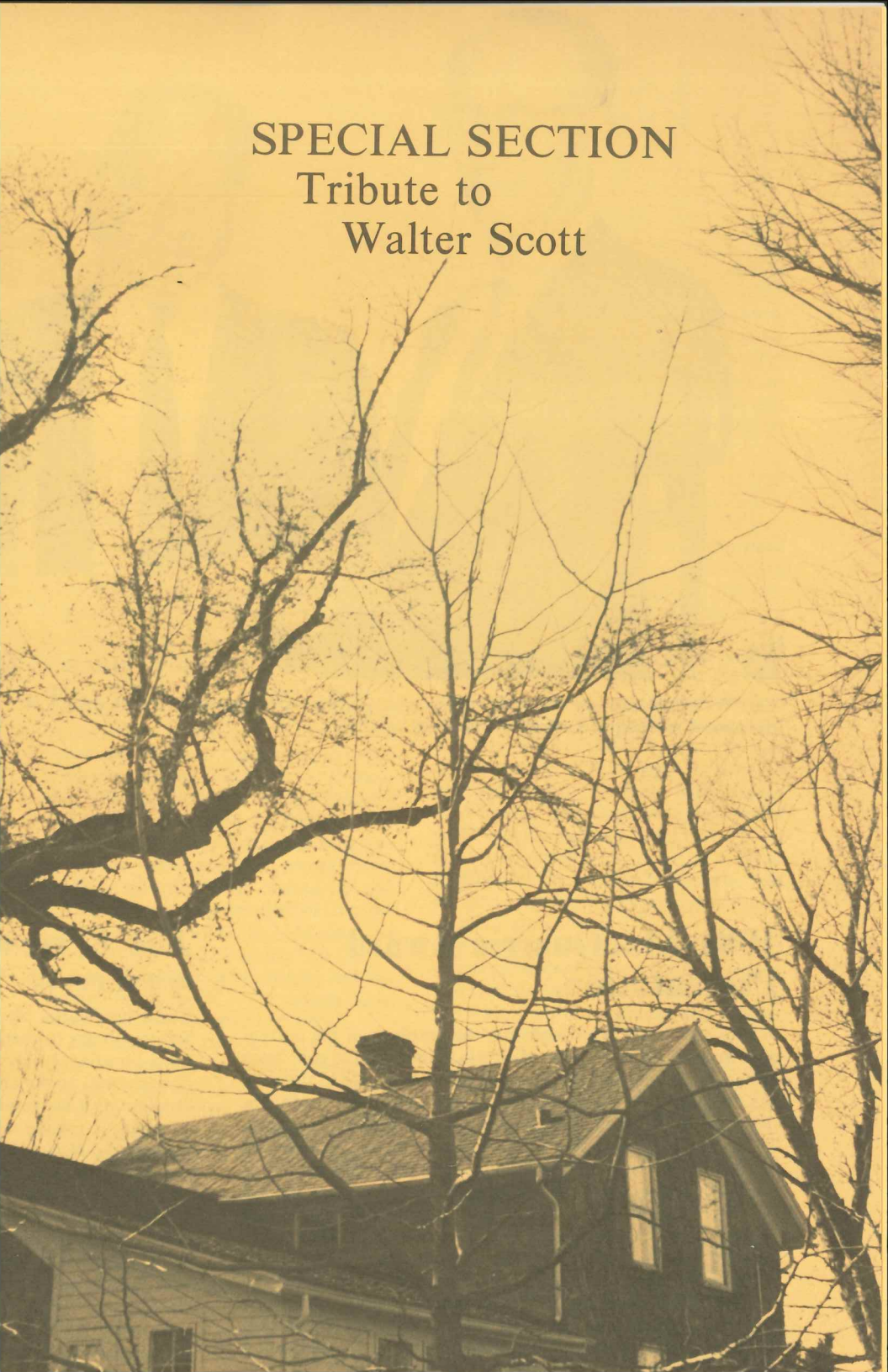


SPECIAL SECTION  
Tribute to  
Walter Scott



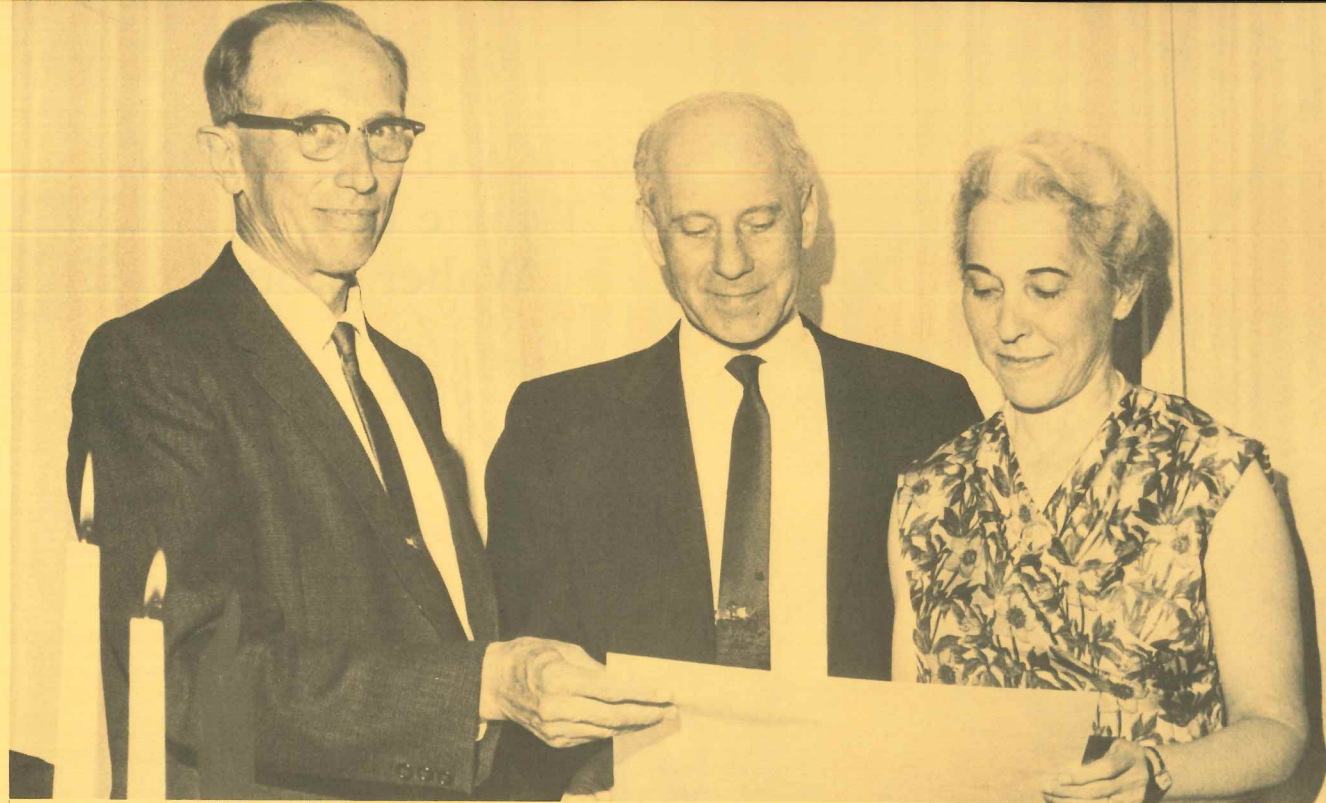


Photo courtesy Appleton Post-Crescent

Carl Welty presents the Scotts the Wisconsin Academy Distinguished Service Award at the annual meeting at Lawrence University in 1966

## 1981 MacQuarrie Award Presentation

Walter and Trudi Scott have won the gratitude of the citizens of Wisconsin for their years of efforts to improve the conditions of human and natural life. Perhaps no other couple in the state has demonstrated the same level of devotion to the traditions, the state of the land, the concern for the wildlife, wetlands, waterways, and fields that the Scotts have shown. As founders and editors of the publications *Wisconsin Academy Review* of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters and the *Passenger Pigeon* of the Wisconsin Ornithological Society and authors of numerous articles on the environment, their accumulated record of effort and achievement constitutes a choice resource for those interested in the history of conservation and the institutions developed to further natural history. The Scotts are thus preeminently qualified for the MacQuarrie Award which is given for outstanding achievement in environmental communications. It is with great pleasure that the Council of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters makes this distinguished award to the Scotts. Presented on April 25, 1981, with love and respect.

**On the cover: Hickory Hill House, a Greek Revival style house built in 1842 on Madison's West Side a few blocks from Lake Mendota. Now the home of Walter and Trudi Scott, the house was designated a landmark in 1976 by the Madison Landmarks commission.**

## The Review Honors its Founders by Pat Powell

I first met Walter Scott when he came to the State Historical Society library to check out the sales shelves of duplicate books. As a librarian I only had contact with Scott the collector of rare and old books about Wisconsin. All the staff there were familiar with his gentle manner, sweet smile, and genuine excitement at finding a new addition to his collection. When I came to the *Review* I saw another side of Walter, for it was he and Trudi who founded the *Review* in 1954 and did the editing and writing of most of the journal for its first ten years. But it wasn't until recently that I realized what a complex person he is. In our special section of tribute six men speak of the Walter Scott they know, and his many facets begin to sparkle with natural brilliance as he is turned, examined, and appreciated from several viewpoints.

In honoring Walter with a distinguished service citation in 1966, a Centennial award in 1970, and now with the Gordon MacQuarrie Award, the Academy has joined other state organizations in recognizing Scott's achievements. To mention just a few of the awards he has received, he was given the American Motors Conservation award in 1967, the University of Wisconsin Outstanding Environmentalist award in 1976, the Distinguished Service Award of the Wisconsin Natural Resources Council in 1975, and the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Conservationist of the Year in 1975 as well as recognition for his outstanding service by Historic Madison, the Izaak Walton League, the Dane County Conservation League, the Soil Conservation Society of America, and Nature Conservancy. This makes us begin to realize how much he has done for how many.

## He Who Plants an Oak Walter Scott—Lover of Trees

By R. Bruce Allison

If trees could clap, they would be giving Walter Scott a standing ovation right now, applauding his lifetime of faithful service to their cause. Wisconsin trees never had a better friend than Walter. He has unsparingly used his considerable verbal and writing skills, his position in state government, and his creative energy as an advocate for tree appreciation and protection. When I think of Walter, I see him cruising the urban forest of his neighborhood wrapping his steel tape measure around the trunks of likely specimens, seeking not board feet but candidates for the big tree record book. I see him writing articles and giving speeches encouraging the preservation of significant Wisconsin trees. I see him pouring over stacks of state history books seeking tidbits of information which would establish a tree as famous or historic. And I see him in his own backyard arboretum planting yet another exotic species or digging up a seedling as a present to a favored guest.

Such appreciation and advocacy for trees is remarkable and unusual but not unique. Walter has many precedents from which to draw inspiration. Consider Oliver Wendell Holmes conversing with fellow boarders in *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*:

"I wonder how my great trees are coming on this summer?"

"Where are your great trees, Sir?" said the divinity-student.

"Oh, all around about New England. I call all trees mine that I have put my wedding-ring on, and I have as many tree-wives as Brigham Young has human ones."

"One set's as green as the other," exclaimed a boarder, who has never been identified.

"They're all Bloomers," said the young fellow called John.

(I should have rebuked this trifling with language, if our landlady's daughter had not asked me just then what I meant by putting my wedding-ring on a tree.)

"Why, measuring it with my thirty-foot tape, my dear," said I, "I have worn a tape almost out on the rough barks of our old New England elms and other big trees."

Walter Scott began putting his "wedding-ring" on Wisconsin trees forty years ago, measuring trunk circumferences to determine their eligibility for the big tree record book. It was in 1941 after the American Forestry Association initiated a big tree contest that Fred. G. Wilson, the Wisconsin Conservation Department's chief of cooperative forestry, was put in charge of the Wisconsin program to collect information on record trees. Walter enthusiastically measured and submitted nominations until he was drafted into the army in 1943. In 1946 upon returning to the WCD, he inherited the job of big tree record book keeper and remained in charge of it for twenty-eight years until his retirement in 1974.

This champion tree program is more than an exercise in megalomania, of course. Its purpose is to focus attention on trees, considering them as pleasing, inspiring, and worthy companions in our environment. Oliver Wendell Holmes goes on:

"Don't you want to hear me talk trees a little now? That is one of my specialties."

(So they all agreed that they should like to hear me talk about trees.)

"I want you to understand, in the first place, that I have a most intense, passionate fondness for trees in general, and have had several romantic attachments to certain trees in particular. Now, if you expect me to hold forth in a "scientific" way about my tree-loves, to talk, for instance, of the *Ulmus Americana*, and describe the ciliated edges of the samara, and all that, you are an anserine individual, and I must refer you to a dull friend who will discourse to you of such matters. What should you think of a lover who should describe the idol of his

heart in the language of science. . . .

"No, my friends, I shall speak of trees as we see them, love them, adore them in the fields, where they are alive, holding their green sun-shades over our heads, talking to us with their hundred thousand whispering tongues, looking down on us with that sweet meekness which belongs to huge, but limited organisms. . . ."

Like the whales, also "huge, but limited organisms," trees are often endangered by human callousness. In his article, "Preserving Wisconsin's Historical and Scenic Trees," (*Lore*—Milwaukee Public Museum, vol. 3, no. 4, Autumn 1953, pp. 98-104) Walter tells the tragic stories of magnificent specimen trees that were cut down unjustly, such as a giant hackberry that was felled in 1950 over the local residents' objections, to widen highway 30. As William Blake stated (in a "Letter to Dr. Trusler"): "The tree that moves some to tears of joy is in the eyes of others only a green thing which stands in the way." But Scott also tells stories with happier endings, like that of the Dean Oak whose owner, Charles K. Dean of Boscobel, bequeathed his favorite tree the land on which it grew so that no future owner could abuse it.

Walter, in identifying historic trees and encouraging their preservation, carries on a Wisconsin tradition. Increase Lapham, the state's earliest scientist and scholar wrote in 1856:

Trees, beside being useful, are ornamental; they enter largely into the material of the landscape-gardener. Desolate indeed would be our dwellings were their environs entirely treeless. They are associated with our early recollections and become in a great degree companions of our lives; and we unconsciously form strong attachments for such as grow near our homes, thus increasing our love of home, and improving our hearts.

("The Oak Trees of Wisconsin," *Wisconsin Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator*, Madison, vol. 8, no. 2, February 1856, pp. 62-65)

Lapham, as chairman of Wisconsin's first Forestry Commission in 1867, again counseled tree preservation in the "Report on the Disastrous Effects of the Destruction of Forest Trees, now going on so rapidly in the State of Wisconsin."

Ernest Brunken, secretary of the special Forestry Commission which drafted the legislation to establish the state's original forestry program in 1898 also

saw the importance of identifying and preserving specimen trees. In his article, "Some Remarkable Trees in the Vicinity of Milwaukee," (*Bulletin of Wisconsin Natural History Society*, Milwaukee, vol. 1, no. 1, January 1900), he writes of notable trees and suggests that "it would be well if a record of them was made by people interested in fine trees."

Walter has done his share of recording such trees. In December 1974, school children studying the history of Walter's home neighborhood along the southwestern shore of Lake Mendota, asked his help in locating large oaks that might have "witnessed" the retreat of Black Hawk and his followers in July 1832. Walter went one step further and spent the Christmas-New Year's holiday conducting an extensive survey of the trees within a one-mile radius. He measured and recorded over 700 trees, then compared his observations with those made in 1835 by the original government surveyors. Not only did he locate the large and historic trees as requested, but he also came to some interesting conclusions on the changes in vegetation that had occurred during the 140-year interval. ("The Heritage of the Spring Harbor-Mendota Beach Heights Neighborhood, Dane County, Wisconsin," *Botanical Club of Wisconsin Newsletter*, vol. 7, no. 2, April 1975)

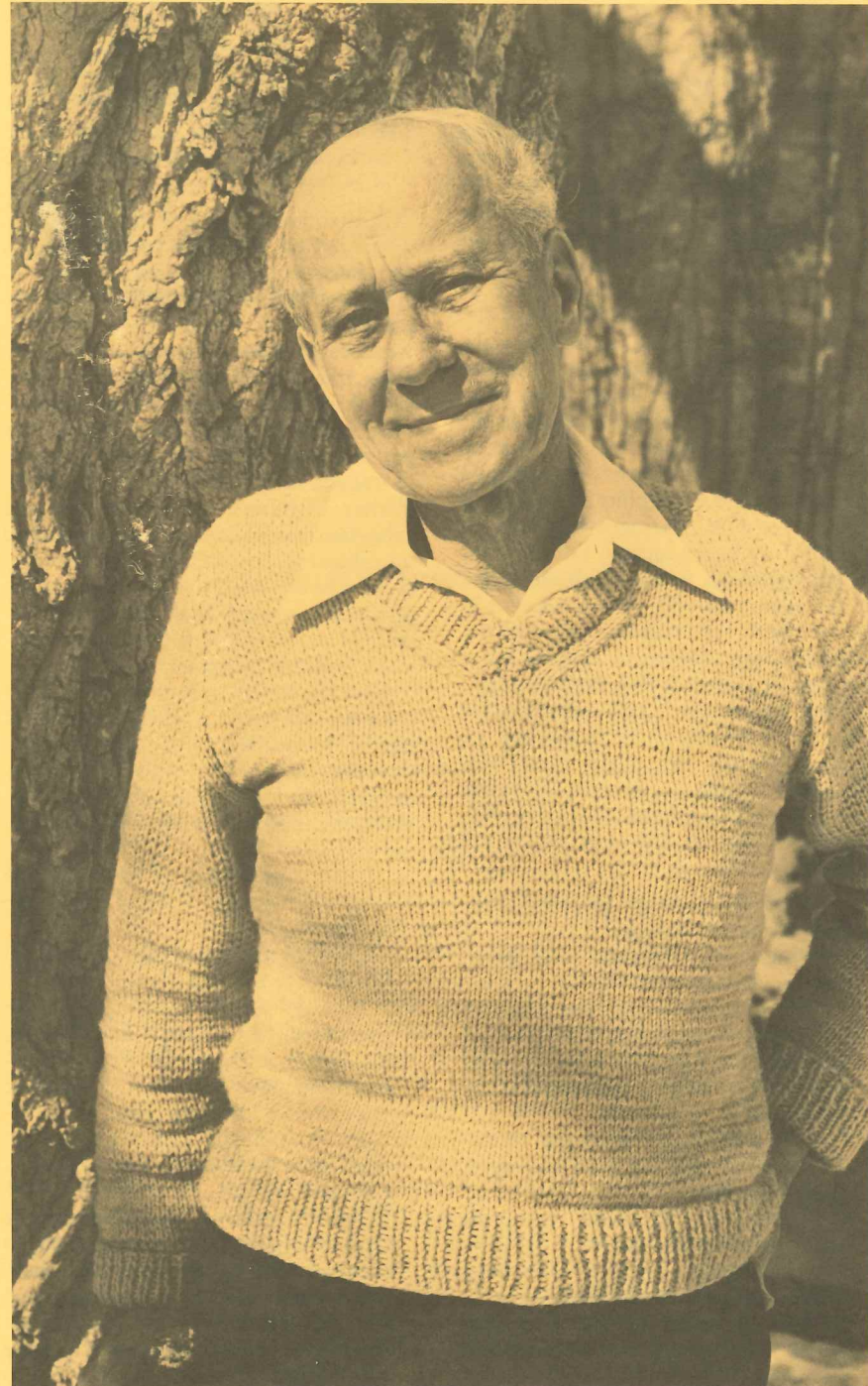
The following year he rose to the challenge of the American Bicentennial and conducted a survey of the oak trees within an eight-mile radius of the state capitol in search of bicentennial trees. His list upon completion totaled 365 oaks. ("Our Oldest Oaks—A Living Heritage," *The Capital Times*, August 11, 1976, pp. 53-54)

It is not surprising that Walter, when pressed by a newspaper reporter last Arbor Day, chose oak as his favorite Wisconsin tree. And it is not that he is unfamiliar with other species—his backyard arboretum at Hickory Hill House contains over 100 different species. Yet I can believe that it is oak which he enjoys planting most, for, as Washington Irving observed long ago in *Forest Trees*:

He who plants an oak looks forward to future ages, and plants for posterity. Nothing can be less selfish than this. He cannot expect to sit in its shade, or enjoy its shelter: but he exults in the idea that the acorn which he has buried in the earth shall grow up into a lofty pile, and shall keep on flourishing, and increasing, and benefiting mankind, long after he shall have ceased to tread his paternal fields.

Walter poses in front of his box elder at Hickory Hill House, 1980

B-Wolfgang Hoffman



## A Note About A Great And Curious Friend

By Robert E. Gard

Many years ago when I first had come to Wisconsin, I was paid an unexpected visit in my Science Hall office by a gentleman of middle height, slender, wide mouth, a rather large head, eyes filled with what seemed to me to be a depthless kind of interest, and something else. I soon identified what it was: curiosity. I believe, even at that long-ago time when I was new in Wisconsin (with dreams of literary and dramatic development), and he was a game management superintendent for the then Department of Wisconsin Conservation, that he had more general interest in the state than anyone. First of all he wanted to know what I planned to do in Wisconsin. He explained that he was deeply concerned with the cultural welfare of the Wisconsin people, and that, even as he had a deep feeling for the wildlife and the condition of the Wisconsin woods and wetlands, so he hoped that he might be of some assistance to those who had a desire to write poetry or to express themselves in art.

Had I been better informed about the unusual people who had lived in Wisconsin, I would have immediately known that I was in the presence of one who had a sense of state service and a sense of duty to his fellowman beyond most. I would somehow have known that I was talking to a unique individual and that he and I would remain close friends from that moment forward. I recall that he mentioned during that first visit that he was keenly interested in some of the pioneers who had collected the earliest information on state geology, botany, agriculture, soils, and lake ecology. At that time, I, a newcomer, was impressed with what seemed to be an outstanding Wisconsin spirit of concern for people and of a certain multi-national character stamped on the settlement of the land, and of the ethnic character which still flavored the state. But I knew little about individuals this visitor described: Increase Allen Lapham was one, I remember, first scientist and author of what was apparently the first book in hard covers to be published in the Territory (Hale, Milwaukee, 1944), *A Geographical and Topographical De-*

*scription of Wisconsin*, which informed so many of the early settlers in America and Europe about the land in which they dreamed of making homes. I remember, I believe, that it was my visitor (who by this time had identified himself as Walter E. Scott of the Department of Conservation), who told me about Lapham's discovery of weather prediction and his long research to show officers of the federal government that lives could have been saved on the Great Lakes by storm predictions. And Scott told me about Philo Romaine Hoy, physician of Racine, tireless collector and friend of Lapham, who with Lapham identified the insect life and flora and preserved a monumental record of Wisconsin wild birds. Curiosity—that was what Scott was talking about, the curiosity that led a few early residents to take note of the condition of the land in which they pioneered, to record the physical state, wildlife, and plants which grew in early-day profusion upon the prairies and within the woodlands and marshes.

I was soon to learn that Walter Scott was himself of this noble breed of curiosity-motivated persons who preserve so much for future generations. That was why he wanted to know what I was going to do in Wisconsin. I thought it was a somewhat brash question at the time; but later on I understood what he meant. He wanted to know what I was going to do to help carry forward the traditions set by Lapham and Hoy and others. In our first meeting I fumbled and stumbled in trying to articulate my purposes, but he never let up. We had many subsequent visits. Always he was after me to know what I had been doing. Where had I gone? What had I written about Wisconsin?

I suppose it was Scott, among others, who gave me the endless urge to keep recording what I saw and felt about the state and her people. I am sure that he and I both knew that I was no Increase Lapham, but he insisted that I join the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, that I join with him and others to encourage deeper, more important

studies of the state, to stimulate writing and art of credit to our whole tradition which early recognized such aspects as vital.

*God knows, Walter Scott, I have tried. I never tried at one tenth the level of the effort you made. I never dreamed how much you knew about what I was doing . . . it wasn't until you, Walter, had retired in 1975, that I began to find in my mailbox complete files of publications which I myself had stimulated: ("Creative Wisconsin," "Pen and Plow," "Wisconsin Idea Theatre Quarterly"). I did not have complete files myself, but here you came, Scott, retiree from Conservation (DNR now, of course) giving me back items which you had been preserving since I had arrived in the state. How did you do it?*

*I was to learn that I was not the only protege over whom you watched with such critical eye. There were others, maybe hundreds, who began, in those years of the late 1970s to receive packages of publications in their mailboxes—usually a small card was thrust in somewhere: "Compliments of Walter Scott. You did it! Good luck!"*

I suppose Scott has now dispersed his vast library. It must have been worth a fortune, but I would bet that many of the rare items have gone back to persons with whom programs were associated. Scott knew about them all. His house on Hickory Hill was unquestionably the foremost "rare book and publication" house in Wisconsin. He was a friend of anyone who (1) loved Wisconsin (2) was trying against odds (3) respected the past (4) wanted a better life and carefully preserved land.

No more space for tribute is needed. I look upon what I have done in Wisconsin, minor though it may be, as a small tribute to Scott who certainly did what he could to keep me at it. In the human history of Wisconsin he deserves a cenotaph a hundred feet high. But that would be too ostentatious for Walter. The memory of this great man in many human hearts is what will count. He is one of the great men of Wisconsin.

## Walter E. Scott: Ornithologist

By Robert A. McCabe

The Boy Scouts of America can claim that it has helped mold the lives of athletes, TV personalities, and a president, among others; and among the others was Walter E. Scott whose effort to obtain a bird-study merit badge in 1925 resulted in a lifelong interest and activity in the field of ornithology. Later he became an instructor in bird study at a Milwaukee Boy Scout camp in Waukesha county. Here he also developed a nature study museum that brought him in contact with such birdmen as Owen Gromme and Murl Deusing of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

At Kalamazoo College (Michigan) he majored in biology. He reported seeing 124 species of birds between February 3 and May 27, 1933 in Kalamazoo. He continued to a MSc degree at K.C. Bird banding was also one of Walter's ornithological activities, and in 1937 he became a member of the American Ornithologists' Union. He holds that membership today.

His entire professional life has been with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, a career that began in 1934 as a game warden with the then Wisconsin Conservation Department. Two years later he was transferred to the Game Management Division where he took charge of the Wisconsin Pittman-Robertson research program on wildlife. Since then he has served in a variety of positions in the DNR. In the years prior to retirement (1975) he was the assistant to the director (now secretary) where his knowledge of conservation matters played a substantial role in decision making. Of particular importance was Walter's expertise in the history of the conservation movement in Wisconsin.

To sustain his interest in birds, he joined the Madison Bird Club and was one of a small cadre of ornithologists from that club who spawned the idea of a statewide bird group. Even before there were any articles of organization, an interim slate of officers was selected from the Madison Bird Club. Walter Scott was the editor of its monthly bulletin called *The Passenger Pigeon*. Volume One, Number One is dated January 1939. A constitution and bylaws and first slate of officers for the newly formed society were not drawn up until May 1939. Walter Scott played a major role in the formation of the society as one of its founders and con-

tributed substantially over the years to the success of its journal. He continued as editor for five years, and the publication carrying the original name is still the quarterly journal of the organization known as the *Wisconsin Society for Ornithology*. In 1949 he served as the WSO president.

One of his major contributions to ornithology was a leading role in the dedication of a monument to the Passenger Pigeon erected in Wyalusing State Park in 1947 by the WSO. He was involved in the concept and in developing the program, including the editing of a special publication on that historical event entitled *Silent Wings*. It includes one of Aldo Leopold's best known essays, "On a Monument to the Pigeon."

Walter was also a member of the Kumlilien Club, a Madison bird club extant between 1935 and 1960, and participated actively during its tenure.

During his professional career, Walter Scott accumulated a library on history and natural history including works in ornithology. In recent years he has given much of this valuable library to educational institutions such as the departmental collection of the Department of Wild-

life Ecology at U.W. Generosity has been a Scott hallmark, for he has given freely of his time, energy, and worldly goods to furthering knowledge in the field of conservation, natural history, and in particular his first love, the study of birds.

He and his wife Trudi have recently completed a comprehensive bibliography of Wisconsin birds, part of which will accompany the text of *Birds of Wisconsin* by Sam Robbins (U.W. Press, soon to be released). Eleven complete draft copies of the bibliography have been distributed to libraries and to DNR. To that bibliography he has contributed over sixty articles on a variety of subjects directly or indirectly concerning ornithology.

Walter Scott never relinquished his interest in birds even when duty guided his pen into other areas. The Scott home on Hickory Hill is not only a house with a legacy of local history, it has been a haven for birds, encouraged by a never-empty bird feeder.

The WASAL salutes Walter E. Scott as a man of many endearing attributes. He has been an Academy president with a sense of history and has always been a kind and considerate gentleman who enjoys people as well as birds of passage.

Walter and Trudi in 1970



## Walter and WASAL

By Norman Olson

As soon as one hears the name Walter E. Scott, two adjectives come to mind: dedicated and efficient. His dedication to WASAL is and has been complete and completely unselfish. So much so in fact that officers, council members, and committee members through the years have always turned to him to test the temper of their motivation in any proposed activity.

Whether filling the enormously responsible job of Centennial Chairman, or merely sitting in at an Academy council meeting, Walter is alert to the implications of every action performed or contemplated. It is always a pleasant experience to see him come into a meeting room, slightly leaning forward, radiating the urgency with which he and his wife Trudi, have always regarded Academy business. But part of the urgency is converted immediately into a friendly smile, hand shake, and "hello" to everyone there.

As soon as he is seated, he produces a legal-size yellow tablet. Next he takes the cap from a large businesslike pen. (We see at once that it is a fountain pen, not one of those new-fangled ball-point pens with their greasy, unreliable inks.) At the top of the page he writes the what, where, and when of the meeting and is almost impatient to get down to business.

Walter takes meticulous notes. Secretaries of WASAL may come and go, but the detailed record of items discussed and business transacted is laid up somewhere in the archives of Hickory Hill. What a history of the Academy is there! Memory is unreliable. Walter's detailed notes over the years are documentation for what really happened.

Most members of the Academy are authorities in their chosen fields. They supply a plethora of knowledge in the sciences, or the arts, or the humanities. To which of these disciplines does Walter belong? The answer is "None." Why? Because, paradoxically, all of these disciplines belong to *him!*

I suppose one would have to say that primarily he is a scientist. His life work and several of his hobbies are permanently bonded to the so-called natural sciences.

But to identify him solely as a scientist would be like categorizing Increase Lapham a "weather man." The Academy functions in a somewhat relaxed manner, with a rotation of its presidents to insure

that none of its three "departments" is neglected. Whatever star of the three is in the ascendant, Walter is able to participate creatively and administratively.

No sketch of Walter and his extended role of leadership-service to the Academy would be complete without mention of his ability to articulate his thoughts precisely at its meetings. He lets his fellow members know exactly where he stands. Should your viewpoint differ from his, it will usually be profitable to review your data in the light of his logic.

## Walter Scott—Preservationist And Voyageur

By Gordon D. Orr, Jr.

It seems as though I have known Walter Scott for years and years; he is that kind of man. Immediately you have that feeling of having shared experiences and ideas, and it is just natural that you would with the warm feeling of valued friendship.

Walter's interest in historic preservation brought us together when the Taychopera Foundation was established in Madison, as the first group to express concern for the built environment—that it be preserved and lovingly used. As the City of Madison became more deeply involved in preservation, it became apparent that the city did need a general historical society to fill a void in its activities. Both Walter and I were asked to join in the organizing activities, and the colleagues on the committee worked under Walter's guidance, as chairman, to draft the bylaws, petition the State Historical Society, and fulfill the obligations of incorporation. His leadership brought Historic Madison, Inc. into being, and we all enjoyed working with Walter in this venture.

Shortly after the organization was launched, I was asked to edit the *Journal of Historic Madison*, and I sought Walter's assistance. After all, he had ably demonstrated his ability at publication with the *Wisconsin Academy Review*. This began a six year association of Walter, Cleo Sonnedecker, and myself. We enjoyed each other's company as we debated merits of manuscripts, as we challenged our board to increase the scope of publication, and as we saw the final product leave the press room. Walter liked contributing to the publication, and his

Standing beside Walter in his long years of service to the Academy is his wife, Trudi. They make a team that has given more to the Academy in loving service than has ever been done by anyone in the past. A logical prediction is that it will never be equalled in the future. For those who might aspire to attain a record of such heights of accomplishment, it must be pointed out that their record of service continues on—and on.

regular column on "Four Lakes Notes and Anecdotes" was applauded time and time again by our readers. He searched the archives at the State Historical Society to provide us with good illustrations. As we selected the illustrations for Jim Marshal's article on the Madison Park System, Walter was ecstatic about a photo with a wild turkey by the edge of a park. To insure its inclusion in the article, he generously offered to obtain another photo with a canoe in the lagoon to make a fair trade with me. Walter bubbled with ideas for the publication, and it became a better magazine because of him.

Walter introduced me to a group of his friends who shared common bonds of a love for the outdoors; during the five dinner meetings a year of the Voyageurs, we talked and listened to fishing exploits, avalanche research, wilderness trips, history of the fur-trading voyageurs of Canada, and yes, Wisconsin, too!

Trudi and Walter were generous in opening their home and grounds to visits by the membership of Historic Madison. Their pride in Hickory Hill made that nomination as a Madison Landmark one of the most complete that had ever been presented before the city.

I have known Walter for a relatively short period, perhaps but a decade, and yet if other friends have had similar or grander experiences, I can only imagine how great theirs has been. We have many ways of measuring our lives, and I must think that one of my blessings has been the opportunity to work with Walter Scott.

# My Reflections on Walter Scott—Environmentalist

By Daniel O. Trainer

If Wisconsin had a Hall of Fame for Conservationists, the name of Walter Scott would occupy a prominent spot. His contributions, both direct and indirect, to conservation and the natural resources of Wisconsin have been numerous and outstanding.

Walter was educated as a biologist and practiced this profession during the early phases of his career. Later he obtained graduate degrees in philosophy and political science, and these disciplines were integrated into subsequent phases of his career. The multi-disciplinary education and training were reflected in his environmental philosophy as well as his resource management problems and their solution.

Without a doubt, Walter Scott has a deep commitment to and has made significant contributions towards providing Wisconsin with a quality environment. This is well documented in the countless articles which he has authored for both popular and scientific publications. His multi-disciplinary articles include such diverse subjects as water resources, watershed management, water legislation, biology, wildlife management, forestry, law enforcement, and conservation administration. He has a special interest in Wisconsin history and has published on the history of the lumbering industry, the history of trapping and fishing, the history of conservation organizations, the history of conservation wardens, and even the history of Wisconsin record trees.

In addition to this love for writing and the importance of these contributions, Walter has also contributed to conservation literature by serving as editor for the *Passenger Pigeon*; the *Wisconsin Academy Review*; the *Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation* for Conservation Communications; and the formal publications of several state and national organizations. In addition he served as secretary-treasurer of the Association of Midwest Fish and Game Commissioners, the conservation coordinator for the Outdoor Recreation Act Program, and secretary of the Wisconsin Council of State Agencies.

As an employee of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for thirty

years, Walter served his state as conservation warden, game management supervisor, editor, and administrative assistant to the director of the Department. This variety of responsibilities and activities provided him with a holistic view of the DNR and their environment responsibilities.

Even his hobbies encompassed natural resources and its management; his library consists of more than 5,000 books which were collected over a period of forty years. His home bulged with these publications, and since retirement he has been casing these books and donating them to various libraries throughout the state so that others can benefit from the knowledge, the philosophy, and experiences contained in them. Almost 1,000 books and publications have been given to the College of Natural Resources, UW-Stevens Point, where they are found in the "Walter Scott Wildlife Collection" in the College of Natural Resources. These rare and exciting books provide young people and researchers an opportunity to benefit from what has preceded them in the environmental area. First-hand experiences can be shared with authors such as Theodore Roosevelt, Durward Allen, George Grinnel, Izaak Walton, and Aldo Leopold which allow the student to experience the thrill of waterfowling in the 1950s, falconry in the 1700s, angling in the 1830s, and studying the environmental ethics of Native Americans prior to the arrival of Europeans. Such a gift is not limited to the University; it is for Wisconsin and its future.

The professional expertise and commitment of Walter Scott to Wisconsin and its environment has been recognized by his peers, and he has served as president of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology; the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters; the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation; the Madison Chapter of the American Society of Public Administrators; as well as an officer in numerous other professional organizations. Walter has been and still is an active member of more than seventy organizations. He has written hundreds of publications, and edited numerous journals, won numerable awards, and provided sound ecologic and political direc-

tion to state leaders; all of which has contributed significantly to Wisconsin and its leadership role in environmental management. He was a true civil servant who always was working for Wisconsin and its people.

Walter Scott was not the headline grabber, but rather the headline maker. For example, environmental education became a new and exciting discipline in the early 1970s, yet Walter was expounding on the philosophy and need for integrated resource management and ecological approach in education long before the term was coined. Similar foresight existed in the area of water resources, watershed management, and water quality. He was aware of and promoting environmental quality and integrated resource management long before the environmental movement of the sixties. Here is a man with a vision and appreciation of our environment.

His love and respect for Wisconsin and its environment will live forever in his writings, through his editing, and via his gifts. A major concern of Walter's has been that as a result of constant population pressures we must work harder and harder to insure future generations a quality environment, such as we inherited. He practiced what he preached and Wisconsin is much better because of him.

Walter Scott was an environmentalist before his time: a leader in the development of sound management programs in integrated resource management, wild river preservation, the control of DDT, the development of outdoor recreation programs, and water resource protection. His historical perspective provided him with an outstanding environmental conscience and his entire life was dedicated to Wisconsin and its natural resources. There is no one who has worked harder to make Wisconsin a better place to live.

Perhaps the highest compliment I could pay this man is to report that during my many years in Wisconsin in conservation and environmental circles, I have yet to meet an individual who did not respect and like Walter Scott. This hard-earned trust is living testimonial to the key role that he has played in Wisconsin's environmental history. We all benefit from his legacy. □