

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.

Billings Co. 6/27/88



BRIAN LANKER

The key image from Brian Lanker's 1973 Pulitzer Prize-winning photo essay, "Moment of Life."

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 edi-

tor 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 pho-

ONLINE: PORTFOLIO

A slide show of Brian Lanker's photographs can be viewed on the Lens blog:

nytimes.com/lens

tographer 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. Landon, 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

White Sulphur Spg. Mont
Nov. 10, 1978

Dear Ivan + Carol:

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 brought
back to 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 millionaire stockmen, passed away at his home at this place Monday morning at about ten o'clock. Dr. 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 Marjorie Ringling, where they had attended the fair and visited friends. He had retired 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 bath and be downstairs later. When the family called him for lunch, his body was found on the floor, clad in his bathrobe.

Mr. Ringling had been in ill health since a motor accident a few years ago and as a result was forced to forego his former vigorous 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, 1892, and had just celebrated 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. 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 funeral. Richard and his sister gave their old home in that 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 aunts by marriage living in Baraboo, 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 Miss Aubrey Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Powell Black, both deceased. Mrs. Ringling and the three children, Paul 11, Jane, 10, and Mabel, 8, survive him.

Mr. Ringling attended school at Baraboo, and then went to live at 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 heavy investments here in the railroad and livestock business. He devoted himself to farming and ranching, running both cattle and sheep, 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. It is said his land holding aggregate 200,000 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 dairy barn west of the Mississippi. His business interests outside of the circuses were varied, including large land holding on the west coast of Florida. He is also reported to have important mine ventures.

With John Ringling, and the Chas. Ringling estate, he was a partner in the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus and the other groups of circuses acquired later. Listed among the Ringling owned shows are the Barnes, Sells-Floto, Forepaugh and other circus shows that tour the west. Mr. Ringling is also reported to be heavily interested in the Madison Square Garden venture.

Mr. Ringling was a Mason, a member of Algeria Temple of the Shrine, 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 this county.

When scarcely twenty years old Mr. Ringling took his own circus on the road disbanding it when the war made further operation impractical. Since coming here, despite his unusual wealth, he showed a 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 financed 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 constructed at the rear of the store, and these, 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 paint and other decorating done to the walls, in keeping with the adjoining store.

day, September 4, 1931. The force of the improvement and the automatic steps to improve the expected some addition on the ground.

Superintendent that addition sight over that more this place county the. There is est in this due to an er associat this organ active, to s est in educ

TEAM CAL

Dan Jack employed county, was day noon a Lennep. He looked his on. The he tempted to front of the about 150 f they stoppe Jackson try ran to him found him horses stan

He appar or head ing been broke horses' hoof

Mr. Jacks of the ranch ana, havin triets. He for Olaf Ro the accident of salt to a

He leaves Adeline Jac His brother, ing at Brow here also.

The body Creek Wedn terment.

THIEVE

Last Wedn north desce county, and Black were dently came

ly ranch hot marker turn Returning two saddles a saddle and Wm. Black.

the second d found where rolet with a had stopped saddles were description of given the au

This is the has been take the past two worth of pelts a saddle, brid from now on

Sept 4, 1931 Meagher Republican

7 June '82: winnowed from SKY files anything which looked useful toward English Creek.

sports ill'd

WRIGLEY FIELD MOVIE

--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.

8-30

2 Tin Dogs and Scotsmen 7 |||

1 Winter on the Wind 3 ~~||||~~

Hang Winter on the Wind 3 |||

In This House of Sky 3 |

3 All This Time Told ~~||||~~

3 Last House on Tough Creek 2 ~~||||~~ 1

2 Time, Tell me 3 |

5 Wind, [Tell Me Who Passes Here] 1 |||

→ 5 West Toward Tomorrow 6 ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ 1

4 They Who Came Westering 1 |||

1 I Hear the Tin Dogs 2 |

5 A Place Under the Wind 1 |||

1 See the Wind Dancing White |||

→ 2 Trace My People Against the Sky 4 ~~||||~~ V

Jan 1 A Land Called Sixteen 3 ||

→ 3 A Truce of Winter 4 ~~||||~~

3 We Are the Lambs of These Hills |||

7:30

(Most Pieces 2013)

over

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.

TO BE CHECKED

SLIDES

p. 1, Rung cabin
p. 23, slides of Grassy
p. 194, Camas
p. 233, Jensen ranch

UW

p. 30, NY Coliseum

p. 157, Mont. age of consent

~~p.~~ 188, Schlatter's disease } Donlan's
 all'g med obs.
 1969

p. 210, date of Claire Huffaker's
 Badge for a Gunfighter

~~p.~~ 254, Hutterite face ring Hutterite
 Society
 Hosteller

p. 323--tune of Nola

~~p.~~ 343--Decatur phone book for
 W'worth & Penneys
 OK OK

NOTES

OK p. 54--Dad to Dogie in '25?
--3 dozen hayhands, in mid-June?
OK p. 232--Jensen road in from south?

Miscellaneous

p. 154--breach birth

-June?

OK ~~p. 258~~--pic of Spot

? ~~change~~ ^{Station} → p. 329--Union Depot in St. Paul

~~change~~ → p. 338--Cuban missile crisis

~~p. 346~~--circn' of TR 164 Agen's.

~~done~~ p. 399--glycerine pill 394,086

p. 144--length of train trip

LETTERS

~~p. 378+--Dr. Allen on emphysema~~

Phone

OK p. 167, Census Bureau: Ringling
1950 pop'n

p. 280--Mark Northrup, Galba
and Papem (345)

current
B. man
No
53-4
No

Robinson?

UW - check Mc Brath; ~~Burley~~

p. 25: highest valley in Mont.?

NW Mag on USS, Jan. 1891

prisms before section titles or after

* write Dundee

Margaret D's obit?

D.L. - as history library

to CH: A that it might expedite

matters of I went ahead &

indicated my own minor

editing changes along c. revisions.

I've marked them to red on

one copy of ms. Vortly

al as ~~matter~~ ^{matter} of ~~matter~~

inserting a precise word or

phrase. I have I find

no I wanted to cut

a few lines; those are on

ms. etc, for your refce.

Walt Badgett: DL & chicken tail

p. 33 - L & C Nat'l Forest created?

G.W. Hopkins with confct?

GN or NP pr

p. 94 - square dance calls

Diamond as Big as Rity

147 - So that's how of it.

(use some more?)

call AK Larsen about Magnusson

check c. Edith Broeke

210: date of Wm.?

217 - insert counting regce

p. 81 - across ^{on} stain

153-4 current
No B. man
No

Wilson phone bk - Magnusson

docking lambs?

Zeuner, F.E. - Hist of Domestic Animal

Hafey, E. Saad E.

#8,
amending
some of
some colored
a dashed
line

31

250
281

Galley's -
pts to be checked

chronically

anno's letter

9A - David Lawson Doig? # of children?

87A - new page

96B - missile crisis week

108A - enlisted me? yet what compelled + my emotion as

112B - better synonym for "mobile"?

98B - habemus papam?

7 - simplify snow pit spec?

8 - USS, N end of valley?

OK 9H - Mang Doig: who to India? uncheckable

20 - change "note"?

30A - An St run e & w?

40 - rivers or no route?

45A - G'bye to ye - repeat in Eshing's

50A - G' Clud yrs as Pres?

51A - check Dempsey-Gibbons yrs

* ed. 60 - check aginst original

* ed. 64A - accent mark on Metis

66 - check aginst mag version

66A - check Sawtooth

~~Bo~~ Habemus papam.

Galba

77A - dogs lie & lay?

79 - Galba

89 - check "loving G'ma" in letters

* red. 192A - move to Ringling - insert

95 - check Angus' death

93A - St. P map

* ed. 93A - check aginst mag vsm of Wrig 7

94A - check End of Hunt

96A - missile week

97 - check Decatur map

98 - papam

109A - check "G'bye to ye" & earlier

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"....

Aug.

22 Lady 5pp.	23 Lady 10pp.	24 Pac S-12 Ann-2:30	25 Lady 5pp.	26 edit Lady
29 edit Lady	30 edit Lady	31 edit Lady	1 Sept. edit Lady	2 edit Lady
5 Rewrite & edit Lady	6 North	7 North	8 North	9 North →
12 North	13 North Pac S?	14 North	15 North	16 North →
19 photocopy	20 Ivory	21 Ivory	22 Ivory	23 Ivory
26 Ivory	27 Ivory	28 Endings Pac S? 5pp.	29 Endings 5pp.	30 Endings 5pp.

Oct.

3 Endings 5pp.	4 Endings 5pp.	5 Endings 5pp.	6 Endings 5pp.	7 Endings 5pp.
10 edit Endings	11 edit North	12 Pac S	13 Edit North	14 Edit North
17 Edit Valley	18 Edit Valley	19 Edit Valley	20 Edit Valley	21 Edit Valley
24 Edit Flip	25 Edit Flip	26 Edit Flip	27 Edit Flip	28 Edit Flip
31 Edit Lady	1 Nov. Edit Lady	2 Edit Lady	3 Edit Lady	4 Edit Lady
7 Edit North	8 Edit North	9 Edit North	10 Edit North	11 holiday?
14 Edit North	15 Write	16 Write	17 Write Ivory	18 Write Ivory
21 Write Ivory	22 Write Ivory	23 Write Ivory	24 Thanksgiving	25 → review ms.?
28 Write Ivory	29 Write Ivory	30 Write Ivory	1 Dec. Write Endings	2 Write Endings
5 Endings Typing to Billie & Mrs. Thorson	6 Endings	7 Endings	8 Endings Typing to Mrs. Thorson →	9 Endings?
12	13	14	15 Photocopy ms	16
19	20 To N. J.	21	22	23

WSS

call Ann on Wed.

Ernest Barfus 3659

Bill Higgins -

* ~~Harold Britton~~ 108 E. Chilton 3736

266-3520

* ~~Fred Buckingham~~ 302 4th SE 3744

Ray Compton N of town 3528

Mon 2:30

Goldie Cox 105 E Hancock 3339

~~Jim Dempsey~~ 102 Central N 3935

Alf Edwards 602 Central S 3867

* ~~Ken Falding~~ W of tn 3755

~~Frank Greenman~~ 301 1st SE 3384

~~Edna Hester~~ 507 E Wash'n 3701

✓ Mrs. Maurice ^{Lena} Holmes 109 1st Ave NE 3772

* ~~Tony Hunalt~~ 14 1st Ave NE 3727

* ~~Ralph Jordan~~ 403 3rd SW 3889

Francis Lerling NW 7th 3401

✓ ~~Bob Lyng~~ 502 Central Ave S 3359

Gertrude Mc Starnick SW of tn 3492

✓ ~~Edna Mermer~~ 702 Central S 3603

~~Jane Roth~~ shop - 3623

Ray Russell 3642

Lowell Schendel S of tn 3467

Clint Shellhammer 3557

Mabel Shuyler 3477

~~Art Skeritt~~ 305 E Crawford 3963

~~Roy Swan~~ 401 Central N 3593

~~Fern Tastera~~ 415 E Grove 3667

Pete VanAuker NW 7th 3569

Howard Zedner NE of tn 3483

* Anders Gabriels 303 E. Wm 3750 ➤

Bill Higgins

Bob Campbell

Mrs Jane Mitchell

~~Ann Mangrove~~

Dovey Zedner

Bill Blahel - Helena?

Sgn. dances: Cowboy Dances, Lloyd Shaw UW ^(M) RV 1767 55
p. 232, Chest & Swing: " Swing your partner across hall, 1949
Now swing in corners
Now your partners,
& promenade all.

'53-4 WSS phone book:

bars: Grand Central	Rainbow
Maverick	Sherman
Melody Lane	Stockman
Mint	Tavern
Pioneer	

- ~~OK~~ p. 11 - # of teeth
 OK ~~p. 20~~ - San R map: Shanty
 OK ~~p. 21~~ - " " " : length of valley:
 p. 22 - Plains tribes: Mont history
 OK ~~p. 29~~ - San R map: river kinking L&C Nat Forest map, 1966
 OK ~~p. 26~~ - " " : Basin SW (Helena NF)
~~change~~ ~~OK~~ ~~p. 29~~ - wooden shoes of India: Encyc Am, #14, 880; sandals
 p. 30 - NY Coliseum show:
~~OK~~ ~~p. 30~~ - horses 3/4 ton
~~OK~~ ~~p. 58~~ - Kingling pm bk 920, 073 R 474 no
~~change~~ ~~OK~~ ~~p. 64~~ - saddle: pommel strap: History of Cowboys: Wallc Work - Wand, 7 day 917.8 (M+U) Cowboys at
~~change~~ ~~OK~~ ~~p. 67~~ - San R map: Stewart ranch ^{eastern} slope } Grassy: Helena NF map
 p. 76 - WSS phone: Lloyd Robinson
~~change~~ ~~OK~~ ~~p. 94~~ - sqre dance calls: 6 U 1767 Cowboys - Shaw, Lloyd
 OK ~~p. 106~~ - WSS: businesses at east end (L+C)
 p. 111 - WSS: misjointed plat lines
 OK ~~p. 122~~ - San R map: WSS - Battle Crk (L+C)
~~change~~ ~~OK~~ ~~p. 125~~ - " " " : Badger Creek: (Battle: L+C)

F731 Montana Malone, MP (MNU)
 M339

60-1
 61-2
 62-3

50-7 T-m
 55-6 Hoyt
 54-5 Dobson
 53-4 Nelson

Acidic Breath of Asthmatics Hints at Better Treatments

NYT 3/21/00

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 tuberculosis 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 related compounds 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 above 7, Dr. Gaston said. But 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 suffering an asthma attack, Dr. Gaston said. There was no mistaking the excess acid. The biological mechanisms that explain the sudden increase in acidity are not yet known, Dr. Gaston said. But it is 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 do 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 5 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.

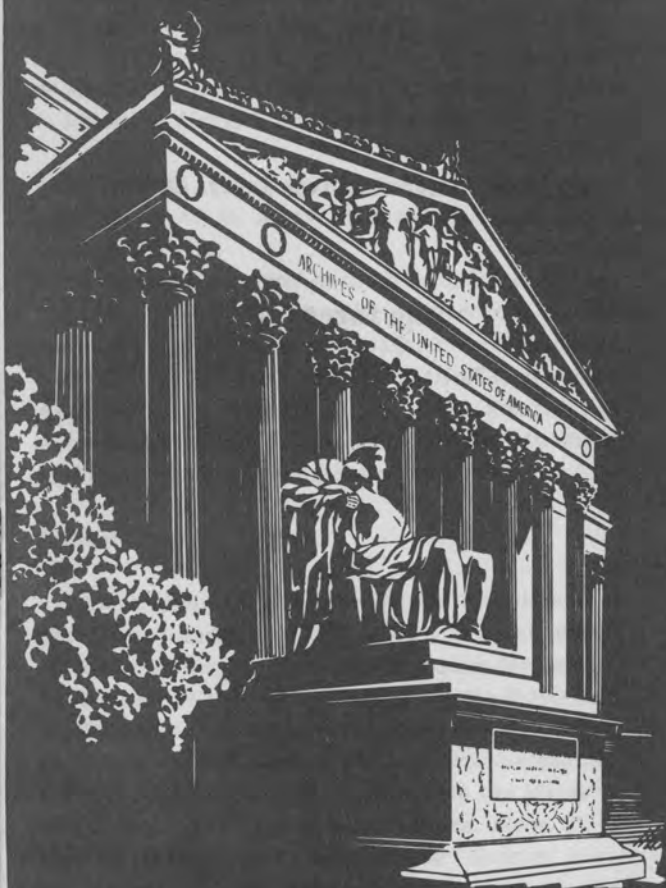
There may be ways to neutralize pH with a simple spray. Such treatments could be cheap and, unlike steroids, would be nontoxic. While pharmaceutical companies spend billions on finding new drugs to fight lung inflammation, the answer may be as simple as resetting the pH in a hot tub or fish pond, only 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

on professional business.

Born to the wife of Martin Peterson on Wednesday, September 28, a daughter.

Mrs. W. C. Kester left for Deer 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 Ogle received word by wire that his father was very low 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 be at Mrs. McCormick's as usual, October 7 and 8.

Emil Keickbusch spent Wednesday at the Fair.

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

Post Master W. L. Cronk spent Wednesday taking in State Fair sights.

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

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Rev. John Chirgwin.

Sunday School at 10 a. m.

Preaching services at 11 a. m.

Subject "Lessons from the Autumn Leaf."

Junior League at 3:00 p. m.

Epworth League 7:00 Leader Mrs. Chirgwin.

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.

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 six 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

Nyar's line of

Diamond Edg

McDonald's

When in Tow

A. M. D'AR

The House

New Winter
ing Daily

Have received, and read
Misses Ready to Wear
capas, children's jackets
flannel, choice selection
the celebrated maish cot
robe blankets, underw
overgaiters, bed spreads

Shoe Message
Custo

Our winter shoes are the
most advanced styles, th
in lasts and pattern. W
Blue Ribbon shoes for bo
House Queen, and Pri
with Brown's '5' our gu
shoes sold our R.E. Z. P
fortified to "Lead the
this season. Quality-

Townsend Star, Oct 1, 1910

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 intent on tracing 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 experts say. 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 data and some idea as to the forebearer'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:

G.W. Marshall's "The Genealogist's Guide," J.B. Whitmore's "The Genealogical Guide," H.B. Guppy's "Homes of Family Names in Great Britain," A.H. Lancour's "A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists 1538-1825" and Banks' and Brownell's "Topographical Dictionary of 2,885 English Emigrants to New England 1620-1650."

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, nonmembers 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 registries, 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 for England and Wales since 1837. 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.

Among other depositories of family historical information in London are the Public Record Office, Chan-

cery Lane, London, W.C. 2; The Guildhall Library, Guildhall, London, E.C. 2; Lambeth Palace Library, London, S.E. 1, and the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

FOR SCOTLAND, the records of births, marriages and deaths since 1855 are with the Registrar General, New Register House, Princes St., Edinburgh, EH1 3YT. 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 3YX; the Scots Ancestry Research Society, 20 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3EP, and the Scottish Genealogy Society, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY.

Oldtime emigrants from Northern Ireland may be listed 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 Brit-

ish 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 desecrated 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 Kincaids and the de Kynkads. 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.

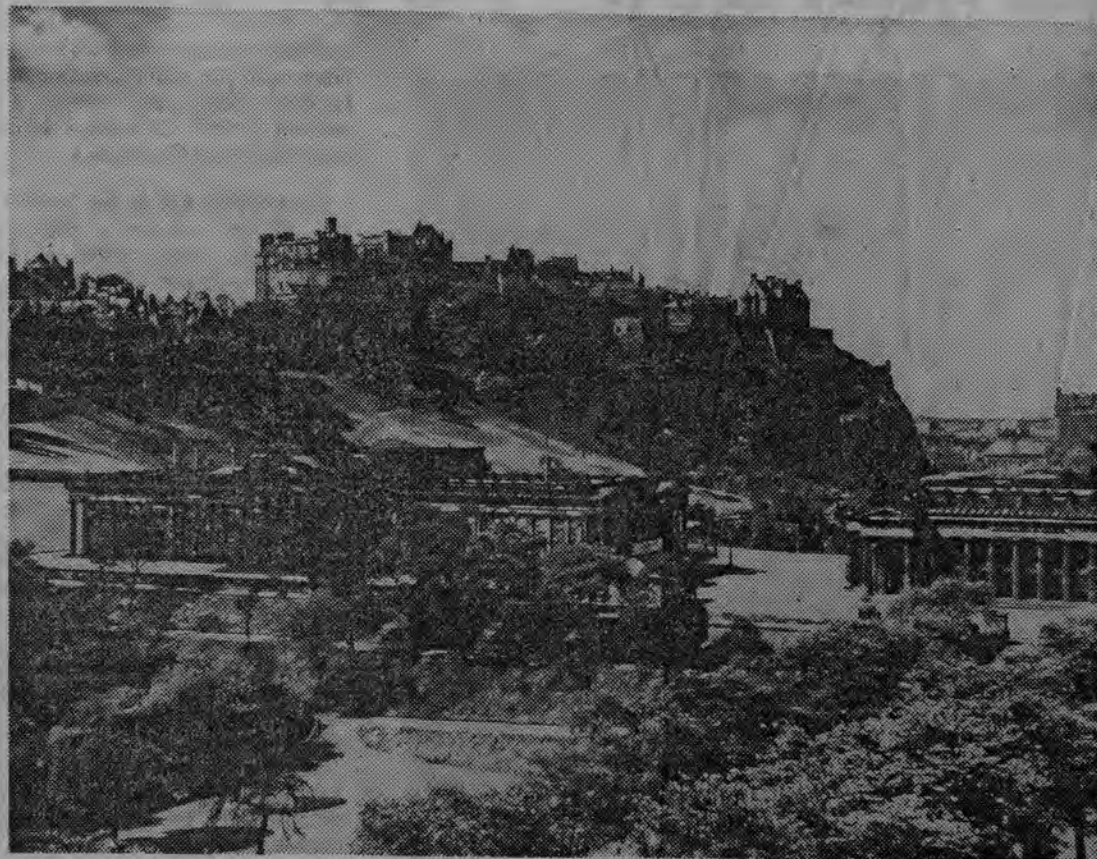
There is one thing: I'm very glad my ancestor did leave the old country and come over here. With more time I might have traced him.

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.



Historic Edinburgh Castle in Scotland

Quad

Little Belt Mtns, 1896

UW 4250 S

edn 7 June 1902

250
US

(shows Ringling as Foster)

1271

Manger Park

UW 10 A 6

N 46 22.5 W 110 45 / 7.5 1971

(has Straugh ranch, unnamed, in lower L corner)

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W
1971

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W
1971

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W
1971

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W

25/2/2011W - 25/2/2011W

1971

(250)

Campbell ranch - 16 NE Quadrangle
SE 1/4
Sec 10, T5N R7E (UW map IV D6
~~Callahan Co~~ Meagher Co.
(on Meadow Creek) N4607.5 W11045/7.5
(Both Campbell ranch)
o Mill 4K 116? 1951

Other
Quad maps to use: Hatfield Mtn (UW IV Dd)
N4600 - W11052/7.5 1951
1951

Sixteen UW IV D a
N4607.5 - W11052.5/7.5
1948

Ringling UW IV A c
N4615 - W11045/7.5
1951

has Battle Creek,
Stewart ranch →

Black Butte UW IV A d
N4615 - W11052.5/7.5
1951

WSS UW IV D d
N4630 - W11052.5/7.5
1971

(over)

Baker Precinct
Gallatin Co, 1900

Winters, David b. Apr 1860 b. Scotland (age 40)

married 4 yrs; ingtd 1883; Stockman

Wife Mary b. Jan 1869 b. Scotland (age 31), ingtd 1886

mother of Alexander, b. Dec 1896 (age 3) b. Mont.

& Nellie, b. Oct 1898 (age 1) b. Mont.

C 514

John Campbell

Vol. 3 E.D. 49

b. Nov 1832 (age 67) b. Scotland Sheet 6 Line 92

Fremont County, Spencer Precinct

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

Dtr: Louise b. May 1877 (" 23) " (Na)

C 514

Campbell, John

Vol. 3 E.D. 49

b. May 1875 (age 25) Scotland Sheet 6, line 60

Fremont Co, Spencer Precinct

enumerated as boarder c Charles Schaller

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 — 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 Seattle University 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. In 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 safe-keeping, 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 numberless 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 repose 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 is 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.



—Staff sketch by Jacques Rupp.

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 genealogy 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 spaces 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 photocopied 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 when 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 E. D. 25

SHEET 44 LINE 5

(COLOR)

(SEX)

(AGE)

(BIRTHPLACE)

(M. C. D.)

(CITY)

(STREET)

(HOUSE NO.)

OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY

NAME	RELATION- SHIP	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
Campbell, Hannah	W	31	Eng.
Jarrah	D	6	W. Va.
Thomas	S	4 1/2	Utah

1880 CENSUS-INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A-1 a

HALLCO PRINTING CO., NEW YORK

5-13-40-8482M

C 514

IDAHO TERRITORY

Campbell, James
(HEAD OF FAMILY)

VOL. 1 E. D. 11

SHEET 11 LINE 22

(COLOR)

(SEX)

(AGE)

(BIRTHPLACE)

(M. C. D.)

(CITY)

(STREET)

(HOUSE NO.)

OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY

NAME	RELATION- SHIP	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
Campbell, Mary	W.	23	Illinois
Jepe B. V	D.	3	Idaho

1880 CENSUS-INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A-1 a

HALLCO PRINTING CO., NEW YORK

5-13-40-8482M

The Foundations of Billings, Mont. -
-Waldo Orlando Kiewer,
1938 MA thesis

UCW 917.86

K68F

involved him. 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, suggested the vice presidential candidate, 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 "spear" and became disillusioned with Hoover, Ashby instead ends his study.

In addition, there is a further difficulty. Senators serve on committees and become true experts on the subjects that concern their committees. And when they become chairmen, most of their attention is then devoted to the business of that committee alone. Their expertise, such as it is, on other matters 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, ably examined in another recent monograph, that falls outside the scope of this book. In short, Ashby builds his study on a discussion of topics about which Borah's knowledge and understanding in many instances was not deep or penetrating. A possibly 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 with regard to this movement, 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, 1972. iii, 91 pp. Index of authors)

This regional bibliography (ninth 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) brings another part of Everett E. Edwards' comprehensive *Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States* (1930) up to date.

Entries, classified by subject or by state, include everything from chapters of regional college texts and of state and local histories to articles, theses, agricultural bulletins, and other historical agency publications. Coverage of the modern Pacific Northwest (the subject of Michael L. Olsen's *Preliminary List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska* [1968]) comes with the inclusion of Idaho and Montana. Land policy, farm protest, Indian, and various kinds of farming entries give this a big wide range—the notorious Percha land grant fraud, various sheep and cattle wars, and 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. Shideler, 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.

MERLE W. WELLS

Idaho State Historical Society

The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, 1889-1969: Territorial to Worldwide Banking in Eighty Years, Including the Story of the Marine Bancorporation. By ELLIOT MARPLE and BRUCE H. OLSON. (Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1972. x, 277 pp. Appendixes, bibliography, index, illustrations. \$10.00)

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 best-selling unofficial history of the New York Times, *The Kingdom and the Power* (1969), 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 1951. 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 NBofC, 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 NBofC personnel alone. The book ends with a series of statistical appendixes 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 guy" (p. 193).

Price was the leader of the NBofC through the 1930s and

SCHEDULES OF THE CENSUS OF POPULATION IN 1900

Christine J. Felty

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 photocopy."

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. Owned or rented | 26. Owned free or mortgaged |
| 27. Farm of house | 28. Number of farm residence <i>residence</i> |

1/22

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!

John

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 ~~xx~~ 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?

Ivan Doig
15004 Linden Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98133

IRA HAYES

Between trains in St. Paul
Collegeman loafs 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 B10.

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."

MORE

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 AMEER

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.

Con moto

The sons of the Proph-et are hard - y and bold, And

staccato

quite un - ac - cus - tomed to fear; But of all, the most reck - less of

ABDUL, THE BULBUL AMEER

life or of limb, Was Ab - dul, the Bul - bul A - meer. When they

want - ed a man to en - cour - age the van, Or to shout "Hul - la - loo!" in the

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

Ab - dul, the Bul - bul A - meer, For Ab - dul, the Bul - bul A - meer.

ABDUL, THE BULBUL AMEER

- 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 Skivah.
- 3 One morning the Russian had shouldered 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 Akbar,"
Being also intent upon slaughter he went
For Ivan Petruski Skivah.
- 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 Skivah.
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 Skivah."
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.

reply
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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

Treasury of Familiar, Ralph L. Woods, ed. (Macmillan, 1945)
American Songbag, Carl Sandberg (HBJ, 1936)
American Ballads & Folk Songs, John & Alan Lomax (Macm, 1946)
Beloved Poems of American People, Hazel Fellman, ed. (Garden City Pub,
Story Poems, Old & New & Old, Wm Cole, ed. (World, 1957) 1936

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 from man, who seeks happiness without ever finding it here below (3, 11; 8, 17). Ecclesiastes applies his "Vanity of vanities" to everything "under the sun," even to that wisdom which seeks to find at least a semblance of good in the things of the world. Merit does not yield happiness for it is often tried by suffering. Riches and pleasures do not avail. Existence is monotonous, enjoyment fleeting and vain; darkness quickly follows. Life, then, is an enigma beyond human ability to solve.

While Ecclesiastes concedes that there is an advantage for man in the enjoyment of certain legitimate pleasures lest he lapse into pessimism and despair, he nevertheless considers this indulgence also vanity unless man returns due thanks to the Creator who has given him all. Under this aspect, earthly wisdom would rise to the higher level of true spiritual wisdom. This true wisdom is not found "under the sun" but is perceived only by the light of faith, inasmuch as it rests with God, who is the final Judge of the good and the bad, and whose reign endures forever. The Epilogue gives the clue to this thought (12, 13f).

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.

Such personation, however, was but a device to lend greater dignity and authority to the book—a circumstance which does in any way impugn its inspired character. The Epilogue seems to have been written by a later author, probably a disciple of Qoheleth. The work differs considerably in language and style from earlier books of the Old Testament. It reflects a late period of Hebrew, and is probably written about three centuries before Christ.

1

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

Vanity of Toil without Profit

- ² Vanity of vanities, says Qoheleth, vanity of vanities! All things are vanity!
- ³ What profit has man from all the labor which he toils at under the sun?
- ⁴ One generation passes and another comes, but the world forever stays.
- ⁵ The sun rises and the sun goes down then it presses on to the place where it rises.
- ⁶ Blowing now toward the south, then toward the north, the wind turns again and again, resuming its rounds.
- ⁷ All rivers go to the sea, yet never does the sea become full. To the place where they go, the rivers keep on going.
- ⁸ All speech is labored; there is nothing man can say. The eye is not satisfied with seeing nor is the ear filled with hearing.

¹ 17, 27; 12, 8f. ² 12, 8. ³ 2, 11, 22; 3, 9; 5, 11; 17.

1, 1: Qoheleth: see Introduction.

1, 2: Vanity of vanities: a Hebrew superlative expressing the supreme degree of futility and emptiness.

1, 3: Under the sun: used throughout this book to signify "on the earth."

1, 8: All speech... man can say: or "All things are wearisome beyond man's power to tell."

that has been, that will be; what has been, that will be done. Nothing is new under the sun. ¹⁰ Even the thing of old; nor of those to come will be any remembrance among those who come after them.

Qoheleth's Investigation of

World Introduction

Qoheleth, was king over Israel in Jerusalem, and I applied my mind to investigate in wisdom all that are done under the sun. Taskless task God has appointed men to be busied about.

I have seen all things that are done under the sun, and behold, all is vanity and chase after wind.

What is crooked cannot be made straight, and what is missing cannot be supplied.

Though I said to myself, "Behold, I will become great and stored up wisdom, and all who were before me in Jerusalem, and my mind has broad experience of wisdom and knowledge";

⁶ 10, 15, 16, 18, 9, 11, 17. ⁷ 2, 3; 7, 25. ⁸ Wis 2, 6. ⁹ 10, 22; 5, 18. ¹⁰ Sir 44, 9.

¹¹ Men remember nothing long, God never forgets.

¹² Chase after wind: futility, like an attempt to grasp 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.

¹³ 1-11: The author here assumes the role of Solomon.

¹⁴ Though my mind... wisdom: while indulging in pleasure the author hopes to discover wherein true happiness consists.

¹⁷ yet when I applied my mind to know wisdom and knowledge, madness and folly, I learned that this also is a chase after wind.

¹⁸ For in much wisdom there is much sorrow, and he who stores up knowledge stores up grief.

2

Study of Pleasure-seeking

¹ I said to myself, "Come, now, let me try you with pleasure and the enjoyment of good things." But behold, this too was vanity. ² Of laughter I said: "Mad!" and of mirth: "What good does this do?" ³ I thought of beguiling my senses with wine, though my mind was concerned with wisdom, and of taking up folly, until I should understand what is best for men to do under the heavens during the limited days of their life.

⁴ I undertook great works; I built myself houses and planted vineyards. ⁵ I made gardens and parks, and set out in them fruit trees of all sorts. ⁶ And I constructed for myself reservoirs to water a flourishing woodland. ⁷ 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. ⁸ 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.

⁹ I became great, and I stored up more than all others before me in Jerusalem. My wisdom, too, stayed with me. ¹⁰ Nothing that my eyes desired did 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. ¹¹ But when I turned to all the works that my hands had wrought, and to the toil at which I had taken such pains, behold! all was vanity and a chase after wind, with nothing gained under the sun. ¹² For what will the man do who is to come after the king? What men have already done!

practice of logical, noological, metaphysical analysis, was deduced from that of physical.

Noologist (nōlōjīst). [See next and -IST.] One who refers the origin of certain ideas to the mind itself and not to experience.

1857 T. E. WERN *Intellect*. Locke i. 17 When with reference to 'the origin of the pure cognitions of Reason' Kant divided philosophers into Noologists and Empiricists, he regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists.

Noology (nōlōjī). [f. Gr. νόος mind + -LOGY.] The science of the understanding.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Legis App.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 289 The field of the corresponding branch of science may be termed the field of noology. 1816 — *Christom.* ibid. 88 Aleopathematic, or say Alego-aesthetic Pneumatology has for its single-worded synonym the not unexpressive appellation Noology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) 1. 123 We have several deservedly forgotten treatises of an older date, under the inviting name of Noologies.

Noomble, obs. form of NUMBLE.

Noometry, *noone-wd.* [f. Gr. νόος mind + -METRY.] The measurement of mind.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Metaph.* i. 184 The same distinction is conferred on all capacities by the academical noometry not of merit but of time.

Noon (nūn), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 nōn, 2-5 non, 4 noon, 3-6 none, 4-7 noone, 3- noon. *β.* north. and *sc.* 4 noun(e), 5 nowne, 6 nowne, 7 noon(e); *mun*, *nvne*, 7- none. [OE. *nōn* neut. = ON. *nōn* (MSw. and Norw. *nōn*) neut., OS. **nōn* (*nōon*, *nūon*), MDu. (and Du.) *noen*, obs. G. *non* fem., ad. L. *nōna* (sc. *hora*), fem. sing. of *nōnus* ninth: cf. *NOSE* *sb.* and *NONES*. A weak fem. form, more directly representing the L., appears in OS. and OHG. *nōna* (MLG. and MHG. *nōne*), ON. *nōna*, MDu. *none*, *noene*: cf. also F. *none*, *†none*.]

† 1. The ninth hour of the day, reckoned from sunrise according to the Roman method, or about three o'clock in the afternoon. *Obs.*

Chiefly as a direct rendering of L. *nōna* (*hora*), and in later use most frequent in accounts of the Crucifixion. *Beowulf* 1600 Da com non dages: næs of ælcan hwate Scyldingas. c. 900 *tt. Bada's Hist.* ii. v. (Schipper) 204 þæt hi þy feorðan wicðeð & þy sýxtan fastan to nones. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 140 Sele drincan on þreo tide, on undern, on middag, on non. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham zeue reste . . . from non on saterdei þa came monedeis libbing. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 478 in O. E. Misc. 50 Hit was welneþ myddag, þo þusternesse com, In alle Middenberde for þet hit was non. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 988 He was wrought at vnder tide, At middei eue draun of his side. . . þai war bath don out at none. 131. *Sir Bevis* 237 þe none schon, hit droug to vnder. . . Middei com, hit droug to none. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xv. 33 Derkness ben maad . . . til in to the nythe our, that is, noon. c. 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 277 3et he was in suffryng. . . tyl it was pacyd non.

† 2. *Ecc.* The hour or office of NONES. *Obs.* c. 650 *Æthelwold Rule St. Benet* (Schroder 1885) 40 Eornostlice on þysum tidum we herien ure scyppend. . . on middag, on non, on æfen. a. 1000 *Collop. Ælfric in Wt.* Wulcker 101 We . . . sungon non, cantamus nonam. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 20 Sigged non efter mete þe hwile þet aumer lested. c. 1300 *St. Brigidan* 225 in S. Eng. Leg. i. 235 þe fowles sung eke here matyns. . . vnderne sippe & middei & afterwades none. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hund.* Synne 928 þey shuld nat werche lengyr þan þey zong none at þe chyrche. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 41 But late lewid freris seie. . . for prime, tierce, vnderne & noon, for eche of hem seuen pater nostris. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xvii. Were thrity trentalles done, By-twylene vnderne and none, My saule were saluede fulle none. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 20, I have yete to saye my sexte, none, and myn euensonge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, The chyrche . . . entendeth to honour & worship at vij tymes in the day, that is to saye, in matyns. . . none, euensonge & complyn. 1561 *Br. PARUVIST* *Injunctions*, Whether they . . . vse muche iangling in festiual daies in ringing none or curfew.

2. Twelve o'clock in the day; mid-day. The same change in the time denoted by noon, probably due to anticipation of the ecclesiastical office or of a meal-hour, has taken place with Du. *noon*, and with F. *none* in older (and still in dialect) use. By the 14th cent. it appears to have been the ordinary sense of the word in English, although in many examples there is no clear indication of the time intended. The common phrases *the fore noon* and *after noon* have given rise to the *sb.* FORENOON and AFTERNOON. *High noon*; see HIGH a. 11.

a. c. 1205 *LAY.* 14039 þa þe non was icumen, þa weoren Peohotes ouer-cumen. . . alle dæd heo fügen. c. 1250 *St. Michael* 403 in S. Eng. Leg. i. 311 þe none. . . eueue a-boue þin heued rist aþe none stonde. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 530 Bivene þe none and þe nigt Last þe batayle. c. 1391 *CHAUCER* *Astrol.* II. 8 3 From . . . of the clokke byforn the howe of noon til on of the clok noon folwyng. c. 1410 *Hoccleve Compl. Virg.* 135 O none, with thy cleere bemes bright, þat seest my child nakid this nones tyde. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. xxi. 835 Every day . . . from vnderne tyl hyhe none hys myght encreased the thre hours. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 23 The hour of xii, comenly called the hour of none, of the seid forty day. 1529 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) i. 324 Whiche I trust shalbe to morow at nyght or wenesday by none. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. i. 332 Fra sex hours in the morning to xi hours at none, and fra six efter none to sex hours at evin. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Hush.* II. (1580) 81 b, Before none when it waxeth hote. . . you must digge it. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. k. (1635) 232 When the one hath his Noone, the other enjoyes his mid-night. 1656 *HEYLIN* *Surv.* France 423 It was full noon before we were under sail. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* IV.

615 'Twas Noon; the sultry Dog-star from the Sky Scorch'd Indian Swains. 1710 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 232 ¶ 1 The Noons have been of late pretty warm. 1784 *COWPER* *Task* vi. 58 Now at noon. . . The season smiles. . . And has the warmth of May. 1812 *WOODHOUSE* *Astrol.* i. 5 Noon is determined by the Sun being on the meridian. 1836-7 *DICKENS* *Sk. Baz. Scenes* i, We come to the heat, bustle, and activity of Noon. 1863 *LONGF.* *Wayside Inn*, Prel. 23 But noon and night, the panting teams Stop under the great oaks.

fig. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Cenci* iv. i. 82 She shall stand shelterless in the broad noon Of public scorn. 1839-52 *BAILEY* *Festus* 160 Whose hearts have a look southwards, and are open To the whole noon of nature.

b. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xvii. 659 Apon sic maner can thai fight Quhill it was neir noyne of the day. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 769 Fasting. . . fryday fra þe noyne til sunday at þe mes be done. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 81 Of noyn of the day, I dar you hylt, to bring hym by the hand. c. 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* vii. 611 þe aue our nowne at Bothwell 3et he was. 1609 *SKENE* *Reg. Maj.* 154 It is not lesun to pack, or peill fish, bot fra eleven houres, to twa after none.

b. *transf.* The most important hour of the day. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 2 The fashionable World, who have made Two a Clock the Noon of the Day. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Bk. Snobs* xxv, At the noon of London time you see a light-yellow carriage. 1855 — *Newcomes* vi, It is 5 o'clock, the noon in Pall Mall.

c. The mid-day sun.

1858 *SEARS* *Athan.* vi. 53 The noon is blazing down upon the Syrian plain.

† 3. The mid-day meal. (Cf. NOONMEAT.) *Obs.* a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me. . . sceolde. . . 3iefe him his forme-mete, þat him to lang ne þuhte to abiden oð se laford to þe none inn come. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1565 þa þe priddæ dæl com & þat solc halde imaked non. 1377 *LANGF.* *P. Pl.* B. v. 378, I . . . ouer-seye me at my sopere and some tyme at nones. 1393 — *P. Pl.* C. ix. 290 Let hem abyde. . . Til alle þyn nedey neihebores haue none ymaket. c. 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Heusch. Ord.* (1790) 56 For hys chambre brekfrest, none, soupers & lyvery for all nyght vij loves.

4. The time of night corresponding to mid-day; midnight. Chiefly in phr. (*the*) noon of night.

1603 *BEN JONSON* *Sejanus* v. vi, When arrived you? About the noon of night. 1648 *HERRICK* *Hesper.* *The Hag* iii, While mischiefs. . . At noone of Night are a-working. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* iv. 744 Hoary simples. . . With brazen sickles reap'd at noon of night. 1745 *WARTON* *Phar. Melanch.* 50 Nor undelighting is the solemn noon Of night. 1796 *MOSER* *Hermit Caucasus* i. 21 At the noon of night their ears were assailed by the . . . sound of a trumpet. 1800 *SHELLEY* *Witch Atl.* xvii, When the weary moon is in the wane, Or in the noon of interlunar night. 1830 *TENNISON* *Poems* 123 Night hath climbed her peak of highest noon. 1867 *JEAN* *Ingelow* *Dreams that came true* xiv, For the moon was shining in, and night was at the noon.

b. The place of the moon at midnight.

1605 *DRAYTON* *Man in the Moon* 37 Now the goodly Moone was in the Full, and at her Nighted Noon. 1634 *MILTON* *Penseroso* 68 To behold the wandering Moon, Riding near her highest noon. 1638 *QUARLES* *Ellegies* xiv. Wks. (Grosart) III. 25 The Queen of light. . . in her young Noone of night.

5. The culminating or highest point.

c. 1600 *SHAKS.* *Sonn.* vii, Thou, thyself out-going in thy Noon, Unlook'd on diest. 1624 *DONNE* *Serm.* xliii. 429 But the meridianall noone is in faith. 1671 *MILTON* *Samson* 683 Thou oft Amidst thy highth of noon, Changest thy countenance. 1817 *SHELLEY* *Rev. Islam* viii. xxix, In the bright wisdom of youth's breathless noon. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING* *Drama of Exile* 196 In the set noon of time, shall one from Heaven. . . Descend before a woman. 1869 *MARTINEAU* *Ess.* II. 229 Shadows. . . deaden the colors of the noon of life.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as noon-beam, -bell, etc.; noon-bright; noon-wandering.

1776 *MICKLE* *tr. Camoens's Lusiad* 407 The sultry 'noon-beam shines the lovers' aid. 13. *Sir Bevis* (A.) 2250 So stod Beues in þat bring, 'Til noon belle began to ring. 1858 *BONAR* *Hymns Faith & Hope* 120 My sky was once 'noon-bright. 1866 W. DU GARD *tr. Comenius* *Dea Lat. Unt.* 100 *Leav.* a breakfast, & 'noon-dinner to labourers. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 561 note, *Anticiana*, a 'nonemele. 1578 *Chir. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* with them, 444 That sun of thine. . . is always at 'noon-point, 'noone ever bright, ever shining. 1538 *ELYOT* *Mirourite*, 'noone reste. 1461 *Paston Lett.* i. 540 Your letter was deliuered to me the xxiii. day of Januar abowthe 'none season. a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 300 Of Oxford the Sign-Regent is Capricorn, the 'Noonshadows are Heterocron. 1807 *MONTGOMERY* *West Indies* iv. (1810) 63 Where the noon shadow shrinks beneath the sun. 1868 *WHITTIER* *Among Hills* 11 The locust by the wall Stabs the 'noon-silence with his sharp alarm. 1671 *MILTON* *P. R.* II. 156 Many are in each Region passing fair As the 'noon Skie. 1820 *SHELLEY* *Witch Atl.* xiv, A 'noon-wandering meteor flung to heaven.

b. Special combs., as † noon-devil (see MERIDIAN a. 1 b); noon-flower, a name given to plants of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, and to the Goat's-beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*); † noon-hall, † a dining-hall; noon-hour, U. S. the hour of dinner or rest in the middle of the day; noon-line, the line marking the hour of noon on a sun-dial; noon-sprite (cf. noon-devil above); † noon-tender (see quot. 1864).

1560 *DAUS* *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 30b, The Scripture warneth us, to beware of the 'noone Devil, & the slyngie Arrowe. 1621 *MOLLE* *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. ii. 205 At this day the Russians feare and reverence the noon-devil. 1856 *DYLANER* *Fl. Gark.* (1861) 95 'Noon Flower. An immense genus of succulents, mostly shrubby. 1864 *PRIOR* *Plant-n.*, Noon-flower, or Noon-tide, from its closing at midday, and marking the hour of noon. 1665 *Perry's Diary*

20 Apr. This night I am told the first play is played in White Hall 'noon-hall, which is now turned to a house of playing. 1889 *Charity* *Organist*, Rev. Aug. 24: He asked a few men to call every day at his 'noon hour at the place where he worked. 1596 *BLAUGRAVE* *Franc. Astrolabe* E. 3 'The 'noone-line brought to the sunnes chief Apex. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* vii. iii. 4 The Gunmon. . . erected upon the Noon-line, or Line of 12 a Clock. 1892 *CHILD* *Ballads* IV. 440/2 The Wends have the proverbial phrase, to ask as many questions as a 'noone-sprite. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* ii. (ed. 19) 245 Sixteen 'noone-tenders, who attend the goods on the keys whilst the other officers go to dinner. 1770 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 494 Noon-tenders, at 16d. each per Ann.

Noon (nūn), v. U. S. [f. NOON *sb.* Cf. W. Flem. *noenen*, G. dial. *nonen*, Norw. dial. *nōna*, *nōna*.] *intr.* (also with *it.*) To halt or rest at noon, or in the middle of the day; to stop for, or partake of, the mid-day meal.

1806 *LEWIS* & *CLARK* *Expd.* (1893) 1068 We arrived. . . where we had nooned it on the 12th of Sept. last. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Editorial* xix. 135 We nooned at Sanchez's Rancho. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. v. 459 The third day of the journey the party nooned by the river Jabok.

Noon, obs. form of NONE.

† Noon, obs. aphetic form of ANOX.

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 102 And noon upon thys same language, yong Debnam spake to hys fader.

Noonchine, obs. variant of NUNCHEON.

Noonday (nūndā). [f. NOON *sb.* + DAY *sb.* Cf. ONorw. *nōndagr*.]

1. The middle of the day; mid-day.

1535 *COVERDALE* *Job* xi. 17 Then shulde thy life be as cleare as the noone daye. c. 1586 *CRESS* *Pembroke Ps.* xxvii. iv, The glory of noone daye. 1660 *Trial* *Regis* 53 It is as clear as the Noon-day, that this was not the House of Commons. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 47 It's Noon-day with them, and they look no farther. 1821 *BYRON* *Heav. & Earth* iii. 917 The pleasant trees that o'er our noonday bent. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL* *Remin. Gt. Brit.* 26 It was clear as noonday to the meaneest capacity. fig. 1869 *CHAM* *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 1 Our national literature. . . had its noonday in. . . the last quarter of the sixteenth and the first of the seventeenth century.

b. *Freq.* in phr. at († the) noonday.

1535 *COVERDALE* *2 Sam.* iv. 5 He laye vpon his bed at the noone daye. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 317 As may be seene ouer all clearer than the sun at Nune daye. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Annu. Mrg. Wore.* 12 [That] we must not walk abroad at high noon-day without a Torch. 1700 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* 234 My Mirror is as plain as the Sun at Noon-day. 1780 *COWPER* *Progr. Err.* 451 Judgment drunk. . . Winks hard, and talks of darkness at noon-day. 1850 *MARSDEN* *Early Puritans* (1853) 141 Prisons in. . . which he could not see his hand at noonday. 1867 *THEOLOGICAL* *Chron.* Barsel i. iv. 31 That he was not a thief was as clear to her as the sun at noonday.

c. So At noonday's Obs.

1537 *LATIMER* *Serm. Convocation* A vij b, They are to be lyghted with waxe candelles. . . yea at noone daye. 1574 G. HARVEY *Lett. bk.* (Camden) 66 Is it not clearer than the sun at noondayes. 1612 *COTGR.* s.v. *Midi*, He that looks for night at noone-dayes may well be tearmed mad, or blind.

2. *attrib.*, as noonday comfort, dream, light, etc.; † noonday devil (see NOON *sb.* 6 b).

1654 *JEN.* *Taylor* *Serm.* for Year II. 350 At this day some of the Russians fear the Noon-day Devil. 1656 *EARL* *Mason*, *tr. Boccalini's Adv.* fr. *Parnass.* 80 The noon-day comfort of a great Tree standing in his Court-yard. 1674 *Id.* *tr. of Rome* 5 In this Noon-day Light of Christian Knowledge. 1712 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 11 My Noon-day Walks he shall attend. 1781 *COWPER* *Charity* 398 Diamonds. . . Reflect the noon-day glory of the skies. 1792 *THOMAS* *Lett. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 20 The noon-day splendour of the civilized world. 1815 *SHELLEY* *Alastor* 420 The noonday sun Now shone upon the forest. 1820 — *Cloud* 4, I bear light shade for the leaves when laid in their noonday dreams. 1873 *QUEDA* *Pastoral* I. 14 They would run out. . . to fetch me a noonday meal of coffee. . . and little patties.

Noone, obs. f. NOSE, NOON, NUX. Noonery, 664 f. NUNNERY. Noones, obs. f. NOISE.

Nooning (nūning). Also 5 noonnyng. [f. NOON *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. *Noun*. *Now* 665. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 65 He has myster of nyghtys that nappys not in noonnyng. 1830 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. iv. 379 And so to them the evening came, and the evening.

2. A noonday meal. *Now dial.* and U. S.

a. 1652 *BROME* *Mad Couple* v. ii, Interuen constant ordin. . . every night, Noonings, and intermealiary Lunchings. 1655 *KENNETT* *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Ad Noonam*, A great dinner, enough to serve for a noonning or dinner of any company. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 3 If he be disposed to take a Whet, a Noonning, an Evening's Draught, or a little after Midnight. 1797 R. GURNEY in A. J. C. Hare *Remin.* (1825) I. 71 Kitty would not let us go to noonning till we had finished a lesson we were about. a. 1833 J. T. ARNOLD *tr. for Rainy Day* (1835) 260 At this time the servant was noonning. 1849 *MRS. RUNDLE* *Dom. Cookery* Pref. 10, Where noonings or suppers are served, care should be taken [etc.]. 1880 *MARK TWAIN* *Tramp Abroad* II. 18 A young gentleman and his two young lady daughters had been taking their noonning at the inn.

3. A rest or repose at noon. *Now U. S.*

1854 *LOWELL* *Lett.* I. 103, I mean to take a noonning and to let the trees looking at the sky. 1883 *ROLLINS* *New Eng. Spectator* 94 The noonings were bright features of a happy landscape.

b. U. S. An interval in the middle of the day, esp. for rest or food.

1864 *Reader* 12 Aug. 172/3 In the 'noonning', as it is called



Associated Press



United Press

Hayes: From Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima to a drunk tank in Chicago

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 that 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 the attention, 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 War Bond tour. "It was supposed to be soft duty, but I couldn't take it. Everywhere we went, people shoved 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 that raised the flag at Iwo?' I got sick of hearing about the flag-raising. Sometimes I wished that guy had never made the picture."

He left the reservation and wandered from odd job to odd job. The feeling of guilt kept following him. He went out to Hollywood to re-enact the flag-raising for the movie, "The Sands of Iwo Jima." 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 got drunk, he became 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, 840-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 462-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 clergymen to do what they could to ease "a dangerous crisis in race relations."

OVER

N'k, Feb 7, '55, p. 53 - H. died Jan. 24 of
alcohol & exposure on resvtn near Sacaton,
Ariz. He was 32

Time, Feb. 7, '55, p. 16 - H a Pima Indian.
b-13 yrs, arrested 51 times & b'g drunk.
Gila River Indian Resvtn b Ariz.
died after drinking cheap muscatel wine
H a Marine pfc. o Iwo

Ivan Doig
15004 Linden Ave N.
Seattle, Wash. 98133

IRA HAYES

Between trains in St. Paul
Collegeman loafs 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 B10.

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's Sneaky Pete,
Ira Hayes."

NY Times, Aug 12, '69

Green River, Sept 12

ESR Rev., Dec. 1, '69

Belmont Poetry Jnl, Dec 29, '69

Poetry NW, Feb. 24, '70

Harvard Advocate, March 25, '70
also: *Bones Rev.*

Aug 29, '70

MW Qly, 5-13-71

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.~~

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The Montana Almanac, '59-60

UW
F726
MS

MEAGHER COUNTY

Meagher County was organized on March 26, 1866, from parts of Chouteau, Gallatin, Edgerton 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 1890 and 1900; 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 White Sulphur Springs.

The area of Meagher County was formerly the haunt of Piegan Indians, a branch of the Blackfeet tribe. At the time of its creation, Meagher County was embracing a great gold boom. Important mining towns were Diamond City and Copperopolis. The area produced almost \$7 million worth of gold between 1864 and 1868. There was also a lead and silver boom in the Castle Mountain district, and a few local discoveries of copper.

Trouble 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 70's, supplying livestock for the mining population. The livestock industry was increased in the early 80's, 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 open 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 1908. 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, 1950, 2,356 sq. mi. (29); land, 2,354 sq. mi.; water, 2 sq. mi. Land ownership: federal, 1949, 718 sq. mi. (28), 30.5%; state, 1954, 139 sq. mi. (23), 5.9%. Land in forest, 1949: total, 779 sq. mi. (15), 33.1%; commercial, 696 sq. mi. (12), 29.5%. Land in farms or ranches, 1954: total, 1,234 sq. mi. (37), 52.4%; cropland harvested: 77 sq. mi. (44), 3.3%; pastured: 1,136 sq. mi. (24), 48.2%; irrigated: 59 sq. mi. (15), 2.5%.

POPULATION: July 1, 1957 estimate, 2,600 (27); 1950, 2,079 (52); % change, 1940-50, -7.1. Density, 1950, 0.9 persons per sq. mi. (52). Distribution, 1950: rural non-farm, 65.4%; rural farm, 34.6%.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1956: Births, 48 (51); deaths, 33 (42).

HOUSING, 1950: Dwelling units with hot running water, private toilet and bath, and not dilapidated, 42.2% of total dwelling units in county (31); owner occupied dwelling units, 59.5% (39).

LABOR FORCE, employed, by major industry group, 1950: total, 836 (50); agriculture, 464; forestry and fisheries, 7; mining, 7; construction, 44; manufacturing, 50; transportation and utilities, 40; trade, 93; services and finance, 94; public administration, 26; not reported, 11.

AGRICULTURE: Number of farms or ranches, 1954, 155 (51); average size, 5,094 acres. Commercial farms with over \$25,000 products sold, 1954, 25 (31). Cash receipts from farm marketings, 1956, total, \$4,207,000 (39); crops, \$234,000; livestock and products, \$3,855,000.

Farm operator family level-of-living index, 1954, 153 (25).

LUMBER PRODUCTION, 1956: 5,827,000 board feet (12).

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1957: \$8,662 (24).

MANUFACTURING, 1954: Number of establishments, 10 (19); number of employees, 48 (22); value added by manufacture, \$168,000 (23).

TRADE AND SERVICES, 1954: Wholesale (merchant): number of establishments, 2 (27); sales, N.A.

Retail: number of establishments, 39 (46); sales, \$1,938,000 (49).

Services: number of establishments, 13 (45); receipts, \$110,000 (47).

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, 1957: Passenger cars, 901 (49); trucks and buses, 514 (51); trailers, 146 (46).

BANK DEPOSITS, 1956: Total, \$2,089,000 (49); time, \$15,000 (52).

Note: the numbers in parentheses denote rank of the county among the state's 56 counties.

Until its formation it was so named the county. The

Topography of the west-southeast of the beginning of the sionaries travel and named the Dalles via this military road to the present site.

Although mining "boom" period people jammed dredging was begun and lead mines operated from 1864.

Lumbering in Northern Pacific St. Regis River Paradise. In 1870 traversing the timber.

AREA: Total, 1950: Land ownership: 2.9%.

Land in forest: Land in farms: mi. (56), 0.1%.

POPULATION: July 1, 1957 estimate, 2,600 (27); 1950, 2,079 (52); % change, 1940-50, -7.1.

Density, 1950, 0.9 persons per sq. mi. (52).

Distribution, 1950: rural non-farm, 65.4%; rural farm, 34.6%.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1956: Births, 48 (51); deaths, 33 (42).

HOUSING, 1950: Dwelling units with hot running water, private toilet and bath, and not dilapidated, 42.2% of total dwelling units in county (31); owner occupied dwelling units, 59.5% (39).

LABOR FORCE, employed, by major industry group, 1950: total, 836 (50); agriculture, 464; forestry and fisheries, 7; mining, 7; construction, 44; manufacturing, 50; transportation and utilities, 40; trade, 93; services and finance, 94; public administration, 26; not reported, 11.

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Distribution, 1950: rural non-farm, 65.4%; rural farm, 34.6%.

EMPHYSEMA, em-fə-sē'mə, 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, with 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 normal 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 in the hope of arresting 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 and is 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 sovereignty over a vast and diverse territory and over a multitude of nationalities. The term is also known as an empire. Historically, empires have risen, reached an apex, and then have disintegrated, never to rise again in the same form. In classic empires the power and its lines of domination 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 activities of the imperial powers and the effects of empire upon ruling and subject peoples are considered more fully in the article **IMPERIALISM**. For a discussion of the establishment and administration of empires, see **COLONIALISM**.

Ancient Empires. As a form of political organization, empire is much older than the modern national state, in which cultural and political sovereignty coincide in one entity. The national state is less than 500 years old. In contrast, empire was the characteristic political organization from early antiquity to the present. The Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian empires. The successful absorption of the Greek city-states against Persian imperialism and the resistance of the Jews to absorption by Egypt were exceptions.

The empire of Alexander the Great was the first to show the main characteristic of empire, the subordination of a multitude of nationalities to a single authority. In antiquity, such authority was usually symbolized by a godlike emperor. In modern empires, the ruling aristocracy of the empire was responsible for imperialism. In some more recent types of empire, such as that of Nazi Germany, the concept of imperialism became intertwined with racism, under which the imperial power was to be a master race that has the right to impose its domination upon other peoples.

Roman Empire. After the disintegration of the Macedonian empire, founded by Alexander the Great, the Roman Empire dominated the western world for many centuries. Like the British Empire later, the Roman Empire was the product of slow, unplanned growth. The Romans preferred to expand their influence by peaceful methods rather than by force, and they stood that no empire can last unless the subject peoples are convinced that association with the dominant imperial power is mutually beneficial. The Romans were civilizers and empire builders, and their achievement is seen in the fact that their language and their two mainstays of their imperial expansion, in modified forms in western and central Europe, and, through the later imperial empires, entrenched in the Americas and North Africa.

Holy Roman Empire. After the conquest of the Roman Empire by the barbarians in the fifth century, the concept of universal empire, although the substance had perished, survived. In the year 800, Charlemagne was crowned as "Emperor of the Romans." This title was usually considered to mark the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans, which lasted, at least on paper, until 1806, when Napoleon declared its dissolution. The emperors considered themselves the



Harold M. Lambert; Dorothy McLaughlin, A.P.A.; Richard Hewett, Globe Photos; Suzanne Szasz; Walter Chandra

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

See also ANGER; FEELING; PERCEPTION; PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE.

EMPATHY is the ability to sense how another person thinks or feels. Although we have no direct knowledge of the state of mind of others, we can often guess quite accurately how someone else feels or what he thinks. Such empathy is based on small hints we perceive although we may not be aware of them. Sometimes persons *project* (attribute to others) their own thoughts and feelings. In this way, children often attribute feelings to objects such as toys. *Projection* is a form of empathy.

RUSSELL M. CHURCH

EMPEDOCLES, *em PED oh kleez* (495?-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 four of these 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 in Italy, and 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 "sojourn abroad" for the soul. JOSHUA B. GOULD

EMPENNAGE. See AIRPLANE (Tail Assembly).

EMPEROR, *EM pur 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; IMPERATOR.

EMPHYSEMA, *EHM fuh SEE muh*, 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.

Emphysema 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.

Emphysema 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,

EMPIRE

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 1950.

Most cases of emphysema begin as a lung infection called *chronic bronchitis*. 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 lack an enzyme 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.

JOHN P. WYATT

See also BRONCHITIS; ENZYME.

EMPIRE 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*. 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.

J. SALWYN SCHAPIRO

EMPIRE DAY. See VICTORIA DAY.

EMPIRE STATE. See NEW YORK.

EMPIRE 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 102 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 1½ 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 creaks slightly when heavy winds cause it to sway. Its greatest sway was 1.45 inches (3.68 centimeters) from center, which occurred during a wind of 100 miles (160 kilometers) an hour.

EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH. See GEORGIA.

EMPIRICISM, *elun PIIR ih sizm*, 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). A

rationalist stresses reason as the source of knowledge. He begins with *a priori*, or self-evident, principles, 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 tablet upon which experience writes. Empiricists may differ greatly in their outlooks. Idealists like Bishop George Berkeley of Ireland, materialists like the French philosopher Denis Diderot, and pragmatists like the American philosophers William James and John Dewey can all be called empiricists.

H. M. KALLEN

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

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS. See PENSION.

EMPLOYERS' 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 more than 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 equal, employment tends to remain about 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

is whether when full

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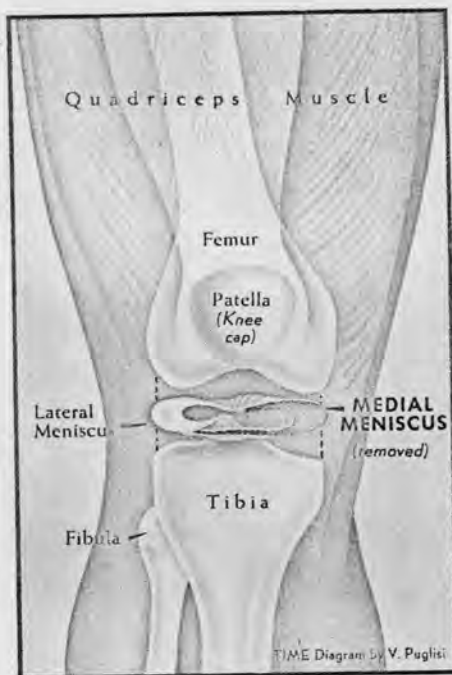
100 Knee

relatively little wrong with Namath, 21, when he left Manhattan's Lenox Hill Hospital last week. But there was a problem with the usual riding on the horse that was scheduled for the game. The torn cartilage in his right knee was going to be an unprecedented contract with the poised and powerful quarterback from the University of Alabama. The New York Jets had said that surgery was capable of repairing the damage done by football, the weakest and most vulnerable part of the human body.

October game against the Alabama State, Namath had

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 kneecap and exposed the joint. When he opened the joint, he found that the medial meniscus was not simply torn; it was shredded. But he had intended



TIME Diagram by V. Puglisi

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 with 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 "plicated" (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-fay-se-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 inflation 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.



AP

NAMATH & KNEE (BEFORE SURGERY)

Ready by July?

on an option play and suddenly as if poleaxed. No one had even touched him. A strain of a sudden stop, his knee had simply collapsed. First he had ice packs, and a couple of days of rest. Then Alabama Surgeon Ernest Nicholas removed some fluid ("water") by inserting a hollow needle into the swollen joint.

Florida game two weeks later, his knee collapsed again; then a third time in late practice for the Orange Bowl in Texas. Incredibly, Namath was taped and padded, played through most of the game.

Air. With his fat contract in hand, Namath flew to New York for his first game. He had felt pain mainly around the outer side of his knee. But when he was taken after air and dye had been injected into the joint showed that the problem was on the inside. The medial meniscus, one of the two pads of cartilage between the thigh and



"...a dozen roses, and
write on the card:
'Happy Valentine's Day from
that guy who pinched
you in Pittsburgh'..."



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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

Infirmary Blues

The music wafting out of the infirmary room and down the hall at the New Orleans' Ochsner Medical Center last week sounded like an impromptu Chicago jazz, played by a heart. It was. Francis ("Muggsy") Spanier, 58, was in the room, back, swathed in surgical drapes, holding up a borrowed cornet with his right hand as he launched into *St. Louis Blues*. Next came the more or less reverent *When the Marching In*, and then a thrumming melody of old familiar blues.

Spanier's playing sounded sure as ever, but that was no surprise. Alton Ochsner Jr. and his staff were interested in. They were concerned about the inaudible strains he was receiving through the draped left arm. Through a



MUGGSY SPANIER PLAYING DIAGNOSTIC TUNE AT OCHSNER HOSPITAL
Literally from the heart.

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 true 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.

veins in that arm they had the thin plastic tube (catheter) inserted into Muggsy's heart. The doctors were serving the pressure changes in the heart while the great horn player was blowing, to see whether he could play on without putting too much strain on his heart.

Spanier's return to New Orleans was something of a sentimental journey. Alton Ochsner Sr. operated on him in 1939 for a perforated ulcer. He gave a cornet to Alton Ochsner Jr. as a gift. It was Muggsy's own idea to go to New Orleans recently, when he was suffering from the effects of the last summer in Detroit. The doctors had acute pulmonary congestion, but he may also have some emphysema (see preceding story). It was his idea to give a cornet for the test—the cornet given to young Alton.

After last week's offbeat performance, the medical verdict was favorable as the verdict delivered by the jazz buffs in the corridor. Muggsy went on playing, though he must have been easy for a while.

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.

orium 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-

abundant production of grains. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and past master of the Bridger Lodge No. 66.

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

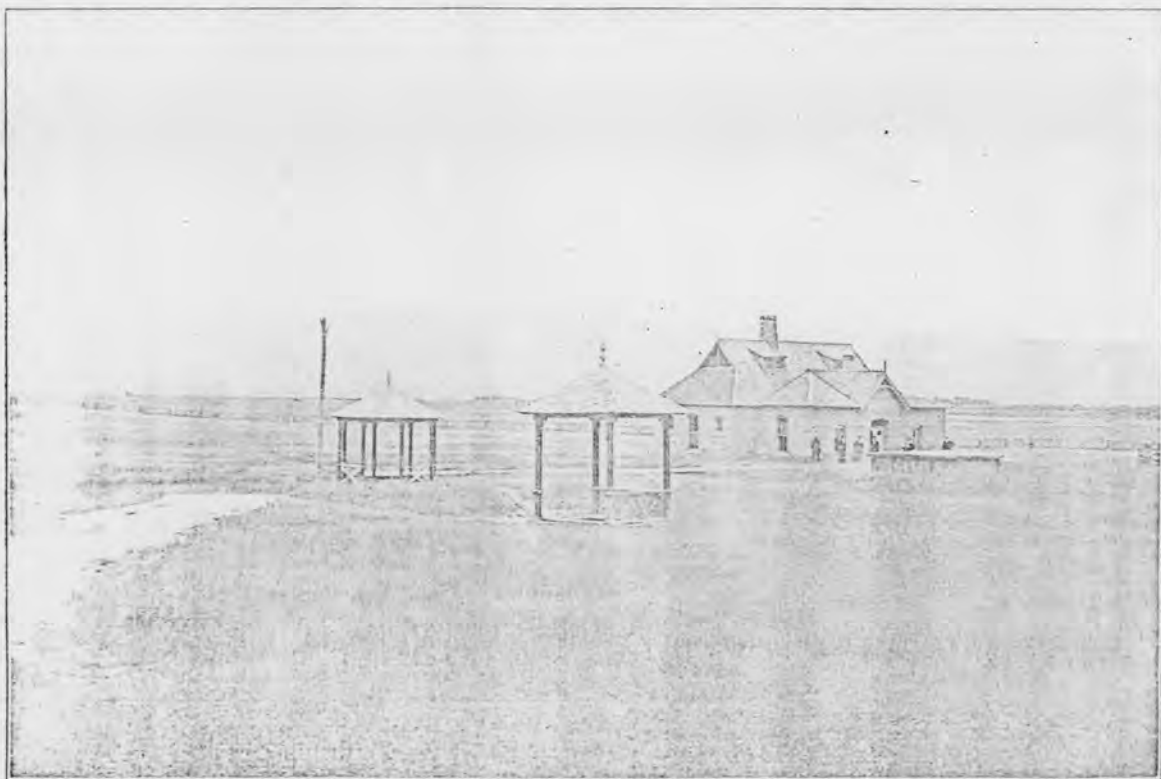
DR. H. J. RIESLAND.

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

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 afflictions 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-



THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MEAGHER COUNTY.

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

sive area of about 10,000 square miles, but by the continual development of the entire state it has shared the fate of the other commonwealths by reduction, at present only containing about 2,500 square miles within its boundary lines, making a total acreage of 2,650,000. It was named in honor of Thomas F. Meagher, who was for some years secretary of the territory of Montana. Its leading industries are stock and wool growing and agriculture, lately making rapid strides toward its mineral development. It is one of the largest sheep growing counties in the state and among the greatest exporters of wool, mutton, sheep and beef cattle. This county of Meagher does not market her direct



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.



Subject: Higgins Brothers Herford Rancho.
Date December 6th., 1940.
From Research Worker: Alva J. Vinton
Source of information:

From interviews with Ross and Walter Higgins
From interview with Mrs Short
From Court House Records

George Higgins Sr. was born in Muscadovitt Canada in 1862 and died in Helena Montana 1929. He came to Montana in the late -80's and worked at Wicks and East Helena for a few years then he went to Castle with a Mr. Chapin. They prospected in Robinson, Blackhawk, and located the Jumbo and the Cumberland mines at Castle.

In 1895 George bought a relinquishment from Lamuel 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 a Miss Edith Linsey, a girl from his own town. This is four miles E. of Ringling.

To this marriage was born five girls and ~~three~~ three boys of which Ross and Walter are the ones interested in this rancho at the present time. Ross was born Sept 10 1893 and Walter was March 25th., 1897.

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 6256 acres.

In 1908 William and George Higgins went in to partnership. William was a brother of George and had a home rancho 2000 acres just E. of Ringling. This brought the rancho up to its present acreage 8056 acres.

Up to 1909 these brothers had raised cattle and the partners had 300 or better. This year they bought 1300 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 1928 the Higgins Bros. sold out their grade cattle and bought 46 head of registered heifers from A.B. Cook (prices not obtainable). From these registered steers Herford stock they have a herd of 500 head of cows. (See copy from American Herford Journal) for their latest bull purchased.

They have 60 head of good grade Belgian horses from a registered Belgian stud.

They have 3500 head of sheep.

The boys are leasing 5000 acres of land from Hugh Shodgrass for which they pay \$1000 per year.

The brothers have a first water right on the head of Sixteen Mile Creek for 200 2200 inches out of the head of Sixteen Mile Creek taken out in the -20'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 2000 bu. of oats but it is all fed on the ranche. They cut 1000 tons or better of hay each year which is fed at the ranche.

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 1912 \$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 1912.

Wool sold at 2¢ the lowest to 40¢ for the highest.

I am inclosing a copy of the sale this Fall at the ranche.

The 29 head averaged \$215.00 per head

Alva J. Vinton
Field Writers Project
White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

Subject: Higgins Brothers Rancho
Date: Dec 5th 1940.
From Research Worker: Alva J. Vinton
Source of information.

Copied from the "American Herford Journal" published in Kansas city, Missouri in Nov issue.

Errol Domino, a yearling son of Pigeon Domino 28th., by the Prince Domino 28th., by the Prince Domino 65th., was sold at the recent Herford 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 as 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

BERNICE K. MADISON
625 GRAND AVE 259-5921
BILLINGS MT 59101 ...

Sumner
Used to be the
Cafe at Rainbow
Cafe "White Sulphur"



☺ Att. Juan Diego
Scheduled 8/24/99 ☺
Alberta Fair Theatre
2801 - 3rd Ave. No.
Billings, MT. 59101

59101+1933



Dear Sam,

I don't suppose you
remember me now but
I surely remember the
little Red Headed, Truckle
Head Sam and your
Dad. How sad I felt
for you both when he
passed away. Oh, she
had her Good Points, a
good heart hard for her,
but she was a "flake".
Marge Madison and I
were Sister in Laws
twice. I for the fourth
married to Brothers,
Dusty and Orie
Wadsworth. I had been
divorced from Dusty
for some time when
Marge and Orie married.

But I never married
Nor Brother David. That
didn't last long either.
But I never married
again. Marye and I
have always been close.
Still write or call each
other every week. I spend
time with her in Helena
and she spends time
with me here. Remember
I want you to visit
Mother - He's been dead
for several years -
Marye sent me this
blouse of Ray - I've
hooked it up. I've known
all the Old Shoshone people -
Since I've read English
Greek, Dancing at the
Kasual Fair, Ride

With the Mariah Norton
Bucking the Sun. Still
need to get hold of
Winter Brothers, of the
Sea Runners, I heart
Earth and of course
this last one - I really
love the way you write
Mother's love of us
Sisters and one Brother.
We spent our summers
herding our Sheep -
We really that we
trated them!!! We only
run a hundred head. All
named, they all had
twins and triplets every
year they were taken
care of like part of the
family. I love
Dad and Dad carried

arrived it soon.

Ward still get
to spend time at the
Hogre Ranch as my
Sister Myrtle and her
husband have it. Our
brother has an
incoming Ranch. Laddy
used to be married
to Pete Johnson, who still
with her son and his
two sons have the
Ranch out at Valentine.
Blondie and Bill Miller
are still at White Sulphur.

I won't be able to
be at the Theatre the 24th -
but I sure wish you could
stop and see me. I am -

Always a friend

259-5921

Burnie

GF

Designed by Barbara Wilson
© Gordon Fraser, Bedford
230 UN 68-1

3-V
Litho USA

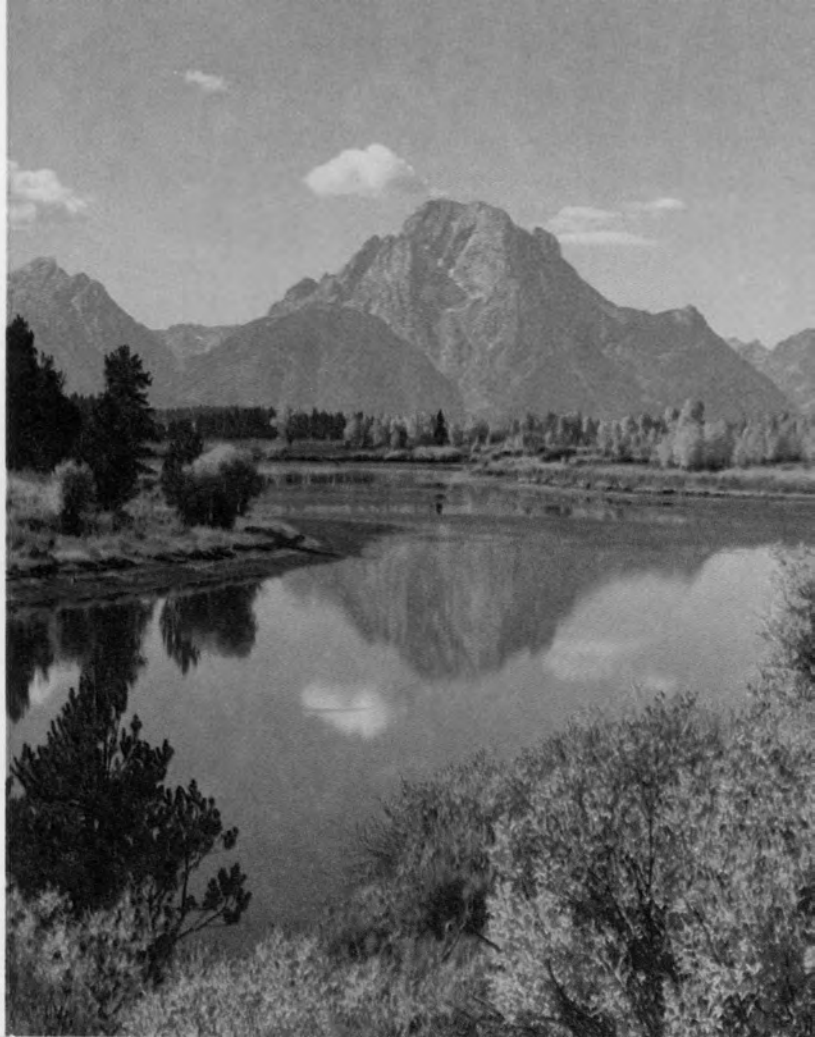


I am sending you the
program from Mom's
Memorial Service and
the article from the
Bozeman Chronicle.

I believe she would want
you to have them

Becky Day

© ADICO., USA 1991



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 nei-
ther 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.*

In Loving Memory Of

Elsie Doig Townsend

Date of Birth

October 15, 1908
Far West, Missouri

Date of Death

April 15, 1994
Missoula, Montana

Services From

Dokken-Nelson Sunset Chapel
Bozeman, Montana

Wednesday

April 20, 1994

10:30 AM

Officiating

Donald Worthington
Veda Jacobs

Organist

Janelle Dixon

Soloist

Bryan Adams

Musical Selections

"Consolation" - 'My Prayer Of Life'

"Eternal Life"

Casketbearers

Orval Scow
Albert Ypma
Art Perry

Bobby Scow
Lyman Smith
Alan Perry

Honorary Casketbearers

Enos Oyler
Mark Foote
Henry Alberda

Bob Ward
Frank Ypma
Erhardt Hehn

Interment

Meadowview Cemetery
Manhattan, Montana

Funeral Director

James R. Mitchell - Dokken-Nelson Funeral Service

There will be a time of fellowship and refreshment at the
Manhattan Masonic Temple, 327 N. Railroad Ave. West,
Manhattan, MT following the graveside service.
Everyone is invited.

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 (Wilder-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.



Townsend

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 Inde-

pendence; 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 Spyk; 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.



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

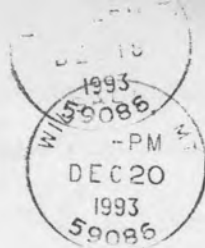
TOWNSEND — Funeral services for Elsie Doig Townsend will be at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday at the Dokken-Nelson Sunset Chapel. Interment will follow in the Manhattan Meadowview Cemetery.

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

We accept Purple Cross Insurance
Over 75 years service to Gallatin Valley
Complete Funeral Services
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VIRGE HOLLIDAY
P.O. Box 77, Wilsall, MT 59086



Ivan Doig
17021-10th Ave N.E.
Seattle, WA 98177



My daughter Memory Ogden lives in Seattle and works at Bookings. She told me you had a book signing there not long ago.

Season's

Greetings

Wilcall, MT
Dec. 19, 1993

Dear Ivan,

You don't remember me probably - Virgil Musgrove Robertson (now Holliday.) I'm Barbara's aunt and my brother married a Barbara who you met in Great Falls at a 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 Doigs well, but I knew Fern very well. I was impressed when you moved in and 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.S. 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 Rascal 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 Crozies - it was on the ranch we own up the Shields. I'm sure either my neighbor old Hans Swindland or Bob Shiplit 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ section ranch Northwest of the Sec. house at Deep Creek and Whites lived a mile or so over the hill from us. Old man White (we called him old By God) was not a nice person to put it mild, 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

17 Feb. '94

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 Juan

I want to Thank you for the Book and am Enclosing
Check for \$15.00 Dollars. I Have Found the more Glun
in the Book. I also want to thank you for the other
Info you sent as it is Very Helpful.

THANKING YOU AGAIN

Bill Shan

P.S AM ALSO USING DATES FROM THE BOOK.

1/29/04 (313) 538-8204
Bill Blum / 3rd cousin

- Edward his grandfather
- father's name:
 - Kaplan
- p' back inscribe
- C
- out of work / worked in gas station
- 55 - mother is 75
- 2 Wives

DOB 285

Wyandotte MI 48192

31 Jan. '04

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,

\$15 for book

MONTANA VISIT, May, '74

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 Gustav 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.)



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod

Telephone OL 9-2401

SPENCER, WIS.

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.

Pastor W. R. Krueger.