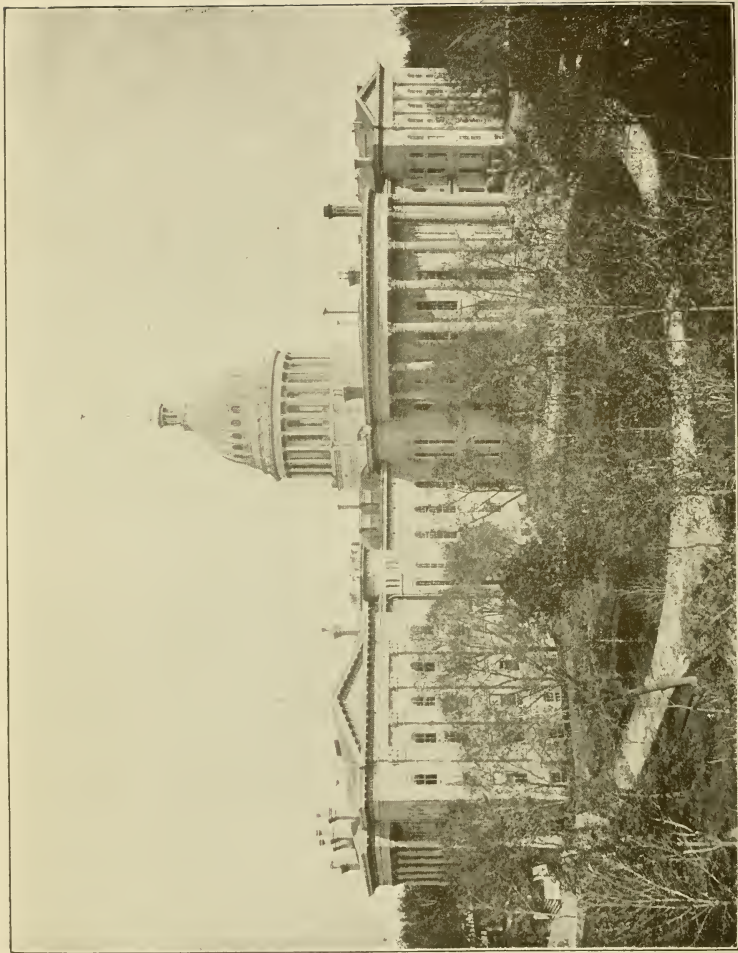


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The
Madison Guide
Book



Capitol of Wisconsin at Madison, partly destroyed by fire Feb'y 27, 1904. Appropriations have been made for a new building,

THE
Madison Guide Book

MADISON, WISCONSIN

A manual of information, historical, statistical and descriptive: with street car and carriage tours about the city and its environs. Illustrated with halftone cuts.

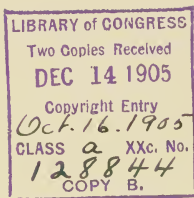
BY

FRANK A. GILMORE

Aloft she sits upon her throne,
Betwixt the waters gleaming;
Her right hand holds the keys of state,
Her left the torch of learning.

1836 Madison Founded.
1856 Became a City.
1905 Population 25,000.

Published at Madison in Sept., 1905



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BY

FRANK A. GILMORE

STATE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY,
PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
MADISON, WIS.

DEDICATION: To the First Unitarian Society of Madison, whose kindness has made my life here most pleasant.

PREFACE.

This book is offered to the public in the hope that it may prove helpful to Madison people and Madison visitors. The visitor has been first in mind and I have tried to arrange the material to the best advantage. The central points are first described and tours in the street cars and by carriage suggested as an easy and quick means of seeing the city and its environs. The author hopes too that even the oldest inhabitant will be glad to have such a manual. We have had several publications giving fragments of the information here dealt with, but these have been for the most part advertising media. Good views of the city are for sale. But no one has put together the interesting facts about our city in a Guide Book.

The information here printed comes from several sources. Much of it is scattered through early newspaper files, histories, records and reports; among the latter "A History of Madison," by Daniel S. Durrie, "The Story of Madison," by Reuben G. Thwaites, and "Madison Past and Present," published by the Wisconsin State Journal, have been freely used. Considerable,

personal observation and note-taking has been necessary. Much detailed information that is omitted may be found in the City Directory, the Wisconsin Blue Book and the General Catalog of the University of Wisconsin.

The author is under obligation to Mr. R. G. Thwaites and Mrs. A. W. Moore for helpful advice; and to the Cantwell Printing Co., the Madison Democrat, the University of Wisconsin and the State Journal for the loan of cuts.

FRANK A. GILMORE.

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The Genius of Madison.

The forest waved upon the heights,
When once amid the wild,
The foam upon Monona's breast
Became a spirit child.

Prophetic purpose in her eyes,
A light illumed her hair,
Her form, like sea-born Venus, glowed
As lovely and as fair.

The city's guardian genius!
The lake encircled height,
A royal seat whereon to show
Her wisdom and her might.

Fulfilled her high-born mission;
Around her far and near
Its roofs and towers a city spread
Built by the pioneer.

The child has grown to woman;
The increment of years
Reveals the meaning of her youth,
Her stately form appears.

Aloft she sits upon her throne
Betwixt the waters gleaming,
Her right hand holds the keys of state,
Her left the torch of learning.

The limits of a commonwealth
Bound not her voice to-day;
Her torch shall gleam along the earth
Forever and for aye.

The City of Madison

General Information.



THE City of Madison, named after James Madison, fourth president of the United States, is in Dane county, Wisconsin, twenty-three miles from the eastern line of the county, nineteen from the western, fifteen from the northern and southern lines respectively.

Three great trunk lines converge here in eight divisions; they are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. and the Illinois Central R. R. Thus ample transportation is given in all directions.

From Madison the city of Milwaukee is seventy-five miles east; the Mississippi river is ninety miles west; to the south boundary of Wisconsin is thirty-nine miles, and to the north boundary two hundred and sixty. The city is in the direct line of traffic from Chicago (distant one hundred and thirty-nine miles south) to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the great northwest.

At once the capital of the state and the county seat of Dane county, Madison contains many important institutions and offices. Here are the Capitol building with its departments; the University of Wisconsin; the Gover-

nor's residence; the building of the State Historical society; the United States courts; the county court house and jail. Distinguished persons reside here: Governors, justices of the supreme court, senators and representatives in congress, ex-ministers and consuls to foreign governments, authors, artists and scientists.

Dane County

Was named for Nathan Dane, congressman from Massachusetts, who helped frame the famous "Ordinance of 1787" for the government of the Northwest Territory. One clause of this ordinance declared that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime."

This county is the second largest in the state, comprising 1,200 square miles, or 807,400 acres of land. Population, 79,000. The census of 1903 gives 2,359,651 bushels of corn, 3,669,517 bushels of oats, 11,676,332 pounds of tobacco, 2,679,455 pounds of butter, 1,611,655 pounds of cheese, among the crop reports of Dane county.

Topography—The Four Lakes.

The salient feature of this region is the chain of four lakes extending from northwest to southeast and connected by the Yahara or "Catfish" river. They were formed by a glacier which extended southwest from Green Bay to Madison. This slow-acting but titanic agent also threw up the hills, which now, crowned with oaks or golden with grain, make the summer landscape varied and charming.

Tychoberah

Is the Indian name for the lake country. The early settlers simply called them first, second, third and fourth lakes; these numerical names are still in common use. In 1854 Gov. L. J. Farwell, assisted by Dr. Lyman Draper, secretary of the State Historical society, gave the lakes their more euphonious names. First lake became Kegonsa, or "fish" lake; the second became Wau-besa, "swan;" the third Monona, "spirit" or "beautiful;" and the fourth Mendota, "gathering of the waters" or "great lake."

The Site of Madison,

Between Lakes Monona and Mendota, is a high rolling isthmus extending southwest and northeast, about one-half a mile in width. On this the city sits like a queen upon her throne, its base laved by the waves; while the domes of the Capitol and of University hall typify the guardian spirits—Legislation and Learning. Few American cities can match its picturesque natural situation. Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., have fine harbors broken by headlands and islands. Washington, D. C., is bordered by the lordly Potomac; Philadelphia has both the Delaware and the Schuylkill; Detroit and Milwaukee have a lake front, but no city in this country that we can recall has just the combination of land and water that Madison has. If it lacks the cliffs and surges of the ocean, it has an almost complete setting of sparkling water. Front and back they hem the city in. Neither Washington nor Philadelphia has our undulat-

ing hilly background; and we know of no other lake city thus uniquely placed between two bodies of water.

The Sky Line of the City.

To persons susceptible to beautiful effects this is striking. At sunset from lake Monona the city looms in sharp outline against the colored skyey background.



THE CITY FROM LAKE MONONA

The Capitol, the lofty water-tower, church spires and other tall structures seem etched upon the firmament, suggesting that city of the poets' reverie, seen

"In cloudland or the land of dreams
Bathed in a golden atmosphere."

Sunset Across Mendota.

To speak of our sunsets may sound provincial; yet the effects across Mendota surpass any mere inland view. The changing tints of heaven are intensified by the broad mirror of the water, which becomes a sheet of gorgeous color. Madison people delight to show visitors this beautiful spectacle.

Lakes Monona and Mendota

Are approximately eight hundred and forty five feet above ocean level, and two hundred and ten feet higher

than Lake Michigan. Monona is three miles in length and two in width; its area is five square miles; greatest depth seventy-five feet. The tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and those of the Chicago and North Western Railroads run along the city shore of Monona.

Mendota is the largest of the four lakes. It is five feet higher than Monona; greatest length six miles; width four miles; area fifteen square miles; circumference twenty-two miles; greatest depth eighty-four feet,

Both lakes have a broken and varied shore line. Bluffs and embankments rise from forty to one hundred and twenty five feet above the water, their sides and tips covered with trees and shrubs. Between them are fields of hay, wheat or corn, with an occasional meadow green with rushes and swarming with blackbirds.

Lake Wingra

Lies one and one half miles west of the capitol; a strip of land less than one quarter of a mile broad separates it from the Monona bay (that part of Monona lake enclosed by the railroad tracks). It is commonly spoken of as Dead lake because it has no inlet and is only connected with Monona by a sluggish stream. Wingra lake skirts Wingra Park and South Madison, two of the western suburbs of the city; it is circular in shape with a diameter of one mile; depth twenty-five feet. This lake is now being improved by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association. Henry Vilas park of sixty acres will occupy the northwest shore; the shore will be filled and the lake dredged; the outlet will be widened and deep-



The wild woods stretch along the shore their miles of dusky mazes;
One spot is open to the sky, it is the field of daisies.

The Daisy Field on Raymer Drive .

ened to give boats a waterway to Lake Monona and a broad driveway built along the north shore through the grounds of the Edgewood Female Academy.

Bird's-Eye Views of the City.

The best view is from the capitol dome. Since the fire of February 24, 1904 the dome has been considered unsafe and visitors are not allowed there. When the new building soon to be erected is done, this fine view will be accessible to all.

The next best view is from the roof of University Hall, the highest building on the University grounds. Access to it may be had every day except Sunday by applying to the accommodating janitor of the hall. From this roof the city spreads out like a map eastward bounded by the rolling county; the lakes embrace its sides and stretch away into the distance. See cut, p. 34. To the north is Maple Bluff and the State Asylum for the Insane. Picnic Point thrusts out from the western shore of Mendota like an arm; Eagle Heights raises its oak-covered shoulder beyond. West are the university barns and fields, and Forest Hill cemetery. South of the spectator is Lake Wingra and the suburbs, University Heights, Wingra Park and South Madison. Lake Kegonsa appears far away over the hills. At one's feet are the grounds and buildings of the University. From no other point can so fine a view be had at this time, and the visitor to Madison should not fail to take it.

Opinions of Visitors.

The natural beauty of the city and its surroundings strike all visitors, and all give the same verdict of praise.

Horace Greeley, who was in Madison in 1858, said: "It is the most magnificent site of any inland town I ever saw." Bayard Taylor and Sir Edwin Arnold expressed similar admiration.

The Poet Longfellow's Tribute

"The Four Lakes of Madison," may be found in his well-known poems:

"Four limpid lakes, four Naides
Or sylvan deities are these,
In flowing robes of azure dressed;
Four lovely handmaids that uphold
Their shining mirrors rimmed with gold,
To the fair city of the west.

"By day the coursers of the sun
Drink of these waters as they run
Their swift diurnal round on high;
By night the constellations glow
Far down the hollow deeps below,
And glimmer in another sky.

"Fair lakes serene and full of light,
Fair town arrayed in robes of white,
How visionary ye appear!
All like a floating landscape seems
In cloudland or the land of dreams,
Bathed in a golden atmosphere!"

Two pictures of Madison and the lakes, by the artist Thomas Moran, were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The above poem was written by Mr. Longfellow to accompany these paintings.

They were destroyed in the fire which burned the first Science Hall, in 1884. Mr. Longfellow never visited Madison, but after his death his daughter married Mr. Joseph Thorpe of this city.

Indian History and Remains.

From immemorial time the Four Lake region was the seat of Indian communities. Well marked totem mounds are seen on the grounds of the Insane Asylum, one a deer, another a bird with outstretched wings. Along the north shore of Mendota are many interesting remains which ought to be preserved to posterity. The burial tumuli are on the high ground; below them the totem mounds of bear, squirrel and other animals. Between these and the shore stood the village, its site indicated by well-marked corn hills, the same ground and the same hills being used by the Indians year after year. Other mounds may be seen at Eagle Heights and at Merrill Springs at the western end of Mendota. These mounds are not the work of some prehistoric race, as is popularly believed. Here, as elsewhere, they were made by the Indians, some of them after the whites came into the Mississippi valley.

In 1828, when this region was first visited by white people, there were no Indians within the present city limits; but along the north shore of Mendota were several Winnebago villages. Mrs. John H. Kenzie, wife of the Indian agent of the government at Fort Winnebago, accompanied her husband from that place to Chicago in 1831. On the ninth of March they passed these encampments. In her book, "Waubun, the Early Day

in the Northwest," she speaks of the "matted lodges clustering beneath the trees and the Indians in their primitive costumes." Madison is somewhat thrillingly connected with the famous Black Hawk war of 1832. On the twentieth of July, in that year, Black Hawk, fleeing from the white troopers, led his exhausted band of Sacs across the present site of Madison in the attempt to escape across the Mississippi. The Indians came over the Yahara river near the Williamson street bridge, passed over the low ground to the Capitol hill, skirted this and marched over University hill, and away northwest toward the Wisconsin river. That night the white camped just beyond the Yahara. On the twenty-first of July they followed the track of the Indians. Two Indian stragglers were shot near the Yahara. One of these calmly met death as he sat on a newly-made grave—probably that of his wife. The battle of Wisconsin Heights was fought on the evening of the twenty-first, in which one white man and several Indians were slain. A few days later, at Bad Axe, on the Mississippi, Black Hawk's band was almost annihilated and his power crushed forever.

Mr. Geo. W. Stoner, a Madison pioneer, remembers fresh Indian graves within the city limits. The sand ridge between lakes Wingra and Monona was a place of Indian burial. With the body was placed a blanket, a gun or bow and arrows, a shirt, moccasins and trinkets. The place was marked by poles cut with a tomahawk. For many years the red men were familiar figures in the early days of the city, riding single file on their ponies

or pitching their tepees along the shore. Gradually they have been confined to their reservations and are only seen now when a group is brought down to attend the United States court.

“Alas, for them, their day is o’er,
Their lights are out from shore to shore,
No more for them the wild deer bounds,
The plow is on their hunting grounds.”

Pictures of Black Hawk and other Indians celebrated in Wisconsin history may be seen at the State Historical library, as well as a large collection of articles belonging to the Indians.

Historical Sketch of the City.

Madison was chosen to be the capitol of Wisconsin Territory at the first meeting of the legislature held at Belmont, Lafayette county, in 1836. The land was owned by James Duane Doty, of Green Bay, and S. T. Mason, of Michigan, who had paid for it \$1.25 per acre. There were at that time five white men in Dane county, none in Madison. The first white family to settle here was that of Eben Peck, who put up a log house on what is now No. 128 S. Butler street. The structure stood from 1837 to 1857. John Catlin, the first postmaster, put up the first frame house where the Postoffice now stands. The corner-stone of the old Capitol was laid July 4, 1837. It was built of stone taken from Maple Bluff, and ferried across the lake to the foot of S. Hamilton street. The inside finish was sawed from the timber growing on the hill where now stands the Governor’s residence, the sawmill being located on the present site of Conklin’s ice-houses. The first white child born here,

September 14, 1848, was appropriately named Wisconsin Peck. The first school-house stood on the northeast corner of S. Pinckney and E. Dayton streets, on the spot now occupied by Dr. Lyman's home. Becoming crowded, a broad shelf reached by a ladder was placed across one end of the room for the little pupils. David A. Wright, still living in Madison, taught this school in 1844. The legislature first met here November 26, 1838. A hotel was put up and a newspaper started that year. A church was built in 1846. It still stands on S. Webster street. The telegraph came in 1848. A grand event was the arrival of the first railroad train. Twenty-five hundred people came in thirty-two coaches; fire companies from Milwaukee rode on flat-cars; there was a grand procession, with dinner and speeches in the park.

The University of Wisconsin was opened in February, 1848, in the building of the Female academy — where the High School now stands. This was a preparatory course. The college courses date from 1850.

Madison became a city March 4, 1856. Its growth has been slow but substantial. In 1855 Dr. Lyman C. Draper said: "We now have a population of 6,800; by 1860 we shall number 20,000." But the tide of immigration passed to Milwaukee, St. Paul and other places. Dr. Draper's prophecy did not come true for half a century. The following figures show the city's growth:

1837, population	3	1880, population	10,324
1840	146	1890	13,426
1850	1,672	1900	19,164
1860	6,681	1905	25,000
1870	9,176	(suburbs included)	

Madison has been an academic town, with little manufacturing. The past ten years have witnessed important changes. Ten thousand souls have been added to the population; the University has expanded enormously; farmers are moving into the city to educate their children; manufactures have been established; the tobacco business is centering here; railroad facilities have increased. The old quiet Madison is being transformed into a modern city.

The Capitol and Park.

The visitor to Madison naturally comes first to the center of the city, the great square of business blocks surrounding the fine park, and the stately Corinthian Capitol standing diagonally across it. The first Capitol stood from 1837 to 1863. The central part of the present building was then put up. The iron dome was put on in 1870. In 1882 the north and south wings were added. One million dollars have been expended on the structure and grounds. February 27, 1904, a fire destroyed the interior of the capitol which has been temporarily repaired. A new structure will soon take its place. The following facts about the present capitol will be of interest.

From the base to the eagle upon the flag-staff the distance is two hundred and twenty-five feet. From east to west the building is two hundred and twenty-six feet and from north to south three hundred and ninety-six. The general plan is a cross; two corridors intersect at the rotunda where one has a view into the lofty concave of the dome. On the first floor are the executive cham-

bers and offices of the various state departments. In the east wing is the Senate chamber. The marble statue of the genius of Wisconsin (in the rotunda), a young and graceful female with her hand resting on an eagle's head, is the work of Mary F. Mears, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. This marble bird recalls "Old Abe," the famous war eagle of Wisconsin, whose stuffed body was destroyed in the capitol fire February 27, 1904. Miss Mears is a pupil of the sculptor St. Gaudens; she made the statue of Francis Willard now in the capital at Washington, D. C.

On the second floor are the chambers of the Supreme Court; headquarters of the Wisconsin G. A. R. (now temporarily at No. 117 N. Hamilton street); State Library Commission; Superintendent of Public Instruction; Railroad Rate Commission and Bank Examiner. In the east wing is the Assembly chamber.

On the third floor of the south wing are the rooms of the Dairy and Food Commission; the Board of Agriculture; the Adjutant General; and Regents of the Normal Schools.

The fourth floor south wing contains the State Fish Commission and Legislative Committee rooms.

The north wing third floor has the Legislative Reference rooms; the fourth floor is unoccupied.

In the basement are the vaults of the Secretary of State, store rooms, engine and boiler rooms.

The Capitol Park

Is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, comprising fourteen and one half acres and corners exactly to the

four cardinal points of the compass. The land was given to the state by the original owners, Messrs. Doty and Mason. It may be of interest to remember that the world-famous great pyramid of Egypt covers the same space as this park. The park is seventy feet above the lakes. It is most beautiful in summer with its smooth lawn, beds of flowers, numerous trees and chattering grey squirrels. These little creatures are fed every day, and were it not for the dogs would be even tamer than they are. It is a common sight to see them taking nuts from the hands of children. A broad granolithic walk goes around the outside edge of the park; a concrete driveway extends about the building with egress at the four gates. The stone gateways at the entrances are part of a \$30,000 fence which formerly surrounded the park. On the gate standards are female figures representing Melpomene, muse of Tragedy, with the mask, and Ceres, Flora and Pomona, deities of flowers and harvests. At the southeast angle of the Capitol a fountain plays throughout the summer; its basin contains carp, trout and other fish. Near the building on the same side is a public drinking fountain. Four cannon, captured by the Fourteenth regiment Wisconsin volunteers at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, stand in the park. In front of the east wing is a female figure with the watchword "Forward." This statue was the Wisconsin women's memorial at the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1893. It is the work of a Madison lady, Jean P. Miner, daughter of Rev. H. A. Miner, editor of the Northwestern Mail, formerly published here.

Tour Number One.**A TOUR AROUND THE CAPITOL SQUARE.**

The visitor, after seeing the Capitol and park, then turns to the buildings and other objects of interest about the square. Starting from the south entrance to the park we observe first the broad street going down to the bank of lake Monona. This is named **MONONA AVENUE**. Walking down its western side (the right hand side going toward lake Monona) we pass the **G. A. R. HEADQUARTERS**, a stone building adjoining the **AVENUE HOTEL**. This is open to visitors. Here are civil war memorials, pictures, records, etc. It is the home of the **Lucius Fairchild Post, Grand Army of the Republic**, of the **Woman's Relief Corps** and other affiliated societies. A few steps beyond is the elegant and commodious **CLUB HOUSE** of the **Madison Elks, No. 120 Monona avenue**, opened in 1902. It contains a bowling alley in the basement, parlors, reading, card and cloak rooms on the first floor. The upper story is taken up by a large, well appointed lodge hall. Continuing the walk from the **Elk's club house**, we pass the **HOME OF THE LATE DAVID ATWOOD**, 204 Monona avenue. General Atwood came to Madison in 1847; he died in 1889. In 1852 he founded the **Wisconsin State Journal**; as editor, politician, mayor of the city, member of the state legislature and the U. S. congress, he exerted a wide influence. On July 14, 1854, a great mass meeting was held on the east steps of the Capitol at Madison. This was the beginning of the Republican party, and no man was more active on that day than David Atwood. He was a member of the com-

mittee on resolutions, and was one of those who drafted and presented the platform of that memorable meeting.

At the lake end of Monona avenue is another historic house, the HOME OF THE LATE GENERAL LUCIUS A. FAIRCHILD. It is a large red brick structure with extensive grounds enclosed with a high board fence. Till his death in 1896 General Fairchild was an admired and beloved citizen. He was a "forty-niner," making the trip over the plains with ox teams; a soldier in nine great battles of the civil war, losing an arm at Gettysburg; thrice elected Governor of Wisconsin; U. S. consul at Liverpool and Paris; minister to Spain; commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; he rounded out his brilliant career in the quiet, unselfish service of a private citizen.

The view from the foot of Monona avenue holds us for a few moments: the open lake and the green hills which frame it in.

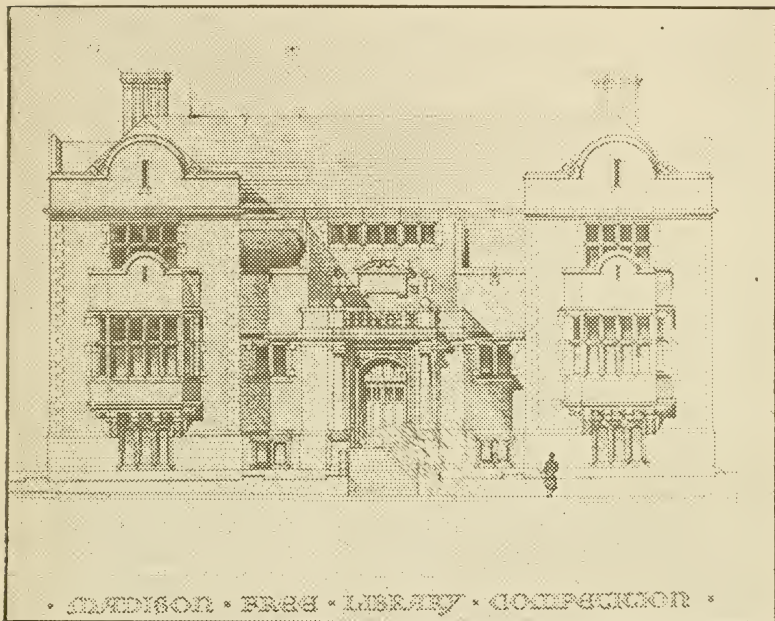
Returning up the avenue we go west one block beyond capitol square, passing the Park hotel, to the DANE COUNTY COURT HOUSE (207 W. Main street), with jail and sheriff's house adjoining (219 W. Main street). The court house contains the offices of the County Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, Assessors and Overseers on the first floor; on the upper floors are rooms of the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court, the County Court and the Municipal Court. The building was finished in 1882, and cost \$180,000.

Opposite the court house is ST. RAPHAEL'S CHURCH, a large rectangular building of sandstone, built in 1864 at a cost of \$65,000. The parochial school buildings are in the rear.

Going back now to the corner at the Park hotel, we walk down Carroll street to W. Washington avenue, passing the Wisconsin Telephone building on the way. This was the site of the First Baptist church. Here Emerson, Lowell, Horace Greeley and other celebrities have lectured. WEST WASHINGTON AVENUE is the finest street in the city. It runs west for over one mile, crossing the tracks of the Illinois Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads. Bordered with beautiful homes, with well-kept lawns and boulevards, it is a delight to the eye. At the corner of W. Washington avenue and Carroll street is the very complete plant of the Grace Episcopal society, consisting of the church, erected in 1858; Cornelia Vilas Guild hall, erected in 1894, and the rectory, erected in 1893, at a total cost of \$70,000. One block beyond Grace church, at No. 202 W. Washington avenue, is the First Congregational church. Its cost was \$60,000, built of sandstone in 1874. The brick vestry was a predecessor of the present church. At 303 W. Washington avenue is the St. Regina convent, in charge of the Dominican Sisters.

Continuing our walk down North Carroll street, we cross W. Mifflin and State streets at the corner; passing along N. Carroll to W. Dayton street we are in front of the new BAPTIST CHURCH, erected in 1902 at a cost of \$25,000. Here an interesting work is being done to reach the boys of the city. A gymnasium, lockers and swimming tank have been built in the basement and a reading room is open every evening. The church is always open to inspection.

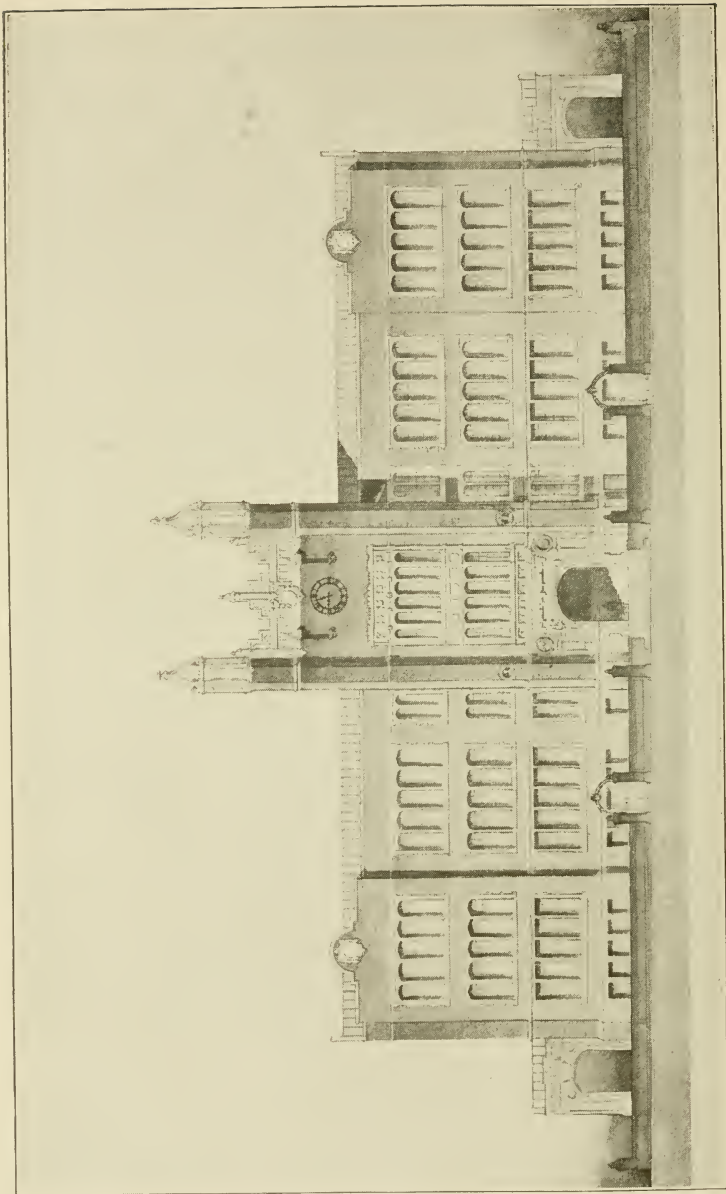
Opposite the Baptist church is the new **FREE LIBRARY**, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, costing \$75,000. It is of red brick with trimmings of Bedford granite in the style of old English university buildings. At this writing the structure is unfinished. It will contain the books



Free Library erected 1905, cost \$75,000. The gift of Andrew Carnegie.

of the city free library; a School for Library Training will be opened in this building by the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Turning east along W. Dayton street we see the **MADISON HIGH SCHOOL**. It was put up in 1873 on the site of the old Female Academy, enlarged in 1887, and has cost



The proposed new High School, The building will house 1,000 pupils, Cost \$250,000,

\$65,000. Nearly six hundred pupils are enrolled, this being the largest High School in the state with one exception, that of the West Side High School in Milwaukee. The present antiquated edifice will soon be replaced, in accordance with a recent popular vote, by a commodious modern High School, with manual training, commercial course, domestic science and gymnasium. The new building will accommodate one thousand pupils.

A word about SCHOOL FACILITIES in Madison. We are justly proud of these. The influence of the great State University reaches down through all the grades and is felt by every pupil and teacher. From the first courses the way is open and the pupil is incited to acquire a thorough education and receive a University degree. Thirty-five hundred pupils are enrolled in the public schools of the city; these are accommodated in eleven buildings and taught by ninety-one teachers. Eighteen per cent. of the pupils enrolled are in the high school, this being the largest proportion in the state. Several high grade private and parochial schools are training one thousand more pupils, so that the total number of pupils in the schools of the city is about forty-five hundred (this does not include the students in the university).

The High School extends along Wisconsin avenue up which we now turn. We are impressed by this broad and beautiful thoroughfare and the sight of the Capitol at its southern end. At the corner of Wisconsin avenue and E. Johnson street is the Masonic Temple, a red brick building, formerly the Presbyterian church. Hiram Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M.; Madison Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Madison Chapter and Council; Robert

Macoy Commandery, and Madison Chapter of the Eastern Star meet here. A club room, open to members and visiting brethren, is in the basement.

At 223 Wisconsin avenue is the site of the old store kept by Jehu Lewis. Over this store was the first theatre in Madison, 1851-52. A private school taught by Prof. George, an Englishman, was held in the same hall.

Let us now retrace our steps along Wisconsin avenue toward the Capitol. At the corner of the avenue and Dayton street are three churches. On the southwest corner is CHRIST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. It is of red brick, built in 1892; cost sixty thousand dollars.

On the northeast corner of Wisconsin avenue and E. Dayton streets is the FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, a plain large stone building, finished in 1876 at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The UNITARIAN CHURCH, a small stone building, with rounded windows and stone porch, stands across E. Dayton street from the First Methodist church. It cost eighteen thousand dollars, erected in 1886.

We walk one block toward the Capitol and are at the CITY HALL, corner W. Mifflin and Wisconsin avenue. It is of grey stone, three stories high, surmounted by a box-like clock tower. When built in 1858 it was thought to be an imposing edifice. The Madison free library fills the first floor. The books are soon to be removed to the new building on N. Carroll street. This was the first free public library in the state: opened in May, 1875. Eighteen thousand volumes are on its shelves.

On the second floor are the Mayor's office, Aldermen's chamber, rooms of the City Treasurer, Clerk and Engineer and Board of Water Commissioners. An un-

used hall is on the third floor. FULLER OPERA HOUSE (Nos. 6 to 10 W. Mifflin street) adjoins City Hall. This is an up-to-date theatre, fire proof, seats twelve hundred, built in 1890.

A few steps across Wisconsin avenue brings us to the POSTOFFICE: erected in 1871 of light stone, three stories high. The lower floor is taken up by the postoffice department. E. W. Keyes, the present Postmaster, has been appointed to this office by six Presidents of the United States and is now serving his seventh term. The office of Pension Examiner, United States Marshal, Referee in Bankruptcy, Collector of Internal Revenue and other federal officials are on the second floor; the third floor contains the chamber of the United States court.

Going one block east from the postoffice we reach N. Pinckney street. A block north on this street is the WOMAN'S REST ROOMS. Here the wives and daughters of farmers are entertained; rooms are also provided for young women who come as strangers to the city. The house is always open and information is cheerfully given by the matron in charge.

The light brick church corner N. Pinckney and N. Hamilton streets is the GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH; built in 1865, and valued at fourteen thousand dollars. Another block east along Mifflin street stands the GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH in red brick. It cost eight thousand dollars; erected in 1864.

Returning to N. Pinckney street and going south we are at Market Square. This is the head of E. WASHINGTON AVENUE, overshadowed by the tall and now unused

water tower. Scores of farmers' wagons, with hay, wood and other produce, line the square, giving a busy aspect to the place. In the space below the tower is held a monthly horse sale, when expert buyers from Chicago



View of city east from

and Milwaukee dicker with the local owners. Further down E. Washington avenue, at No. 322, the new ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH is being built; it will cost \$30,000. A little beyond, across the avenue at No. 531, is ZION CHURCH, German Lutheran; it is a new building, dating from 1900, and cost \$8,000. The LOUISA M. BRAYTON School is on the south side of the avenue. This is the Third Ward school and named for the lady who taught the first school in Madison in 1838.

East Washington avenue is a straight broad street stretching eastward for two miles, past the great factories of the city, across the Yahara to the city limits. A magnificent plan for its improvement has been prepared.

It will be graded and macadamized; a boulevard, with curbing, shrubbery, flowers and grass will fill its center, leaving ample space for teams on each side. This will add greatly to the beauty of the eastern half of the city.



roof of University Hall.

Regaining Pinckney street and the Capitol square, we walk south past the banks and shops to the corner of E. Main street. Here King street, with electric car tracks, goes down the hill to the railroad depots. By walking to 410 E. Main street we may see ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. Built in 1888 and enlarged in 1894, it is valued at \$40,000. Near by, at 15 S. Webster street, is a small white wooden church occupied by the St. Paul Presbyterian Society (German). It was the FIRST HOUSE OF WORSHIP in Madison, built in 1846. In 1847 the first bell in the city was placed in its steeple. Many well known American authors and scholars have lectured here in days gone by. Retracing our steps westward

along Main street, we reach Monona avenue, the point from which our tour began.

The newcomer is puzzled by our STREET DIVERSIONS. By remembering that the streets are named from the point where they cross the four broad avenues, we shall soon "get on to the combination." Thus Main street, which passes the capitol park on its south side, is divided into East and West Main from where it crosses Monona avenue; Carroll street skirts the western side of the park; it is North and South Carroll from its crossing at W. Washington avenue. Mifflin on the north side becomes East and West Mifflin from Wisconsin avenue. Pinckney passes the park on the east and is divided into South and North Pinckney by market square, the head of E. Washington avenue. All streets parallel to these are similarly divided and similarly named. Our streets were originally named for the signers of the constitution of the United States. Hence such names as Hancock street, Langdon street, Pinckney street, Rutledge street, etc.

Tour Number Two.

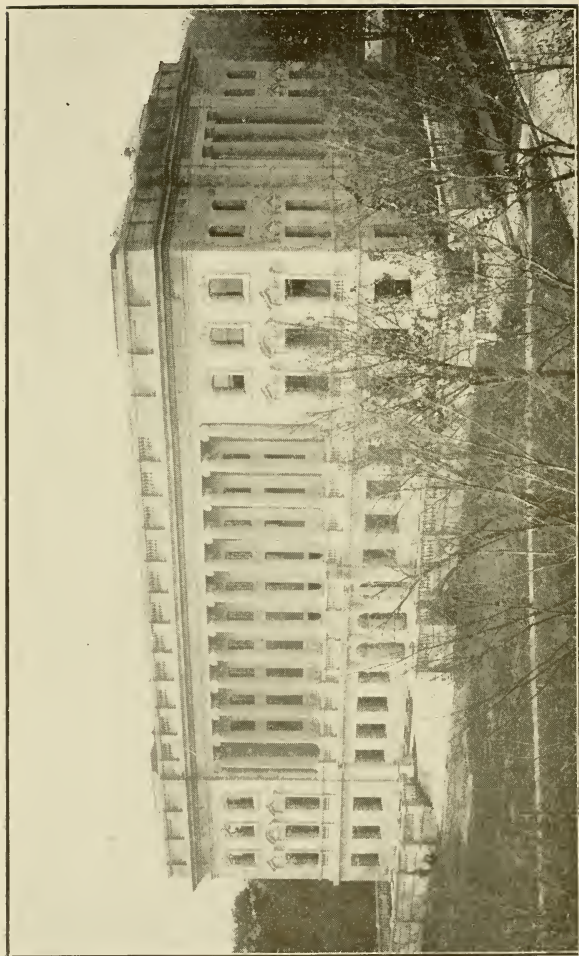
TO THE UNIVERSITY AND WESTERN END OF THE CITY.

We may continue the tour of the city by the street cars. These run on a twelve-minute schedule and pass the park on all sides. From where we are now standing at the head of Monona avenue, the line will take us to both the eastern and the western limits of the city. We will board a west-bound car, ride down Carroll street to State street and the University of Wisconsin.

By looking to the right as the car crosses W. Johnson street, we may see the CHURCH and PAROCHIAL School of the HOLY REDEEMER Society. At W. Gilman street No. 250, over Sumner's drug store, we read the sign "Wisconsin Academy." This well-equipped and thorough private school prepares pupils of both sexes for the University. Students come here from all over the state and the northwest. Miss Charlotte Richmond is principal.

We leave the car at the LOWER CAMPUS, a level field used for athletics and military drill. Two minutes' walk takes us to the ARMORY and GYMNASIUM, standing on the lake shore. It is built in the Norman style, of red brick. Put up in 1894, it cost \$130,000. Dimensions, 200 by 100 feet. On the ground floor are a swimming tank, 20 by 80 feet, baths, lockers, bowling alley and gun room; offices of the Athletic Director and Commander of the University regiment. The latter person, Charles A. Curtis, is a colonel in the United States army. All freshmen and sophomore male students are required to take military drill. On the second floor are the trophy room and the gymnasium, which is frequently used as an auditorium—the largest in the city. A baseball cage and running track are on the third floor. Behind the armory are the rowing tank used by the U. W. crew and the University boat house.

The new building of the UNIVERSITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION stands near the armory on the west. It represents an expense of \$50,000, and contains dining room, halls, class rooms and students' rooms.



The State Historical Society Library. Built 1900; cost \$620,000.

THE STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY is Madison's finest edifice. Built in the Renaissance-Ionic style, of Bedford limestone, in 1900, and costing \$620,000, it is a source of pride to all citizens of Wisconsin. The pure lines, the deep-set windows and doors, the massive yet graceful columns of the loggia, hold and please the eye.

Administered by the State Historical society, the building houses two distinct libraries: that of the State Historical society and the library of the University. When the northwest wing is added the total capacity will be six hundred and forty thousand volumes. It is fitted with steam heat, electric light, elevator and steel shelves. Chief features: first floor, the corridor with its mosaic pavement and the departmental library rooms; second floor (elevator runs from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.) contains the great reading room with chairs and tables for two hundred and forty readers, and a specialized library of five thousand volumes. From the reading room one may walk out on the loggia on the east front. Third floor has a lecture hall, seminary rooms and visitors' gallery, where the best view of the reading room is obtained. On the fourth floor are the interesting and valuable collections of the Wisconsin Historical society. The genial janitor will show the visitor the largest collection of prehistoric copper implements in America, portraits of famous Indians and objects of Indian art, and relics of the early settlers and the Revolutionary and Civil wars, rare antique books from Europe, over 200 portraits of Wisconsin celebrities, and an art collection including the gifts of the late President of the University, Charles Kendall Adams, and his wife.

The State Historical library is one of the half dozen great reference libraries in the United States. Harvard College and the New York State library alone exceed it in number of books on America. Only the Congressional library has a greater number of newspaper files, but in the early newspapers this library is superior. In genealogy it is only exceeded by the New England genealogical society. No other American library has so complete a set of magazines indexed in Poole. It is the largest and best equipped working library west of the Alleghanies.

The home of the President of the University, Chas. R. Van Hise, is at No. 772 Langdon street, opposite the Historical library. The home of John B. Parkinson, Vice President of the University, is at No. 803 State street

Having finished our inspection of the Historical library we cross Park street to the UPPER CAMPUS. The arrangement of the buildings is in two parallel lines, University hall at the upper end and the smooth sloping lawn between. Walking north on Park street toward Lake Mendota we pass SCIENCE HALL in red brick. It was built in 1887. The lecture rooms and laboratories of the departments of physics, geology and medicine are in this building. Mineralogical and geological museums on the second and third floors are open to the public.

North of Science hall, between it and the lake, is the CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Of light brick, built in 1885, it contains the lecture rooms, offices and laboratories of the chemical department. This department will soon

find a home in the large new Chemical Hall costing \$100,000, which stands on the campus corner of Charter street and University avenue.

The MACHINE SHOPS are behind the Chemical laboratory. They were put up in 1885 and enlarged in 1894. The tall chimney overlooking the small heating plant shows us whence comes the heat for all the buildings on the eastern part of the campus, including the Armory and the Historical library. The driveway passing between the heating plant and the machine shops takes us to a bluff from which we get a good view of Mendota lake.

Coming back to the foot of the upper Campus at Park street we ascend the hill. The building on the left in buff stone with a clock tower, is the old LIBRARY HALL. It cost \$35,000 and dates from 1878. Here is the auditorium used for the weekly convocations on Friday noon. The rooms of the University School of Music are in this building. (The school does a part of its work in the Kroncke block, corner W. Mifflin and N. Carroll streets.)

CHADBOURNE HALL, named for Paul A. Chadbourne chancellor of the University, 1867-71, stands between Library hall and University avenue. Of light stone three stories high, it was built in 1871; enlarged in 1896; cost \$130,000. This is the dormitory for young ladies, the only dormitory on the campus. Many students room in fraternity and sorority houses; most of them live in private houses. Chadbourne Hall has a gymnasium 71 by 40 feet, two stories high at the west end. Ninety young ladies room in the hall.

The LAW SCHOOL of dark brown stone is next above Library Hall. It cost \$80,000, completed in 1893. Besides the lecture rooms and library of the College of Law, it contains the offices of the Board of Regents and of the University Architect.

Directly across the campus from the Law building is the ENGINEERING SCHOOL, built of buff brick at a cost of \$100,000, in 1900. It contains steam and electrical machinery, laboratories, special library and reading room and auditorium, besides the offices of Dean and professors of the school.

NORTH HALL is next above the engineering building; its counterpart, SOUTH HALL, is opposite, above the Law school. They were the first buildings of the University, plain, box-like, stone structures, bare of ornament. They resemble the older dormitories of the eastern colleges and, while giving the impression of age, remind us of conditions now outgrown. In 1851 North Hall was built at a cost of \$19,000. For four years this was the home of the University of Wisconsin; here the students and professors lived and worked together. Board was eighty cents per week. The German department and the School of Pharmacy now occupy North Hall. In 1855 South Hall was built (cost \$20,000); it is used by the department of Bacteriology, Greek and Hebrew, and Commerce.

UNIVERSITY HALL, or Main Hall (as it is sometimes called), crowns the campus hill. It is in light stone, Roman-Doric style. The main part was built in 1859. It has

been remodeled: the portico, south wing and dome have been added. Here are a large lecture hall, recitation rooms, ladies' rest room, and the offices of the President of the University, University Registrar and Dean of the College of Letters.

From the roof of Main Hall we may get a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the University grounds and buildings, the city, the lakes and outlying country. This view gives one the best idea of the great size of the university and the natural beauty of its location. See p. 10, "Bird's-Eye View of the City."

We now walk west from Main Hall. The new Chemical Hall, in light brick, is below us on the left. As we go, we observe shrubbery and trees of many sorts. In a few moments we are at the ASTRONOMER'S HOUSE and WASHBURN OBSERVATORY. The Observatory is the gift (1878) of Hon. Cadwallader C. Washburn. It is equipped with a large modern telescope and other necessary instruments. Near by is a small Students' Observatory.

As we linger a moment for the lovely view, we can but praise the selection of this site for the chief educational institution of the state. The mind is enlarged not only by books and teachers, but by the beautiful in nature. Fortunate in both respects are the youths and maidens who pass here their years of training.

Close by the Observatory on the southern slope of the hill is AGRICULTURAL HALL. It was built at a cost of \$150,000 in 1903; material, light mottled brick with stone

trimmings. A large auditorium (the best on the campus), lecture rooms, offices of the Dean and professors and a special library fill the building. Fifteen thousand dollars a year are given for the work of the agricultural department by the United States government. William A. Henry, Dean of the department, is a recognized authority on agriculture.

HIRAM SMITH HALL, the dairy building, is a few hundred feet west of Agricultural Hall. It receives its name from a former well known dairyman and member of the Board of Regents. Cost \$40,000; opened in 1893, and since enlarged and cold storage rooms added. An interesting sight may be witnessed here in the morning. Farmers are unloading their milk wagons and reloading with the milk from which the cream has been separated. Inside the separators are at work, and the visitor may be initiated into the latest processes of butter and cheese making. The Babcock milk test for determining the quantity of cream in milk has been adopted all over the world. It was invented and freely given to the world by Prof. Stephen M. Babcock, chief chemist of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. Its value to the farmers of this state alone has been placed at millions of dollars. In 1903 the Wisconsin Legislature presented Prof. Babcock with a valuable bronze medal in recognition of his service.

HORTICULTURAL HALL is a few steps north of the Dairy building; \$43,000 were expended in its construction in 1896. This group of buildings has its own heating plant.

To the west upon the level grounds are the barns of the University. The Horse barn is first, the Dairy barn farther to the west. Here the visitor may see some of the finest stock in America; the process of scientific feeding and care of cows will be shown by the intelligent and courteous attendants. Dean Wm. A. Henry's house stands by itself not far from Horticultural Hall.

CAMP RANDALL is the University athletic field, one-quarter of a mile southwest of the campus, easily recognized by the high board fence and grand stands. The lot contains forty-two acres; ten acres are enclosed. This ground was a military camp during the civil war, where over 70,000 men were quartered at various times. The famous Iron Brigade, composed for the most part of Madison and Dane county men, were quartered here. In 1893 the state purchased it for the university, paying \$25,000. The main grand stand seats 15,000; the new one 5,000. It is named for Alexander W. Randall, governor of the state 1858-1862.

UNIVERSITY DATA: The University of Wisconsin comprises two main divisions — the Department of Graduate Study and the Undergraduate Department. These include the following colleges: The College of Letters and Science, Edwin A. Birge, Dean. It embraces the schools of Economics, History, Commerce, Education, Pharmacy, Music and the Washburn Observatory. The College of Engineering, Frederick E. Turneure, Dean, and the College of Agriculture, William A. Henry, Dean.

Charles R. Van Hise Ph. D. L. L. D. is President of the University; elected in 1903. He has been connected

with the institution for twenty-two years, as student and teacher.

Financial management rests in the Board of Regents, eleven of whom are chosen from the congressional districts of the state and two from the state at large. The President of the University and the state Superintendent of Education are ex-officio members of the Board.

The University has three sources of financial support: the income of federal grants, private gifts, and taxation, the last being the chief source of revenue. By an act of the legislature of 1905 a tax of two-sevenths of a mill was laid on all the property in the state; this will afford an income of over half a million dollars.

The Grounds of the University comprise four hundred and fifty acres, extending along the shore of Mendota for more than a mile. Twenty-nine buildings, fifteen of which are used for teaching, stand upon these grounds.

The University was opened in 1850, the first class of two graduating in 1854. There were then four professors and fifteen students. Today the faculty and administrative force numbers two hundred and seventy-five and the total number of students is three thousand six hundred. In 1904 the University held an appropriate celebration of its jubilee year; representatives of nearly all the great Universities in the world were present; President Van Hise was inaugurated; four hundred and sixteen degrees were conferred on the graduates of the institution for that year; while many honorary degrees were conferred on men prominent in the world of learning.

This enormous expansion is due to the co-öperation of the state high schools, whose graduates naturally come here to complete their education; to the granting of free tuition for Wisconsin students; to the system of co-education (dating from 1869), whereby equal advantages are given in the University to both sexes; and to the wise policy of locating the schools of agriculture and engineering at the seat of the state University, instead of separating them as some of the western states have done.

Recognized throughout the educational world for its high standards and thorough work; numbering on its faculty scientists, scholars and authors of international repute, among its graduates governors, congressmen and leaders in all walks of life; firmly rooted in the hearts of the people of the state — may this great and beneficent University endure so long as the skies bend above the hills of Wisconsin and her rivers run to the sea!

Our tour of the University completed, we take another west-bound car on University avenue and ride past UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, WINGRA PARK and WEST LAWN, to FOREST HILL CEMETERY. This section of the city is filling rapidly with high-class homes. New buildings are seen on every side. The high ground, affording a view of the city and lakes, the good drainage and excellent neighborhood, nearness to the University and the street cars, attract the home-seeker. Forest Hill cemetery is three miles west from the capitol. It was purchased in 1856 for \$10,000. Two groups of graves are noteworthy,

one of Union soldiers, known as "Soldiers' Rest," and one of one hundred and thirty Confederate soldiers, called "Confederates' Rest," who died while prisoners of war at Camp Randall. On May 30th every year memorial exercises are held in the grand stand. Both groups of graves are strewn with flowers and honored by a salute of guns.

Calvary Cemetary (Roman Catholic) is directly opposite Forest Hill Cemetary. It was opened in 1860. Both inclosures are quiet and beautiful, with driveways and walks winding through the shrubbery and beneath the trees.

Henry Vilas Park and the Lake Wingra Improvement.

On our way back from the Cemeteries we may get off at Wingra Park and walk south toward Lake Wingra, where we see the work being done upon the Henry Vilas Park of sixty acres. This is the gift of Hon. and Mrs. Wm. F. Vilas in memory of their son. (See page 9 for description of Lake Wingra improvements.)

Along the north shore of Lake Wingra are the extensive and lovely grounds of EDGEWOOD VILLA, the seat of Sacred Heart Academy. This was the former home of Cadwallader C. Washburn, Governor of Wisconsin in 1872-74. His gift of the Washburn Observatory to the University in 1878 was followed by a deed of this estate to the Dominican Sisters in 1881 for educational purposes. The School is for young ladies only. The largest oaks in this part of the state stand on these grounds close to the lake shore drive.

At 1010 Grant street, Wingra Park, is the comfortable home of Henry C. Adams, Member of Congress from the Second district.

Tour Number Three.

ELMSIDE AND THE EASTERN LIMITS.

The street car takes us back over the route we have traced to our starting point at the head of Monona avenue. Keeping our seats in this car we run down King street on our way to the

Eastern Part of the City.

Crossing the railroad tracks we see the East Madison depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern road. The latter will soon be replaced by a much needed modern structure. Riding along Implement Row we observe the warehouses of the great Harvester Companies, from which a wide region is supplied with farm implements. We go through the sixth ward, of the city, filled with homes, past the new Irving Grammar School and the Jacques Marquette Grammar School to the Yahara river. Upon the low ground to the left of the car line and west of the river are several large manufacturing plants; the Northern Electrical Company, The Gisholt Machine Company and the Fuller and Johnson Farm Implement Works. We observe the improvements made upon the Yahara; the stream has been straightened and deepened for the navigation between the lakes. The new cement bridge over which the electric cars pass, spans the stream in a single arch.



The Williamson street bridge, built in 1905.

From the Yahara river our ride takes us along Winnebago street, Atwood avenue and Milwaukee avenue, through the suburbs of Elmside and Fair Oaks to the end of the line at the new car barns. Half a mile from the Yahara we pass the entrance to LAKE SHORE PARK, a tract of several acres fitted up with a summer theatre, bowling alleys, lunch counter and other attractions of a lake shore resort. Its easy access by street cars attracts large numbers of people throughout the summer.

At Elmside and the region about the car barns we see the signs of rapid and solid growth. Several new fac-

tories have recently been erected, bringing here a class of industrious artizans and machinists who build the neat new homes going up all about this section. A large beet sugar factory is being erected here. Five years ago there was not a single factory in this part of Madison and but very few houses. Thus the growth of the western end of the city is balanced by that at its eastern extremity.

Tour Number Four.

THE W. MAIN STREET AND E. JOHNSON STREET CAR RIDE.

Coming back to Capitol square over the same route, we change to the other electric line at the Park Hotel. This takes us down West Main street past the county buildings to the depot of the Illinois Central and the West Madison depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

Keeping our seats the car will return to Capitol square, go east on Mifflin street and down North Hamilton to a new section of the town. At the foot of S. Hamilton street is the tasteful new church of the Norwegian Lutheran Society, in red brick, put up in 1903, cost \$13,000. We ride on E. Johnson street past the MADISON WATER WORKS. The plant is open to inspection. The water is remarkably pure, as shown by chemical analysis; it comes from ten artesian wells varying in depth from 100 feet to 735 feet, and is pumped by direct pressure to all parts of the city. Fifty-two gallons for each person in the city, or 1,501,053 gallons, are supplied per day. The water system represents an outlay of \$414,000.

Pursuing our tour we ride between the residences lining the street, and turning south on Baldwin street reach the end of the line near the Gisholt machine shops. These and the other manufacturing plants may be inspected by obtaining permission at the several offices.

We return by the same route to Capitol square. We have now ridden some seventeen miles in the street cars. The whole distance can be covered at a cost of thirty-five cents per person, thus making these delightful journeys possible for all.

Carriage Drives About the City.

Tour Number Five.

RAYMER DRIVE, OWEN PARK, GREENBUSH AND S. MADISON.

Much of the city and its environs remains to be seen. We will take a carriage and drive up Wisconsin avenue. At the corner of the avenue and E. Gorham street is the home of Ex Senator Wm. F. Vilas, the stateliest and most magnificent in the city. Turning west upon Langdon street we are in the finest residence district. These fine homes with lawns extending down to the lake are the pride of their owners. At No. 150 Langdon street is the home of U. S. Senator John C. Spooner. At the end of Langdon street we turn up the drive over the University campus; pass Main Hall and down to the shore of the lake; from here we may drive five miles along the shore, through all manner of shrubs, flowering plants and trees to Mendota Beach at the western end of the lake. We are impressed by the pleasing variety of scenery. Now we go through an avenue of willows;

now we are on a hill with a wide stretching panorama of water and fields and woods; anon we are in a shaded woodland road with the branches interlocking above our heads. This carriage way known as the Raymer drive (opened in 1892) was built by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Ass'n. Lake Mendota is in full view



Drive through University grounds.

most of the distance. Between the drive and the shore are many summer camps and cottages. Some of these may be rented and people come from long distances to enjoy here a few weeks of fishing, bathing and restful contact with nature.

Near the end of Raymer drive we may get a drink of cold pure water at Merrill Springs.

On the drive back to the city we turn south up a road leading to EAGLE HEIGHTS. Fifteen minutes through thick set maple and oak woods brings us there. We stop where a vista of woodland, fields and water is bounded



View of Madison from Eagle Heights, Lake Mendota intervening, by the distant city. As we ride around the circle to the drive way, we may see not 100 feet from where we stopped for our view a group of Indian mounds; one is a burial mound, like an inverted bowl. Its sides, yet smooth and symmetrical, show the care of its builders. To European visitors and others who have not seen them these undisturbed remains of Indian art are of especial interest.

In returning to the city from Eagle Heights we are not limited to one road. We may ride south through the old stone quarry and come in upon the Middleton road which will take us to University avenue.

But we may see more of the parks and drives by continuing our ride to the south, past the present stone quarry into OWEN PARK, one-half mile west of Forest Hill cemetery. Many will prefer this to all the other

parks of the city. Nothing has been done but lay out a driveway through the natural forest growth. From the bluff at the western edge of the park is a view for those who love rural scenery. The park receives its name from Prof. Edward T. Owen, who gave the land for the purpose.

From Owen Park we drive toward the city past the cemeteries and University Heights along Regent street. Turning south on Warren street we skirt Wingra Park with Lake Wingra in view. Turning east along Drake street we pass through Greenbush, another flourishing suburb. The MADISON GENERAL HOSPITAL, a conspicuous building in red brick, is No. 925 Mound street. It is surrounded by extensive grounds artistically laid out, which add materially to the general effect. Opened in 1903, it is already overcrowded by patients, who come from all parts of Dane county. A Nurses' Training School is soon to be established in connection with the Hospital. Thirty thousand dollars to erect the building and two thousand dollars per year to maintain it come from the voluntary contributions of the people.

The Henry W. Longfellow Grammar school is just west of the hospital.

At the corner of Mound and Park streets, one block east of the Hospital, is the synagogue of the Hebrew Congregation Agudas Arhem Anshi. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 3, 1905.

A twenty minutes' drive south from the hospital brings us to SOUTH MADISON, a suburb separated from the city by Monona bay. The same signs of prosperity,

shown in new houses and well-kept lawns, meet us here as elsewhere. The Madison Sanitarium, a branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium of Battle Creek, Mich., was opened in South Madison in 1903. It is a large yellow-painted edifice of wood overlooking lake Monona and the city. Its fine situation, healthful air, the skill of its physicians and nurses, enables it to show a very high percentage of cures among its patients, who come from all sections of the country.

Half a mile beyond the Sanitarium are the grounds of the Lakeside Assembly (see p. 59) and those of the Dane county fair. Back to the city the road skirts the beautiful Monona bay. We follow Oregon street to Park street; then east on W. Washington avenue to Bedford street where we turn south to W. Wilson street. At this point on the bay shore BRITTINGHAM PARK, so named for Mr. Thomas Brittingham who gave \$8000 for the purpose, is to be laid out. Twenty acres of the shore are to be parked, thus redeeming and beautifying a neglected section of the city. Following Wilson street past the James C. Doty Grammar School (fourth ward), and on through a handsome residence district we reach Monona avenue and complete the drive.

Tour Number Six.

TO ORTON PARK, TENNEY PARK AND MENDOTA ASYLUM.

For the drive in the eastern portion of the town we go on E. Wilson street to Implement Row, and follow Spaight street close to the lake with its miles of gleaming water on our right. As we enter Spaight street it

skirts the bank of the lake for some distance with no houses between the drive and the shore. A small park of one and one half acres will be laid out at this point and called appropriately MONONA LAKE PARK.

One block east we cross Brearly street. On the lake shore by the western end of this street formerly stood a large stone octagonal building three stories high. This was the city home of Governor L. J. Farwell, who built it in 1855. A few years afterwards it was sold to Mr. Samuel Marshall. During the Civil War it was enlarged and altered into a Hospital for Wounded Soldiers; after the war it became a Soldiers' Orphans Home. About four years ago it was demolished.

ORTON PARK, one block beyond Brearly street is a tree covered tract of three and one half acres. This space was the first regular cemetery in Madison opened about 1849. When Forest Hill cemetery was opened (1858) the bodies were transferred to it, and Orton Park laid out. Prior to 1899 it was the only public park owned by the city. The name is for Harlow S. Orton, Mayor of Madison 1877-78.

Pursuing our drive from Orton Park along Rutledge street and its fine lake shore estates we reach Williamson street and follow it to the Yahara river. Water street extends along its west bank and we may drive north upon it to E. Washington avenue then turn east across the bridge. Just east of the river at the point we see the pumping station and septic tanks of the CITY SEWERAGE DISPOSAL PLANT. Seventeen thousand dollars were expended for the plant which is run at an annual cost



The lagoon, Tenny Park.

"That art which you say adds to nature is, but an art that nature makes."

of \$4,000. Every day 600,000 gallons of sewerage are purified in a combination septic tank and filter beds of cinder. The effluent produced by this process is ninety per cent. pure and is allowed to flow off into Lake Monona. The place is open to public inspection.

One fourth of a mile east of the Sewerage Plant is a small neat building standing some distance back from the street. This is the CONTAGIOUS HOSPITAL. Here cases of small pox and other "catching" and dangerous diseases are isolated and given careful treatment.

If time permits we may follow E. Washington avenue past the Nathaniel Hawthorne Grammar School to the city limits and beyond among the prosperous farmers of of Blooming Grove, the adjoining township.

Returning to the Yahara we bend north along Water street to TENNEY PARK, named for Hon. Daniel K. Tenney, who has given over \$10,000 for park purposes. This is the most picturesque park in the city. It embraces over thirty acres and presents a happy and artistic combination of lawn, shrubbery, forest and placid lagoon spanned by two graceful arched foot bridges. Its north end extends along lake Mendota several hundred feet. We may drive out on the observation point which has been built into the lake, and obtain a good view of the widespread water and encircling shores. University hill shows to good advantage from here. To aid navigation a concrete lock has been built at the Mendota end of the Yahara. Boats and launches may be seen passing through at almost any hour in the boating season. A part of the river has been made to flow by



The Yahara lock for passage between Mendota and Monona. No toll is asked.

a separate channel in rippling falls to join the main stream beneath the Sherman avenue bridge. For a quarter of a mile in the direction of the city this avenue is bordered by huge willows meeting overhead like the arches of some vast cathedral. It is known as the "willow drive." Twelve thousand dollars have been expended upon Tenny park. Extensive operations are now being made by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association for improving Yahara river. Water street will be macadamized and the bank graded and sown. At E. Washington avenue an arched bridge costing \$8,000, the gift of Hon. Halle Steensland, will cross the river. The east bank will be laid out into lawn, with a carriage way along its entire length. The Yahara river improvements will cost some \$34,000, of which the city gives \$4,000; the rest has been contributed by citizens as a gift to landscape art.

Fifty years ago this place was an untroubled wilderness. From the capitol to the mouth of the Yahara the only path was an Indian trail along the Mendota shore; wagons could not pass. The only bridge was a three-foot elm felled across the stream. Here the early settlers came to fish by lantern light. We may guess their amazement could they see the place to-day.

We may now ride east one mile on Sherman avenue to the tracks of the Northwestern railroad. Truck and dairy farms line the way. On the left, not far from the bridge, is the extensive estate of Mr. Edward M. Fuller. At the railroad tracks we enter FARWELL DRIVE and follow it for five miles to the STATE ASYLUM for the insane

at Mendota. Farwell drive (opened in 1897) follows the eastern, as Raymer drive does the western, shore of Lake Mendota. On the left the broad water is always in view. On the right we pass the club house and grounds (fifty-eight acres) of the MAPLE BLUFF GOLF CLUB. The whole cost \$10,000. The road then winds over MAPLE BLUFF, a sandstone promontory one hundred feet above the lake. Many fine summer cottages stand among the trees. We stop now and then to take in the splendid view. We remember that the builders of the first capitol quarried the stone from this bluff seventy-five years ago. Here in early spring the Indians gathered the maple sap from the trees and strained it through their blankets, as an early writer informs us.

In due course we reach the grounds of the Hospital for the insane. This huge institution is one of two maintained by the state; the other is at Oshkosh. Its lands comprise five hundred acres; around the buildings these are laid out in lawns, walks and beds of flowers; many fine trees abound. Some well-preserved Indian totem mounds between the buildings and the lake will repay a visit. To build and maintain this Hospital the state of Wisconsin has paid over five millions of dollars. Five hundred inmates are cared for. Visitors are admitted on Tuesday afternoon, but the grounds are always accessible.

Everything is done for the health of the inmates. The water is pumped from artesian wells; a greenhouse provides flowers; a large laundry insures cleanliness; a recent addition to the main building includes gymnasium, dining rooms, operating room and rooms for convales-

cents. A large number of the patients recover and return to their friends. The incurable cases are distributed among the county asylums for the hopelessly insane.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND juts into the lake from the southwest corner of the Asylum grounds. Our road may be followed around the island, which has been platted for a public park by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association.

Rocky Roost is a tiny islet near the north shore of Governor's island. A summer camp covers it almost entirely, suggesting some huge bird sitting upon its nest.

We have not yet reached the limit of our drive. The carriage-way follows the shore for another half mile to FARWELL POINT, named after L. J. Farwell, a former citizen of Madison and Governor of the state (1852-4). A slight excavation here marks the site of Governor Farwell's summer home.

If our horse is a good traveler we may drive back to Tenney park over the same route in about half an hour. We now ride through the "willow drive," following Sherman avenue to E. Gorham street. We rather envy the fortunate folks who live in these lake shore homes. The wide piazzas at the back, the boat house on the shore, the fishing gear drying in the sun, show that they understand how "to drive dull care away."

The Abraham Lincoln Grammar School, Second ward, is at 712 E. Gorham street.

At Butler street we turn north one block to E. Gilman street.

The Governor's Residence,

A large house of Madison sandstone, is No. 130 E. Gilman street. The house was built by Mrs. Julius T. White, in



View from Farewell Point—end of Farewell Drive; Rocky Roost and Governor's Island in the foreground,
Madison in the distance

1854. Later it was owned and occupied by the family of Mr. J. T. Thorpe. Here, on September 6, 1870, the famous violinist, Ole Bull, was married to Sarah Thorpe. She was twenty years old; the groom was sixty. A union of May and December. The large reception parlor at the east end of the building was the music room of the great violinist, who lived here much of the time he was in America. In 1882 Governor Jeremiah Rusk purchased the property and lived here during his term of office. The state then paid Mr. Rusk \$20,000 for the estate, enlarged and repaired it and it has since served its present purpose. The democratic manners of our Governors make a visit to the house easy and pleasant to all.

We complete our ride through the east section of Madison and its environs by driving down Wisconsin avenue to Capitol Square.

Much of what we have seen upon these tours can be easily reached by walking. The city is compact. The University is but one mile west of the Capitol, and the Yahara river but one mile and a quarter east. To those who have the time and strength these distances are trifling, and they will prefer to see the city on foot and at leisure. To the lovers of walking a trip to Maple Bluff or Mendota Asylum; to Eagle Heights or Wingra Lake, is the best of exercise. Many pedestrians circle lake Monona, twelve miles; and some boast of having made the twenty-five miles around Mendota in a day.

Trips by Water.

Boats may be hired on Monona, near the East Madison depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.,

on Mendota at the University boat house, at the City Boat house foot of N. Carroll street, and at Bernard's Boat Livery, No. 624 E. Gorham street. One may row at will up and down the shores; or pass from one lake to the other through the Yahara river and lock. On Men-



Picnic Point from Observatory Hill.

The summer sleeps along the land;
The dreaming waters sigh upon the shore,
And mirror in their opalescent depths
The fronded branches bending gently o'er.

dota a favorite ride is to Picnic Point, with its shady trees and fine sandy beach inviting one to lunch or bathe. Sail boats are private property and cannot be readily hired. Where they are to be rented may be learned from the boat liveries. Motor boats are for rent at several of the above mentioned places.

Steamer and Launch Trips.

In the summer of 1906 the waterway between lakes Wingra and Monona will be completed. Row boats,

canoes and launches will then have uninterrupted navigation upon three lakes and connecting streams with a shore line of nearly twenty-five miles. Nor is this all: the Yahara river may be followed southward to lakes Kegonsa and Waubesa, and canoe parties often paddle on the Rock river and thence to the Mississippi. It is possible to start from lake Mendota and voyage to New Orleans without leaving the water.

At Angleworm station, foot of S. Carroll street are the dock and steamers of the Askew Brothers. These boats make frequent trips across and around Monona. For a trifling fare one may ride to the grounds of the LAKE-SIDE ASSEMBLY, a branch of the National Chatauqua, at the western end of Monona. Here are many cottages, and during the assembly, which meets in July of each year, scores of tents dot the place. An interesting feature is a circular auditorium seating 5000, built without a single post to obstruct the view. ESTHER BEACH is a summer resort on the southwest shore of Monona lake. The Askew steamers make frequent trips. This beach is a popular place for large and small picnics. A dancing hall, lunch pavillion, swings, benches and row boats are at the disposal of its patrons.

Scores of conventions meet in Madison during the summer, and almost invariably they take a trip around Monona in one of the steamers. They either hire a band, or take a graphophone or indulge in choral songs—the music coming back over the water with softened and pleasing melody.

On Lake Mendota the steamer Wisconsin makes reg-

ular daily trips. For a small fare one may enjoy a fifteen mile ride past Picnic Point, Eagle Heights and Black Hawk's cave (a small cave where Black Hawk is said to have hidden — there is no historical ground for the story), thence across to Fox Bluff and the north shore; from there to Governor's Island and the State



Maple Bluff.

Sometimes Mendota murmurs round its base;
Anon, it smiteth angrily and rough,
With crested billow, like a giant's mace
The ribbed sides of Maple Bluff.

Hospital for the insane and back past Maple Bluff to the starting point at Bernard's Landing, No. 624 E. Gorham street. For these trips the steamer Wisconsin may be taken either at Bernard's landing, or at the University boat house. The ride around Mendota by moonlight is especially recommended. The numerous campers about the shore of Mendota reach their cottages and bring their supplies by this steamer.

The launch Putter II. makes many trips per day from the City boat house, foot of N. Carroll street to the wharf of the Maple Bluff Golf Club. Campers and others desiring to reach Maple Bluff may ride in this launch.

We have described the principal buildings and points of interest in the city and its surroundings and the easiest routes by which they may be visited. It remains to mention a few other things of importance.

Fishing and Hunting.

Madison lakes are celebrated far and wide for their excellent fishing. Pickerel are caught up to eighteen pounds in weight; the small mouthed black bass and the yellow bass weighing six and seven pounds are plentiful. White bass and perch are abundant and may be seen of a still evening rippling the water in schools. Fishing tackle and bait can be obtained at the boat liveries. Hunters have good sport with ducks, geese, mallard, quail and rabbits. Licenses to shoot must be taken at the office of the Secretary of State.

The State Fish Hatchery

Is located on the Fitchburg road five miles southwest of Madison. The visitor may see large numbers of trout of various sizes; these are used to stock the streams and lakes in different parts of the state.

Parks and Drives.

Most of these have already been spoken of. A word concerning them as a whole: Within the city limits are nine parks either completed or planned for; these are Orton park, 3.6 acres; Tenney park, 33 acres; Yahara



Willow Walk; between Willow Drive and Lake Mendota.

“One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral, evil, and of good,
Than all the sages can.”

River parkway, 12 acres; Henry Vilas park, 60 acres (these are either completed or nearly so), and Monona Lake park, 1.5 acres; Kendall park, 1.5 acres; Burr Jones field, 1.5 acres; East Washington Avenue parkway, 10 acres; Brittingham park and additions, 27 acres (these are planned and will be soon completed). These make a total of 150 acres. To this we may add the land belonging to the state: the Capitol park, 14 acres, and the University grounds, 200 acres (within the city). Thus the grand total of parks, either completed or provided for, in Madison is 364 acres. Nor is this all, for there are 80 acres more of parks and pleasure drives outside the city, yet within easy reach. Most of this work has been paid for by private subscriptions. Including 1905 the amount given by Madison citizens for parks and drives is more than \$150,000. We doubt if there is another city in the United States of similar size that can show a greater park acreage or a more generous public spirit.

Libraries.

Five large and valuable collections of books are accessible to the public. The Madison Free Library has 18,000 titles; the State Law Library (second floor of the Capitol), 37,000 volumes; the State Historical Society's Library, 280,000; the University Library, 75,000 books and 25,000 pamphlets; and the collection of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Letters and Science, 5,000 volumes of reports and transactions of learned societies. Altogether these libraries have 250,000 books and 135,000 pamphlets.

Intellectual Life.

Under the heading "The Madison Schools" we stated that forty-five hundred pupils are in the public and private schools of the city. When we add the thirty-six hundred students who attend the University in the course of a year, we have eight thousand one hundred children and youths per year enrolled in the educational courses of Madison. They are under the instruction of some three hundred and fifty male and female teachers and professors. One-third, therefore, of the population are engaged in giving or acquiring knowledge. The intellectual atmosphere is pervasive and stimulating. The people attend the open lectures at the University, support many literary clubs, draw thousands of books from the libraries and support the associations for civic improvement.

Moral Life.

Madison is an orderly city. Disturbances of the peace are rare. Most of the prisoners who appear in the Municipal Court are non-residents. Grosser evils incident to large cities are not found here. The student body is remarkably well governed and hard working. The churches are flourishing; the fraternal lodges are numerous and strong; the public Hospital cares for the indigent sick; the Benevolent Society, supported by all citizens, looks after the needy; a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals protects the rights of dumb creatures.

Literary Madison.

The city has an enviable share in the world of letters. Current literature is represented by three daily newspa-

pers, nine weekly, one semi-monthly, eight monthly and one quarterly newspapers and journals. These include some of the larger publications of the University. Literature of a more permanent character appears in numerous school and college text-books, articles in the Atlantic Monthly and other high-grade magazines, scientific works, histories, etc. Hon. Burr W. Jones, a Madison lawyer, has written a valuable text-book on the law. Prof. Frederick Turner's name and writings are known to all students of American history. Prof. Joseph Jastrow's book "Fact and Fable in Psychology" has been widely read. President Van Hise's book on the "Distribution of Metals" is his *magnum opus*, and an authority in geological science. Prof. Paul H. Reinsch has published many articles and books on international politics. Prof. Richard T. Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform," "The Evolution of Industrial Society," and other numerous writings are known everywhere. Other widely-read authors upon the University faculty are Profs. Wm. Scott, of the School of Commerce; Vincent O'Shea, of the Department of Education, and Frank C. Sharp, of the Philosophical Department. A "History of the Roman People," by the late Prof. Wm. F. Allen, is used in many schools and colleges. Books of the late John Butler Johnson, Dean of the Engineering School, have a large sale among engineers. Prof. Alexander Kerr has published a translation of Plato's Republic and others of the Greek classics. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society, is a busy wielder of the pen. He has contributed largely to the published reports of the society and has edited those which have

appeared since taking his office. The massive "Jesuit Relations," in fifty-five volumes, were also edited by him. "The Story of the Thirteen Colonies," a standard text-book; Lives of "Father Marquette" and "Daniel Boone;" "Down Historic Wisconsin Waterways," and "The Storied Ohio," are some of his popular books.

Dr. James Davie Butler is still living in Madison in his eighty-ninth year. His name is widely known in Wisconsin and elsewhere as traveller, lecturer and author. John Muir, whose name is immortalized in the "Muir Glacier," graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1870. His book on "Our National Parks" established his reputation as a scientist and man of letters. Col. Charles A. Curtis, military director at the university, has written several delightful stories of army life for young people. His son Warden Curtis, who inherits his father's tastes, writes books and contributes stories to the current magazines. Two Norwegian citizens deserve notice: Mr. Rasmus B. Anderson, ex-United States minister to Denmark, has written "America Not Discovered by Columbus" and "Norse Mythology," the latter being very widely known and used. He is now editor of "Amerika," a Scandinavian newspaper. Prof. Julius Olsen, of the Scandinavian department of the University, is a clear and authoritative writer on Norwegian themes, including a Norwegian Grammar and Reader. Chas. K. Lush, now living here, is the author of two recent novels, "The Autocrats" and "The Federal Judge."

Nor must we omit from this list several Madison

women. The poet-essayist Ella Wheeler Wilcox spent her girlhood and wrote her early works in Madison; Mary Grant O'Sheridan, who wrote "Nature Songs for Little People;" Elizabeth R. Scidmore, traveler and author; Mrs. Margaret Allen, who edited "Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel," with interpretative notes; Mrs. Hannah Twitchell, author of "Beautiful Women in Art" and translator of French books; Mrs. A. W. Moore, musical and literary critic and leader of study classes, author of "Echoes from Mist Land," "For My Musical Friend," and other books — are all connected with Madison.

Indeed, this list is so long that we cannot include them all. Yet it were hardly right to omit such names as that of the late Charles Kendall Adams, president of the University, editor of Johnson's Encyclopedia, much of whose most solid writing was done in Madison; ex-President John Bascom of the University, who wrote several books of substantial merit while here; Daniel S. Durrie and Lyman P. Draper, whose writings and collections on western history form the most valuable part of the material belonging to the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Art in Madison.

Portraiture has received most attention: portraits by Cogswell, Thomas Moran, Sargent and Sir Thomas Laurence are owned by private citizens.

On the upper floor of the Historical Library is a select and growing art collection of considerable value. Its nucleus is the gift of the late Charles Kendall Adams and his wife Mary Adams. President Adams' portrait

by Ford, a Canadian artist, and that of Mrs. Adams by Bonetti of Rome are noteworthy. Besides valuable paintings the collection includes specimens of decorative art.

Portraits of Wisconsin celebrities are in the gallery of the Historical Society, the University halls, the Supreme court and the Circuit court. Many of these are the work of Mr. J. R. Stuart for thirty years a resident of Madison. Other local artists are Miss Mary Bunn who painted the portrait of the late Justice Newman for the Supreme court room; and Miss Leila Dow whose work in china is to be found in the best homes of the city. There are some good pieces of statuary in the city. The group in white marble in the capitol rotunda entitled the genius of Wisconsin is by Miss Mears, a Wisconsin girl. The bronze figure on the capital park near the eastern portico with the title Forward was modeled by a Madison lady, Miss Jean P. Miner.

The Madison Art Association is doing much to increase the popular taste for art. It gives several exhibitions each year with interpretative lectures. Some choice etchings and reproductions of the Greek and Roman sculptures have been secured and placed in the art gallery of the Historical library through the Association.

Landscape architecture is shown in the work of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association. Tasteful and beautiful areas have been laid out which appeal to all classes. This work has reacted on the public taste; it is manifest in well kept lawns, shrubbery, vines and flowers about private homes and where possible about the public buildings. The recent architecture of

the city also gives evidence of a growing care for beautiful structures. The new University buildings, the Free Library and proposed new High School are tasteful as well as useful.

Madison as a Summer Resort.

If one seeks lake scenery, boating, fishing and bathing, a fine open country with woodland for walking or driving, Madison is a good place to pass the summer.



Camp Scene.

The tents are pitched beneath the trees,
Forgotten care and strife;
We rest upon dame Nature's knees
And live the 'simple life.'

The climate is cool, with a few days of hot weather. The lake cottages are within easy reach of the markets and the mail. Canvas tents can be rented of the local

dealers and pitched almost anywhere on the lake shores outside the city. Furnished houses, flats, suites and single rooms in town are available for the summer visitor.

Madison as a Convention City.

Its well-known institutions and exceptional situation attract numerous gatherings from far and near. Scores of farmers, dairymen, professional, scientific, business and fraternal conventions meet here every year. They often come while the legislature is in session and are addressed by the Governor, the President of the University and other leaders in public life. The Modern Woodman's convention has brought 10,000 visitors at one time.

Madison as a Manufacturing City.

The city directory gives the names of sixty-four manufacturing establishments, large and small, doing business in Madison. Some of these are huge enterprises employing hundreds of men — such as the Gisholt Machine Company, the Fuller & Johnson Company and the American Plow Works. The new Beet Sugar Factory will soon be added. The list of manufactures include farm implements, machinery, breweries, boat building, boots and shoes, carriages, cigars, collar pads, motors, gasoline engines, foundrys, hospital furniture, telephones and many others. Three great Railway lines in eight divisions center here. The railroad haul is but eighty miles to Milwaukee and one hundred and thirty-nine to Chicago. The surrounding country is filled with prosperous farmers who purchase largely of the local

manufacturers. The tobacco business is centering here. Good farmers make \$100 per acre from the tobacco crop, and several large warehouses have been built in the city.

Madison as a Business City.

The stores and shops are well stocked with up-to-date goods. On Capitol Square rents are necessarily high, but in other localities are moderate. Shops and markets are springing up in the suburbs, and there is room for more. The large official and professional class, with good and steady incomes, and the many artisans and mechanics make intelligent and liberal customers. Bills are promptly paid; the percentage of bad debts is small.

Madison as a Permanent Home.



MADISON is now the sixth largest city in Wisconsin. For the past five years the rate of increase in the population has been more than one thousand per annum. This gain has been of a solid and substantial nature.

Real estate has steadily increased in value. Hundreds of dwelling houses have been built. Madison is a home city, there being over five thousand homes in the place. The water supply is perfectly pure; the death rate but 8.5 per thousand; annual rain fall 31 inches. The yearly aggregate of bank deposits is \$5,100,000; postal receipts over \$98,000 for the year past. There are 3,100 telephones in use on two systems. Five hundred commercial houses are doing business in Madison. Gas, electric

lights, water and sewerage are at the service of all householders; thirty miles of streets are macadamized. To these advantages and conveniences are added the solid benefits of the Capital, the Supreme Court and the circuit court; the unsurpassed opportunities for education in five libraries with over 250,000 books, the public and private schools and the great University; the natural attractions of the lakes (fifteen square miles of water on one side and five on the other); the three hundred acres of park area and fourteen miles of macadamized drive-ways along the lake shores.

To the manufacturer seeking a location with good transportation facilities and where labor troubles are unknown; to the man with a small capital to invest in business, or to him who wishes a modern training for his children and a stimulating atmosphere for himself and family, the city offers a cordial welcome. Welcome, too, is the artisan and workingman. By honest work and frugal living he may gain a home of his own as so many of his fellows have done. All who come to share the life and coöperate in the work of our city will be generously received. And they, too, like all the rest of us, will never regret the day they came to dwell in the fair city of the lakes.

“ But look you now — Monona smiles as ever
She gloried in the mirror'd kiss of heaven:
Nor less the undulating carpet green
Of the fair woodlands spread before their Queen,
In emerald beauty,— wooded lakes unite
To glad the heart and put dull care to flight.”

— From “*Plea of the Seasons*,” written in 1873 for the Madison Institute by Kate M. Bailey.

ERRATA.

- P. 28. Cars for the University and Western limits pass the Capitol Park on Pinckney and Mifflin Streets. Cars for 6th Ward and Eastern limits go on Carroll and Main Streets.
- P. 43. Cars on the West Main Street and East Johnson Street line, west bound, pass the Capitol on Mifflin and Carroll; east bound on Main and Pinckney.
- P. 51. Annual cost of sewerage disposal plant \$6,000.
- P. 59. Shore line of Mendota, Monona and Wingra, with connecting waterway, 42 miles.

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Capital	-	-	-	-	\$100,000
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Issues Coupon Debenture Bonds Bearing **4** Per Cent

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