



Family reunion: Cam and Dottie Craddock, center front, with (back row, left to right) Craig and LeAnne Roblf, Carol and Gregg Hammann, Derek Hammann, Susan Roblf, Grant Hammann, Thomas Roblf, John and Patti Craddock; front row, L to R: Annie and Erica Craddock, Cam and Dottie, Troy Hammann, and Cara Craddock.

CAM CRADDOCK

Two highlights this year were reunions, the first in June/July in Houghton, MI, at the Copper country Homecoming/Old Settlers Ball. We studied an exhibit of 2,000 historic photos of the early Keweenaw Peninsula, and then visited the new Ukrainian monastery on L. Superior near Eagle Harbor. Then we heard papers in a two-day symposium of Keweenaw history, and greeted the arrival of three children and three granddaughters. Saturday my brother John Siller led a tour of Houghton cemetery, where he has cleaned and restored more than 200 gravestones of our ancestors, and then a tour of homes important in Siller or Pryor families since 1850. Saturday evening about 500 souls attended the Old Settlers Ball.

In 1852 Joseph and Elizabeth Pryor came to Eagle River, MI, from Cornwall/Devon with 12 of their 14 children, soon moving to Houghton. Sunday saw the sesquicentennial of Grace United Methodist Church, founded by Elizabeth Pryor and others in 1854. When the elder Pryors died in 1865 they had more than 90 living grandchildren, nearly all in or near Houghton. That Sunday more than 60 folks attended a Pryor family reunion, including Lord John Roper from London.

In late July we had a delayed 51st wedding reunion at Clam Lake, WI, with our three children and their families (photo above). We spent a sunny afternoon cruising Lake Namekagon in our rented pontoon boat; after supper Cam gave a slide show of our children growing up in Madison.

Moving day came again for Cam in late summer as we were certified at last to occupy our new W.H. addition. Find me on the fourth floor, behind the huge library.

One lowlight to report. A benign pituitary tumor, thought removed in 1993, suddenly sprang to life again—yielding hazy

vision. Prudence called for its early removal. I had surgery 12/15/04 with clean removal of the pesky tumor. But complications developed and recovery was erratic. Finally after 49 days away I was released from the hospital 2/2/05 and was thrilled to return home to complete the recovery.

ROBERT H. DOTT, JR.

The biggest event for me in 2004 was the publication in March of the *Roadside Geology of Wisconsin* by myself and **John Attig** of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (see *Outcrop* for 2003, and an order form in the back of this *Outcrop*). We received excellent newspaper and radio publicity and even a couple of signings. The sales have been brisk and compliments many, which is very satisfying

after nearly a decade of effort by ourselves and **Susan Hunt**, the Survey's talented graphics artist, who prepared all of the many diagrams in the book. John and I have assigned our royalties to the UW Foundation for the benefit of the Department and already a sizable sum has come in.

I was asked to participate in the induction ceremony in April for **Charles R. Van Hise** into the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame at Stevens Point. This posthumous recognition was for the first comprehensive book on conservation published by Van Hise in 1910 (*Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States*). I was asked to summarize his importance as a geologist. Outside of our profession, however, he is more famous as one of the most important and long-serving presidents of the University (1903-1918) as well as a pioneer in conservation. How he found time teach a course and then write a book about conservation while President is beyond imagination. The subject was a natural complement to "The Wisconsin Idea" that the boundaries of the campus were the boundaries of the state, which was realized with the establishment of the educational Extension Division early in Van Hise's presidency. I felt honored to contribute to his recognition at the Hall of Fame.

To my surprise, I was asked to present the banquet talk at the 49th Lake Superior Institute of Geology meeting in Duluth, MN in May. The organizers wanted something about the history of geology, so I discussed the "Van Hise Army," that cadre of geologists of the USGS' Lake Superior Division based at the UW, which mapped all of the iron ranges between approximately 1882 and 1915. To unravel the complex geology of a region with limited and scattered exposures, they pioneered the use of small structures visible in isolated outcrops, such as cleavage, drag folds, cross- and graded bedding, to infer larger