Pete's rich ration of talk wasn't done for the business of it. In White Sulphur Springs there was plenty of thirsty commerce no matter how a bartender behaved. Pete simply had made it a hobby to size up people, and to work out a routine of friendship with those anybody deserving. He had a tribute for the few best men he knew. Glancing off into the glass hodgepodge behind the bar, Pete would say slowly: He's a nice fellow. Slow nod, and slower again: A real nice fellow. And you knew the fellow must be a prince of the world.

And plainly enough, Pete deemed this wry-smiling father at my side a real nice fellow.

Only now do I understand how starved my father was for that diet of listening and gossip from Pete McCabe. Nowhere else, never in the silences of the life we led most of the time on the ranch, could he hear the valley news which touched our own situation, and in a tone of voice which counted him special. Nowhere else, either, did Dad's past as a ranchman glow alive as it did in the Stockman. Just then in its

history, White Sulphur was seeing the last of a generation of aging sheepherders and ranch hands. Several of them, I remember, had nicknames of a style which would pass when they did: Diamond Tony, who had a baffling Middle European name and an odd, chomping accent to go with it; Mulligan John, called so for the meal which had become a habit with him in

Pete's rich ration of telk wasn't done for the business of it. In White Sulphur

III / Seven Places of the Mind

ing a Santa Ana is to get very close to what it is about the place. The longest single Santa Ana period in recent years was in 1957, and it lasted not the usual three or four days but fourteen days, from November 21 until December 4. On the first day 25,000 acres of the San Gabriel Mountains were burning, with gusts reaching 100 miles an hour. In town, the wind reached Force 12, or hurricane force, on the Beaufort Scale; oil derricks were toppled and people ordered off the downtown streets to avoid injury from flying objects. On

Doig ch. 3/p.6

special. Nowhere else, either, did Dad's past as a ranchman glow alive as it did in the Stockman. Just then in its

I / Seven Places of the Mind

In the night troubled not only by the he olive trees but by the eerie absence urreal. The sky had a yellow cast, the called "earthquake weather." My only ome out of her house for days, and a night, and her husband roamed the one day he would tell me that he had

Iser a ebia un da rentel

### LOS ANGELES NOTEBOOK

goes up during the *foehn*, and in the courts of some Swiss cantons the wind is considered a mitigating circumstance for crime. Surgeons are said to watch the wind, because blood does not clot normally during a *foehn*. A few years ago an Israeli physicist discovered that not only during such winds, but for the ten or twelve hours which precede them, the air carries an unusually high ratio of positive to negative ions.

the aloneness George Washington Hopkins, the little Missourian who insisted he was from Texas, and insisted too on being called in simply Hoppy; a dressy little foreigner who had been dubbed Bowtie Frenchy; other immigrant herders who rated only was Swede, Bohunk, Dutchy; towering Long John and silent Deaf John. Maybe

half a hundred of these men, gray and gimpy and familyless,
making their rounds downtown, coming out for a few hours to
escape living with themselves. Any time after dusk, you found
them in the saloons in pairs or threes, sitting hunched toward
one another, nodding their heads wise as parsons as they reheard
one another's stories, remembering them before they were spoken.

Just waitin' for the marble farm, Pete McCabe said of them with sorrow, for he enjoyed the old gaffers and would set them up a free beer now and again, you know they'd like to have have one and don't have the money for it and I never lost anything doing it for 'em. Dad had worked with most of these men, on the Dogie or elsewhere, and their company seemed to warm him from the cold agony he had been through.

Other valuable friends could be met in the Stockman.

The two I remember best were as alike and different as salt and sugar. Lloyd Robinson was the unsweetened one. Some time before, he had pulled out of his saloon partnership with Pete McCabe, but he still strolled in at least once a day like a landlord who couldn't get out of the habit of counting the lightbulbs. Lloyd was a non-drinker, or at least a seldom-drinker. He came by the saloon to give his tongue some exercise. His wolfish style of teasing kept me wary, but also taught me how to put in sharp licks of my own. Usually a mock uproar broke out between us. When Lloyd glared down the slope of his belly at me and rumbled that if he had been unlucky enough to have Scotch blood in him he'd have cut his throat open to let it out, it was my cue to chirp back

III / Seven Places of the Mind

nilroad ties, pale appliqued muslin cur-

AMERICAN EVES IN AMERICAN EDENS

dishes and two gentlemen who muffle[d] themselves up in the stormy and freezing weather, and work[ed] hard in the unaccustomed business of hanging out clothes, to save women" as an act "more chivalrous than Raleigh's throwing his cloak in front of Elizabeth."

All in all, the Brook Farmers seem to have seen their community as a veritable Eden, "a true life," as Elizabeth Peabody wrote, "which aims beyond the highest star, [yet] is redolent of the healthy earth."

the cold agony he had been through.

Bronson Alcott went further than his colleagues at Brook Farm as regards the relationship of the sexes. He considered women to be spiritually superior to men. Sex was unimportant to women, he believed, and therefore they lived on a plane of existence close to the gods. That Alcott sounds more like Ann Lee than like Emerson is not so surprising as one would think, for the believed Mother Ann to be the gods.

166

that he might as well, because a Missourian like him was nothing but a Scotchman with his brains kicked out anyhow. He would glower harder and I would try to squint back through giggles, until our truce came with Lloyd's grump that he might as well buy me a soda pop as argue with a redheaded Scotchman.

Nelson
Carl Christiansen had spread of belly to challenge
Nellie
Lloyd's, but the disposition of a kitten. Christy drove
the grader, the huge bladed machine which scraped down the
ruts or cleared the snow from the county's hundreds of miles
of dirt roads. He handled machinery with the touch my father
had for livestock, and maybe this turn of skill they liked
in each other did much to make them friends.
Nellie

This big open man Christy had almost all that a small town could offer: a job he liked and did as if born to it, of shellacked logs a pretty home looking across the end of the valley to the Castle Mountains, a wife as handsome and spirited as the palomino horses which she pastured behind their house. He also had an almighty thirst.

It was said in admiration that Christy was a happy drinker. Each fresh head on a glass of beer delighted him more, until it seemed the next spigot's worth would send him delirious. He would parrot dialects, spiel jokes, greet any newcomer as if the fellow were his long-lost twin, spread every generosity he could think of into the knot of friends

we all laughed about when it happened was instead the worst Nellie kind of omen. One midnight, Christy wobbled home, lost his footing on the kitchen linoleum, and passed out where he crashed. As he went down, one forearm flopped into the slop beside the sink. bucket, He came to in the daylight to see that forearm still dangling into the curdled gray swill of greasy dishwater, potato peelings, and table scraps. A man who could wake up the very evening again to that in the morning and be back downtown drinking the the story on himself—very evening—and worse, telling about it—was a man doomed.

Side by side with a friend splintering apart this way, I suppose my father was simply accepting that life is fatal to us all, one way or another. If he ever tried to warn Nellie off Christy from the fierce drinking, I never heard it. booze The flow of beer into his best friend or the behavior of Dod anybody else in the Stockman, he took without a blink of I don't know that he ever thought it out this en tirely, I believe that in him was the notion that way, but anyone who began his night along the bar with us must have been tussling life in his own right, just as we were. Pete McCabe's Stockman offered a few hours of neutral ground, even wise ones. and the wrong words might snap that truce.

Three more saloons elbowed into each other on the same block with the Stockman. Next door stood the Melody Lane, with a neon cheeriness about it which probably was supposed

Stockman and with plump booths where couples might be sitting and cooing, the Melody Lane seemed always to be showing off its manners more than we liked. It was the kind of a place better suited to mixed drinks than beer, and Dad and I seldom invested much time there. But next on the block came a rollicking.

Always crowded, the Maverick, hard-drinking and neighbor Dad after the first few beer, at the Stockman. Under the its low ceiling the air hazed into a murky blue, probably as much from accumulating cusswords as cigarette smoke. But if you Opening the door was like finding yourself in a sudden roaring fog. But if you

had lungs and ears for it, the Maverick was the logical place to find one old friend or another bellied up sometime during the night, and it made a good sociable stop for Dad after the first beer at the Stockman.

For a time, the Maverick even offered gambling. Other saloons had a poker table or two, but the Maverick set up an entire side room. If you could wedge your way in, your money might change hands lots of different ways. I remember all one evening spent perched on a corner of the roulette table, boosted kindly by someone who noticed me teetering on tiptoe as I tried to watch the white marble whirl around the wheel. Roulette impressed me. I liked the flip of the wheel man's thumb as he sent the marble whirring around its rim of circle, the hypnotic slow fan of the wheel moving

to go with the name. Tondy about a third the size of the stockers and with plump booths where couples might be sitting and cooling, the Melody Lane seemed always to be showing off its manners more than we liked. It was the kind of emission better suited to mixed drinks than beer, and Dad and I seldom invested much time there. But next on the block came a rollicking of ours, the Mayerick, hard-drinking and means the mayorite of ours, the Mayerick, hard-drinking and means the stockers.

## THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

"what lovely things they (the 'feebler sex') may become, if they will only be good, quiet, and gentle, attend exclusively to their domestic duties, and the cultivation of religious feelings, which the other sex very kindly relinquish to them as their inheritance." The writer attacks this poetic vision of a spiritualized creature whom "no true woman could or would become" and applies the Brook Farm concept of individual uniqueness to the female sex:

All adjusting of the whole sex to a sphere is vain, for no two persons intellect creates the sphere of each.

n entire side room. If you could wedge your way in, your comey might change hands between different ways. It was man if you a corner of the roulette able, boosted kindly by someone who noticed me teetering in tiptoe as I tried to water the white marble whirly around the wheel. Roulette impressed me. I liked the filip of the cheel man's thumb as he sent the marble whirring around its cheel man's thumb as he sent the marble whirring around its

the opposite direction, the surprise drop and glassy clatter as the marble fell onto the wheel and skittered for a slot. I probably liked to watch the stacks of silver dollars being pushed bravely onto the hunch numbers, too. It was noticeable even to me that roulette players suffered out loud, and hard, while the poker players farther back in the side room spoke only to raise, call, and ask whether everybody had anteed.

You can see that the Maverick could take up all of a person's night, if you would let it. But there were six more saloons in town, and Dad liked to keep on the move. Across a rutted alley from the Maverick stood a big squarefronted saloon which had earned a bad name even in this open spreeing Generally, only sheepherders and town--the Grand Central. the most derelict of drunks drank at the Grand Central, and glumness you could catch a case of brooding just by being around them. It's a stiffts outfit, Pete McCabe said down his nose. The upstairs floors served as the town's flophouse. The bleary way of life there was beyond the understanding of anybody who hadn't sprawled into it, and the ragtag men of the Grand Central were known to the rest of us only by the stories which came out of the place like the stink of vomited wine. was told, and thoroughly believed, that one time the undertaker had been called about a body lying head down across the stairs leading up to the flop rooms. He was baffled to find the corpse wedged hard in the stairwell, stiff as a side of at least the past twenty-four hours. frozen meat and apparently dead for a day or more. He was

exactly right. Thinking the sprawled victim was only drunk and sleeping it off upside-down, the other inhabitants had been lurching carefully across him on the stairs for the past day and night.

Even without stories of this sort, the Grand Central made me uneasy. Almost anything else we might meet up with had its excitement for me. while I was downtown at Dad's elbow, I could go along with.

But not the hopeless sag of those sour-smelling men. We deigned went into the Grand Central only when Dad had to find someone to herd sheep or do the lowest ranch chores for a few days, and that was often enough for me.

The saloons went quicker after the Grand Central, as if we were hurrying on from its sights and smells. place on the next block, the Mint, was the first new saloon in town in years It took up half of a long white stucco building, side by side with the dry goods store under a argument in an single square front as if they were the facing pages of an --which must have been thought to be modern--with The Mint was inky inside, the light for the entire open book. washing saloon coming pale and thin from a few tubes of fluorescence behind the bar. The owner was a three-chinned man in a white shirt, which always looked milky-bluish as he bulled around carrying glasses in the squinty light. This was the one saloon in town besides the uppity Melody Lane where drinkers used the booths almost as much as the bar stools. Saturday nights the Mint would have two or three people

220 as we had always known it would be in the end. Los Angeles could drive the Harbor Freeway and see the city on fire, just the imagination most indelibly were the fires. For days one Locust; and at the time of the 1965 Watts riots what struck of itself: Nathanael West perceived that, in The Day of the imagination. The city burning is Los Angeles's deepest image to realize how radically the Santa Ana figures in the local It is hard for people who have not lived in Los Angeles people died violently, and on the third the wind began to ing eighty miles an hour. On the first day of December four fire was still out of control, and the wind in town was blowthrown from a moving car. On November 30 the San Gabriel 27 a South Gate divorcée, twenty-two, was murdered and and killed his wife, their two sons, and himself. On November a prominent Pasadena attorney, depressed about money, shot

exactly right. Thinking the spray

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open book. The Mint was inky inside, the light tor

of erd not extend and no mid

plinking music at the back of the room, and couples would crowd into the booths to sit with their sides snuggled into one another from knee to shoulder.

on the south side of Main Street, where there were only

four saloons to the north side's five. Politest of any in

town was the saloon tucked away at the rear of the big brick

hotel. Always near-empty, it seemed to have given up to

and simply forgotten to tell the bartender to stay home.

the pack of busy competition down the street. Dad and I

dropped in

went there only when he wanted to telephone long distance

to a livestock buyer in Bozeman or Great Falls. The hotel

lobby had the only phone booth in town, and it did a business

steadier than

ever seemed to have done.

which put the house saloon to shame.

A block or so from there was a mix of saloon and shortorder cafe, as if the owner was absent-minded about just
what the enterprise was supposed to be. The town long since
had supposed that the size of his stomach meant he really
preferred the cafe side, and so had nicknamed him Ham and
Eggs. Ham and Eggs' shacky little building stood almost
squarely across from the Grand Central, and seemed to have
caught a pall from over there. Night in, night out, there
never would be anyone on the bar side of this place except
Ham and Eggs himself and a few blank-eyed old sheepherders
as unmoving as doorstops, and the short-order side made your
stomach somersault just to glance in through the fly-specked

window at it. Dad and I steered clear, as did anybody who had standards about saloons.

Close by, but a mile further up in likeableness, stood the Pioneer. Oldfangled but not coming-apart-at-the-heels like the Grand Central, earnest enough but not as hard-drinking as the Stockman or the Maverick, the Pioneer felt and looked most like a cowtown saloon. Its enormous dark-wood bar and breakfront had been carved and sheened like the woodwork for a cathedral, and at the back, poker tables caught the eye like pretty wheels of green velvet. A small, sad-faced bartender stood on duty at the row of beer taps. Hullo, Charlie; hullo, Red, he would murmur as we stepped in, silently pull a glass of beer for Dad, and say no more until a quiet Take it easy, Charlie; take it easy, Red, as we went out the door.

Perhaps because of the stony bartender who had nothing else in the world on his mind except what somebody happened recite to speak into it, the Pioneer served as the town's hiring saloon. Ranch hands looking for a job would leave word with the bartender. Knowing this, ranchers would stride in to ask about a haying hand or somebody who knew how to irrigate. The ranch hand might have his bedroll right there along the back saloon wall, and minutes later be in the rancher's pickup on his way to the new job.

The Pioneer did its businesslike chore for the valley,

and the last saloon of all, the Rainbow, did a more malicious one. The Rainbow gathered in the hardest drinkers of the valley and let them encourage one another.

The middling-sized saloon seemed innocent enough at glimpse.

first Next door was one of the town's two cafes, also named the Rainbow, and in back was a large hall where dances were held every month or so. A sizeable portion of the country's social life took place inside the two Rainbows and the hall behind them. But soon enough, you noticed that the drinkers who came to the Rainbow night after night did not take their beer slowly and with plenty of talk, as most of the Stockman's regulars did. The Rainbow crowd—several of the town's professional men, some big ranchers, some of the showy younger cowboys—tossed down whiskey shots and quickly bought one another a next round.

The Rainbow was the one place which made me uneasy for Dad. Whenever I got sleepy in one of the other saloons, I up away from would go out to our pickup, clutch the gearshift into low to the edge of the seat, and low curl myself down, the steering wheel over me like a hollowed moon, beneath Dad's winter mackinaw. If even that didn't keep me warm or something woke me, I would blink myself up again and hunt down Dad to start asking when we were going

home. Most times his answer was, We'll go in just a minute, son and three or four of these automatic replies later, we probably would be on the road. But the rule didn't hold at the Rainbow. Whatever he told me there about how soon we would be leaving, the drink buying would go on, and time stretched farther and farther into the night.

gratulates herself that it is man's business, not ners, to lock and all. . . . Is this woman's destiny?

Accounts of how much freedom women had in community life at Brook Farm vary. In his firsthand account of the community, John Codman states that women had a great deal more freedom there than they had known in the outside world. They worked cheerfully, he says, because work was never overburdening and was a matter of choice. Emerson commented good-naturedly: "The

calls that all domestic duties were generally performed by the younger females and were often monotonous, but that "a more willing set of workers could hardly be found." Ora Gannett Sedgwick, echoing Emerson, remembers "young men helping with tea

regulars did. The Rainbow crowd -- several of the town's professional men,

the Kainbow, and in back were a large hall where dances were

Yet not even the Rainbow became the peril to us that it could have.

Dad never enlisted as one of its night-after-night drinkers; he must have seen the risk clear. Every fourth or fifth trip to town, he might we end up there and we would be in for a later stay, but otherwise the routine which carried us through the other saloons and their attractions was enough for him.

For me, this span of episode at my father's side carried rewards such as few other times of my life. I cannot put a calendar on this time—more than a year, less than two—but during it, I learned an emotion for the ranchmen of the valley which has lasted far beyond their, and my, leaving of it.

Judging it now, I believe what I felt most was gratitude—an awareness that I was being counted special by being allowed into this blazing grownup world, with its mineral diamonds of mirror and incense of talk. I knew, without knowing how I knew, that there was much to live up to in this.

Past
Though those first hard-edged months after my mother's death, and on into
my father's wise netion of treating me as though I already was grown and
raised, my sixth-seventh-eighth years of bo yhoods became lit with the
lives we found in the Stockman and the Maverick and the others. The
widower the Too and his son had the begun to steady. But
one more time, something turned my father's life, our life. A woman
stepped inside the outline where my mother had been.

verses went:

She beat Jemima Wilkinson
Joana Southcote quite,
E'n Mother Lee was nothing to
Our little Fanny Wright.
For she had gold within her purse
And brass upon her face;
And talent indescribable
To give all thoughts new grace.
And if you want to raise the wind,
Or breed a moral storm
Sex Jor the Secretary Creature many

If of the week the Los Angeles Times ore of traffic deaths. On November 26 attorney, depressed about money, shot ir two sons, and himself. On November orcée, twenty-two, was murdered and car. On November 30 the San Gabriel atrol, and the wind in town was blow-tur. On the first day of December four and on the third the wind began to

le who have not lived in Los Angeles y the Santa Ana figures in the local purning is Los Angeles's deepest image est perceived that, in *The Day of the* of the 1965 Watts riots what struck and y were the fires. For days one Freeway and see the city on fire, just in it would be in the end. Los Angeles

tainly isn't contributing anything to the morals in this country. It's pathetic. Statistics show."

"It's Sex and the Office, honey," the disc jockey said.
"That's the title. By Helen Gurley Brown. Statistics show what?"

"I haven't got them right here at my fingertips, naturally. But they show."

"I'd be interested in hearing them. Be constructive, you Night Owls."

"All right, let's take one statistic," the voice said, truculent now. "Maybe I haven't read the book, but what's this business she recommends about going out with married men for lunch?"

So it went, from midnight until 5 a.m., interrupted by records and by occasional calls debating whether or not a rattlesnake can swim. Misinformation about rattlesnakes is a leitmotiv of the insomniac imagination in Los Angeles. To-

220

221

place, Ripley explained to Emerson and Margaret Funct, where "we could gather and show the world how to live." Emerson enthusiastically endorsed it as "a substitute for our failing churches. . . . Your community will be open all the time . . . where the tired way-farer can come in and be soothed by the thought of a better world when he is weary of this one." These were the men and women who

Yet not even the Rainbow became the peril to us that it could have.

Citalic

other threads of current found their way past my eyes. The valley's own dab of stream forever nosed and dithered along the flanks of the mountains, like a puppy shadowing its mother. And beyond the Big Belts and across a second valley from ours came coiling the storied Missouri, but so new and narrow from its headwaters that it too lacked the proportion to touch and turn a life. But overhead: there, mountain rim to mountain rim and stopless as the smantowns day-night blink of the earth's turn, ran the course of might beyond any other I could wanted to imagine—the tidal force of weather shoaling in across the ranges of blue-black peaks, in blizzard and thundersquall and chinook and trembling heat.

I remember as if watching coastal waves comb in before me. Winter, long white winter. Then a pale quick sprig of spring. Then uneven too-hot-too-damp-too-dry summer. Next an overnight autumn, and suddenly the breadth of winter once more. And remember, too--such is the eddying but detailed power of memory--precisely the crinkled dance of air as July's sun snaked moisture up from green windrows of hay. And the dour slapping push of a gray afternoon's wind, which I dread to this day. And, more indelible even than the family storm breaking under our roof at the same time, the scenes out of the relentless ninth winter of my life, with its shadowless smothering snow across all the hills of the Sixteen country. And, do those currents of the sky drum on and on in me, and, and...

At the Cartwrights, I was living for the first time with other children. There were two boys and a girl, thin copies of one another. The older boy, Eric, homely and giggling and friendly as a puppy, was my age, and we slept in the same bed and snickered at each other's jokes in the dark. Dad had left me pocket money and told the Cartwrights to let me go around pping push of a gray alternoon's wind, which town as I wanted, go to a movie any time, even on a weekday night. Sometimes that winter, my few dollars of pocket money probably were more than Fred and Harriet Cartwright themselves had on hand, and my habits clearly were looser than anybody else's in the household. It could not have been easy for Harriet Cartwright to have me come blearing home in the cold dark with a headful of celluloid scenes, long after her own children were safely asleep. They weren't, of course; they were lying up there in the dark waiting to hear me retell the movie.

Worst of all, I seemed to thrive on such loose living.

I never had any homework to do, while her own children stared away their evenings into schoolbooks. I could do arithmetic in my head faster than she or her husband could on paper, and the worry lines over her eyes went into new wrinkles of puzzlement when this happened.

The winter weeks went on. I learned to like to use honey for sweetening, the way the Cartwrights did; sugar was a luxury they never bought. Eric and I walked to school together through the snow, came home for snowball wars with the boys

### FLIP

Let me call her Ruth here.

She came to the ranch on one of the first pale days an autumn, for a few months, of spring, hired to cook for us during calving time, and stayed on in our lives for almost three years. Her time with us is a strange season all mist and dusk and half-seen silhouettes, half-heard cries. There is nothing else like it in the sortings of my memory. Nor is there anything now to be learned about why it happened to be her who became my father's second wife and my second mother, for no trace of Ruth--reminiscence, written line, photograph, keepsake--has survived. It is as if my father tried to scour every sign of her from our lives.

But even scouring cannot get at the farthest crevices of memory, and in them I glimpse Ruth again. I see best the eyes, large and softly brown with what seemed to be some hurt beginning to happen behind them-the deep, trapped look of a doe the instant before she breaks for cover. The face was too oval, plain as a small white platter, but those madonna eyes graced it. Dark-haired -- I think, brunette; slim but full breasted; and taller than my mother had been, nearly as tall as Dad. A voice with the grit of experience in it, and a knowing laugh twice as old as herself. H Not quite entirely pretty, this taut and guarded Ruth, but close enough to earn second looks. And the mystery in her could not be missed, the feeling that being around her somehow was like watching the roulette wheel in the Maverick make its slow, fan-like ambush on chance.

Even how Ruth came to be there, straight in our path just after Dad turned our lives toward the valley, seems to have no logic to it. Never before or since did I see anyone like her on a ranch. Ranch cooks always were stout spinsters or leathery widows, worn dour and curt by a life which gave them only the chore of putting meals on the table for a dozen hungry men three times a day. So alike were cooks usually that the hired men didn't bother to learn their names, simply called each one Missus. But Ruth didn't fit Missus, she was Ruth to everybody. Those eyes were the kind which caught your glance on

the streets of Great Falls or Helena, where young women went to escape to a store job and the start toward marriage and a life they hoped would restless be bigger than the hometown had offered—city eyes, representing eyes.

Yet here Ruth was in the valley, passing the syrup pitcher along the table, and for all anyone could tell, she seemed ready to stay until she came upon whatever she was looking for.

Her first reach had been badly out of aim--a marriage, quickly broken, to a young soldier. He was home on a furlough one time, a voice from his family tells it, and met her and married her in such short time, really they weren't even acquainted. Dad must have known about that jagged, too-quick marriage; the valley kept no such secrets. But living woman less had left us wide open for Ruth. To me, an eight-year-old, she was someone who might provide some mothering again. Not much mothering, because she kept a tight, careful mood, like a cat ghosting through new tall grass. But the purr of a soft voice, fresh cookies and fruit added to my lunchbox, even a rare open grin from her when I found an excuse to loiter in the kitchen--all were pettings I hadn't had. And for Dad, Ruth must have come as a sudden chance to block the past, a woman to put between him and the death on the summer mountain.

It happened faster than any of us could follow. This man who had spent six careful years courting my mother now abruptly married his young ranch cook.

Ruth, Dad. They were a pairing only the loins could have tugged together, and like many decisions taken between the less, all too soon there were bitterest afterthoughts. All too soon, the drumfire of regret and retaliation echoed between them.

Thus, the "visible head of the Church of Christ on earth" was vested in a ministry of equal numbers of men and women (generally two of each), and likewise each "family" (usually of thirty to ninety persons) had two elders, male and female, "to teach, exhort, and lead the family in spiritual concerns," as well as deacons and deaconesses "who provide for the support and convenience of the family." At the top of the spiritual pyramid, of course, was Mother Ann Lee. She was succeeded after her death by James Whittaker, Joseph Meacham, and then by another woman, Lucy Wright.

With their polygamous marriages, the Mormons were at the other end of the sexual spectrum from the celibate Shakers. Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of the Latter Day Saints in 1830, declared that "Monogamy exalted one woman and left others—sweethearts, mistresses, prostitutes, spinsters, unexalted; polygamy exalted all women equally. Polygamy made it possible for all women to be married and bear children. It also enriched and irradiated the family institution and gave new possibilities to personality development among children." He did his best to fulfill this prophecy: before he was murdered he had about twenty-five wives (accounts vary) from the ages of sixteen to fifty. His successor, Brigham Young, had twenty-seven wives, fifty-six children, and countless grandchildren.

Amazingly, many Mormon women (or at least those whose written testimony we have) did not seem to feel degraded, dominated, or subjugated by the Mormon doctrine of male supremacy, but saw in polygamy the potential elevation of their sex. "The principle of plural marriage is true," one such woman stated, "and if properly lived, would redeem woman from slavery and put her on a higher plane than she has ever occupied before. There would be no prostitution in the world, and every normal woman would have a husband and children." Another Mormon wife avowed that "a Congress composed of polygamic men who are true to their wives would confer a far higher honor upon a nation, and would perform better service to this country than a Congress composed of monogamic, unreliable husbands." (The point seems to be the overt, as opposed to the covert, unreliability of men rather than the

the streets of Great Lalls or Helens, where young women went to escape

I remember that the two of them began at one another before we moved from the ranch in early 1948, only months after the wedding. The ranch itself had plenty of ways to nick away at everyone's nerves. Any sprinkle of rain or snow puttied its road into a slick gumbo; it was like living at the far end of a mile-long trough of mud, the pickup wallowing and whipping as Dad cussed his way back and forth. Yet the place also was too dry for good hay or grain, and too scabbed with rock up on the slopes where the cattle and sheep had to graze. Dad had begun to call it thisgoddamn-rockpile, the surest sign that he kandmantended was talking himself into dropping the lease. For her part, Ruth likely was ready to leave after the first night of howling coyotes, or of a cougar edging out of the Castles to scream down a gulch. Working as a cook on the big ranches out in the open expanse of the valley was one thing, but slogging away here known under the tumbled foothills was entirely another. Her mouth could fire words those soft eyes seemed to know nothing about, and the ranch primed her often. I can hear her across the years:

Charlie, I don't have to stay here, I didn't marry this hellforsaken places ranch...I got places other places I can go, don't you doubt it...

Lots of places, Charlie!...

And Dad, the jut notching out his jaw as it always did when he came ready for argument:

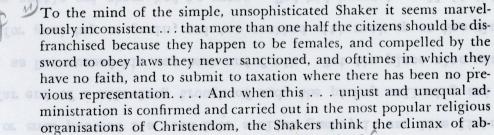
#### AMERICAN EVES IN AMERICAN EDENS

shipped separately. They were not allowed to pass one another on the stairs, or to converse with one another save in the presence of a third person older than ten years of age. They never touched one another, not even to shake hands. Women cleaned the men's rooms after the men had left them—though men emptied their own chamber pots, these being suggestive of sex. Each brother was assigned a sister to care for his clothing, tell him when he needed a new garment, and reprove him for disorderly behavior. In general, women did the cooking, washing, and ironing and, except for such light work as picking berries, did not work in the fields or shops.

The behavior and dress of the Shaker woman were rigidly prescribed. Her gown was pleated and her cap, according to one visitor, "so completely hides the hair, and so encroaches upon the face, that a stranger is at first unable to distinguish the old from the young." She was commanded to "go on the toes, left arm folded across the stomack, right hand at the side, tips of fingers touching the thumb."

Occasionally the women would visit the men. The two sexes would sit in rows opposite one another, each with a clean white handkerchief spread on his or her lap, to indulge in an hour of small talk and singing. One man recorded that the visits were dull because "There was nothing to talk about, particularly since the women had little understanding of the affairs of men."

Yet in the Shakers' communes power was vested equally in men and women, and their insistence on absolute equality between the sexes was revolutionary. Elder Frederick Evans, who had been a radical journalist before joining the Shakers, wrote:



surdity, tyranny, and oppression well-nigh attained.

ranch in early 1966, only months after the wedding .



Damn it, woman, d'ye think we can walk away from a herd of cattle and a band of sheep? We got to stay until we get the livestock disposed of.

You knew what you were

getting into . . . And always at the last, as he would rush hurl from the house out to another of the ranch's endless chores:

Will-ye-forget-it? Just-forget-it?

But nothing was forgotten, by either of them. They both had the habit of storing things up against one another. The time that you . . . I told you then . . . There was a calendar of combat, and either one would refer as far back as could be remembered.

If they had fought all the time, the marriage might have before long snapped apart quickly and neither would have been severely hurt. But they bickered in quick seasons. Weeks, maybe a month, would pass in calm. Saturday nights, we went to dances in the little town of Ringling. Dad and Ruth whirled there by the hour; often my Uncle Angus called the square dances, and I burring saw Dad in a circle of flying dancers while a voice so close to his cried: Promenade all! Sometime after midnight, I along the dancehall wall would stretch on a bench with a coat over me and go to sleep. I would wake up leaning against Ruth's shoulder as the pickup growled down the low hill to the ranch buildings. The low

to trigger something in Dad. One evening, after he had been silent most of the day, he told me a woman would be coming into our lives again.

hour; often my Uncle Angus called the square dances, and I

It was an astonishment. Ruth had come and gone without much lasting effect, except for the scalded mood Dad showed whenever he had a reason to mention her. But this time the woman was my mother's mother, and our lives were going to

nor

murmurs I heard then between Dad and Ruth would go on for a day or two. But eventually, a blast of argument, then no day or two talking, sulking. Sometimes Ruth would leave for a few days Sometimes Dad told her to leave, and she wouldn't. At last, one or the other would make a truce—never by apology, just some softened sentence which meant that the argument could be dropped unease now. Until Ruth felt restless again; until Dad's despair twisted in him once more.

I watched this slow bleed of a marriage, not yet old enough to be afraid of exactly what might happen but with the feeling creeping in me that the arguments in our house meant more than Joking with me as she sometimes did, I could see. Alone with me, Ruth would grin and her face come down close to mine: If your hair gets any redder, you're gonna set the town on fire, you know that? Dad talked in his usual soft burr when I rode in the pickup with him: Son, let's go fix that fence where Rankin's cows got in. There's not enough grass on this place for our own without that honyocker's cows in here, too. Hold on, I'm gonna give her snoose to get up this sidehill . . . But when they were together, I most often heard a hard edge in what they said to each other, a careful evenness as they talked over plans to leave the ranch as soon as they could, calves were sold and shipped in the autumn.

day or two. gonna set the town on fire, you know that? Dad talked in his in here, too. . Hold on, I'm gonna give her snoose to get up this ber of the community. Aitnough Owen bars the home and Fourier his joint-stock system on business principles, the main idea of both was the enlargement of the home, the exten-

sion of the family from the little man-wife circle to the larger corporation.

For what was happening, I can grasp now, was the misjudgment greater by far than their decision to be married: their mutual refusal to call it off. Each had a fear blockading that logical retreat. Dad would not admit to his mistake because he wanted not to look a fool to the valley. He was entirely wrong there; the only mystification anyone seemed to have was why he kept on with a hopeless mismatch. I couldn't see that, going on with that marriage, with that little child you in the midst of it, a woman of the valley once cried to me. Ruth thought everything should come in a cloud for her. But she had hate in her, she was full of hatefulness...

What was Charlie thinking of to let that go on? For her part, Ruth would not face up to another split, would not let another broken marriage point to her as an impossible wife. Since neither could see how to call a logical half to the mismarriage, it somehow was going to have to halt itself. But before it did, the pair of them had two mighty exertions to make stay together.

highway, which doubled briefly as the main street, a few dozen houses and buildings lined away, like a Ringling which had been ordered to close in its ranks and spruce up its sidings. The first business we came to had one sign advertising it as a gas station, and another calling it a cafe, as if the enterprise hadn't entirely been able to make up its mind and decided to tackle both jobs. While Dad and I searched out someone to put gas in the pickup, Grandma marched into the cafe side of the building and asked the woman behind the counter if she knew anyone who would board a high school boy. The woman stood in front of her and thought, until finally she said, No, nobody comes to mind. I guess most people aren't willing to take in someone they don't know like that. Grandma locked the stranger with her steadfast look: Well, how about you then?

For what was bappening. I can grasp now, was the misjudgment greater

\_arrival of Ruth in our lives

Perhaps because this is a riffle of time which everyone around me later tried to put from im mind, memory hovers stubbornly here; memory, or the curious nature, perhaps, that keeps asking exactly what the commotion was about. For on the edge of this fray between Dad and Ruth I begin to see myself, and here at the age of eight and nine and ten I was curiosity itself. If I inscribe myself freehand, as Dad did with with the unfading stories he might told me of his own young years, the words would be these: I was a boy I would scarcely know on the street today. Chunky, red-haired, freckled-the plump face straight off a jar of strawberry jam. Always wearing a small cow boy hat, because I seared in the sun. Under that hat, and inside a name like no one else's. Ivan: EYE-vun, amid the Frankie-Ronny-Bobby-Jimmy-Larry-Howie trill of my schoolmates. Dad was amazed with himself when he at last discovered that he had spliced Russian onto the Scottish family name; he and my mother had known someone named Ivan and liked the sudden soft curl of the word--and besides wanted to show up Dad's least favorite brother, who had recently daubed 'Junior' onto a son. The name, along with the hair and freckles, gave me attention I wasn't always sure I wanted. At Dad's side in the saloons I sometimes met men who would look down at me and sing out: 'Now the heroes were plenty and well known to fame/Who fought in the ranks of the Czar/But the bravest of all was man by the name/ Of Ivan Skavinsky Skavar!' being dubbed

I consoled myself that it was better than Red or Pinky, which I also heard sometimes in the saloons. And once in a great while, in his thoughtful mood as if remembering a matter far away, Dad would call me Skavinsky. It made a special moment, and I prized it that way.

People who remember me at this age say I was something of a little scattered

in battalions of peaks and reefs and gorges and crags south to north

as far as could be seen. The view rocked us to a stop. The Smith

River Valley had had mountain ranges all around; this high-set horizon

twenty miles to our west was as if all those past ranges had been

tumbled together and then armored with rimrock and icefield. Across

the clear lens of distance, we could read where forests wove in under

at last discovered that he had spliced Russian onto the Scottish family

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'You always were such a little sobersides.' 'You was always so damned bashful it was hard to get a word out of you. All right, but how jolly was I supposed to be, with mother dead and the next one in a sniping match with my father? I believe that much of what was taken to be my soberness was simply a feeling of being on guard, of carefully watching life flame around me. Of trying not to be surprised at whatever else might happen. I can tell you a time, it as my father storied so many of his into me: Dad and Ruth and I are walking toward the movie house, some on night of truce in the family. We are at the end of the block from the building when I notice Kirkwood coming down the street. Kirkwood is a school sleasmate, but a forehead taller than I am, and with that head round as a cannonball and atop square shoulders you could lay bricks on. Kirkwood can never be counted on to behave the same from one minute to the next, and now he bears down on us, yelps 'Hullo, Ivy!' and takes a swipe at my hat. The worst prospect I can think of is coming true: the great given rule of boyhood is not to make you look silly in front of and Kirkwood is toe-daming all over it. Now he, your grownups, has put on a hyena grin and falls in step with me. He glances toward Dad and Ruth, then skips at me and knocks the hat from my head. 'Kirkwood-I'll-murder-you!' I rasp as lethally as I can and clap the hat down over my ears. It sends his delirium up another notch, and he skips in for another whack at the hat. Dad and Ruth no longer can pretend not to notice and begin to glance back at the sniggering and muttering behind them. Kirkwood giggles; this time when I hear him scuffling close. I swing around with my right arm stiff in what I now understand was a right jab. Kirkwood runs his round jaw into it and bounces flat onto the sidewalk. He wobbles up, looks at me me dazedly, then trots off in a steady howl. I hustle formation toward the movie house where Dad and Ruth are waiting and watching. Both are grinning like they have mouths

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the cliffs and back into the plummet of canyons, we could make out the rough

spills of scree beneath the solumed walls of rimrock. And along the

uncountable summits, all the eighty miles of gashing skyline, new snow

was draping down. Dad-and I had lived our lifetimes beneath-weather-

making mountains, none of which had tusked up into the storm clouds

as this Sawtooth Range of the Rockies would. Both of us knew what cold hell north

might be ahead when winter came down out of the mountains, yet for

the moment, to have grandness anywhere near this spavined ranch,

neither of us cared.

it turned out, this north country stretched

It seems we must first consider concepts and beliefs for what they are. By its very definition a concept is a theoretical belief which we feel is correct and which is the basis for practice. A concept may change or develop as we gain new information or knowledge, however, beliefs are not based on knowledge. We do not always have correct knowledge. We attend always have correct knowledge.

However, if we have convictions and beliefs there then is a risk that we may judge others and ourselves in terms of our cause and conversely, may believe that and believe only in the rightness of our cause and conversely, may believe that others are wrong. We may not see, or may deny, that situations have changed and could hold rigidly to behavior and procedures that situations have changed and could hold rigidly to behavior and procedures that are no longer appropriate and

We need beliefs and principles on which to base our acts and practice. If we do not have this, we can be superficial, or a technician, or unpredictable. We will also find little personal meaning and satisfaction in what we do.

# full of marshmallows. Tobal Jack mod Lis had paord and many Jack

But I was less sure of my feelings. It was as if I had been through a dream that I knew was going to happen. Not in every detail—who could foresee even Kirkwood gone that batty?—but in its conclusion: that from the instant Kirkwood rambled into sight, he was aimed onto my fist. It somehow seemed to me there ought to be an apprehension about such certainty, some questioning of why it had to be inexorably so. But it was a questioning I could not hamble, and what I felt most was the curious intensity of having seen it all unfold, myself somehow amid the scene as it swept past me. Somehow a pair of me, the one doing and the one seeing it done.

It was exactly that twinned mix-apprehension and interestedness-that

I felt throughout Ruth's startling time in our lives.

e fence. By then, someone already was sprinting for a car

That was one stalking by death; Dad himself had invited

most of the rick that time, although in the homely black gelding

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the yip of coyote pups on a mountainside when he was home in

the Basin on a visit. Coyotes, sheep killers that they were,

were hated as nothing else in that country, especially on the

lean foothill ranches where any loss of livestock hurt like a

wound. Dad and his mother's young choreboy saddled their

dirt. When the bronc had all four feet under him, he sunfished for the corral poles and went into them as if he were plunging off a cliff. Horse and rider crashed back off the timbers, then the bronc staggered away into another quick running start and slammed the fence again. And then again.

get a grip to pull himself off the cyclone of horse. He had made it onto the fence when the battering caught up with him. Blacking out, he pitched off the corral backwards, into the path of the gelding as it rampaged past. The horse ran over him full length, full speed. The running-over fractured Dad's left collarbone and ripped most of the skin from one side of his face, and the gelding would have hollowed him out like a trough if the corral crew hadn't managed to snake him out under the fence. By then, someone already was sprinting for a car for the 45-mile ride to a doctor.

That was one stalking by death; Dad himself had invited most of the risk that time, although in the homely black gelding it came by odd means. But the next near-killing hit him as randomly as a lightning bolt exploding a snag. It began with the yip of coyote pups on a mountainside when he was home in the Basin on a visit. Coyotes, sheep killers that they were, were hated as nothing else in that country, especially on the lean foothill ranches where any loss of livestock hurt like a wound. Dad and his mother's young choreboy saddled their

Now the awaited time, when we at last would put the ranch and its zone of combat behind us. Put them behind us, in fact, in a way as wondrous to me as it was unexpected, for Dad and Ruth faced toward White Sulphur Springs and undertook the last livelihood anyone could have predicted of either of them: they went into the cafe business.

The Grill, across the street from the Stockman, had come up for rent.

It was the third and smallest eating place in a town which had not quite enough trade for two. There was the barest smidgin of reason to think of Ruth taking on such an enterprise; with her years of cooking for crews, she at least could handle a kitchen. But for Dad, the notion had all the logic of a bosun's mate stumping ashore to open up a candy shop. Yet somehow Dad

and Ruth, this pair who had never been around a town business of any sort and who already were finding out that they flinted sparks off one another all too easily—somehow they talked one another into trying to run a cafe together, and somehow they turned out to have a knack for it. With her years of cooking.

The knack, of course, was mine—tenths hard work. Those two took on that place like a house afire. The when Dad sorted through his savvy, there was there, too: in from all the ranches behind him, he knew enough about purchasing, and better yet,

he knew the valley and its people. He put up new hours for the Grill: it would stay open until after the last saloon had closed. 1960's to remind us that this continent has a long and rich past of experimental colonies. Even yet, we too quickly shrug off such communities as crackpot or worse. Some lack of enthusiasm is explainable enough.

For one thing, utopians can make hard neighbors. The loudest are outright banshees, wailing that the old society — the society most of us live in — is doomed, and the new shall built atop the grave just as soon as we stumble into it. A large proportion of our utopias have been religious, often trying by good example or recruiting to enlist the rest of us — an effort more likely to make us back off angrily. Another considerable utopian group, dating from the Shakers of distant yesterday to the hippie several enclaves of the past have years, has announced sex habits different from the gray was saddled, and thudded around the corral harmlessly on its club hooves. Then the corral crew roped the black for Dad and began to discover this one was several times

The gelding was so feisty they had to flop him flat and hold him down to cinch the saddle on. Dad swung into the stirrups while the horse was uncoiling up out of the

more horse than it looked.

Dad full in the face. Don't it to you?

It did, and we drove the nine dirt miles north to Dupuyer, luckily a briefler route than the bramble of roads we had come in by from the south. Dupuyer lay tucked along a broad band of brush which marked briefly briefly.

Its creek; off from ei ther side of the highway, which doubled as the

to drive every day when winter sets in this country. What co ye unink we ought to do? The perpetual problem of basing me somewhere roused her. Well, we ought a go into what's-its-name, Dupuyer, and see what's what, oughtn't we? Criminentlies, that seem to me how to do...Now she looked

There at the last of the night and the first hours of morning, The Grill found its customers—truckers on their runs through the pitchy high, ranchers heading home from late business in Helena or Great Falls, some of the Rainbow crowd trying to sober up on black coffee and T-bone. Steaks and hashbrowns covered Ruth's stove, and Dad dealt platters of food until his arms ached. Saturday mights I was allowed to stay up as late as I wanted—on Dad's principle of fathering, that I might as well have a look at life sooner than later—and I watched the pace of that last night of the week like a long, long parade coming past.

Just at dusk, ranch hands would begin to troop in for supper, minutes-old haircuts shining between their shirt collars and hat brims, because Well, I gotta go in and get my ears lowered was the standard excuse to come to town for a night of carousing. As the dark eased down and the ki-yis from the crowds in the Maverick and the Grand Central came of tener, the cafe would begin to receive the staggerers who had decided to forget the haircut after all and get right on with the drinking. They were a pie crowd, usually jabbing blearily at the fluffiest and most meringue-heaped possibilities in the countertop case. Sometime in mid-evening, Lloyd Robinson would arrive, suspiciously fingering down a coin for a cup of coffee and demanding to know if my freckles weren't from a cow's tail having swiped across me. Soon after him, as if the town's two prime bellies couldn't be long apart, it would be Nellie crashing in, chortling with delight and spinning a joke off the first item he spotted: That jam jar, now-did you hear about the Swede at

ordinarily true to what the human race proved capable of at the characteristics of Buchenwald and Auschwitz.

Fortunately, not all is terror and brooding. It is a characteristic moment in Hawthorne's Blithedale Romance when the farmer who runs the rural utopia asks which of the newcomers can go to the fair to buy pigs, and the foppish hero thinks to himself: "Pigs! Good heavens, had we come out from among the swinish multitude, for this?" Or there is the gentle utopian retaliation recorded in Kathleen Kinkade's diary of the Walden Two commune: when the political activists droned on too much, the apolitical folks had nightly readings of Winnie the Pooh as a counter influence.

The language of utopia, then, is more than gray social tract. People are shown in it, drugged on dreams and incredibly hard-working, passionate and sullen, brimfull of idealism and selfishly rigging power, humorless and of good cheer — people like the rest of us.

Perhaps the greatest wonder of utopia has been that anyone is nervy or raive enough to try bringing it to life. Utopia turns into an awfully serious proposition when you choose a site and set to work on those glittering ideals. No more fancied realms beyond the sea, the staunch citizenry mastering chores and shouldering duties without a mutter of doubt. Instead, buildings must be muscled up to hold out the weather.

The broad scarf of tilled ground around the settlement must be coaxed into a strong harvest year after year. As Hawthorne and countless other colonists found out, somebody has to be in charge of the pigs and such.

8

and now they tell me it's yelly.' Then if there was a dance in the hall behind the Rainbow, the night would crest with two tides of customers: one which filled the cafe as poon as the dance ended, and a second made up of those who had gone off to drink some more until the first wave clear ed out. And at last, sometime after two in the morning, would come the phone call from Pete McCabe thirty yards across at the Stockman: Save us three, Charlie. Dad would put aside a trio of T-bone steaks, and before long, Pete and his night's pair of bar help would be straddling in to the counter and trading the night's news with Dad. A few hours before Sunday dawn, the Grill would close and we would step out the door into the emptied town.

A quieter flow of eaters presented themselves too, I was to notice—the town's oldtimers, the pensioners, the sheepherders and cowpokes hanging on from yesteryear. As I have told,

The Stockman, where Pete McCabe was known to be the kind of a fellow who would set up a drink even when the pension check hadn't yet come to pay for it, drew most of these oldtimers, sometime in the night, sometime through the week. Now, over

across the street, Dad was good for an emergency meal as well.

How many times I heard one or another of them, joking so as not Dad to seem begging, ask for a meal on account—on account, that was, of being broke. Weeks and months and even years afterward, one or another of them a man might stop Dad on the street and say, Charlie, here's that Grill money I've been owing you.

Ruth, I think, never objected to those meals Dad would jot on the tab. They might fight over a spilled holder of that long apologetic rank of 'accountants." toothpicks, but not the accountants. Out on the valley ranches, she had seen in the crews clopping in to her supper table the men who were growing too old for the work they had done all their lives, and soon too old for anything but those lame rounds of the saloons along Main Street. Age was making that same wintry push on the one person Ruth seemed steadily to hold affection for, too. She had been raised by her grandmother -- her family so poor and at war with itself it had shunted her off there -- and regularly she went across the Big Belts to the on an afternoon off from the cafe next valley to see the old woman. Several times, she took me on those visits. Creased and heavy, stiff in the knees and going blind, the grandmother was the most ancient woman I had ever seen, and her house the shadowiest and most silent. The grandmother spent her days entirely in the dim kitchen, finding her way by habit through a thickening haze of cataract webs. When we stepped in past the black kitchen stove and the drab cabinets lining the wall, the grandmother would peer toward us and then begin to talk in a resigned murmur, eyes and legs giving way above and below a body not yet quite willing to die, and Ruth, listening, would be a different person, softer, younger, seeming to feel the grandmother's aches as her own .

## AMERICAN EVES IN AMERICAN EDENS

The radical doctrine of this "Battle Axe" letter—so-called because it was published in Harrison's paper, The Battle Axe and Weapon's of War-became the core of the Perfectionists' way of life, first in Putney, Vermont, where in the early 1840s Noyes established his first community, and later at Oneida, New York, where they moved in 1847. There every member stood in relation to every other member as a partner in what Noyes called "complex marriage." So strongly was this community of love insisted upon that two people who seemed to be exclusively devoted to one another were chastised by group "mutual criticism" and urged to abandon their selfishness. Noyes tells of one young couple who were deeply in love and wanted to have a child, but were rebuked for their selfishness. Each was encouraged to have a child with another partner, which they did. The young man, far from showing resentment, frequently cared for his wife's child so that her courtship with another man could go on uninterrupted. Thus the Perfectionists abolished sexual inequality by getting rid of the notion of woman as property—both as the property of a single man and as the conduit for private property—but the price of their sexual and economic communism was often the denial of intimacy.

For Noyes, the variety and multiplicity of sexual expression possible for the Perfectionists outweighed the advantages of personal intimacy—perhaps because of all those young girls with whom he, as senior member of the community, shared both amative and propagative love. Or perhaps it was the spirit of the times; for in language similar to Whitman's, Noyes elevated love in complex marriage not only to a commandment—"The new commandment is that we love one another, and that not by pairs, as in the world, but *en masse*"—but to the highest of the art forms. "Indeed," he wrote in *Male Continence*, "it will rank above music, painting and

seemed to But whatever Ruth took from those visits might stop at our own doorsill. Time and again, she and Dad faced off, and then would go the house went full of silence for a day or more. Or worse, one would be silent and the other would claw on and on. If nothing else set them at each other, there always was the had kept after all when we left the ranch and which he argument about our small herd of cattle, which Dad was pasturing now in the foothills of the Big Belts. He drove out each morning to pitch hay to the cattle, then came back to work in the cafe from mid-afternoon until closing. On weekends, I went with him out of him, to the cattle, and only then would hear the few tiny snatches of music he knew, A forkful of alfalfa to the cows, then But the squaws along the Yukon are good enough for me; a tuneless minute of whistling and looking out across the valley to the pinnacles of the Castles, then When it's springtime in the . Whether or not Ruth knew he was out there singing and whistling amid the cows, she did suspect that Dad had not Dad suspected, just as given up all intentions of ranching. day-and-night rightly, that neither of them could keep up the pace of the income cafe work for long, and that our living soon was going to have to come from livestock again.

In the meantime, we were town people, and I had the

time to myself to roam White Sulphur. Once, in one of the off-balance tributes I would get used to in the valley, someone beside Dad in a saloon caught me studying up at him and blurted: That kid is smarter than he knows what to do with. Which was right enough, and yet I did know enough to keep my eyes moving through the town, reading whatever of it showed itself. The rememberings from that have lasted as a kind of casing which splines goes into place over the earlier odyssey through the saloons, a second and wider circle across undefined territory, and this time on my own.

The plainest fact I found, so

that White Sulphur lived on livestock. All the places I liked best had the sounds and smells and feels which came one way

America, with its growing industrialization and urbanization, less than Edenic and was searching for workable alternatives. Despite wishful thinking-to be found in marriage manuals, gift books, ladies' magazines, medical reports, and sermons—a sexual revolution was taking place through these decades. Compare the observations of Alexis de Tocqueville in his classic treatise, Democracy in America (1835), with those of James Bryce in The American Commonwealth (1888) half a century later. Tocqueville wrote, "In America, more than anywhere else in the world, care has been taken constantly to trace clearly distinct spheres of action for the two sexes, and both are required to keep in step, but along paths that are never the same." Women took no part in business or politics according to Tocqueville; they never managed "the external relations of the family," but were confined to "the quiet sphere of domestic duties." The duties of men were carefully separated from those of women "so that the great work of society may be better performed." Fifty-three years later Bryce could report (perhaps

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In experimenting with alternative modes of living, communitarians attempted to create a new role for the American woman. They released her from her "sphere" of doll, wife, and mother by condemning sexual pleasure as "impure " or hy abolishing manager.

Doig/73

leathered or another from the herds and flocks out on the slopes of ten grassland. grass. In the creamery where Dad bought milk and butter for the cafe, the air hung so heavy with the dampness of processing that it was like walking against pillows, and everyone talked loudly out of the sides of their mouths to be heard over the rumble of churns. Nearby, the grain elevator took a noise like that and tripled it, the roaring clank of conveyors carrying high box of off wheat and barley and oats somewhere into the tower. the railroad shipping pens, the noises came directly from the In their best of times livestock. Sheep go through life in a near-panic, anyway, and their frenzied bleating as they were wrangled up the chutes into boxcars grew to a storm of sound. The cattle, could be heard all over town when they were pastured near the pens a could be heard all across town --day or so before shipping, a constant choir of moaning, like wind haunting into ten thousand chimneys at once.

white Sulphur was as unlovely but interesting as the sounds of its livelihood. A teacher who had arrived just then to his first classroom job would remember: The town didn't look too perky. It had been through the Depression and a world war, and obviously nobody had built anything or painted anything or cleaned anything for twenty years. Sited where the northern edge of the valley began to rumple into low hills—by an early—day entrepreneur who dreamed of getting rich from the puddles of mineral water bubbling there, and didn't—the town somehow had stretched itself along the design of a very wide T.

(mo d)

Main Street, the top of the T, ran east and west, with most of business area the town's houses banked up the low hills on either side of the street at its eastern end. To the west lay the sulphur slough, the railroad and shipping pens, and the creamery and grain elevator. The highway, in its zipper-straight run up the valley, came in there like the leg of the T onto Main Street.

flourished chiefly in western New York and often spawned treelove communities. Whitney Cross asserts in The Burned-Over District that reformers Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Amelia Bloomer, Susan B. Anthony, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the Grimké sisters, and others soon to lead the woman's rights movement served their apprenticeships as crusaders for temperance, abolition, and moral reform. All these movements were led largely by women because women had always played an important role in matters of morality and religion. On the other hand, social scientists like R. Palme Dutt argue that the struggle for the emancipation of women and the struggle for socialism are inextricably connected. The conditions of a private property society, he maintains, "of the individual household, of economic dependence, of the exploitation of the weakest, of the conflict between the social needs of motherhood and of the care of children and the individualist laws of property and the antisocial conditions of the wage system all underlie the oppression and servitude of women, and can only be overcome through social organization—through, in other words, a communist form of society."

In their best of times livestook, Sheep go through life in a near-panic, and

Much of the traffic, then, was aimed to this west end of town,

post office and the
while all the saloons and grocery stores and cafes—and the

druggist and the doctor and the two lawyers, since it took two

fight out
to make a court case—did business at the east end.

This gave White Sulphur an odd, strung-out pattern of life, as if the parts of the town had been pinned along a clothesline. But it meant there was an openness to the town, plenty of space to roam and to see on to the next thing which might interest you. Even the school gave off this sense of open curiosity, because it had been built down toward the base of the T where two of the town's main attractions for a boy had always ended up--the county jail, and the sulphur slough.

Since the nine saloons downtown fueled a steady traffic of drunks, the jail was kept busy, and most schooldays we had a fine clear view of the ritual there. It was only a few dozen yards from the diamond where we played work-up softball to where the brick jail building stood atop a small embankment. Just in from the edge of this embankment, a wire clothesline had been looped between two fat posts. Right there, the prisoners had a morning recess at the same time as ours. They were sent out to pin their bedding on the clothesline and beat some cleanliness into it—and, I suppose, to huff some of the alcohol out of themselves. Sheepherders who had come in from the mountains for their annual binge, the regular winos from the Grand Central who were tossed in jail every few months to dry

Doig/

out, once in a while a skinny scuffed-up cowboy from the big
Rankin ranch—there they would be, on the embankment like
performers on a stage.

Most of the men I could recognize from my nights downtown with Dad. But one morning a single inmate came out, a slender man I didn't know but whose face I seemed to have seen before. The softball game stopped as we all puzzled at that strange familiar face. The instant before any of us figured it out, one of my classmates rushed to get his words into the air first: Hey, that's my dad! His face was the same as the man's, all right, but skewed into a pleading grin, his eyes sick as he looked from one to another of us. One more time he said it—

That's my dad! —before we faced around, shame heavy in the air, toward the next batter.

At the bottom of the slope from the school grounds, as if it had seeped down from the overflow off the prisoners' bedding, lay the sulphur slough which gave White Sulphur its name. On cold days, the slough steamed and steamed, thin fog puffs wisping up from the reeds, as if this was where the entire valley breathed. Any weather, the water stewed out an odor of rotten eggs. At the slough edge nearest the school stood a tiny gazebo, a rickety scrap from the town's days when it had tried to be a resort. Either as decoration or a roof against bird droppings, the gazebo sheltered a small hot spring. A corroding cup hung on one pillar of the gazebo, and if you dared to touch

it, then you could dare the taste of the sulphur spring water.

One of my classmates, Kirkwood, downed the water as if it were lemonade. His grandfather, a nasty-faced character who indeed gave every sign that he might live forever, had convinced him wood that the stuff was an elixir for a person's insides.

After Kirkwood had slurped down a cupful, I would reluctantly sip away. What bothered me even worse than the taste was the rancid look of the spring. Sulphur water has a way of layering its minerals into a kind of putty on stones and clay and even the underwater strands of grass, and the spring always was coated with this sickly whitish curd, as if something poisonous had just died in it. And yet, nowhere else had anything like this place, and so the slough and its ugly water drew us.

white Sulphur had other lures I thought must be the only universe.

Ones of their kind in the world—the giant carcasses of buildings to be poked into. Late in the last century, when the town grandiose had figured it might grow, a few grand buildings had been put up, and they had not yet fallen down entirely. Near the sulphur slough stood the remains of the Springs Hotel, a long box of gingerbread—work and verandas which had been built for resort—goers who came to take the waters. I seem to remember that whatever was left of this building was so treacherous none of us would go out on its floor more than a few feet from the wall; you could fall through the sagging floorboards to some black awfulness below. Another awfulness clung to the Springs

201

Hotel's past. The story was that someone had been killed diving into its swimming pool, that White Sulphur dwindled away from being a resort after that. The public death of that diver was epitaphed in the hotel's blind gape of windows, the broken spine of ridgepole. A boy stepped uneasily here, and stepped away not knowing what it was that brought him back and back.

Across town loomed a huger wreck, cheerier and much more inviting. This one was called the Old Auditorium—a sharp comedown from its original name, The Temple of Fun—and it had been built in the 1890's by an earnest group of local businessmen—a magazine writer who happened through town described the type as exerting every nerve to prosper—who

Probably there never had been enough people in the entire county to fill the place, even if they all had been herded in for culture's sake at sumpoint. Built of brick, with a shingled like a howdah on the back of a great red elephant, dome rising from the middle of the roof and a forest of chimneys teetering around the edge, the temple had never been finished by its exhausted backers, although it was complete enough to use for school recitals and graduation ceremonies by the time the 1925 dowing dinosaur earthquake shook it onto the condemned list. A great red elephant of a building, it had been collapsing little by little ever since the earthquake, now the remains stood over us, roofless, ghost-like, magical as a wizard's abandomed castle.

I think it must have been not only the size and gape of
the place, but the glacial spill of red brick that attracted

Oddly, since in the early days the town had its own brickyard and a
number of substantial buildings besides the Temple of Fun had been put up,
White Sulphur had come through the years into a clapboard, take-it-or-leave-it
appearance which made brick -built respectability seem very rare,

of Ann Lee, representing the remare Shaker brethren and sisters lived in separate dormitory-type rooms, ate separately, worked in different areas, and even wor-82 White Sulphur had come through the years into a clapboard, take-it-or-leave-t number of substantial buildings besides the Temple of Fun had been put up, us. Oddly, since in the early days the town had its own brickyard and a condemning sexual pleasure as impure, or by abousting monogis amous marriage, or by doing away with private property. In the on case of the Shakers, the most notable example of celibate living, the ar concept of a bisexual God made the equality of the sexes logical and reinforced the belief that any attempt of one sex to dominate erthe other could only prove disastrous. The revivalist movement 79 to prosper -- who writer who happened through town described the type as exerting every nerve been built, in the 1890's by an earnest group of local businessmen -- a magazine

of brick, and here was the largest stack of the reddest brick we could imagine. We could prowl in-windows and doors had vanished long since--and amid the clattering emptiness walk the old stage, study out from the dilapidated walls where rooms had been. Echoes flew back to us as if the auditorium had stored all the sounds from its prime years. It stood as a kind of cavern of history for a few of us, a place where you could go into an expanse of both space and time.

One other large brick building graced White Sulphur, and if the old auditorium was a cave to be sought out, this next was a man-made mass you could not avoid. You came to it—the Sherman Hotel—as you walked up Main Street: three massive stories of brick and cornicework snouting out into the thoroughfare as firmly as a thumb crimping into a hose. At the very start of White Sulphur's history there had been a dispute about where Main Street ought to run. The doctor who held the land at the west end of town banked too heavily on the notion that some judicious slough drainage and timber road-bedding would draw the route along his holdings. A rival laid out a plat to the east of him, complete with a 25-foot jog away from the direction of the slough and directly into the path mapped out for Main Street. In some wink of confusion or bribery, the

the rival survey was accepted by the authorities, the twen grew up along the misjointed plat lines, and for the next sixty years, the big brick hotel built at the boundary of the muddle squatted halfway into Main Street. In

ing pledge, cited by Robertson: 1. That we do not belong to ourselves in any respect, but that we belong first to God, and second to Mr. Noyes as God's true representa-2. That we have no rights or personal feelings in regard to childbearing which shall in the least degree oppose or embarrass him in his choice of scientific combinations. 3. That we will put aside all envy, childishness, and self-seeking and rejoice with those who are chosen candidates; that we will, if necessary, become martyrs to science, and cheerfully renounce all desire to become mothers, if for any reason Mr. Noyes deem us unfit material for propagation. Above all, we offer ourselves "living sacrifices" to God and true Communism. 88 the route along his holdings. A rival laid out a plat near the outer edge of this prow-like jut to take advantage of the outlook. Sitting there in a big leather chair you could watch the cars come, straight as fence wire, until suddenly they had to angle off. Old men hobbled into the hotel to lobby—the afternoon hours away sit by the hour and watch the cars swerve around them. It made a pasttime, and the town didn't have many.

For some reason I can't summon back, once in these years

Dad and I checked into the Sherman Hotel for a night. The

room was worse than we had expected, and worse even than the

hotel's run-down reputation. A bare lightbulb dangled over

a battered bed; I think there was not even a dresser, nightstand,

or chair. The bedsprings howled with rust. Sometime in the skreeking

rattletrap

night, Dad said Call this a hotel, do they? I've slept better

in wet sagebrush. And yet dismal as it was, the cumbersome hotel did some duty for the town. The teacher arriving to his job stepped from the bus there and went in to ask the clerk if there lockers for his baggage for a day or two. Just throw it there in the corner, he was told. But I'd like to lock it away, everything I own is in the re... The clerk looked at him squarely for the first time: Just throw it in the corner there, I said. When the teacher came back are in a day or so, all was in the corner, untouched.

One last landmark from those years, the gray stone house called The Castle. It speared up from the top of the hill behind the Stockman, a granite presence which seemed to have loomed been there before the rest of the town was ever dreamed of.

Actually, a man named Sherman had built it in the early 1890's, bonanza with the money from a silver lode. He had the granite blocks cut and sledded in by ox team from the Castle Mountains, and from a little distance, the three-story mansion with its round tower and sharp roof peaks looked like one of the sets of fantasy pinnacles which poke up all through that range.

Yet there was something childlike about her dependence upon a charismatic leader like Mother Ann, and something self-defeating about the denial of her own sexuality. Mormonism, on the other hand, which gave free rein to the polygamous sexual desires of men, could hardly be said to improve the status of women. John Humphrey Noyes, also a charismatic leader, combined Mother

aman nan bulle it in the early 1890's,

When the teacher came back foreit 80 a day or so, all was in the corner,

day or two. Just throw it there in the corner, he was told. But I'd like to lock it away, everything I own is in there. The clerk looked at him squarely for the first time: Just throw it in the corner there, I said.

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I checked into the Sherman Hotel for a night. The

So in name and material and appearance, all three, old Sherman built for himself an eerie likeness of the mountains which had yielded up his fortune.

If the outside was a remindful whim, the inside of the castle was Sherman's new money doing some prancing. It was said he had spared nothing in expense—woodwork crafted of hardwoods from distant countries, crystal dangles on every chandelier, a huge water tank in the attic which sluiced water down to fill the bathtubs in an instant, a furnace which burned hard hot anthracite coal shipped all the way from Pennsylvania. All this was known only by rumor as I would circle past, because Sherman had been dead for twenty years and the Castle stood with boards across its windows and swallows' mud nests clotted onto the fancy stonework.

Those were the relic faces of White Sulphur, the profiles of what the town had set out to be. Other features stayed in my memory, too, off the faces of the thousand people who lived in White Sulphur then, and a second thousand dotted out on the ranches from one far end of the county to another.

Of all those twenty hundred living faces, the one clearest to me ever since has been a madman's.

What had torn apart Virgil's brain-defect of birth,

some stab of illness or accident--I have never known. But
he was everlastingly there at the edge of town life. His
parents, old and made older by the calamity which had twisted
their son's mind, would bring Virgil to town with them when

formation into a supernatural being and watch her shoulders for signs of wings. Her unhappy marriage to Abraham Stanley, a blacksmith like her father, and the death of her four children probably had a great deal to do with her religious fervor and her exaltation of celibacy. Ann Lee came to view procreation with horror, and encouraged spiritual impulses over physical. In the eyes of one of her followers, she became "as free from carnal desires as a new born infant." She taught that lust in Eden was the original sin and that no soul could follow Christ while receiving "gratifications of lust." "Whoever yields enough to the evil tempter to gratify in the least the sensual passions—either in deed, word, or thought," the Shaker creed reads, "shall confess honestly the same to his elders ere the sun of another day shall set to announce a day of condemnation and wrath against the guilty soul. These vile passions are—fleshly lusts in every form, idolatry, selfishness, envy, wrath, malice, evilspeaking, and their kindred evils." The Shakers believed, according to their creed:

Coulds a dual person, maje and female; that Adam was a

like being watched by the hot eye of a hawk. All through this time, I change as if a new planet had come under our feet.

satisfaction, his eyes alread? "

in particular

DOIG/101

Their faces were unlined, not crinkled at the corners of the eyes as Dad's and the other ranch men's were. And their voices chimed amid the burrs and twangs of everyone else downtown.

at the high school auditorium, singing the spirituals he had heard from his mother as she worked at her wash tubs. His tenor voice could ripple like muscle, hold like a hawser across the hase notes: Swiiing low, sweet chaaaaroit . . . The strong, sweet sound had carried him to New York once, where he sang am been declared by a national magazine as "the latest rival to Paul Robeson." in concert halls and on the radio. He also had gone through money as if he were tossing confetti into the streets of Harlem, and when the Depression hit, he ended up back in the valley herding sheep. He brought with him New York stories such as no one in the valley had ever heard or dreamed of. Of his writer friend Carl Van Vechten:

He was a big Dutchman, he had very buck teeth, rabbit teeth like, and weighed about two hundred pounds, let's say, and was six feet tall. But he wasn't what they called a potbellied six . . . He liked sometimes to wear a phantom red shirt, reddest red I ever saw. He wore rings, y'know, exotic rings, something that would stand out, or a bracelet, somethin' like that. Bein' a millionaire he could do those things. I remember one night we went to a party. Carl and I was dressed as in Harlem, dressed in kind of satire. Some man gave both of us sam hill. He said, You got somethin' to offer the world. You don't have to do anything out of the

ordinary, just be yourselves. Carl laughed and said, Well, Of a black man he said had a magic with words and deeds: can't we have a little fun?

When everybody was broke, a lot of people would go to Father Divine and get the best meal in the world for thirtyfive cents, see. And you'd be surprised -- white, black, blue, green and the other, they'd eat in Father Divine's because you could get a meal you couldn't pay two dollars for downtown for thirty-five cents, including ice cream dessert. And he had 'em lined up, you'd thought a baseball game was goin' on. Of how people in Harlem could tell where a man was from by the scar on his face:>

By the brand that was on him, y'see. They could tell where he'd been in a fight. If you were shootin' craps, you more or less would be bendin' down when you got cut and that way you'd get it across the forehead here. Whereas if you were playin' poker, you were more apt to be settin' up, then you'd be apt to get this one here across the cheek. you were playin' what they called 'skin,' why you'd apt to So y'see, if a fella was cut here, he was get this other. from Geechyland, if he was cut this other way he was from Selma, Alabama, and so on and so on.

Now, either Taylor or Bob owned the building the post office was in, and the pair of them lived on the second floor. Taylor came and went in a bold erect style, always with some new plan for singing in New York again or making a fortune

from some gadget he had invented. He also took pride in being the one writing man the valley had ever had. was a talented storyteller -- it was as if his voice could put a rich gloss on anything it touched -- and while he had been was in New York singing at society parties, he met white such as Van Vechten writers who urged him to make a manuscript of his stories of early-day White Sulphur. They steered him to a publisher and illustrator, and shepherded his guesswork grammar into print as a memoir with the title Born to Be. with his name on it naturally impressed Taylor into thinking he could do another. This time there was no help, and no publisher. The failure must have worked on his mind for years; eventually he saw conspirators. The man who published his first book had become John Steinbeck's publisher as well, and for the rest of his life, Taylor told anyone who would listen that Steinbeck and the publisher had pirated his second book idea and made it into The Grapes of Wrath.

While Taylor built that phantom scheme in his mind,
Bob crashed back and forth between street and room, a

desperate drinker even by White Sulphur standards. I would
to the post office
see him sometimes when I went for the mail, off somewhere
in his plodding stagger. I remember that he wore suspenders,
one of the few men in town who did, and the straps made
a slumping X across his big back as they slid down his

shoulders. Brothers indeed, Taylor and Bob, in desperation as well as in skin, the one daydreaming of New York and second fame, the other fumbling for his next bottle of whiskey.

Rose Gordon lived apart from her brothers, in both place and behavior. She was the one in the family who had chosen to be jolly toward the white faces all around, and a time a plump dark fluff of a woman, or two a week she came along Main Street with her constant greeting, How do you do? And how are you today? Rose had extreme would bring out her pen, and a long letter extolling the departed. She was especially fond of two groups in the valley's history, the Scots who had homesteaded in the last where in the valley. Basin and the Indians who had worn away before the tide of settlement.

Her passion for the Indians, fellow sufferers for the dusk of their skin, was understandable enough. They were the first ladies of this land, she would of the Indian women she had seen when she was a girl, and the saying of it announced that Rose Gordon knew ladyship from personal experience. But the transplanted Scots, my father's family and the others who had never seen black faces before and in all likelihood didn't care for them when they did? It was their talk. The lowlands burr, the throaty words which came out their mouths like low song, captivated Rose. She was as entranced with the spoken word as Taylor

was with the written, and the oration she had given when she was valedictorian of her high school class of eight students—that oration given from a rostrum in the old auditorium, a large American flag fastened square and true along the back stage wall—had been the peak of her life.

When I had become a grown man, she astonished me once by reciting the climax of that oration sixty years before:

I gave my address on the progress of the Negro race. I ended, I said: 'The colored soldiers have earned the highest courage, and they won unstinted praises by their bravery, loyalty and fidelity. They have indeed been baptized into full citizenship by their bloodshed in defense of their country, and they have earned the protection of that honorable emblem, the Stars and Stripes!'

While Rose held those words in her memory as if they were her only heirloom, other voices plaided White Sulphur life the way I femember it. The twang which gritted out of Lloyd Robison and the other Missourians: You could of talked all day long and not said that . . . Seen anything of that long-geared geezer who was gonna break that gelding for me? . . . That Swede don't know enough to pound sand in a rat hole . . . In June, mosquitoes would come in a haze off the Smith River, and the mosquito stories would start; Bastards're so big this year they can stand flatfooted and drink out of a rainbarrel . . . saw one of 'em carry off a baby chick the other day . . . yah, I saw two of 'em pick up a lamb, one at each end . . . Any time of year,

the muttering against Rankin and his vast holdings in the valley: That goddamn Rankin's so crooked he couldn't sleep in a roundhouse . . . so tight he squeaks . . . so mean the coyotes wouldn't eat him . . . One rancher or another proud of a new woven-wire fence: Horse-high, bull-strong, and hog-tight . . . Another, defending himself against the notion that his saddle horse was the color and quality of mud: No, by God, she's more of a kind of tansy-gray, the color of cat's paw . . . Christie in The Grill, shaking over early morning coffee: I got lit up like a church last night . . . Went home and threw my hat in the door first. It didn't come back out, so I figured I was safe . . .

And always, always, the two voices which went at each other just above my head. Ruth, where the hell you been? If you think you can just walk off and leave me with the cafe that way, you got another think coming . . Mister, I didn't marry you to spend all my time in any damn cafe. Where I go is my business . . . The look in my direction, then: Better leave us alone, Ivan . . . But the voices would go on, through the walls, until one more silence set in between my father and my second mother.

be no marriage. The marriage supper of the Lamb is a feast at w

When the will of God is done on earth, as it is in heaven, there will be no marriage. The marriage supper of the Lamb is a feast at which every dish is free to every guest. Exclusiveness, jealousy, quarreling, have no place there, for the same reason as that which forbids the guests at a Thanksgiving dinner to claim each his separate dish, and quarrel with the rest for his rights. In a holy community there is no more reason why sexual intercourse should be restrained by law, than why eating and drinking should be—and there is as little occasion for shame in the one case as in the other. . . . The guests of the marriage supper may have each his favorite dish, each a dish of his own procuring, and that without the jealousy of exclusiveness. I call a certain woman my wife—she is yours, she is Christ's, and in him she is the bride of all saints. She is dear in the hand of a stranger, and according to my promise to her I rejoice. My claim upon her cuts directly across the marriage covenant of this world, and God knows the end.



This is interesting language. Despite his stated aims—full sexual equality—what Noyes is actually arguing for here, much like Joseph Smith, is the dominance of woman not by one man but by many. A woman is a "dish" to be consumed at a "feast." Notice the

The silences stretched tauter until a day sometime in the autumn of 1948, when The Grill and our town life came to an end. Dad and Ruth could agree on one thing: the hours of cafe work were grinding them down. They gave up the lease, and now bought a few thousand head of sheep and arranged to pasture in the Sixteen country, them at a ranch on Battle Creek, not far from the Basin where

Dad had grown up. There seemed to be no middle ground in the marriage;

not having managed to make it work under the stare of the entire town,

what was

now the two of them decided to try a winter truce out in the emptiest

corner of the county,

just as it had been when Peter and Annie Doig came there to homestead and as it is whenever I drive its narrow red-shale road now. Gulch country, spare, silent. Out there in the rimming hills beyond the valley, 33 miles from town, Dad and Ruth would have time alone to see whether their marriage ought to last—could last.

And I began what would be a theme of my life, staying in town in the living arrangement we called boarding out. It meant that someone or other, friend or relative or simply whoever looked reliable, would be paid by Dad to provide me room-and-board during the weekdays of school. It reminds me now of a long visit, with the freedom to wander in and out but never quite garnering any space of your own. But I had some knack for living at the edges of other people's existences, and in this first time of boarding out-with

152

## AMERICAN EVES IN AMERICAN EDENS

liberation of women.) Susa Young Gates, one of Brigham Young's daughters, went so far as to glorify the Mormon point of view as the key to the "woman question"—in language not unlike that of the antifeminists in the profane world:

The Mormon women are working grandly at the sex problem of the

Doig/38

The rancher next would plead: Hell, he didn't need to quit, they'd fix it up somehow.

This was the trumping time Dad had been waiting for:
No, by God, he wouldn't work on any ranch run the way this one
was, not for any amount of money. Write 'er out, whatever
salary he had coming; he was going to town.

Sunday afternoons.

Neither horse looked worth the trouble of getting ona huge club-hoofed gray, and a homely low-slung black gelding.

Milk cow! Dad called across the corral to the other rider,

milk cow! Dad called across the corral to the other rider,

milk cow! Dad called across the corral to the other rider,

milk cow! Dad called across the corral to the other rider,

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milk cow! Dad called across the corral to the other rider.

whereby "the woman keeps the house and the man labors abroau separates the sexes entirely. Instead, in "vital society," men and

friends of Ruth, the Jordan family--I found a household which which almost in its comings-and-goings as the cafe had. We call it the short-order house around here, Helen Jordan said as deer season opened and a surge of her out-of-town relatives, armed like a guerrilla platoon, swept through. Ralph Jordan himself came and went at uneven hours of the day and night, black with coal dust and so weary he could hardly talk: he was fireman called Sagebrush Annie on the belching old locomotive which snailed down the branch-line from White Sulphur to the main railroad at Ringling. Ralph with a showelful of coal perpetually in hand, Helen forever up to her wrists in bread dough or dishwater -- the Jordans were an instructive couple about the labor life could demand. And under their busy roof, I was living for the first time with other children, their two sons and a daughter. The older way boy, Curtis, thin and giggly, was my age, and we slept in the same bed and snickered in Boarding out at the dark at each other's jokes. Living with the Jordans went smoothly enough then, except at the end of each week when Dad was arrive and take me to the ranch with him Friday night after Friday night, he did not arrive.

Whatever Dad or Ruth or I had expected of this testing winter, the unlooked-for happened: the worst weather of thirty years blasted into the Sixteen country, and Dad and Ruth found themselves in contest not so much with each other now, but with the screaming white wilderness outside.

As bad winters are apt to do, this one of 1948-49 whipped in early and hard. Snow fell, drifted, crusted into gray crystal windrows, then fell and drifted and crusted gray again. Dad and his hired man pushed the sheep in from the pastures to a big shed at the ranch buildings. Nothing could root grass out of that solid snow. The county road began to block for

only look more alike, but also look younger, fresher, and more dynamic. Thus, for all his concern with sex, he at least verbally exalted the spiritual over the physical in both men and women. "We do not believe in the equality of men," he wrote in the Handbook of the Oneida Community, "but we do believe that every man, woman and child should be surrounded by circumstances favoring the best development of heart, mind and body, and that no one should be excluded on account of age, sex or color from any occupation for which he or she is adapted by nature or culture." In traditional society, Noyes pointed out, the division of labor

The hill broncs which would be hazed in somewhere for this weekend redecing-the Doig homestead had a big stout pole corral which was just right-were not scruffy little mustangs. They were half again bigger and a lot less rideable than that: herds grown from ranch stock turned out to pasture,

Dotd/39

back from feeding the cattle. As he talked, Dad watched a large snowdrift on a sidehill near the house. Suddenly was on his feet and shouting:
he shouted: It's broke! It's broke, it's broke!

At last, the winter had broken; a chinook was warming the air and melting the snowdrift even as Dad burst into the yard. The men of the Keith ranch had gone out on the haysled that morning thickly bundled against 20 degrees below zero, and now they were coming home in shirt sleeves, with their mittens off.

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bejesus' sake why, what was wrong?

This was Dad's cue to tell him with all barrels blazing-down equipment, or that he'd had enough of daylight-to-dark down equipment, or that he'd had enough of daylight-to-dark before where he'd been given so damn few men to put up the hay.

Puzzled, the rancher would ask what he meant.

Dad would reply that he meant he was quitting, that's what.

Unbelieving, the rancher would begin to stammer: For

weeks at a time. Winter was sealing the Sixteen country into long gray months of aloneness, and I was cordoned from the life of Dad and Ruth there.

At last, on the sixth Friday night, long after I had given up hope again, Even then

Dad appeared. He couldn't take me to the ranch with him; then, he had spent ten hours fighting his way through the snow, and there was the risk that the countryside would close off entirely again before he could bring me back to town Sunday night. Tell ye what we'll do, Skavinsky. Talk to that teacher of yours and see if you can work ahead in your schoolwork. If she'll let yet, I'll come in somehow next Friday and you can come spend a couple of weeks out at the ranch.

at my desk and flipped ahead in one text or another, piling up process lesson sheets to hand to the bemused teacher. Before school was out on Friday, Dad came to the door of the classroom for me, cocking his grin about clacking in with snowy overshoes and a girth of sheepskin coat. The highway down the valley was bare, a black dike above the snow, as he drove the pickup to the turnoff toward Battle Creek. Then the white drifts stretched in front of us like a lake whose waves had suddenly stopped

require fencing along the highways. 'How ever it had come to

herds, and they grazed along the highway and regularly were hit

by cars cresting a dip in the road at night.

As these big ranches took more and more of the county,

in the valley for several decades, and the valley people talked casually about the Ringling family, as if they were neighbors who had happened to come into a bit more flash and fortune than anyone else.

But one name was beginning to be spoken most often in the valley: Rankin. Wellington D. Rankin was a lawyer in Helena, a courtroom wonder with flowing silver hair and an Old Testament voice. When he began buying ranch after ranch in the hills hemming the Big Belts, a flinty new style came into the valley.

Rankin bought cattle by the thousands—his herd eventually was said to be ten thousand head—and then skimped on every possible expense. His cowboys were shabby stick figures on horseback. The perpetual rumor was that most of them were out on parole or work release arranged by Rankin. The Rankin cattle were more forlorn even than the cowboys, skinny creatures with the big Double O Bar brand across their ribs like craters where all the heft had seeped from them. Rankin's wolfish cows roamed everywhere; another of the rumors about the man was that he was responsible for Montana's lack of a law to require fencing along the highways. How ever it had come to be, the legislative gap threw the valley wide open to Rankin's herds, and they grazed along the highway and regularly were hit by cars cresting a dip in the road at night.

As these big ranches took more and more of the county,

motion to hang in billows and peaks against the sky where against the sky.

the wind had lashed them. The very tops of fenceposts, old gray cedar heads with rounded snow caps, showed where the road was buried. Between the post tops, a set of ruts had been rammed and hacked by Dad and the few other ranchers who in the Sixteen country.

lived near Battle Creek.

Dad drove into the sea of snow with big turns of the steering wheel, keeping the front wheels grooved in the ruts while the rear end of the pickup fittered back and forth spinning snow out behind us. Sometimes the pickup growled to a halt. would climb out and shovel away heavy chunks like pieces of an Then Dad would back the pickup a few feet for a running start and bash into the ruts again. Once we went over a snowdrift on the twin rows of planks another of the ranchers a bridge in mid-sea. had laid for support, Once we drove entirely over the top of a drift without planks at all. Where the road led up to the little ridge above Badger Creek, we angled between cliffs of snow higher than the pickup. Near Battle Creek, with our headlights fingering out into the dark Dad swerved off the road entirely and sent the pickup butting through the smaller drifts in a hayfield. It had started to snow heavily, the wind out of the Basin snaking the flurries down to sift into the ruts. I watched the last miles come up on the tiny numbers under the speedometer as Dad wrestled the wheel and began his Damn-it-all-to-hellsoft Scots cussing: Snow on a man, will ye? anyway, git back in those ruts. Damn-such-weather. Hold on, son, there's a ditch here somewhere . . . The twenty-fifth mile,

the last, we bucked down a long slope to the ranch with the heavy wet flakes flying at us like clouds of moths. Dad roared past the lighted windows of the ranch house and spun the pickup inside the shelter of the lambing shed. Done, damn ye! he said out into the storm. Done, damn ye!

its name and Dad and Ruth were getting along better together than they ever had.

there It may have been that there simply was so much work

to be done, feeding the sheep, carrying in firewood, melting little

snow for water when the pump froze, that they had no stamina

left over for argument. Or perhaps they had each decided simply was that the winter had to be gotten through, there would be no route away from one another until spring. Whatever accounted for it, I slipped into its bask and warmed for the days to come.

Each morning,

Ruth stood at the window sipping from a white mug of coffee, watching as Dad and the hired man harnessed the team to the hay slede then, if Dad had said they needed her that day, she would go out and take the reins while the men forked hay off to the sheep. Dad helped her in the house, the two of them, working better at the meals and dishes than they had when they were feeding half the town in The Grill. The pair of them even joked about the cold journey to the outhouse which started each day. Whoever went first, the other would demand to know whether the seat had been left good and warm.

It damn well ought to be, the other would say, part of my behind is still out on it. Or: Sure did, I left it smoking

the last, we bucked down a long slope to the ranch with the heavy wet flakes flying at us like clouds of moths. Dad to roared past the lighted windows of the ranch house and spun the pickup inside the shelter of the lambing shed. Done, the pickup inside the stein of the lambing shed. Done, the said out into the stein Done, damn ye!

To my surprise, Battle Creek was not living up to most name, and Dad and Ruth were getting along that they ever had.

then they ever had.

there) It may have been that there simply was so much work

## THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

organized Shaker community was established in New Lebanon,
New York, in 1787, three years after the death of Ann Lee.

She had come from proletarian English stock: her father was a blacksmith; she went to work in a cotton factory at an early age and never learned to read or write. She had, says V. F. Calverton, a Joan of Arc complex, starting with childhood visions in which she saw herself as a divine spirit, an angel in human guise. Believing she was not her mother's child but God's, "conjured from the loins of the firmament" she would stare into the mirror to detect her trans-

behind is atill out on it. Or: Sure did, I left it smoking

149

for you.

The ranch house had been built with its living quarters on the second floor, well above the long snowdrifts which duned against the walls. A railed porch hung out over the snow the full length of the house, and from it the other ranch buildings were in view like a small fleet seen from a ship's deck. The lambing shed, low and cloud-gray and enormously long, seemed to ride full-laden in the white wash of winter. Most of the time, the sheep were corraled on the far side of the shed, their bored bleats coming as far as the house if the wind was down. Not far from the lambing shed stood the barn, dark and bunched into itself, prowing up out of the stillness higher than anything else in sight. A few small sheds lay with their roofs disappearing in drifts, swamped by this cold ocean of a winter. Creek flowed just beyond those sheds, but the only mark of it was a gray skin of ice.

In this snow world, Dad and his hired man skimmed back and forth on the hay sled, a low wide hayrack on a set of runners pulled by a team of plunging workhorses.

I rode with the men, hanging tight to the framing above where the horses' hooves chuffed into the snow. When the men talked, their puffs of breath clouded out in front of their faces. Our noses trickled, Dad put a mitten against my face often to see that my cheeks weren't being frostbitten.

The winter swiped at us again and again. Our dog crashed through the ice of Battle Creek, and the wind carried the sound of his barking away from the house. We found the shatter where he had tried to claw himself out before the yammered creek froze him and then drowned him. A blizzard pushed against the back wall of the house for two days without stop. Outside the snow flew so thick it seemed there was no space left between the flakes in the air, just an endless crisscross of flecks the whiteness of goose down. When Dad and the hired man went to feed the sheep, they would disappear into the storm, swallowed, thirty feet from the window where Ruth and I watched.

when the weather let up briefly,
An afternoon after that, I climbed the slope behind
the house, to where a long gully troughed toward Battle
Creek. Snow had packed the gulch so full that I could sled
down over its humps and dips for hundreds of feet at a time.
Trying out routes, I flew off a four-foot shale bank and
in the crash sliced my right knee on the end of a sled runner
as if I had falled against an axe blade.

That moment of memory is dipped in a hot red ooze. The bloody slash scared out my breath in a long which has a clench ran through the inside of me, then the instant heat of tears burned below my eyes. The climb from the gulch was steep. Now the burning fell to my leg. Blood sopped out as I hobbled to the house with both hands clamped over my wound, and Rutha shook as she snipped away the heavy-stained pants leg. The cut, when you'll to id me,

ide for the children she can bear. She was made for

community principles in regard to 'Woman's Sphere' have governed in this movement," states the Oneida Circular. "We do not believe that motherhood is the chief end of woman's life; that she was made for the children she can bear. She was made for God and herself"—and, of course, Mr. Noyes. "In association with man she was not made first of all to be the mother of his children, but to be his companion and lover." "Women are capable of development in a thousand ways apart from maternity," states another issue. "If they are to be educated and act in the mental sphere, they cannot devote their life wholly to childbearing." Little girls even burned their dolls so they would not learn to be mothers before they were educated as persons.

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if I had falled against an axe blade.

Noyes was not only interested in freeing woman in the erotic and economic spheres, but he wanted to adopt all possible measures

flecks the whiteness of goose down. When Dad and the hired

The winter surpor on ne again and again. Our dog

long but shallow and clean, and dressings took care of

it. In a few days, I could swing my leg onto the hay sled
and ride with the men above the horses' white-frosted heels,
again.

The two weeks passed in surges of that winter weather, long and hard.

like tides flowing in. On the last morning, no snow was by then falling, but Dad said so much had piled up that we could get to town only by team and sled. Ruth said she wanted to go with us. Dad nodded looked at her once and nodded.

Dad and the hired man had aken the rack off the hay fixed a seat of planks onto the front boat and put on a cutter seat which fastened above the rear pair of sled runners. Inside that seat, blankets piled thickly onto the heavy coats we wore, we sat buried in warmth, on the running bob. almost down in the snow as the horses tugged us along of the horses. Harness buckles sang a ching-tink, ching-tink with every step the team took. Dad slapped the reins against the horses rumps and headed us toward the hayfields along Battle Creek. The clogged road would be no help to us, drift humped onto We would aim through meadows and bottomlands drift by now. where the snow lay flatter.

The greyness stretching all around us baffled my eyes.

Where I knew hills had to be, no hills showed. The sagebrush too had vanished, from a countryside forested with its clumps. One gray sheet over and under and around, the snow and overcast had fused land and sky together. Even our sleigh was gray and half-hidden, weathered ash moving like a pale shadow through ashen weather.

falling, but Dad said so much had piled we that we could get

and will stretch its brain to find it. Utopia is a valuable and durable expression of this need. It is the alternative, even if only as slight as the addition of a single tiny m, to T.S. Eliot's dire line about us ending not with a barg but a whimper; through one hopeful expectation or another, we are reassuring ourselves "this is the way the world mends."

In terms of your own behavior, it comes down to this. Perhaps, and may even probably, you never each enlist in a work party for some specific a paradise ideal commune or for an analysis nation. Those, whether literary or

he could see them, and where the snow had buried even them, besieged by trying to pick out the thin hedge of willows along the creek. I peeked out beside Ruth, the two fogs of our breath blowing back between us as the horses found footing to trot.

More often, they lunged at the snow, breaking through halfway up their thick legs. Dad talked to the horses every little while: Hup there, get your heft into it..Pull a bit, damm ye, Blackies by the straight up when they felt

the flat soft slap of the reins and heard Dad's voice, and they would pull faster and we would go through the snow as if the sled was a running creature carrying us on its back.

The twin cuts of our sled tracks, the only clear lines seize and the snow had not yet had time to hide, traced away farther and farther behind us. Except for the strides of the horses and Dad's words to them, the country was silent, held so under the weight of the snow. In my memory that day has become a set of instants somewhere between life and death, a kind of eclipse in which hours did not pass and sound did not echo, all color had washed to a flannel sameness and distance swelled away beyond any counting of it. We went into that fog-world at one end of Battle Creek and long after came as a floot out at the other, but what happened in between was measureless. If it was any portion of existence at all, it did not belong to the three of us, but to that winter which had frozen all time but its own.

AMERICAN EVES IN AMERICAN EDENS

Each woman who was chosen by Noyes as a partner in this experiment—though none of them were among the fifty-three who signed this pledge—felt honored at the privilege of having the patriarch, then a man in his sixties, as the father of her child. But even where Noyes was not directly involved in "propagative intercourse," as can be seen from the language of the pledge, he was involved in every case in a supervisory capacity. In fact, such phrases as "martyrs," "living sacrifices," and "Mr. Noyes, God's true representative" make constraints.

the weight of the snow. In my memory that day has become

coho, all color week washed to a flannel sameness and distance

156

After that ghostly trip, I went back to my boarding family and Dad and Ruth went on with the struggle against the winter. It was another month or so before Dad arrived to take me to ranch again. This time, we drove across the drifted world inside a plowed canyon, the slabs and mounds of frozen snow wrenched high as walls on either side of the thin route. We've had a D-8 'dozer in here, the government sent it out when it looked like we were all mind gonna lose at livestock out here. I had to get a truckload of cottonseed cake sent in for the sheep, the hay's goin' so damn fast. They put the bumper of that truck right behind the 'dozer and even so it can ye feature that? took 'em sixty-six hours to make it to the ranch and back, That load of cottoncake is gonna cost us \$2500 in transportation, but we had to have 'er. I looked at him as if he'd said the moon was about to fall on us; \$2500 sounded to me like all the money in the state of Montana. But Dad keeping grinned to and talked on: You should of been out here to see all the snowplowin'. After they 'dozed out our haystacks, the crew was supposed to go up and 'doze out Jim Bill Keith's place. I was the guy that was showin' them the way, ridin' the front end of that Cat. Hell, got lost on the flats up here--same damn country I grew up in, y'know--and l'dozed in a big circle before we knew what we was doin' on Plowed up a quarter of a mile of Keith's fence and didn't even know it. Blizzardin', boy it's been ablowin' out here, son. They came out in one of them snow crawlers to change Cat crews-changed 'em with an airplane when they first started, but the weather got so bad they couldn't fly -- so here they come now in one of these crawlers, and the guy drivin' is drunker'n eight hundred dollars. I thought he was gonna bring that damned crawler through the window of the house ... . I laughed with **Emanix** him, but must have looked worried. He grinned again. We're doin' okay in spite of it all. Haven't lost any sheep yet, and that high-priced cottoncake gives us plenty of feed. If this winter don't last into the summer, we're even gonna make some pretty good money on the deal.

And that bit of jokery nudges another, because <u>utopia</u> is itself a pun on <u>eutopia</u>, the Greek combination for "good place". We can smile at Sir Thomas having a few clever chuckles to unlimber his penmanship, but his invented word has even improved its knack for multiple meanings.

So serviceable has <u>utopia</u> been that we now use it, and the adjectival offspring <u>utopian</u>, both for ideal societies and for impractical schemes. Two opposing faces for the single word — in this profile, heaven on earth; in the other, cloudcuckoolard.

gives us plenty of feed. If this winter don't last into the summer, we're

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Cours make some breigh Sood money on the deal.

Beyond even that dual use, utopia has been the catchword for a broad broad spectrum of experimental communities, both real and literary.

Seeking the family resemblance between the latest geodesic commune in New Mexico and, say, The City of the Sun as written by Tommasso Campanella in the early 1600's might turn up a high regard for sunshine as the only possible likeness between the two, yet we could call them both utopian.

In short, utopia has become one of the mirror tricks of our language.

The writer or editor trying to make the word's images stand still begins to feel the giddiness which the linguist Mario Poi must have experienced when he deciphered the name of Torpenhow Hill, a ridge near Plymouth,

England. Tor, he found, is the Saxon word for "hill", pen turned out to be Celtic for "hill", and how proved to be a derivation of a Scandinavian word for "hill"; translate it all, and you have a ridge named Hillhillhill Hill.

Utopia echoes and re-echoes meanings within itself so mewhat the same way except, worse luck, its meanings needn't be at all similar.

To keep a straight mind amid utopia's multiple meanings, the ground rules here will be these:

Then in the next weeks came an afternoon when Dad saddled a horse and plunged off through the below-zero weather to the neighboring Keith ranch.

He came up here wainting to borrow some cigarettes, and some whiskey. Probably the truce with Ruth was wearing through by then. Dad idled in the kitchen, talking and drinking coffee with Mrs. Keith while waiting for Jim Bill and his hired man to come back from feeding their cattle. I remember, yes, your dad had ridden up on a little sorrel horse and he was sitting in the kitchen with Flossie, and he kept looking out at this kind of a red knob out here on the hill. He looked and he looked, and pretty soon he jumped up and yelled: 'It's broke! It's broke, it's broke!' and he ran outside. And that winter was WAS broke. The hired man and I came riding home with our earflaps rolled up and our coats off, and our mittens stuck in the forkhole of the saddle. Just like that.

The chinook which had begun melting the snowdrifts even as Dad watched did signal the end of that ferocious winter, and somehow too it seemed to bring the end of the long storm within our household. Before, neither Dad nor Ruth had been able to snap off the marriage. Now they seemed in a stubborn contest to be first, like a pair tugging at a wishbone.

Near the start of summer, Ruth announced she was leaving, this time for all time. Dad declared it the best idea he'd ever heard out of her. Alone with Ruth sometime in the swash and swirl of all this, I asked why she had to go.

She gave me her tough grin, shook her head and said she had to leave. Your dad and me are never gonna get along together again. We're done. We gave it our try.

Why it was that the two of them had to endure that winter together before

Ruth could at last go from Dad, I have never fathomed. Perhaps it was a

final

show of endurance against one another, some way to say I can last at

this as long as you can. But that had long since been proved by both, and

7

ventured in America. There the word will mean an experimental community formed by a group trying to live its notion of the ideal society.

visions of utopia -- that is, utopia closer to its original fanciful sense as contrived by Thomas More.

--Part Three, Monsters in the Garden, pictures the more modern fears of utopia gone loco. A nightmarish mutation of utopia sometimes is called an anti-utopia, or a dystopia.

that winter waten WAS broke. The bired man av-

So, More's prankish word has survived, and grown far beyond his original use of it. A deft twist of language alone does not account for this. The second reason we utopia has remained with us is that the need for it has remained with us. The discontents of mankind endlessly call up a try to do better, and utopia in hundreds of forms has echoed a response.

tomorrow can be more worthwhile than today. Not will be, but can be.

It is an expectation which can shape almost any of our beliefs: about politics, sex, education, religion, lifestyle, property, status, any of the central notions we live by. Whenever you honor, in whatever action or thought, the prospect of an improved life ahead, you flash an impulse in the direction of utopia. The human is a creature which needs optimism,

There was down to this, a pendage, and even probably, you naver will

it is one of the strangenesses of the time that they had to go on proving

the proof of

it. A last strangeness came down over these years even after Ruth had

vanished from us, one last relenting echo of it all. Dad no longer would

even refer to Ruth by name.

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Instead, he took up a taunt provided by one of the onlookers valley had not been able to to our household's civil war. Naturally, the town could not resist choosing up sides in such a squabble, and a woman anything coming to Dad's defense reached for something contemptible enough to call Ruth. At last she spluttered: Why, that . . . that little flip! For whatever reason, that Victorian blurt of disgust rang perfectly with Dad, put him in the right in all the arguments he was replaying in his mind. From the surprising word the moment that taunt got back to him, he would talk of Ruth only as Flip, that damned Flip.

Ruth went, and Flip stayed, a poisoned word which was all that was left of two persons' misguess about one another. I have not seen Ruth for twenty years, nor spoken with her for twenty-five. But for a time after those few warring years with my father, her life straightened, like a piece of metal seethed in fire for the anvil. She married again, there was a son. And then calamity anew, that marriage in wreckage, and another after that, the town voice saying more than ever of her She thinks everything should come in a cloud for her but she has hatefulness in herself, until at last she had gone entirely, disappeared somewhere out onto the Coast, nobody's cared to keep track of her. The son: I am curious about him. Was he

Where I knew hills had to be, there were no hills, Wo cold overcast had fused land and sky together, one gray, sheet over and under and around. Even our sleigh was gray, weathered ash moving tinily through ashen weather.

These are the two strands of nineteenth-century utopian experiments: the religious strand, which concentrated on the regeneration of the soul and included both the heretical religious groups and the revivalists, and the secular strand, which, among other things, promoted the spread of European socialism in this country.

Most of the communitarians were concerned with sex and sexual roles. Those religious groups that enforced celibacy were often preoccupied with sexuality by default. In theory a woman fared better in celibate communities than in the profane world because she could no longer be considered a sexual object; instead of being confined to the sphere of home and children, she could hold recitions of locdership and responsibility equal to those of men.

was all that was left of two persons' misquess about one

Did Ruth stand with him, white mug of coffee in her hand, to watch snow sift on a winter's wind? But the curiosity stops there. When Dad and Ruth at last pulled apart, the one sentiment I could recognize within me—have recognized ever since—was relief that she had gone, and that the two of them could do no more harm to each other.

Once more Dad had to right our life, and this time he did it simply by letting the seasons work him up and down the valley. He went to one ranch as foreman of the haying crew, on to another to feed cattle during the winter, to a third for spring and the lambing season. When school started and I could not be with him, he rented a cabin in White Sulphur and drove out to his ranch work in the morning and back at night. During in spring's the winter and the busyness of lambing, I usually boarded with Nellie and his wife in their fine log house. Nellie's wife was a world of improvement from Ruth--a quiet proving woman, head up and handsome. their In the pasture behind the house she raised palomino horses, flowing with animals of a rich golden tan and light blonde manes. The horses seemed to represent her independence, her declaration away from Nellie's drinking, and she seemed to think Dad was right in letting me be as free and roaming as I was. It seems to me now that she might have given me her quiet approving smile if I had come home from a wandering to report that I'd just been down at the Grand Central watching a hayhand knife a sheepherder. after And from her season of calm, Dad began one for us together. When the he bought a herd of cattle, summer of 1950 came, and we moved them and ourselves to a cattle camp along Sixteenmile Creek.

ranch-owning

he had euchred himself a bargaining point of some sort with the Jensen

family by allowing them to store their belongings in the front rooms

of the house. We studied the odd living space left to us, and the

single narrow envelope of view out the kitchen windows -- to a dix dilapidating

bunkhouse, the outhouse, and a bit of the brown treeless ramp of slope

Frunning up to the benchland. Grandma and I went out to peer in the

windows of the denied rooms, to confirm McGrath's treachery. I glanced

around toward the silver-boarded sheepshed which squatted hugely across the yard from us. At least, I tried in what I thought was an admirably entirely grown-up way, old McGrath got us scads of room for the sheep. But Grandma's attention had hit on the bleak benches

r to feed cattle during

of land rimming above us in every direction. Hmpf. House in a hollow

and thus busymess of lambing, I usually boarded with Wellie

makes the weather follow, she recited, slammed away into the back

am drove out to his ranch work in the morning and back at night. Puring

in spring's

of the house, and wouldn't speak to Dad for the rest of the day.

Dad and I walked around the outbuildings. The sheep shed was big beyond belief, bunkered along the base of a slope for a full forty yards, then elling off into the coulee for mother forty, then closed around with a high board fence like a stockade. Moose of a damn place, Dad said as if trying to shrink it. Weathered and dour as a fortress, the sheepshed looked to have crouched on its site eternally. Every other building in the ranch yard, however, reared from open

ground to open sky as though they had been duried into place only an

eyeblink greater than a spear of grass, not even a pilying

fluff of sage, backed the buildings; the only two trees on the

ranch hunched at the front of the house, trying to cower in out of

There held a simpler Now our life was holding a steadier pace than I could The two of us lived in a small trailer house, ever remember. the only persons from horizon to horizon and several miles decided to teach me Dad taught me to shoot a single-shot .22 rifle, beyond. using as targets the tan gophers which every horseback man , the hour hated for the treacherous little burrows they dug. We shot rode into the hills every few days to look at the cattle, caught trout in the creek, watched the Milwaukee Railroad trains clip past four times every day. Then I had my eleventh birthday--five years since my mother had died--and it seemed to trigger a decision in Dad. Something had been working at him, a of despond and unsteady health which would take him off himself for hours at a time. One evening in the weeks after my birthday, after he had been silent most of the day, he told me a woman would be coming into our lives again.

His words rolled a new planet under our feet, so astonishing and unlikely was it all. Ruth had come and gone without much lasting effect, except for the scalded mood Dad showed whenever he had a reason to mention her.

But when he had in mind now would a shadowline across everything ahead of us, the one finding apparition I could not imagine into our way of life. My mother's mother.

which meant that people had lived here at least forty years before, earliers how had they never managed to make the place look less stark? From where we stood, a machine shed yawned with disuse one side of us, and a granary shed answered on the other. Between the pair least a barn built of notched logs, and its brown built only made the sheds look all the more freit. Everything in sight-ground, barn, sheds, a rusting windmill-was aslant, as if the impact of the

of despond and unsteady health which would take him off or himself for hours at a time. One evening in the weeks after my birthday, after he

to trigger a decision in Dad. Something had been working at him,

up the long face of benchland in front of the house.

of us--reither willing to express the formers in Grandma's direction yet--

Skavinsky we might as well.

Aw the hell, Iver, levie go see what the grass looks like, and the two

he pronounced the Irish fellow's lament on our new home. Then; he seed

It was when Dad noticed that he hadn't yet found ene place on the

. it baswot

giant sheepshed at the bottom of the yard had teetered the entire ranch

(italic )

. . . nine'y-seven, nine'y-eight, nine'y-nine \*HUNNERD, IVAN!

one, two...The humbers build in my head with this first hot morning seat myself of June, before I can set to write are thrumming me into being again beside the gray-boarded corral as sheep plummet past. A fresh time, I am twelve years old, and piping back at McGrath: a hundred! More quickly than I can thumb down my jackknife twice to cut this

first marking notch in the green willow stick, ewes whirl out the corral gate beneath McGrath's counting hand. As he counts, McGrath flexes his right palm straight as a cleaver, chopping an inch of air as each sheep pellmells past him. His bulldog face moves a tiny nod at the same time, as if shaking each number out through the heavy lips onto the counted sheep. As always I am his tallyman, notching a stick to record every hundred ewes as McGrath singsongs the count to me. I know to stand soldier-still as I am now, Short against the corral and a dozen steps from the gate where the sheep are squirting through, just near enough that McGrath can hear me echo his tally, know that it is marked . . HUNNERD! . . . Again my jackknife -- a hundred! -- snicks softly, again a fresh diamond of wood falls from the stick. spring months, I have come to the ranch each weekend to help Dad and McGrath with the lambing. Dad is the day man in the long dim lambing shed beside Camas Creek. Inside the dimness, I carry buckets of water to the ewes with new yellow lambs at their sides, wait while the ewes nose the

these early pictures does not fit—the pet which is being stroked in my mother's hands. Those first summers of following the sheep, my parents kept with them in their daily sift through the forest a gray and white tomcat they called Pete Olson.

Somehow, amid the horses and dogs and sheep, and the coyotes and bobcats which ranged close to camp, Pete Olson rationed his nine lives out in prowl after nightly prowl. Then as camp was

Ivan; one, two ... The humbers build in my head with this first hot morning

suspiciously bucket fearfully and at last drink. It is a relief to come into the sunshine to drive small bunches of ewes and their week-old lambs toward pasture or, better still, to help with get their docking. docking the oldest lambs, I am quicker in the catch pen than any of the men, snatching . . . HUNNERD! . . . snatching --a hundred! --a lamb from the bleating swirl of lambs. I pick up the caught lamb, clutch him to me with his back tight against my breastbone, hold both his right legs in a crossed grip in my right hand and both the left legs in my left, the dockers, present him butt forward to Dad and McGrath at the fence. McGrath Snider reaches in between the legs, cuts the bag, squeezes the testicles up out of the cut, brings his mouth to them and nips the twin pale pouches out with his teeth, spits them to the ground. Dad steps in, knifes off the tail, swiftly dark tarry daubs disinfectant on the two oozing cuts. I turn the stunned-dockedlamb right side up, drop him gently outside the pen. back to the swirl of lambs for another. . . HUNNERD! notches -- a hundred! -- now. There must be ten when McGrath has finished counting, or sheep are lost. That will mean beating into the thick brush along Camas Creek and climbing into the coulees beyond the water, work which always runs slow and late. Worse, these are the final thousand eweswith-lambs of the ranch's six thousand head, and the trail drive which will take them all to summer range must wait on the search. Worse again, McGrath is, as Grandma says it, a crazy old thing when he

in the mind, from childhood. And childhood is a most savage

an anexest so ashher our process; I can outh perfect it I'm

so uneven, so gapped and blotted? I can only believe it is because memory takes its pattern from the earliest moments in the mind, from childhood. And childhood is a most savage

on the search. Worse again, McGrath is, as Grandma says it, a crazy old thing when he

into the coulees peyond the water, work which always runs daubs wisinfectant on the two occing cuts. I turn the stunned-dockedthe dockers, get their docking . into the sunshine to drive small bungles of ewes and their

(italic)

drives the ranch to look for lost sheep. Hurrying, he will aim the pickup across bogs which would swallow a train. Raging to have lost time, he fights free of the first bog and roars into the next. The story is told that when McGrath was a young cowboy, he rode his horse into a saloon in Greybull, Wyoming, and roped the mounted deer heads off the wall, scattering drinkers and poker players like pullets. says McGrath still has a hellion streak in him . . . HUNNERD! ... The notches begin--a hundred!-to be a design on the stick, a stepway of bright slots against the green bark. I hear Mickey cursing a sheep which has broken from the back of the band. Mickey dislikes ranch work, detests sheep, despises himself for knowing no job but sheep ranching, hates us all for seeing his life's predicament. He is a squat man with a crumpled face, and a jabbing tongue. Mickey it is who behind McGrath's back will call him Little Jesus, and who roared out to a Saturday night saloon crowd in White Sulphur Springs that McGrath was a gutrobbing son-of-a-bitch to have to work for. I watch Mickey at the back of the sheep. He has the mean orange dog named Mike with him, a good match. The runaway ewe is being nipped savagely by Mike, to Mickey's encouragement. McGrath would blister Mickey with swearing if he saw the scene, but McGrath is too busy with his count. iusz Mickey knows by instinct when he can get away with anything

. . . HUNNERD! . . . The soft snick--a hundred! -- and the sixth

groove from the willow peels away to the ground. These

shards of wood, I notice, are the shape and size of the half my hands moon at the base of my thumb nail. I look up from and see, at the far end of the sheep opposite Mickey, the Swede standing quietly and saying soft words to his sheepdog. Karl the The Swede is a pleasant man and a good worker when drink isn't tormenting him. He will herd these sheep in the mountains all summer, if he can last the drought in himself. Lately to get his mind off whiskey he has spent his spare minutes chopping firewood, and his woodpile is nearly as long and high as a small shed. Oho: a ewe jumps some imagined terror as she goes through the gate, and McGrath steps back as she sails past his chest. . . HUNNERD! . . . I giggle--a hundred! -- because she was a special ewe, a hundredth and flying like an acrobat as well. McGrath has kept the count steady with his chopping hand. When Dad does the count, he stands half-sideways to the river of sheep, his right hand low off his hip and barely flicking as each sheep passes. I have seen buyers, the men in gabardine suits and creamy Stetsons, with other habits -- pointing just two fingers, pushing the of a hand toward flat of their palm at the sheep -- as they count. The one end of an arm trick everyone has is somehow to pump the hand at each whizzing sheep, make the motion joggle a signal to the brain. McGrath says he knew an old-time sheepman who could count sheep as they poured abreast through a ten-foot gate. Could that be: could a person . . . HUNNERD! . . . keep such numbers -- a hundred! --

Citalie :

scampering clearly in his brain? The sheep plunge past McGrath only one or two at once, because Dad is working the corral gate in a rhythm which sluices them through smoothly. He watches too for lame or sick ewes, to be singled out later and put in the hospital herd. A black ewe blurs past, a marker sheep. Dad can glance across a band of sheep for its markers -- a black ewe here, over there one with a flappy ear, closely. beyond one with a Roman nose--and estimate whether the entire thousand sheep are there. The sheep don't look all alike to me, but neither do they look as separate as Dad sees them: each ewe is different as a person to him, and not even McGrath ... Now my yell--a hundred!-can sort them by eye that way. . . HUNNERD! is louder, a signal to McGrath that we are near the end. Nine notches on the willow stick, a tight knot of ewes crowds the gate. If the count is right, no sheep lost, we will start trailing the sheep to the summer range in the Big Belts. Ten miles a day, two days of trail. Sheep are the moodiest of creatures. One day they may cruise down the road so fast you can hardly keep up; the next, you fight them mercilessly to make them budge at all, launching the dogs into them, banging them with the noisy hoops of tin cans strung on wire, cursing, kicking. Which will it be this time, race or battle? . . . HUNNERD! . . The tenth hundred ewe--a hundred! -- gallops away as I press the knife for the next, last notch. McGrath counts out the last straggle -- twen'y - two, twen'y - three, that's them --

Citalia

and whirls to me. I nod and say, a thousand and twenty-three, counting with the knife blade my ten notches, then doing it once again as McGrath looks on and Dad steps close to watch. They are pleased: the count is right, the trailing can start. I grin across from the me of then to the me of now. Another time, we have finished spring, begun summer.

## LADY

Sitting up in a railroad coach seat for a day, a night, and another day, Bessie Ringer is jostled westward in the springtime of 1914. The Mississippi River lay several hundreds of miles behind, vaulted by a slim bridge which had made her flick scared glances down to the water all the long way over. Minnesota had been crossed, and the Dakotas, where homesteads of an earlier generation of journeyers nested in fat patches Rivers new to her -- the Little Missouri, the of turned earth. Powder, the Yellowstone--came looping widely beneath the roadbed, and now when the train made its wheezy stops in the middle of nowhere, the men who clomped aboard wore hats with swooping curled brims, and their women, she could not help but notice, looked leathered from the sun and wind. they stepped from, the arc of prairie flung straight and empty to the horizon, nothing could be imagined which might rule their lives except that sun, that wind. By the time, then, that her train was pushing out of the townless distances of eastern

anentire Montana, Bessie had come a world away from the pinched midwestern background she had been born into twenty years before. Come, what's more, for forever and with no regret back there ever said aloud. Her people were German stock, abrupt and gloomy as their family name -- Glun. In the memories which ran back along the rails to the farmstead life there in central Wisconsin's cut-over pine country, that name mocked itself into queer rhyme. It had happened because school was caught whispering dismayed Bessie, and in her unhappiness one day whispered to the girl seated beside her. The teacher thundered it then. Picking up his pointer to threaten her, he brayed: Glun, Glun, don't have so much fun, or you'll have a swat of Jack Hickory's At home, life was no less startling and strict under her burly mustached father: I always remember my pa so stern. was always scared of him. Now train tracks, hour upon hour, where leaving always to the past, to the land falling away behind the West.

On Bessie's lap a daughter dozes in the train's cradling motion-my mother, Berneta, waking now and again to see the land flying and flying past her six-month-old eyes. She is plump and pretty, and with her full dark hair looks like a small jolly version of a much older girl. A version, that would be, of Bessie herself not long before. On the wall by me is a studio portrait of Bessie when she had reached sixteen or so, posed with the two Krebs sisters who were her best of friends. Out the oval window of photo, the sisters stare down

the camera and any lookers beyond it, mouths straight as Bible lines. You would not tease with this pair, nor dare their wrath without an open door behind you. They are iron and granite side by side, and are going to leave some bruises on the world. Beside them, Bessie's look is all the softer, the eyes more open and asking, her face wondering at the world instead of taking it on chin-first. She must have had so much such an to wonder at, raised as so apron-stringed a girl, snugged all the more firmly into the family by the one lapse in her father's John Glun had brooded against a way of schooling which even for an instant could taunt a daughter of his, and after her third year, Bessie was not made to attend again. She spent the rest of her growing years entirely at home. That upbringing of choring for her mother and edging past her father's temper left her unsure of herself, but guessing that the world must have something else to offer. So that's the how of it, she would say whenever some new turn of life had shown itself, and she seems about to say it now to the camera eye. It is, all in all, an offering glance for the world, of which she might yet have had a strong gleam of four years later as she held her daughter and watched the western Montana mountains begin to stand high ahead of the train.

Alongside Bessie, the train window shadowing his face close in beside hers, sits Thomas Abraham Ringer. Housepainter, handyman, wiry Irishman with a hatchet nose and a chin like an axe--last and least, husband. All three Glun children flew

as quickly as they could from that narrow home, but Bessie went with one last disfavor from her father. He singled out for her this seldom-do-well Tom Ringer and bent her, at the age of 18, into marrying the man. Gee gosh, a girl like I was who didn't know her own mind--I done it because my pa said it was my way to get by in the world. Tom was twice her age, nearly as old as her father himself, and the one thing he had done exactly right in all his life until then had been not to In atmost charity--and half of take on a wife and a family. those who speak of Tom Ringer do give a rough affectionate forgiveness, while the other half call him a sour-minded unswervingly reprobate -- the knack of caring steadily for anyone beyond himself did not seem to be in this man. Alone, fussing a floorboard into place or stroking a paintbrush peevishly along a ceiling, that sharp face could simply prod all into tidiness and spear away whatever of life he did not want to see or hear. But being married was nothing like being alone, and there came the consequence which Bessie declared in the shortest and angriest of her verdicts on this husband. Tom drank.

It made a lame marriage worse. The temper tamped inside

Tom which he seemed to need to propel himself through life

would turn ugly when whiskey touched it. Darn his hide. He'd

be going along perfectly fine, then there'd be a big blow-up.

This, too: even when his wages didn't trickle away in saloons,

they shrank and vanished some other way. All their married

life, Tom and Bessie Ringer would live close to predicament.

The one feat of finance they ever managed was this train trip, uprooting themselves half a continent westward to where a relative had homesteaded—a blind, jump to the strange high country of sage and silence.

At the town of Three Forks, they left the train. There the tilts of this new country suddenly tumbled three idling rivers into one another to know the description of the Missouri, and in

every direction around them, ranges of mountains hazed to a thin blue, as if behind smoke. Mountains and mountains and mountains, Bessie would remember. The promise of a housepainter's job awaited Tom in this first town of the new life. But that job, or any other, wasn't to be had. What did present itself was the rumor of work at a small logging camp eastward in the Crazy Mountains. See, Tom had been in the woods some back in Wisconsin. We went off up there near Porcupine Creek in the Crazies, and Tom cut in the timber until winter come. into the teeth of the mountain weather, Tom and Bessie and their tiny daughter climbed higher into the Crazy Mountains, to spend the winter cutting small trees for fence posts. Some thousands of feet higher than they had ever been in their Wisconsin lives, they set up a peaked photographer's tent in the dark pitch of forest, banked the outside walls with snow for warmth, fired up a long box stove which would be kept blazing all winter long, and whacked down timber from first No, it wasn't so bad of a winter. We got by light to last. worlds good, there was lots of firewood.

Through that timberland and winter, isolated and snowbound, Bessie and Tom felled and unlimbed trees, then snaked the wood to a snow-packed skidway. She would clamber down the slope as Tom hitched their workhorse to the first pile of logs and looped the reins to the harness. The horse would plod down to her, the logs sledding long soft troughs behind in the snow. When she unhitched the load, the horse would turn and head itself back up the mountain for the next load of work. That pattern of trudge was much like what lay ahead for Bessie herself, for if I am to read beginnings in these lives which twine behind my own, my grandmother's knack for ploughing head-down through all hardship surely begins here at the very first of these lean Montana years.

Then the kid's dad--she banished him to that in later times, his name never crossing her tongue if she could help it--the kid's dad got us on at Moss Agate. The rancher ran a herd of cull milk cows there, and we milked all those cows and put up the hay on the place. We lived there, oh, a lot of years.

Moss Agate was a small ranch at the southern reach of the Smith River valley, on an empty flat furred with sage and a few hackles of brush along the south fork of the river, and walled in at every point of the horizon by buttes and mountains. The single vivid thing about the place lay in its name. The rock called moss agate is a daydreamer's stone, a smokey hardness with its trapped black shadow of fossil inside like a tree

dancing to the wind or a sailing ship defying fog or whatever else you could imagine from it. Later, after my father had begun to court my mother, someone who saw him saddling for his weekly ride to Moss Agate asked if he was finding any prize specimens in the hills there. One, he grinned. She's about five feet tall, with black hair and blue eyes.

On that ranch where dreams were trapped in rock, Bessie and Tom milked cows year after year, toiled to keep the few sun-browned ranch buildings from yawning into collapse, and plodded out their marriage. There was a new child now every few years—three boys in a row. Each summer, Bessie held the latest baby in her lap as she drove a team of horses hitched to the sulky—seated hay rake. I wore bib overalls then in haying time. But silly thing, I'd run and put a dress on if I seen anybody coming. Throughout the seasons, she rode horseback after strayed calves, fed hogs, raised chickens, gardened and canned, burned out the sage ticks which pincered onto the children, mucked out the tidal flow of manure—and—urine after the eternal cows. And all of it in a growing simmer against Tom.

I can see her, in those Moss Agate years, being made over from almost all that she had been before: toughening, the salt of sweat going into her mind and heart. Even her body now defied the harsh life; the single luxury of that milking herd was dairy produce, and as her cooking feasted on the unending butter and cream, she broadened and squared. But it

was her look to the world that had changed more, and in the few photos from about her thirtieth year, her tenth in Montana, a newcomer now gazes out from where the young bride had been-flinchless a newcomer who has firmed into what she will be all the rest of her life.

Her face now was strongest, Almost mighty, at its center—
the careful clasp of a mouth which seemed always ready to purse
with no relenting, and the thick nose which has monumented itself
all through the family line to her great-grandchildren. A brief
ball of chin, a fine square span of forehead beneath neathwaved
hair already gone gray and on its way to white. Blue eyes,
paler and more flat in their declaring than, say, my father's
mulling look.

does in photograph stood to She was the height my mother had been scant inches over five feet--but where my mother had been a wand of a woman, this grandmother was an oak stump. Chunky as she had grown-at times weighing more than 150 pounds, and long since locked her own into an everlasting lost battle against pastries, snacks and second helpings -- she somehow seemed stout without being overgirthed; steady without being stolid. In this odd way, then, her very stockiness made her look taller than she really was, and a neighbor's memory at last explained: The first time I remember seeing Bessie Ringer was at the Caulkins schoolhouse, at a dance out there, and I just admired her so, she always carried herself so straight and dignified.

Of course: so straight, and the dignity of that. For in

both senses of the saying, Bessie Ringer was stiff-backed--erect pride and the unbending notions to go with it. In a sense, the central ideas in her were lodged in place like the logs of a stockade--upright, sharply pointed, and as durable as they were wooden.

The first of her unattackable beliefs was family. This had started early, when

my mother from her first breaths was seen to be an asthma victim and Grandma began to raise her with a special blend of love and fuss. It went on as each of her three boys arrived—musical Paul and mischievous William and adept Wallace—and were given whatever sacrifices she could that they would be able to go through the schooling she had not, make it out into life whole and able. We had to get by sometimes on a lick and a promise, but there's others didn't do as good as we managed. That the family thinned off

markedly at Tom's end of the table simply redoubled her affections elsewhere; it was as if his portion of her commitment had to be put to use somehow, and into the children it went.

Next came work. Bessie was uncomfortable with much depth of thinking—her slim school years and that tethered girlhood had robbed her mind there, and she knew it; but doing came to lovely her with ease. She worked, that is to say, as some people sing—for the pleasure in it, the habit of it, the sense that life was asking it specially of her. It gives me the willies, she would say, to be sittin doin nothin. In her own retelling and all told about her, I can find her at almost every relentless ranch task of those years: stacking hay, teamstering horses in dead winter, pulling calves from breech births, stringing barbed wire onto fencelines, threshing grain amid the itching storm of chaff, axing ice from the cattle's watering—holes.

The other and down his arms; work alongside him for an hour, and you found out he was as strong as men half again his size--more than strong enough to be wicked in a fight. And along with muscle, Dad had a knack for handing tasks around in a crew mildly, almost gently: Monte, if you'd ride up to the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd the school section and salt those cows there is not set to school section and salt those cows there is not set to school section and salt those cows there is not set to school section and salt those cows there. Teff if wou'd ride up to school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not set to school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows there is not school section and salt those cows the school section and salt those cows the school section and salt those cows the school sc

The world.

wife sewed a quilt from the prize ribbons. Until the Depression and old age at last forced him out, D.L. could be found there in the Basin, fussing over his prize chickens, sending someone down to the Milwaukee Railroad tracks to fetch the jug of whiskey consigned for him every week, and asking not one thing more of

looped her mind there, and she knew its but doing came to lovely her with ease. She worked, that is to say, as some people sing-

was asking it specially of her. It gives me the willies; she

all told about her, I can find her at almost every relentless

in dead winter, pulling calves from breach births, stringing

barbed wire onto fencelines, threshing grain amid the itching