



Glidden Drive Association

Around The Drive...

By The Old Beachcomber

Another summer is over, more new houses are going up and remodelling is moving at a feverish pace to complete before winter sets in. Lake Michigan is still low, giving us wide beaches but difficulty in launching boats at the nearby ramps.

It was a great summer for lovers of Mars, as we were treated to many nights of the bright red planet just over the lake. Peaking August 27, this close encounter of the Mars kind will not happen again for 60,000 years, give or take a century, so I hope you took pictures.

The 42/57 highway bypass from the Bay View Bridge to The Mill is being worked on occasionally from now until next June to widen the shoulder and replace parts of the pavement. The road is sometimes reduced to a single lane with a flagperson; oddly enough, this makes it easier to cross at "T" sometimes. Enjoy it while you can; that intersection is scheduled to be closed permanently sometime in the future.

On the air

Sevastopol's Community Access TV Cable Channel 19 is now running regular programs that you can see nowhere else in Sevastopol. All Door County Board meetings are taped and aired, including the recent trip to Washington Island. Other programs include selected Door County Committee meetings, and every two weeks we

get shows from both the Army and Air Force that should be of interest to our veterans. We also have aired "Adoptable Pets," from the Humane Society, Sturgeon Bay School Board meetings and concerts, and Wisconsin conservation and Whitefish Dunes Park archeological videos. Sturgeon Bay School Superintendent Bob Grimmer, Sevastopol School teacher Mike Madden, not to mention Laddie Chapman have all been instrumental in supplying the tapes.

With the installation of a Sevastopol-owned DVD recorder at the County video booth, we can decrease the time from the event to broadcast, improve the quality and reduce the cost.

The agreement with Sturgeon Bay to borrow from their videotape library is still hung up in Committees, but we hope to be able to widen our program selection when it is finalized.

If you have a public service announcement (PSA) you would like to air, you can pick up a submittal form at the Sevastopol High School office in Institute, or download it from www.doorbell.net/ts/#ch19.

A document explaining how the channel works and outlining guidelines for program and PSA submission is also available at that web address. You can also submit VHS videos for broadcast.

In the future it may be possible to add video programs produced by Sevastopol students.



A gray fox whose den is near John and Connie Hunter's house. Hope the fox family can't read the "Hunter" sign.

Around the Drive...

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Kaare Wold (L) and Herb Klein (R) listen to Carl Scholz talk about ice age ecology

Glidden Drive News

Our GDA Annual Meeting was held July 5 at the Hitching Post.

The newly elected officers and board are Tom Girman, President; Rich Kinka, Vice President; George Griffith, Secretary; and Tim Comeford, Treasurer.

With Tim Comeford vacating his Board position, Jo Ann Henger was elected to serve the remainder of his term (to 2005). Board members Joanne Huhta and Carl Scholz were reelected to serve full terms to 2006.

Mike Grimm of the Door County Nature Conservancy spoke about their role in purchasing and preserving property locally. Laddie Chapman spoke about the Adopt-A-Beach program, and asked for volunteers to assist in our immediate area. Tom Girman gave a report on the Sevastopol TV Channel 19 progress.

Our summer dinner was damp, rainy and wet, which just brought us closer together on September 13 at the Whitefish Bay State Park shelter. The fireplace was a nice touch on such a day. Food was picnic buffet style, catered by Econo Foods.

Ruth Scholz chaired the dinner committee, with Dottie Shappell, Jo Ann Henger, Chris & Rich Kinka, and Chris Comeford assisting.

Not daunted by the inclement weather, Carl Scholtz took several of us on a short hike through the park, pointing out items of interest. "That's a dogwood tree. How can you tell? By its bark."

Some of the old-timers noted that our hike on the current main path in the park was the old Cave Point road, which regularly trapped unwary non-jeeps in the sand many years ago.

Lost and found department

A nice pair of bifocals in a brown case was found on the road near Arl's Cottage, 4112 Glidden. If these are yours, contact Laddie Chapman, as he doesn't need any more glasses.

Neighbors speak: pet peeves

Henry Scheig wants to remind us all that walking *against* the traffic on the road is the only safe way. No such rule exists on the beach.

Both Craig Alexander and Patric Johnstone want us to think long and hard before installing an outside light that points *up*. It may be pretty, but to an astronomer, it just adds to the light pollution. Light fixtures are available that concentrate usable light downward, which is preferable.

To illustrate the light pollution, Patric took a time exposure photo that the Advocate ran showing the glow of Sturgeon Bay from Glidden Drive.

Several people have expressed concern about noisy fireworks all summer. Seems like every week a new rowdy bunch shows up on the beach and lugs their noisemakers with them. And not just the kids, but explosives, too.

Got boat?

Tim Lynch is looking for a 16-foot sailboat or small daysailer. If you know of something like this for sale, call him at (262) 242-0997 or email at tlynch@mcw.edu.

From the mailbox

Herb Nichols, who built the square-log house at the north end of the drive, writes: "Ann and I were married last June. Our cabin at 4469 Glidden is nearly complete and livable. We plan to divide our time between our home in Leland, Michigan (directly across



Roper grandkids Melissa Dunn and Caitlin Johnson with "Missy" the sand turtle

the lake) and the cabin on Glidden. We plan to sell our home in Florida and to visit Florida only for fairly brief periods in the winter. I intend to become a voting resident of Wisconsin."



How time flies: Barb & Tom Watson's wedding party 50 years ago

Tom and Barb Watson, 4373 Glidden, had planned to celebrate their golden (50th) wedding anniversary on September 13, traveling to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Maine, New Hampshire "and on and on," Tom writes. But that was changed fast when Tom became ill with cellulitis in his leg, leading to a blood clot. He was hospitalized and spent five days at Door County Memorial Hospital.

So they had to cancel their travel plans. Instead, their daughter flew them to Maryland where she lives and had a big party for them.

Tom is much better but will always need blood tests to be sure his blood is the right thickness. They may take a trip to Hawaii in the future.

Verne Cutler writes: "Norma (Cutler) died April 14 this year after enduring radiation and chemotherapy since June 2002. She is greatly missed as wife, mother and grandmother.

"Norma and I had planned a trip to South Dakota in June '03 with daughter Janice, husband John, and grandsons Johnny and Danny. We did go, as we felt she would have wanted. Grandkids greatly enjoyed catching over 200 walleyes on the Missouri River in two days of fishing — could only keep 16 over 15 inches.

"We had breakfast under faces at Mount Rushmore and four days in Custer Park. We couldn't forget Norma."

New neighbors and members

We would like to welcome new members Marcia Kelly, Howard & Katherine Schwadron, and David & Marilyn Dimberg, all new owners at Glidden Lodge Beach Resort. Glad to have you with us.

Beach water testing

Concerns for beaches in Door County prompted a county-wide program to test the water quality at the more-used beaches on an official basis, but there were not enough funds to test all beaches. On the excluded list were all Glidden Drive lanes.

A volunteer program was put together by the Lake Michigan Federation, and several of our members stepped up. But when the time came to hand out the test kits, the Fed came up short. Nevertheless, tests for e. coli and other coli were done for several lakeshore areas from the Whitefish Boat Dock down to Lily Bay Boat Ramp. No significant counts were found, so our beaches are among the best in Door County.

Volunteers included Susan Mazza, Mel Madel, Katie Giles, and Laddie Chapman. A link to the complete test results is on our GDA website. There is also a link to the County's beach status list, where you can look up any officially tested area all summer.



People love our beaches so much they even come from Germany to splash. These are some of the Huhta clan



Pam Erickson's watercolor painting of a Sherman Bay photo was used as the cover art for our 2004 GDA Directory

Door County's Southern Lake Michigan Shoreline

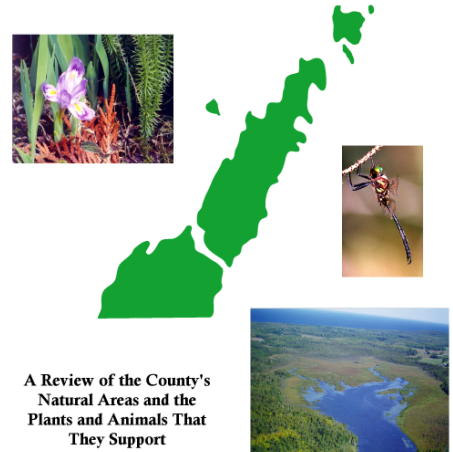
By Mike Grimm and Roy Aiken

This article is reprinted with permission of the authors. It is one chapter in *A Guide to Significant Wildlife Habitat and Natural Areas of Door County, Wisconsin, A Collaborative Community Project, First Edition*. From the Preface: "This publication represents the collective efforts of a group of individuals whose intent is to help preserve Door County's communities of plants and animals and their habitats. Many people acknowledge that most of the remaining natural landscapes and open space are seriously threatened by continued commercial and residential development."

This chapter was chosen for our newsletter because it encompasses all of Glidden Drive. Other chapters concentrate on significant ecosystems elsewhere in Door County.

Copies of the complete book can be obtained by contacting Roy Aiken at 743-3020 or mailing a \$17 check (shipping included) made out to *Door County Land Use Forum* to Roy Aiken, 5691 Gordon Rd., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235.

A Guide to Significant Wildlife Habitat and Natural Areas of Door County, Wisconsin



Location

This landscape encompasses approximately 16,200 acres along the Lake Michigan shoreline from Whitefish Dunes State Park south to the Town of Clay Banks (T26-28N, R26E). The Southern Lake Michigan Shoreline is located in the most eastern portions of the Towns of Sevastopol, Sturgeon Bay and Clay Banks.

General site description

Stretching for approximately 16 miles along the Lake Michigan shore of Door County this site encompasses a diverse assemblage of sand dunes and swale forests, open to forested wetlands, and upland mixed conifer hardwood forests.

The Niagara Escarpment is represented as outcrops lying deep in the evergreen forests or shallow protruding rock that supports a conifer-birch forest near the lakeshore. Dolostone bedrock can also be seen as it extends beneath the shallow shoreline waters of Lake Michigan, in such places as Whitefish Point and Portage Point.

The Shivering Sands area, at the north end of this site is composed of many geologic and natural elements that form a landscape of high natural complexity. The natural communities here include forest types grading from tracts of lowland conifer to patches of upland mixed northern hardwood/conifer forest. Wetland communi-

ties ranging in structure from emergent herbaceous to shrub-carr and fen-like to boggy ring the three undeveloped lakes within the site.

The fen communities found at the lakes this site may contain tufted club-rush (*Scirpus cespitosus*), and coast sedge (*Carex exilis*) (both plants are state threatened). The federally endangered Hine's emerald dragonfly (*Somatochlora hinaea*) has been observed at Arbter Lake. Small streams, varying from slow and deep to quick and rippling, thread through the landscape both feeding and draining the site. A complex hydrologic pattern is characterized by numerous springs which discharge from the dolostone bedrock into several of the streams, and into Dunes Lake, and the draining of at least two streams directly into the bedrock via fissures in the east central portion of the site.

Ecological significance

This extensive landscape of forest, lakes, streams and Great Lakes shoreline holds an irreplaceable array of biological diversity and natural landforms. Only the lands surrounding the Mud Lake - Ridges Sanctuary - North Bay area, rival the list of rare plants, birds and invertebrates found in this site. The ecological significance of this landscape has been noted for some time and several natural areas have already been established within the boundaries of this site (e.g., Whitefish Dunes State Park, the Nature Conservancy's Shivering Sands project).

The ecological patterns of this landscape persist despite the cut of the ship canal, shoreline development, and secondary roads. Several opportunities to preserve large intact tracts of undisturbed natural lands still exist. A notable feature of this landscape is the presence in the southern portion of the site of nearly 1 and ½ miles of undeveloped Lake Michigan shoreline. Such a stretch of uninhabited shoreline is a feature otherwise rarely found within the county outside of State parks, and the opportunity for preservation is not likely to be available for long.

The linear – roughly north-south – orientation of this lakeside forest contributes to its function as a corridor for migrating birds. Each spring thousands of north bound neotropical migrant species feed on the emerging lake midges that rest in the shoreline white cedars and balsam firs. The area also functions as a ground water recharge and discharge region emphasizing its importance to ground and surface water quality.

The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory has documented 41 species of rare plants, invertebrates and animals and 12 natural community types within the boundaries of this shoreline complex.

Noteworthy cultural and historical features

The east side of the Peninsula is low and sandy in numerous places along the Lake Michigan shoreline. This condition very probably accounts for the fact that all of the larger Indian villages were located along this side. Most reliable traditions and information indicate that the Potawatomi inhabited the northern part of the Peninsula, while their brothers, the Chippewa, occupied the southern part (Schumacher 1918). Numerous archeological sites have been documented along the entire shoreline from the Door-Kewaunee County line northward.

Two early villages along the shore, long since having disappeared, were Clay Banks and Horns Pier. The village of Clay Banks was only two miles north of Foscoro, located at the mouth of Stony Creek. According to the Ahnapee Record in 1874, Clay Banks was “doing more shipping than any other port in Door County”. Two large piers supported the area’s chief industry of forest products. During peak production the sawmill was cutting 100,000 shingles daily in addition to large quantities of lumber. One of the piers was 1600 ft. long making it the longest in the waters surrounding Door County. Constantly in need of repair it was finally carried away in the great storm of March 1886 (Holand 1917).

The fires of 1871 almost completely destroyed the village, but it was quickly rebuilt. Another pier in the northeast corner of the village was built by W. H. Horn and was another focal point for shipping of lumber and a regular stopping place for lake steamers (Holand 1917). When the timber cutting came to an end in the latter

1880’s Foscoro, Clay Banks, and Horns Pier as well as St. Joseph (Lily Bay) ceased to be shipping points and the villages soon faded into the history books.

Lily Bay’s original name was St. Joseph, named for V. Joseph, an early partner of William Horn. The name was later changed to Lily, in honor of Horn’s daughter by that name. Before the completion of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, Lily Bay was the only harbor in the immediate vicinity and served as the transfer point for freight and passengers whose destination was the village of Sturgeon Bay. A complete saw mill operation including blacksmith shop, boarding house and a number of other houses were in the area. In its earliest times as many as 500 men were employed in Horn’s businesses and the Goodrich ships made scheduled stops (Lotz 1994).

Horn and one of his partners bought up nearly 2000 acres of wooded Whitefish Bay property. In 1888 they successfully added the harvesting and shipping of hemlock bark to their list of wood products. That same year a million feet of lumber was shipped from the facilities at Lily Bay (Lotz 1994). Once the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal was open, in 1879, Lily Bay’s importance began to fade.

Site features

● Shivering Sands

This landscape is approximately 4000 acres in size, and contains several major habitat types, such as: Lake Michigan shoreline; sand ridge/dune and swale forests; northern lowland conifer and conifer/hardwood forests; upland conifer “boreal” forest; herbaceous to shrubby fens; marshes; bog-like wetlands; open water lakes and streams; and dolostone shaded cliff environments.

◆ Substrates of peat, marl, sand, loam and dolostone bedrock underlie the mosaic of forest, marsh, ponds, lakes and stream communities. Small discrete habitats like dolostone outcrops, springs and marl fens are imbedded within the larger forest and add measurably to the kinds of plants and animals that inhabit the landscape. The bedrock underlying the Shivering Sands area is mostly Silurian dolostone, overlain by sandy lakeshore deposits and organic soils. Scattered bedrock outcrops are present near Lake Michigan, particularly in the hemlock-dominated forest south and west of Glidden Lodge, and northwest of Dunes Lake.

◆ One important soil characteristic that deserves further investigation is the claim by Wilde et al. (1949) that the white cedar forests in Door County occur on a unique soil type found in only a few other places in the world. This soil results from the accumulation of organic matter (wood) over an alkaline substrate high in carbonates.

◆ Three undeveloped lakes and associated wetlands occur within the Shivering Sands area. The largest of



Shivering Sands Creek in the fall

the lakes, Dunes, (also known as Gurlack or Mud Lake) is 81 acres in size and receives surface water from Geisel Creek to the north and several springs on the north-west and northeast edges of the marsh. This wetland drains to Lake Michigan via the swift flowing Shivering Sands Creek. Schwartz Lake (28 acres) and Arbter (Schmok or Gorlock) Lake (16 acres) are shallow embayment lakes to the north of Dunes Lake.

◆ An ill-defined stream which threads through the lowland conifer forest between the lakes connects Arbter to Schwartz Lake in the north central portion of the site. The outlet of Schwartz Lake flows south and eventually disappears into the bedrock upland southeast of the lake. Besides Shivering Sands Creek, several other permanent to ephemeral streams drain the site to Lake Michigan.

◆ An extensive white cedar, alder, and balsam fir lowland forest surround the three lakes within the site. The lowland conifer forest forms the core forest of the site and hundreds of acres of puddles, pools, and ponds saturate this forest providing habitat for frogs, salamanders, and aquatic insects. A large sand dune (and ridge) and swale formation lies between the lowland forest and Lake Michigan in the south central portion of the site. The forest covering this landform holds white birch, red maple, beech, balsam fir, hemlock, and white pine on the uplands and white cedar, black ash and alder in the wetter depressions between the dunes or ridges.

◆ The close intermixing of dry upland forests with wet lowland forest types greatly increases overall habitat diversity. A white birch, balsam fir, white spruce, hemlock, white cedar, white pine forest occurs on the rocky uplands in the east portion of the site and contains many species found in a more northerly or boreal climate. Dwarf lake iris (*Iris lacustris*), a federally-threatened listed plant is found in this dolostone based upland forest.

◆ Lake dunes found along the shoreline of Lake Michi-

gan typically hold beach grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Canada wild-rye (*Elymus canadensis*), false-heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), beach-pea (*Lathyrus japonicus*), beach wormwood (*Artemisia campestris*), sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*), and various willows (*Salix spp.*).

◆ The large contiguous forest of the site furnishes the areal extent required by fauna rarely found elsewhere on the more highly fragmented Door Peninsula. An impressive suite of mammals including fisher, beaver, otter, black bear, snowshoe hare, porcupine, mink, coyote and possibly bobcat have been recorded from the site.

◆ A similarly impressive list of breeding birds has been recorded from the area. Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*) as well as Sandhill Cranes are regular breeders on Dunes Lake. The ridge/swale forest is home to abundant numbers of Canada Warblers (*Wilsonia canadensis*) and Northern Waterthrushes (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) among many others. In total over 110 species of birds have been recorded on June bird surveys from the site between 1987 and 1999. In 2001 a pair of Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nested at Dunes Lake.

● Lily Bay and Lily Bay Creek

Lily Bay area refers to the land near the County Park boat ramp on Lake Michigan at the east end of County Road T. Lily Bay County Park is located along the interior portion and serves as a boat launch to Lake Michigan. Lily Bay Creek is a 7 mile, 5 foot wide stream with a gradient of 19.1 feet per mile, draining a watershed of 13 square miles. The creek is located in the Towns of Sturgeon Bay and Sevastopol, both of which have adopted the county's zoning ordinance. This area contains low-forested swamps and upland sandy ridges that drain into Lily Bay Creek. This creek begins near the center of the Town of Sevastopol, far to the northwest of the coastal forest and drains a landscape of dairy farms, fields of row crops and small woodland patches. As this portion of the overall site contains similar soils and topography to the Shivering Sands area, the upland and lowland forests are dominated by similar tree species.

◆ Shoreline development consists of residential homes with wooded lots. The surrounding land use is primarily agriculture, natural area, and residential area.

◆ Lily Bay Creek is classified as Cold Class II for 1.6 miles and cold water for 1.4 miles, with a fair ranking. Flow is intermittent for upper reaches, and becomes continuous in the lower reaches. The creek empties into Lily Bay through a ridge and swale system.

◆ Various small fish are found in Lily Bay Creek. Brook trout were last stocked in 1956 (Corbisier 2000).

◆ The federal and state endangered Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) is historically known from the Lake Michigan shoreline at this site.

- ◆ Lily Bay Creek is a natural corridor providing wild-life habitat that connects the land shore with interior portions of the peninsula.



Kellner Fen, seen from the south point of Lily Bay. Part of the canal is in the background

● Kellner Fen

Kellner Fen is located about 3 miles east of the City of Sturgeon Bay. Although descriptions vary, the total area of the open fen is between 60-80 acres. This open wetland is bounded by a sand ridge or dune and swale complex to the southeast, a white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) swamp to the north and a second growth mesic to wet mesic conifer hardwood forest to the west.

- ◆ The Town of Sturgeon Bay, where the fen is located, has adopted the county's zoning ordinance.
- ◆ Land cover surrounding Kellner Fen is predominantly woodlots, other natural lands, orchards, old fields, a landscape nursery, and residential development along the Lake Michigan shoreline.
- ◆ Soils are very poorly drained, nearly level, and organic (USDA SCS 1978). Fens are typically comprised of a soil called muck, made up of accumulating organic matter.
- ◆ Vegetation of the fen consists of several sedge species, including woolly-fruit sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa*), tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*), water sedge (*Carex aquatilis*), yellow-green sedge (*Carex flava*), Wisconsin special concern species brown beak sedge (*Rhynchospora fusca*), and twig rush (*Cladium mariscoides*).
- ◆ The wettest portion of the fen contains hardstem bulrush (*Scripus acutus*). Pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) is abundant and widespread. The aggressive exotic tree glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*) bounds the fen on the west. This species is typical of wet soils and is prominent in and around adjacent swamps reaching maximum density in the area between fen and swamp (Fewless 1999).

- ◆ Migratory birds, especially waterfowl use the fen for nesting. Reptiles and amphibians are likely inhabitants of this wet habitat.

- ◆ Significant species known to Kellner Fen include two Wisconsin special concern species, white bog orchid (*Platanthera dilatata*), and extensive concentrations of brown beak sedge (*Cyperaceae phynchospora fuaca*). Tussock bulrush (*Scirpus cespitosus*) is a Wisconsin threatened species found at the outer edge of Kellner Fen (Fewless 1999).

● Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal

This unit of the Southern Lake Michigan Shoreline site lies north and south of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, extending west from Lake Michigan to near the urban edge of the city of Sturgeon Bay. The ship canal, which bisects this unit, was built in the 1870's through an extensive ridge and swale landscape, the remnants of which still exist north and south of the canal. The land here is primarily forested with a mix of pine, hemlock and birch on the drier sites and cedar, green ash, and alder in the lowlands between the ridges and in extensive poorly drained wetlands west of the ridge and swale system. These poorly drained wetlands are similar in composition to the forested wetlands in the previously mentioned units of this site. This landscape requires a biological inventory to access its contribution to the overall significance of the site.

- ◆ Land use in the vicinity of the ship canal itself is largely recreational. Both north and south of the canal, extensive forested areas occur near the shore, with land use largely agricultural away from the shore. A balance between wildlife habitat and tourist needs is required to maintain the intrinsic value of the area.
- ◆ Soils are of two types. The first soil type found near the Lake Michigan shoreline is deep, well to moderately well drained and gently sloping to sloping. The second type is found further inland. These are deep, poorly drained, organic, nearly level soils underlain by fine sand outwash or outwash with silt loam subsoil over stratified lake sediments (USDA SCS 1978).
- ◆ Surface water resources in this area are restricted to the flooded interdunal wetlands within the beach complex along the shore.
- ◆ Limited shore and dune communities occur along Lake Michigan, with plant species typical of this type of habitat. Forested vegetation is similar to that found north of the canal.
- ◆ The area south of the canal extending to Clay Banks consists of a series of upland forest ridges and lowland forest swales. The dunes provide a protective barrier to nearby wetlands (i.e., swamps, small lakes, interdunal permanent and ephemeral ponds).

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Linc & Flo McGurk

Neighbors You Should Know

By Tim Comeford

It is a long way from Hamadan, Iran to the Hitching Post by way of Harvard. Yet this is the long journey that led Flo and Linc McGurk to our little patch in the woods and along the water.

Flo was the child of Armenian parents in Iran. Her father died when she was quite young and her mother was urged by Presbyterian missionaries to come to America to go to college. So at the age of nine, Flo and her mother departed for New York. Flo still vividly remembers seeing the Statute of Liberty as the ship headed to Ellis Island and recalls their awe at the size of their new country as they headed west to Rochester, New York. Her mother finished school, and later remarried while Flo grew up in Rochester.

Linc was born in Chicago. His father was in the military and they moved frequently. When Linc was four, his father was sent to Harvard to study Japanese. Linc suggests wryly that his own presence at Harvard at such a tender age was never sufficiently appreciated by the University or by himself. Later the family settled in Mount Sterling, Illinois where he continued his education. Linc says he was basically a farm boy and he went to such a small high school that he not only played football but also was in the band which probably was kind of hard on the band uniform.

In due course both Flo and Linc went on to college. She again headed west to Western College for Women in Miami, Ohio, now part of Miami University. Linc went east to Wabash College in Wabash, Indiana, an all-male institution.

Both of them sang in their respective choirs and each school hosted the other at exchange concerts. One day in Ohio Linc got sick and could not sing, but as he watched the concert, he spotted Flo on stage. He recounts that he was intrigued from the start thinking her to be an exotic creature quite different from the farm girls he was used to. Thus began a long-range court-



ship leading Linc to make the trip to her campus so often that his VW knew the way by heart. They were married in her college's chapel the day before she graduated.

They moved to Champaign, Illinois where Linc was to go to graduate school. Their first home was a 34 by 8-foot trailer. Flo went to work at the Illinois State Water Survey in Champaign, working on an acid rain project for 18 years. After graduate school, Linc taught in the junior high system.

In 1966 they took a trip to Door County. A dark, rainy day found them looking at a lot on Glidden Drive, and they bought it from William Fairfield, the developer of *Glidden Drive Estates*. The lot remained untouched until 1972 when they built a small house.

Linc continued to teach and he says he never tired of it. He always found the kids amazing so they inspired him. Flo continued to work on the acid rain project, but did not, as her friends liked to say, invent acid rain. They visited their Glidden house on vacations.

The death of a beloved grandfather got them to thinking. They had observed people retiring and having maybe about five good years before their health deteriorated and life got less enjoyable. They had always been savers and lived on one salary for years. They also tried to save half of all increases over the years to try early retirement. They did not think it would really be permanent; they thought a period of five years, a "sabbatical" after which they expected to have to return to work.

In 1981 they actually did it. They took their accumulated pensions and invested in the stock market, leaving the Land of Lincoln for the Dairy State. But now they needed more room. To save precious assets they had to build their own addition; they did not know how, but they built it anyway, hiring a carpenter as a teacher. He would visit the site in the morning to show them how to do what was needed that day and would return in the afternoon to see the progress. Linc says it worked

because it got built, but they have had to live with the mistakes since. He also credits Howard Olson for helping them substantially.

The sabbatical period did indeed become permanent but there were periods when they did return to work such as substitute teaching for Linc and a stint at the Agricultural Experimental Station for Flo. Overall they attribute their success to blind luck.

Their early retirement did not go unnoticed along the Drive. Due to their tender age there was speculation. Some people thought they had come here to write a book or even that they were in the witness protection program.

Along the way they lived on sailboat and wintered on a boat in Florida. They have transported several boats belonging to others from Savannah, Georgia to Fish Creek. On one trip they went up the Erie Canal, climbing from sea level to about 500 feet elevation through many locks. Linc thought it was interesting when he looked out from the boat as they passed someone's roof. At one time they were on the boat for 15 months and went from North Carolina to Maine, then to Florida and the Bahamas.

When on land, they both are involved with the Nature Conservancy and the Door County Land Trust. They do stewardship work on lands owned by these groups. Several days a month they help clear invasive plants or perform other maintenance activities to care for these tracts.

Flo was a library volunteer and helped set up that program. She does enjoy yoga and is a Habitat for Humanity volunteer. Linc also does work on the Habitat houses. Linc says that volunteers from Glidden Drive play quite a role; without them it would be hard to build these houses.

Flo and Linc believe the people that populate our neighborhood are among the luckiest around because of the natural beauty we all enjoy. The McGurks are glad so many of their neighbors do not just rest on their proverbial laurels. They work hard to give back to the community and so many worthy causes.

As a self-proclaimed environmentalist, Linc does prefer the woods to a four-lane highway. Nonetheless, he wanted to make the point that development is needed for growth. He urges we work to maintain a good balance of power between growth and conservation. They define an environmentalist as one whose time, talent, and money go to support issues involving balancing nature and the impacts that affect it. Another way they have expressed this interest was to transfer ownership of a 50-acre tract behind them to the Nature Conservancy in what is called a "Bargain Sale" where the land is sold below market value.

I figured that Linc and Flo could answer a question that I keep hearing. Do we have bears along Glidden Drive? The answer I got was that there are bears that come through from time to time. Linc does not believe

that we have any breeding pairs here but points out that a male bear in search of food and a mate wanders far and wide. He personally saw the reaction of two boys who raced their bikes to the Hitching Post and after seeing what, from their excited description, could only have been a bear that crossed the road in front of them.

It is indeed a wild and wonderful place in which we live.

"New Pieces" Trunk Show

Woven table mats, beaded jewelry, handknit scarves, sweaters, shawls, hats, and nature photographs were just a few of the items on display at the "New Pieces" Trunk Show and Sale held Sept. 23 at 4085 Glidden Drive. Joanne and Jim Huhta's daughter, Kim, owner of Taublee handknits in Albany, California, sponsored the event and urged local craftwomen to offer their handiwork.

Shoppers had the opportunity to browse through some example of the work produced by Drive residents Jeri Girman, Margo Jackson, Ferny Keller, Margaret Madel, and Cathy Wentz.

It was a fun way to spend a sunny Saturday morning, chatting with neighbors and learning more about their talents. We hope to repeat the event next summer and invite more residents to join in with examples of their work.



Just what she wanted



Knit items on display

Great Returns on Conservation Investments

By The Nature Conservancy

As Glidden Drive residents and friends know well, the wild shores, imposing bluffs, and quiet forests of the Door Peninsula harbor a greater variety of plants and animals than any other single county in Wisconsin. The landscape provides home to many threatened and endangered species and is critical stopover and breeding habitat for warblers and migratory birds. Since 1962, The Nature Conservancy has protected over 5,000 acres of natural areas on the Door Peninsula. Utilizing the latest science and conservation planning tools, we have developed a vision and strategic plan for conservation success on the peninsula and surrounding islands.

How to Double a Conservation Dollar

Right now, The Nature Conservancy is in a position to benefit from a unique and timely funding opportunity. When, by the end of December, we raise pledges and gifts totaling \$500,000, an anonymous donor—an individual who cares deeply for this land—will contribute a **1:1 match of \$500,000—together, we can yield \$1 million dollars to protect Door County.** For more information or to make a gift, please contact our office in Sturgeon Bay at 920-743-8695, or visit us at 311 Pennsylvania Street in Sturgeon Bay. In addition to this private match opportunity, The Nature Conservancy offers donors the ability to leverage public funds with their gifts.

Private Contributions Leverage Public Funding

In Door County, a range of hard-won public grants means that for every \$1 of private money the Conservancy raises, up to \$5 of public money may be directed to protect key conservation land in Door County. Some of the funds we procure benefit our partner organizations, like the Door County Land Trust and the Ridges Sanctuary. When you add in September's Door Challenge opportunity, **your gift may be matched up to 6:1.**

Private gifts ensure that The Nature Conservancy can continue to play a leading role helping direct public resources to protect vital Door County natural areas. Some of you may already be aware that The Nature Conservancy recently secured \$2.3 million from the lower Fox River Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

to move forward with six new conservation projects. Already, NRDA monies have helped the Conservancy purchase 190 acres including the headwaters of the Mink River. With a Conservancy-secured Coastal Wetlands grant through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Conservancy also protected 160 acres at Mud Lake and North Bay. Additionally, the Conservancy recently secured a \$1 million grant from the North American Waterfowl Conservation Act. These accomplishments mean **investments in our work are highly leveraged.**



Dunes Lake

GERALD EMMERICH



Tangible Results for Your Investment in Shivering Sands and Door County

The synergy of private and public resources has a tangible, positive impact on the places we love in Door

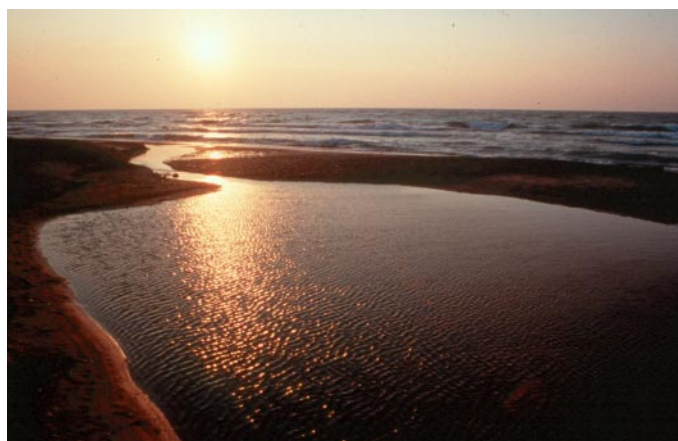
County—

The Nature Conservancy has just signed an agreement to purchase 50 acres in the Shivering Sands area and we are in negotiations to purchase another 190 acres of critical Shivering Sands wild habitat.

In addition, by helping our conservation partners in securing public funding, we are working to **protect 375 acres** of ecologically important land at the Bay Shore Blufflands near Carlsville and at North Bay. We also hope to secure funding to help us **protect another 730 acres** of ecologically important lands at North Bay, Mud Lake, and Mink River.

Vision for the Future

The Nature Conservancy is committed to remaining a leader in conservation science, fund raising, and achieving permanent land protection on the Door Peninsula. Our mission—to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive—mandates we do so. The time for achieving lasting results at a sufficient scale is now. Please join us in this most important endeavor to protect the unique beauty of the Door Peninsula. Working together, we can preserve this last great place now and for future generations.



THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Shivering Sands, which empties Dunes Lake into Lake Michigan

Door Stewardship Alliance Plants Boot Scraper

On Tuesday, July 22, a group of volunteers from the Door Stewardship Alliance worked on several projects on lands owned by The Nature Conservancy in the woods west of Glidden Drive. The most visible result of the work is a new boot scraper and sign near the entrance to the trail across from 4192, near Pebble Lane.

The Door Stewardship Alliance is a joint project of The Nature Conservancy and the Door County Land Trust. Volunteers from all over Door County work three days a month, primarily on lands owned by TNC or the Land Trust. Their tasks include posting boundaries, clearing trails, cleaning up trash, and trying to eradicate invasive plants. The list of DSA volunteers includes drive residents Lee Ann Harling, Rich Kinka, Kaare Wold, Herb Klein, Cal Bonnivier, John and Cathy Campbell, and Florence and Lincoln McGurk.

On July 22, 17 volunteers, in addition to erecting the sign, posted boundaries at two different nature Conservancy sites along Glidden Drive, and dismantled and carried out four deer stands from the 100-acre tract north of Shivering Sands Creek. TNC allows deer hunting, but not permanent stands on its property.

The Door Stewardship Alliance has projects scheduled for the Mink River area, North Bay, White Cliff Fen north of Egg Harbor, and several sites on Washington Island. Current plans are for a return to Glidden Drive in the fall, to establish a small parking lot at the trail head near the boot scraper.

If you would like to visit some beautiful wild lands in Door County, and enjoy the thought of mixing perspiration with mosquito repellent, you can join DSA by calling Jodi Milske at the Sturgeon Bay office of the Land Trust, 746-1359.



HERB KLEIN

Herb Klein, the new sign and the new boot scraper before the text and illustrations were installed



LADDIE CHAPMAN

Glidden Drive Association, Inc.

Directors 2003-2004

Officers

Tom Girman	President
Rich Kinka	Vice President
George Griffith	Secretary
Tim Comeford	Treasurer

Board Term expiration

Laddie Chapman	2005
Jo Ann Henger	2005
Joanne Huhta	2006
Tom Jung	2004
Susan Mazza	2004
Carl Scholz	2006

Lake Michigan Shoreline

(continued from page 7)

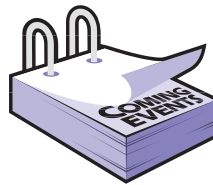
◆ Vegetation consists of white cedar, white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) on the upland sand ridges, and a mix of white cedar, black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) and alder (*Alnus incana*) in wetter sites.

◆ Rare species include the state and federally listed endangered dune thistle (*Cirsium pitcheri*), which grows

along the Lake Michigan shore, and Wisconsin special concern species showy lady slipper orchid (*Cypripedium reginae*).

◆ Many migratory birds rely on the shoreline for breeding and stopover habitat.

◆ It is unknown if other rare plant or animal species are present, as biological inventories are incomplete.



Calendar

Thursday, October 16: GDA Board meeting, 9AM, Hitching Post

Monday, October 20: Town of Sevastopol Board of Supervisors monthly meeting, 7PM, Institute

Monday, November 17: Town of Sevastopol, Budget Hearing, 7:00PM; followed by Special Meeting, 7:30PM, Institute. All Sevastopol residents are invited and can vote on the 2004 budget and other local issues.

Monday, November 24: Town of Sevastopol Board of Supervisors monthly meeting, 7PM, Institute



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Editor and electronic pre-press composition: Laddie Chapman

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The Glidden Drive Association Web Site is at www.doorbell.net/gda, where you will find newsletters (in color!) the latest news, and other items of interest to members.

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