
MONTANA


hogs
poultry
cattle.
oil.
oil
oil
oil
Grain
oil
oats
barley
rye.
CORN
PIGS
chickens
hay
silver
silver
silver
Flatheads.
Cattle
oats
barley
wheat
clover
clover
oil
oil
oil
corn
wheat
silver
Roundup.
coal
cattle
selena
gold
grass
chickens
pigs
timothy
Cattle
sugar beets
poultry
Pigs
CORN
clover
clover
oil
oats
Swine
alfalfa
clover
grass
Butte
gold
Red Lodge,
coal
coal
Bearbreek,
Virginia City.
gold
cattle
cattle

Farming And Products Of Montana.

When many of the people came to montana looking for gold, the food was very high priced. So some of the people started farming.

For a long time most all the farming was done around the mines and in the valley close to a river. But after a while people would go where farming could not be done and would raise sheep or cattle and for a long time horses but now cars and tractors largely take the place of horses.

There are many disadvantages to farming in some parts of montana but in other places farming can be done easily.

Some times there is alkali ground and in other places gumbo soil and then the chinook winds and grasshoppers and all different kinds of insects and sometimes not enough rain but in the winter time the farmers like the chinook winds to come because it melts the snow so the cattle can graze some and do not have to be fed all the time, but in summer when crops look good and the warm winds come along it will dry them out. There are certain places where irrigation can be carried on. At first it around the mining camps and it was not long till all the river valleys could be irrigated. The first places where irrigation was carried on was around the Bitterroot, Yellowstone, Gallatin, and Deer Lodge valleys. These proved very productive and have made the state very productive also. At first the irrigated land was not very large but it began growing and growing till it became good sized. But when they were small the people would go in together until more land started to be irrigated. Toward these irrigation projects are Huntley, Sower Yellowstone, Milk River, and Sun River and these were called Reclamation Service Projects and when they were finished they included about half a million acres.

Farming and Products of Montana (Continued).

There are still three others, the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck and these are called the Indian Service Project and includ four hundred thousand acres. There are also six others which are called the Carey act Project. They are Valier in Pondera county and Teton in Teton county, Billings Bench some where around Billings in Yellowstone county, Big Timber in Sweet Grass county, Flatwillow in Fergus county. These five includ 162,285 acres and about half of this land has been settled by people who wanted to be farmers. Montana has 30,000,000 acres of farm land and about 7,000,000 is irrigated land.

There is some dry farming going on where the land can not be irrigated. Summer fallowing helps to give the grains start.

The principal crops of Montana are flax, wheat, barley, rye, oats, alfalfa, corn, and sugar beets.

The alfalfa can sometimes be cut three times.

The sugar beets are raised around Billings in Yellowstone county.

There are potatoes, and cabbage, and some peas raised.

The fruit is raised in Bitter Root county valley and it is in Ravalli county. The fruit that is raised is the McIntosh Red apple and people always have to pay a big price for it.

Other places where fruit is raised are around Flathead Lake in Flathead county and around Billings, and in the valley of the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. The fruits that are raised are plums apples, cherries and berries.

Farming And Products Of Montana (Continued).

The National forests are good for grazing because there is good water and good grass so the stock are quite free from disease. When the people first came to Montana they would have to get their stock in when it would get cold but now they get them home in the winter and put them in their hay meadows that they have cut hay from.

When people first came to montana they raised horses also and would sell them to the people in the east who wanted horses. The horse markets were at Dillon in Beaverhead county and Miles City in Custer county. The first cattle that were raised in Montana had to be driven Ogden before they could be loaded on a train.

There days there were cowboys who looked after the cattle and did nothing else. In some places the ranches are not growing very large but in other places they are growing very fast and there is more stock coming all the time. Some times hot weather makes the season real short but still the hay fields produce hay and feed cattle also.

Sheep are very important and they bite so much closer than cattle that cattle would starve where sheep will thrive.

Montana ranks among the first of all the states in production of wool and sheep.

Hogs and chickens have been raised so people raise more corn in parts where it will mature.

Montana also ranks high in mineral production, and in lumber.

The minerals of Montana are silver, gold, copper, zinc, manganese, precious stones, oil and gas and these have been located in my other map.

(Concluded).

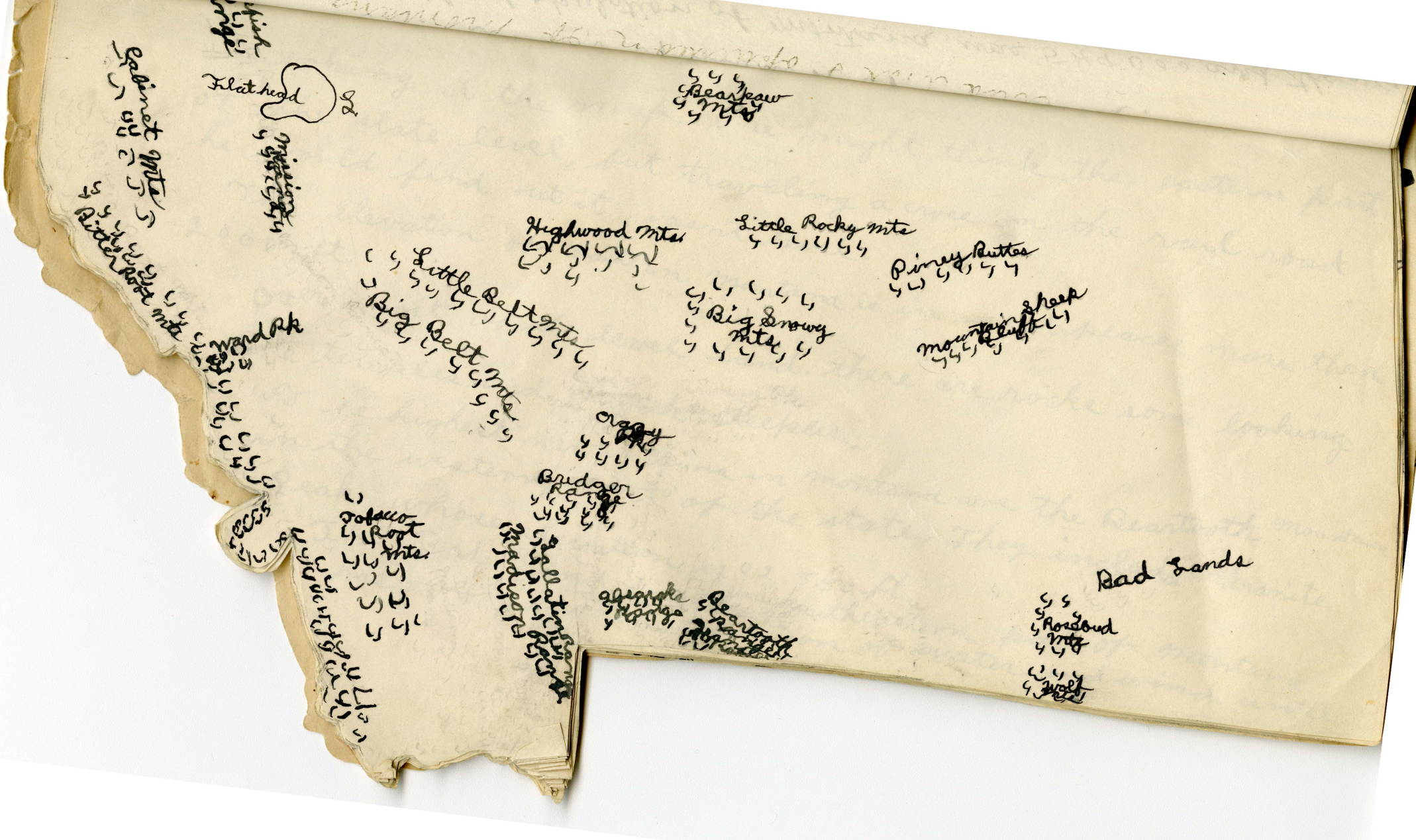
Area & Population of Montana.

In 1920, the population of montana was 549,000 and the area was 147,200 square miles.

This means that there are less then four people on an average to every section of land because a sq. mile is a section of land.

In some large areas there are less then four and in towns there are more because it is more crowded.

The length of montana from east to west is 550 miles. From north to south it is 275 miles so it is just about twice as far from east to west as it is from north to south. montana is the third largest state in the union that is it ranks third in size. Texas comes first, California second and montana third.


Flathead
Cabinet Mts
Highwood Mts
Little Rocky mts
Pinney Buttes
Big Snowy mts
Little Belt mts
Big Belt Mts
Bridger
Tobacco Root Mts
Bad Lands

Looking at the map, One might think the eastern part of the state level, but traveling a cross on the rail road he would find out it wasn't level.

The elevation of eastern montana is in most places more then 2000 ft.

Over most of the level land, there are rocks some looking like temples and church steeples.

The highest mountains in montana are the Beartooth mountains in the western part of the state. They include Granite Peak whose elevation is 12,850 ft.

The Bad Land in the southeastern part of Montana has been eroded by action of water and wind until

Most of the mountainous sections of Montana have an elevation of 5000 ft. or more though many valleys are lower.

In the eastern part of Montana north of the Missouri River it is quite level. This land was at one time all covered with snow and ice. But south of the river in the eastern part of the state, the surface is more hilly.

It is said that the lowest land in Montana is in the Kootenai valley (1,800 ft) in Lincoln county.

There are many different mountains in Montana. They are the Cabinet Mts. in the north western Montana, Whitefish Range in the north western part, Mt Cleveland in north western part of the state, Sweet Grass Hills in the northern part.

The Rocky mountains are in the north eastern part
Bearpaw mountains are in the northcentral part.
Tobacco Root mountains in south western part
Sphinx mountains in the south western part.
Granite Peak is in the south western part and is
a peak of the Beartooth Range, the Rosebud mountains in
south eastern part of montana
Wolf mountains southern part of the state
Ward Peak west central part of montana.
Highwood mountains north of the central part.
Big Snowy mountains in about the central part of the
state
mountain sheek Bluffs in the east central part, Piney
Buttes in the north eastern part, Absaroka Range in south western
part of montana, Beartoth Range not far from the central

part of montana, Little Belt mountains and Big Belt mts are just west of the central part, Crazy mountains in south western part.

(Concluded)


Marias River
Missouri R.
Missouri R.
Missouri R.
Musselshell R.
Yellowstone R.
Yellowstone R.
Yellowstone R.
Big Horn R.
Tongue R.
Powder R.
Little Missouri R.
Clark Fork R.
Flathead R.
Flathead L.
Clark Fork R.
Clark Fork R.
Bitterroot R.
Big Hole R.
Jefferson R.
Madison R.
Gallatin
Gallatin

The Continental Divide separates the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

The Missouri River starts at Three Forks and is made up of the Gallitan R, Madison R. and Jefferson River. They go into the mountains and flow across great plains.

Over at Great Falls some of the swift streams fall down 500 ft.

The Kootenai River is west of the Divide and flows across the northern corner of the state and does not help drain much of the land.

There are some streams flowing through Glacier Park which finally flow into the Saskatchewan River and then on into Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean.

There are many different rivers. They are: Yellowstone River which enters the state in the south western part of Montana, The Kootenai River enters the state in the northern part in Lincoln county, Milk River enters the state west of north central part and then goes up through Canada and then back into montana and into the Missouri River.

Drainage of Montana (Continued).

The Missouri River enters the state in the southwestern part.

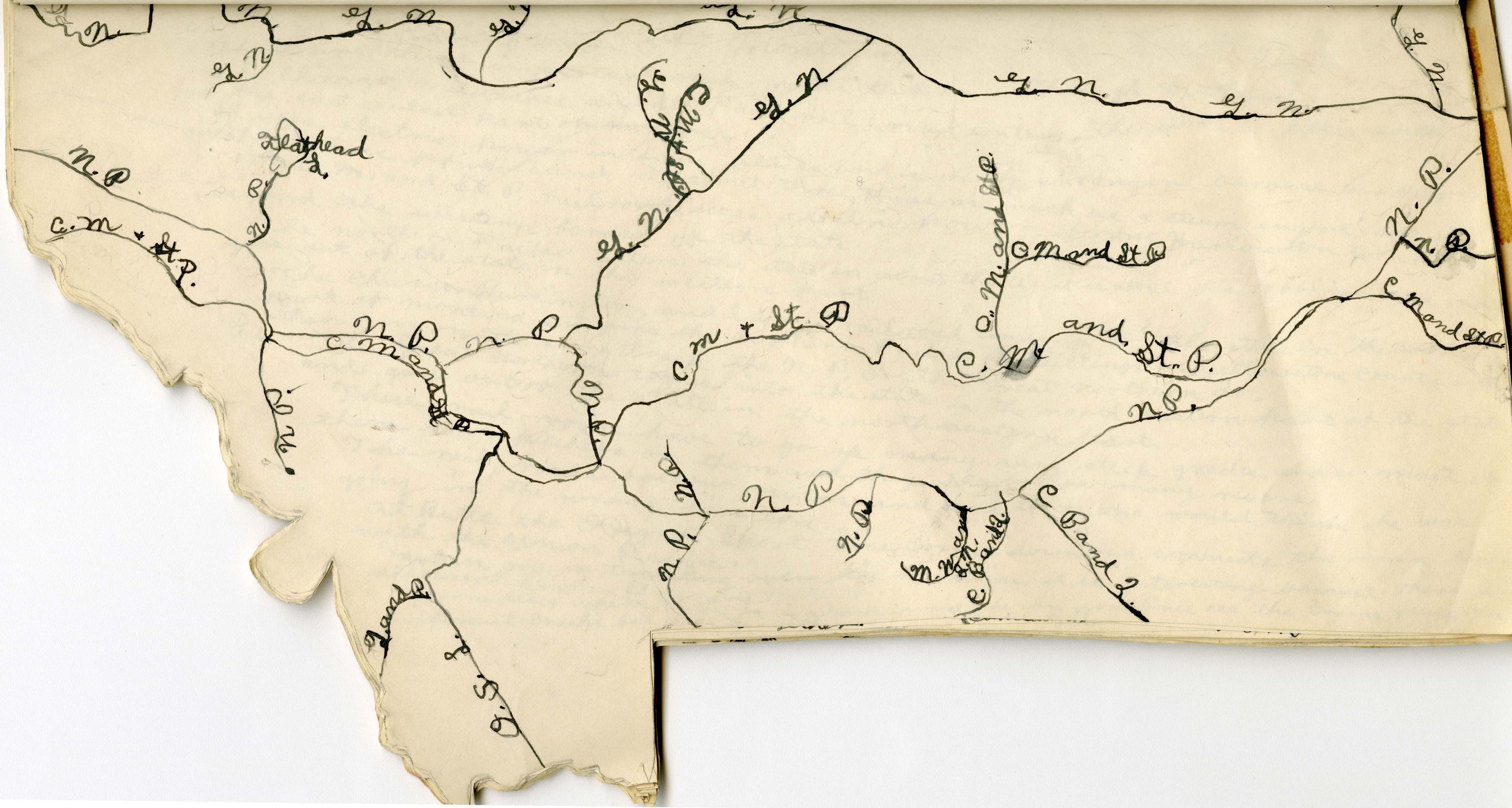
The Beaverhead River rises in southwestern Montana and flows northward where it joins the Big Hole River at Twin Bridges and the two together form the Jefferson River. Then the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatins join at Three Forks and form the Missouri River.

The Clark Fork River leaves the state in the northwestern part of Montana close to where the Kootenai River goes out of the state. It drains western Montana.

The Big Horn R. the Tongue R. and the Powder R. all enter the state in the southern part all close together and flow into the Yellowstone River.

The Little Missouri R. enters the state in the southeastern part and goes out of the state in the eastern part and the Musselshell R. rises near the beginning of the Missouri River and then flows into Missouri farther east. The Bitterroot River rises in the western part of the state and flows into the Clark Fork R.

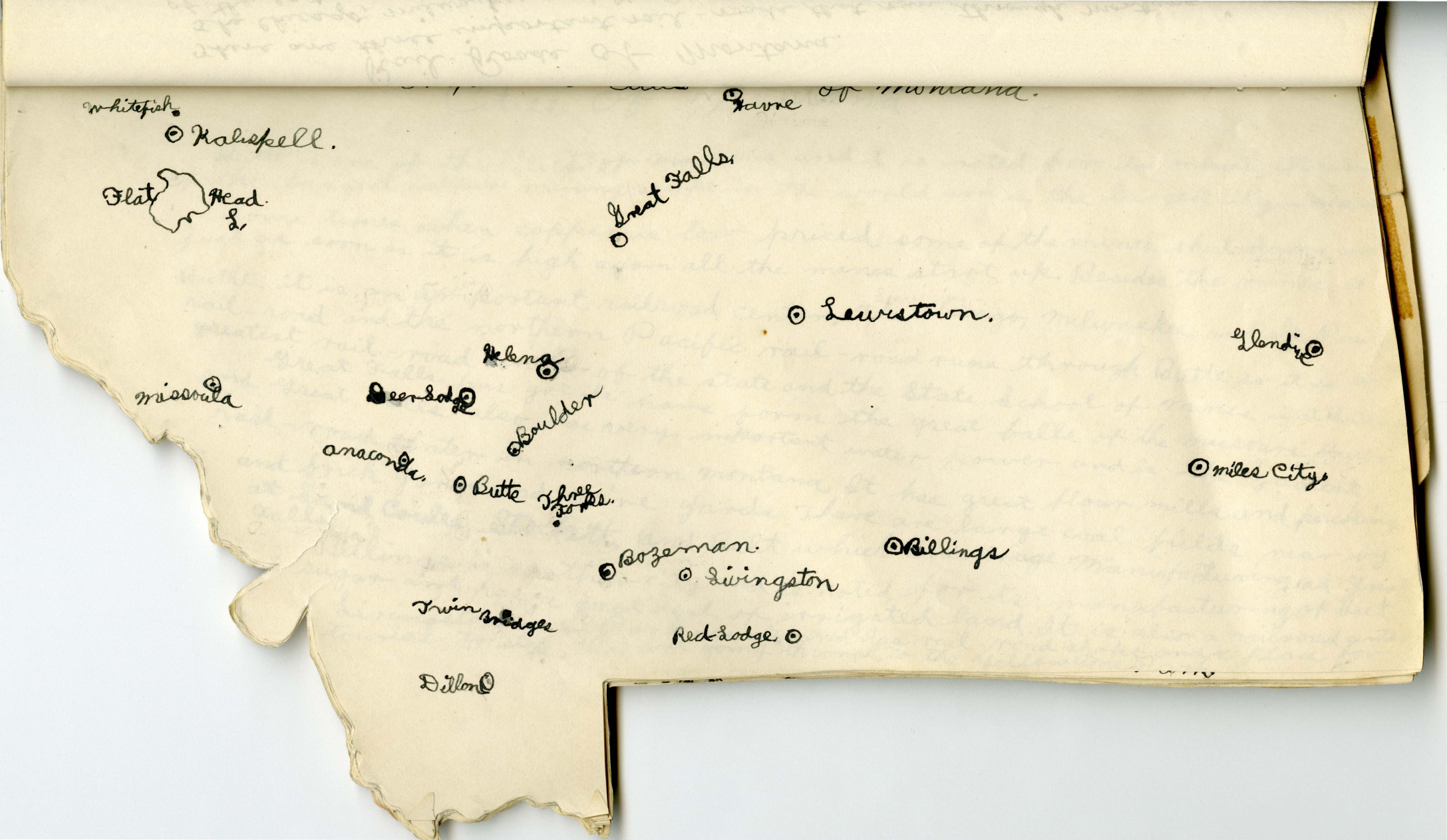
(Concluded)


G. N.
N. P.
C. M. + St. P.
Flathead L.
C. M. and St. P.
C. M. and St. P.
C. B. and Q.
O. S. L.

Rail-Roads of Montana.

There are three important rail-roads that run through montana.
The Chicago, milwaukee and St. Paul rail-roud enters the state a little south of the east central part of montana.
It uses electric power in some places and is much stronger because an engine with electric power can do about three times as much as a steam engine can.
The C. M. and St. P. railroad uses electric power from Harlowton to a place beyond the western border of the state.
The northern Pacific enters the state in about the east central part of montana and goes out of the state in the western part.
The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad comes into the state in the southern part of montana and joins the northern Pacific at Billings in yellowstone County and then runs on the same track the N. P. or the great northern do.
The Great northern comes into the state in the north eastern part of the state and goes out of the state in the north western part.
These rail-roads have to go up many very steep grades and so most of them have pushers on them and they also follow many rivers.
The rail-roads follow rivers and some times one would think he was going in the wrong direction.
At Butte the Oregon Short Line comes down and connects the main lines with the Union Pacific.
When one is traveling over the mountains it is interesting because there is different kinds of scenery.
In one place where there is a shark curve one can sometimes see the trains going on different tracks but close together.

(Concluded)


Whitefish
Kalispell.
Flat Head L.
Havre
Great Falls.
Lewistown.
Glendive
Helena
Missoula
Deer Lodge
Boulder
Anaconda.
Butte
Three Forks.
Miles City.
Bozeman.
Billings
Livingston
Twin Bridges
Red Lodge
Dillon

Cities Of Montana.

Butte is one of the cities of montana and it is noted for its mines. It is one of the largest copper mining camps in the world and is the largest city in montana.

Some times when copper is low priced some of the mines shut down and just as soon as it is high again all the mines start up. Besides the mines at Butte, it is an important railroad center. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rail-road and the northern Pacific rail-road runs through Butte so it is the greatest rail-road center of the state and the State School of mines is at Butte.

Great Falls has got its name form the great falls of the missouri River and Great Falls also has very important water power and is the greatest rail-road center in northern montana. It has great flour mills and packing and brick yards and wire yards. There are large coal fields near by at Sand Coulee, Stockett, and Belt which encourage manufacturing at great falls.

Billings is another city and is noted for its manufacturing of beet sugar and has a great deal of irrigated land. It is also a railroad center.

Livingston is in Park county and has rail-road shops and a place for tourists to stop that are going through to the Yellowstone Park.

Cities of Montana (Continued).

Missoula is a rail road center and can ships grain for Flathead, Blackfoot, and Grass valleys.

There are two important rail-roads run through missoula and make there way through the only gap that there is in the mountains. They are the northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul lines. The State University is in missoula.

another one of our important cities is Helena. It is the seat of government of montana and the State Fair is at Helena and the vocational school for girls.

Deer-Lodge has many rail-road shops and the State Prison is here. This city has grazing region and some farming.

Anaconda is a city of montand and is the place where the copper is sent to the smelter and it is said the Washoe smelter is the largest in the world. much of the ore is sent here form Butte to be smelted because some falls located at anaconda furnish water power and this city is only twenty-six miles from.

Twin Bridges is the place where the orphans Home is located.

Havre is a city on the great northern rail-road and it can get oil from the new oil wells around there.

Cities of Montana (Continued).

The largest city in eastern montana is miles City. It can ship goods form one place to another and is a very great cattle market and also the Industrial school for boys is at miles city.

Whitefish is another city and it is a place where many tourists stop and rail-roads run through it.

Kalispell has farming, grazing and lumbering industries and is the supply point for Flathead Valley.

Glendive has many rail road shops and is a place where most of the oats, and wheat and grains are shipped that are raised in the counties and also it can get returned soldiers and some sheep and cattle are raised in the country around there.

Dillon is located in Beaverhead county and the state normal school is at Dillon

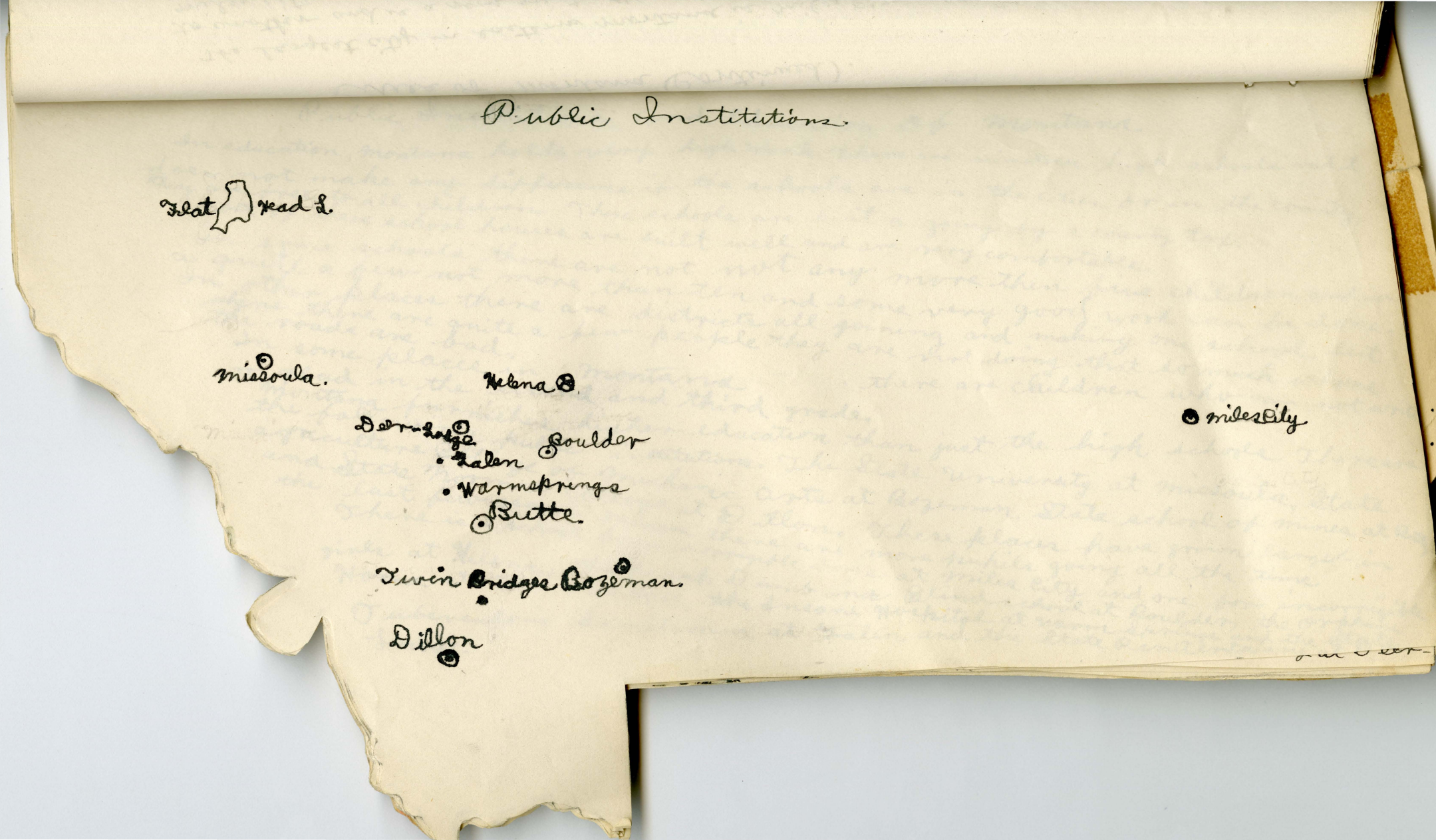
Another one of the important cities is Bozeman in Gallitan county and it is noted for the mills that are there and the State School of Agriculture and mechanic arts is located at Bozeman. It is in a rich farming region.

Lewistown has a population of 6120 and is located in Fergus county and there is much grain grown there and some brick and tile are manufactured there and some important oil wells are near Lewistown.

Red-Lodge is in Carbon county and is a coal mining center.

(Concluded).

Public Institutions.



Public Institutions and Education Of Montana

In education, Montana holds very high rank. There are nineteen high schools and it does not make any difference if the schools are in the cities or in the county, they are free to all children. These schools are kept a going by a county tax. Most of these school houses are built well and are very comfortable.

In some schools there are not not any more then five children and in a quite a few not more than ten and some very good work can be done. In other places there are districts all joining and making one school but where there are quite a few people they are not doing that so much where the roads are bad.

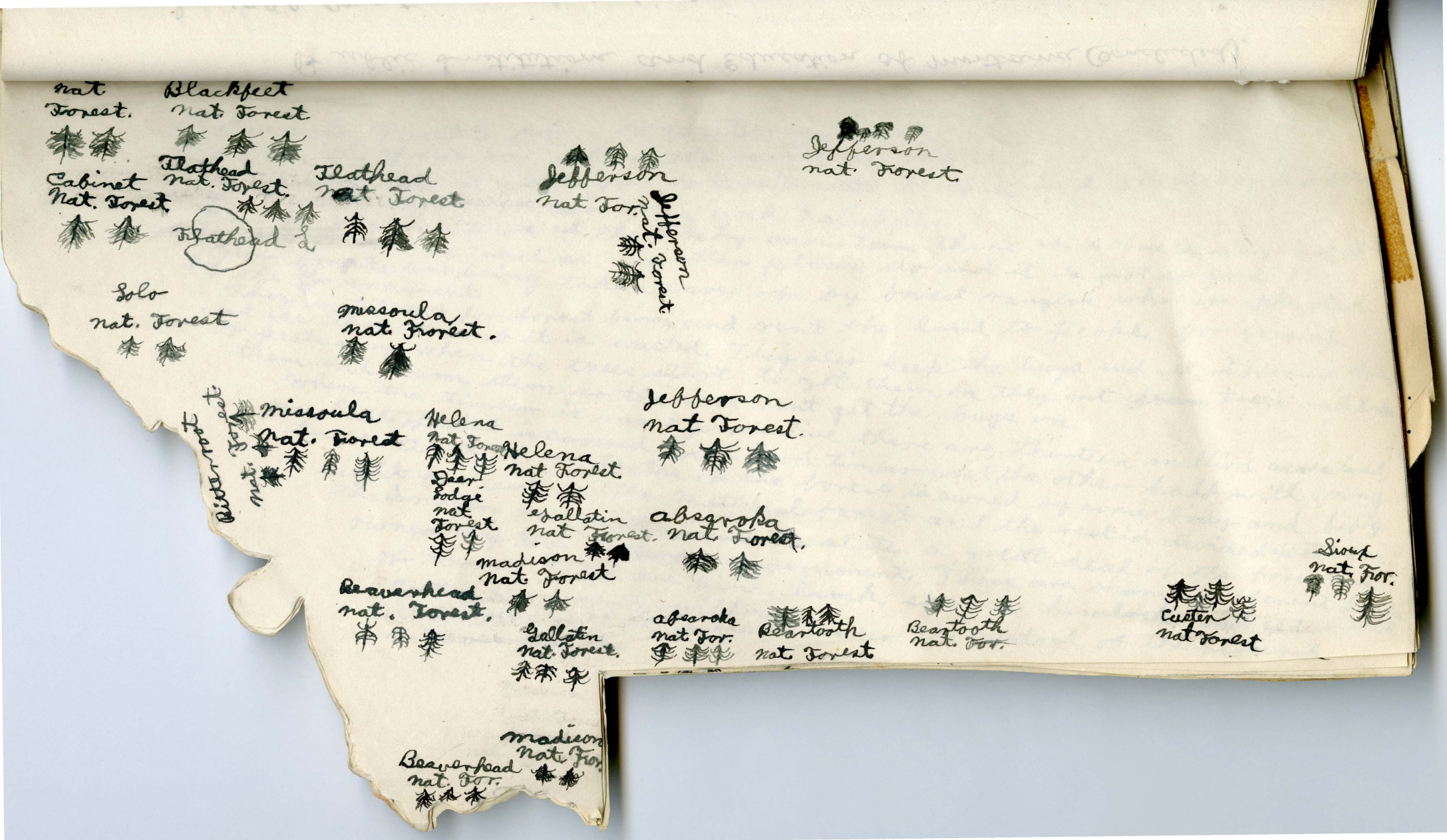
In some places in Montana there are chaldren who can not write or read in the second and third grade.

Montana furnishes higher education than just the high schools. There are the following public institutions. The State University at missoula, State agriculture College of Mechanic arts at Bozeman, State school of mines at Butte and State Normal College at Dillon. These places have grown larger in the last few years because there are more pupils going all the time.

There is a school for incorrigible boys at Miles city and one for incorrigible girls at Helena, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind school at Boulder, the Orphans Home at Twin Bridges, the Insane Hospital at Warm Springs and the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Galen, and the State Penitentiary at Deer-lodge.

Public Institutions and Education of Montana (Concluded).

In 1920, Montana ranked first among all the states of the Union in expenditures for education and sixth for results in education.


nat
Forest.
Blackfeet
nat. Forest
Flathead
nat. Forest.
Cabinet
Nat. Forest
Flathead
Flathead
nat. Forest
Jefferson
Nat For.
Jefferson
nat. Forest
Jefferson
nat. Forest.
Solo
nat. Forest
missoula
nat. Forest.
Missoula
nat. Forest
Helena
nat. Forest
Deer
Lodge
nat.
Forest.
Helena
nat Forest.
Gallatin
nat Forest.
Jefferson
nat Forest.
Absaroka nat. Forest.
madison
Nat. Forest
Beaverhead
nat. Forest.
Gallatin
nat. Forest.
Absaroka
nat. For.
Beartooth
nat Forest
Beartooth
nat. For.
Custer
nat Forest
Sioux
nat. For.
madison
Nat. For.
Beaverhead
nat. For.

National Forests Of Montana.

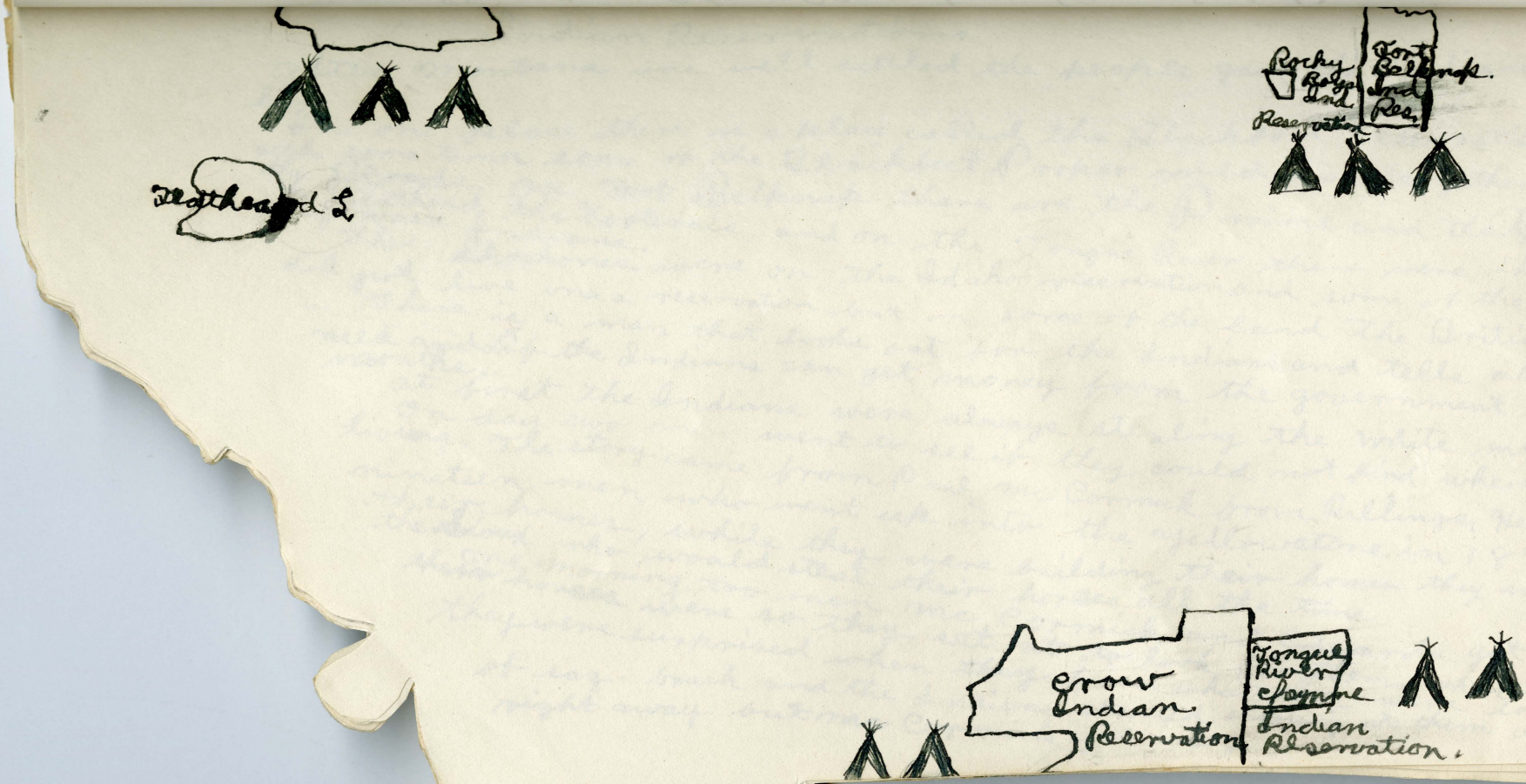
Most of the forest are where the mountains are.
The best timber is west of the Continental Divide and about four fifths of the timber is around Missoula and Kalispell.
On the eastern part of the Rocky mountains there is some timber but it does not produce as much as the other places do and it is not so good.
Our forests are being taken care of by forest rangers who are appointed by the Government.
They watch out for forest fires and rent the land to people for grazing and see that none of it is wasted. They also keep the bugs and all different kinds of pests away. When the trees start to get them on they cut down trees and take them and burn them so the rest don't get the bugs on.
Where the timber is most productive there are thirteen million acres and one half of that is covered with good timber and the other half with young trees. About three tenths of the forest is owned by some body and fifty eight per cent is the national forest and the rest id divided between the Indian reservations and the state. a great deal of the forest is owned by the federal government. There are many different kinds of trees. They are pine, larch, spruce, hemlock, and cedar and cottonwood and willows.
about 16,000,000 acres are under the control of the federal government.

Forests Of Montana (Concluded).

where there is land all right for farming it is free to any body that wants to settle down and live on it. And in other places land has plenty of water for irrigation.

The National Forest is good for grazing and in some places there are quite a few cattle in the timber.

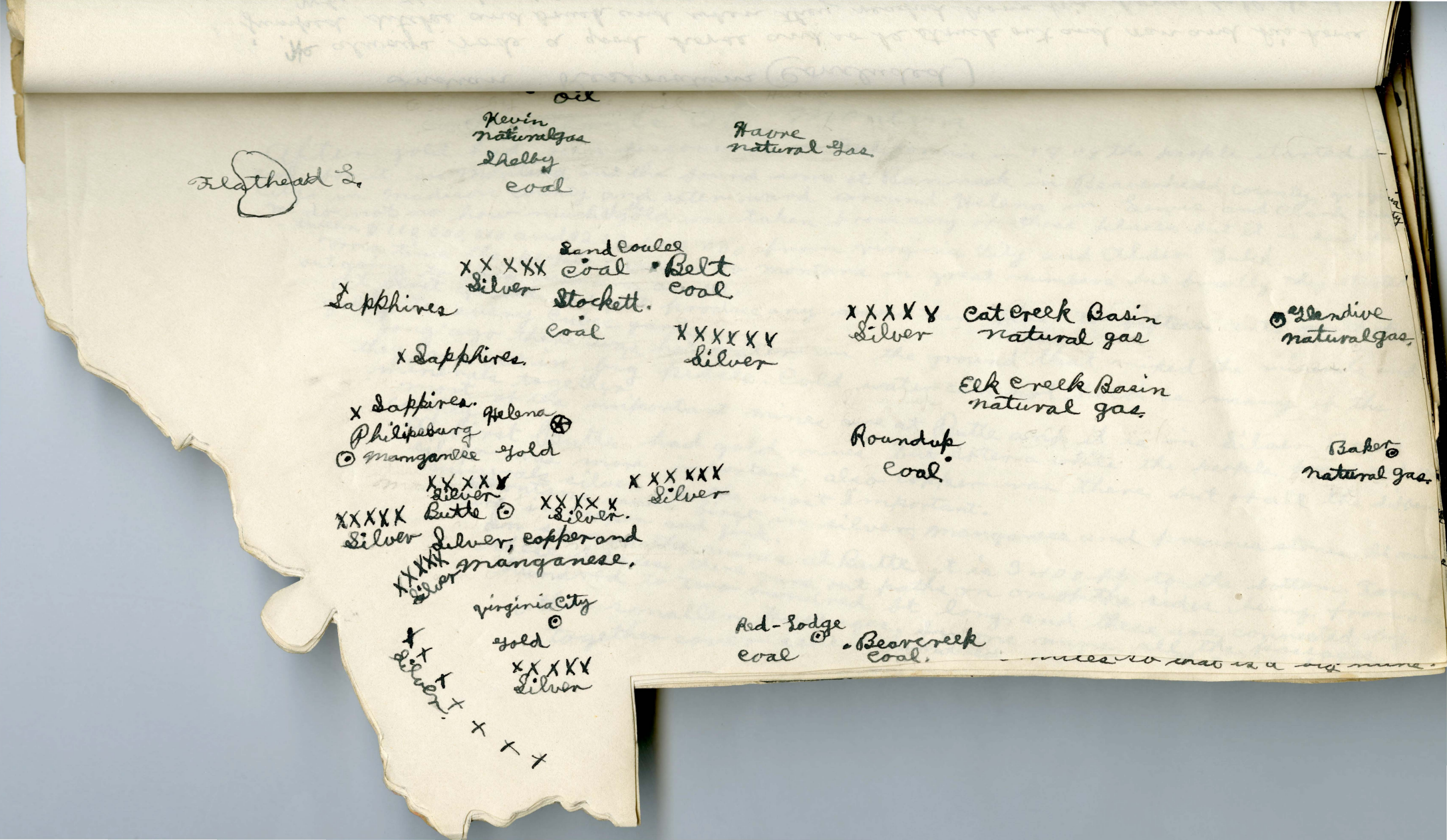
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Flathead
Rocky Boy's Ind. Res.
Fort Belknap Ind. Res.
Reservation
Crow Indian Reservation
Tongue River Campe
Indian Reservation.

Indian Reservations (Concluded)

He always rode a good horse and so he struck out and ran and his horse jumped ditches and brush and when they reached home his horse fell dead. When the people went to get Edward's body the Indians had scalped him and killed eight of the others. These Indian troubles led the people to believe that there would be more peace if the Indians were provided for so the government has set aside land which we call Indian Reservations. There are five different Indian reservations. They are the Crow Indian reservation in the south central part of the state, Tongue River northern Cheynne Indian reservation east of the south central part. Fort Belknap Indian reservation in the northern part and the Rocky Boys boys Indian reservation east of the northern central part of the state and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the north western part of Montana.

(Concluded).


Oil
Kevin
natural gas
Shelby
coal
Havre
natural gas
Flathead Co.
Sand coulee
coal
Belt
coal
Stockett
coal
Sapphires
Sapphires.
Sapphires.
Helena
Philipsburg
manganese
gold
Butte
Silver
Silver, copper and
manganese.
Virginia City
gold
Silver
Red Lodge
coal
Beaver creek
coal
Cat Creek Basin
natural gas
Elk Creek Basin
natural gas.
Roundup
coal
Glendive
natural gas.
Baker
natural gas.

Minerals Of Montana

After gold had been discovered in California in 1848 the people started to look for it in Montana and the found some at Bannack in Beaverhead county, virginia City, in Madison county and afterward around Helena in Lewis and Clarke county. We do not no how much gold was taken from any of these places but it is said be-tween $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 from virginia City and Alder Gulch.

For a time the people came into montana in great numbers but finally they started out going to big mining camps.

At first gravel did not produce any more then five to fifteen cents worth of gold to every cubic yard.

Long ago there was hot water in the ground that wiped the minerals and they came out in big pieces. Cold water can not hold as many of the minerals together.

most of the important mines are at Butte and it is in Silver Bow county.

At first Butte had gold mines but after a while the people found out that silver was more important, also copper was there but of all the differ-minerals silver is the most important.

Montana ranks first in silver, manganese and precious stones. It ran third in copper and zink.

In some of the mines at Butte it is 3400 ft to the bottom. From these places there runs out paths on one of the sides being from one hundred to two hundred ft. long, and these are connected by other smaller passages. In one mine all the passages together cover seven hundred miles so that is a big mine

minerals of montana (continued).

In the mines the ore is first loosened by blasting and a lot of waste rock always comes with it.

Smelting and refining always separates the waste rock from the minerals and one of the products that produces is sulphide of copper.

The place where the silver is smelted is at anaconda and is only twenty-six miles from Butte. They placed it there because it was about the closest and had good water power and there was a hill close so they placed it on the hill.

All minerals are first run through a machine called a concentrator and that breaks it all up after it is put through a concentrator it is put in a roaster that melts it and then it comes out and forty or fifty per cent of it is now copper.

Blister copper is sent on to a refining place at Great Falls in Cascade county where there is good water power for electric refining and when it comes from there about twenty ozs. of it is silver and one fourth oz. gold.

The first ore that was ever mined in montana had to be sent to a place called Swansea in Wales and not until in 1892 was there a place to refin copper.

It takes a lot of good men that know about such things to take care of the concentrators and refiners.

Minerals Of Montana (Concluded).

another one of the products is zinc it is like that of copper for a long time it had to be sent to Oklahoma.

manganese is an other product that is important and steel is mined at Butte and Philipsburg.

Sulphuric acid is a by product and is used for fertilizer.

Silver is mined at Butte and in Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade Deer Lodge, Fergus, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison and Powell counties.

Montana has a great amount of oil too, most being in the northern and eastern part.

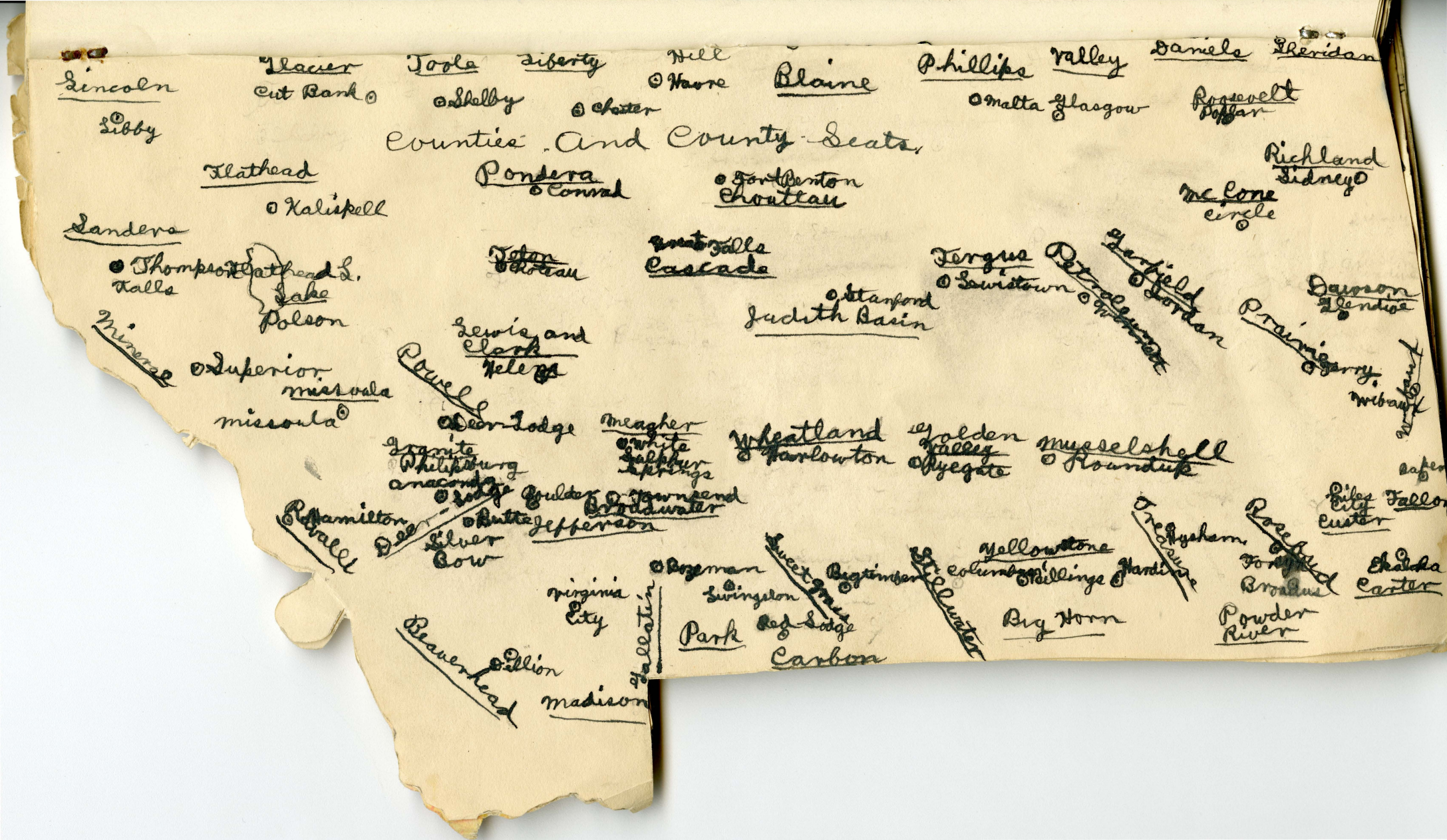
There is coal produced at Roundup, Red-Lodge and Bearcreek and then at Stockett, Sand Coulee, and Belt.

Oil fields are at Elk Creek Basin and in 1917 100,000 barrels were produced. and in 1923 there was one hundred oil wells that were producing oil.

There are some oil wells at Cat Creek, Kevin and Sunburst. and then some natural gas is obtained from Havre Glendive and Baker.

Precious stones are found, sapphires mostly, in Granite, Lewis and Clark and Deer-Lodge counties. most of the sapphires have been picked up with other stones.

(Concluded).


Counties And County Seats.
Lincoln
Libby
Glacier
Cut Bank
Toole
Shelby
Liberty
Chester
Hill
Havre
Blaine
Phillips
Malta
Valley
Glasgow
Daniels
Sheridan
Roosevelt
Poplar
Richland
Sidney
McCone
circle
Flathead
Kalispell
Pondera
Conrad
Fort Benton
Choteau
Sanders
Thompson Falls
Flathead L.
Lake
Polson
Teton
Choteau
Great Falls
Cascade
Judith Basin
Stanford
Fergus
Lewistown
Petroleum
Garfield
Jordan
Dawson
Glendive
Prairie
Terry
Wibaux
Mineral
Superior
Missoula
Missoula
Lewis and Clark
Helena
Powell
Deer Lodge
Granite
Philipsburg
Anaconda
Meagher
White Sulphur Springs
Wheatland
Harlowton
Golden Valley
Ryegate
Musselshell
Roundup
Hamilton
Darby
Butte
Silver Bow
Golden
Townsend
Broadwater
Jefferson
Yellowstone
Columbus
Billings
Treasure
Rosebud
Forsyth
Broadus
Custer
Miles City
Fallon
Bozeman
Gallatin
Virginia City
Sweet Grass
Big Timber
Stillwater
Big Horn
Powder River
Chalda
Carter
Park
Livingston
Red Lodge
Carbon
Beaverhead
Dillon
Madison





" Berneta.

To a Waterfowl



Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,

will lead my steps aright.

May 19, 1968
404 Spruce St.
Anaconda, Montana

563-2501

Dear Ivan,

Needless to say, I was greatly surprised to hear from you. I am not surprised, however, at your scholastic progress and ambitions. I judged you from one year as a coach but remember you as the most persistent football player I have worked with.

Consider me and my home at your disposal any time you get over this way. I will only be in Anaconda until the 10th of July, as I will be attending Arizona State University for a years program sponsored by the Federal Govt.

I don't know if I can be considered a resource to you in writing of Montana, but may be some help as far as helping you find keys to some locked doors.

We are looking forward to seeing you sometime this summer.

Sincerely,

Jerry McCarthy

ENTRANCE STANDINGS

ARITHMETIC ..... GRAMMAR ..... GEOGRAPHY ..... HISTORY .....

READING ..... WRITING ..... PHYSIOLOGY ..... CIVICS .....

SPELLING ..... DRAWING ....

GRADES MARKED X FROM ..... HIGH SCHOOL

ENTERED FROM Mon Agate SCHOOL

DATE OF ENTRANCE Sept 4, 1928 AGE AT ENTRANCE 15

COURSE ELECTED .....

RECITATION PERIODS 4 MINUTES. LABORATORY PERIODS ..... MINUTES.

NAME Ringer, Bronetow

RESIDENCE Ringling, Montana

PARENT OR GUARDIAN .....

SUBJECTS	STANDINGS 1ST.	STANDINGS 2ND.	CREDITS 1ST.	CREDITS 2ND.	TIMES PER WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS' STUDY	NAME OF TEACHER	TEXT BOOK
Algebra I	9 B+	B+	1/2	1/2	5	36	E Hostetler	Hawker, Cady & T.
Algebra II								
Arithmetic								
Geometry, plane	10 C+	D	1/2	1/2	5	36	Clara Zelenka	Smith
Geometry, solid								
Trigonometry								
U. S. History								
English History								
Modern History								
General History	9 C-	C+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Myers
Medieval History								
Ancient History								
Civics								
Political Economy								
English I	9 B-	C+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Canby & Opdyke
Readings								
English II	10 B-	B+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Canby & Opdyke
Readings								
English III								
Readings								
English IV								
Readings								
Oratory and Debate								
German I								
German II								
French I								
French II								
Latin: Elementary Book	9 C	C	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Gray & Jenkins
Latin: Caesar Books	10 C+	C+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Ullman & Henry
Latin: Cicero Orations								
Latin: Virgil Books								
Latin: Prose Composition								

SUBJECTS	STANDINGS 1ST.	STANDINGS 2ND.	CREDITS 1ST.	CREDITS 2ND.	TIMES PER WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS' STUDY	NAME OF TEACHER	TEXT BOOK
Elementary Science	10 C+	B-	1/2	1/2	5	36	Clara Mae Rosebud Winter	Caldwell & E.
Physics								
Chemistry								
Biology								
Zoology								
Physiology								
Botany								
Physiography								
Agriculture I								
Agriculture II								
Agriculture III								
Agriculture IV								
Rural Economics								
Domestic Science								
Sewing								
Cooking								
Theory and Art								
Psychology								
Library Work								
Stenography								
Typewriting								
Bookkeeping								
Business Forms								
Commercial Arithmetic								
Commercial Geography								
Drawing								
Mechanical Drawing I								
Mechanical Drawing II								
Manual Training I								
Manual Training II								

SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF CREDITS RECEIVED EACH SEMESTER

FIRST YEAR 1928..1929 — First Sem. 2 — Second Sem. 2

SECOND YEAR — First Sem. ..... — Second Sem. .....

THIRD YEAR 19.....19..... — First Sem. ..... — Second Sem. .....

FOURTH YEAR — First Sem. ..... — Second Sem. .....

GRADUATED FROM ..... COURSE ..... 19.....

RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION TO .....

REMARKS .....

ENTRANCE STANDINGS

ARITHMETIC ..... GRAMMAR ..... GEOGRAPHY ..... HISTORY .....

READING ..... WRITING ..... PHYSIOLOGY ..... CIVICS .....

SPELLING ..... DRAWING .....

GRADED ... FROM ..... HIGH SCHOOL

ENTERED FROM [illegible] SCHOOL

DATE OF ENTRANCE Sept. 1 1919 AGE AT ENTRANCE 15

COURSE ELECTED .....

RECITATION PERIODS 4 3 MINUTES. LABORATORY PERIODS ..... MINUTES.

NAME [illegible]

RESIDENCE [illegible]

PARENT OR GUARDIAN .....

SUBJECTS	STANDINGS 1ST.	STANDINGS 2ND.	CREDITS 1ST.	CREDITS 2ND.	TIMES PER WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS' STUDY	NAME OF TEACHER	TEXT BOOK
Algebra I	9 B	B+	1/2	1/2	5	36	E. Hostetter	Hawkes, Luby & [illegible]
Algebra II								
Arithmetic								
Geometry, Ple.	10 C+	B	1/2	1/2	5	36	Clara Zelenka	Smith
Geometry, Sol.								
Trigonometry								
U. S. Hist.								
English Hist.								
Modern Hist.								
General Hist.	9 C-	C+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Myers
Medieval Hist.								
Ancient Hist.								
Civics								
Political Economy								
English I	9 B	C+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Canby & Opdyke
Readings								
English II	10 B-	B+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Canby & Opdyke
Readings								
English III								
Readings								
English IV								
Readings								
Oratory and Debate								
German I								
German II								
French I								
French II								
Latin: Elementary Book	9 C	C	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Gray & Jenkins
Latin: Caesar Books	10 C+	C+	1/2	1/2	5	36	T. F. Hogg	Allen & Greenough
Latin: Cicero Orations								
Latin: Virgil Books								
Latin: Prose Composition								

SUBJECTS	STANDINGS 1ST.	STANDINGS 2ND.	CREDITS 1ST.	CREDITS 2ND.	TIMES PER WEEK	NO. OF WEEKS' STUDY	NAME OF TEACHER	TEXT BOOK
Elementary Science	10 C+	B-	1/2	1/2	5	36	Clara Mae Rinehart Wheeler	California 6
Physics								
Chemistry								
Biology								
Zoology								
Physiology								
Botany								
Physiography								
Agriculture I								
Agriculture II								
Agriculture III								
Agriculture IV								
Rural Economics								
Domestic Science								
Sewing								
Cooking								
Theory and Art								
Psychology								
Library Work								
Stenography								
Typewriting								
Bookkeeping								
Business Forms								
Commercial Arithmetic								
Commercial Geography								
Drawing								
Mechanical Drawing I								
Mechanical Drawing II								
Manual Training I								
Manual Training II								

SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF CREDITS RECEIVED EACH SEMESTER

FIRST YEAR 1918-1919 — FIRST SEM. 2 — SECOND SEM. 2

SECOND YEAR — FIRST SEM. [illegible]

THIRD YEAR 19..19.. — FIRST SEM. ..... — SECOND SEM. .....

FOURTH YEAR — FIRST SEM. .....

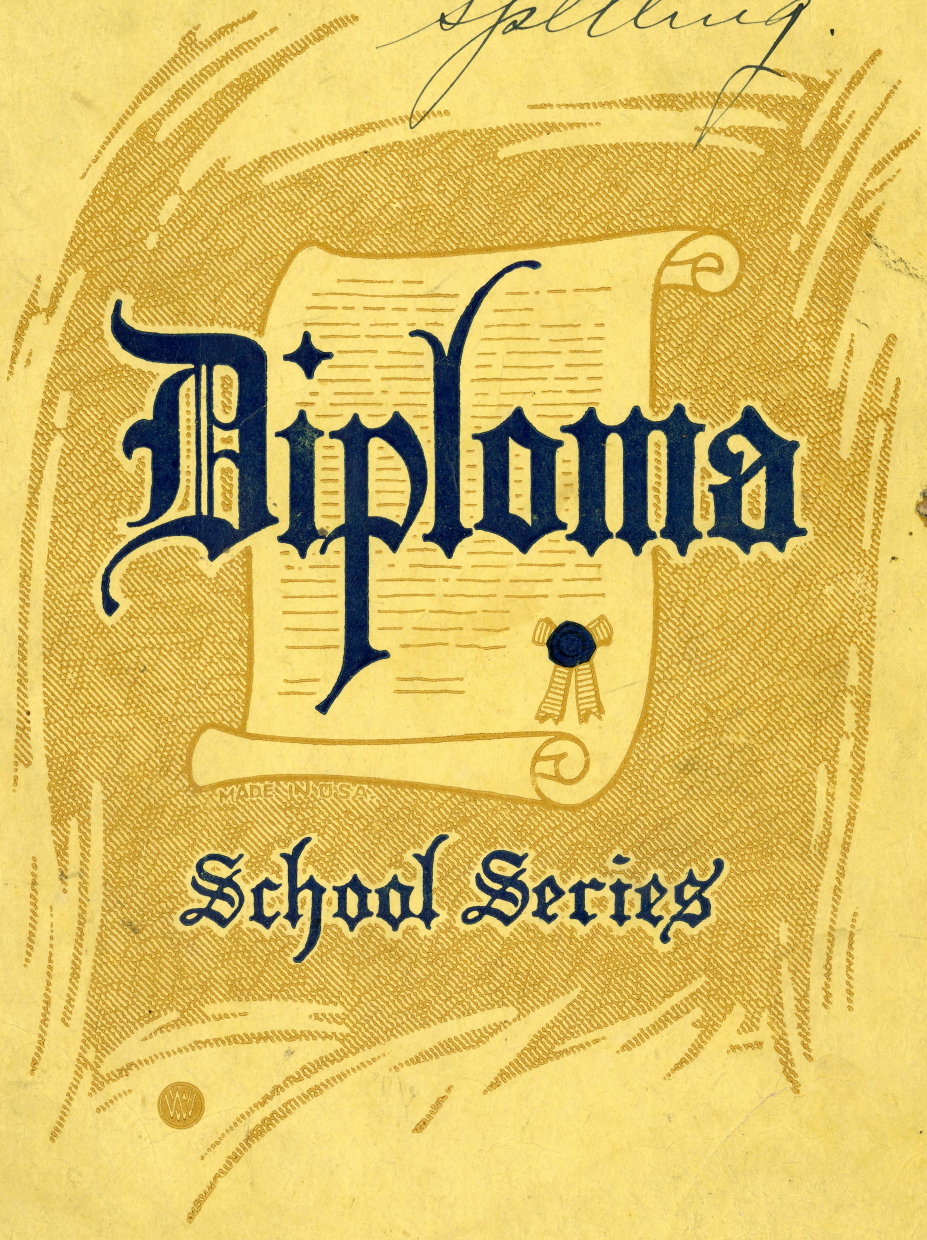
GRADUATED FROM ..... COURSE ..... 19.....

RECOMMENDED FOR A[illegible] TO ....

REMARKS ..... Work

Berneta

Spelling.



COMPOSITION BOOK

22 Flanders

Miss Berneta Ringer

Ringling

mont

Box 164

April 24. 1925

1 mat	1 hid	1 rid	1 bell
2 hate	2 singing	2 pine	2 king
3 look	3 my	3 tip	3 went
4 bite	4 cape	4 nine	4 fell
5 seeing	5 hop	5 dip	5 sing
6 hat	6 hide	6 mine	6 sent
7 have	7 sing	7 lip	7 yell
8 see	8 fly	8 line	8 ring
9 bit	9 cap	9 rip	9 tell
10 mate	10 hope	10 ride	10 bring

1 left	1 took	1 end	1 sheep
2 fill	2 and	2 now	2 made
3 till	3 cook	3 hen	3 peep
4 hill	4 cow	4 sit	4 fix
5 bill	5 band	5 send	5 deep
6 fill	6 hand	6 how	6 is
7 kill	7 book	7 men	7 keep
8 will	8 sand	8 bow	8 fade
9 mill	9 look	9 mend	9 mix
10 bent	10 shook	10 den	10 wade

28	29	30	31
1 ship	1 wish	1 way	1 arm
2 jump	2 wade	2 good	2 gate
3 has	3 say	3 dot	3 mad
4 his	4 disk	4 toy	4 cane
5 fish	5 made	5 wood	5 ham
6 sheep	6 lay	6 got	6 late
7 on	7 day	7 play	7 mad
8 fly	8 fish	8 hood & can	
9 she	9 boy	9 lot	9 jam
10 fix	10 may	10 joy	10 mate

33	33	34
1 call	1 six	1 hide
2 far	2 make	2 pine
3 cap	3 ring	3 bit
4 hate	4 fix	4 mine
5 jar	5 take	5 hope
6 tall	6 bring	6 hid
7 car	7 pin	7 nine
8 fall	8 mix	8 bite
9 cape	9 rake	9 line
10 hat	10 wing	10 hop

35

1 end
2 must
3 and
4 sick
5 band
6 rust
7 mend
8 dust
9 sand
10 send

36

1 book
2 sing
3 catch
4 see
5 match
6 kite
7 his
8 gold
9 good
10 has

37

1 one
2 she
3 two
4 sheep
5 three
6 ship
7 dish
8 jump
9 wish
10 fish

38

1 chop
2 chip
3 nest
4 play
5 tree
6 girl
7 boy
8 moon
9 deep
10 clock

39

1 egg
2 sail
3 boat
4 little
5 tail
6 your
7 coat
8 drum
9 pail
10 frog

40

1 lap
2 rag
3 till
4 let
5 goat
6 wet
7 clap
8 drag
9 still
10 get

41

1 thing
2 cut
3 jump
4 lump
5 trap
6 but
7 pump
8 trap
9 ring
10 hump

1 spin	1 wood	1 tar	1 boat
2 snap	2 late	2 three	2 four
3 stop	3 box	3 cart	3 met
4 shut	4 one	4 part	4 belt
5 pin	5 ox	5 two	5 coat
6 pot	6 gate	6 chart	6 set
7 map	7 hood	7 car	7 felt
8 top	8 fox	8 this	8 goat
9 hut	9 hate	9 with	9 yet
10 spat	10 good	10 tart	10 melt

1 egg	1 hot	1 talk	1 white
2 clap	2 park	2 west	2 mate
3 they	3 sent	3 or	3 what
4 bark	4 mark	4 bent	4 tar
5 chop	5 not	5 black	5 bit
6 tree	6 went	6 chest	6 late
7 stop	7 shot	7 horse	7 star
8 nest	8 tent	8 lock	8 ate
9 rope	9 trot	9 best	9 this
10 dark	10 hark	10 for	10 bite

50

1	ships
2	wish
3	nose
4	trips
5	dish
6	sheep
7	rose
8	she
9	fish
10	rips

51

1	nine
2	eyes
3	ear
4	rose
5	eight
6	hear
7	those
8	eye
9	seven
10	near

52

1	take
2	name
3	has
4	year
5	same
6	cake
7	near
8	as
9	ear
10	came

53

1	send
2	wake
3	this
4	with
5	that
6	lend
7	them
8	ends
9	those
10	then

54

1	match
2	then
3	nice
4	catch
5	hen
6	ice
7	way
8	patch
9	when
10	mice

90

1	cold
2	your
3	slow
4	eight
5	house
6	horn
7	you
8	low
9	seven
10	mouse

1. sheep	1 pull	1. well
2. any	2 age	2. mamma
3. live	3 car	3. papa
4. arm	4 many	4. bell
5. barn	5 hard	5. pie
6. deep	6 page	6. hook
7. father	7 full	7. come
8. farmer	8 any	8. shell
9. lives	9 card	9. tie
10. chest	10 cage	10. some

1. binding	1. dark	1. saying
2. shook	2. skip	2. those
3. kind	3. yes	3. seven
4. hark	4. bent	4. hearing
5. book	5. ear	5. same
6. horse	6. what	6. marching
7. melt	7. eye	7. wake
8. yet	8. flag	8. near
9. kind	9. smell	9. playing
10. finding	10. star	10. rose

60

100 99 95

1 make	1. what	1. who
2 cook	2. barking	2. love
3 far	3. light	3. pie
4 must	4. sailing	4. some
5 bake	5. night	5. cooky
6 Cooky	6. march	6. above
7 jug	7. bringing	7. mother
8 rust	8. right	8 bake
9 jam	9. looking	9 shook
10 dust	10. bright	10 mamma

99 100 Sixth Grade

1. brother	1. cage	1. doll
2. far	2. near	2. apple
3. tall	3. long	3. love
4. any	4. sister	4. cooky
5. other	5. things	5. any
6. crage	6. baby	6. full
7. stall	7. car	7. come
8. many	8. bird	8. many
9. mother	9. song	9. frost
10. us	10. sing	10. are

1. down	1. bird	1. window
2. green	2. black	2. grow
3. winter	3. mice	3. dress
4. near	4. baby	4. blow
5. much	5. crab	5. shoes
6. summer	6. draw	6. bake
7. grass	7. march	7. mitten
8. corn	8. asleep	8. glad
9. been	9. cost	9. hair
10. fur	10. give	10. drink

1. night	1. desk	1. what
2. boat	2. bark	2. home
3. away	3. mouse	3. barn
4. strong	4. goat	4. mouth
5. water	5. does	5. goes
6. nose	6. count	6. broom
7. head	7. bright	7. horn
8. mother	8. hen	8. eighteen
9. gloves	9. bread	9. bring
10. dark	10. ear	10. open

1. clean	1. light	1. father
2. house	2. chair	2. page
3. burn	3. quick	3. paper
4. face	4. farm	4. ice
5. brown	5. robin	5. fast
6. page	6. cheek	6. butter
7. other	7. foot	7. white
8. eye	8. lives	8. hurt
9. brother	9. chart	9. chicken
10. house	10. read	10. kitten

1. close	1. eight	1. flag
2. found	2. light	2. where
3. clock	3. four	3. coat
4. lose	4. poor	4. from
5. long	5. large	5. girl
6. candy	6. plate	6. loud
7. pencil	7. school	7. were
8. cloud	8. years	8. carry
9. little	9. sweet	9. five
10. round	10. feed	10. three

80

1. come
2. mice
3. mother
4. mouth
5. write
6. window
7. night
8. eighteen
9. asleep
10. eleven

90

1. flowers, song
2. sleep, again
3. table, over
4. last, most
5. pretty, saw
6. they, says
7. one, long
8. who, sister
9. rose, September
10. cart, clover

80

1. bed
2. made
3. bird
4. busy
5. come
6. bees
7. grade
8. again
9. some
10. third

1. pole
2. clover
3. teacher
4. peach
5. fork
6. hole
7. busy
8. teach
9. each
10. for

1. thin
2. skate
3. moon
4. cork
5. chin
6. late
7. soon
8. in
9. ate
10. spoon

1. tea
2. brush
3. raw
4. see
5. wash
6. soap
7. bee
8. paw
9. bur
10. pea

89

1. three	1	See our back yard?
2. face	2	answer
3. hands	3	right
4. clean	4	She has good food.
5. bath	5	bring
6. lesson	6	light
7. easy	7	The dog is in your front yard.
8. hair	8	ring
9. brush	9	fright
10. tree	10	That is a safe game.

86

1. Miss King		has a blue dress.
2. tell		
3. nine	1	
4. king	2	
5. fell	3	
6. mine	4	
7. spell	5	
8. line	6	
9. sting	7	
10. He		has a low crib.

1. frost	1 school	1. where
2. march	2 paper	2. mast
3. dark	3 pretty	3. cloud
4. goat	4 brown	4. robin
5. much	5 five	5. sister
6. black	6 sweetle	6. loud
7. down	7 fast	7. found
8. bread	8 house	8. check
9. broom	9 brother	9. light
10. strong	10 large	10. coat

1 September	1. yellow	1 those
2 grade	2. ripe	2 cage
3 bees	3. wild	3 tight
4 teacher	4. hide	4 handle
5 skate	5. pipe	5 year
6 clover	6. mild	6 this
7 spoon	7. side	7 age
8 again	8. wipe	8 night
9 peach	9. child	9 candle
10 cork	10. wide	10 these

1. Will you comb your hair?
2. walk
3. ring
4. they
5. talk
6. them
7. that
8. chalk
9. then
10. I walk a mile.

1. It is wrong to steal.
2. more
3. roll
4. swing
5. acorn
6. tore
7. root
8. corn
9. branch
10. thing

1 Cry
2 show
3 bedroom
4 peanut
5 football
6 Cry
7 grow
8 horseback
9 teaspoon
10 snowball

9P 29

1. paint
2. speak
3. out
4. throw
5. row
6. strike
7. blow
8. move
9. shout
10. draw

9R 30

1. rope
2. abed
3. slow
4. beside
5. Class
6. hope
7. happy
8. pillow
9. low
10. pass

9T 31

1 Haul
2 pour
3 raw
4 our
5 third
6 busy
7 straw
8 south
9 spend
10 beach

32 9B

1. Doggy see their eyes?
2. lemon
3. trap
4. cold
5. send
6. strap
7. scold
8. rap
9. old
10. Look at their feet

9 4

1 nothing
2 blue
3 dare
4 front
5 done
6 true
7 clover
8 easy
9 clean
10. Care

33 95

1. This is a high fence.
2. sharp
3. queen
4. hard
5. black
6. soft
7. duck
8. cold
9. dull
10. The dog has a sharp tooth.

98 35

1. I have a short pencil.
2. sailboat
3. moonlight
4. long
5. something
6. armchair
7. whenever
8. necktie
9. short
10. warm

94 34

1 farmhouse
2 tack
3 lamp
4 turn
5 windmill
6 pack
7 churn
8 anywhere
9 lack
10 burn

98

1. last
2. last
3. stamp
4. stamp
5. chop
6. top
7. shop
8. car
9. scar
10. far

99

1. Did you spend a cent?
2. kiss
3. spill
4. crop
5. drive
6. miss
7. bill
8. deep
9. grow
10. Let me buy some meat.

37

92

1. Do you see a rose bush?
2. stop
3. I push a cart.
4. This is a hot fire.
5. Did you use the apples?
6. begin
7. gives
8. lives
9. loves
10. gloves

1. thirteen	1. stop	1. lakes
2. eight	2. fifteen	2. afraid
3. arm	3. twenty	3. stick
4. bake	4. deadly	4. door
5. twelve	5. eighteen	5. latch
6. two	6. sixteen	6. wolf
7. fourteen	7. about	7. tick
8. eleven	8. nineteen	8. woods
9. harm	9. seventeen	9. path
10. lake	10. hurry	10. basket

1. swimming	1. sitting
2. small	2. running
3. letting	3. getting
4. afternoon	4. cutting
5. swim	5. skipping
6. morning	6. sit
7. let	7. run
8. tall	8. get
9. after	9. cut
10. horn	10. skip

90

1. winning
2. pie
3. pudding
4. Thanksgiving
5. candy
6. goose
7. chicken
8. November
9. gravy
10. bin

1. seal
2. hitch
3. rope
4. grind
5. shake
6. hit
7. rope
8. find
9. make
10. shine

1. Did you see the core of an apple?
2. bell
3. wool

90

4. Miss King has a new skirt.
5. shell
6. cake
7. Paul has a sore hand.
8. turn
9. tell
10. Isn't it a pretty sight?

7

1. I never drank such good milk.
2. green
3. wake
4. gray
5. yellow
6. wore
7. black
8. color
9. white
10. Mary gave me half an orange.

8

1. Wednesday
2. Tuesday
3. Monday
4. Sunday
5. brown
6. Saturday
7. blue
8. Friday
9. See the fine apples.
10. Thursday

9

1. Country
2. nearly
3. waves
4. camp
5. rough
6. drop
7. shovel
8. sand
9. wading
10. toe

1. tops
2. sailing
3. stocking
4. shore
5. wade
6. paddle
7. Lion
8. seashore

9. dry
10. beach

10

1. visit
2. Christmas
3. Santa Claus
4. sled
5. slide
6. store
7. rattle
8. field
9. cattle
10. smell

11

1 mud
2 sun
3 again
4 teacher
5 muddy
6 lack
7 curl
8 sunny
9 skate
10 spent

19

1. dirty
2. I see a car on the road.
3. rosy
4. Have you seen a black spider?
5. curly
6. We have a country lane.
7. spider
8. done
9. dirt
10. rose

-3

8 10

1. peach
2. clover
3. letter
4. spoon
5. over
6. better
7. garden
8. This is a better way to go.
9. I saw their books.
10. Mamma is very busy.

1 7

1. The dirt blew away.
2. grade
3. first
4. third
5. teach
6. round
7. beach
8. The birds flew away.
9. cheer
10. Did you do their work?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

122
 03
+ 0
225

gd

walk

USEFUL INFORMATION.

NUMERATION.

Units	1
Tens	12
Hundreds	123
Thousands	1,234
Tens of Thousands	12,345
Hundreds of Thousands	123,456
Millions	1,234,567
Tens of Millions	12,345,678
Hundreds of Millions	123,456,789

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

FEDERAL MONEY.

10 cents make 1 dime.
10 dimes " 1 dollar
10 dollars " 1 eagle.

ENGLISH MONEY.

4 farthings make 1 penny.
12 pence " 1 shilling.
20 shillings " 1 pound.
21 " " 1 guinea.

FRENCH MONEY.

100 centimes make 1 franc.

GERMAN MONEY.

100 pfennig make 1 mark.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains (gr.) make 1 pennyweight, marked dwt.
20 pennyweights " 1 ounce, " oz.
12 ounces " 1 pound, " lb.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 drams (dr.) make 1 ounce marked oz.
16 ounces " 1 pound " lb.
25 pounds " 1 quarter " qr.
4 quarters or 100 lb. " 1 hundred weight " cwt.
20 hundred weight " 1 ton " T.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains (gr.) make 1 scruple marked ℈
3 scruples " 1 dram " ʒ
8 drams " 1 ounce " ℥
12 ounces " 1 pound " lb.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches make 1 foot.
3 feet " 1 yard.
6 feet " 1 fathom.
5½ yards " 1 pole or rod.
40 poles " 1 furlong.
8 furlongs " 1 mile.
3 miles " 1 league.
69½ miles " 1 degree.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches make 1 square foot.
9 " feet " 1 " yard.
30¼ " yards " 1 " pole.
40 " poles " 1 rood.
4 roods " 1 acre.
640 acres " 1 square mile

Solid or Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet make 1 cubic yard.
128 " " 1 cord of wood.
24¾ " " 1 perch of stone.

NOTE.—A cord of wood is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high; therefore, 8x4x4=128.

A perch of stone or brick is 16½ feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 1 foot high.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints (pt.) make 1 quart.
8 quarts (qt.) " 1 peck.
4 pecks (pk.) " 1 bushel.
36 bushels (bu.) " 1 chaldron (ch.)

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills make 1 pint.
2 pints " 1 quart.
4 quarts " 1 gallon.
31½ gallons " 1 barrel.
2 bbl. or 63 gall. " 1 hogshead (hhd.)

PAPER MEASURE.

24 sheets (sh.) make 1 quire.
20 quires (qu.) " 1 ream.
10 reams (r.) " 1 bale (ba.)

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds make 1 minute.
60 minutes " 1 hour.
24 hours " 1 day.
7 days " 1 week.
365¼ days " 1 common year.
366 days " 1 leap year.
100 years " 1 century.

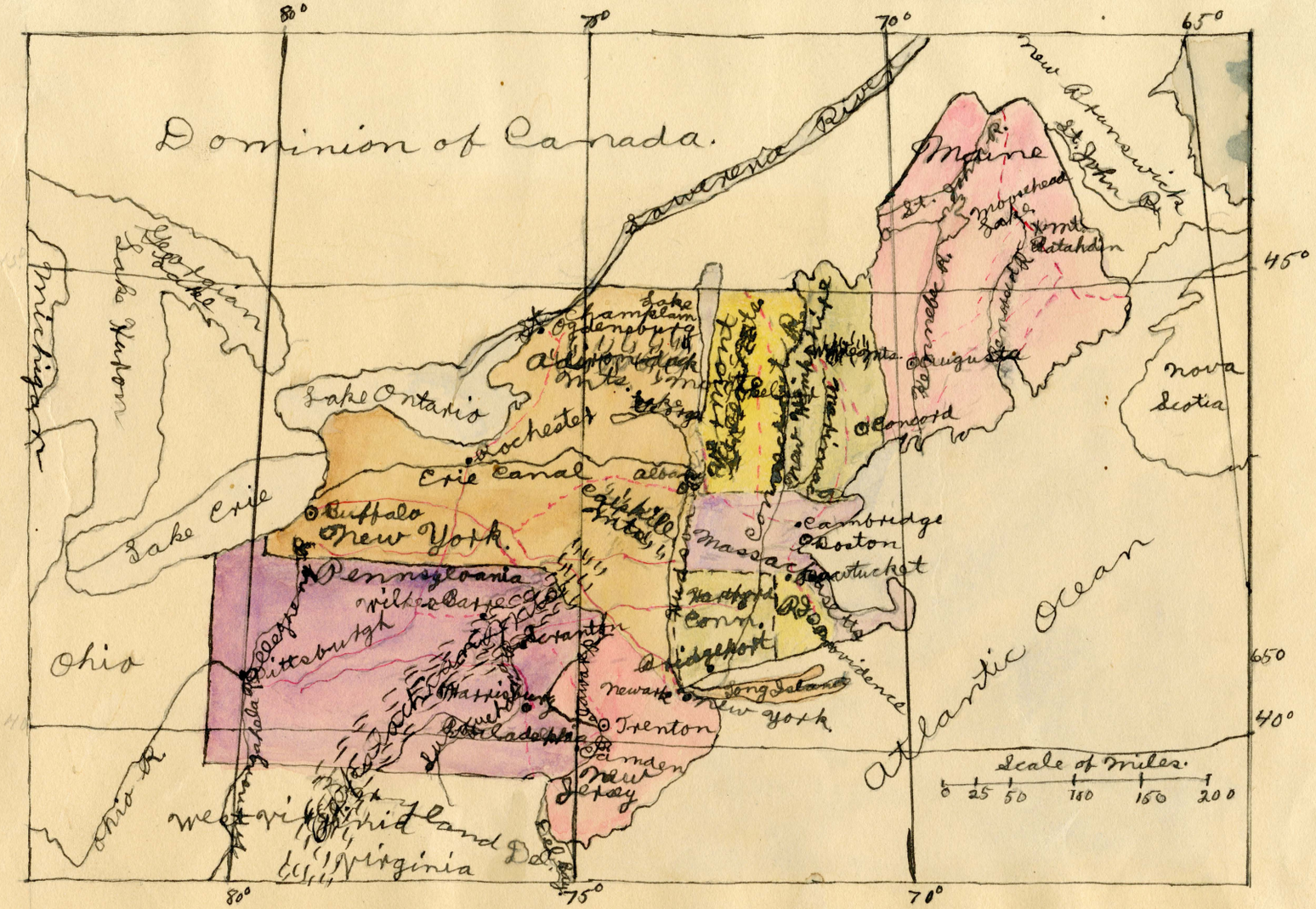
MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS.

12 units make 1 dozen.
12 doz. " 1 gross.
12 gross " 1 great gross.
20 units " 1 score.
56 lbs. " 1 firkin of butter.
100 lbs. make 1 quintal dried salt fish.
100 lbs. " 1 cask of raisins.
196 lbs. " 1 barrel of flour.
200 lbs. make 1 barrel of beef, pork or fish.
280 lbs. make 1 barrel of salt at the N. Y. State Salt Works.
32 lbs. make 1 bushel of oats.
48 lbs. " 1 " barley.
56 lbs. " 1 " corn or rye.
60 lbs. " 1 " wheat.





Northeastern States




N
E
W
S
Central America
Panama
Caracas
Venezuela
Orinoco River
Colombia
Bogota
Guiana
British
Dutch
French
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Equator
Quito
Guayaquil
Amazon River
Para
Pernambuco
Brazil
Bahia
Peru
Bolivia
La Paz
Sucre
Tropic of Capricorn
Antofagasta
Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo
Santos
Valparaiso
Santiago
Chile
Montevideo
Plata River
Buenos Aires
Bahia Blanca
South America
Scale of Statute Miles
Strait of Magellan
Cape Horn

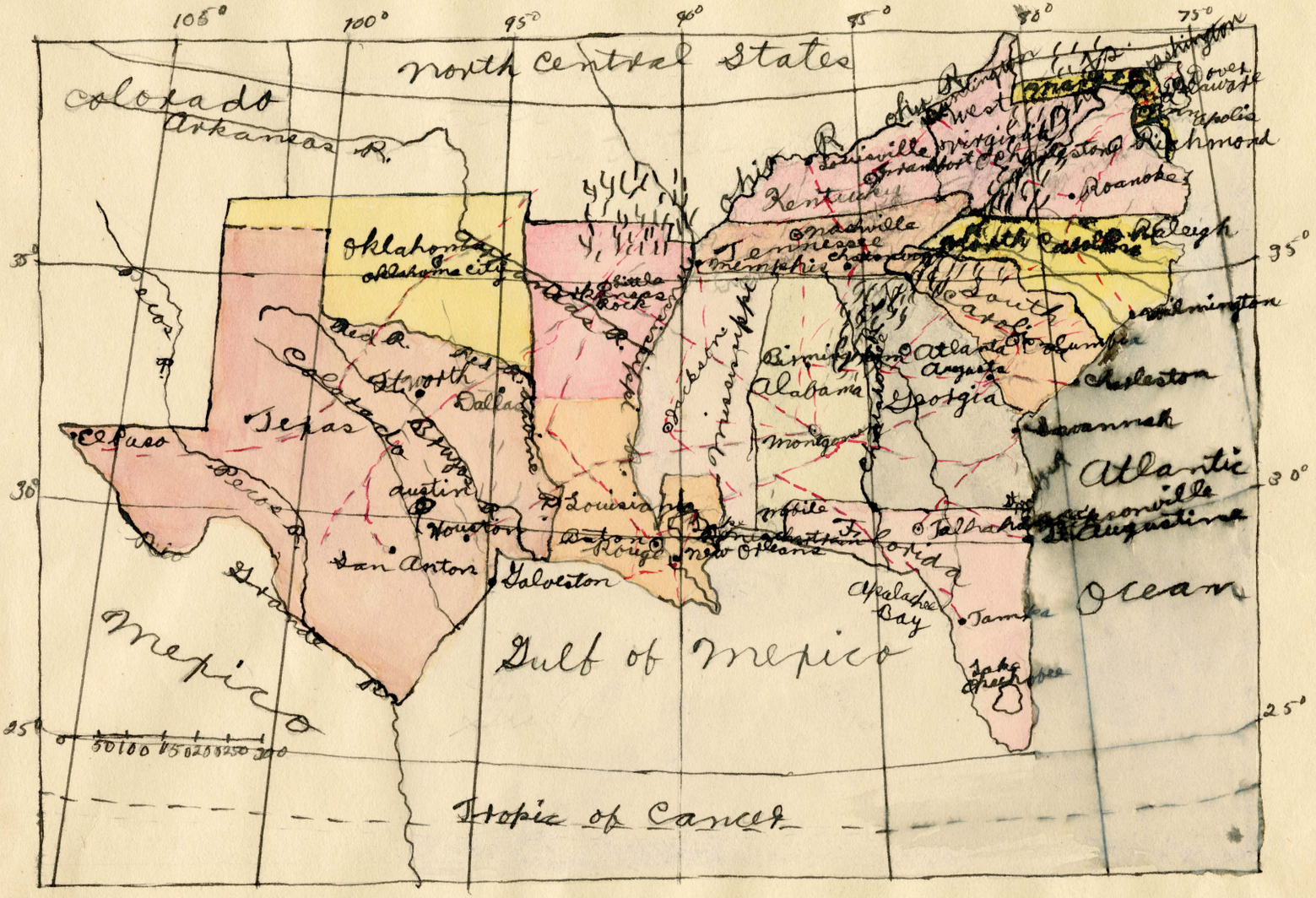
Bernetta

MEXICO



Beatrice Pierce

Southern States



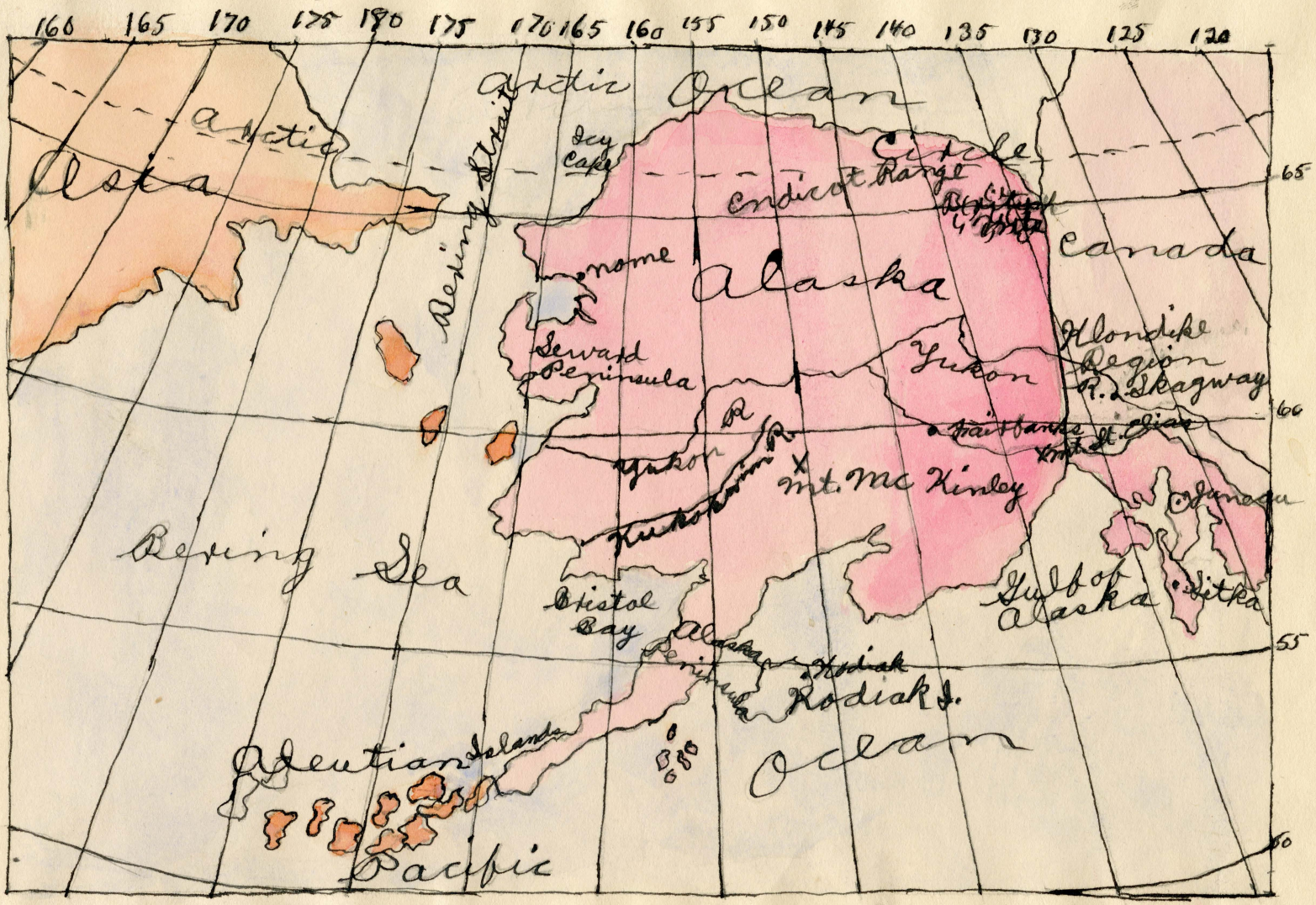
Bernata Ring

Asia



Bernetta Ringel.

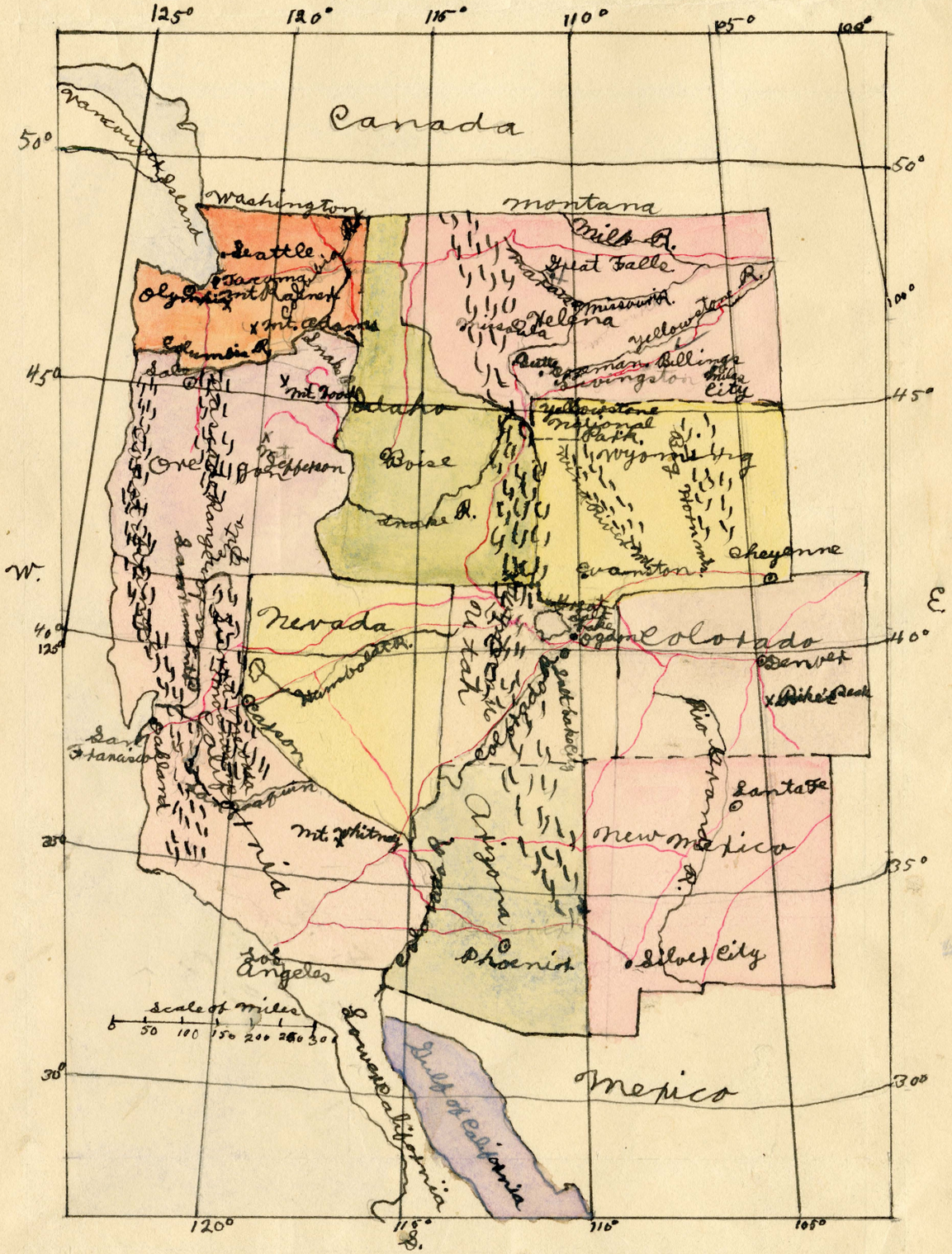
Alaska



Bernetta Ringel.

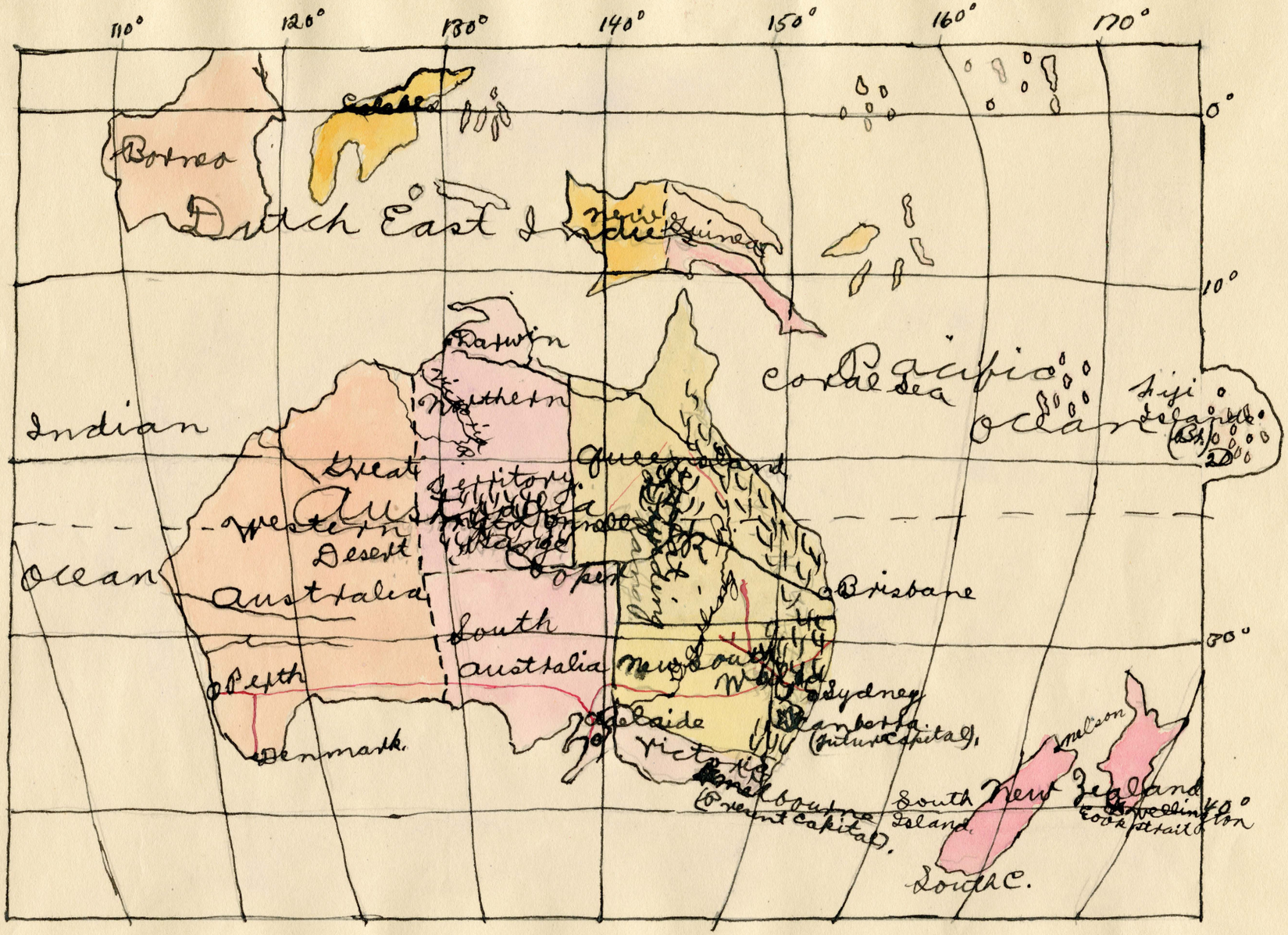
Western States.

N.



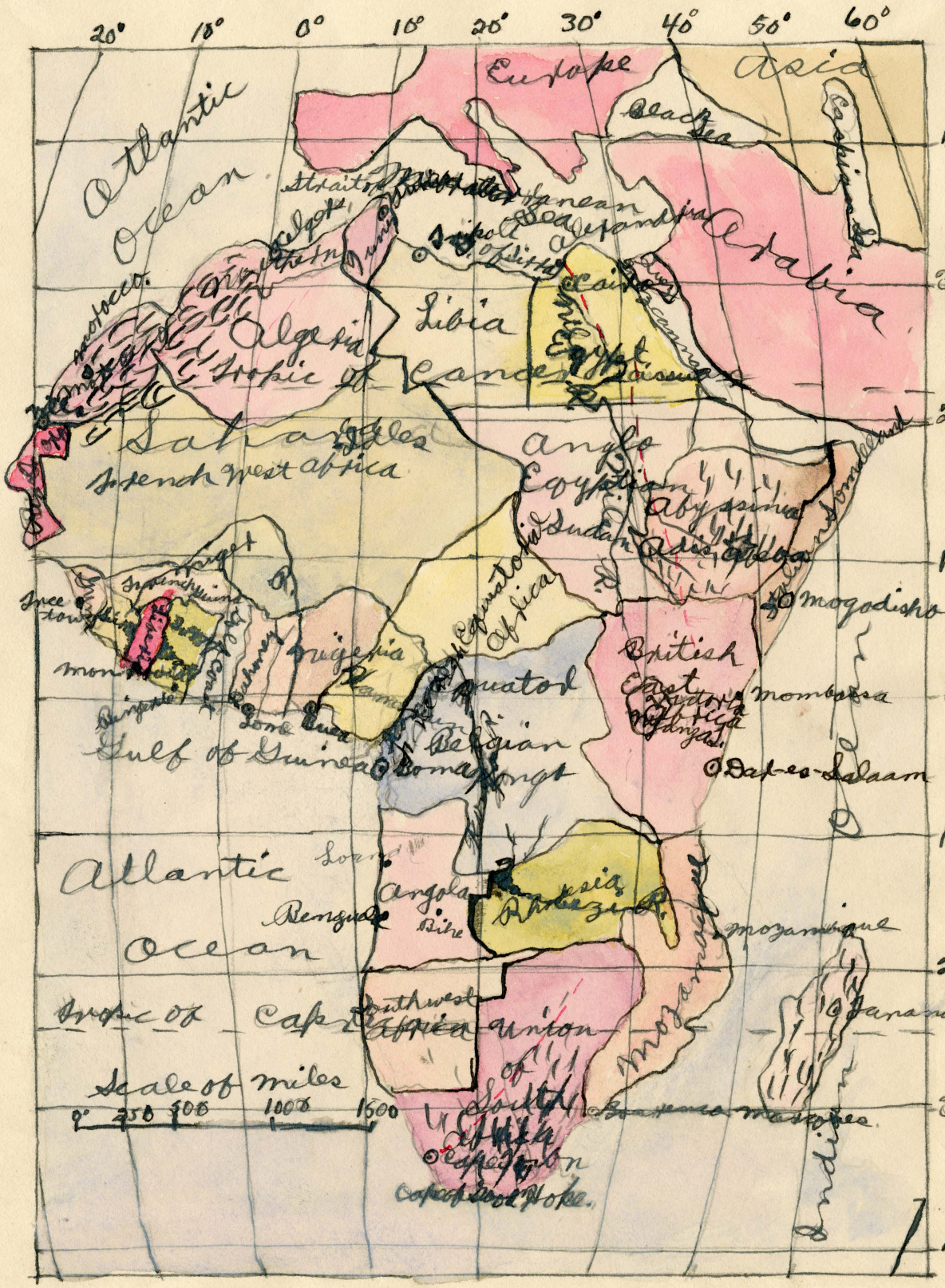
Bernetta Ringset

Australia



Bennetts Rivers

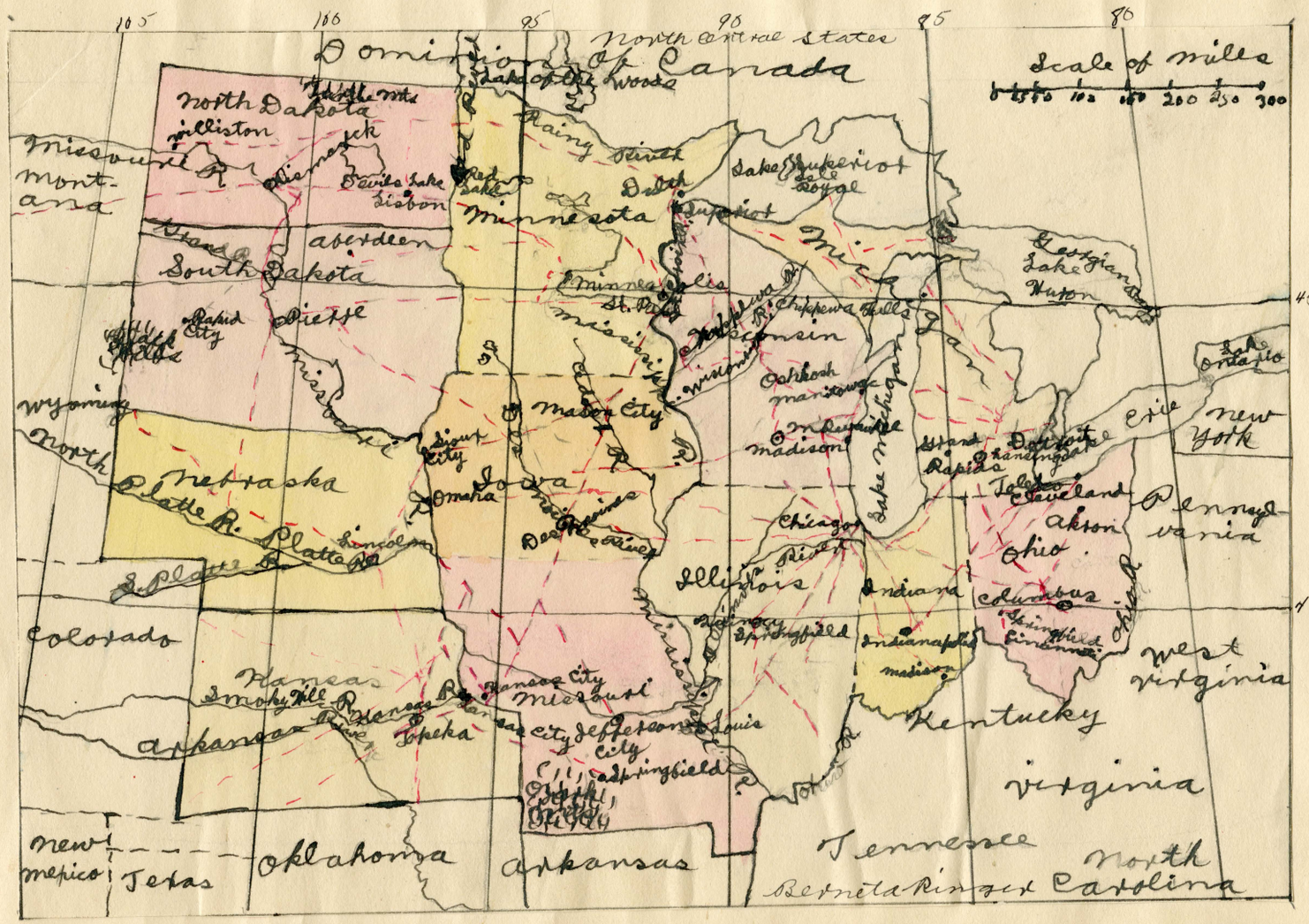
Africa



Beneta Rinset

central States

N.



Bet'n La Rinaldo

God is Love

1:JOHN 4:7

The Episcopal Church
on the Upper Yellowstone River

Communities of Love ---

St. Andrew's
Box 835 Livingston, MT. 59047
406-222-0222

St. John's
Emigrant, MT. 59027
406-333-4715

Rector .....
The Rev. Michael Morgan M Div.
514 W. Callender - Livingston, MT. 59047
406-222-7227

August 16, 1984

Dear Mr. Doig,

I enjoyed reading your book, This House of Sky, some time ago. I enjoyed your descriptions of Montana and of the relationships of your parents and your grandmother. I was pleased and surprised while attending a graduation of a friend of mine at MSU this spring to see that you had been awarded an honorary doctorate. Congratulations! Enclosed is an article from the Bozeman Daily Chronicle related to your doctorate.

Sometime after I read your book, I was going through our records and I passed along a little information that was not in your book that you may have, and you may not know, so I offer it to you for what it is worth. On May 29, 1934, your parents were married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Charles C. Doig was 33 at the time and he was from Sixteen, MT and your mother, Bernita Ringer was 20 and from Ringling, MT. His parents were listed as Peter Doig and Annie Campbell, and her parents were listed as Thomas Ringer and Bessie Glun. The witnesses were Paul Ringer and Anna E. Doig. They were married by the Rev. Louis D. Smith. Louis D. Smith was the Episcopal priest at St. Andrew's during the thirties, and was remembered as a loving and good priest.

Best wishes to you in your future work.

Faithfully yours,

Michael Morgan

The Rev. Michael Morgan

17 Sept. '84

Dear Rev. Morgan--

Thanks so much for passing along the information about my folks. I hadn't known St. Andrew's was where they were married. You might be interested to know the paths of fate their two witnesses followed. My mother's brother, Paul Ringer, was in an Army band in the South Pacific throughout WWII, married an Australian nurse, and ever since has lived in Rockhampton, Queensland. He made his first visit back to this country a year ago, and it was boggling to see and hear him, thoroughly Aussiefied, side by side with his Montana brother who was the highway maintenance man in Deep Creek Canyon between White Sulphur and Townsend. And my dad's only sister, Anna, married a Nebraskan, lived on a farm back there until he died a couple of years ago; she came back to Montana for a visit, met again a man named Lloyd ~~Xxxxx~~ Essex, who'd been her boyfriend in the Sixteen country 50 years before. They married, and she now lives in Livingston.

Montana continues to hold me in its spell. I'm writing a trilogy of novels that will go across Montana's 100 years of statehood by 1989--the first one will be published in a few weeks--and so I come back to the state to look and see and listen, fairly often. When I'm next in Livingston, I'll have to come by St. Andrew's. Meanwhile, my genuine appreciation, and best wishes.

Ivan Doig