The 1924 Fence

In order to really secure the Garden from large animals, vandals and people that just wandered in from all directions, it had to be securely fence and equipped with gates that could be locked. Eloise Butler even resorted to the newspaper on two occasions to state her case for a fence.

Ms. Butler’s worst menace was “spooners”. A headline in the Minneapolis Tribune in 1923 read: “Glenwood Park Wants Wire Fence to Keep Out Spooners.” The article explained Ms. Butler’s thoughts that cats and dogs may leave a trail in the vegetation but spooners were the real problem. The full text read as follows:

It’s not the wild, voracious mosquito-
It’s not the snooping vagabond dog -
Nor is it the pussy-footing feline -
But it’s the demon surreptitious spooner that’s brought the need for an encircling barbed wire fence around the wild flower garden in Glenwood Park to save plants of incalculable scientific value from destruction. A stray cat will pitter patter into the garden and leave a narrow trail. A dog seeking food perhaps in the shape of a ribbit (sic) will snoop through and leave a wider wallow -
But the spooning couple -
(Eloise Butler quote) “For destructive properties the army of tussock worms is a piker when compared with the Spooner” (1)

In a 1924 newspaper article (copy follows) during an interview Eloise was quoted saying “The fence is needed to keep out the few vandals who destroy in a few minutes the work of years and spoil the garden for the rest of the visitors.” Prior to 1924 the Park Board could not allocate funds to add fencing. A fence for the original 3 acres was required by the 1907 Board action creating the Garden. In Martha Hellander’s book The Wild Gardener, she, at one point says the Garden was unfenced (6, pg. 79) but on another page (6, pg. 85) says there was an original enclosure of 3 acres. Although Hellander gives no reference for her “unfenced” statement, the original 1907 fence around the 3 acres would have been south of the tarvia path (sometimes referred to as a road) in what is now the current Garden space and what was then the original 1907 part of the Garden.

In the Summer of 1924, Eloise contracted herself, at her own expense, to have the fencing completed for a sum of $696.10. She paid $400 down, gave a note for $200 to be paid within a month or when the
fence was completed, and the final amount by a note to be paid in the spring of 1925. Eloise wrote that the fence was not completed prior to her annual Winter return to Malden Massachusetts in October. (4)

One set of fences or two?

Written evidence for two fences: Eloise could not afford to fence the entire area of the Garden as it totaled about 25 acres at that time (6, page 155)(10). Based on Butler’s log notes, after 1924 she had two enclosures which she referred to as the North Enclosure and the South Enclosure, the north protecting the wetland orchids, both referenced with a “brook” running through them. These enclosures would have been on the north and south sides of the tarvia path that bisected the area from east to west. (See Garden Pools article for path detail). She writes on July 16, 1924 "Lady Slipper meadow enclosed today, fence not yet completely braced." That meadow was in the northern part of the Garden below the outlet channel for the dam, built by Eloise, that formed a small open pool in the original part of the Garden. On July 20 she begins planting near that fence; she writes "Planted from Glenwood Park, 51 Aster azureus near southeast gate of lady slipper enclosure." She notes on Aug. 1st planting in the “north enclosure.” This would imply that there was another enclosure, more southern, but she does not mention actually planting anything in this “south enclosure” by name until October 8, 1925, although there are numerous entries in the log prior to that of planting “near fence” without stating which fence.

Hellander further states (pg. 85) that Eloise enclosed 5 acres in the north meadow area of the Lady’s-slippers in 1924 but she does not give a source for that statement, so we are left with this conclusion: The original 3 acre fence would have been in the southern enclosure, south of the tarvia path that bisected Butler’s Garden of 1924. It was only after 1907 that the area of the north meadow was added to the Garden. So, Eloise had two enclosures built in 1924 - the one in the north meadow, north of the tarvia path and one south of the tarvia path - perhaps adding to the original 1907 fence or completely replacing it, but still concentrated in the wetland part of the Garden based on Butler’s statement about a brook running through both areas.

It would be within the "north enclosure" that the Mallard Pool would be constructed in 1932. She noted in her log on July 7, 1932 "Mallard Pool completed in north enclosure." That places the "north enclosure" north of the current back fence of the Garden in the wetland area that was once part of the Garden and has now grown wild. Back in Malden, Eloise writes to the Crones (Martha and William) that she had informed Park Superintendent Wirth about what she did and never asked for reimbursement. She was pleasantly surprised to receive a note from him promising a check for the full amount by early December. Thus she says “You may believe that I am very happy.” (4)

Photo and map evidence for two fences: Several photos are available from the 1930s that show two sets of fences. In addition the site plan blueprint drawn by the Park Board for the addition of the Upland Garden in 1944 clearly outline a fence on both sides of the bisecting tarvia path, the 1944 site plan being the most clear as to where the northern enclosure was positioned. (see site plan adaptation below).
Two photos are shown here that show the bisecting tarvia path with fences, as does the 1932 photo shown above. 1938 and Later

Above: A group of visitors looking over the fence into the lower enclosure in Summer 1937. Photo Martha Crone Papers,

Above: 1936 - The tarvia path with fencing on both north and south sides and the bird feeding station on the northern side. Photo Martha Crone Papers, MHS.
1938 and Later:

Some of the Eloise Butler's 1924 fencing may have been of a temporary nature or just worn out because in 1937 Martha Crone added this to her annual report to the board of park commissioners:

"Greatly lacking is an adequate fence enclosing the reserve, as the present one is so run down and time worn as to be of little service." (Dec. 10, 1937).

In quick response, in 1938 a permanent chain-link fence was built by a WPA crew in the southern part of the Garden. It was stated that 1,900 linear feet was installed which is hardly enough to enough to enclose about 5-1/2 acres.(5) However, aerial photos from late 1938 show a new fence, highlighted by a snow line, enclosing what was then the Garden Martha Crone tended, about 9 or 10 acres - that is the portion south of the tarvia path, which was the southern part of Eloise Butler's 25 acres which had also included the northern meadow and adjacent areas. The new fence was six feet high and of wire mesh, with 3 gates for entrance.

Above: The 1938 Fence, just completed, erected by a WPA crew. Photo ©Walter Dahlberg.

As all of what today is the Woodland Garden seems to have been fenced in, the amount of fencing was obviously much more than the 1,900 feet reported. The existing wire mesh fence (2018) is aged and perhaps the same one erected in 1938. There is no record yet found that speaks to a later replacement. On January 18 1939, Martha Crone wrote that the Park Board workers were in putting in a new fence in the "lower enclosure" which would seem to be the "North enclosure" as the North section of the Garden is of lower elevation. (7)
Below: Late 1938 aerial photo of the Garden area showing main features of the area and the new fence delineated by a line of snow.

The Upland Garden

When Clinton Odell proposed to the Park Board in 1944 to add the current upland area to the Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden, Martha Hellander’s research found that Odell said to the Park Board that the northern area (which included the Mallard Pool) should never have been fenced and that it was swampy and should be abandoned in favor of an upland area which the garden did not have at that time (6, page 104).

In her Annual Report to the Park Board for 1944 [Feb. 20, 1945], Martha Crone Wrote

“The proposed extension of the fence enclosure, made possible through the efforts and contributions of Mr. Clinton Odell, to accommodate native upland and prairie plants will fill a long needed want. It is greatly appreciated and further development of this project is looked forward to with great interest.”
The 1939 fencing in the lower enclosure may be the fence that is partially shown on Martha Crone’s 1952 map that was part of her Self-Conducted Tour brochure (map on last page) and on the 1944 site plan for the addition shown on this page. Her map shows the bird feeding station at the back gate with a fence around it. Prior to removing parts of the northern enclosure fence in the 1940s, the bird feeding station was on the north side of a long fence which paralleled the tarvia path (see 1936 photo above). A person knowledgeable about that bird feeding station and the area in the 1950s, Mr. J. S. Futcher, wrote that the bird feeding station was fenced separately and that there was also a large birch swale in that area that was fenced. Later he states, the birch swale fencing was removed, he believes in the 1950s, leading to the deterioration of the area. We have photos by Martha Crone from 1948 and 1951 showing an extensive grove of birches but we do know if it is the same swale Mr. Futcher writes of or if they were in the current part of the Garden wetland.

Gardener Cary George remembered that the chain link fencing that was used in the northern enclosure was removed at some point in time and used to fence the new upland addition, because in 1944 wartime shortages of steel precluded new fencing being obtained (Conversation with author on May 18, 2018). Presumably there was a garden record of this, but it may have been related to him by his predecessor Ken Avery who worked for Martha Crone for 4 years before taking over from her. Perhaps though, some of the fencing was not removed until the early 1950s as Mr. Futcher remembers (see above notes). We do know that no fencing was done in the Upland until after the war in Europe was over in 1945. (see Upland Garden article)

**Later changes:**
The barbed wire at the top of the current fence was added in 1989 to prevent deer from jumping over. (8) Some of that chain link fencing has been replaced - principally in the area in the front (south) of the Garden where wrought iron fencing was added in 1990 when the front gate was redesigned, then more along the front approach to the gate in 1995. Also when the back gate area was reconstructed between 1991 and 1995, The Friends funded this wrought iron fencing and the construction of the front and back gates.

**A realignment of the Garden's back fence.** was completed in 1992 when a new back gate design was conceived. The maps seen below show the changes at the back of the Garden. In the 1987 map we still see that the old fence angled southward to where the dam was before reaching the back gate. The old tarvia path, going back to Eloise Butler’s time, is shown following the fence line. The old dam dating
back to Eloise Butler's time was kept in the same place but the old concrete was replaced with a natural-looking rock dam.

In 1993, the Friends petitioned to have an additional acre added to the Upland Garden. This was approved and enough fencing to enclose that was obtained by removing the old chain link fence that still ran across the hillside forming the separation between the old Garden and new 1944 Upland addition. The fence work was done by Able Fence Co, hired by the Friends for a net cost of $3,695.

The 2001 map shows the fence realignment with the fence moved northward, creating an open area between the dam and the fence. The old path outside the Garden space was moved to follow the new fence line. It is evident from viewing the texture and condition of the current path along the realigned portion of the fence that it is of newer age. Also there is an abrupt directional intersect of the old tarvia path, coming from the northeast toward the back gate, with the newer portion and the difference in pavement age is evident. The bird feeding station now undergoes its third iteration - it was removed from the north side of the tarvia path and a new elevated bird feeder was placed inside the Garden fence.

Below: 1st photo - the 1987 map section of the north end of the Garden. 2nd photo - the 2001 map showing the realignment of the fence. Maps courtesy Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board.
Once the fence was realigned and the new back gate completed in 1995, some of the same wrought iron fencing was used near the gate and finally the entire back side (north) was replaced with wrought iron in 2005 - all funded by The Friends.

Below: Martha Crone’s 1952 map showing the bird feeding station and a partial section of fencing going into the north meadow

References:
(1) Minneapolis Tribune article, 1923. Minnesota Historical Society, Martha Crone Papers.
(2) Minneapolis Tribune article, 1924. Minnesota Historical Society, Martha Crone Papers.
(3) Eloise Butler’s Garden Log.
(4) Letter to the Crones, November 29, 1924 from Malden, Massachusetts Also Ken Avery notes April 1973.
(6) The Wild Gardener by Martha Hellander.
(7) Martha Crone’s Diary - 1939.
(9) Report by Cary George on July 20, 1989 at Board meeting of the Friends of the Wild Flower Garden.
(10) The Wild Botanic Garden - Early History by Eloise Butler, 1926

Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Inc. Text by Gary Bebeau
Eloise Butler Braves Bugs, Hoboes, Quickands and Even "Old Andrew's" Ghost to Produce 1,100 Varieties of Flowers at Glenwood "For School Study"

"I think the men are afraid of the mosquito; I can't get them to start building my fence.

That is the plaint of Miss Eloise Butler, who is afraid of nothing on earth—bugs or hoboes or quicksands or even "Old Andrew's ghost"—whose next door neighbors don't know she exists but who is well known in the West Indies for her scientific expeditions there and whose love for flowers has spread the fame of Minnesota's Glenwood park botanical gardens all across the United States.

Ask a resident of the Glenwood park district where the "wild botanical garden" is and he probably will say that he doesn't believe there is such a place. But ask a professor of any large university in the country and he will know all about it and Miss Butler too. Hardy a day passes without a distinguished visitor from some part of the country.

Begin Work with First Bud

Armed with a large garden knife and a park policeman's star, Miss Butler cuts works in the garden from early morning till late at night, from the first leaf up until the frost comes in the fall. The winters she spends with her relatives in Mal- den, Mass.

A descendent of the British Duke of Ormond, she made three expeditions to the West Indies in search of algae before she started teaching botany.

Every plant in the garden has a history, from the "turtle head" and the white snap rose to the "ghost tail" from Kentucky and the pink "fables dragon head." Violeas, aster of 37 variations, dark purple iron weed and white "ghost flower."

Tales Make Hearers Shiver

Last night Miss Butler sat in her little office in the depths of the garden, designed by herself and covered outside with "Dutchman's pipe"—a large leaved vine—and inside with pictures of birds and flowers. She was so happy to reminisce about the early days of the garden 17 years ago.

As she told of the hoboes and the quicksand and the "ghosts of the garden," the shadows lengthened into night, little shivers ran up and down the spines of her hearers and they all expected to see "Old Andrew the Hermit," walk out of the deep undergrowth. The fragrance of ferns and flowers filled the air and the "hush, hush" of the night made them all shiver. She didn't know he was here. She had been out all day looking and finding and understanding. She knows the garden better than she knows her own home. She never tires of its secrets and mysteries.

Sinks Into Quicksand

Miss Butler used to hunt plants in the tamarack swamp years before the garden was started, and one day she stepped right off into a quicksand and sank up to her armpits.

It was no sea-sickness because nobody was within hearing distance, she said. "I really managed to wiggle myself out like an inch worm, all dripping wet and covered with mud. Next day I went back and measured it with a stick and it was 17 feet deep. No one would have known what happened to me, as I had meant to go to St. Paul that day, and had told my friends so before I left the house."

A bird bath, scooped out of a huge stone, with little inch steps terraced for all sizes of birds, attracts the feathered tribe. The birds give regular concerts there early each day as they bathe and sing to their heart's content.

Putting Up Fence Herself

Thousands of people every summer are shown through the gardens, and introduced to "paft hall flate," "fern gutch" and "aster hill" by Miss Butler.

"The fence is needed to keep out the few vandals who destroy in a few minutes the work of years and spoil the beauty for the rest of the season," she said. "Tiring of waiting years for it to be built, she finally has it up put herself."

"Mr. Van Houten, a Minneapolis school teacher, was here one day and said an old man had taught him in high school 30 years ago. The wild botanical garden was started at the request of botany teachers, to have specimens of all Minnesota flowers in one accessible place. Now there are over 1,100 different varieties in the garden.

"There isn't a garden in the world where..."