

**An Annotated Bibliography of Wild Rice found in
<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/WI/> the State of Wisconsin collection, accessed
using full text search for “wild rice” on May 25, 2007.**

By Juniper Sundance

- Birdseye view of Montello, *WI Acad Rev* (Fall 1960) Vol 7 No 4; p. 192. The legend for this map of Montello (ca. 1878) states “Buffalo lake, fourteen miles in length, was the favorite resort of the Indian on account of its fish, wild rice and ducks [p.192].”
- Directory of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, *WI Acad Rev* (Fall 1957) Vol IV No. 4, pp. 153-189. Included in the directory listing is an entry for Stoddard, Charles N. of Wolf Springs Forest, Minong, listing his hobbies, including “Wild rice culture” [p.183].
- Early water craft at the head of the lakes. In Superior, Wisconsin, papers, 1831-1942. [unpubl. A selection of WPA collected and transcribed recollections of Superior area pioneers from a larger collection of papers, many of them copied from originals, relating to Superior and dealing with the area's history, including material on the fur trade, Indian trails, harbor, parks, schools, prisons, ethnic groups, aviation, housing, and churches.] “The Algonquin is the most important of the early schooners...In the spring of 1845 she... went up the St. Louis River to the Astor Fur Trading Post at the village of Fond du Lac. On her return voyage she carried furs, wild rice, maple sugar, spruce and salt fish [third page].”
- Leif Ericsson’s Wild Oats in The United States Miller. Vol 8:6, April, 1880. Milwaukee, WI. [front page] “Mr. Ernest Frolich, of Christiana, Norway, thinks he has found in our Indian rice a living proof of the truth of Snorre Sturlson’s history of Leif Ericsson’s visits to this country nearly nine hundred years ago. The voyagers reported finding in Vinland not only an abundance of wild grapes, but a kind of grain which they called wild oats, growing plentifully along the marshy river sides. This grain, which they said the natives used for food, can be no other he thinks than the well-known Indian rice, or wild rye (*Zizania*), which grows almost everywhere along the swampy borders of our coast streams as well as around inland lakes and ponds. Mr. Frolich proposes to follow the example of our Western game preserving associations, who are sowing wild rice in our marshes for the benefit of wild fowl, by sending home seed for planting on Norwegian marsh lands and moors. [front page]”
- Repositories of tradition, *WI Acad Rev: Wisconsin Indians* (March 1982) Vol 28(2):25-26. “The Sokaogon Chippewas at Mole Lake... under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, ... received 1680 acres of land surrounding a lake with extensive stands of wild rice, which is a principle feature in traditional Chippewa economy and culture [p.26]. “
- *Statistics exhibiting the history, climate and productions of the State of Wisconsin*. 1867. Madison, WI: Atwood and Rublee. “The greatest number of these small

lakes are found near the sources of the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers...Wild rice grows in their shallow borders affording subsistence for innumerable water birds. [p.6]"

---- Statistics: exhibiting the history, climate and productions of the State of Wisconsin. 1869. Madison, WI: Atwood and Rublee. [page 6 duplicates the text found in the 1867 edition]

---- Tepees, Wigwams and Bark Canoes. In Superior, Wisconsin, papers, 1831-1942. [unpubl. A selection of WPA collected and transcribed recollections of Superior area pioneers from a larger collection of papers, many of them copied from originals, relating to Superior and dealing with the area's history, including material on the fur trade, Indian trails, harbor, parks, schools, prisons, ethnic groups, aviation, housing, and churches.] "The [Chippewa] Indians usually lived two or three miles from the haunts of wild game...The game of the forest, also fish and wild rice were their foods."

---- The history of Columbia County, Wisconsin. 1880. Chicago: Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. Printers. "Capt. Henry Whiting, of that [Fifth] regiment, says: 'The Fox River, from Lake Winnebago to the portage, has always a strong current, and is often entirely overgrown with grass and wild rice, but presents no other impediments [p.339, in reference to an 1819 trip]." "When Milwaukee was but a straggling village, with most of her populous and busy streets and splendid architecture scarcely disturbed by the pale-face, and when East Water street, the great thoroughfare of Wisconsin, was yet a swamp, with the wild rice on its surface instead of Nicholson pavement...[p.508]." "Lake Mason ...is situated partly in Marquette County, and partly in Adams County, about ten miles north of east from Kilbourn City...In the spring and fall, large flocks of ducks and geese float upon its bosom, and feed upon the wild rice that grows in wild luxuriance in the different arms of the lake [p. 832]."

---- Wisconsin Game Law. In The Wisconsin horticulturist. Vol 3:7. September 1898. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. "The game laws also prohibit ... killing game birds, ... from any fixed or artificial blind or ambush located in open water, outside or beyond the natural cover of reeds, canes, flags or wild rice [p.16-17]."

[Masthead]. WI Acad Rev (Winter 1994-95) Vol 41(1) p.1 Describes illustration on back cover: Harvest Ceremonial by James F Frechette Jr. 1989. "...Moose clan, depicting ceremony prior to harvesting wild rice."

An Old Settler. Lake Koshkonong. In Madison, Dane County and surrounding towns : being a history and guide to places of scenic beauty and historical note ... early intercourse of the settlers with the Indians ... with a complete list of county supervisors and officers, and legislative members. 1877. Madison, WI: W.J. Park & Co. pp. 628-631. "The lake, with its, in many places, marshy shores and hundreds of acres of wild rice, and the grass-like plant, known to botanists as *Vallisneria spiralis*, growing in it in the greatest abundance, used to be a favorite

place for ducks...But owing to a continued sporting kept up every spring and fall for years, the birds have either greatly diminished in number or found other places where they are less disturbed... [p.628-9].”

Ashland County Land Use Planning Commission. In Outline for county land use planning in Wisconsin: basic objectives, form of organization, steps in procedure, action following planning, Vol. 1. [Madison, WI]: Extension Service, Univ WI, 1941. [Under a list of recommendations for the U.S. Indian Service] “The Indian Service place more emphasis on the development of sources of income for Indians such as arts and crafts, fur farming and the wild rice industry and that new and enlarged market outlets for the disposal of these products be developed. [p36]”

Baker, Frank C. “The fauna of the Lake Winnebago region”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1924) Vol XXI. pp. [109]-146 “[Lake Winnebago] The aquatic flora may be divided broadly into two groups, emergent and submerged. ... Emergent... *Zizania aquatica*” (p.125).

Baumann, Paul C.; Kitchell, James F.; Magnuson, John J.; and Kayes, Terrence B. “Lake Wingra, 1837-1973: a case history of human impact”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1974) Vol LXII pp. 57-94. “Broad margins of marsh still surrounded Lake Wingra around 1900. Horsetails (*Equisetum*), sedges (*Carex*) and wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) were probably included in the wide margin of ‘weeds’ described by Rowley (Sachse, 1965) ... Dense growths of *Chara* were interspersed between areas of wild rice and reeds (Birge, 1891). ...Accounts after 1900 agree that the lake’s entire shoreline was ‘marshy,’ that submerged macrophyte beds were extensive, and that wild rice was profuse (Cahn, 1915; Juday, 1915; Leopold, 1937; and Rowley (1934) in Sachse, 1965).” (p.67). “In the southeast regions of the original lake, changes in littoral vegetation were related to dredging and filling. The net result was the transformation of a wide littoral area, probably rich with wild celery, coontail ..., pondweeds ..., water lilies, wild rice, bulrushes, cattails and sedges into Gardner Marsh, which is dominated by cattails. ... Considering the entire lake, changes in water level had particularly disturbing effects on aquatic vegetation. ... In addition to hydrographic changes, introduction of exotic species altered the vegetation in the lake. The carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) was introduced into waters connected to Lake Wingra in the late 1800’s, was common by 1915, and was a dominant by 1930 ... Carp have an especially deleterious effect on wild celery and wild rice (Cole, 1904).” (p. 68). “The decline of wild rice has not been documented, but it is no longer present” (p. 69). “Original aquatic macrophyte vegetation around 1900 differed in type, abundance and distribution from the present. Cattails and bulrushes dominated shallow areas; wild rice abounded in slightly deeper water. ... Wild rice, wild celery, and several other native species are no longer present” (p. 89). [from bibliography: Leopold, Aldo. 1937. The Chase Journal: an early record of WI wildlife. Trans WI Acad Sci 30:69-76. Rowley, L.B. 1934. Lake Wingra and its borders in the seventies. In Sachse, N.D. 1965. A Thousand Ages. Regents of the UW, Madison. Appendix A. pp. 109-114. Cahn, A.R. 1915. An ecological

survey of the Wingra Springs region, near Madison, Wisconsin. Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc. 13:123-175. Cole, L.J. 1904. The German carp in the United States. Rep. Bur. Fisher. (1906): 523-641. Juday, C. 1914. The inland lakes of Wisconsin II. The hydrography and morphometry of the lakes. Wis. Geol. And Nat. Hist. Survey Bull. 27: xv-137.]

Becker, George C. "The fishes of Lakes Poygan and Winnebago". Trans WI Acad Sci (1964) Vol LIII pp. 29-52. "Much of the north shore [of Lake Poygan] between the west end of Boom Bay and Bergner's Point is a shallow swamp thickly grown with emergent vegetation which makes this area unusable for bathing but important as a waterfowl area. ... During the summer of 1961 wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) appeared as a dominant plant in the shallower waters around the entire lake." (p.30).

Been, Anita, reviewer. "Wisconsin Land and Life edited by Robert C. Ostergren and Thomas R. Vale. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1997". WI Acad Rev (Spring 1998) Vol 44(2) pp43-46. The review mentions an essay in the book, titled "The Wild Rice Harvest at Bad River..."

Bersing, Otis "Tilia americana L.: nature's "general store"". WI Acad Rev (June 1976) Vol 22:3, pp. 2-5. "The fiber furnished the weft and warp material used in weaving mats and bags for storing medicine roots, herbs and wild rice [p.5]."

Bersing, Otis "Trade and travel in Montreal country". WI Acad Rev (Spring 1975) Vol 21:2, pp. 11-14. "Lac du Flambeau (or Torch Lake, named from the custom of spearing fish by torch light) was actually a group of connected lakes on the cross roads of the Chippewa River route to the Mississippi and the Montreal route to the Wisconsin River. Its location made it a well-known rendezvous for the exchange of trade goods for fur. There, Malhoit, like many traders after him, traded liquor, blankets, clothing, knives, beads, and other goods for beaver, otter, muskrat, marten, fisher, mink, deer, moose and bear meat and skins, pemmican, and wild rice [p.14]."

Biddle, James W. "Recollections of Green Bay in 1816-'17" in Smith, Wm. R., et al. "First annual report and collections of the state historical society, of Wisconsin, for the year 1854". Pp49-63. Governor's message and accompanying documents (1855) Madison, Wisconsin: Beriah Brown. pp. [1]-160 "The first I heard of him [Tomah], was a prescription of his to Col. John Bowyer, the Indian agent at Green Bay, for the gout, of which my brother, Edward Biddle, told me, and a very rational one I thought it -'to drink no whiskey, live on lean meat and wild rice, and scarify his feet.' [p.54]" "The fowl-game at Green Bay were the duck and prairie hen -both abundant. The ducks used to rise like large dark clouds, subsisting probably on the wild rice growing near the head of the bay. I wonder, by-the-by, if it grows there still! The Indian women used to make a favorite dish of wild rice, corn and fish, boiled together, and called Tassimananny. I remember it to this day as an object of early love p.63]."

Birge, Edward A. "List of crustacea Cladocera from Madison, Wisconsin". *Trans WI Acad Sci (1888-1891)* pp. 379ff. "Lake Wingra ...with broad margins of marsh all around it. In the marsh the water is from a few inches to two feet deep between the areas of wild rice and reeds..." (p. 379).

Bordner, J.S., W.W. Morris, J.H. Steenis, & E.D. Hilburn. 1934. Land economic inventory of the state of Wisconsin, Rusk County. State of WI Div Land Economic Inventory, Madison. Table VIII on page 36 lists *Zizania aquatica* in Island, Potato, and Mud Lakes. Wild rice is listed in the Table of Contents on page 3. "Wild Rice deserves special consideration. No other plant seems to have such a magnetic attraction for ducks. It furnishes excellent cover and shelter for water-fowl and its grains are a much sought for food. Even after the ducks and particularly the black birds have eaten considerable quantities of rice and the wind has whipped, thrashed, and sown wild rice seed for the next year's crop, ducks continue to linger and to be attracted to rice beds rather than to other locations possessing equally desirable cover. This is probably due to the fact that the rice grains are still available on lake bottoms and that the beds of this blade leaved plant are associated with those long lax submerged food plants, such as the pondweeds with their edible spiked clusters of seeds... [p.45]" "the bristled leaved coontail and other like plants that are usually found in abundance in the open water margins of wild rice beds. It is unfortunate that efforts to propagate this plant have been only partially successful. Wild rice requires: (1) a constant water level particularly during the late spring and summer, (2) an exchange of water due to drainage, (3) a medium to hard water, (4) a shoal water bottom of a somewhat broken down peat or muck or a layer of this peat or muck over sand, and (5) a depth of water not to exceed approximately three feet. Beds of wild rice have been killed out by a twelve inch fluctuation of water level during the growing season. Muskrats being particularly fond of wild rice often destroy the initial efforts of this plant to establish itself, and when rats become too plentiful, they will gradually destroy the rice beds. Since rice is able to replace itself readily in those areas of decomposed and semi-decomposed rice straw, it seems quite probable that the sinking of old straw, marsh hay or similar vegetation and allowing it to decay at least in part would furnish a very desirable condition for planting wild rice. Ripe grains of wild rice that have been kept moist can be successfully planted in the autumn. If rice is planted in the spring, seed should be obtained from a reliable aquatic nursery because of the difficulty involved in preserving its vitality. [p.46]"

Bordner, J.S., W.W. Morris, J.H. Steenis, & E.D. Hilburn. 1936. [Wisconsin land inventory (forests)] Bulletin No. 3. State of WI Div Land Economic Inventory, Madison. "Wild rice is another aquatic plant which should be planted where conditions are suitable since it is one of the most useful duck foods. No other plant seems to have such an attraction for ducks. It furnishes excellent cover for them and other water-fowl. The seed of wild rice is also a much sought for food. Wild rice to be grown successfully requires: (a) a constant water level during its growing season, (b) an exchange of water due to drainage, (c) a medium to alkaline water, and (d) shallow water having a bottom soil of somewhat broken

down peat or muck or a layer of decayed plant life over sand. It will not grow where water levels rise or drop suddenly. Since muskrats are very fond of wild rice and often destroy initial efforts of this plant to establish itself, they should not be too numerous where rice is desired. In those places where it is already well established [p.33] "it seems to be able to hold its own against muskrat. However, there are places where an over population of muskrat is gradually reducing the wild rice beds. ... "Observation of ducks on lakes indicate that the presence of cover, such as sedges, rushes and wild rice is as important for attracting ducks as is food. Some aquatic plants such as wild rice furnish both food and protection. [p.34] "The aquatic vegetation of lakes... may be divided into the following types: ... (c) 'The Upright Emerged Type' (Fig. 3 page 35) such as wapato, wild rice, and bullrushes... [p.35]"

Bordner, J.S., Aldrich, H.R., Morris, W.W., and J.H. Steenis. 1934. Land economic inventory of the state of Wisconsin, Juneau County. State of WI Executive Council: Madison. "The river bottoms of meandering streams, particularly the bottoms of the Yellow and Lemonweir rivers with their flowages, sloughs, and oxbows have... Wild rice and coontail in particular are common... Muskrats...are particularly fond of the flowage regions where the dense cover of sedges, wild rice, bulrushes, and cat-tail of the water margins are to their liking." (p.34). Table VIII on p. 34 lists wild rice as *Zizania aquatica* var. *interior*. "Two species of wild rice are plentiful in heavy stands in the Lemonweir River and similar situations, the broader leaved species, *Zizania aquatica*, being more common than the narrower leaved var. *angustifolia*." (p. 47). [Wild rice...*Zizania aquatica* is listed in a table of plants desirable for ducks. [p.37] "Wild rice is an excellent food for ducks. Observations also tend to indicate that one of the attractive features of wild rice for ducks is the desirable shelter and cover afforded. In the open water margins bordering wild rice beds other essential duck foods of the submerged long flexious type (coontail) are invariably found. Wild rice requires an alkaline condition, an exchange of water due to drainage, and fairly constant water level during its growing season. If the water level fluctuates as much as twelve inches, the wild rice will die. Ripe grains of wild rice that have not been roasted can be successfully planted in the autumn. If wild rice is planted in the spring, seed should be obtained from a reliable aquatic nursery because of the difficulty involved in preserving its vitality. [p.38]"

Bordner, JS, Hilburn, ED, Morris, WW, Posekany, L., and R. Sanford. 1939. Inventory of northern Wisconsin lakes. Bull. No. 5. State of WI Planning Board: Madison. "The upright emerged vegetation ... is represented by reed and blade leaved plants such as ...wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) [p.7]" "Muskrats use these plants, particularly the blade leaved plants, of which wild rice is the most desirable when available for shelter, food and for building their houses. Wild rice deserves special consideration. No other plant seems to have such a magnetic attraction for ducks. It furnishes excellent cover and shelter for water-fowl and its grains are a much sought for food. Even after the ducks and particularly the black birds have eaten considerable quantities of rice and the wind has whipped, thrashed,

and sown wild rice seed for the next year's crop, ducks continue to linger and to be attracted to rice beds rather than to other locations possessing equally desirable cover. This is probably due to the fact that the rice grains are still available on lake bottoms and that the beds of this blade leaved plant are associated with those long lax submerged food plants, such as the pondweeds with their edible spiked clusters of seeds, the bristled leaved coontail and other like plants that are usually found in abundance in the open water margins of wild rice beds. It is unfortunate that efforts to propagate this plant have been only partially successful. Wild rice requires: (1) a constant water level particularly during the late spring and summer, (2) an exchange of water due to drainage, (3) a medium to hard water, (4) a shoal water bottom of a somewhat broken down peat or muck or a layer of this peat or muck over sand, and (5) a depth of water not to exceed approximately three feet. Beds of wild rice have been killed out by a twelve inch fluctuation of water level during the growing season. Muskrats being particularly fond of wild rice often destroy the initial efforts of this plant to establish itself, and when rats become too plentiful, they will gradually destroy the rice beds. Since rice is able to replace itself readily in those areas of decomposed and semi-decomposed rice straw, it seems quite probable that the sinking of old straw, marsh hay or similar vegetation and allowing it to decay at least in part would furnish a very desirable condition for planting wild rice. Ripe grains of wild rice that have been kept moist can be successfully planted in the autumn. If rice is planted in the spring, seed should be obtained from a reliable aquatic nursery because of the difficulty involved in preserving its vitality. [p.8]"

Page 9 lists 2 varieties as Upright Emerged Type: "Wild rice, Indian rice...*Zizania aquatica* L. var. *angustifolia* Hitchc. (*Z. aquatica* of Gray's Man., ed. 7)" and "*Zizania aquatica* L. var. *Interior* Fassett. (*Z. palustris* of Gray's Man. Ed. 7)"

Page 14 lists Wild Rice...*Zizania aquatica* as plants used by muskrats and ducks. The table on page 15 lists wild rice as a food and cover plant found growing in shallow lakes with sandy shorelines and considerable open water, abundant in quiet waters or slight currents, an excellent food (with ducks eating seeds and foliage), and good cover. There are also 2 photos of wild rice illustrating the whole plant and the seeds with and without hulls. "Mulligan Lake in Douglas County produces heavy yields of wild rice, when water levels are controlled." (p.15). "Management of these lakes should improve Mulligan Lake for the production of wild rice by establishing a permanent water level [p.16]"

"Blaisdell Lake, partially a natural flowage, has an abundance of wild rice, the premier duck food and shelter." (p. 21). The table on page 26 lists wild rice in St. Croix Flowage or Gordon Lake, and gives section location and other descriptive details. Likewise, the table on page 47 lists a wild rice bed in Bass or Mud Lake in T42N R4E.

Bosley, T.R. "Loss of wetlands on the west shore of Green Bay". *Trans WI Acad Sci* (1978) Vol LXVI pp. 235-245. "The presettlement area of coastal marsh was calculated to include areas labeled 'marsh', 'meadow', 'wet meadow and marsh', and 'rushes and wild rice'. The land survey field notes ... Except for the offshore rushes and wild rice, no species were identified in the marshes." (p.239). [Land Office Survey was done between 1834 and 1844.] "The Sensiba Wildlife Area

(located immediately north of the Big Suamico River in T.25N., R.21E.) was noted as a site of 'rushes and wild rice.'" (p.242).

Brunson, Alfred. "Brunson's Early History of Wisconsin". Pp 223-251 In Document m: fourth and fifth annual reports and collections of State Historical Society, Draper, Lyman C., et al. pp. [1]-508 ff. In Annual message of Alexander W. Randall, governor of the state of Wisconsin, and accompanying documents (1860 [Covers 1858/1859]). Madison, Wisconsin: James Ross, 1860. "They were probably among the earliest, if not *the* earliest of those bands, who occupied that region, for their name, Menomonee or Wild Rice, was the first name given to that Bay, according to Carver [p. 243]."

Brunson, Alfred. "Memoir of Hon. Thomas Pendleton Burnett" pp. 233-325. in Second annual report and collections of the state historical society, of Wisconsin, for the year 1855, Smith, Wm. R., et al. pp. [1]-548 in Governor's message and accompanying documents (1856 [Covers 1855]). The cost of wild rice and meat purchased is listed in an accounting of trader's expenses on page 245

Bryant, Edwin E., et al. "[Biennial report of the commissioners of fisheries of Wisconsin for the years 1901 and 1902]". Public documents of the state of Wisconsin being reports of the various state officers, departments and institutions for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902 Vol IV [Covers 1900/1902]. Democrat Printing Co, Madison WI. pp. [1]-115 ff. "In Wisconsin, two decisions have recently been made which are of interest in this connection. In the case of the Ne-pee-Nauk Club v. Wilson, 96 Wis. 291, a small stream of water had expanded out into a pond from 35 to 65 rods in width and 3 miles long. It was known as Mud Lake, and there was little or no current during the greater portion of the year. The rushes and wild rice grew in the summer time luxuriantly, and the surface was interspersed with mud and bog, leaving open some small spaces of clear water. ... It had been meandered as a lake in the original surveys. The Club acquired the riparian rights and sought to hold the exclusive right of fishing and duck shooting on the waters. The Court held against them, declaring that it was not a stream, but a "lake" and that their right to the soil terminated at low water mark. The public could fish and fowl there in open season... [p.105]."

Brynildson, Erik R. "Restoring the fountain of John Muir's youth". WI Acad Rev (December 1988) Vol 35(1):4-10. "These species Muir wrote about finding on the Fountain Lake Farm are now absent from that area; many other plants and animals not specifically mentioned in John Muir's writings are long gone as well. ...Wild rice... [p.10]."

Brynildson, Inga. "Roots in the water". WI Acad Rev: special issue on Wisconsin wetlands (December 1982) Vol 29(1):27-29. A description is provided of US Fish and Wildlife Service definitions of wetland types. "Deep Marsh. A type of wetland which is covered with six inches to three feet or more of water during the growing season. Vegetation characteristic of this type of wetland includes cattails, bulrushes, spikerushes, and wild rice... [p.28]."

Butterfield, C. W. History of Wisconsin: II.--The Indian tribes of Wisconsin. in The history of Columbia County, Wisconsin. 1880. Chicago: Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. Printers. pp. 21-29. "When first visited by the French missionaries, these Indians [the Menomonees] subsisted largely upon wild rice, from which they took their name. The harvest time of this grain was in the month of September. It grew spontaneously in little streams with slimy bottoms, and in marshy places. The harvesters went in their canoes across these watery fields, shaking the ears right and left as they advanced, the grain falling easily, if ripe, into the bark receptacle beneath. To clear it from chaff and strip it of a pellicle inclosing it, they put it to dry on a wooden lattice above a small fire, which was kept up for several days. When the rice was well dried, it was placed in a skin of the form of a bag, which was then forced into a hole, made on purpose, in the ground. They then tread it out so long and so well, that the grain being freed from the chaff, was easily winnowed. After this, it was pounded to meal, or left unpounded, and boiled in water seasoned with grease. It thus became a very palatable diet [p.21]."

Callicott, J. Baird. "The arboretum and the university: the speech and the essay". Trans WI Acad Sci (1999) Vol 87 pp. 5-22. "The Wingra Marsh, which we boast of as largely 'unspoiled,' we would not have recognized in 1840. ... Much of the shore was then a wild rice bed [p.16]."

Caswell, Lucien Beal. Reminiscences of Lucien B. Caswell of Fort Atkinson: presented by his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth May Caswell Perry through Mrs. Zida C. Ivey. [n.d.] [unpubl.] "As the winter receded in the lake, the wild rice made its appearance, and soon the literally covered the entire surface. It looked like a vast meadow. We could see nothing in it for us, but from what we could learn, it was everything for the indians, and water fowls. The indians far and near depended largely, on gathering rice for their winter food. And the ducks, no one can tell or half describe the varieties. This great field of rice of which the ducks seemed so fond, brought millions and millions of them. They would light down all over this vast rice field, and feed on the unlimited quantity till they were fat and most delicious food. It was only a question of ammunition in the number one would kill at a shooting. When a gun was fired, there followed, every time, a sight to behold. The noise of the gun would stir them up, and they would rise out of this field of rice, in such quantities, that the roar was like distant thunder [p.19]." "While for the first half dozen years of our settlement among them, there were large numbers about lake Koshkonong; as it seemed to be headquarters for several tribes, as they came there for wild rice that grew in such great abundance and where too the ducks found equally good picking during the fall of the year especially, which furnished another attraction for the indians [p.24]." "The foot of Lake Koshkonong was a central place for camping. Very often large numbers of indians would assemble there, especially in the fall of the year where ducks and wild rice could be found in the lake in such enormous quantities. They usually camped on the North side of the river, where there were a large number of mounds. There would be sometimes indians enough to make quite a village of tents. They would generally stay about a month or six weeks at a time, when all

at once they would take down and pack their tents into their canoes and start up or down the river... [p.26 ¼].” “As I have already stated the wild rice grew very high in the lake and covered the entire surface, with a growth so thick and so high that it was with great difficulty that a canoe, even, could be pushed through it. One Sunday, in the fall of the year, in 1845 I think it was. When the rice was from five to six feet high above the water, my brother Oscar, my cousin Horace Chapman that was visiting us, and myself, made a trip into the lake some distance, with these boats lashed together, and we thought we would go to the old log house which was once occupied by Thebault (Tebo) The rice in the lake was so thick and heavy, we could make but little progress, and finally when about one mile from shore where the house was, we conceived the idea of taking the boats apart, and leaving the skiff till our return, sticking down a pole with a little flag tied to it so we could see where it was. We could then push the canoe we thought detached from the skiff through the rice and in that way might reach shore... [p. 36 ¼]” “We started out to cross Bark river. ...at what was called Rockwells crossing, about three miles above the mouth of the river. At this crossing the ferry boat was kept on one side of the river, and a canoe on the other...When we reached this crossing both boats were on the other side. The river was deep and quite full of wild rice and passage difficult...p.37]” “In 1857...we started a private bank....We named it the ‘Koshkonong Bank’ and surprised our people with currency which we put in circulation bearing the name of our own township with a fine die, with two Indians in a canoe gathering wild rice on Lake Koshkonong [p. 55 1/2].”

Caswell, Lucien Beal. The reminiscences of the Hon. L. B. Caswell. [n.d., 1900's] [unpubl.] [unpaged] This is a printed copy of the typewritten draft already quoted.

Catenhusen, John. “Some aquatic and sub-aquatic plants from the region of Glacial Lake Wisconsin”. Trans WI Acad Sci Vol. XXXVI 1944. pp. 163-169 ff. “...it was deemed worthwhile to record them because of extensive plantings of aquatic plants ... by the Resettlement Administration in 1936 and 1937 and in more recent years by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Collections were made during the month of August of the years 1938 to 1940... All plants collected were checked against records of plantings made by the organizations mentioned above to make certain that they were native to the area. Expressions of relative abundance refer only to their status in the region.” (p. 163). “*Zizania aquatica* L. var. *angustifolia* Hitchc. – Uncommon. A few scattered colonies occur along some of the creeks. *Zizania aquatica* L. var. *interior* Fassett. – Uncommon. Fair stands occur along the Lemonweir River in Juneau County; in addition, many plantings have been made, some of which have been successful.” (p.166)

Cheney, L. S. “A contribution to the flora of the Lake Superior region”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1892-1893) volume IX, Part I pp. [233]-254 ff. “*Zizania aquatica*, L. Fall Lake.” [Fall Lake is in MN, 6 mi east of Ely.] (p. 245).

Childs, Ebenezer. “Commercial History of Milwaukee” pp 153-290 in Document m: fourth and fifth annual reports and collections of State Historical Society, Draper,

Lyman C., et al. pp. [1]-508 ff. In Annual message of Alexander W. Randall, governor of the state of Wisconsin, and accompanying documents (1860 [Covers 1858/1859]). Madison, Wisconsin: James Ross, 1860. "At that time, the lot where this building now stands, was four feet under water, and a wild rice swamp as far west as the present location of the American House. There were no bridges and we crossed the river in Mackinaw boats [p.287]."

Clifton, James A. "Wisconsin death march: explaining the extremes in old northwest Indian removal". Trans WI Acad Sci (1987) Vol. 75 pp. 1-40. "Over the next decade the Chippewa learned that this system seldom worked satisfactorily: long delays and interference in late fall wild-rice gathering and winter hunting... [p.13]" "...before the 1842 treaty, ... Superintendent Stuart... pointed out, there were no obvious incentives for the Chippewa to make this move, for they had ample supplies of fish, game, and wild rice in their present locations and were experiencing few problems with the influx of Americans in the region [p.17]. " "...the upper Mississippi flooded that season, inundating the crude structures where the supplies of both the government and the private traders were stored, spoiling the inadequate amounts of flour and salt pork available, and destroying the local wild rice crop. To compound these sources of nutritional stress, the Lake Superior shoreline Chippewa had a poor fishing season earlier that year and had already experienced grave food shortages. [p.23]."

Colbo, Ella S. Historic Heg Memorial Park: photographic views and brief historical sketches of the outstanding points of interest in and about Heg Memorial Park, Racine County, Wisconsin. Racine, Wisconsin: Racine County Historical Society, 1975. "Lake Muskego was one of the principal camping places of the Pottawatomie [sic] Indians...the first settlers found a large village of them established on its shores...the abundance of wild rice...made this locality especially attractive..." (p. 13).

Crowns, Byron C. "Wisconsin cranberry growers: responsible stewards of wetlands". WI Acad Rev: special issue on Wisconsin wetlands (December 1982) Vol 29(1):31-34. "Long before European settlers first came to Wisconsin, wild cranberries were gathered by prehistoric Woodland Indians. They used cranberries in their food regimen, usually dried and mixed with wild game to form pemmican, which together with wild rice and other grains was the mainstay of their winter diet [p.31]." "Wild rice grows in large colonies on twenty-three cranberry reservoirs [p.33]."

Davis, J. J. "A supplementary list of parasitic fungi of Wisconsin". Trans WI Acad Sci (1892-1893) volume IX, Part I pp. [153]-188 "Entyloma lineate (Cks.) ...specimens collected at Kansasville on *Zizania aquatica*, L. are referred to this species by Dietel and Ellis. I assume that Dr. Trelease's specimens are the same." (p.162). [Kansasville is SE Dover twp, Racine cty. Sec 34-5.] Index listing on page 188.

Dorney, John R. "The impact of Native Americans on presettlement vegetation in southeastern Wisconsin". Trans WI Acad Sci (1981) Vol 69 pp. 26-36. "Harvest

of crops and wild rice in the fall was followed by a communal deer hunt. (p.30)" "Black (1978) ... also mentions ... wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) as possible candidates for Indian transport. [p.33]"

Eddy, Thomas L. "A vascular flora of Green Lake County, Wisconsin". *Trans WI Acad Sci* (1996) Vol 84 pp. 23-68. "Farther upstream from the Mascoutin village, Marquette described the bounty of 'wild oats.' 'But the road {Fox River} is broken by so many swamps and small lakes that it is easy to lose one's way, especially as the River leading thither is so full of wild oats that it is difficult to find the Channel. (The Jesuit Relations, 1673-1677, Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed.)' 'Wild oats' refers to wild rice, *Zizania aquatica* and *Z. palustris*, a notable food crop of the Indians that grew abundantly in the area waterways [p.29]."

Ela, Ida L. Early history of Rochester Wisconsin. [Rochester?, Wisconsin]: [Ela family?], [1935]. "A favorite camping ground was at the forks, near Muskego bridge; another south of the village on the east river bank. These Indians belonged to the tribe of rice eaters, and until the late fifties came down the river in canoes every fall to gather the wild rice that grew in abundance along the shores." (p. 8).

Evrard, James O. "Presettlement wildlife in northwest Wisconsin pine barrens". *Trans WI Acad Sci* (2000) Vol 88 pp. 23-36. "Another significant source of information about early wildlife resources in the area was an archaeological excavation of the historic NW and XY Company fur trading forts on the Yellow River, just downstream of Little Yellow Lake, Burnett County. ... were occupied during the winters of 1802-03 and 1803-04...[p27]" "Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) and corn (*Zea mays*) were also found at the site. ... Turner (1970) stated: ...In the autumn they collected their wild rice, or their corn, and again were ready to start for the hunting grounds, sometimes 300 miles distant " [p28]." "The existence of several journals maintained by fur traders stationed at the Forts Folle Avoine and the Connor Post, a contemporary fur trading site on the Snake River, a tributary of the St. Croix River in Minnesota 28 miles west of Yellow Lake, provides a rare opportunity to compare historic records with archeological evidence. ...While the traders did some of their own hunting, their subsistence depended upon the Indian hunters. ... The best records were kept by Michael Curot at Forts Folle Avoine ... recorded the pelts and meat he traded for to feed himself and his co-workers. ... He also acquired fawn skins filled with wild rice, cakes of fat, and maple (*Acer* spp.) sugar. In addition, the trader and his hunters netted and speared nearly 700 fish including sturgeon, pike, walleyes, suckers, catfish, and whitefish during the nearly eight month period. ... George Nelson, a fur trader for the XY Company, who spent the previous winter of 1802-03 at the same post ... describe[d] the area surrounding the fort in somewhat more detail than Curot. He stated: ... Yellow Lake ... At the S.E. side it is flat & Miry; & an immense quantity of rice grows there...' [p30]."

Falge, Louis, ed. History of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. 1912. Chicago: Goodspeed Historical Assoc. Pages 6-8 repeat the text from R.G. Plumb's "A History of Manitowoc County". "On the farm of John Draheim, section 6, Eaton, is located

what was formerly known as 'the Island'...This perfectly level piece of land had a sandy and gravelly soil...The whole slopes gently toward the river, on both sides of which was a luxuriant growth of wild rice [p.18-19].” “The township of Rockland...The north and south forks of the Manitowoc river unite to form the main stream at its western boundary, flowing through the southern row of sections. Along part of the river both its banks are covered with extensive marshes filled with a dense growth of wild rice beds. This region, locally known as 'the Rips', was formerly famous as a great resort for wild ducks and other water fowl. The picturesque location at 'the Forks' was once the site of a populous Indian village, and probably had been for centuries...[p.315].”

Farmer and Mechanic. Wild Rice from Minnesota. *The Wisconsin farmer, and northwestern cultivator.* Miller, Mark, publ. March 1, 1849. Vol 1:3. Racine, WI. “Professor Randall, who was attached to Mr. Owen’s corps of Engineers sent out by the United States to explore this interesting and valuable region, has recently returned to Columbus, bringing with him some of the native rice as it grows in its wild state. He has presented the editor of the “Statesman” two bags of the article from the lakes at the head of the St. Croix, one as prepared for food by the Indians, and the other in the rough state for sowing. Prof. Randall states that this wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*,) is infinitely superior in taste, and far more nutritious [sic] than the rice of the Southern States, grows abundantly as an indigenious [sic] production, and can be cultivated to almost any extent in the rivers and lakes that abound in that territory. After the tops of the rice plants have been tied up in small sheafs as it stands growing in the water, an Indian squaw with her canoe, will gather from five to ten bushels per day. It will grow in water from six inches to five feet deep, where it finds a muddy soil. The stalks of it, and the branches or ears, that have the seed, resemble oats, both in appearance and manner of growing—the stalks are full of joints, and rise from 1 and ½ to 4 feet above the water. n[p.70]”

Featherstonhaugh, G.W. Pioneer Reminiscences XVI. *The history of Columbia County, Wisconsin.* 1880. Chicago: Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. Printers. pp. 445-6. “About half-past 7, in the forenoon of a summer’s day, 1835, we passed the West Fork [Neenah Creek] of Fox River, said to be ten miles from the American post of Fort Winnebago. The stream had now diminished to about twenty yards in breadth. From this point, we had frequently to struggle through the wild rice, which had all but choked up the channel in various places, often paddling through the straw as if we were going through an inundated wheat-field. About 8, I landed at a sand-hill, about eighty feet high...Here we breakfasted, and starting again about 9 A.M., got so entangled in the rice-stalks and canes, ten feet high, that we could see nothing around us whatever. The channel was altogether obliterated, and the water became very shallow. Paddling became out of the question, and we all took to warping the canoe through by hauling upon the tall stalks, upon a course by compass for Fort Winnebago. My fear was that we should work the canoe into an immense rice-field, like that of the Lake Apachquay [Puckaway], and be very much embarrassed to extricate ourselves. Certainly, if night had overtaken us in this situation, we should have had to pass

it in the canoe; but, after two hours' hard work, we got into clear water, and soon after—11 A.M.—had the great satisfaction of seeing the American flag... I do not therefore hesitate to believe that all the country, including the great lakes and the Mississippi, have, at a remote period, formed one great area of fresh water. One of the consequences of the removal of the ancient strata is the present depression of the surface of the country, the prevalence of wild rice marshes, and the deposition of sand over a great portion of the general surface [p.445].” “Fort Winnebago, which, like all the American frontier posts, is an exceedingly neat place, is built upon an elevated piece of land, with Fox River and the rice marshes connected with it in front [p.446].”

Fracker, S. B. Horticultural trends as revealed by nursery inspection records. in Annual report of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for the year ending July 1, 1925. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. 1925. Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co. pp. 125-135. “Another line of work of unusual interest is that which has been carried on by one young man in Winnebago county: namely, the production of plants or seeds of wild rice and other swamp plants to attract game birds. The market for this material is among the members of hunting clubs, as well as private individuals who wish to improve the hunting on their own premises. In this case, the inspection [of nurseries in swamp lands], which is made from a boat, is perhaps less important than the examination of other classes of plants, as neither important insect pests or plant diseases are likely to be carried in the material, but the owner wishes to be covered in order that his shipments may not be delayed enroute in certain states. The business must be sufficiently profitable to attract competitors for we now have a second nursery dealing in the same products. [p.127-8] “The few cranberry nurseries and one or two producing wild rice and other swamp plants are shown in the dotted border at the top [of the graph on p.128 of Number of Nurseries 1915-1925] [p.130].” “the average size ...of those producing swamp plants, over one hundred acres [p.131].”

Ganz, Edwin Ferdinand, 1859-1946 Agricultural reconstruction period in Buffalo County and exodus to the west and other articles. [19--]. “...many Buffalo County people had located in that neighborhood along the Wild Rice River.” [unpaged, quote appears on 24th page of the article “When ‘Ule’ and I helped build the northern Pacific”].

Goeres, Henry Yellowbird : a true tale of the early settlement of Town Schleswig, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. 1900. Manitowoc, WI: Northwestern Steam Print. “On the right of the Wisconsin River, about twenty miles above Wausau, lies the spot where the Chippewa Indians always pitched their wigwams in the summer time, especially on account of the wild rice fields [p.106].”.

Gorrell, James.”Lieut. James Gorrell’s Journal”. in Smith, Wm. R., et al. “First annual report and collections of the state historical society, of Wisconsin, for the year 1854”. Pp 21-48- Governor’s message and accompanying documents (1855) Madison, Wisconsin: Beriah Brown. pp. [1]-160. “[Folles Avoines is] The French

name given to the Menomonees, meaning Wild Oats, alluding to the wild rice, which grew abundantly in the country, and from which they derived their name [p.28].”

Gregory, John, C. E. 1853. Industrial resources of Wisconsin. Chicago: Langdon and Rounds. “...wild rice grows in parts of this state. Mr. Bonsan, writing from the falls of St. Croix, says ‘the Indians gather large quantities of it, their method of doing which is, they pass through amongst it with their canoes before it gets quite ripe and collect the heads together in handfulls and give them a twist, so that they will stay together; this prevents them falling down into the water. When quite ripe, they again pass along in their canoes and bend these clusters of heads over into them, and with a small stick beat out the grain. In this manner two of them will collect three or four bushels in a day. Their method of using it is either to parch it over a slow fire, and then mix it with a little sugar, and in that manner eat it; or to boil it and mix it with a little grease, if they have any, or if not, to eat it without anything to make it relish. White men frequently lived on it in that manner for several days, and found it very nourishing. We use it a great deal at table and find it much more nutritious than Southern rice. The Indians frequently sow it when they find a place fit for it, if it is not already growing spontaneously.’ In the north-west parts of the State, there are numerous lakes whose margins would be favorable to the growth of this species of rice. [p.143]” “No European can form an idea of this delightful season, in which the poor Indian collects his scanty harvest of Indian corn and wild rice—burns the vast prairie to facilitate his hunting excursions, and collect game. [p.275]”

Gregory, John. 1870. A new and vastly improved edition of the Industrial resources of Wisconsin, containing numerous new subjects, not in the first edition; such as the natural history of the state; brief sketches of its altered condition at different periods and the causes leading thereto; a short history of the origin and happy conclusion of the late war, with the heroic part acted by Wisconsin troops, the origin of our American lakes; and numerous discussions on the various natural phenomena observable in several of the states. Milwaukee, WI: Milwaukee See-Bote job print. [p. 102 has the same text as quoted above for Gregory, 1853]. “The borders of some of the chain lakes are covered with marsh, in which the wild rice grows in great plenty, which invites myriads of wild fowl to flock together in this region of country. The beds of almost all are pebly, and the water clear. [p.208]” [p.268 has the same text as quoted above for Gregory, 1853, p. 275]”

Griffin, E.L., Favill, J., Marks, S., Bintliff, J., Reeve, J.T., Strong, H.P., and G.F. Witter. 1879. “Public document no. 20: The third annual report of the State Board of Health of the State of Wisconsin for the year ending December 31, 1878” . pp. [19]-183 in Governor’s message and accompanying documents (1879 [Covers 1877/1878]) Vol II. Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, 1879. “For perhaps a mile above the dam...the river passes through highlands...for four or five miles further, the eastern bank of the stream is generally fairly elevated, while that on the west is very low. From this point northward for several miles, the land on both sides of the river is flat and marshy... in many cases, the boundaries of the

stream are wholly lost in overflowed lands, which support only growths of rushes, wild rice, and other aquatic plants [p. iv]."

Grundtvig, F. L. "On the birds of Shiocton in Bovina, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, 1881-83". *Trans WI Acad Sci (1894-1895)* pp. [73]-158 "Many places are full of wild rice, which is a favorite food of ducks." (p. 81).

Hagen, Bernard. Conservation. in *Story of a century, 1848-1948 : Manitowoc County during Wisconsin's first hundred years.* 1948. Manitowoc, WI: Manitowoc County Centennial Committee. pp. 96-103. "Wild rice was planted in 1908] as food in lakes frequented by wild ducks [p.97]."

Hansen, Jolene, reviewer. " Wisconsin Christmas Anthology edited by Terry R. Engels. St. Cloud: Partridge Press, 1990". *WI Acad Rev (Winter 1991-1992)*" Vol 38(1) pp43. "The history of native Wisconsin food is a surprising addition, with updated recipes included so we can enjoy cranberries, wild rice..."

Hardman, Yvette. "The surface tension of Wisconsin lake waters". *Trans WI Acad Sci (1941)* pp. 395-404. Higher aquatic plants, particularly those with floating leaves, lower the tension of the water in their immediate vicinity... Some interesting observations on Boulder Lake were made. The open water of this lake has a normal tension. At one side is a small weed-choked bay, containing *Castalia*, wild rice and many kinds of submerged plants. As the lilies in the bay are approached the tension begins to be altered... Emergent reeds and grasses seem to have no influence upon the surface tension... (p. 400).

Harney, R. J. Historical and descriptive sketch of the Fox River Valley pp. 187-198 in *Transactions of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association,* including a full report of the industrial and state horticultural convention, held at Waupaca, Wisconsin, February, 1884, together with proceedings of the association for 1883, to January 1, '84. Austin, A.C., ed. *Vol. X. 1884. Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Company.* "The beautiful Fox river valley in the days of its French Indian occupancy, was the great, busy channel of frontier and aboriginal life, trade and travel. The abundance of game, fish and fur-bearing animals, the wild rice which grew luxuriantly in the shallow portion of its waters...[p.191]"

Harney, Richard J. *History of Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and early history of the Northwest.* 1860. Oshkosh, WI: Allen and Hicks. "Here is the beginning of the beautiful tract now known as Winnebago County... Here was the great, busy channel of frontier and aboriginal life, trade and travel. The abundance of game, fish and fur-bearing animals, the wild rice which grew luxuriantly in the shallow portion of its waters...Many of the planting-grounds on the banks of the lakes were lovely spots, and in the corn-husking time, or in the wild-rice harvest, when multitudes of canoes were engaged in gathering the grain, presented a cheerful scene. ...The wild-rice, which grew spontaneously in the shallow waters, in tracts of a thousand acres or more, in a place, furnished great quantities of nutritious food. When this grain was ripe, the squaws paddled their canoes into it, and, bending the stalks in bunches over the canoe, threshed off the grain by beating it

with small sticks, the kernels, of course, falling in the bottom of the canoe, which, when loaded, was paddled to the place of deposit on the shore, and the process repeated until the harvest was gathered. The grain grew so abundantly that it was a staple article of food with the Indians inhabiting this section; hence the name Menominees (wild rice men). Myriads of wild water-fowl frequent these rice marshes...[p.48-9].” “Town of Winneconne...South and east of Fox River is an extensive marsh, only adapted to the raising of wild rice and muskrats [p.261].” “Lake Winneconne and the adjoining Lake Poygan are visited by myriads of wild water fowl, that feed on the wild rice [p.269].” “An old acquaintance and friend of the writer—Wm. Armstrong, who settled on the lakeshore, in this town [of Black Wolf], in 1845, at which time there was only one other house between his place and Fond du Lac—a distance of twelve miles, stated that on several occasions, when his family were out of food, the Indians who were very friendly to them, brought them corn, wild-rice, maple-sugar and venison [p.280].”

Harris, O.H. Biographical and statistical history of the city of Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., Wisconsin : its early history, progress, and present condition. 1867. Oshkosh, WI: Finney and Davis Publ. Contains information gathered from old settlers and from early newspapers, including the Northwestern and its predecessors. “The following account taken from the history of the ‘Jesuit Relations’ of the north-west... In that country there is a certain plant, about four feet high (doubtless the wild rice which is quite plenty on all our rivers) that grows in marshy places; a little while before it begins to head, the Savages go in their canoes and bind the stems together in tufts, and separating them from each other, so that a canoe can pass between them when they return to gather the grain. The time for harvesting having arrived, they paddle their canoes into the little alleys which they have made across the field of grain, and bending over the tuft thus bound together, they shake out the grain into the canoe, when full they go to the shore and tip it into a ditch close to the waters edge and there with their feet they tramp it out and preserve it for future use. [p.11-12].”

Harris, Rosalyn Van Domelen. “St John’s by the Rapids of the Fox”. WI Acad Rev (Winter 1994-95) Vol 41(1) p. 44. The words “wild rice people” are in the poem.

Hawkins, Arthur S. “A wildlife history of Faville Grove, Wisconsin”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1940) pp. 29-65 ff. “In 1838 the Crawfish River was narrower, deeper, and clearer than it is today. A wide fringe of wild rice (*Zizania*) bordered the river... About 1900 the river began to change. The wild rice and other aquatics and semi-aquatics disappeared, leaving a bare, muddy stream.” (p. 37) “Wild Rice (*Zizania*) The former abundance of this plant, which was once an important food source both to man and wildlife, is attested by a statement of Mr. John McGovern. He says that one winter in the early eighties, after the ice had formed, he harvested 48 loads of rice stems from about 10 acres and sold them for \$1.00 per load for livestock bedding. This was in a widespread of the Crawfish called Mud Lake, near Hubbleton. Twenty-five years later the rice was gone. Mr. Otto Lange and Mr. John Radke remember many rice plants which

floated down the river and became lodged at a bend, forming a dam. They blame the carp, which were well established by 1906, for the destruction of the rice.” (p. 40) “Between 1896 and 1906 carp are reputed to have changed the entire appearance of the river by eliminating the wild rice and making the stream muddy. I quote Mr. John Radke: ‘The carp used to feed at the big bend (in the Crawfish). The rice which the carp had cleaned out floated down to the big bend and formed a dam.’ (p. 62).

Janes, Jennie. “Mrs. Arthur M. Janes” in Dexheimer, Florence Chambers, 1866-1925 Sketches of Wisconsin pioneer women Press of W.D. Hoard and Sons, Fort Atkinson, WI. [1924?]. pp. 22-25. “In following the old Military Road, now called County Trunk Line “A,” tourists pass Rice Lake. In those early days the Indians gathered the wild rice and through some process of their own invention, they prepared it for table use. We learned to use it and it came to be one of the favorite dishes on our table. The wild rice was in its natural state, with the valuable mineral food elements unchanged. [p.25]”

Johnson, J. G. History from the beginning, in Story of a century, 1848-1948 : Manitowoc County during Wisconsin's first hundred years. 1948. Manitowoc, WI: Manitowoc County Centennial Committee. pp. 3-12. “Wild rice was gathered along the river and marshes near Collins [p.6]”

Jones, E.R. Wisconsin drainage-Past, present, and future. In Sixth report Wisconsin State Drainage Association with proceedings of the twelfth annual convention held at Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., February 16 and 17, 1926. Wisconsin State Drainage Association, 1926. Madison, WI. P. 3-22. On one side of the picture we see a vast expanse of marsh land...Wild ducks hover overhead and finally alight in the wild rice at the water’s edge...The owner of the land gets nothing at all, yet he pays taxes upward of 25 cents an acre...On the other side of the picture we see in the broad level corn belt ...Artificial drainage has made the land dry enough to cultivate with safety...This land rents for \$15.00 an acre a year...The question is, How much of this type of land can we unpickle with profit to the individual and to the commonwealth? [p.22]”

Jones, George O. History of Wood County, Wisconsin. Minneapolis: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Cooper, 1923. “The Fox, in its upper courses a sluggish stream, winding slowly through lakes and wide stretches of wild rice, after passing through Lake Winnebago, the largest lake wholly within the state, rushes with great force down a series of rapids into the upper end of Green Bay, the V-shaped western extremity of Lake Michigan.” (p. 1). “Squashes were cut up in thin slices, dried, and stored for winter use. This was then cooked and mixed with wild rice.” (p.10). “Rice Lake before it was drained formed a large bayou of the Little Eau Pleine. It was filled with clear water fed by springs. Wild rice was very abundant along its shores...This extinct lake is situated in the southwest portion of Green Valley Township p.14].” “When we look over this district which includes Wood, Marathon and part of Clark County we can say emphatically that Wisconsin was certainly a good place for the silent man of the forest...The lakes and rivers

yielded their wild rice and fish and cargoes of beaver, fox, mink and rat were trapped along the banks.” (p.19).

Kabat, Cyril “The future of the Upper Fox River”. *WI Acad Rev (Winter 1957)* pp. 18-23. “By 1941, much of this area was choked with wild rice and other aquatics. By 1946 it was difficult to pole a skiff through the waters. Then in the winter of 1949-50 and the spring of 1950, adverse conditions (deep ice freezing, high velocity wind storms, periodic heavy rainfalls and high carp populations) resulted in a loss of almost all of the vegetation in the east end of Lake Puckaway and its bordering marsh. This condition remains today p.21].” Table 2 gives statistics for portions of the Upper Fox River, including “Lake Puckaway which during years of average precipitation and runoff has about 2,550 acres of shallow open water supporting dense beds of submerged vegetation and 6,000 acres of bordering marsh containing dense tracts in certain years of wild rice and other typical marsh aquatics p.22].” The legend for the photograph in Fig. 3 states “wild rice along Upper Fox River main channel between Swan Lake and Portage [p.23].”

Kellogg, Louise Phelps . “The Menominee Treaty at the Cedars, 1836”. *Trans WI Acad Sci (1931)* pp. [127]-135 ff. “So far as known the Menominee Indians have always had their habitat in what is now Wisconsin. ... Even their name must have come to them while residing in the rice-filled waters of streams in Michigan and Wisconsin, for in the vernacular Menominee means people of the wild rice...” (p. 127).

Keough, Janet R. “The Mink River- a freshwater estuary”. *Trans WI Acad Sci (1986)* Vol 74 pp. 1-11. Figure 8 on page 5 indicates zones of *Zizania* along the Mink River estuary in 1981-2. Table 1 on page 6 lists *Zizania aquatica* L. in deep marsh communities of the Mink River. Table 2 on page 7 gives peak biomass of a *Zizania aquatica* community on Rogers Lake islands. “*Zizania aquatica* is found in monotypic stands on mudflats. *Zizania* populations fluctuate widely from year to year; dense populations are found only during years when mudflats are exposed or near the water surface. For example, in 1982, the level of Lake Michigan was 6 inches lower than in 1981. Mud flats were exposed in Rogers Lake, and supported more numerous and dense *Zizania* populations than the previous year. [p.7]” “Peak biomass is not adequate to represent relative vegetation importance, however. *Zizania aquatica* is an example of an annual plant in which a cohort of seeds develops simultaneously, all flowering and setting seed at roughly the same time. [p9]” “*Zizania aquatica* requires mudflat conditions in spring to germinate. ... Much can be learned about the adaptations of organisms in such a frequently disturbed coastal environment. Examples include the adaptations to long-term water level fluctuations by ... *Zizania aquatica*. [p.10]”

Krog, Carl. “The Menominee Indians on the Menominee River”. *WI Acad Rev (September 1977)* Vol 23(4) pp. [26]-30. “The years following this battle [the Sturgeon War] were ones of relative peace and prosperity. Besides harvesting the abundant wild rice, which grew in the river and the bay, the Menominee also

cultivated small garden plots, tapped maples for syrup and gathered wild berries. ... "By the beginning of the 19th century...the major source of food at this time was still the wild rice which was so abundant that Irwin believed there was enough of it to feed thousands of Menominee for several years [pp28-9]."

Lapham, I.A. "For the Wisconsin Farmer. Wild Rice [*Zizania aquatica*]. In Wisconsin and Iowa farmer, and northwestern cultivator. Miller, Mark and S.P. Lathrop, eds. Vol. 7:9. September, 1855. Janesville, WI. [Lengthy article on pages 259-60 discusses the life cycle of the plant, pollen grains, ecology. He doubts that it will ever be much cultivated, yet can be turned to in times of necessity. "the wild rice is destined to be neglected, and perhaps forgotten." Refers the reader to a full account in Transactions of the WI State Agricultural Society 3d Vol (1853? Illegible).]

Lawson, Publius V. History Winnebago County, Wisconsin : its cities, towns, resources, people. 1908. Chicago: C.F. Cooper. "The great black forest of pine stretching through the north region of the county along Rat river, a slow moving, glittering ribbon in a wealth of wild rice covered with a myriad of ducks, and way north along the Wolf river, where towered untold millions of feet of clear cork pine...[p.5]" "On Doty island, on the river bank at the Governor Doty loggery, there is a black trap boulder, six feet long, three feet wide and three feet high...On the top are two concave basin shaped highly polished depressions, which in former days were used to grind Indian corn or wild rice [p.34]." "Rev. Cutting Marsh crossed Doty island in 1832, and found still there a small village of Winnebago....They gathered wild rice for food also [p.54]" "We had passed into the Fox river (at Oshkosh), and were just entering that beautiful little expanse known as Big Butte des Morts Lake, at the farther extremity of which we were to encamp for the night. The water along its shores was green with the fields of wild rice, the gathering of which, just at this season, is an important occupation of the Indian woman. They push their canoes into the thick masses of the rice, bend it forward over the side with their paddles, and then beat the ripe husks off the stalks into a cloth spread in the canoe. After this, it is rubbed to separate the grain from the husk, and fanned in the open air. It is then put in their cordage bags and packed away for winter use. The grain is longer and more slender than the Carolina rice. It is of a greenish olive color, and, although it forms a pleasant article of food, it is far from being particularly nutritive. The Indians are fond of it in the form of soup, with the addition of birds or venison. [Mrs. John Kinzie's description of an 1830 journey up river, quoted on p.150-1]." "We slept at a hut on the western shore of Lake Winnebago, near where the Fox river empties into it (at Oshkosh). From the rapids below the lake to the Portage this stream is sluggish...It is rather a succession of shallow lakes than a continuous river, bearing the wild rice in endless profusion This plant strongly resembles the southern rice in the kernel, and somewhat in taste, furnishing excellent food for ducks and Indians. Where the water is still, it comes up from a depth of ten to fifteen feet, extending above the surface, in a dense green mass, about as high as grown flax. In the fall and winter, the Indian pushes his canoe through it, and shakes out the seed over the gunwale into his boat. It also serves to shelter him

in his insidious designs against the wild ducks, who congregate among it, and lay claim to what they wish to eat. After pushing our way in a flat through a thick growth of this vegetable, about two miles, we were on the opposite shore of the river, near the spot (near Omro), where the father of "Grizzly Bear" is said to have lived [p.159-160, citing Colonel Charles Whittlesey's account of a trip in 1832]." "Rush lake is so named for the wild rice and rushes which abound on its border [p.238]." "The waters of the [Rush] lake were from 4 to 6 feet higher than at present, thus covering the great marshes and making it fully three times its present size. ...Wild rice, fish and waterfowl were very abundant [p. 306, citing Publius V. Lawson's article "Archaeology of Winnebago County" published in the WI Archaeologist January 1903]." "The town of Winneconne is cut into on one side by Lake Winneconne, formed by a broad expansion of Wolf river as it empties from Lake Poygan...It is overgrown with the Folles Avoine, or Indian wild rice, which entices swarms of water fowl at all seasons of the year, making it the resort of sportsmen [p.345]."

Leopold, Aldo. "Wild life research in Wisconsin". Trans WI Acad Sci (1935) pp. 203-208. "Tests nearly always disclose deficient knowledge of some key plant, but this type of research is as yet lacking in Wisconsin. For example, we need to learn how, by ecological manipulation, to control the supply of wild rice..." (p. 207).

Lockwood, James H. "Early Times and Events in Wisconsin." Pp. 98-196 in Second annual report and collections of the state historical society, of Wisconsin, for the year 1855, Smith, Wm. R., et al. pp. [1]-548 in Governor's message and accompanying documents (1856 [Covers 1855]). "They [the Sioux] are very particular in performing their religious rites by feasts, sacrifices, etc. The first fruits gathered are set apart for the purpose of a spiritual or holy feast; the first corn or wild rice of the season, the first duck or goose killed when they appear in the spring, are all reserved for the feast; at which those Indians only who are entitled to wear the badge of having slain an enemy, are invited [p.181]."

Lueders, Herman F. "The vegetation of the town Prairie du Sac". Trans WI Acad Sci volume X (1894-1895) pp. [510]-524. "Commencing our survey at the river bank in section 14, town 9, range 6, we find the river bank built up... Having ascended this almost barren bank we stand upon a nearly level tract of land extending northward about one mile and following the river for a distance of about three miles. ...very characteristic vegetation which includes about three-fifths of all the species found within the limits of the town... Prominent among these we note: ...Zizania aquatica..." (p. 511-512). Index entry on p. 523.

MacQuarrie, Gordon. "Here come the biologists". WI Acad Rev (Fall 1959) Vol 6:4, pp. 157-164. "There's a plant, leatherleaf, that likes shallow water and damp ground. It is a plant created by nature as a machine for turning water into solid ground. It is worthless to game, except for cover. ... It crowds out useful plants, like wild rice. Up north, on Rice Creek flowage in Wisconsin, Larry Jahn, Wisconsin waterfowl research leader, went to work on a thousand acres of leatherleaf with chemicals. The cost was slight. When it was killed back, he spent \$50 of the state's money for wild rice, purchased from a Menominee Indian. The rice now

dominates that marsh and it is a favored duck hunting place. ...Up in northwest Wisconsin, George Curran, a game manager, found Totogatic lake, headwaters of a good-sized river, plugged with an illegal dam, put there by real estate interests to raise the lake's level and provide better swimming. Curran brought that case to the public service commission. The commission directed Curran to knock out the dam and restore Totogatic to its natural level. Curran did it the next day, with two boxes of dynamite. Totogatic's level dropped a couple feet and within two years the drowned wild rice in it completely covered the lake. Back came the ducks – and back came the Indians of the nearby Odanah reservation to harvest wild rice there for the first time in 10 years [p. 163].”

Main, Angie Kumlien. “Studies in ornithology at Lake Koshkonong and vicinity by Thure Kumlien from 1843 to July, 1850” *Trans WI Acad Sci* 1945. Vol 37. pp. 91-109 ff. “Lake Koshkonong...Before the advent of the white man it was for centuries the home of the aborigines. In the Winnebago language, it means “the lake we live on.” Mute evidence of this is told by the nearly 500 Indian mounds... In the territorial and early days of this state, the lake as a whole was not as deep as it is now. Wild rice and wild celery grew abundantly in the bays and shallow parts of the lake. This change in the depth of Lake Koshkonong was brought about by the construction of a dam at Indian Ford...approved April 7, 1843... [p.94].”

“When this dam was changed from a height of four feet to six or seven feet, the depth of the lake was greater. This killed the wild rice, except that which grew in the shallow bays. When Dr. Increase A. Lapham visited Lake Koshkonong in 1850, he wrote: “The water is from 4 to 12 feet deep. At the time of our visit in July, wild rice was growing abundantly over almost its entire surface, giving it more the appearance of a meadow than a lake.” In a letter written August 15, 1886, by Frithiof Kumlien to his father...”You would laugh to have seen the lake, grass-hoppers and birds can walk clear across on the weeds [p.95].””

Marsh, C. Dwight. “On the cyclopidae and calanidae of central Wisconsin” *Trans WI Acad Sci (1892-1893)* pp. 189ff. “Rush Lake is pretty largely covered with a growth of rushes and wild rice, and is being gradually filled up. Lake Puckaway...is to a considerable extent covered with wild rice and rushes...” (p. 194).

Marshall, Ruth. “The vegetation of Twin Island”. *Trans WI Acad Sci (1909)* pp. 773-797 “...and there were a few plants of the wild rice (*Homalocenchrus lenticularis* Michx.), also abundant in the upper lake regions.” (p. 786).

McLeod, Donald. [History of Wisconsin](#), from its first discovery to the present period, including a geological and topographical description of the territory with a correct catalogue of all its plants. Buffalo: Steele's Press, 1846. 310 pp. “The largest of these is Lake Winnebago, which forms part of the Neena river...In the bays and inlets, where the waters [sic] is shallow, and, but little affected by the winds, the wild rice, produces luxuriantly, affording food to the Indian, and the innumerable water fowl which annually visit them [p.15]” “This lake [Lake Superior] is too much agitated by the slightest breeze, and so clear and deep that it will not permit the wild rice to grow, a food which the fowls of this region, depend very

much for subsistence. It is not therefore a favorite haunt or resort for the water fowl. [p. 145]" "The Neenah or Fox river, which forms the western and northern boundary, abound in wild rice, and the marshes, especially about Green lake, produce abundance of cranberries. [p.261]" [*Zizania aquatica*, Wild rice, is listed on p. 309 of the Catalogue of plants found in the vicinity of Milwaukie, W. T.]

Merrill, Geo. F., et al. "[Twentieth annual report of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin for the year ending June 30, 1903]", Public documents of the state of Wisconsin being reports of the various state officers, departments and institutions for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1904 (1905) Vol 2. Democrat Printing Co, Madison WI. 1905 [Covers 1902/1904] pp. [unnumbered]-414. "In the 12th to 18th reports of our Station the results of analyses of a large number of samples of feeding stuffs will be found, like ... wild rice... A general discussion on the composition of feeding stuffs with tables of analyses, feeding standards, etc., is given in our 13th annual report. [p.306]"

Miller, Mark and S.P. Lathrop, eds. Wisconsin and Iowa farmer, and northwestern cultivator Vol 6:1. January, 1854. Janesville, WI. "Northwood, Minnesota, Nov 7, 1852. Messrs. Editors: I have on hand a quantity of our Wild Rice, gathered expressly for me for seed which I am distributing among the Agricultural Societies in the east. If it will be acceptable, I should like to send one pack to your State Society if they have any desire to introduce it. It will form a valuable crop on lands that are too wet for cultivation and can be raised without any further trouble than the first sowing. I am anxious to see all the 'waste places become fertile,' and there are many acres of land that will forever lie idle, unless this or some similar crop is grown. [p.19]"

Miller, Mark. Wild Rice. In The Wisconsin farmer, and northwestern cultivator (1850) Vol 2:9. September 1850. Racine, WI. "This remarkable production of the Northern lakes, in Minnesota, is the main dependence of the Indians for food, during the log cold winters of that region. We are sorry to hear, that the high water has, or is likely to destroy it the present season, before it is ripe. Its effect will be on the Indians, something like the destruction of the potatoe crop of Ireland, and a famine is feared. [p.205]" [Wild rice is listed on p. iv of index]

Miller, Mark. Wisconsin and Iowa farmer, and northwestern cultivator. Vol 5:9. September 1853. Janesville, WI. "O.H. Kelley, Secretary Benion County Agricultural Society, Minnesota, writes...'I notice some of the recipients of seeds from your Society, do not meet with success in raising the Wild Rice of Minnesota. The probable reason is, that you obtain it from the Indians, ready prepared for cooking, i.e. parched and hulled. When first gathered it has a hull, similar to the oat, or rather bearded wheat; it is then put into a frying pan and stirred over a slow fire, as we roast coffee, until dry enough, when they (the Indians) rub it in their hands, and blow the hulls away. I will try to gather some fresh seed for your Society in the fall, and at the same time give you an account of it. I see no reason why it can not be cultivated in the ponds in your parks, as

at high water, during freshets, it is often washed out of the lakes, into the creeks and small rivers, where it takes root. It certainly needs no cultivation, more than to plant it. [p.213]"

Miller, Stephen M. "Wingmasters". WI Acad Rev (Fall 1995) Vol 41(4) p. 45. The words "wild rice" are in the poem.

Miracle, Faith B., ed. "Chronicle: 'it is better to trace water routes . . .' The Prairie du Chien Poems of Laura Sherry". WI Acad Rev (Winter 1991-1992) Vol 38(1) pp. 34-37. The words "wild rice" are in a poem.

Morse, Richard F. "The Chippewas of Lake Superior" pp 338-369 in Document m: third annual report and collections of state historical society. pp. [i]-547 in Governor's message and accompanying documents for the year 1857 Vol II (1858).
"Several of these poor wretches were so feeble from hunger and sickness, that they needed supporting. A number were lame, others partially blind. All had, for some time, been on scanty rations of nought but wild rice, as they could neither fish nor hunt while hurrying with their sick and children, and fearing their enemies in ambush – to meet their 'Great Father' [p.340]."

Murphy, Raymond E. "The geography of the northwestern pine barrens of Wisconsin". Trans WI Acad Sci (1931) pp. 69ff. "Before the coming of logging concerns and settlers, the Barrens was part of the domain of the Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians who ... learned to use the wild rice that grows in the swamps of Northern Wisconsin and this grain became an important part of their food." (p. 72) "Indians from Danbury, Gordon, and other villages gather the wild rice which grows in the swampy parts of many of the lakes in the Barrens as well as elsewhere in Northern Wisconsin. The rice is ripe about the first of September, and the harvest lasts for about a month after that date. The work is all done by hand. Most of the crop thus harvested is sold to the local storekeepers who, in turn, ship it to Chicago and to nearby cities. The grain is in demand (1) as a dressing for wild fowl at sportsmen's dinners, (2) as a cooked breakfast food, and (3) for planting around lakes to which hunters wish to attract wild fowl." (pp109-110).

Muttkowski, Richard A. "The fauna of Lake Mendota: a qualitative and quantitative survey with special reference to the insects". Trans WI Acad Sci-1918 Vol XIX(1). pp. 374-482 "[p. 387] ...distribution of the plants in Lake Mendota. ... [p.388] Swamp, pond and river species which may be found locally, in places where the lake tends to swamp, and also opposite the mouth of rivers and creeks. Largely emersed species.... *Zizania aquatica* L."

Neuenschwander, Herbert E. "The vegetation of Dodge County, Wisconsin 1833-1837". Trans WI Acad Sci (1957) Vol XLVI pp. 233-254. "early surveyors were generally agreed on the use of the term "marsh" and used it with reference to areas having a growth of grass, sedge, and flags. Occasionally, beds of wild rice were noted, particularly on the more sluggish streams adjacent to the marshes." (p.236).

“Wild Rice *Zizania aquatica*” (p.254) [included in a list of “trees used in the surveyor’s records”].

Nichols, Stanley A. “Vegetation of Wisconsin's benchmark lakes”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1988) Vol 76 pp. 1-16. Table 3 on pages 14-15 lists *Zizania aquatica* absence in Bearpaw, Devils, Moon, and Anadonta Lakes and presence statistics for Allaquash Lake.

Nichols, Stanley A. and Mori, Scott . “The littoral macrophyte vegetation of Lake Wingra”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1971) Vol LIX pp. 107-120. “In the 1870’s Lake Wingra, or Dead Lake as it was known then, was shallower and larger. Rowley (in Sachse, 1965) described the lake as marshy on all sides with a good bit of wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) and wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*). ‘The shores of the lake were shallow and one had to push a boat through a hundred yards or more of weeds and cattails before reaching open water.’” (p107).

Northrop, E. B. and Chittenden, H. A., Jr., Eds. Milwaukee's wood-working industries. The Wisconsin lumberman, devoted to the lumbering interests of the northwest (April, 1874) Vol II(1) Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Wisconsin Lumberman Publishing Co., April, 1874.. “That entertaining history, the Chronicles of Milwaukee, describes the Menomonee marsh as it appeared in the year 1837, in these words. ‘The city was approached by nearly two miles of tortuous channel through a wet morass; the little steamers having to paddle through the maze of wild rice and grass from the mouth of the river to Wells Street.’ ...The vicinity of the Menomonee marsh is now scarcely surpassed in value by any business property in the city. [p.54]”

O'Donnell, D. John “A history of fishing in the Brule River”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1944) pp. 19-31 ff. “The Mascoutins, ‘People of the Fire,’ a branch of the Potawatomi, who lived by trapping beaver, harvesting the wild rice... The Ojibwa...moved westward they again fought the Dacotahs for control of the rice lakes and the small game hunting about the Bois Brule... By 1620...the Sioux tribe moved into the area...in 1671...the two tribes collaborated in ...the harvesting of wild rice from the lakes.” (p. 20).

O'Donnell, D. John; Churchill, Warren S. “Certain physical, chemical and biological aspects of the Brule River, Douglas County, Wisconsin”, Trans WI Acad Sci 1954. Vol XLIII pp. 201-244. “5. *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill), brook or speckled trout. Trout are never mentioned in any of the accounts of the Indian history of the Brule River. Frequent mention is made of gathering wild rice, the hunting of game and the trapping of beaver and other small animals. ...In 1803-4 Michel Curot, a fur trader, carried on intensive trapping of beaver and the river was cleaned of beaver and dams destroyed [p.267) “In the large spreads, i.e., Big, Lucius, and Spring Lakes, if it seems desirable to narrow the stream and reduce isolation, the planting of wild rice and water lilies is recommended on the mud flats [p.244].”

Palmer, Barbara and Jim Pederson. The town of Norway, then and now : a bicentennial project. [Wind Lake?, Wisconsin]: Town of Norway Bicentennial Committee, 1983. "The Potawatomi bands mentioned by the explorers didn't permanently inhabit any particular site. They moved in and out each season as their needs changed. Perhaps one group would move in for the spring migration of water fowl found in the marshes and lakes. After this group had moved on, another group might move in for the harvest of berries, nuts, and wild rice." (p. 1). "The woodland tribes...gathered plants such as wild rice, berries, nuts, and seeds from the forests and prairies." (p. 2).

Peet, S. D. "Ancient villages among emblematic mounds". Trans WI Acad Sci (1881-1883) Vol VI pp. 154-176. "the village...is well situated in relation to...the rice swamps." "...the marshes in the vicinity abound in wild rice." (p. 165) "[The site is] in proximity to wild rice swamps and near streams and forests where fruits and grains were abundant" (p. 171).

Pehowski, Marian, reviewer. "Favorite Recipes from the Old Rittenhouse Inn. Bayfield: Inside Press, 1992". WI Acad Rev (Fall 1993) Vol 39(4) p.46. A review of a cookbook which includes wild rice recipes.

Personius, Robert G. "Managing the marsh: a history of two Horicon Marsh shooting clubs". WI Acad Rev (Winter 1974/75) Vol 21:1, pp. 3-7. "Enforcing spring shooting restrictions, maintaining the small dams, planting duck food (a ton of wild rice in 1898), and limiting fall hunting pressure are wildlife management techniques still in use today on public and private marshes [p.6]."

Plumb, Ralph Gordon. A history of Manitowoc County. 1904. Manitowoc, WI: Brandt Print & Binding Co. "...wild rice grew in the marshes and the open places were carpeted... The wild ducks and geese visited the wild rice fields in the autumn...[p.6]." "The gathering of wild rice was the favorite occupation of the Indians during the forties and early fifties and camps along the rivers were numerous [p.14]."

Powell, Barry B., reviewer. "The Chippewas of Lake Superior by E.J. Danziger, Jr." WI Acad Rev (June 1981) Vol 27(3): pp. 34-38. "Chippewas seem to have come to Wisconsin sometime in the 1500s, ... the Chippewa ended up on the shores of Lake Michigan's upper peninsula and on the south shore of Lake Superior. There in the desperate wilderness they eked a precarious existence from hunting, the gathering of wild rice, and fishing [p.36]."

Randall, Alice. "The story of how the Chippewa Indians realized their basic human needs. In Ehlert, Edward, ed. A Chippewa Indian tells the story of her life. Monograph 23, 1974 series. 1974. Manitowoc, WI: Manitowoc County Historical Society. "Our first chief was Gitshee Ki-jiwa-be-she-shi ... He was the one that brought the band to Post Lake because Post Lake at that time was known as the largest Indian settlement in that area...Our people were so happy when they got there because there they found rice, wild rice beds and plenty of game and

hunting and fishing and trapping...He always shared his game as far as it would go among his people. It was the same with the fish and everything else that was on the reservation, even the wild rice. When they harvested the wild rice, that was shared, too, among their people. ...They [cooked food] were put in these birch bark containers with a tight cover and then a hole was dug out wherever they wanted to have their food stored. They would dig a hole past the frost line. Then they would first put in the container holding the fish or the deer meat and put it in that hole and then cover it good with raw deer hide and with birch bark then marsh hay and then the dirt you put back over it. Then in that way the food could stay right there and all winter long for as long as they wanted it and it would always be in good shape so that it was ready to eat... even the wild rice was stored that way. After it was thoroughly dried in the sun that was stored in the hole like that, too, over winter [unpagged—first & second pages].” “Now this battle that they had with the Sioux nation was to preserve the land, the wild rice beds as most of the lakes around there had wild rice in them and the hunting, fishing and trapping were their prosperity [fourth page]. “...they met with Commissioner John Collier who asked Chief Ackley where he wanted his reservation and he told him that he wanted it here, here at Rice Lake for the wild rice beds as wild rice was food for his people. He showed Commissioner Collier a hand full of wild rice [fourth page].” “...at this feast that we have, it is always the feast at ricing time as we call it. The time when we start harvesting the wild rice. We all get together and have a feast—that is each one brings whatever they want to bring and we all eat together and have what we call friendship together. We do that to thank God for the wild rice harvest and that is such a wonderful thing because I think it brings us all closer to each other. It makes us mindful of the blessings that we do get [sixth page].”

Reuss, Henry S. “The Wisconsin Academy at 125 Years”. WI Acad Rev (Fall 1995) Vol 41(4) pp14-17. Writing about Increase Lapham’s activities: “He harvested wild rice and sent some off to England to be planted in the Royal Gardens at Kew.”

Rice, O. C. Illustrated atlas of Shawano County, Wis., 1898 containing twenty-six towns and one section map. 1898. [Milwaukee?, WI]: G. Reenstjerna. “The early Jesuit missionaries were the first white men who visited the Menominees, at or near the mouth of the Menominee River; the name being synonymous with wild rice, which was an important part of their food [p.10].”

Rickett, H. W. “A quantitative study of the larger aquatic plants of Green Lake, Wisconsin”. ”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1924) Vol XXI. pp. [381]-414. Table 1 on pp 397 lists *Zizania aquatica*, L.

Rill, Katherine D. “A vascular flora of Winnebago County, Wisconsin”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1983) Vol 71(Part II) pp. 155-180. “Thomas Nuttall ... On a trip in 1810 ... recorded his interest in the making of maple sugar and the harvesting of wild rice by the Indians [p. 159]”. “Almost all written accounts mention wild rice (*Zizania aquatica* L.). This plant grew in great abundance along the Fox-Wolf and Rat River waterways. The Jesuit Allouez, wrote of his journey on the Fox River: ‘The

banks of this river, which flows gently through the midst of these prairies are covered throughout with a certain plant bearing what is called here wild oats of which the birds are wonderfully fond.' (Jesuit Relations, 1670-1671, 55:193) [p.159]" "When wetlands were recorded, surveyors listed numerous marshes containing marsh hay or grass and, as might be expected, wild rice. [p.160]" "[listing of species] *Zizania aquatica* L. Wild rice. Rivers, lakes in shallow water. [p.166]"

Satz, Ronald N. 1991. Chippewa treaty rights: The Reserved Rights of Wisconsin's Chippewa Indians in Historical Perspective. [Trans WI Acad Sci](#) 1991. Vol 79 No. 1. pp. i-251. [The link from the search is misdirected. The corrected link is used here.] Page vii lists an illustration with the words 'wild rice' in the title. "Primarily hunters and trappers, this forest people also fished the streams (Fig. 1), gathered wild rice in the rivers (Fig. 2 [Gathering Wild Rice engraving on page 3]), and tapped trees to make maple sugar (Fig. 3) ... [p. 1]." Quoting from the petition dictated by Bad River Chippewas in 1864, "Again this I hold in my hand the Maple Timber, also the Oak Timber, also this Straw which I hold in my hand. Wild Rice is what we call this. These I do not sell. That you may not destroy the Rice in working the timber. ... I do not make you a present of this, I merely lend it to you.... (Chippewas of Lake Superior 1964) [p.27]." "In 1840, the subagent reported that the interior bands 'subsist at present by hunting, fishing, and on the wild rice found in the lakes and rivers' [p.30]." "In late fall of 1848, a contingent of Chippewa Indians including chiefs representing sixteen Lake Superior bands traveled to Washington to try to end any additional talk about their removal to the West ... they presented a petition to the members of Congress (Fig. 16). 'Our people ... desire a donation of twenty-four sections of land, covering the graves of our fathers, our sugar orchards, and our rice lakes and rivers, at seven different places now occupied by us as villages.' ... Iowa Senator Augustus Dodge, who heard the Indians address Congress, summarized their presentation as follows: 'They come here ...that the Government of the United States would grant them a small portion of its vast domain among the fastnesses and marshes of Lake Superior, where their villages are situated, and where they have been enabled to obtain a precarious subsistence by gathering wild rice, cranberries, and other productions of that distant country.' [p.51]" Figure 16 is of a pictograph carried by the chiefs indicating their purpose in their journey "by lines linking together their hearts and eyes to a chain of wild rice lakes in ceded territory south of Lake Superior. [p.52]." A reporter is cited as describing the 1848 annuity payment as "thousands of Indians traversed many miles of forest, wasted six weeks' time, and lost the crop of wild rice upon which they depended for their winter's subsistence.' [p.53]" "The privileges granted temporarily to the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty made with them on the 29th of July 1837, 'of hunting, fishing and gathering the wild rice, upon the lands, the rivers and the lakes included in the territory ceded' by that treaty to the United States... are hereby revoked; and all of the said Indians remaining on the lands ceded as aforesaid, are required to remove to their unceded lands. [signed by Zachary Taylor. Fig. 18, p. 55]" "According to tribal elder James Pipe Mustache of the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Band, state officials

began taking a tougher stand toward off-reservation hunting and wild rice gathering by LCO members near Hayward in 1927. [p.85]" "In 1978, Federal District Court Judge James Doyle ruled against the Chippewas. Doyle concluded that 'when the boundaries of the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation were finally determined pursuant to the 1854 treaty, the general right of the Lac Courte Oreilles band and its individual members to hunt, fish and gather wild rice and maple sap in the area ceded by the treaties of 1837 and 1842, free of regulation by state government, was extinguished, except ... [p.94]." "Keller argued the Chippewas reserved the right to harvest fish, game, and wild rice p.99." From Appendix I, negotiations for the Treaty of 1837 and repeated in Appendix 2, a copy of the treaty itself, "Article 5. The privilege of hunting, fishing, & gathering the wild rice, upon the Lands, The Rivers and The Lakes included in the territory ceded, is guaranteed to the Indians, during the pleasure of the President of the United States. [pp.152 & 156]." A listing of Docket Numbers on page 190 gives Docket Number R.1222: "Stipulation and Consent Decree in regard to the Tribal Harvest of Wild Rice on issues related to the (1) Biology of Wild Rice, (2) Tribal Enforcement and Preemption of State Law, and (3) Management of Wild Rice". "By 1924 NSP [Northern States Power] had flooded nearly fifteen thousand acres of federal land comprising the Chippewa Flowage, including sixteen thousand acres of Chippewa land on the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. Under NSP's control, the fluctuating water level of the flowage destroyed three Indian wild rice beds that had previously supplied food and significant amounts of income, and threatened the Chippewa communal economy of hunting, fishing, and wild rice gathering in other ways as well [p.205]." "Judge Barbara Crabb observed in 1989: 'The department {Department of Natural Resources} has negotiated a number of interim agreements with the tribes covering the harvesting not only of walleye and muskellunge, but other species of fish, deer, small game, migratory birds, bear, and wild rice [p.206]." The bibliography lists Vennum, Thomas, Jr. 1988 Wild Rice and the Ojibway People [p.246].

Schuette, H. A.; Ihde, A. J. "Maple sugar: a bibliography of early records. II", Trans WI Acad Sci 1946 Vol 38. pp. 89-184. [from an annotated listing of sources] 137. Tyrrel, J.B. ca. 1810. David Thompson's Narrative of his Explorations in Western America. 1784-1812. Toronto, 1916, ... p. 274 (Diet of wild rice and maple sugar) "...Mr. Sayer and his Men has passed the whole winter on wild rice and maple sugar, which keeps them alive, but poor in flesh:... [p.131]" . "205. Jenks, Albert Ernest 1899 The Bear Maiden. An Ojibwa Folk-Tale from Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wisconsin. J. American Folklore, 15, 34 (1904). ...With the maple-sugar she went to the wigwam of the old woman, and, climbing up to the top, threw the sugar into a kettle of wild rice which the old woman was cooking. When the old woman tasted the rice she found it too sweet, so she went away to get some water to put in the kettle... [p.173]". [Additional mention of wild rice on page 184 in the index.]

Shea, John Gilmary. "The Indian Tribes of Wisconsin". Pp. 125-138 in Document m: third annual report and collections of state historical society. pp. [i]-547 in Governor's message and accompanying documents for the year 1857 Vol II

(1858). “The Menomonees—Oumalouminek, (Rel. 1669-70); Maroumine, (Rel. 1639-40); Malhominies. The name is the Algonquin term for the grain *Zizania Aquatica* – in English, Wild Rice. The French called both the grain and the tribe Fol Avoine—Wild Oats [p.134].”

Shook, Matthew M., Jr. “This is Sheboygan”. in Sheboygan Centennial Committee. Sheboygan centennial celebration, 1853-1953: official souvenir program and historic booklet, August 9th thru 15th, 1953. Sheboygan, Wisconsin: [Sheboygan Centennial Committee], 1953. pp. 43-56. “The Potawatomi called it “Shab-wa-wa-goning”, meaning rumbling waters, and also waters disappearing underground. The Menominee Indians, according to the late Chief Reginald Oshkosh, called it “Saw-Be-Wah-He-Con”, meaning “echoes.” In the sources referring again to the Potawatomi tribe leaders, it is indicated that the first half of the word means “send through” and the last part of the word means “drum”. Other explanations have been brought forth tying in the name with wild rice marshes...” (p. 45).

Smith, William R., et al. Document m: third annual report and collections of state historical society. pp. [i]-547 in Governor's message and accompanying documents for the year 1857 Vol II (1858). The index has listings for wild rice on Page 545 and under Wisconsin, wild rice on Page 546

Smith, William R., et al. “Third Annual Report” pp 1-37 in Document m: third annual report and collections of state historical society. pp. [i]-547 in Governor's message and accompanying documents for the year 1857 Vol II (1858). A listing of articles received, includes “Wild Rice, Beaver Chips. – A bottle of wild rice, gathered in Chippewa county, Wis., and two chips, as gnawed by beavers, from Hon. D.J. Powers [p.13].”

Smith, Wm. R., et al. “First annual report and collections of the state historical society, of Wisconsin, for the year 1854”. Pp 21-48- Governor's message and accompanying documents (1855) Madison, Wisconsin: Beriah Brown. pp. [1]-160. Page 160 includes wild rice in the index.

Steuber, William. “The novel as a vehicle to tell the story of the Menominee Indian”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1974) Vol LXII pp. 51-56. “The Great Lakes Menominee, before the white man, were a small and prosperous tribe. They had wild rice, maple sugar, beaver, sturgeon, bear and deer, wild fowl and passenger pigeon, in such plenty that food was no problem. They had abundant time to contemplate the mysteries...” (p 52). “All the natural riches of wholly Indian North America – vast beds of wild rice, maple groves bleeding rich sap, streams alive with sturgeon and beaver, the great plains black with buffalo... With all this boundless treasure, Nature working alone took more than three square miles of land to support each Indian.” (p.54).

The Per Ola Land Company. The story of the Per Ola settlements in Forest County, Wisconsin. [191-]. Crandon, WI. “Ducks are plentiful in the lakes, where they find an abundance of food in the wild rice-lands. [p.28]”

Theler, James L. "Animal remains from the Native American archaeological sites in western Wisconsin". *Trans WI Acad Sci* (2000) Vol 88 pp. 121-142. "At Pammel Creek, hundreds of burned crawfish carapace (shell) fragments occurred in ash zones that also produced red-winged blackbird bones and carbonized wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) grains (see Arzigian et al. 1989). These three food items may have been harvested during the mid-summer period at a single floodplain habitat [p.135]."

Thompson, Daniel Q. "Historic waterways revisited--the upper Fox River". *WI Acad Rev* (Fall 1960) Vol 7 No 4, pp. 145-149. "The disappearance of wild rice is perhaps the most spectacular change in the past 70-odd years [p.147]." "Most of the early travelers on the Fox comment on the great abundance of wild rice. Upstream from Buffalo Lake, rice stands were so thick as to make rowing difficult...in 1830. Thwaites describes the same area in 1887 as '...a stretch of wild-rice swamp, through which the government dredges have scooped a narrow channel...' At the entrance to Buffalo Lake he again refers to 'These great wild-rice widespreads – sloughs, the natives call them...' ...Beyond the White River locks, Thwaites again mentions rice ... '...we frequently caught sight of her towering white hull across the widespreads, by dint of standing on the thwarts and peering over the tall walls of wild rice which shuts us in as closely as though we had been canoeing in a railroad cut.' In 1960, the only rice observed was a thin stand upstream from the bridge which carries state highway 33 over the Fox River at the east edge of the city limits of Portage. Not another stalk of rice was seen on the rest of the trip. Lake Puckaway, which in recent years has supported scattered stands of wild rice, was passed after nightfall and must be excluded from this observation [p.148]." "In June, 1960, I did not hear a single bullfrog. The disappearance of this huge frog, and the possible interrelationships of wild rice, bullfrog and carp are one of the fascinating mysteries of aquatic ecology in Wisconsin. ... It is an ecological irony that the disappearance of the wild rice from the river probably gives the traveler a much superior view of the marsh tracts today [p.149]."

Thomson, John W. "Green power: the influence of plants on civilization". *Trans WI Acad Sci* (1969) Vol LVII pp. 1-8. "Probably the grasses were early harvested in the wild as wild rice is still harvested in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, or as small grains in the Sudan." (p.2).

Thomson, John W., Jr. "A survey of the larger aquatic plants and bank of the Brule River". *Trans WI Acad Sci* (1944) pp. 57-76 ff. "If it is desired to reduce the area of bottom exposed to direct sunlight it is possible that the planting of wild rice would be successful. Owen, in 1848, reported wild rice in abundance in 'First and Second Flag Lakes' or Big and Lucius Lakes. None was observed to be present growing in these lakes. Wild rice was observed only in the slough at the mouth of the Brule. Apparently dredging operations eradicated the wild rice formerly growing in these lakes. The conditions seem especially favorable for such an establishment." (p. 64). "A stagnant slough exists in an abandoned oxbow at the mouth of the Brule River... Wild rice, *Zizania aquatica*, ...are

abundant.” (p.71) “If it is desired to narrow the expanse of Big and Lucius Lakes...the planting of vegetation such as wild rice...” (p. 75).

Toole, William, Sr. Water loving native plants, in Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Supplement to Wisconsin Horticulture: proceedings of the annual convention held at Eau Claire, Nov. 18, 19, 20, 1925 and supplementary information. No.56. 1926. Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co. pp. 145-148. “At one side our pond is to taper off to a marsh that we may have Sweet Flag, Wild Rice, cat-tail, Bulrush and some of the reed like tall grasses, which grow in the borders of such places. [p. 146].”

Trask, Kerry A. From the edge of the ice: a look back into the life of prehistoric Manitowoc County. Occupational monograph 53, 1984 series. 1984. Manitowoc, WI: Manitowoc County Historical Society. “Even the Indians who made that [1831] treaty and who had lived here for more than a hundred years were only the last of a very long line of peoples who had inhabited Manitowoc County. People had been here scraping skins and gathering wild rice even before the Sumerians began building their brick walled towns near the marshy delta of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers [p. 1].” “The Boreal Archaic age (5000 to 500 B.C.)...those people glided through the reed beds of the shoreline marshes harvesting wild rice and gelling water fowl with fine-tipped arrows. ...Throughout the long cold northern winters they lived upon the meat of those nuts, the rice, and the smoked flesh of the fish they netted in the lake [p.3].”

Trask, Kerry A. Journeys to the place of spirits: the journals of an imaginary traveler to Manitowoc. Occupational monograph 49, 1983 series. 1983. Manitowoc, WI: Manitowoc County Historical Society. “This monograph combines some of that factual historical information with some literary license in an effort to provide mental pictures... Where the [Fox] river meets the lake a huge sandbar had accumulated damming back the water into an expansive marsh... thick with wild rice and crowded with water fowl...[p.1].”

Trelease, William. “Preliminary list of Wisconsin parasitic fungi”. Trans WI Acad Sci (1881-1883) Vol VI pp. 106-144. “Claviceps, sp. On Zizania aquatica L. Milwaukee.” (p.115). “Entyloma crastophilum Sacc.(?) In sheaths of Zizania aquatica L. Madison.” (p. 139). Listed in index on p. 144.

Valentine, C. L., et al. “Fourteenth (fifth biennial) report of the commissioners of fisheries of the state of Wisconsin, 1891-1892”. Governor's message and accompanying documents of the state of Wisconsin (1893 [Covers 1890/1892]) Vol II. Democrat Printing Co, Madison WI. 1893. pp. [unnumbered]-71 ff. “During the past two years the commission has not propagated German carp. The United States commission at Washington, D.C., possesses ponds which are well adapted to the cultivation and growth of this fish and it has very courteously supplied us with sufficient carp each season to fill all our orders... In a few years it is anticipated that the carp will be as plentiful in our lakes and rivers as are the suckers at present. In California, where they were introduced some fifteen years

ago, they have become to the waters of that state a great nuisance to the sportsman who uses a gun. They have destroyed all the wild rice beds in the soft, marshy bottom hunting grounds of the sportsman by their ground hog proclivities... [p.15].”

Wadmond, Samuel C. “Flora of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin: a list of the fern and seed plants growing without cultivation”. *Trans WI Acad Sci (1909)* pp. [798]-879. “*Zizania aquatica*, L. ... common; in swamps and lake and river borders.” (p. 808). Also listed in index, p. 888.

Whittlesey, Charles. “Recollections of a tour through Wisconsin in 1832”. in Smith, Wm. R., et al. “First annual report and collections of the state historical society, of Wisconsin, for the year 1854”. Pp 64-85. *Governor's message and accompanying documents (1855)* Madison, Wisconsin: Beriah Brown. pp. [1]-160. “From the rapids below the Lake [Winnebago] to the Portage, this stream [the Fox River] is sluggish, and though crooked, is of sufficient depth for transportation of boats. It is rather a succession of shallow lakes than a continuous river, bearing the wild rice in endless profusion. This plant strongly resembles the southern rice in the kernel, and somewhat in taste, furnishing excellent food for ducks and Indians. Where the water is still, it comes up from a depth of ten to fifteen feet, extending above the surface, in a dense green mass, about as high as grown flax. In the fall and winter, the Indian pushes his canoe through it, and shakes out the seed over the gunwale into his boat. It also serves to shelter him in his insidious designs against the wild ducks, who congregate among it, and lay claim to what they wish to eat. After pushing our way in a flat through a thick growth of this vegetable, about two miles, we were on the opposite shore of the river, near the spot where the father of ‘Grizzly Bear’ is said to have lived, raised pumpkins and entertained the whites [p.74].”

Wisconsin Conservation Dept. *Thirtieth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1965 and June 30, 1966.* 1967. Madison, WI. “Examples of other cooperative efforts... issue wild rice licenses [p.79]” Conservation Department Revenue in 1965-6 was \$552 for the harvester licenses, \$200 for Class C Dealer, and \$285 for Class D Dealer; and revenue in 1964-65 was \$579 for the harvester, \$150for Class C Dealer, and \$240 for Class D Dealer [p.147].

Wisconsin Conservation Dept. *Twenty-eighth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1962.* 1963. Madison, WI. “[other duties performed include] attend Indian Council meetings on wild-rice harvest policy. [p.68]” A report on license sales for 1958-1961 shows 498 Wild Rice Harvester licenses in 1960 and 751 in 1961, no Class A Wild Rice Dealer licenses sold, only 1 Class B Wild Rice Dealer license sold (in 1960), 4 Class C Wild Rice Dealer licenses sold in both 1960 & 1961, and Class D Wild Rice Dealer license sales of 14 in 1960 and 18 in 1961 [p.124]. Net revenue in 1960-61 from these sales was \$498 for the harvester licenses, \$100 for Class B Dealer, \$200 for Class C Dealer, and \$210 for Class D Dealer

[p.132]. The following fiscal year, 1961-2, had net revenue of \$751 for Harvester licenses, \$200 for Class C Dealer, and \$270 for Class D harvester [p.157].

Wisconsin Conservation Dept. Twenty-ninth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963 and June 30, 1964. 1965. Madison, WI. "Examples of other cooperative efforts... issue wild rice licenses [p.50]" A report on license sales for 1960-1963 shows Wild Rice Harvester: 498 in 1960, 751 in 1961, 607 in 1962, 583 in 1963; Class B Wild Rice Dealer: 1 in 1960, 0 in 1961, 1 in 1962, 0 in 1963; Class C Wild Rice Dealer: 4 in 1960, 4 in 1961, 5 in 1962, 4 in 1963; Class D Wild Rice Dealer: 14 in 1960, 18 in 1961, 21 in 1962, 22 in 1963 [p.119]. Conservation Department Revenue in 1962-3 was \$607 for the harvester licenses, \$100 for Class B Dealer, \$250 for Class C Dealer, and \$300 for Class D Dealer; and revenue in 1963-64 was \$583 for the harvester licenses, \$200 for Class C Dealer, and \$315 for Class D Dealer [p.131].

Wisconsin State Conservation Committee. Biennial report of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931 and June 30, 1932. 1932. Madison, WI. "Test plantings of 1,000 pounds of wild rice were made in five counties in 1931 and 1932. Reports indicate that 80 per cent of the plantings have been most successful. Plantings were made in Eau Claire, Marquette, Oneida, Vilas, and Wood counties." (p. 89).

Wisconsin State Conservation Committee. Twentieth biennial report of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1946. 1947. Madison, WI. "Rough fish cause damage by destroying vegetation... Outstanding examples of these waters are Lake Puckaway in Marquette and Green Lake counties and Lake Winnebago in Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Calumet counties. ...When state crews started operations in Lake Puckaway a few years ago the wild rice and celery had all but disappeared and now these two species of aquatic plants abound almost everywhere in this lake. [p.55]"

Wrone, David R. "Galleria: Menominee Artist James F. Frechette, Jr.: An Appreciation". WI Acad Rev (Winter 1994-95) Vol 41(1) pp24-31. "The Menominees ...were noted fishers and wild rice cultivators. Their name means People of the Wild Rice...the People of the Wild Rice regard life in profoundly different terms and place significant meaning upon objects and ideas that the Europeans do not value...the Moose clan whose responsibilities included care of wild rice beds, rice harvest, and camp police. The Moose carving depicts the place of an important food element in the ancient life of the Menominees. After the rice was ripe, the tribe, under the guidance of the Moose clan, conducted a ceremony before harvesting it. The pole, the dance step, the motion of the body, the slight bow of the magnificent antlers to suggest honor, all define the Menominees' relationship to the earth, and recognize that life's meaning is found in that relationship. The Moose affirms it, signifying reciprocity: the earth gives rice, the Menominees pay homage to the great gift and acknowledge their humility in its presence. ...the Elk...imparts the meaning of washing the rice, one of the

essential steps in preparing the grain for consumption.” Includes illustration labeled “Water Carrier, Washing the Rice. 1988. Elk clan symbol.”

Zimmerman, James H. “An introduction to Wisconsin's wetlands”. *WI Acad Rev: special issue on Wisconsin wetlands (December 1982)* Vol 29(1):3-7. “Wet marshes (when clean and not too deep or too shallow) produce our waterfowl, muskrats, and northern pike, as well as American wild rice and the giant reed used for thatch everywhere except in North America [p.5].” “With landscape alteration we replace natural values with a further set of values. One level of alteration is *management* of ‘natural’ wetlands, which means favoring one service or product at the expense of others with minimal disturbance of the system. Ducks, wild rice, fish, or cranberries can be produced in greater quantity than before by reducing or eliminating the normal complement of plants and animals that compete for space, nutrients, and solar energy [p.6].”

<http://uwdc.library.wisc.edu/About/copyright.shtml>

Copyright & Permission to Publish

The University of Wisconsin Libraries generally do not own the copyrights to materials in their print and electronic collections. Consistent with their public university mission, the Libraries encourage the use of content in these collections for study, research, and teaching.

Most works published after 1923 are protected by U. S. and international copyright laws. The publications of the United States government are not copyrightable and may be freely copied and/or re-published.

Fair use of copyright-protected works for study, research, and other purposes does not require the permission of the copyright owner provided that the use meets the standard specified in Section 107 of the U. S. Copyright Law.

Copyright in the compilation, electronic format, and descriptive material for the digital collections created by the University of Wisconsin Libraries is retained by the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents. Copyrights for individual items and images in the UW Digital Collections may be owned by other individuals, publishers, or institutions.

If the text or image is under copyright, it is the patron's obligation, prior to publication or distribution, to determine and satisfy copyright requirements, or other use restrictions, from the owners of the rights. Copyright holders or owning institutions may charge permission fees.

Unless otherwise noted, it is not necessary to seek the Libraries' permission to publish texts or images unless the University of Wisconsin is identified as the copyright holder for the original.

If the University of Wisconsin, or the University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents, is identified as the owner of the copyright, permissions may be granted by first contacting the UW Digital Collections Center (608) 265-3059. Curators have the authority to waive or negotiate fees.

The Libraries will require that proper attribution be given in each instance of use and will supply preferred attribution wording.

The Libraries request a copy of any publication in a physical format (print, CD/DVD, etc.) It should be sent to:

*University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Center
431 Memorial Library
728 State Street
Madison, WI 53706*

Obtaining copies

Although the UW Digital Collections Center does not charge use/permission fees, fees are charged for reproduction, reformatting, and retrieval of images.

Retrieval Fees:

First scanned item retrieved - \$15 per image
Subsequent scanned items retrieved - \$3 per image

Reproduction Fees:

Items to be scanned:

Persons affiliated with UW System - \$15 per image
Persons not affiliated with UW System - \$25 per image