John D. Gruer

TOWNSEND — John D. Gruer, 90, died Monday in St. Peter's Hospital in Helena of natural causes.

He was a longtime resident of the Masonic Home in Helena.

He was born in Manchester, N.H., Feb. 22, 1898, a son of John and Elizabeth Mitchell Gruer. He worked for many years for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He went to school at Sixteen in Meagher County, and graduated from Montana State College in Bozeman. He was preceded in death by his wife, Madge Gruer.

Survivors include two cousins, Charles Mitchell and Jake Mitchell, both of Townsend.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Wednesday in the Connors Mortuary in Townsend with burial in the Deep Creek Cemetery, Townsend.
Brian Lanker, 63, Photojournalist

March 19, '11

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

Brian Lanker, a photojournalist who showed that small-city newspapers could have large-scale impact through the empathetic and intimate visual portrayal of American lives, died Sunday at his home in Eugene, Ore. He was 63.

The cause was pancreatic cancer, said Rich Clarkson, the former director of photography at The Topeka Capital-Journal in Kansas, where Mr. Lanker earned his reputation — and the 1973 Pulitzer Prize for feature photography.

It is hard to say for which image Mr. Lanker was most renowned. Was it the Pulitzer-winning photo of an ebullient Lynda Coburn and her newborn daughter? Or the elegant portrait of the civil rights pioneer Septima Poinsette Clark that graced the cover of his book, "I Dream a World: Portraits of Black Women Who Changed America," and a 1989 exhibition of the same name at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington?

It is easier to say what the pictures have in common. "It's all about explaining life," said Carl Davaz, the deputy managing editor of The Register-Guard in Eugene, Ore., where Mr. Lanker was picture director in the 1970s and '80s.

Mr. Lanker arrived at The Capital-Journal in 1970, when the paper was a training ground and showcase for some of the ablest talent in photojournalism. "He was constantly thinking," Mr. Clarkson recalled. For instance, Mr. Lanker proposed attending a class in the Lamaze method of natural child-bearing, picking one of the couples there and following them through the delivery of their baby.

The key image of his essay, "Moment of Life," showed Jacki Coburn, umbilical cord still intact, on the belly of her ecstatic mother, Lynda. Ms. Coburn eventually divorced her husband and married Mr. Lanker.

She survives him. Mr. Lanker is also survived by their son, Dustin, of Portland, Ore., and two stepdaughters, Jacki Coburn, of Corvallis, Ore., and Julie Coburn, of San Francisco.

Brian Lanker was born in Detroit on Aug. 31, 1947. He grew up in Phoenix and was working for The Phoenix Gazette at the age of 18. After four years as a staff photographer at The Capital-Journal, from 1970 to 1974, he moved to The Register-Guard. He remained there until 1982.

As a freelancer in recent years, Mr. Lanker took on high-profile clients to finance the documentary work he thought needed to be done. So it is that photographs of Elle Macpherson from the Sports Illustrated swimsuit issue can be found in a portfolio that also includes the elderly Alfred M. Landen, who as the governor of Kansas ran unsuccessfully against President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936.

Mr. Lanker's debut as a documentary filmmaker came in 2000, on PBS, with "They Drew Fire: Combat Artists of World War II." He sought to preserve the work of artists who had been commissioned to paint scenes of warfare. Shortly before he died, Mr. Lanker whispered to Mr. Davaz, "There's just so much left to do."
Charles Cole, ex-ambassador, dies on cruise

Charles W. Cole, 71, former president of Amherst College in Massachusetts and former United States ambassador to Chile, died yesterday on a cruise ship near Puerto Vallarta, Mexico.

His wife, Marie, who had accompanied him on the cruise, was expected to return to the United States today. The Coles have lived in The Highlands in recent years.

Memorial services are planned here and at Amherst.

2-7-78
Whitman Spring, Mont.
Nov. 10, 1978

Dear Grant Card,

I want to thank you for the wonderful book. We sure enjoyed it.
You sure have a way with words. You paint such a plane picture about any thing you write about. The reader can just see it. I feel real proud that you entered me in your book.
I thank you for that. I felt a little blue after reading it. It brought back so many memories. I miss Charlie a lot. He was a great friend.
Death of Circus Man—Rancher a Result of Sudden Heart Attack—Funeral Here Today.

R T Ringling, Meagher county's leading citizen, and one of the west's greatest millionaires, man, passed away at his home at this place Monday morning at about ten o'clock. Wolfe, called shortly after twelve o'clock, pronounced the cause of death an heart attack.

Mr. Ringling drove back Sunday evening from Great Falls, accompanied by his sister, Miss Harriet Ringling, where they had attended the fair and visited friends. He had returned at midnight, and Monday morning talked to Mrs. Ringling, and he was apparently in good health. His daughter Jane talked to him shortly before ten o'clock, when he said he would both and be downstairs later. When the family called him for lunch, his body was found on the floor, dead in his bathrobe.

Mr. Ringling had been in ill health since a motor accident a few weeks ago, and as a result was forced to forego his former active outdoor life. His forced sedentary life in contrast to his former activities, is thought to have contributed to the ensuing fatal heart attack.

Funeral services are to be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence. A great number of prominent people from all over Montana, and relatives and friends from Baraboo are expected to be here for the services.

R T Ringling was born in Baraboo, Wis. Aug. 21, 1882, and had his thirty-sixth birthday at his home in White Sulphur Springs. He was the son of Alfred T. Ringling, who died in Oak Ridge, N. Y., in 1919, and his mother died in June of this year. His only sister, Marjorie, came to Montana to spend the summer with her brother, soon after her mother's death. Funeral Richard and his sister gave their old home in the city for a hospital which is known as the St. Mary's-Ringling Hospital of Baraboo.

Besides John Ringling, his uncle and the last of the Ringling Brothers who founded the great circus, Richard leaves his aunts by marriage, Mrs. Al Ringling and Mrs. Ida B Ringling. The parents of Richard Ringling are buried in Walnut Hill cemetery, Baraboo.

He was married here in 1918 to Mrs. A. Powell Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Powell Black, both deceased. Mrs. Ringling and the three children, Paul 11, June 10, and Mabel, 8, survive him.

Mr. Ringling attended school at Baraboo, and then attended New York City and Oak Ridge, New Jersey. In 1917 he came to White Sulphur Springs, taking over the big ranch interests of his uncle, John Ringling, who a few years previously, had made himself investments here in the railroad and livestock business. He devoted himself to farming and ranching, running both cattle and horses and to dairying. He had at the time of his death a fine herd of purebred Hereford stock, and large bands of sheep and herds of cattle, running here and on his property on the upper Madison River and his land holding aggregating 20,000 acres of deeded land, one of the greatest ranches in the northwest. His dairy interests here were also great, and besides having the west's finest herd of Holstein cattle, built here the largest cheese factory in Montana. He then sold his interest in the Baraboo Cheese Factory.

His business interests outside of the ranches were varied, including large land holdings in the west and Florida. He was also reported to have important mining ventures.

With John Ringling and the other partners in the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus and the other firms of circuses acquired late last year, among them the Ringling shows are the Barnum and Bailey, Forepaugh and other circus shows that tour the west. Mr. Ringling also was reported to be heavily interested in the Madison Square Garden stock.

Mr. Ringling was a Mason, member of Alpha Temple of the Shriners and of several hunting clubs. He took an active interest in state politics, and was a large contributor to Republican campaign funds. He was state committeeman from the county.

When scarcely twenty years old Mr. Ringling took his own circus on the road and built it up from a small outfit to what it is today, under his personal direction. He was then a young man of remarkable democratic spirit, and he could call nearly every man who worked for him on his ranches by his first name. He was approachable at any time on any project that might be of community welfare, and many men were influenced by him in various ventures, in this valley and at his Florida holdings.

RENOVATE STORES.

Watson's Toggery has commenced work of making repairs, painting and decorating, in the store recently acquired from the McDonald estate. Apartments are being built at the store, and when completed will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Watson. The work will take a couple of weeks to complete.

The Coad Store which adjoins the Toggery, is also to have painting and other deumont done to the walls, in keeping with the adjoining store.

TEAMS CAT"
7 June '82: winnowed from SKY files anything which looked useful toward English Creek.
--Theodore K. Schulte, 986 Timber, Lake Forest, Ill;
    phone 312-234-3546
--talked with his wife, she took down info, he is to call me
back collect about whether or no movie is avbl. If it is, Ann
shd query SI pronto when NYT piece appears.
Tim Dogs and Scotsmen

Winter on the Wind
Hang Winter on the Wind
In This House of Sky

All This Time Told
Last House on Tough Creek
Time, Tell me
Wind, [Tell Me Who Passes Here]
West Toward Tomorrow
They Who Came Westering
I Hear the Tin Dogs
A Place Under the Wind
See the Wind Dancing White
Trace My People Against the Sky
A Land Called Sixteen
A Truce of Winter
We Are the Lambs of These Hills

(Most Picked 2013)
Jean, tell John he's a genius, but he just re-invented the wheel: there's a 1971 book in Books in Print titled THE LIGHT OF COMMON DAY: REALISM IN AMERICAN FICTION.
SLIDES

p. 1, Rung cabin
p. 23, slides of Grassy
p. 19h, Camas
p. 233, Jensen ranch

NOTES

OK p. 15h--breech birth
p. 232--Jensen road in from south?

LETTERS

p. 378--Dr. Allen on eophysama

Phone

OK p. 167, Census Bureau: Ringling 1950 pop'n
p. 280--Mark Northrup, Galba and Papem (345)
to C.H. in that it might appreciate
matters if I went ahead &
incorporated my own words
and changed some
reasons. I've marked them to read:

--- some copy? ---

emphasize a specific word or
phrase. Have I misunderstood me?

1.47-So that's how it is.
(More some more?)

--- square dance calls

--- Diamond as Big as Ruby

--- 210--date of Wm.

--- 217--insert counting in text

Call AK Larsen about Magnusson
Check w/ Edith Brethe

Zeuner, F.E. - Hit 7 Donkey Animal
Hafey, E. Saad E.
Galley's - pts to be checked

97 - Don't hear Doig? #77 children?
67A - new page
96B - missile crisisweek
47A - enlisted me - yet what compelled me to remain un
47B - better synonym for "mobile"?
96B - hale Navy paper?

1 - simplify snow flake
2 - USS, N and 7 velley

62 97 - Many Doig: the 6 India's unlawful

1 - change "made"?
21A - A.st run e.s.w.
24 - lovely or no south?
35A - C'bye to ye - repeat in Escheric
50A - C' b'ded you as press?
58 - check Dempsey, Gibson in

60 - check agmt. original

64A - accant mark on Metis
66 - check agent mag version
66A - check sawtooth
27A - dogs lie a lay?
29 - Galba

34 - check "losing C'ma" in letters

1A - move to Roughing - insert

25 - check Angus death
27A - St. P map

25A - check agent mag von 7 Wing
24A - check End of Hunt
96A - missile west
97 - check D easten map
95 - poppin

12A - check "C'bye to ye" c. earlie
Cross Creek, by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings--

p. 84: "The Ogeechee River is tidal and its salt tongue licks far into Georgia. The Negroes of the region, cotton niggers, sugar niggers, rice or tobacco niggers, the sons and daughters of slaves, are of a special African tribe and have kept their identity. They are very black; strong, with a long stride; their bodies straight as palm trunks; violent, often, and as violently loyal. Another black will say, "He's 'Geechee. I'se skeert of him"...."
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Al Edwards 602 Central S 3267
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Tony Hunter 14 1 Ave NE 3727
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Bill Higgins 303 E. Wn 3750
Bob Campbell
Mrs. John Swift
Mrs. Munro

Bill Blakeli-Halena
Dovey Zamora
Sqm. dance: Country Dance, Lloyd Shaw. UW RV 1767 55

1.232, cheat & swing. Swing your partner across hall.
Now swing an corner
Now your partner, at promenade all.

'53-4 WSS Dance Book:

Hall: Grand Central
Harvest
Melody Lane
Mint
Pioneer

Rainbow
Sherman
Stockman
Tavern
OK p.11 - # of teeth
OK p.20 - Sm R map: Shauy
OK p.21 - " " " length of valley:
OK p.22 - Plains tribes : Mod history
OK p.27 - Sm R map: river crossing : US Nat Forest map, 1986
OK p.28 - Basin SW (Hakuna NF)

choice - wooden posts of ranch: Energy Am, 3/14, 850; sandale
p.30 - NY Coliseum show:

OK p.58 - Kissing pm ok R 474 90
OK p.64 - saddles: bison stamp: History & Tradition: Will work - 1989
OK p.67 - Sm R map: Steven Ranch, slope: Energy, Hakuna NF

OK p.76 - WSS phone: Lloyd Robertson
OK p.94 - horse dance calls: GV 1767
OK p.106 - WSS: businesses at east end
OK p.111 - WSS: migrant plat lines
OK p.122 - Sm R map: WSS: Battle Creek L/C
OK p.125 - " " " S: Badger Creek, (Battle: L/C)

781 Montana Malcom, MP
834 MNU
Acidic Breath of Asthmatics Hints at Better Treatments

By SANDRA BLAKESLEE

In a startling discovery that could radically alter the way asthma patients are monitored and treated, doctors at the University of Virginia have found that the breath of asthmatics who are having an attack is a thousand times as acidic as normal.

This increase in acidity — never before detected in asthma patients — may be central to the disease process, the researchers said. While it is not yet known what causes the imbalance, the finding could open an entirely new avenue of research to explain the disease.

When acutely ill asthma patients are given steroids, their breath pH, measuring acidity or alkalinity, quickly returns to normal, said Dr. Benjamin Gaston, an associate professor of pediatric pulmonary medicine at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, who helped make the discovery. If the defect in asthma turns out to be a problem maintaining normal pH, Dr. Gaston said, less toxic therapies to neutralize excess acid may one day stave off or stop attacks.

The finding, in the March issue of the American Thoracic Society's American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, fits well with recent theories about how humans fight off lung pathogens like the tuberculinosis bacterium and why rates of asthma are increasing in the industrialized world. It also helps explain why air pollution often brings on asthma attacks.

Dr. Martin Tobin, editor of the journal and chief of the division of pulmonary clinical medicine at Loyola University in Chicago, said the findings were "potentially very important."

"It's difficult to know how this will play out," he said, "but most of the most important discoveries in medicine are made serendipitously. You look back at a difficult problem and realize the solution was something very simple."

Dr. Jonathan Stamler, who wrote an editorial about the findings in the journal, agreed on the potential importance. "It's really rare when you look at a study and realize it could be a landmark," said Dr. Stamler, a professor of medicine at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C. Asthma affects some 12 million people in the United States, and the number of patients is increasing, according to the American Thoracic Society. The disease is the leading cause of hospitalization for children.

Dr. Gaston said that he and his colleagues made their discovery a year ago by accident. In looking for ways to figure out what was wrong with airway chemistry in asthma patients, they were measuring nitric oxide and noticed that to see if they played a role in airway inflammation. Nitric oxide is a simple gas that has been associated with critical body functions, like the delivery of oxygen to tissues. But because the researchers knew pH could affect nitric oxide reactions they decided to measure pH directly.

The pH scale is measured from 0 to 14. Acidic solutions like vinegar fall in the range of 3 to 5. Alkaline solutions like baking soda in water measure above 7.

People without asthma or asthmatics who have the disease under control usually have a breath pH of about 7. Dr. Gaston noted that asthmatics said the asthmatics the researchers studied who were sick and wheezing had a pH of about 5.

"We were shocked to see how acidic their breath was," he said.

The pH fell drastically in each person during an attack. Dr. Gaston said. It was clear that acidity inflames lung tissue and plays a role in closing down airways.

The ability to raise or lower airway acidity makes sense in evolutionary terms, Dr. Gaston said. Some organs, including the stomach and kidneys, increase their acid content to fight pathogens. Dogs can eat the vile things they leg under because they are champions at producing stomach acid, he said. It may be that the lungs have evolved a similar self-defense mechanism against airborne pathogens.

A recent theory proposed by Dr. Stephen Holgate from the University of Southampton in Britain says that asthma rates are increasing in industrialized countries because good hygiene prevents children under the age of 3 from falling prey to serious lung diseases seen in the less-developed world. Without early episodes of lung infection, Dr. Holgate said, the pulmonary immune system fails to mature. The result is increased vulnerability to asthma.

The new findings about high acidity during asthma attacks may be a clue to what is missing in the lungs of those with the disease, Dr. Gaston said. Asthma may be a disease in which a natural host defense mechanism, which would produce acid when challenged by a microbe, has gone awry, with lungs producing too much acid at the wrong time.

Some strains of tuberculosis contain genes that help them neutralize acid, Dr. Gaston said. No one has ever known the reason. The fact that human lungs produce their own acid may also help explain why smoggy air brings on asthma attacks, he said. The extra acid from the air pushes the lung pH too low and airways shut down.

While the findings are preliminary, their first practical use may be helping asthma patients know when they are vulnerable to attacks by breathing into a monitor to decide if they need to bring their pH back to a normal range.

There may be ways to neutralize pH with a simple spray. Such treatments could be cheaper, and unlike steroids, would be non-toxic. While pharmaceutical companies spend billions on finding new drugs to fight lung inflammation, the answer may be as simple as resetting the pH in a hot tub or fish pond, only this time it is in the lungs.
Genealogical Records in the National Archives

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20408
Genealogical Sources Outside the National Archives

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20408
Register House, Scottish Records Office, Edinburgh

Scots Ancestry Research Society, 20 York Place 1, Edinburgh
Born to the wife of Martin Peterson on Wednesday, September 28, a daughter.

Mrs. W. C. Kester left for Deed Lodge Thursday morning, for a few days' visit with her daughter.

Rev. A. E. Macnamara will conduct services at St. John's Episcopal church Sunday, October 2. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m. Everyone is welcome.

While at the State Fair Wednesday Walter Oglesby received word by wire that his father was very ill and not expected to live. On account of the difficulty to locate him he was obliged to take a later train than would have been his privilege had he received the word as soon as it came. He took the special however, intending to change at Logan and go as fast as steam could carry him to Carlisle, Iowa, where his parents reside. Two other brothers are also on the way, one who lives at East Helena going with Walter.

Miss Jacob will not meet her music class this week, owing to the State Fair, but will at Mrs. McCornick's as usual, October 7 and 8.

Emil Keckbusch spent Wednesday at the Fair.

G. E. Pool took in the State Fair Wednesday.

Past Master W. L. Crook spent Wednesday taking in State Fair sights.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thompson spent Thursday at the State Fair.

Peter Doig Dies Of Heart Failure

On Monday, September 26, Peter Scott Doig, who was engaged in farming with his brother at Wall Mountain, died very suddenly of heart failure. Mr. Doig was a man 46 years of age, he was born in Scotland and came to this country at an early age with his brother David. He has spent many years in and around this vicinity during which time he has won many friends who now mourn his death. Mr. Doig was an esteemed citizen, an honest and truthful worker among his associates, and will be greatly missed in the vicinity where he has lived so many years.

He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. The interment took place in White Sulphur Springs at 2:00 p.m. Thursday.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the time for registration of the voters of District No. 1, embracing Townsend, Glenwood and Wall Mountain precincts for the general election to be held at the home last Friday.

Many of the people of Winston and vicinity are taking in the State Fair.

Frank Lenahan of Canton, returned to his home Tuesday, after a visit of a few days with Mr. C. Sweeney.

A pleasant surprise was given at Mrs. G. Moody's home on Saturday evening. All enjoyed the evening spent in dancing, music and ending with refreshments.

A dance will be given at Winston, October 7. Supper will be served by Mrs. Jack Bisbee and music furnished by the Chisholm orchestra. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Bonathan returned from Conrad, where they have been visiting for the past three months.

A. M. D'AR

The House

New Winter Garments Daily

Have received, and ready for Misses Ready to Wear, capes, children's jackets, flannel, choice selection of the celebrated maish cot- robe blankets, underwear, overgaiters, bedspreads.

Shoe Message Custom

Our winter shoes are the most advanced styles, the finest in lasts and pattern. With Blue Ribbon shoes for both House Queen, and Princess with Brown's '5' our gun shoes sold our R. E. Z. P. fortified to 'Lead the way' this season. Quality-
Britain: Good place to meet ancestors

(Al Dieffenbach of the news staff visited London on an Air Canada inaugural flight. This is the second of two articles.)

By Al Dieffenbach

With its relatively rich history and its reverence for things that have gone before, Great Britain is a mecca for Americans and Canadians seeking to trace their family trees.

But, a British genealogist warns, the process takes time and often a bit of money, and it may turn out to be fruitless if the searcher has a common family name.

A sorting-out process should be completed here at home, the expert says. This includes gathering the ancestral information from relatives, family records and local legal, civic or historical records.

Among the more useful clues in the tracking of great-great-grandfather are birth dates, occupation, religious membership, marriage and death data and some idea as to the forebear's place of origin overseas.

Much of the preliminary work can be done through books and by mail. But the diligent family-tracer gets a special bonus in meeting the people and seeing the places that harbor the genealogy of the English, Welsh, Scots and Irish.

But, first, a look through one or more of the family-tree guidebooks might be a good idea. These volumes include:


Assuming now that you can substantiate the need for an in-person investigation, rather than one by mail, you should visit the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. 7, and Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

We did, after our recent Air Canada flight.

At the society's quarters, members can use valuable reference materials for 75 pence a half-day or 1 pound 25 pence a day. (Double the amounts for the approximate equivalent in American money.)

The society's collection includes parish registers, general indexes and other documents that may be helpful. Smaller collections are there, too, for family trees rooted in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The society's rooms are closed Sundays and Mondays.

Somerset House has registries of births, marriages and deaths since 1538. Certificates of those events can be obtained for 40 pence in person or 60 pence by mail, but the visitor will find that the documents take at least 24 hours to prepare.

At Somerset House, access is permitted only to the index files, but a copy of a birth, marriage or death certificate is well worth ordering because of the wealth of detail it contains.


For Scotland, the records of births, marriages and deaths since 1555 are with the Registrar General, New Register House, Princes St., Edinburgh, EH1 2YV. The office also has about 4,000 old parish records.

Also useful to Scottish root-seekers are the Scottish Record Office, H.M. Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3YV; the Scots Ancestry Research Society, 20 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3EP, and the Scottish Genealogy Society, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5YJ.

Old-timers emigrants from Northern Ireland may list in the records of pre-1922 events at the General Register Office, Custom House, Dublin, and after 1922 at the General Register Office, Fermanagh House, Ormeau Ave., Belfast.

Other information sources are in the Public Record Office for Northern Ireland, Law Courts Building, May Street, Belfast; the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, and the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle, both in Dublin.

Among the additional tips provided by genealogy experts in the British Isles are the suggestions that parish and diocesan records may be valuable, that some counties have their own archivists and that wills and property-ownership records forge the final link between you and great-great-grandfather.

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Genealogy is an old interest

By ROBIN KINKEAD
San Francisco Travel Writer

The interest kicked up by “Roots” has created a new lure for travelers these days — ancestor tracing.

Those with an Irish grandfather have it fairly easy. They can go to his hometown or village and sometimes find the old cottage and perhaps a few relatives.

Those with Scottish names have a smooth path, too. In Scotland there is a tremendous interest in family histories and the origin of Scottish names.

For me recently it was a case of “instant Roots.” At the International Gathering of the Clans in Edinburgh, there were booths for the different clans.

I went to the MacDonald booth. I had read years ago that my name, or the more common spelling “Kincaid,” was a sept of that clan.

A man wearing the MacDonald-tartan kilt looked over a long list of names but couldn’t find mine among them.

Temporarily deprived of a homeland, I descried a booth with a sign, “Genealogy.” Two friendly women with books and charts were manning, or womaning it.

“I have a Scottish name but I don’t know where it came from,” I said.

They said, “Let’s look in the book.” They pronounced it “buk.” The Buk was “Scottish Surnames.” Sure enough, there was Kincaid.

“Of territorial origin,” it said, “from the lands of Kincaid in Campsie Parish, Stirlingshire.”

Oldest name on the record was Robert de Kyncade, who was a witness in court in 1450.

Patrick de Kynkad and George de Kinkad witnessed charters of lands in Edinburgh in 1457. A David de Kyncade was Bailie of Edinburgh in 1467, whatever a bailie is. “Thomas Kyncaide of that Ilk” was noted in 1550 for something or other.

The name of that earliest one, Robert de Kyncade, grabs me — more aristocratic sounding than the way we spell ours. “Of that Ilk,” by the way, means “of that place” in this genealogy kick.

How would Robin de Kyncade of that Ilk be?

There we left the Kyncades, the Kynkeds, the Kincaid and the de Kynkad. Later a good loyal Scot, strongly in favor of “devolution,” or Scottish independence, told me, “Don’t say Stirlingshire. Shire is an English word. Say Sterling District.”

Campsie Glens in Sterling District is about 15 miles outside of Glasgow.

“A pretty spot — I used to go camping there,” another Scot told me.

I still don’t know how my own “Kunte Kinta” came over to the colonies, just that he landed in Maryland before the Revolutionary War, part of the great outward movement of Scots from 1700 on.

There wasn’t enough land for them all, and someone had to give. Many left after the English beat the Scots in the battle of Culloden in 1747 and imposed harsh measures.

Others left after the “Clearances” in the Highlands of 1814, when their farms were taken over for sheep grazing.

There is one thing: I’m very glad my ancestor did leave the old country and come over here. With more time I might have traced him.

The Scottish Genealogical Society promotes research into Scottish family history and can supply a list of professional searchers if wanted.

Otherwise, they point out, the principal records for tracing families are in Edinburgh, in the New Register House and in the Scottish Record Office.

The society publishes a quarterly, “The Scottish Genealogist.” It comes with membership in the society, which can be joined for $7 a year by writing the Honorary Treasurer, David C. Cargill, 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh, EH4 3LE.

Offices of the Scottish Tourist Board also can help with advice in the searching out of kin in the old lands of heather and thistle, bagpipe and haggis, lochs and monsters, kilts and whiskey.
Quad
Little Belt Mts., 1896

June 1, 1902
C. movie Rengeling as Foster

Monger Park

UW IV A6
N4622.5 W11045/7.5 1971
(Has strange ranch, unnamed, in lower L corner)
Campbell ranch - 16NE Quadrangle
SE 1/4
Sec 10, T5 N R 7E
(On Meadow Creek)
(On Campbell ranch)
(On Middle Fork 7 1/2)
(On Meadow Creek)

Other
Quad maps to use: Hatfield Hm (UW IVAD)
N 4600 - W 11052 1/2 1/2
N 4605 - W 11052 1/2 1/2

Sixteen UW IVAD
N 4607 1/2 - W 11052 1/2 1/2
1948

Ringling UW IVAC
N 4615 - W 11045 1/2 1/2
1951

has Battle Creek
Stewart ranch

Black Butte UW IVAD
N 4615 - W 11052 1/2 1/2
1951

WSS UW IVAD
N 4630 - W 11052 1/2 1/2
1971

Cover
Baker Precinct
Gallatin Co, 1900

Winters, David b. Apr 1860 b. Scotland (age 40)
marr'd 4 yrs; vinged 1863; Stockman
(5Feb1896)
Wife Mary b. Jan 1869 b. Scotland (age 31),
& Nellie, b. Oct 1898 (age 1) b. Mont.
John Campbell
b. Nov 1832 (age 67) b: Scotland
Fremont County, Spencer Precinct

Din: Louisa b. May 1877 ("23")

Son: Charles, b. Apr 1880 (age 26) - Scotland

Campbell, John
b. May 1875 (age 25) Scotland
Fremont Co, Spencer Precinct
enlisted as coader c Charles S Challer
Genealogy's a good hobby if you live in Seattle

By SALLY GENE MAHONEY
(First of a series)

Stamp and coin collecting are the most popular hobbies in the United States. They rank No. 1 and No. 2.

What's No. 3?

You'll probably never guess.

It is genealogy — the tracing of one's ancestors to find out just how you happen to be who you are, where you are, when you are.

And with the bicentennial upon us, the interest in ancestors is mushrooming.

Over the years, genealogy has acquired — not without some reason — the image of an all-consuming passion pursued by dowagers who want to up their social status or join some patriotic society.

That it is an all-consuming passion is agreed by most who've gotten into it, but the reasons, they say, are as varied as the people looking.

SOME SEARCH because they have a feel for history and want to see where they personally fit in, and some search out of sheer curiosity. Some hunt for antecedents for religious reasons, and some, particularly in this bicentennial time, feel their children should know of their own particular heritage.

Some like to do research (and there is a whole lot of that), and some like the joy of the hunt, like a mystery story, of digging up some missing fact that links a family's history to prior generations. And some, to be sure, search to prove prestigious descent, but they are far in the minority.

Genealogists come "assorted," too. There are a number of men on the hunt through old records, and there are young people as well as the middle-aged and senior citizen. True, most tend to be older. But that is because of the time that the hobby takes if you get into it deeply enough. It does tend to attract the retired and the non-working person who can spend a day or more a week at it.

Those who become interested in genealogy here are lucky, because there are several major sources of information in Seattle and environs.

ONE OF THEM is the Genealogy Section of the Seattle Public Library. It is considered among the top five in the United States, and its resources are given a constant going over by not only local people but by visitors who come from all over the world to use its facilities.

The collections of the University of Washington and the University of Washington also are considered very good, particularly in the area of Northwest history, and augment the Public Library's collection.

Secondly, there are the resources of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon). Their collection is open to anyone doing genealogical research because that research plays an important part in Mormon religious practice. The Greater Seattle area, there are four branches of the society's library, all of which have access, by microfilm, to the church's master genealogical records in Salt Lake.

These Mormon records (which are of believers and nonbelievers alike) encompass not only records of genealogical value in this country but, most importantly for the non-Mormon, a vast number of government, legal, church, census and other records in foreign countries as well.

Then there is the information amassed by the Seattle Genealogical Society, much of it not duplicated elsewhere, and the knowledge of sources which is willingly shared by the society's members.

The society is responsible for a major part of the material in the Public Library and almost all of its funds go to augmenting it. (Other library materials have come from the State Library and from private gifts; very little money is expended for genealogy materials from general library funds.)

THE GENEALOGICAL Society here also holds in its quarters some materials given to it for safekeeping, with the provision that they not be passed on to other collections. Also, there are indices and catalogs members have developed — the major United States file on the numeless Smith family, for instance, is maintained here. Queries come from all over for information from it.

Nancy Hughes (Mrs. Richard L.) is a booster for genealogy as a hobby — she first became interested as a youngster when a school assignment (which probably wouldn't be permitted now) asked what heritage she was.

"I answered 'American,'" she recalled, "and the teacher said it 'Had to be something else.' I got curious, and asked my parents. They didn't know — my mother thought we were English and French; my father thought we were Dutch."

Her formal search in later years not only told her of her Dutch ancestors, but also told her a tale of pioneering and how this nation began. So far, Mrs. Hughes has written the histories of four of eight great-grandparents, histories which are as comprehensive as a master's thesis. Copies of them reposed in several large libraries around the country.

"It gives you a tremendous sense of identity," she says of her hobby. "You can put people into history."

Mrs. Hughes did almost all of her research in Seattle because of the excellent resources here, and she heads a committee formed last year which successfully petitioned against proposed cuts in the Public Library's genealogical section: staffing which would have severely restricted the collection's usability.

She has visited on the East Coast, seeing sites and records in person, but it would not have been necessary for her to do so. Attesting to the local resources in her Christmas present — a four-drawer file cabinet to hold her genealogical material. She has been able to gather that much.

NEXT SUNDAY: How to begin the search.
Genealogy: facts, not guesses

(Second of a series)

BY SALLY GENE MAHONEY

What do you know, for sure, about your relatives?

That's the first question that anyone interested in searching out his or her family heritage has to ask.

Answering the question in full can become, genealogists say, one of those never-ending projects that makes the searcher into a genealogy "nut."

The key word in the question is "know." It is the first step in the hunt. And it doesn't include any room for guesswork - every genealogical book and most every genealogist will impress upon the beginner the need for facts, not guesses.

As one authority put it, guesswork is fatal to genealogical research.

The easiest way to begin is with a simple form, a copy of which may be obtained at the Genealogical Section of the Seattle Public Library, or at the Seattle Genealogical Society's office. It is called a "pedigree chart."

THE CHART, in outline form, begins with you and goes back four generations, including information on your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and great-great-grandparents. For each it provides space to record the person's date and place of birth, when and where the person was married, and (if applicable) the date and place of the person's death.

Few people, of course, have all of that information at their fingertips, but it is surprising how much of it can be readily available within the family. Maybe you don't know, but your mother, your great aunt, your Uncle George or your grandpa might.

The only problem, though, is the accuracy of what those folks "know." Grandpa's memory may be a bit shaky at this point, family tales could well have been embellished over the years to make a better story. Even the family Bible, which can be a good information source, may contain inadvertent errors, usually caused when someone "way back" copied old records into a new edition of the Book.

But you have to begin somewhere and take advantage of what is at hand, realizing that you may well, at a later date, have to verify information you gather through official records.

SEARCH OUT old family papers - birth and death records, wills, land conveyances, newspaper accounts of marriages and deaths, letters and the like. Record in an orderly and accurate manner, what you find in these sources and always add to your notes the source of each piece of information.

Sometimes family members are reluctant to part with family memorabilia that might prove useful in your search. But the recalcitrant one might be persuaded to loan it long enough for the item to be photographed for your records, particularly if you offer to share your findings with them later.

Sometimes just showing an interest in what an older member of the family can remember or has kept from the past is most productive. But one must always keep in mind that memory is a tricky thing.

What your grandfather is telling you your great-great-grandfather told him may not have been remembered accurately or have been, at the time of the original telling, the product of a time-dimmed memory.

BY TAPPING all of the readily available sources, such as relatives, a pattern should begin to develop that shows how you came to be where you are, when you are.

It is possible one might meet resistance from some major information source within the family, someone who adamantly refuses to discuss what he or she might know about the family background.

That's the "horse thief" syndrome. Most genealogists would be delighted to find such an "interesting" character in the family tree, because most ancestors are just ordinary folk, making their way through the world of their time.

BUT SOME people are ashamed of some "scandal," real or imagined, in the family past. Genealogical authorities point out that many of yesteryear's scandals are not viewed as such today - people left Europe to avoid political problems and conscription; they are political refugees today. Our attitudes have changed about mental illness, divorce, "different" modes of living and all manner of things.

And besides, what someone else did years ago doesn't reflect on you today, they say. That probably won't convince your silent family member, and you might have to work around him or her in your research.

Rosemary Boyle, who teaches a free class on genealogy at the Seattle Public Library (sponsored by the Seattle Genealogical Society on the first Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. and the first Wednesday at noon), pointed out in one of her sessions that the genealogical researcher in past generations "shouldn't be surprised if the first child is born six months after the wedding."

"People got together with their neighbors in the old days and 'announced' a marriage. The community as a whole sanctioned the marriage, and it was solemnized when the circuit-riding minister next came through the area.

"When you get back beyond your parents and grandparents, you have to change your method of thinking. What is important to you may not have been important to them," she said.

SHE NOTED that brothers and sisters may have spelled the family surname differently - "Don't forget that spelling generally did not become standardized until about 1880," she cautioned. A person often spelled his own name differently at different times.

These days not many people are still living in the same geographic area as their parents, let alone their grandparents or great-grandparents. But going back several generations, people tended to stay in the same area where the children grew up and married; they stayed, at least in this country, until it came time to move West again.

There are definite patterns to the movement of people from certain geographical areas, patterns of history and of social pressures which the genealogists soon learn to use in their search for their own family history. And they urge, too, that researchers familiarize themselves with not only the history of the area from which their family has come, but the geography as well.

"States and counties were not as they are now," Mrs. Boyle said. Many references in research material are to geographical features - rivers, valleys, mountain areas - rather than the formal governmental designation.

There are several books that give a good background on beginning genealogical research, including "Searching for Your Ancestors" by Gilbert Harry Doane, published by the University of Minnesota Press, and "Simplified Genealogy for Americans" by E. Kay Kirkham, published by the Deseret Book Co. Both are available at the Seattle Public Library and at other libraries.

(Next Sunday: Where do you go from here?)
Meriko (Mrs. Jun) Inouye, 1725 Orrington, Evanston, 864-5849
### IDAHO TERRITORY

**Campbell, A.**
*Head of Family*

- **Vol:** 1
- **ED:** 25
- **Sheet:** 44
- **Line:** 5
- **Birthplace:** Scotland

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<th>Age</th>
<th>Birthplace</th>
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</thead>
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<td>W.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1880 Census—Index**
Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

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**Campbell, James**
*Head of Family*

- **Vol:** 1
- **ED:** 11
- **Sheet:** 11
- **Line:** 22
- **Birthplace:** Scotland

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</thead>
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<td>Campbell, Mary</td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse.</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Foundation of Billings, Mont.

-Waldo Orlando Kliever,

1938 MA thesis

UW 917.65
K65f
sufficient. Their considerations are presented to balance or counter those of Borah. But a systematic analysis of Borah's position as it developed from his perspective based on a comprehensive examination of his voluminous papers in the Library of Congress is never fully presented. Moreover, the one time when Borah was anything but a spearless leader, namely in the 1928 Republican campaign, wherein he drafted a major part of the Republican platform, is suggested and played a prominent role in Hoover's election, is mentioned but never developed. And rather than follow through on this theme, explaining how Borah lost or cast aside his "spare" and became disillusioned with Hoover, Ashby instead ends his study.

In addition, there is a further difficulty. Senators serve on committees and become experts on the subjects that concern their committees. And when they become chairman, most of their attention is then devoted to the business of that committee alone. Their expertise, as such, is in another matter is usually acquired by listening to Senate debates, reading editorials, and the like. Borah, throughout most of the era of Republican ascendancy, was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, an area, he is examined in another monograph, that falls outside the scope of this book. In short, Ashby builds this study on a discussion of topics about which Borah's knowledge and understanding in many instances was not deep or penetrating. A possible unfair comparison would be a monograph on Senator J. William Fulbright and the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s that concludes, because of his negative and possibly racist views, that Fulbright is a figure of little or no consequence.

While I find myself in disagreement with Ashby's approach, though I tend to agree with his conclusions, it is incumbent to note that this is a carefully presented and well-written monograph that contains valuable information about the progressive movement during the 1920s.

RICHARD LOWITT
University of Kentucky

A List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Mountain States. Compiled by Earl M. Rogers (Davis, Agricultural History Center, University of California, 1922-1931, 91 pp. Index of authors)

This regional bibliography, much in a ten-year-old series produced in a cooperative project of the Agricultural History Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural History Center of the Davis campus of the University of California) makes another contribution to the comprehensive Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States (1930) up to date.

The material classified by subject or by state, include every major chapter of regional college texts and of state and national histories to articles, theses, agricultural bulletins, and the historical agency publications. Coverage of the region in the Pacific Northwest (the subject of Michael L. Olsen's 1923 bibliography) and the Northwest and Alaska (1928) comes with the inclusion of Idaho and Montana. Land policy, farm protest, Indian, and various kinds of farming enter the picture from the beginning with the ushering in of the homestead and patent system, the spirit of Nihilism, the silver campaign, the silver coinage fight, all are represented. Altogether this bibliography is broad enough in general subject coverage, yet selective enough in entries represented, to be exceedingly useful.

Wayne D. Rasmussen and James H. Shuler, in charge of this cooperative enterprise, invite suggestions for additional entries and additional series. These eventually will be incorporated into a final, comprehensive edition covering the entire project.

Idaho State Historical Society


It may be asked why firms commission "official" histories of themselves. A number of reasons come to mind—vanity, to mark a special occasion like an anniversary, to attempt to procure a place in history however fleeting, and so on. While all of these are legitimate reasons, they are unlikely to result in a book of broad public appeal. If the history of the firm is of sufficient interest, sooner or later someone will step forward to write an "unofficial" history. What then happens to copies of official histories?

In his bestselling unofficial history of the New York Times, The Kingdom and the Power (1960), Gay Talese relates how the newspaper commissioned one of its senior staff reporters to write an official history to commemorate the paper's 100th anniversary in 1954. Most of the copies of the book were aged in storerooms until 1967, when they were distributed to employees in an attempt to reverse sagging employee morale by increasing their identification with the paper.

The official history of the National Bank of Commerce commemorates the bank's 80th anniversary. (Perhaps equally significant as a motivating force, an official history of the Seattle First National Bank, the chief rival of the NB&O, had appeared two years earlier.) The book is organized around the four dominant figures in the bank's history. Unfortunately, only one of the four persons comes through as a personality of broader interest than to NB&O personnel alone. The book ends with a series of statistical appendices that only a banker could love. The self-serving intent of the book is apparent from the inclusion, either in the text or in the appendix, of the names of every director and almost every senior officer in the bank's history.

While the authors of the book succeed in detailing dates and names, they do not succeed either in making the history of the bank come alive or in writing an interesting supporting history of the Pacific Northwest. The narrative is long on minutiae—such as the identities of the officers in charge of the installment loan department—and short on analysis. The prose is only rarely exciting and at times sophomoric. For example, "Restless steamers hustled passengers and freight between new cities on Puget Sound . . . " (p. 16) or the description of Andrew Price, the sole interesting personality in the book, by one of his associates as "a tremendous ass" (p. 191).

Price was the leader of the NB&O through the 1920s and
Each researcher who applies to use the Schedules of 1900 at the National Archives is given copies of "Procedures Governing Access to the Schedules of the Census of Population in 1900" and "Restrictions--Record Group No. 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census." Researchers must fall within one of three categories--General Historical Researcher, Biographic Historical Researcher, or Genealogical or Legal Researcher. There are restrictions pertaining to each particular category of research, but no researcher may "reproduce any part of the records by camera or other means of photocopying."

After a genealogical researcher has completed and signed a "1900 Population Census Data Use Agreement," had it approved by the Archivist or his delegate, and provided "evidence of his family connection or the authority pursuant to which he is acting," he will be furnished one roll of the 1900 Population Census microfilm or the related name index. The roll must relate to the proposed family research and must be returned to an attendant upon completion of use.

The contents of the Twelfth Census provide the genealogist with some information not available in earlier Schedules. It comprises, from left to right across the page in numbered columns, the following:

Location -- In cities, the street and house number
1. Number of Dwelling house, in order of visitation
2. Number of family, in order of visitation
3. Name of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.
   Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on June 1, 1900. Omit children born since June 1, 1900.
4. Relation -- Relationship of each person to the head of the family.

Personal Description
5. Color or race
6. Sex

Date of Birth
7. Month, Year
8. Age at last birthday
9. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced
10. Number of years married
11. Mother of how many children
12. Number of these children living

Nativity -- Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in the United States, give the State or Territory; if of foreign birth, give the Country only.
13. Place of birth of this person
14. Place of birth of Father of this person
15. Place of birth of Mother of this person

Citizenship
16. Year of Immigration to the United States
17. Number of years in the United States
18. Naturalization

Occupation, Trade, or Profession of each person ten years of age and over.
19. Occupation
20. Months not employed

Education
21. Attended school (in months)
22. Can read
23. Can write
24. Can speak English

Ownership of Home
25. Own, rent, or rented
26. Owned free or mortgaged
27. Farm of house
28. Number of farm animals
Ivan...
We read the three memory pieces last nite and John enjoyed the "hunnerd, a Hundred" one as much as I first did on your patio. There is absolutely nothing to change—it is superb!
In the one which begins p. 10 we had some difficulty with a sentence on page 11 beginning "Other figures loom......" It doesn't flow as well as the rest especially the thousand lanes of encounter, count coup etc. John also had trouble with ghost off but that's a matter of preference. He was brought up on a noun is a noun is a noun!
As for the final prism--it lives! we felt that the description of the bug down a drain was the most apt you could have done. It brings the scene vividly to mind for me—I'll never forget how you slipped so rapidly into the surf. Finally, we both agreed with you that pseudonyms are not necessary. Only a few friends will make the connection anyway. For me it remains John's finest hour!
Jean and John--

One more installment from the book. These are three of what I'm calling "prism pieces"—ruminations on memory which are intended to be the transitions between the 7 sections of the book.

On the first two, I'd be glad simply to have your reactions, and comments on anything which isn't clear. Jean, you've heard me read the second piece, the composite scene of counting sheep (may it not put you to sleep), but I've rewritten it a few times since then. But the third piece is the one that really needs your attention: it deals with the incident at Ellen Creek, and necessarily mentions the two of you.

The first question, and please give it some real thought, is whether you want to be mentioned by your real names (first names, that is; I see no reason at all to give your last) or pseudonyms. It's a matter of privacy; if the book ever has much readership, the two of you—especially John—have an unasked-for role thrust on you. It likely would have an impact only among people who know both the Doigs and the Rodens, but I can see that it could quickly get tiresome to be asked "Are you the one...? Did it really happen that way...?" and the like. We all know that it's an unlikelihood that the book will gain that kind of attention; but from all the reading and listening I've done about writers and their books, I can tell you there's no predicting what the hell may happen. So, please do think it through about whether you should be gratuitously plopped into print by me, or safely pseudonymed. There is plenty of time to decide; changes can be made as late as the galley proofs, many months from now. Also, my editor may declare that this piece is a helluva way to end the book, and something will be substituted. But you do deserve your chance to hang onto your privacy in this version, if you prefer.

Secondly, please check me on the accuracy of what happened at Ellen Creek. I wrote this version from the notes I took immediately afterward, but I know that, like Rashomon, the four of us are going to have four quite different memories, and please challenge me wherever your version is much different from mine. I would say that I don't particularly want to add many details to the foreground part of the piece: anything from the point where I go burbling into the surf, however, material could be added.

thanks one more time

p.s. The latest version of the book's title, which the editor said she likes: The Hills West of Noon. Any comment?
IRA HAYES

Between trains in St. Paul
Collegeman loaf's the tired streets.

Navahos in St. Paul
trudge between drinks.

Collegeman encounters the tribe of two
in the hill park
between trains
and the river flowing.

No.
The tribe of two encounters Collegeman
in the hill park
between drinks.

"Buddy"
chants the taller Navaho
"did you ever hear
of Ira Hayes?"

Collegeman shakes his head.
They don't teach Ira Hayes
in History 110.

The second Navaho
squints down
at broken shoes.
"Ira Hayes"
the taller one cries
"was an Indian!"
Marine! Collegeman,
you read about Iwo Jima
in that World War Two?
When they put up that flag
on Iwo Jima
Ira Hayes was one of them.
Collegeman? You know
that Ira Hayes was an Indian?
Like us?
Big hero, Ira Hayes,
on that Iwo Jima.
He came home after that war
and one morning they find him
dead.
Drowned in his own puke.
That's right.
Passed out
choked to death
on his own puke.
Been drinkin' Sneaky Pete,
Ira Hayes."
Collegeman clears his throat.
They don't act like Ira Hayes
at the Phi Ep house.

"Collegeman?"
The taller one is intent.
"Can you let us have
half a dollar?"

###
ABDUL, THE BULBUL AMEEER

When the Ahkoond of Swat passed away after a lingering illness, his last words were a message of felicitation to Abdul the Bulbul Ameer, his kinsman and host, that the reign and sway of that potentate might be long, illustrious, and filled with deeds of distinguished valor. This wish would have come true, in all likelihood, but for the sudden and dramatic entrance on the scene of Ivan Petruski Skivah, whose knife proved superior to the chibouque in the culmination of the violent conflict, the finish contest, or knockdown and dragout affair, as one might say, which ensued between these two bitter opponents in classical language and diplomatic procedure. . . . Of the victor's Muscovite morganatic bride, little is known save the fact that while prone on her couch and fast in the arms of Morpheus she was heard frequently to pronounce the words "Ivan Petruski Skivah." . . . The song in which is enshrined this legend of two embittered opponents, is a familiar of robustuous and grandiloquent men in both metropolitan centers of urban activity and in wilderness outposts of the Northwest Mounted, so to speak; it is vocalized con amore equally well in tuxedo vest, flannel shirt or duck canvas pants. . . . As a serial tale it creates a climax which is hoist by its own petard . . . The plot gets thicker and thicker till it runs out of gas, discombobulates, and leaves two stuffed shirts in the wind.

Arr. A. G. W.
life or of limb, Was Abdul, the Bul-bul Ameer. When they

wanted a man to encourage the van, Or to shout "Hul-la-loo!" in the

rear, Or to storm a redoubt, they straight-way sent out For

Ab-dul, the Bul-bul Ameer, For Abdul, the Bul-bul Ameer.
ABDUL, THE BULBUL AMEUR

1 The sons of the Prophet are hardy and bold,
   And quite unaccustomed to fear;
But of all, the most reckless of life or of limb,
   Was Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer.
When they wanted a man to encourage the van,
   Or to shout "Hull-a-loo!" in the rear,
Or to storm a redoubt, they straightway sent out
   For Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer,
   For Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer.

2 There are heroes in plenty and well-known to fame
   In the ranks that are led by the Czar;
But among the most reckless of name or of fame
   Was Ivan Petruski Shivah.
He could imitate Irving, play euchre or pool,
   And perform on the Spanish guitar;
In fact, quite the cream of the Muscovite team,
   Was Ivan Petruski Shivah.

3 One morning the Russian had shouldndered his gun
   And put on his most cynical sneer,
When, going down town, he happened to run
   Into Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer.
Said the Bulbul, "Young man, is your life then so dull,
   That you're anxious to end your career?
For, infidel, know that you've trod on the toe
   Of Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer.

4 Said the Russian, "My friend, your remarks in the end
   Will only prove futile, I fear;
For I mean to imply that you're going to die,
   Mr. Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer."
The Bulbul then drew out his trusty chibouque,
   And, shouting out "Allah Aklar,"
Being also intent upon slaughter he went
   For Ivan Petruski Shivah.

5 When, just as the knife was ending his life—
   In fact, he had shouted "Huzza!"—
He found himself struck by that subtle Calmuck,
   Bold Ivan Petruski Shivah.
There's a grave where the wave of the blue Danube flows,
   And on it, engraven so clear,
Is, "Stranger, remember to pray for the soul
   Of Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer."

6 Where the Muscovite maiden her vigil doth keep
   By the light of the true lover's star,
The name she so tenderly murmurs in sleep
   Is "Ivan Petruski Shivah."
The sons of the Prophet are hardy and bold;
   And quite unaccustomed to fear;
But of all, the most reckless of life or of limb,
   Was Abdul, the Bulbul Ameer.
ABDULLAH BULBUL AMIR

(4th stanza)

Now the heroes were plenty
and well known to fame
Who fought in the ranks of the
Czar

But the bravest of these was a
man by the name of
Ivan Skavinsky Skivar

(5th stanza)

He could imitate Irving,
play poker and pool
And strum on the Spanish
guitar
In fact quite the cream
of the Muscovite team
Was Ivan Skavinsky Skivar

From Song Fest, ed. Dick and Beth Best
Crown Publisher, 1963

Tunery of Familiar, Ralph L. Woods, ed. (Macmillan, 1945)
American Songbag, Carl Sandburg (HBF, 1936)
American Ballads and Folk Songs, John L. Alan Lomax (Macm, 1946)
Beloved Poets of New York, Hazel Fallman, ed. (Garden City Pub,
Story Poems, New & Old, Wm Cole, ed. (World, 1957)
The Book of Ecclesiastes

Introduction

The title Ecclesiastes given to this book is the Greek translation of the Hebrew name Qoheleth meaning, perhaps, "one who convokes an assembly." The book, however, does not consist of public addresses, but is a treatise, more or less logically developed, on the vanity of all things. Reflections in prose and aphorisms in verse are intermingled in Ecclesiastes, which contains, besides, an introduction and an epilogue.

The book is concerned with the purpose and value of human life. While admitting the existence of a divine plan, it considers such a plan to be hidden beyond human reach. Without the divine guidance, all human endeavors are fruitless.

Ecclesiastes applies his "Vanity of vanities" to every endeavor of man without concluding that wisdom is possible without divine guidance.

Existence is transitory, enjoyment fleeting, and vain; darkness quickly follows. Life, therefore, is an enigma beyond human ability to solve.

While Ecclesiastes concedes that there is an advantage in enjoying the pleasures of this life, he nevertheless considers this indulgence useless and ultimately vanity unless it is enjoyed with a sense of its transience.

The moral teaching of the book is imperfect, like the Old Testament itself (Heb 7, 19), yet it marks an advance in the development of the doctrine of divine retribution. While rejecting the older solution of earthly rewards and punishments, Ecclesiastes looks forward to a more lasting one. The clear answer to the problem was to come with the light of Christ's teaching concerning future life.

The author of the book was a teacher of popular wisdom (12, 9). Qoheleth was obviously only his literary name. Because he is called "David's son, king in Jerusalem," it was commonly thought that he was King Solomon.

Yet when I applied my mind to know wisdom and knowledge, madness and folly, I learned that this also is a chase after wind.

For in much wisdom there is much sorrow, and he who stores up knowledge stores up grief.

Study of Pleasure-seeking

I said to myself, "Come, now, let me try you with pleasure and the enjoyment of good things." But in the end, I learned to vanquish my senses with wine, though my mind was concerned with wisdom, and of taking up folly, until I should understand that what is best for men to do under the sun is to enjoy the limited days of their life.

I undertook great works; I built myself houses and planted vineyards.

I made gardens and parks, and set out in them fruit trees of all sorts. And I constructed for myself reservoirs to water a flourishing woodland. I acquired male and female slaves, and slaves were born in my house. I also had growing herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, more than all who had been before me in Jerusalem. I amassed for myself silver and gold, and the wealth of kings and provinces. I got for myself male and female singers and all human luxuries. I became great, and I stored up more than all others before me in Jerusalem, my wisdom, too, stayed with me. Nothing that my eyes desired desired I deny them, nor did I deprive myself of any joy, but my heart rejoiced in the fruit of all my toil. This was my share for all my toil.

But when I turned to all the works that my hands had wrought, and to the toil which I had taken such pains, behold! all was vanity and a chase after wind, with nothing gained under the sun. For what is man, that he should be wise?

2:1 The words of David's son, Qoheleth, in Jerusalem:

Vanity of Toil without Profits

Vanity of vanities, says Qoheleth, vanity of vanities! All things are vanity!

What profit has man from all the toil that he toils at under the sun?

One generation passes and another comes, but the world forever stays.

The sun rises and the sun goes down, then it presses on to the place where it rises.

Blowing north toward the south, then toward the north, the wind turns again and again, and the sun returns.

All rivers go to the sea, yet never does the sea become full. To the place where they go, the rivers keep on going.

All speech is labored, and there is nothing man can say.

The eye is not satisfied with seeing nor the ear filled with hearing.

1, 2: Qoheleth, see Introduction.

3: Under the sun: used throughout this book as a summary of human life.

4: All speech... man can say: all speech is vanity.

5: Though my mind... wisdom: while indulgent, the author hopes to discover wherein the happiness consists.

17: Men remember nothing long, God never.

18: Chase after wind: vanity, like an attempt to catch the winds. Cf Hos 12, 2. The ancient version understood "affliction of spirit." These words are used to conclude sections of the discourse, as far as possible.

The author here assumes the role of Sopher: wise as well as wise.

19: Though my mind... wisdom: while indulgent, the author hopes to discover wherein the happiness consists.

20: Men remember nothing long, God never.
PEOPLE:

Suribachi to Skid Row

The photographer made a hero of him, and the photographer may have made him a bum. His name is Ira Hayes. Remember him now? He's the kid standing second from the left in the picture of five Marines and a sailor planting the Stars and Stripes on Mount Suribachi in Iwo Jima. You've seen it; you must have. It's as famous a picture as "The Spirit of '76." Joe Rosenthal, the Associated Press photographer who took it, won a Pulitzer Prize. Three of the Marines who posed for it were killed soon after. And Hayes, Ira Hayes? Well, the Chicago cops picked him up last week for vagrancy. They found him wandering down a North Side street, barefooted and in tatters. He was drunk.

Maybe, if Rosenthal hadn't been there on Suribachi with his camera, Hayes wouldn't have ended up that way, a drunken bum at the age of 30. No one will ever know. The photo made page 1 in every newspaper in the United States. Franklin D. Roosevelt saw it and ordered Hayes home. If Rosenthal hadn't been there on Suribachi, the nation would never have even heard of Hayes. But Rosenthal was there. And Hayes became a hero.

Confused Indian: He became a pretty confused hero. Remember, he was still a kid, a big copper-colored kid who had spent his life, until he enlisted in the Marines, running barefooted across the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona. All this time, all the adulation dazzled and baffled him. And they made him feel guilty, too. Maybe he was wrong, but he couldn't help suspecting that he didn't deserve them. He knew that better men than he were still on Iwo and that some of the best of them would never come home.

"I was sick," Hayes now recalls. "I guess I was about to crack up, thinking about all those other guys who were better men than me not coming back at all, much less to the White House."

The government sent him and the other Suribachi survivors on a World War Bond tour. "It was supposed to be soft duty, but I couldn't take it. Everywhere we went, people showed a drink in our hands and said we were heroes. We knew we hadn't done much, but you couldn't tell them that. And I guess I was sort of a freak, because I was an Indian. You should hear the silly questions those people asked out East-like they had never seen an Indian."

"I got to drinking more and more and finally I got the shakes. When we got to Chicago, I told them: 'I've got to get off this duty. Send me back to my outfit.'"

Back to the Farm: The war ended, and the hero became a civilian. He went back to his father's farm on the reservation. The trouble was the world wouldn't let him be a simple Indian kid again. "I kept getting hundreds of letters. And people driving through the reservation would come up to me and say: 'Are you the Indian who raised the flag at Iwo?'"

The feeling of guilt became too much for him, and he got drunk. He flew to Washington for the world premiere. He got drunk again.

Like a good many Indians, Ira Hayes just can't hold liquor. He isn't a steady drinker, but whenever he does take a shot or two, he gets drunk. Every time he gets drunk, he becomes so ashamed of himself, he left town. He wandered from place to place and wound up finally in Chicago.

Happy Ending? He was dazed and incoherent with drink when the cops found him. They dumped him in the drunk tank for the night, and the following morning, a judge fined him $25 and costs. He couldn't pay, so the judge put him in the House of Correction to work off the fine.

Maybe Ira Hayes's story will have a happy ending after all. A reporter remembered the name, Ira Hayes. It's a name to remember. The Chicago Sun-Times paid Hayes's fine and got him out of jail. The Sun-Times asked its readers: "Do you think Ira Hayes, the hero of Iwo Jima, is worth a second chance?" Within a few hours, job offers and money to help Hayes get a new start in life were pouring in.

"The trouble with me," said Hayes, "is that people are too nice to me. When I think of all the opportunities I've had and all the people I've let down, I want to get drunk all over again. But this time I'm not going to do it."

CHICAGO:

Race Troubles Return

Between 1940 and 1950 more than 227,000 Negroes crowded into Chicago to fill war-made jobs in steel mills, factories, and meat-packing plants. Many squeezed into the substandard tenements of the "Black Belt" on the South Side, where 300,000 of the city's 500,000 Negroes live. Others settled in white-populated fringe areas.

Early last August, a Negro war veteran's family moved into Trumbull Park Homes, a housing project on the Far South Side. When a jeering crowd assembled, threatening trouble, the police took over, 810 strong, determined to prevent violence. Within the month, 91 persons had been arrested, 56 of them thrill-seeking youngsters under 21.

Tomatoes and Rocks: While most of the 2,000 persons living in the 482-unit Trumbull Park Homes maintained peaceful coexistence with the Negro family, two families were evicted for participating in the disturbances. Last week, three more families of Negro veterans moved in, convoyed by squad cars. Despite the presence of some 1,100 policemen, tomatoes and rocks were thrown and four housewives were arrested.

A few aldermen criticized the police for using a sixth of their force to protect four families. But the Church Federation of Greater Chicago called on clergy to do what they could to ease "a dangerous crisis in race relations."

Newsweek, October 26, 1953
N'k, Feb 7, '55, p. 53 - H. died Jan 24. 7
alcohol of exposure or resvion near Sacaton,
Ariz. He was 32.

Tumac, Feb 7, '55, p. 16 - H a Pima Indian.
21 yrs, arrested 51 times 4 big drunk.
E&a River Indian Resv. in Ariz.
died after drinking cheap muscatel wine.
H a Marine prts. cetro.
IRA HAYES

Between trains in St. Paul
College man loafs the tired streets.

Navahos in St. Paul
trudge between drinks.

College man encounters the tribe of two
in the hill park
between trains
and the river flowing.

No.
The tribe of two encounters College man
in the hill park
between drinks.

"Buddy"
chants the teller Navaho
"did you ever hear
of Ira Hayes?"

College man shakes his head.
They don't teach Ira Hayes
in History E10.

The second Navaho
squints down
at broken shoes.
"Ira Hayes"
the teller one cries
"was an Indian!"
Marine. College man,
you read about Iwo Jima
in that World War Two?
When they put up that flag
on Iwo Jima
Ira Hayes was one of them.
College man? You know
that Ira Hayes was an Indian?
Like us?
Big hero, Ira Hayes,
on that Iwo Jima.
He came home after that war
and one morning they find him
dead.
Drowned in his own puke.
That's right.
Passed out
choke to death
on his own puke.
Been drinkin's Sneaky Pete,
Ira Hayes."
Collegeman clears his throat.
They don't act like Ira Hayes
at the Phi Ep house.

"Collegeman?"
The taller one is intent.
"Can you let us have
half a dollar?"

Quickly Collegeman
digs in a pocket
thrusts coins.
Indians and white back away
into the same St. Paul lives
retreating warily
around the memory of Ira Hayes.

###

The beneficence of the people, the keen reasoning.

To the breezy, bland, lapidary, and pedagog. You are not

The barrier of sun and shadows. Here, too, to the confusions of
light and shadows, the rigor of words, and the

softening of words, the rigor of feeling, and the

expression of feeling, the rigor of reason, and the

expression of reason, the rigor of speech, and the

expression of speech, the rigor of action, and the

expression of action. You are not

the sovereigns of speech, the sovereigns of thought.

And here, too, to the confusions of light and shadows, the

rigor of speech, and the rigor of thought.

And here, too, to the confusions of light and shadows, the

rigor of speech, and the rigor of thought.

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rigor of speech, and the rigor of thought.

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rigor of speech, and the rigor of thought.

And here, too, to the confusions of light and shadows, the

rigor of speech, and the rigor of thought.
MEAGHER COUNTY

Meagher County was organized on March 26, 1886, from parts of Chouteau, Gallatin, and Jefferson Counties, and part of Fergus was annexed in 1911. Of this area, parts were taken to form parts of Cascade in 1887; Sweet Grass, 1895; Broadwater, 1897; Lewis and Clark, between 1889 and 1910; Musselshell, 1911; Wheatland, 1917; and Judith Basin, 1920. The county was named for General Thomas Francis Meagher, governor of Montana Territory from 1865 to 1867. Its county seat is Lewis and Clark Springs.

The area of Meagher County was formerly the homeland of the Piegans, a branch of the Blackfeet tribe. At the time of its creation, Meagher County was experiencing a great gold boom. Important mining towns were Diamond City and Copperopolis. The area produced almost $7 million worth of gold between 1864 and 1888. There was also a lead and silver boom in the Castle Mountain district, and a few local discoveries of copper.

Troubles with the Indians led to demands for military protection. Camp Baker was established on November 1, 1870, in the Smith River Valley about twenty miles from the present site of White Sulphur Springs. The name was changed to Fort Logan, in honor of Captain William Logan, who was killed in the Battle of the Big Hole in 1877. It was abandoned in 1880.

There were some settlers in the Smith Valley in the 1870s, supplying livestock for the mining population. The livestock industry was increased in the early 1890s, when cattle and sheep from the overstocked ranges in southwest Montana were moved into the area, and Texas and Kansas stockmen also drove herds of cattle into the Smith River Valley. The area was largely a range. Agricultural development was retarded by lack of transportation, but when the Montana "Jawbone" Railway was extended west to Townsend in 1899, homesteaders began to arrive, their numbers increasing with the coming of the Milwaukee Railroad in 1898. After failure of dryland farming in the 20's much of the area reverted to rangeland.

Diamond City, one of the early mining settlements (now a ghost town), was the original county seat. When the mining gulches lost population the office was transferred to White Sulphur Springs (in 1880). The medicinal waters here were used by the Indians before the foundation of the town in 1870.

AREA: Total, 1,965,236 sq. mi. (25); land, 2,221 sq. mi.; water, 2 sq. mi.
Land ownership: federal, 1,919,715 sq. mi. (21), 50%; state, 1994, 139 sq. mi. (23), 5.9%; in forest, 910; total, 719 sq. mi. (12); commercial, 668 sq. mi. (12); 25.4%; land in farms or ranches, 76; total, 1,234 sq. mi. (42), 52.6%; cropland harvested, 77 sq. mi. (42), 3.2%; pasture, 1,123 sq. mi. (42), 46.2%; irrigated, 59 sq. mi. (15), 2.5%.

POPULATION: July 1, 1977 estimate, 2,609 (27); 1950, 2,879 (25); 1960, 2,679 (25); 1970, 2,540 (21), -2.4%.
Density, 1960, 4.9 persons per sq. mi. (23).
Distribution, 1960: rural, 1,489; urban, 1,051 (23).

VITAL STATISTICS: Births, 1969, 58; deaths, 33 (23).

HOUSING, 1965: Dwelling units with hot water, private toilet and bath, and not dilapidated, 323; of total dwelling units in county, 68.3% (23); farm, 10.3% (23).

LABOR FORCE, employed, by major industry group, 1960: total, 298 (25), agriculture, 42 (15); forestry and fisheries, 11; mining, 7; construction, 1; manufacturing, 11; transportation and utilities, 14; trade, 9; services, 1; public administration, 7; not reported, 11.

AGRICULTURE: Number of farms or ranches, 1954, 155 (51); average size, 50.04 acres. Commercial farms with over $5,000 in products sold, 1954, 29, (23).
Cash receipts from farm marketing, 1956, total, $1,050,000 (23), crops $234,000; livestock and products $315,000 (23).

MOTOR VEHICLES, 1954 (51), 155 (23).

The original Washington Territory was organized on February 2, 1853, by the federal government. The state of Washington was organized on November 11, 1889, and the county of Kittitas was organized on December 2, 1889. The county was named for General Nathanial G. Kittitas, governor of Washington Territory from 1869 to 1871. The county seat is Ellensburg.

The county has a humid continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers. The average temperature in January is 28°F (−2.2°C) and in July it is 74°F (23.3°C). The annual precipitation is about 35 inches (890 mm). The county is part of the Kittitas Valley region, which is a fertile agricultural area. The economy is based on agriculture, manufacturing, and services.
EMPHYSEMA, em-fa-šë-ma, is a disease of the lungs characterized by the destruction of millions of tiny lung air sacs, or alveoli. As a result of this destruction there is a loss of lung elasticity, generalized overdistension of the lungs, and impairment of lung function. Next to heart disease, emphysema is the most frequent single cause of permanent disability in the United States. Since 1950 emphysema has increased more than 15 times as a cause of death. It has thus become the fastest growing cause of death in the United States.

Emphysema occurs most commonly among middle-aged and older men, but it may affect women and younger men as well. Like asthma, which it is sometimes confused, emphysema causes wheezing and labored breathing. But emphysema tends to progress steadily without the frequent long intervals of normal breathing that are characteristic of asthma. Emphysema is also confused with simple overinflation of the lungs, a condition affecting elderly men who are otherwise healthy. Overinflation, unlike true emphysema, is a benign part of the natural aging process and does not lead to destruction of lung tissue and disability.

Types. The most prevalent and serious form of emphysema is generalized diffuse emphysema. The exact causes are unknown, but predisposing factors are cigarette smoking, air pollution, and other long-standing bronchial irritants. Difficulty in breathing is first noted only during exercise but is later experienced on mild exertion and even when the patient is resting. It is especially aggravated by respiratory infections or by any irritation of the bronchial passages, as by air pollutants, smog, fumes, and cigarette smoke. Emphysema patients, therefore, are advised to avoid all respiratory irritants.

Although there is no cure for generalized diffuse emphysema, efforts are made toward early detection to forestall the hope of arrest or slowing its progress and preventing severe disability. Programs to reduce the incidence of this form of emphysema have focused attention on the harmful effects of air pollution and smoking.

Hereditary emphysema may affect several members of the same family with an autosomal (not sex-linked) recessive trait. It usually starts at an earlier age than generalized diffuse emphysema and affects females as often as males. It is a rare disease, and it can usually be detected by special blood tests. Once it develops, its course is similar to that of generalized diffuse emphysema.

Bullous emphysema is characterized by one or more emphysematous bullae, or blisters—local areas of distended lung tissue that may balloon out and compress healthy tissue adjacent to them, thus interfering with breathing. Sometimes one of these bullae inflates and enlarges to compress the entire lung. When the rest of the lung tissue is healthy, deflation or removal of the bulla permits the reexpansion of the compressed lung tissue with recovery of lung function.

Certain diseases, such as tuberculosis, sometimes cause scarring and fibrosis of the lung tissue, resulting in overdistension and destruction of parts of the lung. In such cases, breathing difficulties, when they occur, are usually the result of the underlying disease, not the localized patches of emphysema.

James W. Raleigh, M.D.
Baylor College of Medicine

EMPIRE, a form of political organization in which a central authority exercises control over a vast and diverse territory and over a multitude of racial groups. The term is also known as an empire. Historically, it has also referred to a vast and diverse territory and its various racial groups. In classic empires the central power usually dominant over territories were clearly visible. Less formal empires have exercised control through influence, pressure, frequently economic, but still by military power.

The following article is a general introduction to the subject of empire, the rise of the imperial powers and the impact of empire upon ruling and subject peoples.

Ancient Empires. As a form of political organization, empire is a system of political organization. As a form of political organization, empire is much older than the modern state, in which cultural unity and political sovereignty coincide in one national state. The concept of empire was characteristic of the political organization from early antiquity, as evidenced by the Babylonian and Persian empires. The concept of empire was characteristic of the political organization from early antiquity, as evidenced by the Babylonian and Persian empires.

The empire of Alexander the Great was a key element in the development of the modern state. The empire of Alexander the Great was a key element in the development of the modern state. The empire of Alexander the Great was a key element in the development of the modern state.

Roman Empire. After the disintegration of the Macedonian empire, the Roman Empire dominated the western world for many centuries. The Roman Empire, in particular, stood out as a model for the development of the modern state.

Holy Roman Empire. After the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire by the barbarians in the early Middle Ages, the concept of universal empire was revived. Although the substance of this empire had vanished by the end of the 14th century, it was revived again in the 18th and 19th centuries, especially in the French Empire.
Five Basic Emotions, Expressed Here by Children, Are, Left to Right, Joy, Anger, Love, Fear, and Grief.

parts of the nervous system to send signals to various glands and organs. The glands and organs prepare the body to defend itself. In fear, for example, the adrenal gland empties a hormone, called adrenaline, into the blood stream. Adrenaline causes a series of changes in the body. The heartbeat increases and blood pressure rises. Much blood shifts from the digestive organs to the brain and skeletal muscles. Large amounts of sugar empty into the blood stream. The breathing rate increases. These emergency measures give the body more energy to face the crisis.

Different hormones cause varying changes in the body. This helps explain why a person's face becomes pale and his mouth dries when he has stage fright. Adrenaline causes some of these changes. When a person is angry, another hormone called noradrenaline goes into action. Noradrenaline causes the face to become flushed and stomach juices to flow freely.

How Emotions Harm Us. If the body changes caused by emotions continue for a long time, vital tissue damage can result. For example, constant fear can produce stomach ulcers. Doctors call such an illness a disease of adaptation.

Some strong emotions are so unpleasant that a person will try any means to escape from them. In order to feel happy, the person may choose unusual ways to avoid the emotion. For example, a man in fear of dying from an illness may convince himself that he is not sick. Experts in the mental health field call this a defense mechanism. Defense mechanisms are considered one of the causes of mental illnesses.

Strong emotions can make it hard to think and to solve problems. They may prevent a person from learning or paying attention to what he is doing. For example, a student taking an examination may be so worried about failing that he cannot think properly. The worry drains valuable mental energy he needs for the examination.

Richard S. Lazarus

Empedocles, Edmund of Kroessa (497-435 B.C.), was a Greek philosopher. Earlier philosophers believed the universe was made up of one of four basic substances—either fire, water, air, or earth. Empedocles was the first to assume that all of these four elements combined in various proportions to make up all the objects in the universe. He was also the first to try to identify principles of motion. Empedocles considered Love and Strife the agents that give the elements motion. Strife separates the elements and Love mixes them together again.

Empedocles was born in Sicily. He was influenced by the medical schools of the East, and it was one of the first to ask how materials such as bone, blood, and flesh form living things. He distinguished the soul from the body, regarded the soul as a wanderer, and considered life a "souljorn abroad" for the soul.

Johan B. Gould

Empennage. See Airplane (Tail Assembly).

Emperor, EM par ur, is the ruler of an empire, or group of nations or states. A king usually rules only one area or people, but an emperor rules several. The word comes from the Latin word imperator, meaning commander. It represented a military command in early Roman times, but later came to be the title of a ruler. After the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, in A.D. 476, the title of emperor passed out of use in Europe for several hundred years. In A.D. 800, Charlemagne had himself crowned emperor of the Romans. Since 1800, emperors have ruled China, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia at one time or another. The wife of an emperor or a woman who rules an empire is called an empress.

See also Empire; Emperor.

Empysema, em fyuh SMB mub, is a lung disease in which the victim has difficulty exhaling. Other symptoms include frequent colds and coughing, excess mucus in the throat, indigestion, and shortness of breath. Many victims have large but inefficient lungs and look barrel-chested. Most are white males 40 years old or older.

Empysema damages the small air sacs in the lungs through which oxygen enters the blood and carbon dioxide leaves it. Some emphysema victims have bluish skin because their blood contains too little oxygen.

Empysema may destroy as much as half the ability of the lungs to function before the victim even realizes that something is seriously wrong. Such lung tissue damage makes the lungs less elastic, and some carbon dioxide remains in them after each exhalation. The carbon dioxide poisons the body and takes up space usually occupied by inhaled oxygen. The victim must breathe increasingly harder to get a normal amount of oxygen into his lungs. In addition, his heart must pump harder to get enough oxygen into the blood. As a result,
EMPYRE

he may develop a heart ailment that can cause death. More than a million persons in the United States have emphysema. In the early 1970’s, the disease was increasing faster among Americans than any other major ailment. Emphysema killed about 30,000 Americans in 1970, compared with fewer than 1,500 in 1930.

Most cases of emphysema begin as a lung infection called COPD. The cause of emphysema is unknown, but many physicians blame air-pollution and cigarette smoking. Most victims live or work in areas with heavy air pollution. When air stagnates in such an area, an emphysema epidemic may result. Such epidemics have occurred in London and in the industrial valleys of Belgium and Pennsylvania. About 13 times as many smokers as nonsmokers get emphysema. Heredity may also be a factor in emphysema. About a fourth of the victims later develop a disease called alpha-antitrypsin, which protects the lungs against infection.

Emphysema cannot be cured, but victims who receive early treatment may have long and reasonably active lives. Drugs and hormones help many patients. Air pumps, which force pure oxygen into the lungs, and lung surgery help others.

See also BRONCHITIS; ENZYME.

EMPLOYMENT is a domain made up of different countries or states, held together and ruled by the strongest nation in the group. The word comes from the Latin word imperium, which means a dominion or a command. The history has seen the rise and fall of many great empires, such as those of Egypt, Rome, Germany, and Japan. In modern times, Great Britain, The Netherlands, France, and other countries built up colonial empires.

See also EMPEROR.

EMPLOYMENT DAY. See VICTORY DAY.

EMPLOYMENT STATE. See New York.

EMPLOYMENT STATE BUILDING is one of the tallest skyscrapers in the world. It is located at 350 5th Avenue in New York City. The building has 120 stories, and is 1,250 feet (381 meters) high. A 222-foot (68-meter) television tower brings the total height to 1,472 feet (449 meters). It was the world’s tallest building until 1972. Today, only Sears Tower in Chicago and the World Trade Center in New York City are taller.

Construction of the Empire State Building began on March 17, 1930, and the building officially opened on May 1, 1931. It cost $40,948,900. It houses about 10,000 tenants, and receives 25,000 business persons every day. Each year over 1 million persons visit the building’s two large observatories on the 86th and 102nd floor. People sometimes see it raining below them while they are in sunshine. During a storm, the building absorbs as many as 20 bolts of lightning. The building’s steel structure cracks slightly when heavy winds cause it to sway. Its greatest sway was 1.45 inches (3.69 centimeters) from center, which occurred during a wind of 100 miles (160 kilometers) an hour.

EMPLOYMENT STATE OF THE SOUTH. See Georgia.

EMPIRICISM, from PINn th znm, is a philosophy that accepts sense experience as the only trustworthy source of knowledge. An empiricist relies on observation and experimentation in deciding what is true. He arrives at conclusions by using the inductive method, based on what he has observed (see INDUCTIVE METHOD).

Rationalists stress reason as the source of knowledge. He begins with a priori, or self-evident, propositions, and uses the deductive method (see DEDUCTIVE METHOD).

The English philosopher John Locke expressed the empirical view. He spoke of the mind as a blank tabula rasa upon which experience writes. Empiricists may differ greatly in their outlooks. Idealists like Bishop George Berkeley of Ireland and materialists like the French philosopher Denis Diderot, and pragmatists like the American philosophers William James and John Dewey can all be called empiricists.

The World Book has a separate article on each of the philosophers mentioned. See also IDEALISM; MATERIALISM; PHILOSOPHY (The Appeal to Experience); PRAGMATISM; RATIONALISM.

EMPLOYER’S LIABILITY. See WORKERS’ COMPENSATION.

EMPLOYMENT is an occupation, trade, or profession carried on for the purpose of receiving compensation. Compensation may be in the form of wages, salaries, commissions, fees, or profits. Most compensation is in the form of money, but some may be in the form of goods or services. For example, some domestic servants and some farm hands receive food and lodging as a part of their payment. For any work to be considered employment, it must be for the purpose of receiving compensation. A professional athlete is considered to be employed because he receives money. An amateur athlete is not. A person who operates his own business or profession is said to be self-employed.

Total Employment is a term used to refer to the number of persons who are employed. In the mid-1970’s, total employment in the United States stood at 84 million. In general, total employment rises when business, industry, and consumers spend or invest more widely. Employment tends to fall when more organizations and individuals save their money. When spending and saving remain about the same, employment tends to remain at the same level. The level may be high or low, depending on what has happened before.

Stimulating Employment. Many economists argue that when reduced spending and investment threaten to reduce national income and employment, the government should increase its spending to counteract this deflationary gap. They feel such increased spending helps the economy even if the government uses deficit spending (spends more money than it takes in).

A government program of deficit spending can be operated in either of two ways. The government may keep its tax rates, or income, the same and finance increased public works by borrowing the money. Or, it may keep its expenditures unchanged, decrease taxes, and make up for the reduced income by borrowing.

If the government increases public works, employment increases because more workers are needed. If it reduces taxes, taxpayers have more money to invest, and employment also increases. But a public works program takes time to start, and cannot be stopped abruptly when the economy recovers. Decreasing taxes, on the other hand, is not as efficient in raising employment, because many taxpayers may save, rather than invest, their extra money.

Many economists agree that a government can spend its way out of a period of depression. The real problem
shinbone (see diagram), was torn and rolled back in a tight wad. This explained why Namath had not been able to straighten his leg completely: just as a folded newspaper stuck between a door and its jamb will keep the door ajar, so the ball of cartilage kept Namath's knee hinge from swinging all the way as he tried to extend his leg. The X rays showed no other damage—only a small cyst, of no importance.

Last week the Jets' surgeon, Orthopedist James A. Nicholas, made a diagonal incision on the inner side of the knee and exposed the joint. When he opened the joint, he found that the meniscus was not simply torn; it was shredded. But he had intended to cut out this whole piece of cartilage anyway, because if any part of a damaged meniscus remains in place it causes erosion of the bone and has to be removed in a later operation. The cyst came out of the meniscus.

There was no need to put anything in place of the removed meniscus; the knee would recover as the space filled up naturally with air and fluid. But in his examination of the joint, Dr. Nicholas found that a ligament had been pulled and stretched. To shorten and thereby tighten it, he doubled it back on itself and "pleated" (pleated) it with sutures. To be sure that there was nothing wrong with the outside of Namath's knee, where he had had pain, Dr. Nicholas made a second incision and took a careful look. It was in good shape.

Lifting the Leg. No less important than the actual surgical repair of Namath's knee will be the retraining of his muscles to make his right leg at least as strong as his left. Even as he first opened his eyes after coming out of the anesthesia, the 195-lb., 6-ft. 2-in. athlete found Dr. Nicholas holding his ankle and ordering him to raise his right leg. When he tried to do so, the effort was almost as painful as his original injury. But Namath gamely kept trying.

No matter how much it hurts, he will have to repeat that exercise scores of times a day. Hundreds of times a day he will have to contract the big quadriceps muscle that runs down the front of the thigh, tying together the femur, kneecap and tibia. With knee bent and also extended, he will lift weights on his right foot. By July, if all goes well, he should be ready for practice, and for the rigors of professional football.

CHEST DISEASES

Shortness of Breath

Any illness that is gradually choking to death a million or more Americans might be expected to be a well-known subject of intensive attack by medical scientists. But the progressive and eventually fatal shortness of breath that doctors call emphysema (pronounced em-fe-see-muh) is so little known that it has no common English name. Until recently few laymen even realized that it existed,* and most doctors thought it was rare. But emphysema is rapidly changing its status. It is now recognized as probably the most common disabling disorder of the respiratory system.

Two-Way Stretch. Strictly speaking, the University of Arkansas' Dr. Richard V. Ebert told a meeting of the New York Heart Association, emphysema is a more or less permanent infiltration of the lungs resulting from the loss of elasticity in their deepest recesses. There the tiny alveoli, or gas-exchange cells, give up carbon dioxide and take in oxygen. Clustered around small arteries, they are so numerous that they create a huge area for gas exchange—about 85 sq. yds. in the average adult.

In emphysema, not only do many of the individual alveoli lose their elasticity, so that they do not exchange enough carbon dioxide and oxygen, but much of the lung wall itself loses its stretch. The lungs tend to remain inflated. What the patient is aware of, said Dr. Ebert, is shortness of breath—especially when he begins to exert himself. The condition gets progressively worse until the victim finds himself winded after less and less exertion. Ultimately he is out of breath even when sitting still.

There has been much confusion between chronic bronchitis and emphysema, and some British authorities are inclined to believe that they are the same disease. Not so, said Dr. Ebert. Bronchitis, by definition, is inflammation and consequent obstruction of the branches of the windpipe. Post-mortem examinations have recently shown that one vic-

* Though it is familiar as "the heaves" or "broken wind" in horses. Emphysema comes from a Greek word meaning to puff up or inflate.
tim may have suffered from severe bronchitis and a little emphysema while another may have had the reverse. To distinguish between these two types in living patients with labored breathing, said Dr. Ebert, is surprisingly difficult. In fact, there is a continuous spectrum ranging from patients with pure bronchitis and no emphysema to those rare cases with pure emphysema and no bronchitis. Most, Dr. Ebert said, have a bit of both.

Perhaps the most baffling thing about emphysema is that it resembles the normal effects of aging. Even in healthy men, the lungs lose some of their stretch with advancing age. Emphysematous damage to some part of the lungs has now been found to occur in a majority of men over 60, whether or not they ever complained of shortness of breath. It is more common among men than women, more common among smokers than nonsmokers, and particularly evident where there is severe air pollution.

Drugs & Detergents. What the physician can do for shortness of breath depends largely on its cause. Many cases of bronchitis are the result of infection, and can be largely relieved, if not actually cured, by treatment with antibacterial drugs. Other cases are relieved by inhaling substances that help to break up the mucous secretions. But emphysema is stubborn. Since its basic causes are still unknown, doctors have as yet no hope of finding a cure or general preventive. Yet treating its effects is important because emphysema neglected overtaxes the heart in a manner that may cause death.

There are several devices for both home and hospital use to help severely ill emphysema victims get more breath during a crisis. These machines can mix drugs or mucus-dissolving detergents with the breathing mixture. They supply this under pressure through a mask that the patient can hold to his face for a couple of minutes or strap on if he needs longer treatment.

Infirmary Blues

The music wafting out of nation room and down the hall of a New Orleans Ochsner Medical Center week sounded like an impromptu time Chicago jazz, played on a heart. It was. Francis "Mag" Ebert, 58, was in the room, back, swathed in surgical drapes, up a borrowed cornet with right hand as he launched, putting it into St. Louis Blues. Next came or less reverent When the Marching In, and then a threedy old familiar blues.

Spanier's playing sounded as well as ever, but that was not the case for Alton Ochsner Jr. and his heart. They were concerned about the inaudible sound he was receiving through the taped left arm. Through o

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products of the soil, but instead converts them into hoof, fleece and dairy products.

The principal rivers are the Musselshell and Smith, with the smaller streams, prominent among which are the Big Elk and Little Elk. Of these river valleys and their productions it can be truthfully said that the Musselshell is the poor man's friend, and while this and the two Elks possess a sandy loam soil from a few inches to several feet in depth, capable of producing abundant crops of all grains, grasses and vegetables, yet the main choice of the land owners has been and is to-day that of stock raising, perhaps owing to the undisputed fact that it requires less physical labor to raise stock than to till the soil. A close inspection of the Upper Smith river valley reveals a wide expanse of level country, making an ideal pasturage. Owing to its high altitude the raising of agricultural products finds an almost unsurmountable obstacle, as it is only once in several years when potatoes reach maturity, while only a small part of its immense area can be irrigated owing to a lack of water facilities.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,**

the county seat, is certainly one of the most pleasant summer health resorts in the known world, and contains the most beautiful homes that can be found in any town of its size in the Northwest, and, in harmony with these advantages, its education and refinement is unsurpassed by any community in the West. With all of the above existing advantages it is the marvel of the outside world why no railroad has ever reached this ideal city of Meagher county, the nearest terminus of the Montana Railway being Dorsey, eighteen miles distant.

**THE MEDICINAL SULPHUR SPRINGS**

located here stand without peer in their cure for many ailments incident to humanity, and a few of the supposed incurable diseases, most prominent being Bright's disease, so far never failing in one instance to effect a cure. Although these valuable springs were first discovered by James S. Brewer in 1865, he being also the first actual settler of the Smith River valley and the original owner of the townsite of White Sulphur Springs, yet but little attempt has ever been made at advertising these healing waters. Knowing that it has been a world renowned belief that he who is so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Bright's disease has no other consolation for relief than death, thoughtful meditation cannot help but see what a future is in store for waters with such healing qualities, and where is there a victim of this disease who would not take a trip across the continent, yes, and even across the Atlantic, rather than meet certain death, knowing there was a never failing cure at the end of his journey. Of the many rheumatic patients who have entered its superlative waters there has only been one instance in which a permanent cure was not effected, and in this case the patient left the Springs before a cure had been effected, having found much relief.

**THE SPRINGS HOTEL**

is a model structure for the purpose intended. It has about fifty bedrooms, each of which is supplied with an outside window; parlors and a dining room, with a seating capacity of 150 guests. It is electric lighted throughout. The nata-

![B. J. Berger, Proprietor White Sulphur Springs Hotel]

B. J. Berger, Proprietor White Sulphur Springs Hotel.

corium has seven single baths and two plunges, with everything well cared for by an attendant always at hand, and no pains have been spared to serve the public in a satisfactory manner. The present proprietor,

B. J. Berger, having had such a wide experience in waiting on the public in a similar manner throughout the state, is weekly adding new custom for the Sulphur Springs, of which he has entire charge. He is a Prussian, born in 1858 at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. When only five years old he accompanied his parents to America, establishing their first home at Watertown, Wis., and it was in its public schools that he received his English education. His first venture as a cook was at Pesh-
MEAGHER, SWEET GRASS AND CARBON.

The Morrow home is made cheerful by the happy and contented faces of two sons.

DR. H. J. RIESLAND.

The celebrated eye specialist, who has been a well known figure in Montana for several years past, was born in Two Rivers, Wis., in 1857. In 1877 he went to Philadelphia and attended its optical schools, from which he graduated in 1880. Later he worked in an optical manufacturing establishment, where he learned the art of grinding glasses. During the years from 1880 to 1884 he practiced in the city of Chicago, terminating his residence therein by completing a post-graduate course in the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology. Now versed in the science and art of his profession he went to St. Paul, Minn., and applied himself until '88, when he grew tired of city life and ill-health. He now satisfied his desire to travel and embarked for Brainerd, Minn., which city he has since made his headquarters, making annual visits to most of the important cities of the Northwest.

Dr. Riesland has surprised the optical world by inventing machinery upon which he grinds not only the simplest, but the most difficult connections that can be produced, to which fact thousands of his patients throughout the Treasure State bear witness. Having a regular practice in all the towns of the state he will continue to make annual visits in the future, thus giving those suffering with eye affections an opportunity to further investigate his marvelous healing power, remembering that he is not looked upon as the average so-called “eye doctor,” who comes once and never reappears, but, on the contrary, a frequent and welcome visitor in all our towns.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

Meagher county is one of the original territorial counties of Montana, at first covering the exten-
HEIR'S was the west fork for continued exploration—
Naming the east fork in fondest commemoration
Of Secretary Smith of the Navy Department,
The most progressive member of Jefferson's cabinet.
And thus a great statesman, the expedition giver,
Is honored for all time in the name of "Smith River."
Settlers who came later their fortunes here to seek.
Called the stream, after their own liking, simply Deep Creek;
An insult, an injury, a sad desecration
Of discoverers' rights—the Lewis and Clark expedition.
Yet in the same age but a little later still
Were some adventurers who worked together with a will
To right this great wrong the other settlers had done,
And honor America's enterprising son;
The accomplishment of which cost a vast undoing
By writings unnumbered and no little wooing
Of public sentiment, that the memory so keen
Of one high in nation's counsels might ever be green:
Who stood by the men who so long had wished to pry
Out the mysterious source of the mighty Missouri.
George Higgins Sr. was born in Muskogee, Canada, in 1832 and died in Helena, Montana, in 1925. He came to Montana in the late 1880s and worked at Wicks and East Helena for a few years. Then he went to Castle with Mr. Chapin. They prospected in Robinson, Blackhawk, and located the Jumbo and the Cumberland mines at Castle.

In 1895 George bought a relinquishment from Samuel Lincoln (price not available) and in 1896 he moved and made this his home until his death.

In 1891 he was married in Helena to Miss Edith Limsey, a girl from his own town. This is four miles E. of Ringling.

To this marriage were born five girls and three boys, of which Ross and Walter are the ones interested in this ranch at the present time. Ross was born Sept 19, 1898, and Walter was March 25th, 1907.

Mr. George Higgins bought Homesteads from dry land farmers from $1.00 to $10.00 per acre and R.R. lands for $1.50 per acre until he owned 20 acres.

In 1903 William and George Higgins went in to partnership. William was a brother of George and had a home ranch 8000 acres just E. of Ringling. This brought the ranch up to its present acreage 2056 acres.

Up to 1909 these brothers had raised cattle and the partners had 300 or better. This year they bought 1000 head of fine wool grade sheep from William Ford Sr. for $1.50 per head.

In 1926 or 27 the younger Higgins Brothers bought out the uncle's share of stock and lands for $60,000.00. In 1923 the Higgins Bros. sold out their grade cattle and bought 46 head of registered heifers from A.C. Cook (prices not obtainable). From these registered heekes Harford stock they have a herd of 500 head of cows. (See copy from American Harford Journal) for their latest bull purchased.

They have 50 head of good grade Belgian horses from a registered Belgian stud.

They have 2500 head of sheep.

The boys are leasing 1,000 acres of land from Hugh Shidgrass for which they pay $1000 per year.
The brothers have a first water right on the head of Sixteen Mile Creek for 260, 9200 inches out of the head of Sixteen Mile Creek taken out in the '80's.
In 1911 they planted their first grain. In 1915 they put in 100 acres of winter wheat and though the frost took it Ross said that it was a good lesson and leave wheat alone as high as their place is. This year they raised 9000 bu. of oats but it is all fed on the ranch. They cut 1000 tons or better of hay each year which is fed at the ranch.
The low price for cattle was 1932 Steers brought $24.00 to $30.00 and fat cows $16.00 to $20.00.
The top for fat steers was 1919 $150.00 per head, and dry cows $100.00 per head delivered at Ringling.
The sheep run from $3.00 per head in 1932 to $12.00 in 1919. Wool sold at 3% the lowest to 40% for the highest.
I am inclosing a copy of the sale this Fall at the ranch.
The 23 head averaged $215.00 per head.

Alva J. Vinton
Field Writers Project
White Sulphur Springs, Montana.
Subject: Higgins Brothers Ranch
Date: Dec 5th 1940.
From Research Worker: Alva J. Vinton
Source of information.


Errol Domino, a yearling son of Pigeon Domino 28th., by the Prince Domino 28th., by the Prince Domino 65th., was sold at the recent Hereford sale at Great Falls to Higgins Brothers, of Ringling, Montana at the sale's top price of $1500.00. He went to a good registered herd and his type met with the admiration of all who saw him. He was not highly fitted but he has all the appearance of real breeding bull. Errol Domino was a good as a calf and never lost his smoothness and type from then on. He is out of a Carlos Blanchard dam 14th., dam.

Alva J. Vinton
Field Writers Project
White Sulphur Springs, Montana
Quinn needs to be the CAKE at Rainbow Cafe "White Sulphur"

Scheduled 8/24/99

Attn: Jean Doig

Alberta Bair Theatre
2801 - 3rd Ave., No.
Billings, MT 59101

39101+1933
Dear Joan,

I don't suppose you remember me, but I surely remember the little Red Haired, Breckle Bead Woman and your Dad. I've heard I felt sorry for you both when we married your mom! With the badder Red Points, a red hot Hard Core boy but she was a "Rake" Margie Madison was a word Sister! In love twice! In the twenties married to Brothers, Dusty and Epic Woodruff. I had Box Divorced from Dusty for some time garden Marjue Neal Ouren Martin.
But then I married your brother David. That didn't last long either. But I married again. Marjorie and I have always been close. I still write to call each other every week. It became a habit for me to write her in Delaware and she writes to me with one hand. Remember how we grew up playing together? Her lemonade drink was amazing. We drank it when we were young.
with prayer. We must
beginning the hunt. Still
need to get hold of
Winter Brothers. The
sea runners. Heart
earth and of course
this last one - I really
see the way you write.
These seeds of my
Sisters' seed and Brother.
We expect our summer
mowing our sheep.
We really have 3
frated times! We only
run a hundred. A back. All
named. They all good
Smith good Neil's even
ever wear them. I dare talent
are of little part of the
family. We see
Dad carry

I stayed at the palms beach resort. I still go to spend time at the palms beach resort. My sister, Minta, and her husband have it. Our brother has an alarming raise. Daddy used to be married to Bette Johnson, she still with the son and his two sons. Hove the raise at Santa Fe. Elwynnie and Bill Miller are still at White Sulphur. I won't be able to be at the theatre the 24th. But if you need any other information, you could stop and see me. Always a friend.

259-5921. Brunnie
I am sending you the program from Mr. Neis's Memorial Service and the article from the Bozeman Chronicle. I believe She would want you to have them.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
PSALM 121

I WILL lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.
2. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth.
3. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: he that keepeth thee will not slumber.
4. Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.
5. The Lord is thy keeper: the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand.
6. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night.
7. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: he shall preserve thy soul.
8. The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore.

Memorials in Elsie's name may be made to the Development Office, Graceland College, 700 College Avenue, Lamoni, Iowa 50140.
ELSIE DOIG TOWNSEND

Elsie Townsend passed away in Missoula on Friday, April 16, at the age of 85. She was born on Oct. 15, 1908, in Far West, Mo., to Samuel and Florence (Willard Muth) Andes. She received her schooling in Missouri and on Aug. 19, 1934, she married James Doig. He died in a ranching accident in 1940. She then married O. Wendell Townsend on Aug. 17, 1946, in Warrensburg, Mo.

She received her associate of arts degree at Graceland College in Lamoni, Iowa, her bachelor of arts degree from Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg.

Mo., and her master of arts degree from Montana State University. An educator all her life, she taught school in Sixteen Mile Canyon, Dry Creek, Ennis, Manhattan and Three Forks. From 1948 to 1955 she taught English and speech at Gallatin County High School. She then taught 15 years in high schools and colleges in Missouri. She was head of the English department at Maplewood Community College in Kansas City, where she retired in 1970. After retirement she was active in community organizations, teaching, writing and was called upon as a speaker quite often. She was a member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and Sweet Briar Chapter No. 49, Order of Eastern Star in Manhattan.

She authored three books, "None to Give Away," "Always the Frontier" and "If You Would Learn, Go Teach." She was listed in Contemporary Authors of America, Women Writers of the World and International Biographies (Oxford, England).

She is survived by her husband, O. Wendell Townsend of Manhattan; a daughter, Beverly Doig of Lake Forest, Calif.; a daughter and son-in-law, Margie and Donald Worthington of Fort Collins, Colo.; a daughter, Marilyn Doig of Fort Collins; a daughter and son-in-law, Joan and Al Green of Denver; a son and daughter-in-law, Jim and Mary Doig of Independence, Mo.; brothers and sisters-in-law, Ammon and Berenice Andes of Independence, Mo.; Ralph and Mabelle Andes of Raymore, Mo.; and Wilmer and Louise Andes of Independence; a sister, Mabel Lois Yorks of Independence; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her parents; two sisters, Irene Kelly and Martha Van Spky; and three brothers, Jerome, Samuel and Kenneth Andes.

Funeral services will be Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. at the Dokken-Nelson Sunset Chapel. Interment will follow in the Manhattan Meadowview Cemetery.

Memorials in her name may be made to the Development Office, Graceland College, 700 College Ave., Lamoni, Iowa, 50140.

CHRONICLE OBITUARY POLICY

The Chronicle charges for the publication of obituaries. The charge is $6 per column inch of space occupied by obituaries and accompanying photos.

Obituaries will not be edited for length or content. Family members may include what information they feel is appropriate for the obituary. The Chronicle will only reserve the right to edit for libel or taste.

A death announcement will be provided free of charge to those choosing not to pay for a complete obituary. The death announcement will be strictly limited to name, age, place of residence of the deceased and the time and place of services.

Charges for obituaries will be paid by those placing the obituary.

Dahl Chapel
Our 53rd Year of Family Funeral Service We accept Purple Cross

FONK — A Mass of Christian Burial for Hubert George Fonk, 88, of Bozeman, will be held Tuesday, 10:30 a.m. at Holy Rosary Parish. A Vigil for the Deceased will be held Monday, 7:30 p.m. at Dahl Funeral Chapel. Interment at Meadow View Cemetery in Manhattan.

300 Highland Blvd • 586-5298

Dokken Nelson Sunset Chapel
Jim Mitchell

TOWNSEND — Funeral services for Elsie Doig Townsend will be at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday at the Dokken-Nelson Sunset Chapel. Interment will follow in the Manhattan Meadowview Cemetery.

MEMORIALS — In her name may be made to the Development Office, Graceland College, 700 College Ave., Lamoni, Iowa, 50140.

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Ivan Doig
17021 - 10th Ave N.W.
Seattle, WA 98177
Season's Greetings

Wilcox, MT
Dec. 19, 1993

Dear Ivan,

you don't remember me probably - Virgal Mudgrove Robertson (now Holliday). I'm Barbara's aunt and my brother married a Barbara who you met in Great Falls at an book signing.

You, your dad and step mother, Fern lived in a house directly behind mine in White Sulphur. You were a chunky, sober, serious little red headed kid. I really didn't know the Ogles well, but I knew Fern very well. I was impressed when you moved in an before much was unpacked fern had a table cloth on the table and a bouquet of flowers on it.

Wally Ringer was the man that brought my brother Jack in from Deep Creek when he had a heart attack running the snow plow. He brought him to the hospital in W.S.D. where Jack died. (Joyce gave me your address!)
I read House of Sky and enjoyed it very much, knew nearly everyone in it. I also read English Creek and Dance at the Rosebud Fair and liked them too. You have a wonderful way with words and descriptions.

Recently I read Heart Earth and where you mentioned your grandparents living in the Crazies—it was on the ranch we own up the Shields. I'm sure either my neighbor old Hans Swindell or Bob Shiplett told me that. There's sign of a foundation and one tree, a juniper I believe that looks as if it had been planted right in the front yard as there were no others anywhere near.

In the 1920's we lived on a 1/2 section south Northwest of the See house at Deep Creek and White lived a mile or so over the hill from us. Oldman White (we called him old By God) was not a nice person to put it mildly but Mrs. White seemed very nice.

I haven't read Ride With Me Mariah Montana nor shall I—the reviews I've heard about it do not do you credit in spite of such a nice title. You've done very well, you've done our state credit.

Sincerely, Virge
Dear Virge—

Appreciated your letter, about the Whites and Ringers, etc.
I'm particularly glad to have the information about the place where my grandfolks lived. I have a photo taken at the time they were in the Crazies—the one I mentioned in Heart Earth, my toddler mother posed with a dead bear—and that may be your place. Small words, you bet.

When you next see her, tell Barbara (Musgrove) hi for me; it has been a while since we were in school together. And thanks again for writing.
Dear [Name],

I want to thank you for the book and the enclosing check for $15.00 dollars. I have found the More than Gun in the book. I also want to thank you for the other info you sent as it is very helpful.

Thanking you again,

[Signature]

P.S. Am also using dates from the book.
Bill Bunch / 3rd cousin
- Edward is grandfather
- Father's name:
  - Kopl
- Place of birth
  - C
- Worked in gas station
  - Mother is 75
  - 2 years

DOB 2/5
Wyandotte MI 48192
Dear Bill--

Here's what I was able to find on my grandmother's family lineage when I was researching *This House of Sky* about thirty years ago, and while it's not much, the two items do give you the family names you were in search of:

--The Lutheran church letter was in response to one I wrote in 1963 to get some proof of Grandma's date of birth so she could file for Social Security. I believe the courthouse in Spencer had burned down and thus there was no birth certificate available, and this attestation probably refers to records made at her baptism. The pastor mangled the Glun name, but this surely is my grandmother because the birth date matches hers, and thus her father's name was John.

--And her mother's maiden name was Augusta Kopplin, according to this third- or fourth-hand transcription of a 1924 newspaper obituary of Grandma's grandmother, whose first name isn't given but whose last name was Matter from her second marriage. As you'll see from my typed notes top and bottom on the transcription, the original newspaper citation got dropped as one person after another made a handwritten copy of the information, but the church and cemetery are given, and Spencer, Wisconsin, is the hometown my grandmother always referred to.

And that's all I know that is of any genealogical help. What I've written about Grandma in *This House of Sky* came from talking with her, family stories, my own growing-up experience, and so on; I spent many years working on that book and its portraits of my grandmother and my father, so it will tell you better than I can out loud what they were like. Oh, one last detail for your genealogical search. I think Bessie and Tom Ringer were married in a place called Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and my mother was born there. The name of that town later was changed to Wisconsin Rapids, I suppose to end confusion with your Michigan town of Grand Rapids.

All good luck with your pursuits.

Sincerely,
Grandma copied from her grandmother's album:

Grandma Matter's funeral was held on Tues. afternoon Oct. 7, Rev. H. Wenger officiating. Interment was made at Holy Trinity Cemetery north of town. Grandma Matter was born on the 13th day of May, 1838, in Germany, and died on Oct. 5, 1924, attaining the rare age of 86 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Emigrating to America while still young, she was joined in wedlock to Erich Kopplin residing at LaPorte, Indiana. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive: Robert Kopplin of Tomahawk, Wisc., and Mrs. Augusta Glun of Manitowoc, Wisc. Both of whom attended the funeral. Charlie Kopplin, residing at Phillips, Wisc., died about a year ago. His second sister Alvina having preceded him in death by 17 years. Erich Kopplin, the first husband having died, then deceased entered the state of matrimony for the second time marrying Gustave Matter, who lived just north of town. This marriage took place in 1874 on the 10th of Oct. Thus Grandma Matter lived 50 years on what is known as the Ed Matter farm. Four children were born to this union which two of them died in infancy. The other two are Gustave and Ed, both living north of town.

She leaves 22 grandchildren and 16 great grandchildren.

Grandma Matter was a devoted Christian. She loved her church and served her Christ. The leaven of christianity had made her a strong and beautiful character.

(This likely was originally copied by Aunt Marguerite from the Spencer, Wisc., paper.)
March 22, 1963

This is to certify that according to the church records of Trinity Lutheran Church in Spencer, Wis., Bessie Glum, daughter of John Glumm, was born on the 3d of June, 1893. This information is found in the named church records on page 173 of the first record book.

Signed,

[Signature]

Pastor W. R. Krueger.