Butler wrote, it was filled with cattail and other vegetation. The diagonal line across the lower right cattails may well be the plank walkway Eloise Butler wrote about and the pool would be to the lower right. Photo courtesy University of Minnesota.

1936, August 29: Transplanted a number of Showy Lady's Slippers to a new colony in lower enclosure.

1937, July 16: 2 *Habenaria fimbriata* in bloom in lower enclosure near book and High-bush Cran.

1938, May 14: Also Autumn Willow in beautiful yellow color along broad path west of North enclosure.

1938, May 27: Planted 2 Valerian (*Valerian exdulis*) in north enclosure below waterfall.

1938, Aug. 30: Warbling Vireo still in song noted near north boundary of lower enclosure.

1939, May 19: Planted 10 American Dog Violet from Cedar swamp in lower enclosure below dam.

1939, May 25: In bloom . . . Blue Delphinium near west gate of lower enclosure

Future events and abandonment

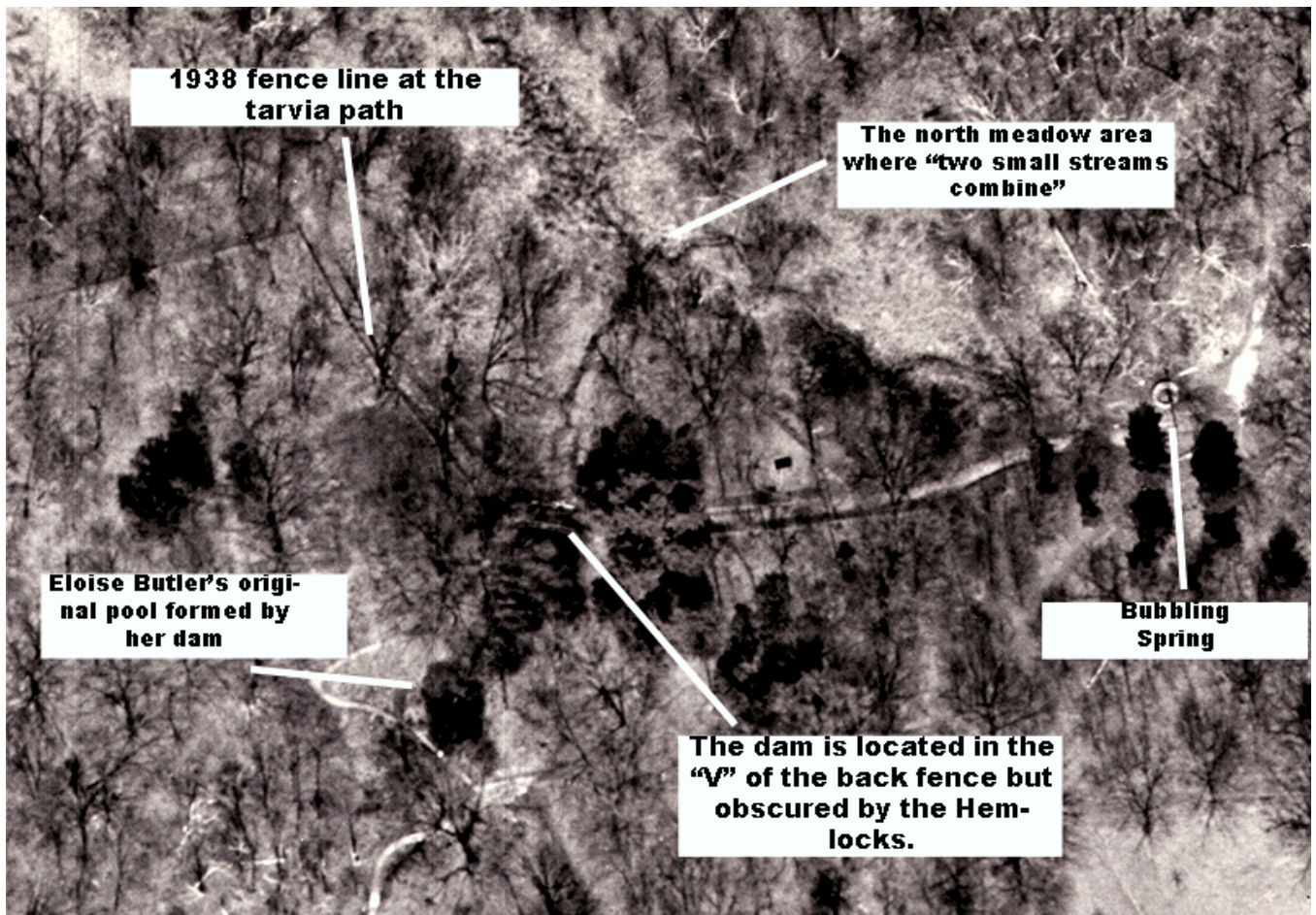
During the summer of 1938 the southern part of the Garden was surrounded by a new fence which was greatly appreciated by Curator Martha Crone and well received by the public. The old fence dated back to 1924 and Martha Crone had made a plea for a new fence in her 1937 report to the Park Board. It was stated that 1,900 linear feet was installed which is hardly enough to enclose about 5-1/2 acres.⁽³⁾ However, aerial photos from late 1938 [Next page] show a new fence, highlighted by a snow line, enclosing what was then the Garden Martha Crone tended, about 9 or 10 acres - that is the portion south of the tarvia road, which was the southern part of Eloise Butler's 25 acres that had included the northern meadow and adjacent areas. (see photo below) The new fence was six feet high and of wire mesh, with 3 gates for entrance.

As all of what today is the Woodland Garden seems to have been fenced in, the amount of fencing was obviously much more than the 1,900 feet reported. The existing remaining portions of the wire mesh fence (2021) is aged and presumably the same one erected in 1938. There is no replacement known except for the portions that the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden replaced with wrought iron between 1990 and 2005.

Martha noted in her diary on January 18, 1939 that Park Board maintenance workers were in working on new fencing in the "lower enclosure", which must have been an area excluded in the 1938 project. Eloise had written in the 1932 article of the possible need for a fence. The "lower enclosure" would seem to be the same area Eloise Butler called the "north enclosure", as that is an area of lower elevation. This all ties in with what happened in 1944.

When the Upland Garden area was added in 1944, Martha Crone said in her 1945 report to the⁽⁴⁾ Park Board that the addition added about

Below: A 1947 aerial photo of the Garden area showing main features of the southern Garden area and a portion of the northern area where the Mallard Pool was located - a place "where two small streams combine." The fence line is the position of the 1938 fence with the tarvia path following the fence line. The Bird Feeding Station is in right center surrounded by a triangular fence. Photo Courtesy University of Minnesota



10 acres. This is too high a number. The total acreage before the most recent addition in 1993 was 14 acres. We know that over the years from 1907 to 1993 certain areas expanded from the original 3 acres, including adding in the north meadow and the area of the Bubbling Spring. Eloise wrote in 1926⁽⁵⁾ that the entire area was 25 acres at that time including the North Meadow and the Bubbling Spring.

From the late 1930s forward, the north meadow area containing the Mallard Pool apparently became more and more neglected and there are no further plantings noted for the area in Martha Crone's log after 1939. We do know she removed some plants from the area and transferred them to the current garden space. These two log notes refer to that:

1946, June 11: 32 Showy Lady's Slipper from lower enclosure to violet path.

1947, July 17: 4 Willow Herb from lower enclosure.

When Clinton Odell proposed to the Park Board in 1944 to add the current upland area to the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, Martha Hellander's research found that Odell said to the Park Board that the northern area (which included the Mallard Pool) should never have been fenced and that it was swampy and should be abandoned in favor of an upland area which the garden did not have at that time⁽⁶⁾. In an exchange of letters in 1944 to Odell from Park Board Secretary Charles Doell and from Superintendent C. A. Bossen, the Park Board agreed with parts of his proposal, including the funding that he proposed. (more details in *The*

Upland Addition to the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden, Friends Website, Garden History Archive).

Former Gardener Cary George remembered that the chain link fencing that was used in the northern enclosure was removed and used to fence the new upland addition, because in 1944 wartime shortages of steel precluded new fencing being obtained. Presumably there was a garden record of this, but it may have been related to him by Ken Avery.⁽⁷⁾

So here we have this conclusion: The Mallard Pool area was still being somewhat attended to by Martha Crone until about 1940, then abandoned by 1944. The Bubbling Spring dried up more or less permanently by 1959 (*"Springs in and near the Garden"*, Friends Website, Garden History Archive). The area reverted to the wild area we have today, At the time the Upland Garden was established in 1944, requiring much development work by Martha and the one person she had for help at that time, there was no possibility that the entire north meadow could be cared for as well.

In a strange turn of events all the area that had earlier been abandoned, including the Mallard Pool area, were added back to the control of the Garden staff in 1964. The Park Board had approved the expansion of the area under the Gardener's control. Outside of the fenced area of the Garden proper, this new area was the surrounding wild area west to the Parkway, north to Glenwood Ave. and east to the picnic grounds. Gardener Ken Avery was in favor of this change. In fact he considered it an important milestone -

"... one rivaling, if not exceeding, in importance that of the addition of the Prairie Garden in 1944."

He added -

This quadrupled the area we have to work with and makes it possible to treat the entire area as one integrated unit. We of the Wild Flower Garden are eager to assume this task.....we have always felt that the chief value of this area was for the study and appreciation of nature. Now that the Board has passed the

motion dedicating it to this end, we are planning to adjust all maintenance activities toward this goal. It will not require any great change but just that all activities be paced to show greater respect for the ecological relationship of the area and to exploit all of its possibilities as a natural area.⁽⁸⁾

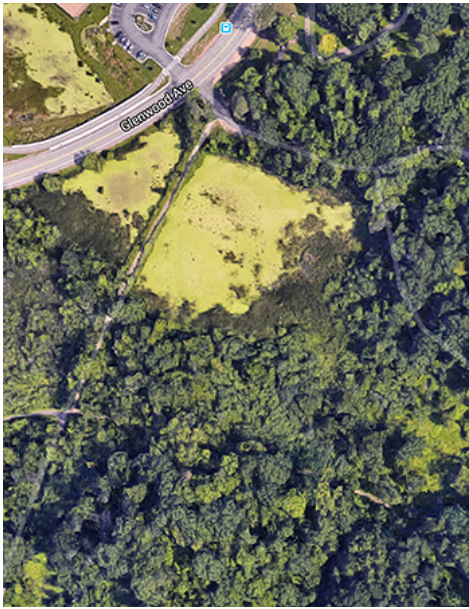


The area within the gray lines became the expanded area tended by the Garden staff in 1964.

This now includes (or re-includes) that "north enclosure" area where the Mallard Pool was located. It did not last long however, as the Park Board budget did not allow Ken to have sufficient staff to care for such a large area and by 1967 it was back to 14 acres and the Mallard Pool area was once again left to grow wild as Eloise Butler had found it in 1907, except that it became the basis of a buffer zone around the garden in later years.

[There is additional detail and photos about the area of the Mallard Pool and all the other pools in the Garden in an article titled "Aquatic Pools in the Garden" - it is found on the website.]

The area today



The old Lily Pond area is now somewhat clear of cattails with open water in the Summer. This area was modified in 1957 when the Park Board put in a large diameter underground pipeline to divert water from Bassett's Creek to Brownie Lake. That line lies beneath the gravel path of 1975 vintage that now bisects the area. Photo-Google



A current view of the water channel leaving the Garden after it has combined with the second stream that Eloise mentions at the beginning of her text. The view is looking to the North toward Wirth Lake. The Mallard Pool would have had its southern end near this spot. Photo G D Bebeau.



Above left: Looking west toward the old Mallard Pool location from the area of the Bubbling Spring. The old stonework of the spring is just visible. The runoff channel, which also drained this part of the wetland, runs vertically up the center of the photo to where it joins the stream coming out of the Garden which is seen in the right hand photo. Photos G D Bebeau, 2020.

Notes and References:

Notes:

- (1) Martha Hellander's book *The Wild Gardener* - 1992, Page 96. Martha Hellander's research was financed by the Friends and by the Minnesota Historical Society.
- (2) An article about the Garden published in *The Bellman* in 1913, described the dam as covered with vegetation as though it had always been there. The dam had to have been put in prior to the Fall of 1909 as on September 12, 1909 Eloise first references the pond and dam in her log planting notes - "in pond"; "by pond"; and "near brook below dam."
- (3) *The Story of W.P.A. in the Minneapolis Parks, Parkways and Playgrounds*, for 1938, Minneapolis, Minnesota pub by Park Board in 1939.
- (4) Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners for 1944, dated February 20, 1945 by Martha Crone
- (5) *The Wild Botanic Garden - Early History*, by Eloise Butler, 1926.
- (6) *The Wild Gardener*, page 104.
- (7) Conversation with the author May 18, 2018. Ken Avery was the Gardener preceding Cary George.
- (8) Annual Report to the Board of Park Commissioners for 1964 dated March 12, 1965, by Gardener Ken Avery.

Other references:

- (1) Eloise Butler's Garden Log
- (2) Martha Crone's Garden Log
- (3) Martha Crone's diaries
- (4) Mrs. John. *Our Native Plant Reserve, Glenwood Park, Minneapolis Minn., Now called "Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden"*. This article was written sometime after 1929 but prior to Eloise Butler's death in 1933 and placed in the Park Board Archives. Mrs. Jepson's husband was a parks commissioner at this time. The text was then published in June 1933 in *The Minnesota Clubwoman*, following the last rites ceremony for Eloise in May and including details of that ceremony. That the

article was written no earlier than 1929 is indicated by the subtitle as the Garden was renamed in 1929. The text portion concerning the Mallard Pool uses virtually the same wording as that of Eloise Butler's in her *Early History of the Wild Botanic Garden* of 1926. Eloise Butler first wrote about her desire to have this large sunny pool in 1915 when she wrote "I have a pool in the garden that was formed by building a dam across a brook and it is proposed to make by excavation a sizable pool in one of my meadows for more aquatic plants." [*Notable Features of My Wild Garden*, March 1915]

Text and research by Gary Bebeau.
Photos as credited.

II Monarch

A Notable Feature of the Wild Botanic Garden:
Eloise Butler wrote in 1915:

One of my white birches on a hillside has eight bolls, while opposite in the meadow a yellow birch rejoices with seven. Between them "Monarch," the largest white oak in Minneapolis, lifts his aged head and rules the landscape.



Monarch in 1926. Due to age and accumulated storm damage, the tree was taken down in 1940.

It is reported that Eloise measured the circumference at 10 feet and always stated that the tree was over 700 years old. The age is wildly overestimated but tree growth factor charts produced from field studies were not available in her day. (details in note 1) These studies have produced tree age calculation tables which for a white oak of that size would indicate an age of 290 years for trees growing in perfect environment but perhaps older for a typical forest tree of the White Oak species. [note 2]

Some new information came to light when on May 6 1946 the *Minneapolis Tribune* in Ruth Thompson's *Minnesota Memories* column published a look-back at Eloise Butler under the theme that the Garden was a memorial to the former teacher. The writer states Monarch was taken down in 1942, but in 1940 we have Martha Crone's report of the correct date. The size of the tree in the 1946 article is given as 4 feet in diameter and 14 feet in circumference and the age of 700 years is given which is a repeat of what is stated in many references of the time. The only previous reference to the actual size of the tree is Eloise Butler's measurement.

Since Martha Crone had the tree taken down and was there at the time, perhaps this new reported size came from what was seen in 1940, in which case if we use the circumference of 14 feet we have an average diameter of 53 inches and the tree growth tables tell us the tree could have been about 400 years old, still well short of Eloise Butler's proudly proclaimed age of 700 years. The 400 year age happens to agree with the Park Board Forester, Louis Boeglin, who estimated the tree to be 400 years back in 1923 when a fire in dry grass and leaves enveloped part of Glenwood Park and came close to Monarch. (*Minneapolis Tribune* December 13, 1923 "City's Oldest Tree Periled by Flames in Glenwood Park". Text on next page.) But there is no doubt that Monarch was old and decaying.

On April 4, 1912, tree surgeons were brought in. Eloise noted in her log "Monarch treated surgically today." Dead limbs were removed and concrete was used to reinforce the rotting trunk. The rotting trunk may be the reason that the base of tree usually produced a mushroom, *Polyporus frondosus* [Hen of the Woods], often of large size - 25 pounds in 1935.

In an essay she wrote in 1926 [*Trees in the Wild Garden*, note 3], Eloise gave some details about that surgical operations and subsequent events.

'Monarch,' as we call him, was slowly dying atop. So, in obedience to the scriptural injunction, his dead limbs were cut off and cast away, and decayed portions of his "heart" - not essential as with humans for circulation -- were taken out and replaced with concrete. Thus, lopped and reinforced, he bade fair for many more years to hold sway. Alack and alas! In the tornado of June [1925], large chunks of concrete were belched out and all the limbs torn off. How long will he yet stand without his crown?



Eloise Butler with Monarch, July 24, 1924
Minneapolis Star photo.

Her question would be answered by her successor, Martha Crone, in 1940. On October 28th 1940 she went back to the Garden (the Garden closed October 15 in those days) to direct some workers on which trees to cut. She met Mr. Lucking there. One of the trees removed was the old giant White Oak. [Greg Lucking, Parks horticulturist from 1940 to 1966]. In her annual report to the Board of Park Commissioners (December. 11, 1940) Martha wrote:

It is with deep regret that I record the passing of the oldest inhabitant of the Reserve, the Giant White Oak, estimated age 700 years. It had become a hazard to passers-by, therefore it was removed in October.

NOTE 1: The 10 foot circumference is reported in a description of the Wild Botanic Garden that appeared in the May 3, 1913 issue of *The Bellman*. Field studies done by the Morton Arboretum in Chicago resulted in an age calculation for White Oaks. Referencing that data yields the age of 290 years.

NOTE 2: Other examples: An example of a White Oak that can attain an age of 240 years is an old White Oak recently taken down in the forest at St. John's Abbey in Stearns County Minnesota. Tree ring count indicated it started as an acorn around 1776.

The largest known White Oak today in Minnesota is in Scott County and is 5.8 feet in diameter and that still falls well short of 700 years. The only known White Oak in North America of that age is the National Champion located in Virginia, having a circumference of 331 inches (27.6 feet - 8.8 feet in diameter), which yields an age approaching 800 years. [The Morton Arboretum studies state the growth factor for white oaks is 7.6, which is multiplied times the diameter in inches to attain the average age.]

NOTE 3: This text is available on The Friends website in the Garden History Archive and in Martha Hellander's book The Wild Gardener.



III Founding Directors - The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden

Founding Directors of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden.

The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden was founded on June 18, 1952. There were six founding directors - Clinton Odell, Russell H. Bennett, Mrs. Carroll Binder, Martha Crone, Donald C. Dayton, and Leonard F. Ramberg.

Clinton Odell

Clinton M. Odell, as most readers familiar with the Friends will know, was the instigator of the whole affair. He was a botany student of Eloise Butler, visitor and sometime helper to her in the Garden. His business, the Burma-Vita Company was located just blocks away on Chestnut Avenue. He was also on the State Board of Forestry and a director of the McPhail School of Music. He provided financial assistance to the Garden while Martha Crone was curator prior to founding the Friends. He was president and a director of the Friends until his death in 1958. The others were all acquaintances of Mr. Odell. More details are in the Odell article



Clinton Odell with spouse Any and daughter Moana, early 1950s,

Martha Crone

Martha Crone was the curator of the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden at that time, having succeeded Eloise Butler upon her death in 1933. She became secretary of the Friends with membership and newsletter duties, adding treasurer duties in 1954. She served in those roles until 1971, remaining a director until 1973. She retired as Garden Curator in 1959. The Martha E. Crone Visitors Shelter in the Garden is named in her honor.



Martha Crone in the Garden, 1951

Russell H. Bennett

Russell Hoadley Bennett II was born on November 30, 1896. His father was a mining engineer and Mr. Bennett began the same career in 1922 as mine surveyor with the Meriden Iron Company. He held a number of positions in the mining industry including the positions of Chairman of Electro Manganese Corp in Knoxville, TN and of Placer Development Ltd. of Vancouver, BC. He wrote a book well known in mining circles in 1979 - Quest for Ore. For his entrepreneurial and engineering accomplishments in the finding and development of challenging mineral enterprises

throughout the world and his dedication to his fellow man, he was awarded in 1978 the AIME William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal by the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers.

In the Minneapolis area he was at one time the Mayor of Deephaven, MN, President of Dunwoody Institute from 1937 - 1948 and was Chairman of the Board of Dunwoody 1953 - 1957.



Russell H. Bennett, 1978 photo.

In 1932 he realized a long-cherished dream and bought a ranch in southern Alberta Canada. From his experiences of becoming a rancher he wrote the book The Complete Rancher in 1965.

Mr. Bennett was a founding director of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1952 and remained a director of the Friends until 1968 and was an honorary director until 1980. He and other long-time directors were invited to attend the 1977 25th Annual Meeting of the Friends and say a few words but he was unable to attend as he was on his way to his ranch in Alberta. He then attended the Annual Meeting the following year on May 20, 1978 at which he made a few comments indicating his pleasure at the progress being made in the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden. This was his last meeting with the

Friends. He passed away on December 16, 1981 and is buried at Lakewood Cemetery.

Dorothy Walton Binder

Dorothy Walton married Carroll Binder on May 24, 1920, the couple having met while they were serving in the Red Cross, working with Belgian refugees during WWI. They both pursued journalism as a career, and after a few short stints at different newspapers, including the *Minneapolis Daily Star*, they ended up in Chicago in the 1920s where Dorothy wrote articles for *The New Majority*, a labor newspaper and Carroll worked for the *Chicago Daily News* under Frank Knox. One of Dorothy's articles "The Stockwells of Minnesota" appeared in the *New Republic* on December 22, 1937. Dorothy was especially active in the National Council of Jewish Women, of which she was president (1932-1937).



Dorothy Walton Binder (left) with just retired Garden Curator Martha Crone, at the dedication of a memorial in the Wildflower Garden to Clinton Odell. 1959 newspaper photo.

The Binders had four children. Their eldest son Lt. Carroll Binder Jr. died in WWII, lost at sea when his B-17, on which he was navigator, crashed in the English Channel when returning from a Berlin raid. The family was unable to verify his demise for months causing great trauma for the family. After the war it was found that his body had been recovered by a German fisherman and buried in France by the German authorities.

There were three other children, daughter Mary Kelsey Binder, born in 1923 and twins David and Debby born in 1931, in London where the Binders were working for the *Daily News*. They returned to Chicago in late 1931 but after the *Daily News* changed ownership in 1944 with the death of Frank Knox (who was Secretary of the Navy at the time), the Binders moved to Minneapolis in 1945 to work for the *Minneapolis Tribune*, Carroll becoming editorial page editor. Dorothy was a founding Director of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1952 and remained on the Board until 1964 after which she was an ex-officio honorary director until 1976. During her tenure she was vice-president from 1952 until the death of [Clinton Odell](#) in June 1958, when she became president, serving in that role until January 1962.

In 1974 Friends Past President Cay Faragher received a letter from Dorothy and she informed the Friends as follows:

Mrs. Carroll Binder, past president of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, has maintained her active interest in the "Garden" since its inception. A long letter from her brings us up to date. Mrs. Binder, with daughter, Debby moved to Oakland, Calif., in 1971, where she has successfully battled her Parkinson's disease with the magic drug EeDopa. In spite of other problems plus a cataract operation, she has been finishing her husband's "papers" as well as those of her father for the Minnesota Historical Society. Her daughter Mary Kelsey and husband are in

Oakland, and their four grown children are a great source of pleasure with their brilliant careers. The highlight of this year was a fall trip to Washington, D.C., to see son Dave and family, just the returned from six years in Germany with New York Times. After some moving about, Mrs. Binder is now settled at the Mark Twain Retirement Center, 2438 35th Ave. Oakland California 94601

In 1978, when she was 84, the Friends were still receiving donations from her from California. That is the last record we have of her. She passed away on June 14, 1980 at age 86 in a hospital in nearby San Leandro CA. Her papers are included with her husbands at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Donald C. Dayton

Donald Chadwick Dayton was born on August 13, 1914, one of six sons of George N. Dayton and Grace Bliss Dayton.

He suffered from polio as a child, and later helped found the Sister Kenny Institute, which did pioneering work in the rehabilitation of polio victims and those with other disabling conditions.



Donald Dayton (right) with Southdale architect Victor Gruen, 1952.

Mr. Dayton, was a 1937 graduate of Yale University, joined Dayton's Department Stores as a stockboy shortly after graduation. He held

positions as buyer, merchandising manager and general manager, and in 1950 was named president. In 1960 he was elected chief executive officer and when he retired in 1968 he was chairman of the board.

He was a member of the National Alliance of Businessmen, the Urban Coalition and the Metropolitan Council.

Donald Dayton was a founding Director of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1952 and remained on the Board until 1959. He also held the office of vice-president, along with Dorothy Binder, from 1953 to 1959. At the time of the founding of the Friends he was working with architect Victor Gruen on the design of the nation's first enclosed shopping mall - Southdale Center in Edina MN.

Donald's mother, Grace Bliss Dayton was a member of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden and when she passed away in April 1966, Friends secretary and newsletter editor Martha Crone wrote: *"Among her many activities she was a staunch supporter of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden. Her interest and enthusiasm in furthering the Garden will be greatly missed."*

Donald Dayton died of Cancer on June 22, 1989.

Leonard F. Ramberg

Leonard F. Ramberg was born on January 10, 1906. His career was centered on business and civic affairs. He was elected a Minneapolis Public Schools director in 1948, a City Council Alderman from 1945 to 1949; he was Minneapolis Postmaster 1954 - 57; a founder and President of the Citizens League of Minneapolis and Hennepin County; and at various times Chairman of the Minneapolis YMCA General Board; president of the American Swedish Institute; chairman of the Augsburg College Board of Regents from 1966 - 1972.

In 1988 he received the Minneapolis Rotary "Service above Self" award, even though he was not a member.

In business he was at times corporate secretary of the Glenwood-Inglewood Water Company, treasurer of the Burma-Vita Company and then made a career at Northwestern National Bank from which he retired as senior vice president in 1971.



Leonard F. Ramberg, 1972 photo.

He was a founding Director of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in 1952 and remained on the Board until 1972 after which he was an honorary director until 1976. Mr. Ramberg also served as the Friends treasurer during the first two years of our organization and as vice-president in 1960 and 1961. He and other long-time directors were invited to attend the 1977 25th Annual Meeting of the Friends (June 4) and say a few words. Mr. Ramberg stated he became interested in the garden through Mr. Clinton Odell. He stated that the garden was a tribute to the interest and work of Mr. Odell who really believed in the need for it. Mr. Ramberg then expressed his appreciation for the invitation to be with us on this occasion. That was his last known meeting with the Friends. He passed away on October 22, 1988.

IV Crone Shelter Dedication Poem

*A letter of thanks from the Eloise Butler
Wildflower Garden on the occasion
of the dedication of the Martha Crone Shelter
on May 13, 1970*

by Betty Bridgman (1915 - 1999)
Published in *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Summer
1970

You are good people. You mean well.
You kept the houses off my hill.
You saved my elm and tamarack.
You love this place, which loves you back.
Thank you for sixty years' restraint
of urge to tidy up and paint,
to straighten rows or trim a tree.
Neatness doesn't count to me.
I feel no pressure to look pretty
or be your refuge from the city.
I can't consider it my aim
to furnish every flower-name.
I have reasons to exist,
though not the ones that you would list.
It took eleven thousand years
to make this place as it appears.
When the glacier last withdrew,
the land it left was brown and blue,
a lifeless, gravelly moraine. . . .
and I have turned it all to green.
The seeds that came by floating, flying,
I coaxed to root her and keep trying.
Leaf and husk and stalk would perish
and give me crumbs of loam to cherish.
Shrub and moss were my recruits;
my hillsides twine their reaching roots.
I have protected all I could
from winter wind and summer flood.
My oak tree is a calendar,
how wet the years, how dry they were.
I am a widely known location
on maps the birds use in migration,
recalled, as seasons come again,
by warbler, hermit thrush and wren.
A bird's egg, passive in a nest-

a time bomb under feathered breast-
bursts into appetite, raw forces,
pressure on my thin resources.
From top of ridge to soggy hollow,
vine and fern, ground cover, mallow,
where you think is "peace and quiet,"
is power-play, impending riot,
and here the competitions rage,
elbowing for center stage,
for drop of water, patch of sun-
barely enough for everyone.
The towering tree is level-laid. . .
Saplings are rescued from the shade. . .
You are shocked and question why
that "lonesome place against the sky."
We solve our problems, left alone,
and never miss you when you're gone,
yet cowslip, bloodroot, bellwort, fern,
we thank you for your kind concern.
Now when you leave here, as you must,
don't take your cars but let them rust.
I can cope with, on the trail,
Carbon dioxide you exhale,
but in your love for the machine,
consider how to keep me green.
I shall survive, at all events,
but meanwhile, thank you for that fence.

The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden



Clinton Odell

Clinton M. Odell and Burma-Shave. The Story of the 'First Friend'



The story of the Friends is about the influence a teacher had on one of her students. It is also about Burma-Shave.

Clinton M. Odell: Eloise Butler taught science in Minneapolis high schools from about 1874 to 1911. One of the students in her botany class at Central High School in the mid-1890s was Clinton Odell. Butler was known for taking her students on field trips to the woods, swamps, and bogs at the edge of Minneapolis. (At the time, woods and swamps stretched from near Cedar Lake to Lake Minnetonka.) These botanizing expeditions made a lasting impression on Odell. Years later, in an article that appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor* in 1949,

Odell recalled how Eloise Butler and a few other teachers used an area in Glenwood Park (now Wirth Park) for their own special wild garden. *"They used to go out there in their spare time and collect plant specimens. I just got interested in going out there in the spring to see what came up."* The spot frequented by Eloise Butler and her fellow teacher-botanizers would become the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden. The interest in nature Butler sparked in Clinton Odell would lead to Odell becoming a benefactor of the Garden, and to his founding the Friends of the Garden in 1952. (1949 article follows text)

Now for the Burma-Shave part of our story.

Clinton Odell's father was a lawyer and a tinkerer. He had a side business, the Burma-Vita Company, selling a liniment product. Clinton also practiced law for six years, then formed an insurance agency, White and Odell, an agency of Northwestern National Life, but his doctor advised him to find a less stressful line of work. In 1924 he joined the Burma-Vita Company and With the help of a chemist friend, Odell developed the family liniment recipe into a formula for a brushless shaving cream, a product popular in England at the time. Thus, Burma-Shave was born. But the product was hardly an overnight success.

Odell's two sons, Allan and Leonard, sold the product door to door and to pharmacies in the upper Midwest. As the story goes, when Allan was on a sales trip in rural Illinois in 1925, he saw a series of roadside signs advertising a gas station. Each sign pitched a single product, culminating in a sign

Burma-Shave signs

Listen birds
these signs cost money
so roost awhile
but don't get funny
Burma-Shave

Don't take a curve
at 60 per
we hate to lose
a customer
Burma-Shave

The wolf
is shaved
so neat and trim
Red Riding Hood
is chasing him
Burma-Shave

Round the corner
lickety split
beautiful car
wasn't it

pointing toward the gas station itself. Allan thought it could work to sell Burma-Shave. He convinced his skeptical father to spend \$200 to try the idea. Allan cut and painted boards, wrote a simple three-phrase jingle, and erected the first Burma-Shave signs on Highway 35 between Minneapolis and Albert Lea. After the Odell's had put up a dozen sets of signs, orders started pouring in.

In April 1926 the Company, of which Clinton Odell was now president, leased 17,000 sq. ft. of new space at 2019 East Lake Street, moving from 2533 Hennepin Ave. They had so much business over the



Offices and plant of the Burma-vita Company. The building was constructed in 1940. Bassett's Creek flows in front with a rail line (now abandoned) between the creek and the building. The building still exists in the same form, but with a wood exterior. Photo from 1941 by Norton and Peel

years that in 1940 they built a new factory at 2318 Chestnut Avenue West, just west of Penn Avenue, in the Bryn Mawr neighborhood of south Minneapolis, abandoning the old quarters at 2019 East Lake Street. [More details are in the article from the September 22 1946 *Minneapolis Tribune*].

Martha Crone.

Meanwhile at the Garden, Martha Crone became a regular volunteer assistant to Eloise Butler. When Eloise Butler died in 1933, Martha Crone took over sole responsibility for maintaining the Garden. After 1940 Odell's Burma-Shave plant was a short walk from the Garden at 2318 Chestnut Avenue West. As he stated in a letter, he found his "*interest in the Wild Flower Garden revived.*" Odell became a regular hands-on volunteer, helping Crone pull weeds, transplant flowers, and manage the Garden. He became a familiar sight to visitors, digging in the dirt while dressed in suit and tie. [See May 12 1949 *Tribune* article].

One of Martha Crone's recollections of Odell was that in early



Clinton Odell in the Garden. Photo from *Minneapolis Tribune* May 12, 1949.

evening would take a chair into the lower garden and sit there and test various mosquito repellants that his company was developing. In a damp year she said, we can all appreciate what an excellent testing ground this would have been.

Clinton Odell became the Garden's benefactor, paying for materials and labor out of his own pocket. In June 1944, Odell wrote to the Minneapolis Park Board superintendent, proposing to donate \$3,000 to cover the cost of clearing an upland garden, fencing in the new area, surfacing the paths, and constructing a small summer house. The Park Board gratefully accepted his offer but with reservations about what should be done, but at least the upland garden was partitioned off from the rest of Wirth Park and added to the Garden. [There is more detail in a separate article - The Upland Garden Addition].

Odell made two \$1,500 deposits and made annual contributions thereafter when the amounts exceeded the initial \$3,000 eventually paying \$4,000 more than his initial pledge. (details Ref. 1 below).

He was mentioned in several newspaper articles on the Garden. On May 21, 1950, the *Minneapolis Tribune* ran a double page spread in their Picture Magazine about the Garden and said this about Odell:

Another who has had a big hand in the garden's development is Clinton M. Odell, chairman of the board of Burma Shave Co. Besides giving financial help, he sometimes has pitched in with the planting and weeding. He visits the garden frequently.

On June 10, 1951 The *Minneapolis Tribune* published an article titled "City Wild Flower Gardener Rescues Plants From Bulldozers." The article included this:

Clinton Odell, the "motivating spirit" of the garden, whose interest in wild flowers is as faithful as Mrs. Crone's claims she has a special sixth sense for finding hidden flowers.



Clinton Odell created this sketch of the old office at the Garden and titled it "Early Spring in the Garden." Undated but circa late 1940s - early 1950s. Image courtesy of the Martha Crone Collection, MHS.

Clinton Odell was truly the first "Friend of the Garden." He felt it imperative there always be a group of citizens who would work for the best interests of the Garden. He was concerned the Garden could become expendable if the Park Board had to cut costs. In an article written by journalist Dorothy Binder in 1949 (Odell would later recruit her to be a founding Director of the Friends), Binder said Odell worried "...*what would happen if a depression came along. With no backing from private citizens...would the Wild Flower Garden be considered an unnecessary luxury and lopped off the budget?*"

In her remarks to the Friends Board in 1977, Martha Crone recalled there were some on the Park Board in the late 1940s who definitely wanted to phase out the Garden.(2) Odell felt that an organization of

concerned citizens could help. He wrote an essay about why he founded the Friends and of the importance of the Wild Flower Garden.

Odell was the founder of the Minnesota Game Protective League. Martha Crone also reported in the July 1957 issue of *The Fringed Gentian*TM that Odell was awarded an honor plaque, for his many years service in conservation. It was presented by Mr. Cox, Past State Forester, in behalf of the Minnesota Conservation Commission during the 1957 Northwest Sportsman's Show. (Odell had been on the State Board of Forestry.) The plaque read: "*To Clinton Odell, Courageous Crusader for Conservation. From the 1957 Northwest Sportsman's Show.*" He was a man of many interests - a member of the Rotary Club, he served on the State Forestry Board and was a director of the McPhail School of Music.

Founding of the Friends and *The Fringed Gentian*TM.

In 1952, Clinton Odell asked an attorney friend (Joseph Colman) at the Dorsey Law Firm to draw up the papers incorporating the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden. Odell recruited friends, prominent citizens and businessmen to serve as the original Directors. Odell wrote many letters recruiting friends to join the new organization. The Friends started to pay for plants, seeds, and other items for which there was no money in the Park Board budget.

According to Odell's daughter, Moana Beim, Odell came up with the name for the newsletter, *The Fringed Gentian*TM. Odell insisted that each issue of *The Fringed Gentian*TM contain a quote by Henry David Thoreau. (Dorothy Binder wrote that Odell was a proponent of Thoreau and had read all of Thoreau's works.) The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden grew and prospered with new members and more funds to help Martha Crone in the Garden.



Odell served as president of the Friends until his death on June 4, 1958 at age 80. Friends founding member Dorothy Binder wrote this memorial.

With the death of Mr. Clinton M. Odell June 4th at the age of 80, the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden have lost their founder, their president and their most devoted and enthusiastic member.

All his life Mr. Odell had been concerned with conservation. He was awarded the plaque of the Minnesota Conservation Commission April 1957 in recognition of his many contributions. His interest in the Wild Flower Garden began in his high school days for Eloise Butler was his botany teacher.

For many years Mr. Odell contributed privately to the Park Board's limited funds for maintenance of the garden. He was responsible for development of the Upper Garden, for the fence surrounding this garden and for the employment of extra manpower. Often Mr. Odell could be found in the Wild Flower Garden in his spare time digging weeds and helping Mrs. Crone the Curator with new plantings. He preferred this to playing golf with his friends.

With the future of the garden in mind Mr. Odell was instrumental in organizing the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden in the summer of 1952. He was its president until his death. It was his dearest wish that the Friends would guarantee the continuance of the garden in the event of his

death. Membership fees and donations would supplement the allocations of the Park Board and would continue the unique contribution the Wild Flower Garden makes to Minneapolis.

The future of the Wild Flower Garden now lies with the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden. The memorial which would mean most to the man who gave so much of this time, his devotion and his money to the development of the Wild Flower Garden as a sanctuary and an educational project for Minneapolis is its continuance. Two or three years of neglect because of insufficient maintenance and the garden would be an overgrown mass of weeds, its significance lost, the labor of year destroyed. The challenge now lies with us.

In 1959, a group of his friends placed a stone bench, made of Mankato Dolomite, in the Upland Garden to honor Clinton Odell, Benefactor and First Friend of the Garden. The bench sits on the central hill near a large oak.

Contributors to the Odell Bench were: Elizabeth Carpenter, John T. Magaw, Ebba Tolg, Dorothy Binder, Wm. H. Hale, Mr. & Mrs. R. Leuthold, Mrs. C. S. Hoyt, George Luxton, Earle Brown, Mr. R. E. Cole, Mr. S. W. Dwinnell, Martha Crone

Martha Crone wrote this Memorial for Clinton Odell. Published in *The Fringed Gentian*TM, Vol. 7 #3, July 1959.

The citizens of this great metropolis owe a debt of gratitude to the late Mr. Clinton Odell, for his contributions to the growth and development of the garden. In so many ways he contributed most generously so that the future generations might benefit.

It was thru his effort that the upland or prairie garden was established in 1944, an addition to the already existing garden. For many years such an addition had been envisioned for a concentration of prairie plants. A large portion of native Minnesota plants grow on the prairie, where the sun shines the entire day.



Odell bench dedication from a group of his friends.



We pause to pay tribute to his many deeds of kindness and in recognition of this his friends have placed in this prairie garden, a native stone settee and bronze marker in his memory.



On their 50th Wedding Anniversary Amy and Clinton Odell pose for a family photo, ca 1950s:
L to r: Allen Odell (eldest son), Grace Odell, his spouse; Raymond N. Beim and spouse Moana Odell Beim;
parents Amy Hamley Odell and Clinton MacDougall Odell; Barbara Odell Coleman and spouse James
Coleman; Betty Odell; Leonard Odell. (Photo courtesy Odell Family)

In 1960, a pair of benches of Kasota Limestone were placed in the Woodland Garden in his honor by his daughter, Moana Odell Beim (Mrs. Raymond N. Beim). The benches were located near the Garden Office where it was situated at that time. They replaced a pair of wooden settees. When the office was removed and replaced by the current Martha Crone Shelter, the benches remained where they were installed and are now just off the flat patio area in front of the new shelter. Together with a limestone birdbath dedicated to Amy Odell, Clinton's wife, they form a nice quiet resting place just off the walking path to the shelter.

References:

(1). On October 4, 1944, the Park Board, in a letter to Odell from Park Board Secretary Charles Doell, approved Odell's request for the upland addition to the Garden. His initial check to them was for \$1,500 and he would send more of the \$3,000 he pledged as they spent it. Odell wanted the Park Board to clear a number of oak trees from the area but the Board disagreed and in a letter to Odell from Superintendent C. A. Bossen dated Nov. 17, 1944, he stated that such action should be "wait and see" as

to what may be needed as Martha Crone proceeded with development of the area. In 1944 the Board spent \$1,009 on this project; in 1945 the amount was \$1,116 and in 1946 the amount totaled \$1,314. Each year the Park Board sent a summary to Odell. He paid for the wages of a second man to help Martha Crone, a Mr. John Schulte. In 1946 he did likewise but had to dismiss Schulte early for the reason stated as "they did not agree" and he was looking for a replacement. In 1947 he simply sent the Park Board \$1,000 for the purpose of paying for help and in the subsequent years of 1948, through 1951 he sent \$500. Once the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden was formed in 1952, the Friends made that contribution. The hard surfacing of the paths and the building of a summer house as originally proposed was never accomplished. Many of his annual donations were reported in the Minneapolis newspapers. Full details of the addition plan are in the "Upland Garden" article.

In 1951 Odell requested toilet facilities and mosquito control. (letter to C. E. Doell dated May 22, 1951). Odell had been to Tucson and visited a garden there that had modern toilet facilities and said if a small city like that could provide facilities certain Minneapolis could "go them one better." These were not provided either. Mosquitoes were always a problem. Martha Crone once replied to Theodore Wirth "I wish to offer my apologies for the ill manners of my mosquitoes, they are rather difficult to train as each one lives only a short time" (letter June 22, 1933). The Park Board was already hesitant of using DDT.

Above from documents in the files of Clinton Odell in the Martha Crone Collection at the Minnesota History Center.

(2) Minutes - Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, June 4, 1977

The essay on Clinton Odell is based on an original document written by Steve Pundt who was president of the Friends of The Wild Flower Garden 1999-2007. It has been amended with additional material and references by G D Bebeau. Photos of the Garden memorials are ©G D Bebeau

VI - Martha Crone

Early Spring in the Wild Flower Garden

The longer days of spring with their additional warm sunlight and mellow south winds are warming the moist earth and again stirring life anew. It is due to the uplift this magic season gives to the human spirit after a long winter, that the first wild flowers are so treasured. Who does not love the sweet fragrance of rain-wet leaf mold, mosses and green growing things in the spring?

The first blossom to appear is that of the dainty Snow Trillium (*Trillium nivale*) a miniature of the later blooming Large-flowered Trillium, altho the plant is barely a few inches tall the blossoms are several inches across. They bloom and bring beauty and cheer even while patches of snow still remain in sheltered areas where the winters sun never penetrated. While in the bog the interesting, yet unpleasantly scented Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) is one of the first bold adventurers above ground, sometimes pushing through snow and ice. This lowly plant is related to our beautiful Calla Lily. These are soon followed by number of our best loved flowers of spring, such as Bloodroot, Spring Beauty, Dutchman's-breeches, Bellwort, Anemone, and others. The sunny side of the marsh is a mass of clusters of golden Marsh Marigold. The lovely blue, pink, lavender, and white of Hepaticas last but a short time as do many other early spring flowers, yet they make a beautiful tapestry of color on the west hillside.

A never failing delight is Violet Trail which is fringed with a profusion of yellow, blue, and white violets. Here later bloom five species of Lady's-slippers (Cypripedium) including the Showy Lady's-slipper, the Minnesota State Flower, the glory of all the Cypripediums. An extensive bed presents an almost tropical appearance. In a sheltered nook are a number of

shrubs that have been naturalized in the Garden. Mountain Laurel, Azalea and Rhododendron of the Heath family. They have faired well for five years so there is scant reason why they should not continue to thrive.

Other notable spring flowers to bloom in the forest intent on making the most of the sunshine before the leafy canopy blots it our are Trout lily, Jacob's Ladder, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Geranium, Columbine, Clintonia, Ginger, Mandrake, Foam-flower, Ginseng, Mertensia, Trailing Arbutus and ten species of Trillium,

One of the loveliest sights in the garden after a gently spring rain is the pushing through the ground of young fronds of fern, each rolled up like a miniature fiddle-head, Great numbers of Ostrich Ferns, Royal Ferns, Interrupted Ferns and Cinnamon Ferns in addition to 35 other species of ferns are well distributed throughout the garden.



Above: The Lupine covered hillside in the Upland Garden. Photo by Martha Crone from May 28, 1951.

A few years ago the garden area was greatly expanded by the addition of a much needed upland or prairie garden. The making of this entire new portion of the garden has been a delightful experience. The first flower to appear is the Pasque-flower (*Anemone patens*) of the

Crowfoot family. The frost is still in the ground when this brave little flower pokes through the ground, thickly covered with silky wool as if to keep itself warm. They are closely followed by Prairie Crowfoot, Ground Plum, Puccoon, Prairie Potato, Prairie Rocket, Avens, Phlox and an entire hillside covered with the attractive Lupine. Nearby, a dense mat of creeping Pink Phlox forms a brilliant ground cover. Birds-foot Violet (*Viola pedata*) the largest of our violets and sometimes called wild pansy covers another hillside with varied colored blossoms.

Soon the spring arrivals give way to the myriad's of summer flowers which steadily progress through the summer and fall. Each day new patterns and new color combinations appear. Here, in this garden you are surrounded with the most entrancing wonders of nature created to bring infinite peace and happiness, and may we pass it on unspoiled for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations.

[Martha's comment about the Azalea and Rhododendrons faring well for five years places a date of 1953 or 1954 on this essay, as the ones referred to were planted in 1948.]



Above: The bed of Bird's-foot Violet in the Upland Garden. Photo by Martha Crone June 2, 1950.

ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

January 11, 1933

Dear Cronies,--

I have been trying in vain for a long time to write to you. The enclosed letter from the aspirant for a position in the wild garden is self-explanatory. Please keep it for me until I see you, for I may wish to show it to Mr. Wirth. I want also to thank you especially, Mrs. Crone, for what you wrote me about the continuance of the wild garden. There's too much of truth in what you say, but I will soon be able to talk with you about the matter in detail. In this time of depression nothing can be done except to hang on by the skin of one's teeth. And what, if there hain't no skin?

I must tell you how much I am pleased with the Crony Xmas package and what a surprise it was. I have found the Magic Slicer a great convenience in preparing salads, the apron just matches a new dress, the Almanac is packed with valuable information, and the lotus seeds came just in time for distribution here, although I have kept some for experiments in Minneapolis. I gave some to one who came to me for advice in starting a large wild flower sanctuary not far from Boston.

Among other gifts I had two books that I would like to share with you-- colored plates of the birds of New England, 86 of them by the noted Fuertes and 2# by Major Allan Brooks who continued the work after Fuertes' death; and a book entitled "WAH'KON-TAH", on the history of the Osage Indians, and written by a native Osage. In it you breath the very air of the western plains.

I hope that you have escaped the prev-

alent flu. We have so far, but I am touching wood! The weather is mild here and sunny for the most part. There has been snow, but it quickly melted away.

Wishing you the Happiest of New Years,

Very truly your friend,

Eloise Butler

*Attached with
this letter were
Pearl Heath Foye's
2 letters in 1932
+ 33 to EB.
(now in mix. corresp.)*

Mail Address:
416 5th Ave. So. c/o J.W. Babcock,
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29, '32

My dear Mrs. Frazer:

At the request of Mr. Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, of Minneapolis, I am answering your letter to him.

For several years I have been trying in vain to find an understudy for the Native Plant Preserve, as I have fully realized that I would not always be able to "carry on." A year ago I thought I had found the solution of the problem, but was confronted by an impasse which I still hope can be broken down. I recently wrote for advice to my friend Mrs. C.L. Hutchinson, who is director of a large bird and flower sanctuary on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. I am anxiously awaiting her reply, for I greatly rely upon her wisdom. My aims are only to secure the preservation and perpetuity of The Preserve, as well as its helpfulness to students of Botany and lovers of wild life. When these aims are assured, I am ready to fade out of the picture and will promise that not even my ghost will return to haunt the premises.

On the first of October The Preserve is closed until the following April. I realize how valuable your assistance might be, but it would be a waste of time and a needless expense unless you could continue as curator; for my successor would require at least one season's training. Are you willing to accept this position for your life work? My salary is \$60.00 a month from April to October. This is not a year's living wage, but I have been able to get along comfortably with the addition of my teacher's pension. Pardon my brutal frankness. You have a child to care for. You are young. If you are a widow, you may marry again, however firm any present determination not to do so. In that case what would be the fate of the Preserve? The hours are long. The place is open Saturdays and Sundays, because then the general public is most free to visit it. Saturday is my off day. Working by yourself in the woods, far from a telephone, you might not be able to endure the loneliness. Guarding the property from the depredations of the thoughtless or lawless is a disagreeable duty. The park in which the Preserve lies, comprises nearly 700 acres. It has but one police officer and I seldom see him, as his services are usually needed elsewhere. The product of years of experiment may be destroyed at one fell swoop. Through all the years I have practiced rigid economy, the chief outlays, outside of my salary, being the building of the office, fencing and repairs. I have done a man's work on the place, although the Park Commissioners have always readily given me all the help that I have asked for.

Of course my successor, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, would carry out his own ideas as to the proper management of the place, but long usage has given to the public certain rights and privileges.

The office equipment, reference library, photographs, lantern slides, etc. (now my personal property) would be turned over to the Park Commissioners for the use of my successor. From the very first I have kept a "Garden Log" and a card catalogue of the plants both indigenous and introduced. If you and Mr. Wirth come to an agreement, he has suggested that I correspond with you during the winter and inform you more fully of the work.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eloise Butler

40 Murray Hill Road
Malden, Mass.

6 November, 1923

My dear Mrs. Crone, --

I am mailing you two species of oak for your exhibit next fall:

Black Oak, *Quercus velutina*

Swamp White Oak, *Quercus bicolor*

The former is found only in the southeastern corner of Minnesota, although it is the most common oak here; and the latter is very rare in the northwest. Its acorn resembles somewhat our common white oak, but it has a long stalk. Last year these acorns were very abundant here. This must be the off season. I could barely find two or three wormy ones. *Q. bicolor* has been reported from Groveland Park on the edge of St. Paul. Perhaps, as you "snoop around" you may recognize it from the shape of the leaves and the long-stalked acorns.

On my way East I stopped a few days at Indianapolis. There the interesting fruit of the teasel was much in evidence. I sent some to Mrs. M. Dee Rook, a member of our Conservation Society, for her painted bouquets, and told her to lay aside a few for

you, if you care to have them. Perhaps she
can leave them for you at some convenient
place down town. Her 'phone number is

Dupont 3717

Teasel pods are used in the old country
for raising the nap on woolen cloth. In
fuller's teasel the spines on the pods have
stout hooks.

I was sorry to miss the Doctor's talk on
mushrooms.

With kindest regards to you and
yours,

Sincerely yours,

Elvise Butler

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

29 November, 1924

Dr. & Mrs. Wm. H. Crone, --

Dear Friends,

I can't resist telling you at once the latest history of the fencing around the "Crone Plantations" et al., as I had told you about the beginning.

You know that I left in a hurry, with the fence not quite completed. Indeed, I do not know if it is yet finished. The bill amounted to \$696.10, for which I gave a check for \$400.00, a note for \$200.00, to be paid within a month, or when the fence was completed, and another note for the remainder to be paid next spring, after Mr. Wirth and I had inspected the fence and pronounced it satisfactory.

I was unable to get Mr. Wirth on the 'phone before I left, but I wrote him the particulars of the transaction. Yesterday, I received a letter from him, promising a check for the full amount by the 3rd of December. You may believe that I am very happy. We must have a celebration when I return.

I did not expect a reimbursement, if any at all, so soon, and would never have asked for it.

My brother remains in about the same condition. We can hardly hope, at his age, for his recovery. The doctor is non-committal, but is positive

that his disease is not tuberculosis, as we feared from the hemorrhages that followed his apparent recovery from bronchial pneumonia.

Since I arrived, my brother-in-law and niece were both, for a few days, acutely ill; but recovered in time to enjoy a splendid Thanksgiving dinner, which we did not have to cook ourselves, as we were invited out. You will be interested perhaps, Mrs. Crone, to know that ^{the} the exceptionately nice plum pudding contained, with other ingredients, a half cupful of finely chopped carrots.

I am wondering about the weather in Minnesota. We have had but a few days below freezing, and it is warm for the most part.

I wish you all good health and a comfortable winter. Love to Janeth.

Very truly your friend,

Elvise Butler

Part IV - Appendix VIII

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

24 January, 1925

My dear Cronies,--

I was so pleased (although you may not think so from my long-delayed acknowledgment) to see the print of Janeth's smiling face and the ingenious egg-slicer so convenient for the housekeeper into which I am transformed during the winter months.

I have been more than busy since Christmas with some special work for my sick brother who is merely holding his own. He sits up two or three hours each day, and can walk across the floor without help. If we can keep him through the winter, he may become stronger. My sister is very feeble. My brother-in-law and niece are ill at intervals, and I find the duties of housekeeping somewhat heavy with a family of eight, including a dog and three cats.

We had a very jolly Christmas, nevertheless, with a good many jokes. I wish you could have had some of my two lobsters that were given me. Tell Janeth that the dog had in her Christmas stocking a gingerbread Father Christmas decked with colored sandies, a box of raisins, a big bone, and a toy horse, while the cats had all the catnip they could roll in.

With much haste,

Very sincerely,

Eloise Butler

Part IV - Appendix VIII

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

3 November, 1925

Dear Mrs. Crone,--

Arrived here Sunday evening, after a pleasant visit of four days in Indianapolis. Every one in usual health, although my sister continues to be very feeble. Had no opportunity to recover anything on my insurance policy. It snowed every night in Indianapolis and melted during the way, but my cousin's automobile didn't skid over a precipice, as I thought it might. October has been a disagreeable month all along the line. It is warm and sunny here at present. I took advantage of the weather to "snoop" around the neighborhood a bit, and am mailing you a box of the "finds", some of which-- perhaps the acorns-- you may wish to use in next season's exhibit, as you are not likely to find them .

The black oak acorns are inferior specimens. You might try to sprout two or three of the swamp white oak by planting them in a little spot sunk in the ground, and if you will kindly "heel in" for the winter in the adjacent vacant lot whatever you do not care to cultivate in your garden, you will greatly oblige me. You will find Aster linariifolius very desirable as a late bloomer, and I am well stocked with it in the Reserve

I hope you will have yet an Indian summer to shorten the winter ahead of you .

With kindest regards to Janeth and Dr.
Crone,

Very truly your friend,

Eloise Butler

Am about to make some prize-winning jam that we all like particularly well: Quince & Cranberry Jam. Equal parts of cooked cranberry run through a sieve and ground pineapple with water added to make it of the same consistency as the cranberry. Cook together about 15 minutes with an equal measure of sugar.

Part IV - Appendix VIII

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

11 January, 1926

Dear Cronies,--

Many, many thanks for everything!-- the account of our little Sahara, the magnifier with protective case, the bag of Minneapolis flour (disguised emery?), the basquet of fruit, the valuable recipes in box-holder. I took hold of the little ring protruding from the basket, by which I intended to hang the basket on the wall, when lo and behold! a tape-measure shot out. I have ^{been} looking for one on a reel for years, because they always get tangled and knotted up in a work basket, but I never expected to find one so decorative and reminiscent of our jolly snoopings. I have already used two of the recipes, and I shall type on the blank cards all the tested recipes that are favored by my family. You may be interested in looking them over, and perhaps may wish to copy some of them.

In the midst of our strenuous work and many anxieties, we managed to have a glorious Christmas--oodles and oodles of lovely presents, and I enjoyed the others' gifts as much as I did my own. Among them was a wonderful book that I will lend to you-- "America's Greatest Garden", the Arnold Arboretum, profusely illustrated. The author is "Chinese Wilson", the noted plant collector and assistant director of the Arboretum.

Winter is half over, and the predicted severe weather has not yet arrived, Perhaps it may come in the spring.

I hope this will find you well and happy.

Sincerely yours,

Eloise Butler

Part IV - Appendix VIII

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

9 January, 1927

Dear Cronies,--

I am deluged with correspondence and frightfully in arrears. I am trying to clear it up at the rate of one letter a day, but the last three days have not had time for even that.

We had a wonderful Christmas, and my sister, although gradually failing, was able to enjoy it with us. Among the many gifts none was more lovely than the Song of the Cardinal with its touching message and beautiful illustrations. And those daintily embroidered holders and the case are certainly the last word of the sort. All are much admired.

Mr. Wirth writes that you are having beautiful winter weather--the ground well covered with snow. It is cold here for Massachusetts, December having the coldest average since 1885 with more snow. Rain alternates with snow, so the snow lies in patches, and the walks are icy. I am longing to be in Minneapolis again where I can be out of doors all day. Our new big sun parlor (which I will tell you about sometime) although very nice, isn't equal to the great open.

I hope you are all well and happy.

With sincerest regards,

Very truly your friend,

Eloise Butler

20 Murray Hill Road, Malden, Mass.

3 November, 1927

Dear Mrs. Crone, --

I mailed you yesterday a box of Malden plants. Help yourself to anything you like besides what I marked especially for you, and kindly heel in your adjacent vacant lot the remainder, which I will replant in The Reserve next spring.

Hottest Nov. 2nd for 51 years in Boston. Temperature 75 deg. at 1 P.M. I am wondering about the weather in Minneapolis.

Regards to Janeth and Dr. Crone.
Affectionately, E.B.

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

16 November, 1928

Dear Mrs. Crone, --

I mailed you a few days ago a box of plants which I hope will not give you too much trouble to care for. I judge that the ground is not frozen hard yet, for here the weather is warm and sunny with only slight frosts at night.

I am alarmed at the appearance of my niece who is apparently slowly gaining ground after eight months of invalidism. She is gradually resuming her work, but we never allow her to go out alone. My hands are more than full, and I can write only a brief note.

But I must add that I am glad to be this winter in one of the few states that supported Governor Smith-- never known to go democratic before.

Yours as ever, E.B.

Regards to all. Hope that you will keep well.

Part IV - Appendix VIII

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

2 January, 1929

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Crone,--

You have exemplified in your gift to me of a pedometer, a remark that I have often made "If I wish for anything hard enough, I always get it!" Now I shall know ^{how many} miles I traverse daily in the Reserve and during the season. Many, many thanks, and also for the dainty hand-wrought handkerchief.

I had several other gifts for garden use-- a big, light, collapsible basket imported from England, just the thing for holding earth, plants, and fagots, just grand for collecting; a splendid strongly constructed bird-feeding box covered with birch bark; a marker in the form of a cardinal bird in color, (which reminds of my last year's Christmas book and also that Mrs. Davidson writes that she saw this fall the cardinal in Glenwood Park close by the wild garden which of course he had also visited) ; a nemo-pad for my office desk; and a toy bulldog for a "protector" My London visitor sent me a very interesting print of henbane taken from an old herbal written in English about 1100 A.D. and now preserved in the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford. The print was made by the University Oxford Press.

Perhaps I told you that my niece was converting the cellar into a music studio. The studio

is now finished. I have three different views of it and one of the sun porch which you may like to see. Just after thanksgiving my brother-in-law entertained his fellow past grands of Oddfellows and their families. We had a musicale and a "progressive" supper for them. Bouillon was served in the sun porch when they entered. Thence they passed into the dining room where they had ham & spaghetti with bread and butter sandwiches. Then a gong summoned them up two flights to the attic studio where they ate "jewel salad" and pretzel sticks to the accompaniment of music. (It took me two solid days to make enough ham & spaghetti and salad for the crowd.) They were then called down to the living room to partake of ice cream, cake, and coffee, to the guests supposedly the end of the entertainment. But to their surprise a deep-toned bell directed them to the cellar. I stood where I could see them come in through the cellar door and nearly died laughing to see the expression on their faces--eyes and mouths wide open and heads twisting from side to side. Here, as befitted the place, the old-time refreshments, cider, apples, doughnuts, and cheese were served, and the musical program was continued, interspersed with much fun, rousing songs, and witty speeches.

We had warm weather and no snow at Christmas. The Babcocks sent me a snap shot of their house surrounded by great snow banks. I hope that you and Janeth are well and happy.

Very truly your friend,

Elvise Butler

Part IV - Appendix VIII

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

23 January, 1929

Dear Cronies,--

The unique teepee with a big red lobster crowned my heap of 50 Xmas gifts in front of the fireplace Christmas morning. I have been "long time acknowledging it, have I not? But it is not from lack of appreciation, I assure. I suspect that it was a trophy from the North. I shall place it where I can see it every day in my perambulations in the wild garden. Among the Xmas books was "The Poetry Cure," an anthology for "such troubles as fear, swollen ego, ingrowing ugliness, the blues, pettiness, impatience, insomnia, torpid imagination, sorrow, hardening of the heart, sluggish blood, myopic vision of the inner eye, and other common ailments." I shall take much pleasure sharing this with you, if you are not familiar with it. Another book was "Mother India." One can't say with Browning, "All's right with the world!" when he reads it. Indeed, it's too, too revolting to read. I want to go on a Crusade to India to stop the awful cruelties that are practised there.

Everything is going on well here at present. (I'm touching wood!) My niece seems to be improving, but very slowly. We have to be very careful. Her heart is not normal and her digestion is weak.

We have escaped the 'flu so far, (although it is all about us,) and I hope that you have. I hear that it has been very bad in Minneapolis. We inhale Vapex every time we sneeze, gargle with Listerine, anoint our throats with Spunoint, etc., etc. On the principle that "an ounce of Prevention is worth a pound of Cure."

I am longing for spring and the garden. I hope that affairs can be adjusted here, so that I shall feel free to return at the usual time.

Very truly your friend, *Eloise Butler*

MISS ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

27 November, 1929

Dear Cronies,--

I am writing to ask another favor of you. A Mrs. Davidson of St. Paul has sent me some seeds of fringed gentian collected in Manitoba. Of course they may not germinate, but I think that they ought to be sown now. If you could slightly firm them in in some earth in a small box, set them out of doors with a mulch of leaves, I would consider it a great favor. You know that the first season's growth is very tiny.

My invalid niece is slightly better. As for myself, neuritis and burns are still rampant in bad weather, although the former is easing off. Our osteopath says that my burns are not covered with true skin, but scar tissue, and may always be uncomfortable. To relieve the condition, this tissue is sometimes cut around. I have not yet concluded to try this remedy.

We have had one cold day for this region and a flurry of snow that has now disappeared. Now the weather is warm and bright.

With love to Janeth,

Very truly, your friend,

Eloise Butler

In my annual report I mentioned the "Crone Plantations" and how much The Reserve was indebted to you.

20 Murray Hill Road,
Malden, Mass., 3 January, 1930

Dear Cronies,--

How the years fly! It seems so ~~weird~~ to write 1930. MY Xmas acknowledgments have been delayed by a brief bout with influenza. We will hope that this is the last whack for awhile. Old Santa heaped upon us many useful and beautiful gifts. Among them I especially enjoyed those from the Cronies, the photo, the pretty corsage bouquet, and the wonderful triplet shredder. As housekeeper, I particularly appreciate all

the aids to lessening labor.

I hear that you have had disagreeable weather. It is not cold here, but we have had much rainy weather and less sunshine than usual.

I hope that you are all well and will continue to be so. I am looking forward to our reunion in the spring when we will make the welkin ring with joy over the burgeoning of the Crone Plantations.

A Happy New Year from your friend,

Elvire Butler

20 Murray Hill Road, Malden, Mass.,

28 October, 1930

Dear Cronies,--

I never heard of such a wonderful snoopin' ! It reads like a fairy tale or a story out of Arabian Nights. I shall rehearse it for my botanical correspondence club. My prayers are added to yours for the germination of the seed.

I left Minneapolis the 17th, the day after your bombardment, in such a hurry that I did not have time to telephone to any one.

I found my brother-in-law convalescing and he is gaining daily. He still has day and night nurses, lest he might have a relapse. The

doctor, a pneumonia expert, has had the surprise of his life . He had given his patient but 48 hours to live. . Never knew a patient of Curtis's age to pull through from such a bad case. The miracle is due to osteopathic treatment, but the doctor would never forgive us, if he knew, such are the hide-bound prejudices of the "regulars."

A year ago it was distressing to see my niece, she looked so ghastly. Now that she has gained over 40 pounds and looks like her former self, I can't keep my eyes off from her. She has a new doctor to replace the dead miracle worker, who seems to understand ^{her case} and she is looking forward to full recovery.

I cannot express my gratitude for all that you have done to promote the Wild Garden, hence will not try to do so.

My typewriter is rather wobbly from the effects of its journey, as you can plainly see.

Best wishes and a prosperous winter to the "Cronies!"

Very truly your friend,

Eloise Butler

Mild weather here - Raining today

Murray Hill Road, Malden, Mass.

New Year's Day, 1901

Dear Cronies,

I am writing to you my first letter in the New Year. We have been under terrible anxiety of late. While my brother-in-law was convalescing my niece had two bad attacks of acute indigestion and it was decided that a gall-bladder operation was necessary while she had stamina enough to endure it. So she went to the hospital, which is close by, a few days before Christmas to be "under observation." She was allowed to come home Christmas eve and stayed with us Christmas day, then went back to the hospital and was operated on the Monday morning following. The operation proved to be necessary and is said to be a complete success. Four specialists stood by and she had an experienced nurse who was an intimate friend. At present all seems to be going on well and we do not apprehend any set-backs. We have had over the holidays two visitors--friends who have been a comfort to us, but it has been an extra care for me the chief housekeeper, although we have a very efficient woman who comes every day except Sundays to help.

I can't express how much delighted I was with the exquisite plaque of Christmas roses and violets. Have you ever tried Christmas roses in your garden? They thrive in Massachusetts. And then the bounteous supply of lotus seeds! I expect to have "Crone Plantations" in all the ponds hereabout where protection can be guaranteed. I have written to the Director of Harvard Botanic Gardens to ask if he wishes any seeds for his gardens and the Arboretum. What a

wonderful discovery you made! I embodied in my annual report to Mr. Wirth, your account of the bombardment of Birch Pond. I want your work to be appreciated at headquarters.

I hope that you will have a nice winter and be hale in health.

With joyful anticipation of the spring resurrection,

Very truly your friend,

Elvise Butler

ELOISE BUTLER
20 MURRAY HILL ROAD
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

January 11, 1932

Dear Cronies,--

I hope that you are having lots of "the beautiful" this winter, but I hae me doots. The first of ours to any extent fell Saturday eve and all the trees and bushes are weighted with white wool. The children here have had no coasting and only one day of skating.

I am writing to tell you how much I am enjoying the almanacs (how did you know that I have a weakness for them?) and the handsome and convenient writing tablet. Old Santa was particularly generous this Xmas. I have counted up 36 gifts, some of them not units and, as you can imagine, I have many letters to write, so this must be only a brief note.

We are all pretty well at present. Brother-in-law has apparently recovered from his terrible fall. The gash on his head having been sewed up with finest horsehair is not ~~xxxx~~very noticeable.

Spring will be here before we know it and I am looking forward to the old tramping ground.

Very truly your friend,

Eloise Butler

My need of a new type ribbon is very evident.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
325 City Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 28, 1933.

To the -

Honorable Board of Park Commissioners,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Gentlemen:

The Board, having decided to comply with the last request of Miss Eloise Butler, our late Curator of the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden at Glenwood Park, to spread her ashes in the garden, and to plant a tree in her memory with appropriate ceremonies on Arbor Day, I would like to make the following suggestions:

1. That the Board meet at 3:30 P.M. at the offices of the Board on Friday, May 5, and proceed to the garden in a body.
2. That a Pin Oak be planted, of which I have secured a very good specimen, which will be all ready for the ceremonies when the Board arrives at the location where it is to be planted close to the office of the curator in the garden.
3. That every member of the Board participate in the planting of the tree, and that the President of the Board perform the rite of spreading the ashes.

A good many friends of Miss Butler, former students of her botany classes and nature lovers have suggested that the ceremony take place at 4:00 P.M., since they would like to be present and some of them could not do so if the ceremonies took place earlier in the day.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE WIRTH,
General Superintendent.

TW-M

ELOISE BUTLER NATIVE PLANT RESERVE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
JUNE 22, 1933.

Mr. Theodore Wirth,
325 City Hall,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Wirth;

Your letter of June 15th at hand and I wish to offer my apologies for the ill manners of my mosquitoes, they are rather difficult to train as each one lives only a short time. Last week was a very busy one, the Lady's Slippers being in full bloom therefore crowds in constantly to view them. The extreme hot dry spell shortened the blooming period somewhat.

I delivered Miss Pease's letter to Mr. Babcock Sunday. The chair mentioned surely was shipped but perhaps became separated from the other articles. The medicinal herb book I do not recall ever seeing altho Miss Butler mentioned it to us a number of times and asked if I would like to borrow it, I did not do so for my interest did not run in that line. I can offer a few suggestions. Miss Butler often loaned her books to different people especially during the winter months. I remember her loaning this book to a Herb Doctor with whom she was dealing, but I don't know his name. He lives in South Minneapolis. Perhaps Mr. Babcock has heard of him from Miss Butler.

I am enjoying the china story immensely but at least we did not take a chance of letting anything escape.

I shall be very happy to help you obtain Lotus Plants at any time. The lake mentioned in the annual of 1930 is near Shakopee just a short distance from Highway No.5. Miss Butler formed the opinion that it was at Stillwater and it was difficult to correct. I go down there several times a year and obtain large quantities of seeds and am still planting them. I am now treating them with acid. The plants bloom at their best the first part of August and it is a beautiful sight to behold the entire lake covered with these blossoms. I have located a number of other lakes where they grow but this has the most.

Mrs. Babcock called here at the office before she left for California and took with her the microscope and one of the wicker baskets, so those two articles are not in my care any longer.

I enjoyed a pleasant morning planting 55 bulbs of the Trillium grandiflorum, which I dug up Wednesday at Stanchfield, Minn. This will add a little to the 400 that are in the garden already.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. W. H. Crone.)

OUTDOOR MINNESOTA

Crone

WCCO - Wednesday - August 11, 1943

Interview: Mrs. W. H. Crone

Announcer: Max Karl

Script: Ken Morrison

KARL: Outdoor Minnesota presented by the Minnesota Department of Conservation.

Did you know that just ten minutes from the Minneapolis loop is a serene undisturbed woodland sanctuary that is so wild that it might easily be mistaken for a segment of Minnesota's great northern wilderness. Great numbers of wild flowers grow in profusion and birds rare to the city - such as the Green Heron and Woodcock - nest there. Is this idyllic sanctuary hard to find? Not at all - the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden lies in the center of Theodore Wirth Park. Tonight we have in the studio Mrs. W. H. Crone, the curator of the wild flower garden. About how many different species of plants are found in the wild flower garden.

CRONE: We probably have over 1,000 species of plants in our 20 acres reserve.

KARL: Are all of these species native to Minnesota?

CRONE: Yes, Max. All plants in the Butler Wild Flower Garden are native to this state. About half of these are indigenous to the area and the rest have been established there.

*Latid
flora*

KARL: The term "garden" may be a little confusing to some of our listeners. Does that mean that you have to water and cultivate the wild flowers in the garden?

Crone -2-

- CRONE: No, Max, once the plants have been introduced and have become established, they are disturbed as little as possible and are not watered or cultivated.
- KARL: In other words, your wild flowers have to fend for themselves.
- CRONE: If they are crowded out by ~~weeds~~ or other plants, it is just too bad. We believe in keeping our wild flower sanctuary as wild as possible. If we were to attempt to control the flowers carefully, it would mean that the wild aspect of the area would disappear. I have had visitors tell me that our woodland is as wild as anything they have seen, even along the Gunflint Trail.
- KARL: Could you give us a little preview, Mrs. Crone, of what the visitor to the Butler Wild Flower Garden may expect to see at this time of the year?
- CRONE: This is not the best time of the year to see flowers in profusion. Spring is, of course, our rush season at the sanctuary. However, there is much to see even now. The Purple Loose-Strife is in bloom and adds a beautiful touch of color to the landscape. It is the most attractive and showy of the flowers that are blooming at the present time.
- KARL: What about the fall flowers? Aren't they due to put in an appearance pretty soon?
- CRONE: Yes, Max. The fall asters, golden rod and sunflowers are coming now and will last until frost.
- KARL: Your sanctuary is noted for birds as well as flowers. Isn't it?
- CRONE: The wild garden has been a favorite haunt of bird watchers for many years. Some enthusiasts, such as Miss Aler, keep a daily record of birds observed in the Theodore Wirth Park.

Crone -3-

KARL: Aren't the birds more or less quiet in August?

CRONE: This is the quiet season for birds all right. Some of them are still feeding their young and others travel about in small groups feeding as they go. It is the pause before migration. But some of the birds are still singing. For example, the Wood Pee Wee, Indigo Bunting and Song Sparrow.

KARL: What would be the largest number of species of birds recorded in your garden during a single day?

CRONE: More than 90 species have been recorded in the area during the course of one day. This record, of course, was established during the spring migration.

KARL: When I visited your curator's cabin in the Butler Garden the other day, I was particularly interested in the Humming Birds that visited your artificial feeders every few minutes during my stay. I wonder if you would describe these feeders and tell us what you used to attract the birds and how often they visit your feeders.

CRONE: *Small bottles ornamented with red cloth to represent petals of a flower and filled with a liquid made by boiling $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of water are fastened by wires to the outside of the windows. The humming birds feed every few minutes and can be closely observed by remaining quietly on the inside.*

Crone -4-

KARL: I believe you mentioned that when the humming birds return in the spring they look for your feeders even before they have been put out.

CRONE: *When the humming birds return in May they constantly hover near the place where the bottles were placed the year before, since I refrain from feeding them until July. They never tire coming until finally rewarded!*

KARL: Getting back to the flowers again, how do you know where the various species are located in the garden?

CRONE: During the 11 years that I have been curator of the wild flower garden I have come to know every inch of the area.
(tell about your card file system)

An indexed card system is kept of the names of plants and where planted, if they do not thrive in a situation, a new area is attempted.

KARL: Do you have any personal favorites in the flower line?

CRONE: I can't say that I have, Max. As each flower blooms, it seems to be a favorite with me. Naturally, of course, the rarer and more elusive flowers receive the greatest amount of attention. The Rams-horn ^{had} Lady Slipper is a particularly beautiful flower but then so are all of the members of the orchid family which, unfortunately, are diminishing in this state.

KARL: How many species of orchids are found in Minnesota?

Crone -5-

CRONE: It is interesting to know that of the 18 genera and 68 species of orchids listed for the whole range of Gray's Manual, 15 genera and 44 species occur native in Minnesota. You might be interested to know of the 77 species of violets found on this continent at least 20 are known to grow in Minnesota. Other groups in which the number of species native to Minnesota runs high are the lily, the buttercup, the heath, and milkweed families.

KARL: I was particularly impressed by the many different species of ferns found in the wild flower garden.

CRONE: Our fern banks are outstanding at this time. About 45 different species of ferns occur in the garden. (give any interesting sidelight on the ferns) *Some, such as the Interrupted Ferns, the Lady Fern and the Ostrich Fern spread very quickly, thus make a compact mass while others spread more slowly.*

KARL: I suppose that your established plants have to^{be} checked over each season and many new ones set out.

CRONE: That's right, Max. And ofcourse we have to select a place that matches the particularly environment that is suitable to the plant. | For example our aquatic plants go down near the swamp or the pool at the lower end of the garden. The sun-loving plants are set out on the slope of the hill.

Crone -6-

KARL: I don't suppose you bother with such things as raking leaves or carting out fallen logs?

CRONE: When the leaves drop in the fall, they are not raked up but are allowed to form a winter cover for the plants and eventually go back to the soil. When trees fall the logs are placed in the swampy part of the garden in hopes of attracting birds that might not ordinarily nest there.

KARL: Do you have any trouble with weeds crowding out the wild flowers?

CRONE: Yes, that is quite a problem. The jewel weed is the most striking example. (tell about the introduction of the weed and its present abundance) *It was introduced some years ago, being an annual whose seeds germinate readily, it would crowd out other plants unless checked.*

KARL: I was interested in the amazing representation of native trees to be found in the Butler Wild Flower Garden.

CRONE: *Practically all of* ~~Here~~ *represented* our native trees are ~~located~~ and many of them are labeled, especially those that are near the trails ~~to~~ *through* the garden.

I remember that you showed particular interest in the partial stump of a white oak that was 700 years old when we had to remove it because of the danger of its falling. In another

MORE

Crone -7-

XXXXX: part of Theodore Wirth Park there is an elm standing that is
KARL: 350 years old. I have wanted for sometime to see a hemlock
and was amazed to find that you have a healthy stand of them
at the lower end of the enclosure near the pool.

CRONE: (give any pertinent information about the hemlock - where
they made their last stand - are there any others in southern
Minnesota?)

*The hemlock barely reaches Minn., occurring native
only in Carlton Co. It is very difficult to grow, easily
sun scorching in the winter. Those in the garden
are well established, having been there well over
30 years*

KARL: Could you give us a short review of the wild flower season?
What is the earliest flower that appears in the garden?

CRONE: The earliest and hardiest flower is the Dwarf Trillium.
Shorter and sturider than its later-blooming brother, the ^{Large-flowered} ~~painted~~
trillium, it appears even before the snow is gone - this year
on the second of April. Close on its heels come hepaticas,
bloodroots, anemones, jack-in-the-pulpits, to be folllwed all
season long by a succession of bloom. Starting with the pale
hepatica, the colors become more and more vivid, ending just
before frost with a riot of yellow, blue and magenta.

Crone -8-

KARL: I believe you told me that one of the questions most commonly asked of you is when was this place established and how could it have been here so long without my knowing about it?

CRONE: Yes, Max. Most people are surprised to find that the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Preserve was established in 1907.

(tell about Miss Butler and how the reserve happened to be established)

The idea arose from the difficulties experienced by the teachers of botany in familiarizing their students with living plants in their natural surroundings, since the rapidly growing city was crowding out the wilderness.

This was considered an ideal spot, fulfilling all requirements, interspersed, as it is, with hills, ponds, streams and swamps.

Crone -9-

KARL: I think, Mrs. Crone that our listeners would be interested in knowing just when they can visit the Wild Flower sanctuary.

CRONE: There are no forbidden signs on the reserve and although an iron fence marks the boundaries, the gates are open everyday in the week except Wednesday which is my day off. There are small placards telling the location and names of the many flowers along the trail and, of course, I am there to answer any questions that the visitors may have.

KARL: I imagine that your visitors are many, Mrs. Crone.

CRONE: Hundreds of persons visit the garden each month from April ^{to the middle} through October. Small children, hikers, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, bird enthusiasts, botany students, ordinary citizens, all bound together by one common tie - love of the out of doors and particularly, of woodland flowers.

KARL: What objective would you say the Butler Wild Flower Garden has accomplished?

CRONE: I think it has been a powerful factor in building an appreciation of Minnesota's native wild flowers. The garden teaches people to observe flowers and enjoy them in their natural environment. It has lessened the tendency to pick flowers and take them home where they wilt in a few short hours. We invite many more of our citizens to come to know the relaxation and contentment and beauty that can be found just 10 minutes from downtown Minneapolis.

KARL: Thank you very much, Mrs. ^{W. H.} Crone for this radio tour through Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden which is part of the Theodore Wirth Park and is maintained by the Minneapolis Park Board

MORE

Crone -10-

KARL: Mrs. Crone is curator of the Wild Flower Reserve.
Outdoor Minnesota is presented each Wednesday at 6:45 P.M.
by the Minnesota Department of Conservation.
Max Karl Speaking. This is the Columbia Broadcasting System.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS
BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
HISTORY
OF THE
ELOISE BUTLER WILD FLOWER GARDEN

THEODORE WIRTH PARK

By MARTHA E. CRONE
Curator of the Garden



SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER
MINNESOTA STATE FLOWER

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Chas. E. Doell, Superintendent
of Parks

Gregory J. Lucking,
Horticulturist

H I S T O R Y

of the

ELOISE BUTLER WILD FLOWER GARDEN

By Martha Crone

April 1951

The idea of the wild flower garden arose from the difficulties experienced by the teachers of botany in familiarizing their students with living plants growing in their natural surroundings. Long journeys had been made with their classes, only to find but few scattered plants, which perhaps by the next season were exterminated by the needs of a rapidly-growing city. Thus was gradually evolved the plan of obtaining before it was too late a plot of land that could support the greater share of our Minnesota flora.

An ideal spot, fulfilling all requirements, was found in Theodore Wirth Park (then known as Glenwood Park), the largest park area in Minneapolis, and one interspersed with hills and valleys and possessed of great natural beauty. To the original tract comprising about three acres, additional area was added from time to time, until at present the garden totals thirteen acres.

Early in April 1907, the wild flower garden was installed without any ceremony, except the taking of a census of the indigenous flora and the introducing at once of a number of varieties.

Until 1911, the garden was cared for by the botany teachers as a labor of love, without compensation. In 1911 Miss Eloise Butler, upon retiring as botany teacher in our public schools, was made full-time curator, a position she occupied until April 10, 1933, at which time she passed away in her beloved garden.

On June 19, 1929, the wild flower reserve was named "The Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden" in recognition of Miss Butler's efforts to create the garden and of her service as its first curator.

Upon Miss Butler's passing in 1933 at the age of 82 years, Mrs. Martha Crone became curator, a position she still fills at this writing (1951). She was quite familiar with the garden and its service to the community, having assisted Miss Butler in her duties some fifteen years or more.

On May 5, 1933, members of the Board of Park Commissioners, together with approximately a hundred friends and former students of Miss Butler, gathered at the Wild Flower Garden to pay tribute to the memory of its founder. The Honorable Alfred F. Pillsbury, President of the Board at that time, was the principal speaker. An oak tree was planted in memory of Miss Butler and her ashes were strewn upon the area nearby. Theodore Wirth, General Superintendent of Parks, suggested that a year hence a bronze tablet, to be contributed by her friends, be placed on a boulder near the tree to perpetuate the dedication.

On May 4 of the following year, the bronze tablet was placed and dedicated, reading as follows:

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
E LO I S E B U T L E R
 1851 - 1933

TEACHER OF BOTANY IN MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOLS
 FOUNDER AND FIRST CURATOR OF THIS
 N A T I V E P L A N T R E S E R V E

This oak has been planted and this
 tablet erected by a grateful public
 To this sequestered glen Miss Butler gathered from all sections of
 our state specimens of its beautiful native plants and tended them with
 patient care. This priceless garden is our heritage from her and its
 continued preservation a living testimony of our appreciation. Here her
 ashes are scattered and here her protective spirit lingers.

The ups and downs of the garden have been many. The cyclones of 1926
 and 1927 left great destruction. It was during these storms that the majestic
 white oak, often estimated to be 700 years old, was destroyed, and most of the
 tamaracks were uprooted.

During the unprecedented drought of 1934 and 1935, a large percentage of
 the plants disappeared, so that in the years following a complete re-establishment
 of much of the flora was necessary. Up to 1951, the present curator, Martha Crone,
 has set out in the garden some 42,500 plants.

The original plan of the garden has been greatly changed. When it was
 established in 1907, the population of Minneapolis was only 300,000. Large attend-
 ance was not encouraged, since only two narrow footpaths led through the garden,
 which could accommodate very few -- and it has always been deemed inadvisable for
 visitors to roam at will. Now that the city had more than doubled its population,
 it was found necessary to widen the trails considerably, to gravel them, and extend
 the walks to all parts of the garden, winding gracefully through the glen, the
 swamp, and over the hills.

The original plan of allowing plants to grow at will after they were once
 established, and without restraint, soon proved disastrous. Several easy-growing
 varieties spread very rapidly and soon shaded out some of the more desirable plants.
 An attempt was made to check them, but with limited help, this proved to be a
 problem.

On a knoll above the swamp and near the south entrance, there is a small
 building used as an office by the curator, and there are also several smaller
 shelters for storage of tools and supplies.

In 1917 a huge boulder was hauled into the garden and the top chiseled
 out on four levels for a bird-bath, and here great numbers of birds congregate.

In 1926 the garden area was surrounded by a fence, to give better pro-
 tection against vandalism. This fence was replaced by a more permanent installation
 in 1939.

Minnesota has a flora of wide range, the state extending 600 miles from the Canadian border on the north to Iowa on the south, and 300 miles from the Dakota border on the west to Wisconsin on the east. Included are plants from the forests, the prairies, as well as the Alpine region. Varying soil conditions with moisture and light exposure to satisfy the most fastidious can be met with in the garden to provide the needs of all of these plants.

The admirable location of the garden and the topography of the area, consisting of morainic hills commanding wide-spread views with intervening valleys, ponds, and bogs, are ideal. Three sizable pools were created by excavation in one of the bogs. A spring drains into another pool which was formed by a dam across a brook. Aquatic plants of various types have been introduced into the pools.

Exclusive of mosses, algae, and fungi, the garden now contains over 1,000 species. Ten species of ferns were indigenous; now there are fifty. Even if a plant lives and thrives, it must be remembered that the life of each individual plant is limited. The span of life for some is very short, others many years. It is therefore quite understandable why a constant replanting must be carried on year after year to maintain a sufficient supply of native plants for educational purposes, to preserve the indigenous flora, and to introduce flora from other regions for the benefit of students of botany and lovers of wild life.

The small percentage of plants that have refused to flourish are faithfully planted again and again until success is finally reached. One of these is the very elusive fringed gentian (*Gentiana crinita* and *procera*) which is one of the last to bloom in late fall; and another is the trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) considered the loveliest flower of early spring and one of exquisite fragrance. Both are extremely difficult to cultivate, but after much painstaking effort over a period of at least fifteen years, they have been brought under successful cultivation.

A novel plan undertaken several years ago has proven very successful -- that of experimenting with plants such as azalea, rhododendron, mountain laurel, and various trilliums. The yellow trillium, which is at home only in the Smokies, is not only well established, but is spreading freely. The others have survived four winters and have bloomed beautifully.

THE UPLAND GARDEN

For many years a real need was felt for more space for prairie and upland plants. This need was finally fulfilled in 1944 when, through the generous assistance of a friend of the garden, Mr. C. M. Odell, a tract east of the garden was enclosed with a fence similar to the one already in existence. During mid-summer when the spring flowers have gone and the shade of the woodland is so dense that few plants bloom there, then it is that the prairie and upland garden comes into its own. This tract consists of gently rolling hills and prairie, and is fully 75 feet higher than the woodland garden. The contrast is all the more striking between the upland and the woodland gardens, since they are so closely allied.

It was first necessary to remove the thick growth of sumac which covered the greater portion of this new addition, and several years of persistent digging and cutting were required for its ultimate extermination. Quack grass and ragweed were two other pests that had infested the area.

Further development consisted of laying out, grading, and graveling the trails that extend to all parts of the garden for fully a half mile, winding gracefully around and over the hills -- around the hills for those who do not wish to ascend the slopes.

The over-all plan of development for the upland garden was designed so as to include all of the flora of prairie and upland hills. Here has been brought together vegetation which varies markedly from that of the woodland and bog. In this upland area, plants thrive best which require full sunshine, such as lupine, cactus, penstemon, ground plum, puccoon, bird's-foot violets, coneflowers, and others.

From early spring to freeze-up time in the late fall, a pageant of flowers passes into view. The pasque-flower opens the season, closely followed by prairie crowfoot, purple avens, various violets, and many others. The goldenrods and blue and white asters close the season with a dramatic harmony of contrasting colors, rendering the garden to fairly glow with loveliness. The beauty of the landscape is enhanced by a few scattered, wide-spreading oak trees, both white and red that vie with each other in producing glorious autumnal foliage.

In addition to the plants native to Minnesota, a number representative of other states have been introduced and are flourishing, such as the bitter-root from Montana, a number of species of penstemon from various parts of the west, and many others.

The Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden is famed for the great number of wild flowers flourishing in so small an area. Nowhere else of equal accessibility has Nature provided the necessary combination of rich woods soil in the woodland area, moisture in the bog, and sand and loam in the sunny prairie garden.

The undertaking in establishing the garden was a real challenge, inspiring a great determination to succeed, for in the cultivation of wild plants, many problems are met, some of which respond satisfactorily, while others require considerable patience and intelligent care in handling. To offset the years of drought, a steady supply of water is most essential. This was realized and a water system installed in 1947, connecting with the main on Chestnut and Xerxes Avenue North.

This bit of wilderness where the beauty of Nature's touch is everywhere, is well worth visiting. It is conveniently reached by automobile, as well as by public transportation, and is less than ten minutes drive from the city. A fine view of the towering buildings of a busy metropolis can be had from the upland garden.

A list of plants that grow in the garden is attached.

FLOWERING PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, AND FERNS
GROWING IN THE
ELOISE BUTLER WILD FLOWER GARDEN
AT THEODORE WIRTH PARK
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

<u>VIOLET FAMILY</u>	<u>LILY FAMILY (Continued)</u>
1. American Dog Violet (<i>Viola conspersa</i>)	38. Yellow Day-Lily (<i>Hemerocallis flava</i>)
2. Arrow-leaved Violet (<i>Viola sagittata</i>)	39. Orange Day-Lily (<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>)
3. Bird's foot Violet (<i>Viola pedata</i>)	
4. Bird's foot Violet (<i>Viola pedata bicolor</i> or)	40. False Lily-of-the-Valley (<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>)
5. Canada Violet (<i>Viola canadensis</i>)	41. Sessile-leaved Bellwort (<i>Oakesia sessilifolia</i>)
6. Downy Yellow Violet (<i>Viola pubescens</i>)	
7. Fringed Violet (<i>Viola fimbriatula</i>)	42. Large-flowered Bellwort (<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>)
8. Hand-leaf Violet (<i>Viola palmata</i>)	
9. Hooded Blue Violet (<i>Viola papilionacea</i>)	43. Giant Solomon's Seal (<i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i>)
10. Hooked Violet (<i>Viola adunca</i>)	44. Hairy Solomon's Seal (<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>)
11. Kidney-leaved Violet (<i>Viola renifolia</i>)	
12. Lance-leaved Violet (<i>Viola lanceolata</i>)	45. False Solomon's Seal (<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>)
13. Marsh Blue Violet (<i>Viola cucullata</i>)	46. Star-flowered Solomon's Seal (<i>Smilacina stellata</i>)
14. Missouri Violet (<i>Viola missouriensis</i>)	47. Three-leaved Solomon's Seal (<i>Smilacina trifolia</i>)
15. Northern White Violet (<i>Viola pallens</i>)	48. Carrion-flower (<i>Smilax ecirrhata</i>)
16. Prairie Violet (<i>Viola pedatifida</i>)	49. Prickly Green Brier (<i>Smilax hispida</i>)
17. Primrose-leaved Violet (<i>Viola primulifolia</i>)	50. Twisted-stalk (<i>Stroptopus amplexifolius</i>)
18. Round-leaved Yellow Violet (<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>)	51. Sessile-leaved Twisted-stalk (<i>Stroptopus longipes</i>)
19. Sand Violet (<i>Viola subvestita</i>)	52. Death Camass (<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>)
20. Sweet White Violet (<i>Viola blanda</i>)	53. White Camass (<i>Zigadenus glaucus</i>)
21. Tall-stemmed White Violet (<i>Viola rugulosa</i>)	
22. Woolly Blue Violet (<i>Viola sororia</i>)	54. Meadow Garlic (<i>Allium canadense</i>)
23. Yellow Prairie Violet (<i>Viola Nuttallii</i>)	55. Wild Leek (<i>Allium tricoccum</i>)
	56. Rush-garlic (<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i>)
<u>LILY FAMILY</u>	57. Wild Onion (<i>Allium cernuum</i>)
24. Drooping Trillium (<i>Trillium flexipes</i>)	
25. Large-flowered Trillium (<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>)	58. Asparagus (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>)
26. Nodding Trillium (<i>Trillium cernuum</i>)	59. Yellow Clintonia (<i>Clintonia borealis</i>)
27. Purple Trillium (<i>Trillium erectum</i>)	
28. Painted Trillium (<i>Trillium undulatum</i>)	60. Trout-lily, White (<i>Erythronium albidum</i>)
29. Recurved Trillium (<i>Trillium recurvatum</i>)	61. Yellow Trout-lily (<i>Erythronium americanum</i>)
30. Rose Trillium (<i>Trillium stylosum</i>)	62. Minnesota Trout-lily (<i>Erythronium propullans</i>)
31. Sessile-flowered Trillium (<i>Trillium sessile</i>)	
32. Snow Trillium (<i>Trillium nivale</i>)	
33. Western Trillium (<i>Trillium ovatum</i>)	
34. Yellow Trillium (<i>Trillium luteum</i>)	
35. Turk's cap Lily (<i>Lilium michiganense</i>)	
36. Canada Lily (<i>Lilium canadense</i>)	
37. Wood Lily (<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>)	

LILY FAMILY (Continued)

63. Indian Cucumber-root (*Medeola Virginiana*)
 64. False Hellebore (*Veratrum viride*)
 65. Grape-Hyacinth (*Muscari Botryoides*)
 66. Wild Hyacinth (*Quamasia esculenta*)

AMARYLLIS FAMILY

67. Yellow Star Grass (*Hypoxis hirsuta*)

YAM FAMILY

68. Wild Yam-root (*Dioscorea villosa*)

IRIS FAMILY

69. Yellow Flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*)
 70. Blue Flag (*Iris versicolor*)
 71. Crested Iris (*Iris cristata*)
 72. Stout Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*)
 73. Prairie Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium campestre*)

ORCHID FAMILY

74. Adam-and-Eve (*Aplectrum hyemale*)
 75. Arethusa (*Arethusa bulbosa*)
 76. Grass Pink (*Calopogon pulchellus*)
 77. Fairy Slipper (*Calypso bulbosa*)
 78. Spotted Coral Root (*Corallorrhiza maculata*)
 79. Early Coral Root (*Corallorrhiza trifida*)
 80. Stemless Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*)
 81. Ram's-head Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium arietinum*)
 82. Small Yellow Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus* var. *parviflorum*)
 83. Large Yellow Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus* var. *pubescens*)
 84. White Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium candidum*)
 85. Showy Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*)
 86. Downy Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*)
 87. Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera*)

ORCHID FAMILY (Continued)

88. Tall Leafy Green Orchis (*Habenaria hyperborea*)
 89. Ragged Orchis (*Habenaria lacera*)
 90. Purple Fringed Orchis (*Habenaria psychodes*)
 91. Yellow Fringed Orchis (*Habenaria ciliaris*)
 92. Little Club-spur Orchis (*Habenaria Clavellata*)
 93. Twayblade (*Liparis Loeselii*)
 94. Green Adder's Mouth; Fens Orchis (*Malaxis unifolia*)
 95. Showy Orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*)
 96. Rose Pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*)
 97. Nodding Ladies' Tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*)
 98. Hooded Ladies' Tresses (*Spiranthes Rcmanzoffiana*)

WAX-MYRTLE FAMILY

99. Sweet Fern (*Comptonia peregrina*)
 100. Sweet Gale (*Nyrica Gale*)

MULBERRY FAMILY

101. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*)
 102. American Hop-vine (*Humulus americanus*)

NETTLE FAMILY

103. Wood Nettle (*Laportea canadensis*)
 104. Richweed (*Pilea pumila*)
 105. Slender Wild Nettle (*Urtica gracilis*)
 106. Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*)

SANDALWOOD FAMILY

107. Northern Comandra (*Comandra lividum*)
 108. Bastard Toad-flax (*Comandra umbellata*)

BIRTHWORT FAMILY

109. Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)
 110. Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia macrophylla*)

BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

111. Coast Jointweed (*Polygonella articulata*)
 112. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb (*Polygonum arifolium*)
 113. Common Knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*)
 114. Black Bindweed (*Polygonum Convolvulus*)
 114. Water Pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*)
 115. Dock-leaved Smartweed (*Polygonum lapathifolium*)
 116. Lady's Thumb (*Polygonum Persicaria*)
 117. Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb (*Polygonum sagittatum*)
 118. Clumbing False Buckwheat (*Polygonum scandens*)
 119. Sheep Sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella*)
 120. Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*)
 121. Great Water Dock (*Rumex orbiculatus*)

GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

122. Lamb's Quarters (*Chenopodium album*)
 123. Strawberry Blite (*Chenopodium capitatum*)
 124. Maple-leaved Goosefoot (*Chenopodium gigantospermum*)
 125. Winged Pigweed (*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*)

AMARANTH FAMILY

126. Tumble-weed (*Amaranthus albus*)
 127. Prairie Froelichia (*Froelichia floridana*)

FOUR-O'CLOCK FAMILY

128. Hairy Umbrella-wort (*Allionia hirsuta*)
 129. Heart-leaved Umbrella-wort (*Allionia nyctaginea*)

CARPET-WEED FAMILY

130. Carpet-weed (*Mollugo verticillata*)

PURSLANE FAMILY

131. Spring Beauty, Carolina (*Claytonia caroliniana*)
 132. Virginia Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*)
 133. Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*)

PURSLANE FAMILY (Continued)

134. Small-flowered Talinum (*Talinum parviflorum*)
 135. Prairie Talinum (*Talinum rugospermum*)
 136. Bitterroot (*Lewisia rediviva*)

PINK FAMILY

137. Corn Cockle (*Agrostemma Githago*)
 138. Thyme-leaved Sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*)
 139. Blunt-leaved Sandwort (*Arenaria lateriflora*)
 140. Field Chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*)
 141. Larger Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*)
 142. Low Gypsophila (*Gypsophila muralis*)
 143. White Campion (*Lychnis alba*)
 144. Maltese Cross (*Lychnis chalconica*)
 145. Bouncing Bet (*Saponaria officinalis*)
 146. Starry Campion (*Silene stellata*)
 147. Bladder Campion (*Silene latifolia*)
 148. Fire Pink (*Silene virginica*)
 149. Sleepy Catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*)
 150. Common Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)

WATER LILY FAMILY

151. American Lotus (*Nelumbo pentapetala*)
 152. Small Yellow Pond Lily (*Nuphar microphyllum*)
 153. Large Yellow Pond Lily (*Nuphar variegatum*)
 154. Large Water Lily (*Nymphaea tuberosa*)
 155. Sweet-scented White Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*)

HORNWORT FAMILY

156. Hornwort; Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

CROWFOOT FAMILY

157. White Baneberry (*Actaea alba*)

CROWFOOT FAMILY (Continued)

158. Red Baneberry (*Actaea rubra*)
 159. Canada Anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)
 160. Carolina Anemone (*Anemone caroliniana*)
 161. Long-fruited Anemone; Thimble Weed
 (*Anemone cylindrica*)
 162. Wood Anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*)
 163. Pasque-flower (*Anemone patens*)
 164. Large White Anemone (*Anemone syl-*
 vestris)
 165. Rue Anemone (*Anemonella thalictroides*)

 166. Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
 167. Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*)

 168. Purple Virgin's Bower (*Clematis*
 verticillaris)
 169. Virginia Virgin's Bower (*Clematis*
 virginiana)
 170. Goldthread (*Coptis groenlandica*)
 171. Prairie Larkspur (*Delphinium*
 virescens)
 172. Sharp-lobed Hepatica (*Hepatica*
 acutiloba)
 173. Round-lobed Hepatica (*Hepatica*
 americana)

 174. Golden Seal (*Hydrastis canadensis*)
 175. False Rue Anemone (*Isopyrum*
 bitermatum)
 176. Globe-flower (*Trollius lodebouri*)
 177. Tall Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum dasy-*
 carpum)
 178. Early Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum dioicum*)
 179. Yellow Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum glauca*)
 180. Small-flowered Buttercup (*Ranunculus*
 abortivus)

181. Tall Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
 182. Early Buttercup (*Ranunculus fasci-*
 cularis)
 183. Yellow Water Crowfoot (*Ranunculus*
 flabellaris)
 184. Prairie Crowfoot (*Ranunculus rhomboi-*
 deus)
 185. Marsh Buttercup (*Ranunculus septent-*
 rionalis)

BARBERRY FAMILY

186. Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalic-*
 troides)
 187. May Apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

MOONSEED FAMILY

188. Canada Moonseed (*Menispermum cana-*
 dense)

POPPY FAMILY

189. Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)

FUMITORY FAMILY

190. Golden Corydalis (*Corydalis aurea*)
 191. Pink Corydalis (*sempervirens*)

 192. Squirrel Corn (*Dicentra canadensis*)
 193. Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra*
 Cucullaria)

MUSTARD FAMILY

194. Lyre-leaved Rock Cress (*Arabis lyrata*)
 195. Yellow Rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*)

 196. Hoary Alyssum (*Bortheroa incana*)
 197. Black Mustard (*Brassica nigra*)
 198. Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-*
 pastoris)
 199. Bulbous Cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*)

 200. Cut-leaved Toothwort (*Dentaria*
 laciniata)

 201. Two-leaved Toothwort (*Dentaria*
 diphyll)
 202. Whitlow-grass (*Draba azoides*)
 203. Prairie Rocket; Yellow Phlox (*Erysi-*
 mum asperum)

 204. Dame's Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)
 205. Water Cress (*Nasturium officinale*)

CAPER FAMILY

206. Clammyweed (*Polanisia graveolens*)
 207. Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*)
 208. Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundi-*
 folia)

ORPINE FAMILY

209. Orpine; Live-forever (*Sedum teleph-*
 ium)

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

210. Alum Root (*Heuchera americana*)

 211. Two-leaved Bishop's Cap (*Mitella*
 diphylla)

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY (Continued)

212. Naked Bishop's Cap (*Mitella nuda*)
 213. Marsh Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*)
 214. Snowplume (*Astilbe biternata*)
 215. Swamp Saxifrage (*Saxifrage pennsylvanica*)

216. Foam-flower (*Tiarella cordifolia*)

WITCH HAZEL FAMILY

217. Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

ROSE FAMILY

218. Tall Hairy Agrimony (*Agrimonia gryposepala*)
 219. Meadow-Queen (*Filipendula Ulmaria*)
 220. American Wood Strawberry (*Fragaria Americana*)
 221. Virginia Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)
 222. Long-plumed Purple Avens (*Geum triflorum*)
 223. White Avens (*Geum canadense*)
 224. Yellow Avens (*Geum strictum*)
 225. Water Avens (purple) (*Geum rivale*)
 226. Silvery Cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*)
 227. Silverweed (*Potentilla Anserina*)
 228. Branched Cinquefoil (*Potentilla effusa*)
 229. Shrubby Cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*)
 230. Rough Cinquefoil (*Potentilla hirsuta*)
 231. Bushy Cinquefoil (*Potentilla paradoxa*)
 232. Rough-fruited Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
 233. Diffuse Cinquefoil (*Potentilla rivalis*)
 234. Decumbent Five-finger (*Potentilla simplex*)
 235. Three-toothed Cinquefoil (*Potentilla tridentata*)

236. Common Cinquefoil (*Potentilla canadensis*)
 237. Narrow-leaved Meadow Sweet (*Spiraea alba*)
 238. Hardhack; Stoeple Bush (*Spiraea tomentosa*)

PULSE FAMILY

239. Lead-plant (*Amorpha canescens*)
 240. Fragrant False Indigo (*Amorpha nana*)
 241. Hog Pea-nut (*Amphicarpa bracteata*)
 242. Wild Bean; Groundnut (*Apios americana*)
 243. Ground Plum (*Astragalus crassicaarpus*)
 244. Flexile Milk Vetch (*Astragalus flexuosus*)
 245. Purple Milk Vetch (*Astragalus goniatatus*)
 246. Large White Wild Indigo (*Baptisia leucantha*)
 247. Yellow Wild Indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*)
 248. Blue Wild Indigo (*Baptisia australis*)
 249. Partridge Pea (*Cassia fasciculata*)
 250. Rattle-box (*Crotalaria sagittalis*)
 251. Large-bracted Tick-trefoil (*Desmodium bracteosum*)
 252. Canadian Tick-trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*)
 253. Pointed-leaved Tick-trefoil (*Desmodium glutinosum*)
 254. Pale Vetchling (*Lathyrus ochroleucus*)
 255. Round-headed Bush-clover (*Lespedeza capitata*)
 256. Prairie Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus americanus*)
 257. Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)
 258. Hop Clover (*Medicago lupulina*)

PULSE FAMILY (Continued)

259. White Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*)
 260. Yellow Sweet Clover (*Melilotus officinalis*)
 261. White Prairie Clover (*Petalostemum candidum*)
 262. Purple Prairie Clover (*Petalostemum purpureum*)
 263. Pink Prairie Clover (*Petalostemum fillosum*)
 264. Silver-leaved Psoralea (*Psoralea argophylla*)
 265. Prairie Turnip (*Psoralea esculenta*)
 266. Trailing Wild Bean (*Strophostyles helvola*)
 267. Rabbit-foot Clover (*Trifolium arvense*)
 268. Alsike Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*)
 269. Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*)
 270. White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)
 271. American Vetch (*Vicia americana*)
 272. Common Vetch (*Vicia sativa*)

GERANIUM FAMILY

273. Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

WOOD-SORREL FAMILY

274. Violet Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis violacea*)
 275. Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Bushii*)
 276. Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*)
 277. True Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*)

MILKWORT FAMILY

278. Cross-leaved Milkwort (*Polygala cruciata*)
 279. Fringed Milkwort (*Polygala paucifolia*)
 280. Racemed Milkwort (*Polygala polygama*)
 281. Purple Milkwort (*Polygala sanguinea*)
 282. Seneca Snake-root (*Polygala latifolia*)
 283. Whorled Milkwort (*Polygala verticillata*)

SPURGE FAMILY

284. Three-seeded Mercury (*Acalypha rhomboides*)
 285. Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia carolinata*)
 286. Geyer's Spurge (*Euphorbia Geyeri*)
 287. Wild Poinsettia (*Poinsettia heterophylla*)

JEWELWEED FAMILY

288. Spotted Touch-me-not (*Impatiens biflora*)
 289. Pale Touch-me-not (*Impatiens pallida*)

BUCKTHORN FAMILY

290. New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)

MALLOW FAMILY

291. Flower-of-an-hour (*Hibiscus Trionum*)
 292. Common Mallow; Cheeses (*Malva rotundifolia*)

ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY

293. Great St. John's-wort (*Hypericum Ascyron*)
 294. Common St. John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
 295. Marsh St. John's-wort (*Hypericum virginicum*)
 296. Orange Grass (*Hypericum gentianoides*)
 297. Shrubby St. John's-wort (*Hypericum spathulatum*)

ROCK-ROSE FAMILY

298. Frostweed (*Helianthemum canadense*)
 299. False Heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*)
 300. Prairie Pin-weed (*Lechea stricta*)

CACTUS FAMILY

301. Nipple Cactus (*Mamillaria vivipara*)
 302. Prickly Pear (*Opuntia fragilis*)
 303. Western Prickly Pear (*Opuntia humifusa*)

LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

304. Swamp Willow-herb (*Decodon verticillatus*)
 305. Wing-angled Loosestrife (*Lythrum alatum*)
 306. Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*)

EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

307. Small Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea alpina*)
 308. Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea canadensis*)
 309. Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
 310. Marsh Willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*)
 311. Downy Willow-herb (*Epilobium strictum*)
 312. Common Evening-primrose (*Oenothera biennis*)
 313. Rhombic Evening Primrose (*Oenothera rhombipetala*)
 314. Western Evening Primrose (*Oenothera caespitosa*)
 315. Meadow Sundrops (*Oenothera pratensis*)

WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY

316. Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*)
 317. Loose-flowered Water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum alterniflorum*)
 318. Whorled Water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*)

GINSENG FAMILY

319. Bristly Sarsaparilla (*Aralia hispida*)
 320. Wild Sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*)
 321. American Spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*)
 322. Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*)
 323. Dwarf Ginseng (*Panax trifolium*)

PARSLEY FAMILY

324. Harbinger-of-Spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*)
 325. Hairy Angelica (*Angelica atropurpurea*)
 326. Water Hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*)
 327. Honewort (*Cryptotaenia canadensis*)
 328. Wild Carrot (*Daucus Carota*)
 329. Rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccaefolium*)
 330. Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*)
 331. Woolly Sweet Cicely (*Osmorhiza Claytoni*)
 332. Smoother Sweet Cicely (*Osmorhiza longistylis*)
 333. Wild Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)
 334. Black Snakeroot (*Sanicula marilandica*)
 335. Short-styled Snakeroot (*Sanicula canadensis*)
 336. Golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)
 337. Heart-leaved Alexanders (*Zizia aptera*)

SHIN-LEAF FAMILY

338. Prince's Pine; Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila Umbellata*)
 339. One-flowered Pyrola (*Moneses uniflora*)
 340. Indian Pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)
 341. American Round-leaved Pyrola (*Pyrola rotundifolia* var. *americana*)
 342. Pink-flowered Pyrola (*Pyrola asarifolia*)
 343. One-sided Pyrola (*Pyrola secunda*)
 344. Shin-leaf (*Pyrola elliptica*)

HEATH FAMILY

345. Bog Rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*)
 346. Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*)
 347. Leather-leaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*)

HEATH FAMILY (Continued)

348. Creeping Snowberry (*Chiogenes hispidula*)
 349. Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*)
 350. Aromatic Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*)
 351. Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*)
 352. Swamp Laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*)
 353. Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)
 354. Labrador Tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*)
 355. Large Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*)
 356. Small Cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*)
 357. Mountain Cranberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*)
 358. Canadian Blueberry (*Vaccinium canadense*)
 359. Early or Low-bush Blueberry (*Vaccinium augustifolium*)

FRIMROSE FAMILY

360. Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon amethystinum*)
 361. Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon meadia*)
 362. Moneywort (*Lysimachia Nummularia*)
 363. Tufted Loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*)
 364. Swamp-candles (*Lysimachia terrestris*)
 365. Dwarf Canadian Primrose (*Primula mistassinica*)
 366. Fringed Loosestrife (*Steironema ciliatum*)
 367. Whorled Loosestrife (*Steironema verticillatum*)
 368. Star-flower (*Trientalis borealis*)

GENTIAN FAMILY

369. Bottle Gentian (*Gentiana clausa*)
 370. Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana crinita*)
 371. Smaller Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana procera*)
 372. Downy Gentian (*Gentiana puberula*)
 373. Narrow-leaved Gentian (*Gentiana rubricaulis*)

BUCKBEAN FAMILY

374. Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*)

DOGBANE FAMILY

375. Spreading Dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*)
 376. Creeping Myrtle (*Vinca minor*)

MILKWEED FAMILY

377. Woolly Milkweed (*Acerates lanuginosa*)
 378. Blunt-leaved Milkweed (*Asclepias amplexicaulis*)
 379. Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
 380. Poke Milkweed (*Asclepias physaloides*)
 381. Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
 382. Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*)
 383. Butterfly-weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)

MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

384. Small Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
 385. Great Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*)
 386. Upright Bindweed (*Convolvulus spithameus*)
 387. Smartweed Dodder (*Cuscuta Polygonorum*)
 388. American Dodder (*Cuscuta glomerata*)
 389. Ivy-leaved Morning-glory (*Ipomoea hederacea*)
 390. Bush Morning-glory (*Ipomoea leptophylla*)

PHLOX FAMILY

391. Red Rocket (*Gillies rubra*)
 392. Wild Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*)
 393. Wild Sweet William (*Phlox maculata*)
 394. Prairie Phlox; Downy Phlox (*Phlox pilosa*)
 395. Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*)
 396. Jacob's Ladder (*Polemonium reptans*)
 397. American Jacob's Ladder (*Polemonium coeruleum*)

WATER-LEAF FAMILY

398. Virginia Water-leaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*)
 399. Franklin's Phacelia (*Phacelia Franklinii*)

BORAGE FAMILY

400. Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
 401. Blue Weed (*Echium vulgare*)
 402. Virginia Stickseed (*Hackelia virginiana*)
 403. Nodding Stickseed (*Hackelia americana*)
 404. European Stickseed (*Lappula echinata*)
 405. Hoary Puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*)
 406. Narrow-leaved Puccoon (*Lithospermum incisum*)
 407. Hairy Puccoon (*Lithospermum carolinense*)
 408. American Gromwell (*Lithospermum latifolium*)
 409. Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*)
 410. Tall Lungwort (*Mertensia paniculata*)
 411. Western Bluebells (*Mertensia oblongifolia*)
 412. Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*)

VERVAIN FAMILY

413. Blue Vervain (*Verbena hastata*)
 414. Hoary Vervain (*Verbena stricta*)
 415. White Vervain (*Verbena urticifolia*)

MINT FAMILY

416. Fragrant Giant Hyssop (*Agastache anethiodora*)
 417. Catnip Giant Hyssop (*Agastache nepetoides*)
 418. Figwort Giant Hyssop (*Agastache scrophulariaefolia*)
 419. American Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*)
 420. False Pennyroyal (*Isanthus brachiatus*)
 421. Motherwort (*Leonurus Cardiaca*)
 422. Bugle Weed (*Lycopus virginicus*)
 423. Northern Bugle Weed (*Lycopus uniflorus*)

MINT FAMILY (Continued)

424. Cut-leaved Water Horehound (*Lycopus americanus*)
 425. Common Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)
 426. American Wild Mint (*Mentha canadensis*)
 427. Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)
 428. American Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*)
 429. Horse Mint (*Monarda punctata*)
 430. Ground Ivy (*Nepeta hederacea*)
 431. Obedient Plant (*Physostegia speciosa*)
 432. Heal-all (*Frunella vulgaris*)
 433. Virginia Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum virginianum*)
 434. Creeping Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)
 435. Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*)
 436. Marsh Skullcap (*Scutellaria epilobifolia*)
 436A. Mad-dog Skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*)
 437. Small Skullcap (*Scutellaria parvula*)
 438. Rough Hedge Nettle (*Stachys aspera*)
 439. American Germander or Wood Sage (*Teucrium canadense*)

POTATO FAMILY

440. Matrimony-vine (*Lycium halimifolium*)
 441. Prairie Ground Cherry (*Physalis lanceolata*)
 442. Clammy Ground Cherry (*Physalis heterophylla*)
 443. Virginia Ground Cherry (*Physalis virginiana*)
 444. Black Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*)

FIGWORT FAMILY

445. Indian Paint-brush (*Castilleja coccinea*)
 446. Lance-leaved Painted Cup (*Catilleja pallida*)

FIGWORT FAMILY (Continued)

447. White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)
 448. Red Turtlehead (*Chelone obliqua*)
 449. Large Purple Gerardia (*Gerardia purpurea*)
 450. Slender Gerardia (*Gerardia tenuifolia*)
 451. Butter-and-Eggs (*Linaria vulgare*)
 452. Monkey Flower (*Mimulus ringens*)
 453. Wood Betany (*Pedicularis canadensis*)
 454. Swamp Lousewort (*Pedicularis lanceolata*)
 455. Large-flowered Beard-tongue (*Penstemon grandiflorus*)
 456. Slender Beard-tongue (*Penstemon gracilis*)
 457. Western White Penstemon (*Penstemon confertus*)
 458. Blue Western Penstemon (*Penstemon Caestinus*)
 459. Figwort (*Scrophularia lanceolata*)
 460. Bull Synthyris (*Synthyris Bullii*)
 461. Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*)
 462. American Brooklime (*Veronica americana*)
 463. Marsh Speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*)
 464. Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)

BLADDERWORT FAMILY

465. Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*)
 466. Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris* var. *americana*)

LOPSEED FAMILY

467. Lopseed (*Phryma leptostachya*)

TRUMPET - CREEPER FAMILY

468. Trumpet-flower (*Bigonia radicans*)

PLANTAIN FAMILY

469. Common Plantain (*Plantago major*)
 470. Pursh's Plantain (*Plantago Purshii*)

MADDER FAMILY

471. Partridge Berry (*Mitchella repens*)
 472. Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*)
 473. Rough Bedstraw (*Galium asprellum*)

MADDER FAMILY (Continued)

474. Northern Bedstraw (*Galium boreale*)
 475. Shining Bedstraw (*Galium concinnum*)
 476. Small Bedstraw (*Galium trifidum*)
 477. Long-leaved Houstonia (*Houstonia longifolia*)
 478. Bluets (*Houstonia coerulea*)

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

479. Bush Honeysuckle (*Diervilla Lonicera*)
 480. Twin-flower (*Linnaea borealis* var. *americana*)
 481. American Fly-honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis*)
 482. Glaucous Honeysuckle (*Lonicera dioica*)
 483. Hairy Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hirsuta*)
 484. Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)
 485. Mountain Fly-honeysuckle (*Lonicera villosa*)
 486. Scarlet-fruited Horse-Gentian (*Triosteum aurantiacum*)

MOSCHATTEL FAMILY

487. Adoxa; Moschatel (*Adoxa Moschatellina*)

VALERIAN FAMILY

488. Edible Valerian (*Valeriana edulis*)

GOURD FAMILY

489. Wild Cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*)
 490. Star Cucumber (*Sicyos angulatus*)

BLUEBELL FAMILY

491. Tall Bellflower (*Campanula americana*)
 492. Marsh Bellflower (*Campanula aparinoides*)
 493. Clustered Bellflower (*Campanula glauca*)
 494. European Bellflower (*Campanula rapunculoides*)
 495. Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*)
 496. Blue Marsh Bellflower (*Campanula uliginosa*)
 497. Venus' Locking-glass (*Specularia perfoliata*)

LOBELIA FAMILY

498. Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia Cardinalis*)
 499. Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)
 500. Pale Spiked Lobelia (*Lobelia spicata*)

<u>COMPOSITE FAMILY</u>	<u>COMPOSITE FAMILY (Continued)</u>
501. Woolly Yarrow (<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>)	541. Lowrie's Aster (<i>Aster Lowrieanus</i>)
502. Yarrow; Milfoil (<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>)	542. White Wreath Aster (<i>Aster multiflorus</i>)
503. Prairie False Dandelion (<i>Agoseris cuspidata</i>)	543. Alpine Aster (<i>Aster Alpinus</i>)
504. Common Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>)	544. Western Aster (<i>Aster meritus</i>)
505. Great Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)	545. Nodding Bur Marigold (<i>Bidens cernua</i>)
506. Pearly Everlasting (<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>)	546. Swamp Beggar-ticks (<i>Bidens connata</i>)
507. Canadian Everlasting (<i>Antennaria canadensis</i>)	547. Boltonia (<i>Boltonia latisquama</i>)
508. Plantain-leaved everlasting (<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>)	548. Pink Boltonia (<i>Boltonia sp.</i>)
509. Prairie Everlasting (<i>Antennaria campestris</i>)	549. Narrow-leaved Purple Cone-flower (<i>Brauneria angustifolia</i>)
510. Dog Fennel (<i>Anthemis Cotula</i>)	550. Purple Cone-flower (<i>Brauneria purpurea</i>)
511. Common Burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)	551. Bachelor's Button; Knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)
512. Tall Wormwood (<i>Artemisia caudata</i>)	552. Hairy Golden Aster (<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>)
513. Silky Wormwood (<i>Artemisia glauca</i>)	553. Chicory (<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>)
514. Wormwood Sage (<i>Artemisia frigida</i>)	554. Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
515. Common Wormwood; Absinth (<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>)	555. Field Thistle (<i>Cirsium discolor</i>)
516. Dark-leaved Mugwort (<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>)	556. Bull Thistle (<i>Cirsium lanceolatum</i>)
517. Common Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgare</i>)	557. Swamp Thistle (<i>Cirsium muticum</i>)
518. Sky-blue Aster (<i>Aster Azureus</i>)	558. Hill's Thistle (<i>Cirsium Hillii</i>)
519. Lindley's Aster (<i>Aster ciliolatus</i>)	559. Stiff Tickseed (<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>)
520. Blue Wood Aster (<i>Aster cordifolius</i>)	560. Fire-weed, White (<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>)
521. Drummond's Aster (<i>Aster Drummondii</i>)	561. Daisy Fleabane (<i>Erigeron annuus</i>)
522. White Heath Aster (<i>Aster ericoides</i>)	562. Horse-weed (<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>)
523. Rush Aster (<i>Aster junciiformis</i>)	563. Rough Erigeron (<i>Erigeron glabellus</i>)
524. Smooth Aster (<i>Aster laevis</i>)	564. Philadelphia Fleabane (<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>)
525. Calico Aster; Hairy stemmed (<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>)	565. Robin's Plantain (<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>)
526. Large-leaved Aster (<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>)	566. Blue or Bitter Fleabane (<i>erigeron acris</i>)
527. Great Northern Aster (<i>Aster modestus</i>)	567. Joe-Fye Weed (<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>)
528. New England Aster (<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>)	568. Common Boneset (<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>)
529. Aromatic Aster (<i>Aster oblongifolius</i>)	569. White Snakeroot (<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>)
530. Panicked Aster (<i>Aster paniculatus</i>)	570. Great-flowered Gaillardia (<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>)
531. Crooked-stemmed Aster (<i>Aster prenanthoides</i>)	571. Hairy Galinsoga (<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>)
532. Upland White Aster (<i>Aster ptarmicoides</i>)	572. Clanny Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium Macounii</i>)
533. Purple-stemmed Aster (<i>Aster puniceus</i>)	573. Gum-plant (<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>)
534. Arrow-leaved Aster (<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>)	574. Sneezeweed (<i>Helenium autumnale</i>)
535. Silky Aster (<i>Aster sericeus</i>)	575. Common Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)
536. Flat-top White Aster (<i>Aster umbellatus</i>)	576. Giant Sunflower (<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>)
537. Tradescant's Aster (<i>Aster Tradescanti</i>)	577. Saw-tooth Sunflower (<i>Helianthus grosse-serratus</i>)
538. Pringle's Aster (<i>Aster Pringlei</i>)	578. Stiff-haired Sunflower (<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>)
539. Long-leaved Aster (<i>Aster longifolius</i>)	
540. New York Aster (<i>Aster Novi-belgii</i>)	

COMPOSITE FAMILY (Continued)

579. Maximilian's Sunflower (*Helianthus Maximiliani*)
 580. Prairie Sunflower (*Helianthus petiolaris*)
 581. Stiff Sunflower (*Helianthus rigidus*)
 582. Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*)
 583. Rough or Woodland Sunflower (*Helianthus divaricatus*)
 584. Throatwort Sunflower (*Helianthus trachelifolius*)
 585. Sweet Ox-eye (*Heliopsis scabra*)
 586. Canada Hawkweed (*Hieracium canadense*)
 587. Long-bearded Hawkweed (*Hieracium longipilum*)
 588. False Boneset (*Kuhnia eupatorioides*)
 589. Tall Blue Lettuce (*Lactuca biennis*)
 590. Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca canadensis*)
 591. Cylindric Blazing Star (*Liatris cylindracea*)
 592. Large-headed Blazing Star (*Liatris ligulistylis*)
 593. Dotted Blazing Star (*Liatris punctata*)
 594. Prairie Blazing Star (*Liatris pycnostachya*)
 595. Rosendahl's Blazing Star (*Liatris Rosendahlii*)
 596. Common Blazing Star (*Liatris spherioidea*)
 597. Dense Button Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
 598. Blazing Star (*Liatris intermedia*)
 599. Rush-like Lygodesmia (*Lygodesmia juncea*)
 600. Pineapple Weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*)
 601. Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*)
 602. Corymbed Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes crepidinea*)
 603. Glaucous Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes racemosa*)
 604. Long-headed Cone-flower (*Ratibida columnifera*)
 605. Gray-headed Cone-flower (*Ratibida pinnata*)
 606. Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
 607. Thin-leaved Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia triloba*)
 608. Goldenglow (*Rudbeckia laciniata*)
 609. Golden Ragwort (*Scenecio aureus*)
 610. Compass-plant (*Silphium laciniatum*)
 611. Cup-plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*)
 612. Prairie Dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*)

COMPOSITE FAMILY (Continued)

613. Tall Goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*)
 614. Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)
 615. Zig-Zag Goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*)
 616. Bushy Goldenrod (*Solidago graminifolia*)
 617. Early Goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*)
 618. Velvety Goldenrod (*Solidago mollis*)
 619. Gray Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*)
 620. Riddell's Goldenrod (*Solidago Riddellii*)
 621. Stiff Goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*)
 622. Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)
 623. Bog Goldenrod (*Solidago uliginosa*)
 624. Elm-leaved Goldenrod (*Solidago ulmifolia*)
 625. Wreath Goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*)
 626. Spiny Sow Thistle (*Sonchus asper*)
 627. Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
 628. Dandelion (*Taraxacum palustre*)
 629. Yellow Goat's-beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*)
 630. Ironweed (*Vernonia fasciculata*)
 631. Beach Clotbur (*Xanthium echinatum*)

F E R N SADDER'S-TONGUE FAMILY

632. Leathery Grape Fern (*Botrychium multifidum*)
 633. Rattlesnake Fern (*Botrychium virginianum*)
 634. Ternate Grape Fern (*Botrychium dissectum* f. *obliquum*)

CINNAMON FERN FAMILY

635. Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)
 636. Interrupted Fern (*Osmunda Claytonia*)
 637. Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*)

FERN FAMILY

638. Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)
 639. Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*)
 640. Ebony Spleenwort (*Asplenium platyneuron*)
 641. Lady Fern (*Athyrium augustum*)

<u>FERN FAMILY</u> (Continued)	<u>T R E E S A N D S H R U B S</u>
642. Narrow-leaved Spleenwort (<i>Athyrium pycnocarpon</i>)	<u>YEW FAMILY</u>
643. Silvery Spleenwort (<i>Athyrium thelypteroides</i>)	671. American Yew (<i>Taxus canadensis</i>)
644. Walking Fern (<i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i>)	<u>GINKGO FAMILY</u>
645. Bulblet Bladder Fern (<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>)	672. Maiden-hair Tree (<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>)
646. Brittle Fern (<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>)	<u>PINE FAMILY</u>
647. Crested Shield Fern (<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>)	673. Balsam Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>)
648. Clinton's Shield Fern (<i>Dryopteris</i> var. <i>Clintoniana</i>)	674. Tamarack (<i>Larix laricina</i>)
649. Northern Oak Fern (<i>Dryopteris Robertiana</i>)	675. White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>)
650. Fragrant Fern (<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>)	676. Black Spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>)
651. Goldie's Fern (<i>Dryopteris Goldiana</i>)	677. White Pine (<i>Pinus Strobus</i>)
652. Broad Beech Fern (<i>Dryopteris hexagonoptera</i>)	678. Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)
653. Long Beech Fern (<i>Dryopteris Phegopteris</i>)	<u>CYPRESS FAMILY</u>
654. Spinulose Shield Fern (<i>Dryopteris spinulosa</i>)	679. Prostrate Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>)
655. Marsh Fern (<i>Dryopteris Thelypteris</i>)	680. Red Cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)
656. Marginal Shield Fern (<i>Dryopteris Marginalis</i>)	681. White Cedar; Arbor Vitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)
657. New York Fern (<i>Dryopteris noveboracensis</i>)	<u>WILLOW FAMILY</u>
658. Male Fern (<i>Dryopteris Felix-mas</i>)	682. Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus balsamifera</i>)
659. Sensitive Fern (<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>)	683. Balm of Gilead (<i>Populus candicans</i>)
660. Purple-stemmed Cliff Brake (<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>)	684. Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)
661. Common Polypody (<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>)	685. Large-toothed Aspen (<i>Populus grandidentata</i>)
662. Ostrich Fern (<i>Pteretis pennsylvanica</i>)	686. Quaking Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)
663. Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)	687. Peach-leaved Willow (<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>)
664. Smooth Woodsia (<i>Woodsia glabella</i>)	688. Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>)
665. Rusty Woodsia (<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>)	689. Prairie Willow (<i>Salix humilis</i>)
666. Blunt-lobed Woodsia (<i>Woodsia obtusa</i>)	<u>WALNUT FAMILY</u>
667. Christmas Fern (<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>)	690. Bitternut Hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>)
668. Braun's Holly Fern (<i>Polystichum Braunii</i>)	691. Shag-bark Hickory (<i>Carya ovata</i>)
669. Hay-scented Fern (<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>)	692. Butternut (<i>Juglans cinera</i>)
670. Chain-Fern (<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>)	693. Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)
	<u>BIRCH FAMILY</u>
	694. Speckled Alder (<i>Alnus rugosa</i>)
	695. Yellow Birch (<i>Betula lutea</i>)
	696. Paper Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)
	697. Bog Birch (<i>Betula pumila</i>)

BIRCH FAMILY (Continued)

698. Blue Beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
 699. Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)
 700. Beaked Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*)
 701. Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*)

BEECH FAMILY

702. White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
 703. Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*)
 704. Northern Pin Oak (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*)
 705. Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

ELM FAMILY

706. Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
 707. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)
 708. Red Elm (*Ulmus rubra*)

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

709. Wild Black Currant (*Ribes americanum*)
 710. Prickly Gooseberry (*Ribes cynosbati*)
 711. Swamp Black Currant (*Ribes lacustre*)
 712. Smooth Gooseberry (*Ribes oxycanthoides*)

WITCH HAZEL FAMILY

713. Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

ROSE FAMILY

714. Juneberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)
 715. Juneberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
 716. Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)
 717. Hawthorn (*Crataegus macrosperma*)
 718. Large-fruited Hawthorn (*Crataegus punctata*)
 719. Downy Hawthorn (*Crataegus millis*)
 720. Wild Crab (*Malus ioensis*)
 721. Narrow-leaved Crab (*Malus coronaria*)
 722. Nine-bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)
 723. Wild Plum (*Prunus americana*)
 724. Pin Cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*)
 725. Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila*)
 726. Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
 727. Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)
 728. Prickly Wild Rose (*Rosa acicularis*)
 729. Prairie Wild Rose (*Rosa arkansana*)
 730. Smooth Wild Rose (*Rosa blanda*)

ROSE FAMILY (Con't.)

731. Tall Blackberry (*Rubus argutus*)
 732. Black-cap Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*)
 733. Dwarf Red Blackberry (*Rubus pubescens*)
 734. Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*)
 735. Meadow Sweet (*Spiraea alba*)
 736. Steeple Bush (*Spiraea tomentosa*)
 737. May Day Tree (*Prunus padus commutata*)

PULSE FAMILY

738. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*)
 739. Kentucky Coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)

RUE FAMILY

740. Prickly Ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*)

SUMAC FAMILY

741. Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)
 742. Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)
 743. Aromatic Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*)

HOLLY FAMILY

744. Northern Holly (*Ilex verticillata*)
 745. Mountain Holly (*Nemopanthes mucronata*)

BITTERSWEET FAMILY

746. Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)
 747. Burning Bush; Wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpurea*)

BLADDERNUT FAMILY

748. Bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*)

MAPLE FAMILY

749. Box Elder (*Acer negundo*)
 750. Black Sugar Maple (*Acer nigrum*)
 751. Soft Maple; Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
 752. Hard Maple; Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)
 753. Mountain Maple (*Acer spicatum*)
 754. Striped Maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*)

BUCKTHORN FAMILY

755. Dwarf Alder (*Rhamnus alnifolia*)
756. Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*)

GRAPE FAMILY

757. Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
758. Frost Grape (*Vitis riparia*)

LINDEN FAMILY

759. Basswood (*Tilia americana*)

HEZEREUM FAMILY

760. Leatherwood; moosewood (*Dirca palustris*)

DOGWOOD FAMILY

761. Dwarf Cornel (*Cornus canadensis*)
762. Alternate-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)
763. Panicked Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)
764. Round-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus rugosa*)
765. Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)
766. Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

OLIVE FAMILY

767. White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)
768. Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*)
769. Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

MADDER FAMILY

770. Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

771. Common Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*)
772. Red-berried Elder (*Sambucus pubens*)
773. Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
774. Wolfberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*)
775. Black Haw (*Viburnum Lentago*)
776. Withered (*Viburnum cassinoides*)
777. High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)
778. Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*)
779. Maple-leaved Arrow-wood (*Viburnum acerifolium*)

HEATH FAMILY

780. Rhodora (*Rhodora canadensis*)
781. Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*)
782. Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)
783. Flame Azalea (*Azalea calendulacea*)
784. Mountain Azalea (*canescens*)
785. Pink Azalea (*vaseyi*)
786. White Azalea (*viscosa*)

SENA FAMILY

787. Red-bud (*Cercis canadensis*)

FLOWERING PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, AND FERNS
GROWING IN THE
ELOISE BUTLER WILD FLOWER GARDEN
AT THEODORE WIRTH PARK
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

I N D E X

(Alphabetically arranged as to common names)

COMMON NAME	FAMILY	PAGE	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	PAGE
Adam -and- Eve	Orchid	6	Aster, Lowrie's	Composite	15
Adder's Mouth, Green	"	6	Aster, Large-leaved	"	15
Adoxa	Moschatel	14	Aster, New England	"	15
Agrimony, Tall hairy	Rose	9	Aster, New York	"	15
Alder, Dwarf	Buckthorn	19	Aster, Panicked	"	15
Alder, Speckled	Birch	17	Aster, Pringle's	"	15
Alexanders, Golden	Parsley	11	Aster, Purple-stemmed	"	15
Alexanders, Heart- leaved	"	11	Aster, Rush	"	15
Alum Root	Saxifrage	8	Aster, Silky	"	15
Alyssum, Hoary	Mustard	8	Aster, Smooth	"	15
Anemone, Canada	Crowfoot	8	Aster, Sky-blue	"	15
Anemone, Carolina	"	8	Aster, Savory-leaved	"	15
Anemone, Large White	"	8	Aster, Tradescant's	"	15
Anemone, Long fruited	"	8	Aster, Upland White	"	15
Anemone, Wood	"	8	Aster, Western	"	15
Angelica, Hairy	Parsley	11	Aster, White Heath	"	15
Arbor Vitae	Cypress	18	Aster, White Wreath	"	15
Arethusa	Orchid	6	Avens, Purple Long plumed	Rose	9
Arrow-wood	Honeysuckle	19	Avens, Water	"	9
Arrow-wood, Maple Leaved	"	19	Avens, White	"	9
Ash, Black	Olive	19	Avens, Yellow	"	9
Ash, Green	"	19	Azalea, Flame	Heath	19
Ash, Prickly	Rue	18	Azalea, Mountain	"	19
Ash, White	Olive	19	Azalea, Pink	"	19
Ash, Mountain	Rose	18	Azalea, White	"	19
Asparagus	Lily	5	Bachelor's Button	Composite	15
Aspen, Large toothed	Willow	17	Balsam Fir	Pine	17
Aspen, Quaking	"	17	Baneberry, White	Crowfoot	7
Aster, Aromatic	Composite	15	Baneberry, Red	"	8
Aster, Arrow-leaved	"	15	Basswood	Linden	19
Aster, Blue Wood	"	15	Beech, Blue	Birch	18
Aster, Calico	"	15	Beggar-ticks, Swamp	Composite	15
Aster, Crooked-stemmed	"	15	Bellwort, Sessile- leaved	Lily	5
Aster, Alpine	"	15	Bellwort, Large flowered	"	5
Aster, Drummond's	"	15	Bean, Wild	Fulse	9
Aster, Flat-top White	"	15	Bean, Wild Trailing	"	10
Aster, Great Northern	"	15	Bearberry	Heath	11
Aster, Lindley's	"	15	Beard-tongue Large-fl.	Figwort	14
Aster, Long-leaved	"	15			

Part IV - Appendix XII

COMMON NAME	FAMILY	PAGE	COMMON NAME	Page II	
				FAMILY	PAGE
Beard-tongue, Slender	Figwort	14	Boneset, Common	Composite	15
Bedstraw, Rough	Madder	14	Boneset, False	"	16
Bedstraw, Northern	"	14	Bouncing Bet	Pink	7
Bedstraw, Shining	"	14	Box Elder	Maple	18
Bedstraw, Small	"	14	Brooklime, American	Figwort	14
Bee Balm, American	Mint	13	Buckbean	Buckbean	12
Bellflower, Blue	Bluebell	14	Buckthorn	Buckthorn	19
Bellflower, Blue Marsh	"	14	Buckwheat, False	Buckwheat	7
Bellflower, Clustered	"	14	Bugle Weed	Mint	13
Bellflower, European	"	14	Bugle Weed, Northern	"	13
Bellflower, Marsh	"	14	Bull Synthyris	Figwort	14
Bellflower, Tall	"	14	Burdock, Common	Composite	15
Bergamot, Wild	Mint	13	Bur Marigold, Nodding	"	15
Betany, Wood	Figwort	14	Burning Bush	Bittersweet	18
Bindweed, Black	Buckwheat	7	Butter-and-Eggs	Figwort	14
Bindweed, Great	Morning-glory	12	Buttercup, Early	Crowfoot	8
Bindweed, Small	"	12	Buttercup, Marsh	"	8
Bindweed, Upright	"	12	Buttercup, Small	"	8
Birch, Bog	Birch	17	Flowered	"	8
Birch, Paper	"	17	Buttercup, Tall	"	8
Birch, Yellow	"	17	Butterfly-weed	Milkweed	12
Bishop's Cap, 2-leaved	Saxifrage	9	Butternut	Walnut	17
Bishop's Cap, Naked	"	8	Buttonbush	Madder	19
Bitterroot	Purslane	7	Butterwort, Common	Bladderwort	14
Bittersweet	Bittersweet	18	Cactus, Nipple	Cactus	11
Blackberry, Dwarf red	Rose	18	Cactus, Prickly Pear	"	11
Blackberry, Tall	"	18	Cactus, W. Prickly Pear	"	11
Black-eyed Susan	Composite	16	Calypso, Fairy Slipper	Orchid	6
Black-eyed Susan Thin-leaved	"	16	Camass, Death	Lily	5
Bladdernut	Bladdernut	18	Camass, Yellow	"	5
Bladderwort, Greater	Bladderwort	14	Campion, Bladder	Pink	7
Blazing Star, Common	Composite	16	Campion, Starry	"	7
Blazing Star, Cylindric	"	16	Campion, White	"	7
Blazing Star, Dense Button	"	16	Cardinal Flower	Lobelia	14
Blazing Star, Dotted	"	16	Carpet-weed	Carpet-weed	7
Blazing Star, Intermedia	"	16	Carrion-flower	Lily	5
Blazing Star, Large-headed	"	16	Carrot, Wild	Parsley	11
Blazing Star, Prairie	"	16	Catchfly, Sleepy	Pink	7
Blazing Star, Rosendahl's	"	16	Cedar, Red	Cypress	17
Bloodroot	Poppy	8	Cedar, White	"	17
Bluebells, Virginia	Borage	13	Cherry, Black	Rose	18
Bluebells, Western	"	13	Cherry, Choke	"	18
Blueberry, Canadian	Heath	12	Cherry, Pin	"	18
Blueberry, Early	"	12	Cherry, Sand	"	18
Blueberry, Low-bush	"	12	Chickweed, Common	Pink	7
Blue-eyed Grass, Stout	Iris	6	Chickweed, Field	"	7
Blue-eyed Grass, Prairie	"	6	Chickweed, Larger	"	7
Blue Flag	"	6	Mouse-ear	"	7
Bluets	Madder	14	Chicory	Composite	15
Blue Weed	Borage	13	Chokeberry, Black	Rose	18
Boltonia, White	Composite	15	Cicely, Sweet Smooth	Parsley	11
Boltonia, Pink	"	15	Cicely, Sweet Woolly	"	11
			Cinquefoil, Branched	Rose	9

Part IV - Appendix XII

Page III

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Cinquefoil, Rough	Rose	9	Cucumber, Wild	Gourd	14
Cinquefoil, Bushy	Rose	9	Cucumber-root, Indian	Lily	6
Cinquefoil, Common	"	9	Cudweed, Clammy	Composite	15
Cinquefoil, Diffuse	"	9	Culver's Root	Figwort	14
Cinquefoil, Five-finger	"	9	Cup-plant	Composite	16
Cinquefoil, Shrubby	"	9	Currant, Swamp Black	Saxifrage	18
Cinquefoil, Silvery	"	9	Currant, Wild Black	"	18
Cinquefoil, Three-toothed "	"	9			
Cinquefoil, Rough-Fruited "	"	9			
Clammyweed	Caper	8	Dame's Rocket	Mustard	8
Cleaver's	Madder	14	Dandelion	Composite	16
Clintonia, Yellow	Lily	5	Dandelion, False Prairie	"	15
Clotbur, Beach	Composite	16	Day-Lily, Orange	Lily	5
Clover, Alsike	Pulse	10	Day-Lily, Yellow	Lily	5
Clover, Bush Round-head	"	9	Dock, Curled	Buckwheat	7
Clover, Hop	"	9	Dock, Great Water	"	7
Clover, Pink Prairie	"	10	Dock, Prairie	Composite	16
Clover, Purple Prairie	"	10	Dodder, American	Morning-Glory	12
Clover, Rabbit-foot	"	10	Dodder, Smartweed	" "	12
Clover, Red	"	10	Dog, Fennel	Composite	15
Clover, Sweet White	"	10	Dogbane, Spreading	Dogbane	12
Clover, Sweet Yellow	"	10	Dogwood, Alternate-		
Clover, White	"	10	leaved	Dogwood	10
Clover, White Prairie	"	10	Dogwood, Flowering	"	10
Coffee-tree			Dogwood, Panicked	"	19
Kentucky	Pulse	18	Dogwood, Red-osier	"	19
Cohosh, Blue	Barberry	8	Dogwood, Round-leaved	"	19
Columbine, Wild	Crowfoot	8	Dutchman's Breeches	Fumitory	8
Comandra, Northern	Sandlewood	6	Dutchman's Pipe	Birthwort	6
Comandra, Toad-flax	"	6			
Compass-plant	Composite	16	Elder, Common	Honeysuckle	19
Cone-flower, Gray-headed	"	16	Elder, Red-berried	"	19
Cone-flower, Long-headed	"	16	Elm, American	Elm	18
Coneflower, Narrow-leaved	"	15	Elm, Red	"	18
Coneflower, Purple	"	15	Erigeron, Rough	Composite	15
Coontail	Hornwort	7	Evening- Primrose,		
Coral Root, Early	Orchid	6	Common	Ev. -Primrose	11
Coral Root, Spotted	"	6	Evening-Primrose,		
Corn Cockle	Pink	7	Rhombic	" "	11
Cornel, Dwarf	Dogwood	19	Evening-Primrose		
Corydalis, Golden	Fumitory	8	Western	" "	11
Corydalis, Pink	"	8	Everlasting, Canadian	Composite	15
Cottonwood	Willow	17	Everlasting, Pearly	"	15
Crab, Narrow-leaved	Rose	18	Everlasting,		
Crab, Wild	"	18	Plantain-leave	"	15
Cranberry, High-bush	Honeysuckle	19	Everlasting, Prairie	"	15
Cranberry, Large	Heath	12			
Cranberry, Mountain	"	12	Fairy Slipper	Orchid	6
Cranberry, Small	"	12	Fern, Beech Broad	Fern	17
Cress, Bulbous	Mustard	8	Fern, Beech Long	"	17
Cress, Lyre-leaf Rock	"	8	Fern, Bladder Brittle	"	17
Cress, Water	"	8	Fern, Bladder Bulblet	"	17
Crowfoot, Prairie	Crowfoot	8	Fern, Bracken	"	17
Crowfoot, Yellow Water	"	8	Fern, Chain	"	17
Cucumber, Star	Gourd	14	Fern, Christmas	"	17

Part IV - Appendix XII

			Page IV		
<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Fern, Cinnamon	Cinnamon Fern	16	Galinsoga, Hairy	Composite	15
Fern, Cliff Brake	Fern	17	Garlic, Meadow	Lily	5
Fern, Fragrant	"	17	Garlic, Rush	"	5
Fern, Goldie's	"	17	Gentian, Bottle Blue	Gentian	12
Fern, Grape Leathery	Adder's Tongue	16	Gentian, Bottle Wht.	"	12
Fern, Grape Ternate	"	16	Gentian, Downy	"	12
Fern, Hay-scented	Fern	17	Gentian, Fringed	Gentian	12
Fern, Holly Braun's	"	17	Gentian, Fringed Small	"	12
Fern, Interrupted	"	16	Gentian, Narrow-leaved	"	12
Fern, Lady	"	16	Geranium, Wild	Geranium	10
Fern, Male	"	17	Gerardia, Large Purple	Figwort	14
Fern, Maidenhair	"	16	Gerardia, Slender	"	14
Fern, Marsh	"	17	Gerxander, American	Mint	13
Fern, New York	"	17	Gilead, Balm of	Willow	17
Fern, Oak Northern	"	17	Ginger, Wild	Birthwort	6
Fern, Ostrich	"	17	Ginseng	Ginseng	11
Fern, Polypody Common	"	17	Ginseng, Dwarf	"	11
Fern, Rattlesnake	Adder's Tongue	16	Globe-flower	Crowfoot	8
Fern, Royal	Cinnamon Fern	16	Goat's-beard Yellow	Composite	16
Fern, Sensitive	Fern	17	Golden Aster, Hairy	Composite	15
Fern, Shield Clinton's	"	17	Golden Glow	"	16
Fern, Shield Crested	"	17	Golden Ragwort	"	16
Fern, Shield Marginal	"	17	Golden-rod, Bog	"	16
Fern, Shield Spinulose	"	17	Golden-rod, Bushy	"	16
Fern, Sweet	Wax-Myrtle	6	Golden-rod, Canada	"	16
Fern, Spleenwort Ebony	Fern	16	Golden-rod, Early	"	16
Fern, Spleenwort Maidenhair	Fern	16	Golden-rod, Elm-leaved	"	16
Fern, Spleenwort Narrow-leaved	Fern	17	Golden-rod, Gray	"	16
Fern, Spleenwort Silvery	"	17	Golden-rod, Riddell's	"	16
Fern, Walking	"	17	Golden-rod, Showy	"	16
Fern, Woodsia Blunt-lobed	"	17	Golden-rod, Stiff	"	16
Fern, Woodsia Rusty	"	17	Golden-rod, Tall	"	16
Fern, Woodsia Smooth	"	17	Golden-rod, Velvety	"	16
Figwort	Figwort	14	Golden-rod, Wreath	"	16
Fire Pink	Pink	7	Golden-rod, Zig-Zag	"	16
Fireweed	Evening-Primrose	11	Golden Seal	Crowfoot	8
Fireweed, White	Composite	15	Goldthread	"	8
Flag, Blue	Iris	6	Gooseberry, Prickly	Saxifrage	18
Flag, Yellow	"	6	Gooseberry, Smooth	"	18
Fleabane, Blue, Bitter	Composite	15	Goosefoot, Maple-leaved	Goosefoot	7
Fleabane, Daisy	"	15	Grape, Frost	Grape	19
Fleabane, Horse-weed	"	15	Grape-Hyacinth	Lily	5
Fleabane, Philadelphia	"	15	Grass of Parnassus	Saxifrage	9
Flower-of-an-hour	Mallow	10	Grass Pink	Orchid	6
Foam-flower	Saxifrage	9	Green Brier, Prickly	Lily	5
Forget-me-not	Borage	13	Gromwell, American	Borage	13
Froelichia, Prairie	Amaranth	7	Ground Cherry, Clammy	Potato	13
Frostweed	Rock-Rose	10	Ground Cherry, Prairie	"	13
			Ground Cherry, Virginia	"	13
			Ground-nut, Wild Bean	Pulse	9
Gaillardia, Great-fl.	Composite	15	Ground Plum	"	9
Gale, Sweet	Wax-Myrtle	6	Gum-Plant	Composite	15
			Gypsophila, Low	Pink	7

Part IV - Appendix XII

Page V

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Hackberry	Flm	18	Indigo, Wild Yellow	Pulse	9
Harbinger-of-Spring	Parsley	11	Iris, Crested	Iris	6
Hardhack	Rose	9	Ironweed	Composite	16
Harebell	Bluebell	14	Ironwood	Birch	18
Haw, Black	Honeysuckle	19	Ivy, Ground	Mint	13
Hawkweed, Canada	Composite	16	Jacob's Ladder	Phlox	12
Hawkweed, Long-bearded "	"	16	Jacob's Ladder, American	"	12
Hawthorn, Downy	Rose	18	Joe-Pye Weed	Composite	15
Hawthorn, Large-fruited	Rose	18	Jointweed, Coast	Buckwheat	7
Hawthorn, Punctate	"	18	Juneberry, Alternate-lge.	Rose	18
Hazel, Witch	Witch Hazel	18	Juneberry, Canadian	"	18
Hazelnut	Birch	18	Juniper, Prostrate	Cypress	17
Hazelnut, Beaked	"	18	Kentucky Coffee-tree	Pulse	18
Heal-all	Mint	13	Knotweed, Common	Buckwheat	7
Heather, False	Rock-Rose	10	Labrador Tea	Heath	12
Hellebore, False	Lily	6	Ladies'Tresses, Hooded	Orchid	6
Hemlock	Pine	17	Ladies'Tresses, Nodding	"	6
Hemlock, Water	Parsley	11	Lady's-slipper, Lge. Yel	"	6
Hemp	Mulberry	6	Lady's-slipper, Ram's-head	"	6
Hepatica, Round-lobed	Crowfoot	8	Lady's-slipper, Showy	"	6
Hepatica, Sharp-lobed	Crowfoot	8	Lady's-slipper, Sm. Yel.	"	6
Hickory, Bitternut	Walnut	17	Lady's-slipper, Sm. White	"	6
Hickory, Shag-bark	"	17	Lady's-slipper, Stemless	"	6
Hog Pea-nut	Pulse	9	Lady's Thumb	Buckwheat	7
Holly, Northern	Holly	18	Lamb's Quarters	Goosefoot	7
Holly, Mountain	"	18	Larkspur, Prairie	Crowfoot	8
Honewort	Parsley	11	Laurel, Mountain	Heath	12, 19
Honey Locust	Pulse	18	Laurel, Swamp	"	12
Honeysuckle,			Lead-plant	Pulse	9
American Fly	Honeysuckle	14	Leather-leaf	Heath	11
Honeysuckle, Bush	"	14	Leatherwood	Mezereum	19
Honeysuckle, Glaucous	"	14	Leck, Wild	Lily	5
Honeysuckle, Hairy	"	14	Lettucc, Tall Blue	Composite	16
Honeysuckle, Mt. Fly	"	14	Lettuce, Wild	"	16
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	"	14	Lily, Canada	Lily	5
Hop-vine, American	Mulberry	6	Lily, Large Wht. Water	Water Lily	7
Horehound, Common	Mint	13	Lily, Large Yel. Pond	" "	7
Horehound, Water	"	13	Lily, Small Yel. Pond	" "	7
Hornwort	Hornwort	7	Lily, Sweet-scented	" "	7
Horse-Gentian	Honeysuckle	14	Lily, Turk's-cap	Lily	5
Horse-weed	Composite	16	Lily, Wood	Lily	5
Hound's-tongue	Borage	13	Lily-of-the-Valley, False	"	5
Houstonia, Long-leaved	Madder	14	Live-forever	Orpine	8
Huckleberry	Heath	12	Lobelia, Great Blue	Lobelia	14
Hyacinth, Grape	Lily	6	Lobelia, Pale Spiked	"	14
Hyacinth, Wild	"	6	Locust, Common Black	Pulse	18
Hyssop, Giant Catnip	Mint	13	Locust, Honey	"	18
Hyssop, Giant Figwort	"	13	Loosestrife, Fringed	Primrose	12
Hyssop, Giant Fragrant	"	13	Loosestrife, Purple	Loosestrife	11
Indian Pipe	Shin-Leaf	11	Loosestrife, Tufted	Primrose	12
Indigo, Fragrant False	Pulse	9	Loosestrife, Whorled	"	12
Indigo, Large White	Pulse	9			
Indigo, Wild Blue	Pulse	9			

Part IV - Appendix XII

			Page VI		
<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Loosestrife, Wing-angled	Loosestrife	11	Mugwort, Dark leaved	Composite	15
Lopseed	Lopseed	14	Mullein, Great	Figwort	14
Lotus, American	Water Lily	7	Mustard, Black	Mustard	8
Lousewort, Swamp	Figwort	14	Myrtle, Creeping	Dogbane	12
Lungwort, Tall	Borage	13			
Lupine	Pulse	7	Nettle, Rough Hedge	Mint	13
Lygodesmia, Rush-like	Composite	16	Nettle, Slender Wild	Nettle	6
			Nettle, Stinging	"	6
Maiden-hair Tree	Ginkgo	19	Nettle, Wood	"	6
Mallow, Common	Mallow	10	New Jersey Tea	Buckthorn	10
Maltese, Cross	Pink	7	Nightshade, Black	Potato	13
Maple, Black Sugar	Maple	18	Nightshade, Enchanter's Ev. Primrose	11	
Maple, Hard	"	18	Nightshade, Small		
Maple, Mountain	"	18	Enchanter's	Ev. Primrose	11
Maple, Red	"	18			
Maple, Silver	"	18	Oak, Bur	Beech	18
Maple, Soft	"	18	Oak, Northern Pin	"	18
Maple, Striped	"	18	Oak, Northern Red	"	18
Maple, Sugar	"	19	Oak, White	"	18
Marigold, Marsh	Crowfoot	8	Obedient Plant	Mint	13
Mare's-tail	Water-Milfoil	11	Ohio Buckeye		
Marjoram, Wild	Mint	13	(Aesculus glabra)	Buckeye	Not in list
Matrimony-vine	Potato	13			
May Apple	Barberry	8	Onion, Wild	Lily	5
May Day Tree	Rose	18	Orange Grass	St. John's wort	10
Meadow-Queen	"	9	Orchis, Little Club-spur	Orchid	6
Meadow Rue, Early	Crowfoot	8	Orchis, Purple Fringed	"	6
Meadow Rue, Tall	"	8	Orchis, Ragged	Orchid	6
Meadow Rue, Yellow	"	8	Orchis, Showy	"	6
Meadow Sweet	Rose	9, 18	Orchis, Tall Leafy Green	"	6
Mercury, Three-seeded	Spurge	10	Orchis, Tubercled	"	6
Milk Vetch, Flexile	Pulse	9	Orchis, Yellow Fringed	"	6
Milk Vetch, Purple	"	9	Orpine, Live-forever	Orpine	8
Milkweed, Blunt-leaved	Milkweed	12	Ox-eye, Sweet	Composite	16
Milkweed, Common	"	12			
Milkweed, Poke	"	12	Pagonia, Rose	Orchid	6
Milkweed, Swamp	"	12	Paint-brush, Indian	Figwort	13
Milkweed, Whorled	"	12	Painted Cup, Lance-leaved	"	13
Milkweed, Woolly	"	12	Parnassus, Grass of	Saxifrage	7
Milkwort, Cross-leaved	Milkwort	10	Parsnip, Cow	Parsley	11
Milkwort, Fringed	"	10	Parsnip, Wild	"	11
Milkwort, Purple	"	10	Partridge Berry	Madder	14
Milkwort, Racemed	"	10	Partridge Pea	Pulse	9
Milkwort, Whorled	"	10	Pasque-flower	Crowfoot	8
Mint, American Wild	Mint	13	Pennyroyal, American	Mint	13
Mint, Horse	"	13	Pennyroyal, False	Mint	13
Mint, Virginia Mt.	"	13	Penstemon, Western Blue	Figwort	14
Moneywort	Primrose	12	Penstemon, Western White	"	14
Monkey Flower	Figwort	14	Pepper, Water	Buckwheat	7
Moonseed, Canada	Moonseed	8	Phacelia, Franklin's	Water-leaf	12
Morning-glory, Bush	Morn. Glory	12	Phlox, Moss Pink	Phlox	12
Morning-glory, Ivy-lge.	" "	12	Phlox, Prairie	"	12
Motherwort	Mint	13	Phlox, Sweet William	"	12
Mugwort, Common	Composite	15	Phlox, Wild Blue	"	12

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Pigweed, Winged	Goosefoot	7	Sandwort, Blunt-leaved	Pink	7
Pine, White	Pine	17	Sandwort, Thyme-leaved	"	7
Pineapple Weed	Composite	16	Sarsaparilla, Bristly	Ginseng	11
Pin-weed, Prairie	Rock-Rose	10	Sarsaparilla, Wild	"	11
Pitcher Plant	Caper	8	Saxifrage, Swamp	Saxifrage	9
Plantain, Common	Plantain	14	Shepherd's Purse	Mustard	8
Plantain, Pursh's	"	14	Shooting Star	Primrose	12
Plantain, Robin's	Composite	15	Shin-leaf	Shin-Leaf	12
Poinsettia, Wild	Spurge	10	Silverweed	Rose	9
Poplar, Balm of Gilead	Willow	17	Skullcap, Mad-dog	Mint	13
Poplar, Balsam	"	17	Skullcap, Marsh	"	13
Poplar, Cottonwood	"	17	Skullcap, Small	"	13
Poplar, Large-toothed	"	17	Smartweed, Dock		
Poplar, Quaking Aspen	"	17	Leaved	Buckwheat	7
Primrose, Dwarf Canada	Primrose	12	Snakeroot, Black	Parsley	11
Prince's Pine	Shin-leaf	11	Snako-root, Seneca	Milkwort	10
Psoralea, Silver-leaved	Pulse	10	Snakeroot, Short-styled	Parsley	11
Puccoon, Hairy	Borage	13	Snakeroot, White	Composite	15
Puccoon, Hoary	"	13	Sneezeweed	Composite	15
Puccoon, Narrow-leaved	"	13	Snowberry	Honeysuckle	10
Purslane	Purslane	7	Snowberry, Creeping	Heath	12
Pyrola, American	Shin-leaf	11	Snowplume	Saxifrage	7
Pyrola, One flowered	" "	11	Soapwort	Pink	7
Pyrola, One -sided	" "	11	Solomon's Seal, False	Lily	5
Pyrola, Pink-flowered	" "	11	Solomon's Seal, Giant	"	5
Pyrola, Shin-leaf	" "	11	Solomon's Seal, Hairy	"	5
			Solomon's Seal, Star-fl.	"	5
Ragweed, Common	Composite	16	Solomon's Seal, 3 leaved	"	5
Ragweed, Great	"	16	Sorrel, Sheep	Buckwheat	7
Raspberry, Blk-cap	Rose	18	Speedwell, Marsh	Figwort	14
Rattle-box	Pulse	9	Spikenard, American	Ginseng	11
Rattlesnake-Master	Parsley	11	Spring Beauty, Carolina	Purslane	7
Rattlesnake, Plantain	Orchid	6	Spring Beauty, Virginia	"	7
Rattlesnake, Pl. Lesser	"	6	Spruce, Flack	Pine	17
Rattlesnake-root	Composite	16	Spruce, White	"	17
Rattlesnake-root			Spurge, Flowering	Spurge	10
Corymbed	"	16	Spurge, Geyer's	"	10
Rattlesnake-root, Glaucous	"	16	Squirrel Corn	Fumitory	8
Rai-bud	Senna	19	Star-flower	Primrose	12
Rhododendron	Heath	19	Star Grass, Yellow	Amaryllis	6
Rhodora	"	19	Steeple Bush	Rose	18
Richweed	Nettle	6	Steeple Bush, Hardhack	Rose	7
Rocket, Dame's	Mustard	8	Strawberry, Am. Wood	"	9
Rocket, Prairie	"	8	Strawberry, Blite	Goosefoot	7
Rocket, Red	Phlox	12	Strawberry, Virginia	Rose	9
Rocket, Yellow	Mustard	8	Stickseed, European	Borage	13
Rose, Prairie	Rose	18	Stickseed, Nodding	"	13
Rose, Prickly Wild	Rose	18	Stickseed, Virginia	"	13
Rose, Smooth	"	18	St. John'swort, Great	St. John'swort	10
Rosemary, Beg	Heath	11	St. John's-wort, Common	" " "	10
Rue Anemone	Crowfoot	8	St. John'swort, Marsh	" " "	10
Rue Anemone, False	"	8	St. John'swort, Shrubby	" " "	10

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Sumac, Aromatic	Sumac	18	Trillium, Purple	Lily	5
Sumac, Smooth	"	18	Trillium, Recurved	"	5
Sumac, Staghorn	"	18	Trillium, Rose	"	5
Sundew, Round-leaved	Caper	8	Trillium, Sessile	"	5
Sundrops, Meadow	Ev. Primrose	11	Flowered	"	5
Sunflower, Common	Composite	15	Trillium, Snow	"	5
Sunflower, Giant	"	15	Trillium, Western	"	5
Sunflower, Jerusalem	Art. Composite	16	Trillium, Yellow	"	5
Sunflower, Maximilian's	"	16	Trout-Lily, Minnesota	"	5
Sunflower, Prairie	"	16	Trout-Lily, Yellow	"	5
Sunflower, Rough	"	16	Trout-Lily, White	"	5
Sunflower, Saw-tooth	"	15	Trumpet-flower	Trumpet- Cr.	14
Sunflower, Stiff	"	16	Tumble-weed	Amaranth	7
Sunflower, Stiff-haired	"	15	Turnip, Prairie	Pulse	10
Sunflower, Throatwort	"	16	Turtlehead, Red	Figwort	14
Sunflower, Woodland	"	16	Turtlehead, White	"	14
Swamp-candles	Primrose	12	Twayblade	Orchid	6
Sweet Cicely, Smooth	Parsley	11	Twin-flower, American	Honeysuckle	14
Sweet Cicely, Woolly	"	11	Twisted-stalk	Lily	5
Sweet William, Wild	Phlox	13	Twisted-stalk, Sessile-l	Lily	5
Talinum, Prairie	Purslane	7	Umbrella-wort, Hairy	Four-O'Clock	7
Talinum, Small	"	7	Umbrella-wort, Heart-leave	"	7
Flowered	Purslane	7			
Tamarack, Larch	Pine	17	Valerian, Edible	Valerian	14
Tansy	Composite	16	Venus' Looking-glass	Bluebell	14
Tear-thumb, Arrow	"	7	Vervain, Blue	Vervain	13
leaved	Buckwheat	7	Vervain, Hoary	"	13
Tear-thumb, Halberd-	"	7	Vervain, White	"	13
leaved	Buckwheat	7	Vetch, American	Pulse	10
Thistle, Bull	Composite	15	Vetch, Common	"	10
Thistle, Canada	"	15	Vetch, Milk Flexile	"	9
Thistle, Field	"	15	Vetch, Purple	"	9
Thistle, Hill's	"	15	Vetchling, Pale	"	9
Thistle, Swamp	"	15	Violet, American Dog	Violet	5
Thistle, Spiny Sow	"	16	Violet, Arrow-leaved	"	5
Thyme, Creeping	Mint	13	Violet, Ricolor	"	5
Tickseed, Stiff	Composite	16	Violet, Bird's-foot	"	5
Tick-trefoil, Canadian	Pulse	9	Violet, Canada	"	5
Tick-trefoil, large	"	9	Violet, Downy Yellow	"	5
bract	"	9	Violet, Fringed	"	5
Tick-trefoil, Pointed-	"	9	Violet, Hand-leaf	"	5
leaved	"	9	Violet, Hooded Blue	"	5
Toothwort, Cut-leaved	Mustard	8	Violet, Hooked	"	5
Toothwort, Two-leaved	"	8	Violet, Kidney-leaved	"	5
Touch-me-not, Pale	Jewelweed	10	Violet, Lance-leaved	"	5
Touch-me-not, Spotted	"	10	Violet, Marsh Blue	"	5
Trailing Arbutus	Heath	12	Violet, Missouri	"	5
Trefoil, Prairie	Pulse	9	Violet, Northern White	"	5
Trillium, Drooping	Lily	5	Violet, Prairie	"	5
Trillium, Large	"	5	Violet, Primrose-leaved	"	5
flowered	"	5	Violet, Round-leaved Yel.	"	5
Trillium, Nodding	"	5	Violet, Sand	"	5
Trillium, Painted	"	5			

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Violet, Sweet White	Violet	5	Willow-herb, Downy	Loosestrife	11
Violet, Tall-stemmed Wht. "	"	5	Willow-herb, Marsh	"	11
Violet, Woolly, Blue	"	5	Willow-herb, Swamp	"	11
Violet, Yellow Prairie	"	5	Wintergreen Aromatic	Heath	12
Virginia Creeper	Grape	19	Witch Hazel	Witch Hazel	9,18
Virgin's Bower,			Withered	Honeysuckle	19
Purple	Crowfoot	8	Witlow-grass	Mustard	8
Virgin's Bower,			Wolfberry	Honeysuckle	19
Virginia	"	8	Wood Betany	Figwort	14
Walnut, Black	Walnut	17	Wood-sorrel, True	Wood-Sorrel	10
Water-leaf, Virginia	Water-Leaf	12	Wood-sorrel Upright	" "	10
Water-milfoil,			Wood-sorrel Violet	" "	10
Loose Fl.	Water-Milfoil	11	Wood-sorrel, Yellow	" "	10
Water-milfoil,			Wormwood, Common	Composite	15
Whorled	" "	11	Wormwood, Sage	"	15
Willow, Peach-leaved	Willow	17	Wormwood, Silky	"	15
Willow Prairie	"	17	Wormwood, Tall	"	15
Willow, Pussy	"	17	Yam-root, Wild	Yam	6
			Yarrow, Milfoil	Composite	15
			Yarrow, Woolly	"	15
			Yellow Phlox	Mustard	8
			Yew, American	Yew	17

Obituaries

LOVERS OF THE WILDFLOWER GARDEN OWE A GREAT DEBT TO MARTHA CRONE

'Wildflower Lady' Martha Crone dies; made Butler Garden grow

By Ted Jones
Staff Writer

... Dry flower stalks are crowned with tufts of snow... and the green of pines and henlocks are sternly etched against a clear blue sky...

The description of a garden in winter was written more than 30 years ago by Martha Crone, Minneapolis' self-taught "Wildflower Lady," who died Sunday in Minneapolis after a short illness. She was 95.

Crone was an award-winning curator, or head gardener and administrator, at the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden at Theodore Wirth Park from 1933 until 1959. She was editor of the "Fringed Gentian," a newsletter for the Friends of the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden, from which the quote is taken.

During Crone's tenure, the Butler garden (named after botanist Eloise Butler, who headed the garden from 1911 to 1933) grew to encompass 13 acres and hundreds of species of wildflowers that Crone transplanted.

In 1969, the wildflower garden society donated the garden shelter and named it in Crone's honor.

"She did tremendous work saving flowers from spots in Minnesota that were about to be plowed under," said Kenneth Avery, who followed her as head gardener in 1959.

Crone, who was born in Minneapolis, quit school after the eighth grade to work. Friends and associates say she was largely self-taught in botany, horticulture and writing.

"Gardening was always an interest of hers, fostered from the times when she and my grandfather would take the streetcar out to Anoka and walk back so they could see what was growing alongside the road," said Judith Prevey, Crone's granddaughter. "Her interest was expanded after she met Eloise Butler in 1921." From that point, Prevey said, her grandmother was Butler's first assistant in the garden. Crone, who always wore her trademark tam-o-shanter while gardening, replaced Butler when she died in 1933.

Crone's achievements included the addition of wild ferns and orchids into the garden, and the transplanting of one of Minnesota's wild poinsettias shortly before the last patch was destroyed near New Ulm in the late 1940s.

"She always had her tools and gunny sacks for transplanting in the car," Prevey said.

Crone's gardening season began each year in March, about a month before the garden opened. She oversaw repair to walkways, transplanted species and planted seeds. Once the garden was open, she was on hand for day-to-day operations, led groups through the garden and answered questions.

When snow covered the garden in winter, Crone worked at the Minneapolis Public Library and gave lectures.

Crone was active with the Cook County Historical Society and was an officer of the Order of the Eastern Star.



Martha Crone

Besides her granddaughter, Judith, of Minneapolis, Crone is survived by her daughter, Janet C. Prevey, of Mankato, Minn.; granddaughter, Lynda Wander of New Brighton, three great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

At her request, no services will be held. Private burial will be held at Crystal Lake Cemetery in Minneapolis.

Appendix XIV - Garden tool inventory 1950

Inventory of tools in the Wild Flower Garden

November 1950

11 Lengths of hose
3 Sprinklers
1 Wheelbarrow
1 10 ft. ladder
1 Roller
2 Screw drivers
1 Wrench
4 Files
1 Pole saw
2 Sprinkling cans
1 Grub hoe
1 Sledge hammer
2 rakes
4 Shovels
2 Spading forks
3 Hand sprays
3 Axes
1 Hudson Sprayer
1 pr. Hip boots
1 pr. Knee boots
2 Grass hooks
1 Hedge clipper
2 Pruning saws
2 Hand pruners
2 Grass Shears
1 Hammer
1 Scythe
1 Two-man saw
1 pliers
1 Hoe
2 Hand cultivators

Martha Crone

City Wild Flower Gardener Rescues Plants From Bulldozers

By JANE THOMAS

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer

For 34 years, Mrs. Martha Crone has been a one-woman rescue squad.

Armed with a garden trowel, she saves Minnesota's precious wild flowers from tractor treads and the teeth of steam shovels.

A few years ago, she found a spot of wild poinsettias growing in New Ulm, Minn., and brought one back to Minneapolis. Since then a building boom has plowed under the New Ulm poinsettias. Hers is the only one left in the state. It blooms securely with other "rescued" plants in the wild flower garden in Theodore Wirth park.

MRS. CRONE has been curator of the wild flower garden for 15 years. Before that she was assistant—rewarded only by the joy of gardening—to Eloise Butler, who founded the garden in 1907.

Broad, bright patches of 1,000 kinds of wild plants native to Minnesota grow in the 13-acre garden—either in the dell around four small ponds or in the upland garden started in 1944 for prairie flowers. Mrs. Crone, who has possibly the greenest thumbs in the state, has coaxed foreigners to bloom there, too—the Great Yellow lily from Montana and azaleas from North Carolina.

There is even a bold clump of poison ivy, set back a ways from the garden path. Mrs. Crone cares for it as tenderly as a wood violet.

"It's educational," she says.

THIS PRETTY piece of wilderness is just one block off highway 12. An original between-the-lakes Indian trail runs through it, and the original hush of the woods hangs over it.

"It's quiet enough sometimes to hear the hummingbirds' wings," says Mrs. Crone, "and the mosquitoes."

Troops of people touring the garden—2,000 come some Sundays—seem quiet, too, except for the children who shout to hear their echoes. Mrs. Crone herself, with her graceful voice and calm eyes, seems to have caught some of the peace of the place.

A tiny house stands in the center of the woods. In this "once upon a time" atmosphere, children might well expect the house to have a candy roof and be surrounded by gingerbread people. Actually it is no fairy-tale hut, but one of the smallest office buildings in town—possibly the only office without electricity or a telephone.

INSIDE THE HOUSE are shelves of birds nest, wasps and winter bouquets. In



MRS. MARTHA CRONE, WILD FLOWER EXPERT
Pounds identifying stake in pet patch of blue lupine

one corner stands a wood stove for cold days. Mrs. Crone, who lives at 3723 Lyndale avenue N., arrives at the garden in early April with the first snow trillium and stays until November when the witch hazel blooms.

Mrs. Crone, considered by plant experts as one of the country's most talented botanists, can remember as a child of four making a home in a vegetable garden for a rue anemone she found in the woods. Clinton Odell, the "motivating spirit" of the garden, whose interest in wild flowers is as faithful as Mrs. Crone's, claims she has a special sixth sense for finding hidden flowers.

"In all my botanizing trips I've never been lost," said Mrs. Crone, but admits she carries a compass in a swamp. "You can't always find a compass flower to guide you," she said, referring to the plant.

BESIDES from steam has saved a from a wors of a few "n who can tell tween an edi the Death C

#58

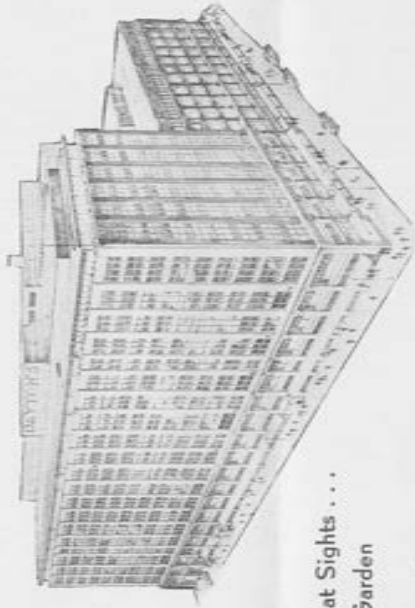
MINNEAPOLIS SUNDAY TRIBUNE
June 10, 1951 W

...tling weeds which could ch...
the wild flower garden in...
short space of two years, I...
Crone, now a widow and gr...
mother, travels an average...
2,000 miles a month. Someti...
she takes color photograph...
add to her collection of 2...
which she uses for wintert...
lectures.

Sometimes she digs up pla...
sets them in moist moss...
brings them back in the ex...
big trunk of her car. O...
when she returns home late...
plants her wild flowers a...
dark. One whole bed of vic...
was planted one night by...
light of the moon and a lan...
propped in the path.

"Wild flowers are my...
work," she says. "And the...
important. Everything was...
once."

June 10
1951



Two of Minneapolis' Great Sights . . .
The Wild Flower Garden
and
The Northwest's Great Store

The Dayton Company

J. S. F.
*Wild Flower
Garden*

THEODORE WIRTH PARK

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHAS. E. DOELL Superintendent
GREGORY J. LUCKING Horticulturist
MARTHA E. CRONE Curator

Self Conducted Tour



*Paeony Flowers (Anemone Patens var. Wolfgangiana) at the
Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden in Theodore Wirth Park*

The tour begins in the lower garden at the office building. Follow the trail to the right of the building which is the south trail. Here will be found various Ferns, Trilliums, Violets, Dutchman's Breeches, and Blue Phlox.

Violet Path

Turn to the left at the marker "Violet Path." Along this trail in season will be found many species of Violets, Mayapples, various Trilliums, four species of Lady's-Slipper, Baneberry, False Solomon's Seal, Spring Beauty, Ostrich Fern and Rusty Woodsia. Azaleas and Rhododendrons flourish in this sheltered area.

West Path

Follow Violet Path to the marker "West Path." Turn to the right, and leisurely stroll along this trail where many interesting plants will be found. In the early spring there is the delightful Hepatica display where hundreds of plants form a tapestry of color in various shades of blue, purple, pink, and white. They are followed by the Large-flowered Trillium, Yellow Trillium, Shooting Star, Blue Cohosh, Blue Phlox, Bloodroot, Foam Flower, Crested Iris, Wild Geranium, Lady Fern, Silvery Spleenwort, etc. Continue on this trail past the massive White Elm, Ohio Buck-eye, Black Walnut, and Butternut trees.

To The Bog

On arriving at the marker "To Bog" turn to the right and along this winding foot path will be found many spring flowers such as Wild Ginger, False Rue Anemone, Pepper-root, Golden Seal, Meadow Rue, and others.

Foot-Bridge

Progress to the wooden foot-bridge where on the right side Skunk Cabbage blooms when the ice and snow are barely gone. Here also is Brookline, Arrow-head, Meadow Queen, and Cow Parsnip. On the

left hand side of the bridge is a pool fed by several springs and held back by a dam across the outlet. Here in shallow water is a fine display of Wild Calla Lily, Forget-me-not, Buckbean and Water Avenas. Along the shore is an attractive planting of Red Turtle-head and Obedient Plant, both blooming in the fall.

Side Trails

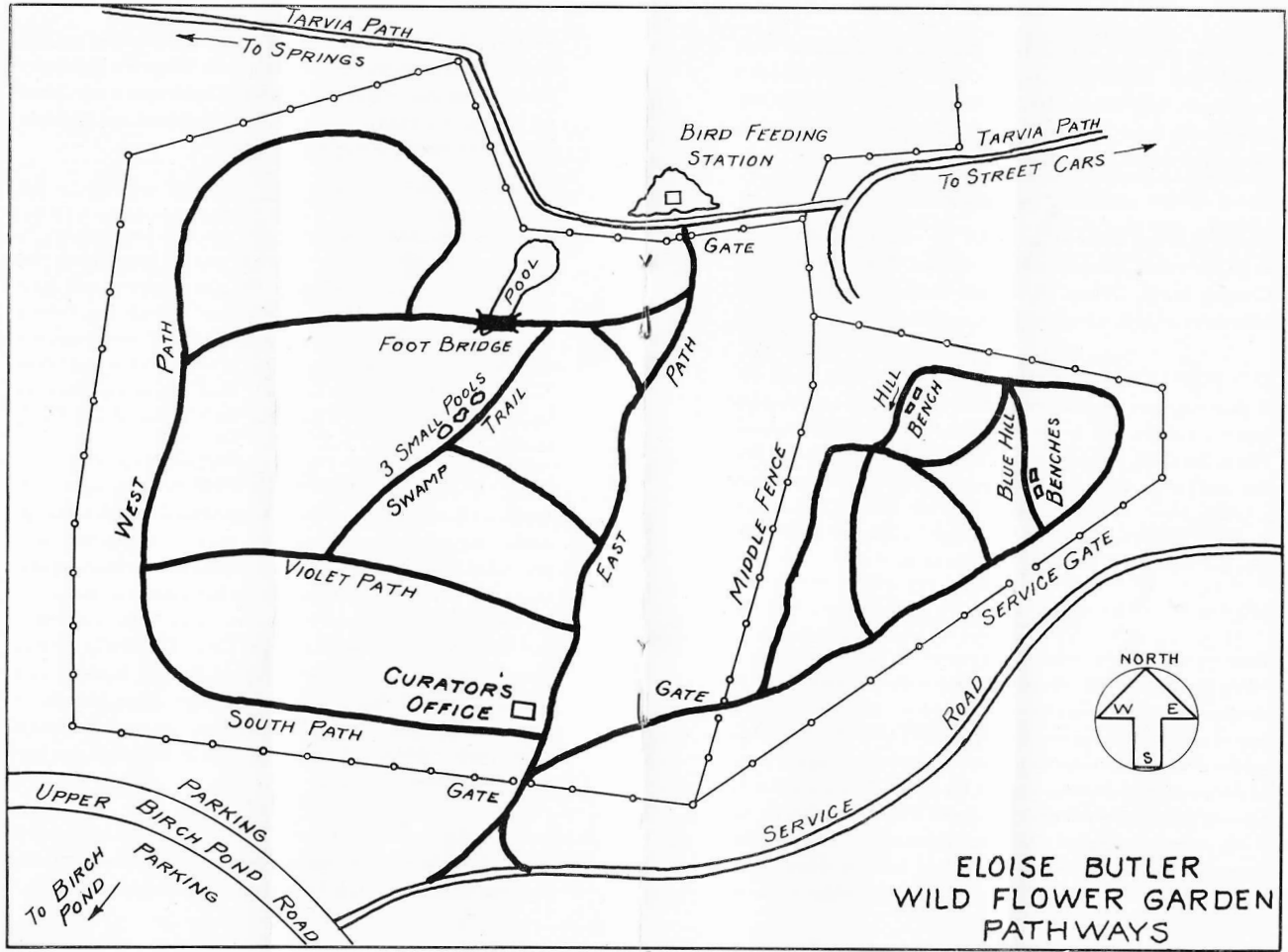
After continuing across the foot-bridge, side trails may be taken. To the left a trail leads to the north gate. Beyond the gate a tarvia trail leads west to the large springs. To the east a winding trail leads to the picnic grounds, shelter, bath house and streetcar line. Retrace steps to the side trails. Here is a ground cover of Yellow Violets and Canada Violets blooming in the spring, as well as Yellow and White Trout Lily and the very rare Minnesota Trout Lily, also quantities of Mertensia, Great Solomon's Seal, Blue Phlox, Bloodroot and Spring Beauty.

The Bog Garden

Return to the beginning of Swamp Trail. This corduroy trail leads through the center of a wet peat bog. Three small pools have been established along the west side of the trail to accommodate aquatic plants. The first pool is given over to the lovely American Lotus Lily, the second has Pickerel-weed in the more shallow water, with Yellow and White Water Lilies in the deeper water. The slightly elevated shorelines contain the very elusive Fringed Gentian, Purple Fringed Orchids, Green Orchids, Showy Lady's-Slipper, Grass Pink, Sweet Flag, Yellow and Blue Iris, and Cardinal Flower. The meadow adjacent to the pools is golden with Marsh Marigolds in the spring, and here also is found Swamp Saxifrage.

Fork In Swamp Path

Just beyond the pools the trail divides, one leading back to Violet Path, the other to East Path. The former leads through a wet wooded



area where abound Cinnamon Fern, Goldie's, and Maidenhair Fern, Bishop's Cap, Foam Flower, Yellow Trillium, Bunch-berry, Blueberry and Canada Yew. The trail leading to the east path is fringed with plantings of Royal Fern, Gold-thread, Creeping Dalibarda, Twin Flower, and various Asters.

East Path

On East Path turn to the left and follow the winding trail which ends at the north gate. Along the trail will be found Creeping Loosestrife, Creeping Myrtle, Trilliums, Asters, and Golden-rods. Return to the office.

South Path

A short trail from the office toward the west is bordered with many interesting plants, such as Rue Anemone; Putty-root; Snow, Painted, Purple, Rose and Large-flowered Trilliums; Clintonia; Bellwort; Fire Pink; and Turk's-cap Lily. A luxuriant growth of Interrupted Fern covers a hillside. Here also are interesting trees and shrubs, Leatherwood, Dogwood, Bladdernut, Mountain and Stripped Maple, Ironwood, Oaks, Elms and Paper Birch. Return again to the office.

Upland Garden

From the office, south, at the top of a small hill, turn to the left and follow the winding trails through this prairie garden which is still in development stage, having been established in 1944. From the summits of several hills a fine view may be had of a busy Metropolis. This garden overlooks the lower garden and is fully 75 feet higher. Some of the outstanding plantings here are the Pasque-flowers, the first to bloom in the spring. A hillside of Blue Lupine is later taken over by the vividly colored Red Rocket. Bird's-foot Violets carpet a hillside. The Large-flowered Penstemon takes over here later on. Honeysuckle covers a portion of the fence. Five species of Blazing Star bloom at

various times. Also along the trails will be found Partridge Pea, Bottle and White Gentian, Coreopsis, Black-eyed Susans, Sweet Ox-eye, and many Asters and Golden-rods.

Rare Flowers

Some of the rare and unusual flowers well established in the Upland Garden are—Montana Bitter root, Wild Poinsettia, Western Penstemon, Western Evening Primrose, Yellow Indigo, False Fragrant Indigo, various Cacti Prairie Talinum, Prairie Downy Gentian, Primula, and Bluets.

A complete list of plants growing in the garden may be obtained at the Curator's office.

This bit of wilderness (13 acres in extent) is well worth visiting, where the beauty of Nature's touch is everywhere.

How To Reach The Garden

By walking west one block from the end of the Glenwood Streetcar line, then turning to the left and following the tarvia trail south to the spring, and turning right for about 100 feet to entrance gate. In driving, it is located half way between Glenwood Avenue and Wyzata Boulevard, over the hill from Birch Pond.

The garden is open from April 1 to November 1.

Hours

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Monday through Saturday

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Sundays

Mrs. Martha E. Crone, Curator of the Garden

Index

- Agassiz Association, 15,87
Aler, Lulu May, 19,20,21,38,42 note 6
American Elm, 58,75
Aqua Follies, 40
Arethusa bulbosa , 52
Armistice Day Blizzard, 38
Audubon, 19,22,42 note 6
Avery, Ken, 6,17,25,27,50,51,55,67,68
Babcock, J. W., 5
Babcock, Mrs. J. W., 3
Baker, Sam, 6
Bassett Creek Water Diversion Project, 58
Beim, Moana, 26,60,73,93
Bennett, Russell H., 66,93,94
Binder, Dorothy Walton, 60,66,98,99-101, 105-107
Birch Pond, 10,21,27,37,40,58
Birch, white, 76,77
Bird's-foot violet, 23,48,111
birds in the Garden, 19 ff, 47,73
bloodroot, 10,11,59
Boeglin, Louis, 91
Boneset, 50
Bossen, C. A., 5,34,37,38,41,43
Breckenridge, Walter J., 28,64
Bridgman, Betty, 69,97
brochure of Garden, 51,52,53,55
Bruckelmyer, Ed, 6
Bubbling Spring, 36,39
Burma-shave Company, 51
Butler Memorial Tablet, 32,33,81
Butler, Eloise, 1,3,4,7,8,11,14,15,17,20,24,26,31,35, 41,43
Butter & Eggs, 14
cactus garden, 16
Calypso bulbosa , 55
Camden Care Center, 72
Canker worms, 11,21
Cardinal flower, 48, 50
Cardinal, Northern, 22
Carson, Rachel, 12
Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve, 64,65
Cedar Creek Forrest, 14,34,41,63
Chickadees, 20
Civil Service Commission, 5,39
Clark, Bob, 6
Claude Barr Nursery, 18
Colman, Joseph, 106
Cooper's Hawk, 21
Cow Parsnip, 84
Cram, Gertrude, 11,14,17,34,39,40
Crone Plantations, 2,15
Crone, Janet, intro,1,38,70,72
Crone, Martha, 1,3,4 & ff
Crone, Martha, photo, 1,15,24,51,60,66,69
Crone, William, 1,5,38,39,48,52,63,72
Crystal Lake Cemetery, 72
Cypripedium arietinum , 35,63
dam, 49,56
Dassett, Robert Jr., 21,68,74
Davidson, Marie, 40
Dayton, Donald C., 100,102
DDT, 12
Doell, Charles, 12,41,50
Dorman, Gene, 56
Dorsey & Whitney, 106
Dutch Elm Disease, 75
Dwarf (snow) Trillium, 9,10,14,36,
East Bethel, MN, 35,64
Eastman, Whitney, 21,74
Eloise Butler Memorial Association, 32
Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, 1,19,73
Erickson, Carl, 5,40 ,92
Fallopia japonica , 27
Faragher, Catherine, 6,68,69
fences, 2,35,36,43,79
Fern Glen, 56,57,58,59
Ferndale Nurseries, 18
Flanagan, Barbara, 69
Flour City Iron Works, 33
Flour City Ornamental Iron Company, 69
Foss, Elizabeth, 3,33
Fragrant Fern, 17
Frank Rose Nursery, 18
Frazer, Pearl, 4

Index

- Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, 6,19,21,28,40,43, 53,54,56,65ff
Fringed Gentian (plant), 2,34,53
Futcher, J. S., 63,73
Garden Assistants, 6
Garden history 1951, 53,55
Garden map before 1944, 177
Garden map after 1944, 44,171
Garden pool, 15,37,49
Garden water system, 49,50
Gau, Fred, 6
Gentianopsis crinita, 34
Glenwood Lake, 17,40
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 20,21,22
Gray Memorial Botanical Chapter, 15,87
Great Medicine Spring, 36
Gross, Francis A., 32,33,36
Hadden, Mrs. John, 3,33
Hall, Jennie, 33
Healy, Louisa, 3
Hellander, Martha, intro,43,70,73,90,92,97
Hen of the Woods, 63
Henderson's Nursery, 18
Hepatica Hill, 48
Hepatica, 9,10,48
Herbarium, 70
Herland, Bjorne, 6
Hoiby, Delores, 33
Hoveland, MN, 65
Interrupted Fern, 84
Isle Royal, 16,17
Jacobson, Mr., 39,40
Japanese knotweed, 27
Jewelweed, 26,41,47
Joe Peterson Construction, 68
Johnson, Alma, 3
Johnson, Ben, 20
Johnson's Nursery, 18
Kelly, Audrey, 33
Kelsey's Nursery, 18
Kentucky Coffeetree, 34
Lake Superior, 14, 16,22,65
Lakewood Cemetery, 4
Large-flowered Trillium, 48,53,59
Larson, Clarence, 6
Leavitt, Clara, 3,4,32,33
Linnea borealis, 54
Listera convallarioide s, 17
Little Minnetonka Garden Flower Club, 56,57
Little Prickly Pear, 16
little Sahara, 16
Livingston, Hiram H., 68
Lotus, American, 15
Lucking, Greg, 37,39
Lysimachia terrestris, 17
Lythrum salicaria, 27
Malden, MA, 1,4,14
Mallard Pool, 32,35,36,41,43,48,49,58
Mankato, 9,36,38
Marsh Marigold, 75,76
Martha E. Crone Shelter, 7,67,69,69,70
McDonald, Mr., 39
Meeker, Mary, 3
Melichior, Mr., 33
Merkert, Miss, 5
Minneapolis Bird Club, 19, 42 note 6,73
Minneapolis Public Library, 63,73
Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, 14,15,39,51
Minneapolis Tribune, 8,52,69
Minnesota Dwarf Trout Lily, 47
Minnesota Historical Society, 5,70,71
Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, 25
Minnesota Mycological Society, 1,37,39,63
Minnesota Naturalist, 63
Minnesota State Horticultural Society, 56,58
Minnetonka Garden Club, 56,57
Moccasin Flower, 17
Monarch, 37,38,96
mosquitos, 11
Native Plant Reserve, 7
Nelumbo lutea, 15
New England Aster, 14
New Ulm, 1, 14,16,36
Neils, H. J., 69
North Meadow, 19,32,35-37,41,43,48-9,58
Oak Wilt, 75

Index

- Oakferns, 17
Odell, Clinton III, 70
Odell, Clinton, 6,12,26,41-60,66,74,92,98-109
Odell, Leonard C., 69
O.E.S. (Order of the Eastern Star), 70
office, old (Garden), 7,8,32,52,77,81,82
Olsom, Mildred, 72
Olson, Mrs. H. S., 18
Opuntia fragilis , 16
Orchis spectabilis , 39,40
Ostrich Fern, 57,83
Pabody, E. F., 31
Park Board Nursery, 17
Pease, Cora (Butler), 2, 15
pheasants, 21
Pillsbury, Alfred F., 31,32
Pin Oak, 31,32
Pinguicula, 17
Pitcher Plant, 83
Polyphorus frondosus , 63
Purple loosestrife, 27
Ram's-head Lady's-slippers, 14,35,63,64
Ramberg, Leonard F., 66,96
Robbins Blue Ridge Nursery, 18
Roberts, Thomas Sadler, 19,20,27,34,35,64
Rock Harbor Lodge, 17
Rockmount Nursery, 18
Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 20,22
Rue anemone , 18
Ruhe, Robert, 68
Schulte, John, 46 note 3
Schussler, Mrs. O. F. (Edith), 3,11,40
Science Museum Society, 63,73
Scouts, 36
Self-guided tour brochure, 175
Showy Lady's-slipper, 48,56,59
Showy Orchis, 39,40
Skunk Cabbage, 9,10
slide collection, lectures, 52-59,70,75ff
Snow (dwarf) Trillium, 9,10,14,36
State Fair, 40,41,63
Storm damage, 37
Subourin, Eddy, 6
Swamp Candles, 17
Teeuwen, Lloyd, 6,89
Thanksgiving, 37
The Bellman , 95,97
The Fringed Gentian™ , 7,19,54,66,71,72
The Three Laurels Nursery, 18
Thompson, Milton, 21,73
Thorn, Harry, 68
Three-leaved Solomon's Seal, 17
Tierney, Joel R., 65
Tolg, Edda, 40
tool inventory, 52
Trillium luteum , 50,51
Trillium nivale , 9, 10, 14,36
Tusler, Wilber H., 68
Twayblade, 17
Twinflower, 54
University of Minnesota, 63,64,65,70
Upland Garden, 41,43ff,47,78,79,80
Ure, Mrs., 20
Viola pedata , 23,48
Violet Path, 77
Wander, Alan, 69
Wander, Lynda, 70
WCCO radio, 40, 56
weather, 9
Western Tanager, 22
Wetland photos, 49,50,53,75,76
Whippet, 38,39
Wilcox, Arthur N., 64
Wild Botanic Garden, 7
Wild Lupines, 83, 103
Wild Poinsettia, 14,83
Wirth, Theodore, 2,4,5,11,16,31-34,36-40
Witt, Alvin, 68
Woodland photos, 48,77
Wood Lily, 84
WPA, 35,36
Yelick, Mr., 20
Yellow Lady's Slipper, 84
Yellow Trillium, 50,51,53