



Travel through the years with Ambrose Ely Ring

The following information, letters, diaries, pictures, comments from others were compiled by Al Ring in 1998.



George Ring Sr. to Ambrose Ely Ring

George Ring 1/9/1752 to 4/14/1818
Married **Anna Maria Ekkert**
8/17/1756 to 10/1/1837
They had 10 children of which
George G. Ring was born 1/31/1776

George G. Ring 1/31/1776 to ???
Married **Elizabeth Ely** 8/28/1783 to
3/23/1844.
They had 2 children of which
Moses Ring was born 1/28/1801

Moses Ring 1/28/1801 to 1/12/1860
Married **Anna Shook** 3/20/1805 to
2/17/1890.
They had 8 children of which **Eugene
Ring** was born 4/2/1827

Eugene Ring 4/2/1827 to 10/28/1912.
Married **Sarah A. Hand** 9/2/1836 to
2/7/1873.
They had 3 children. **Leslie Ring, Eugene
Ring, Jr., Josephine Ring.**
Married **Emma Louisa Hunt** 11/16/1851 to
12/5/1934.
They had 2 children, **Charles Hunt Ring**
and **Ambrose Ely Ring**, 8/5/1883



Eugene & Emma Louisa Hunt Ring, Ambrose's Parents.

Eugene Ring, the first child of Moses and Anna Maria Ring, was born in Kingston, New York (AER diary). Eugene probably spent much of his childhood in New York City. His father ran a leather business in New York between 1825 and 1843. According to Eugene's own diary, he attended "Public School No.3 in New York," when he was "not more than ten or eleven years old." (ER diary, pp.1, 34). At that time his family was probably living at 106 Harnersley. By 1840, they had moved to 69 Vandam (Polk)

Three years later, when Eugene was sixteen, the family probably moved to Rhinebeck (Smith). From about 1845 to 1848, Eugene lived at "Grey Stone" (ER diary)

On November 8, 1848, Eugene set out for South America on the brig "Robert Bruce." He traveled through the Straits of Magellan, and then up the west coast of South America, where he and his shipmates learned of the discovery of gold in California. They proceeded to San Francisco, where Eugene disembarked and traveled inland to the gold fields.

On the return trip, he and several other travelers went ashore in the Gulf of Tehuantepec in Mexico. When the winds shifted suddenly, their ship abandoned them, and they were forced to travel across Mexico, from Salina dell Cruz to Coatzacoalcos. They then traveled up the coast to Vera Cruz, where they hoarded a steamer for the United States. Several men died from disease during the trip across Mexico. The survivors arrived in New Orleans in December, 1850 (ER diary).

The next thirty years of Eugene's life are very sketchy. He may be the Eugene Ring who was a "druggist" at 421 Pearl Street in New York City, from 1851 to 1853, if so, he also lived at that address (Polk).

Sometime before 1858, Eugene married Sarah A. Hand. They had three children before Sarah died on February 7, 1873. She is probably buried in the Hand family plot, at Bay Shore, Long Island. Eugene then married Emma Louisa Hunt on December 9, 1873.

By Steven C. Ring.

Emma Louisa Hunt Ring was born on November 16, 1851 in New York City. She married Eugene Ring on November 16, 1851. They had two children: Charles and Ambrose. In 1897 Emma visited Yellowstone with her son Ambrose. A diary of this trip is now in the possession of Emma's grandson, Clinton Ring. After the death of her husband in 1912, Emma lived in White Plains, New York, and often visited her sons. Emma died of thrombosis at 5:15 p.m. on December 5, 1934. Her funeral was held at the home of Genevieve Hunt Bogart in White Plains. Emma is buried in the Hunt plot at Sleepy Hollow.

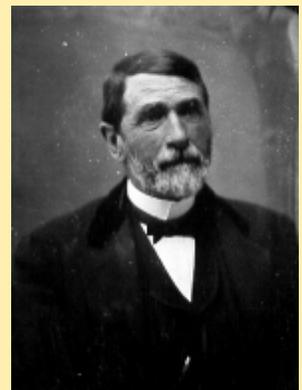
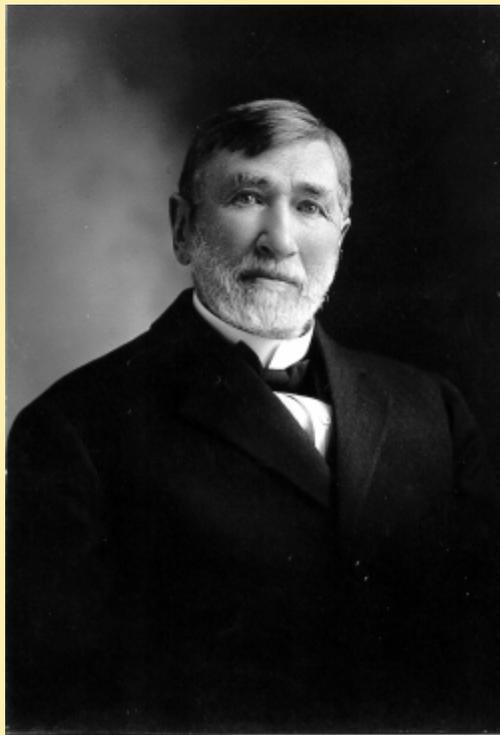
By Steven C. Ring.



Eugene & Emma Louisa Hunt Ring, Ambrose's Parents.



Emma Louis Hunt Ring



Eugene Ring



From "RING FAMILY TREE", by *Steven Charles Ring*

Ambrose Ely Ring, the second child of Eugene and Emma Louise Ring, was born on August 5, 1883. He was born in his parents' house at 622 East 135th Street, between Willis and, Alexander Avenues, in the Bronx.

He spent his childhood at various homes in New York State. In the 1880s his family lived for short periods of time at Mt. Vernon, Tarrytown, and Red Hook. In 1890, the family moved back to New York City, where Ambrose's father took a fat at Willis Avenue and 135th Street. In the fall of the next year, the family moved back to the Bronx, at Sheridan Avenue and 159th Street, where they probably remained for many Years.

In 1891, Ambrose entered the second grade at Grammar School Number 90. Ambrose's seventh grade composition book - from the 1896/7 school year - has survived. The first composition tells us that Ambrose spent the summer of 1896 at "a farm house, situated in a large valley in Orange County." That summer Ambrose climbed Sugar Loaf Mountain in south-eastern Orange County, and visited Greenwood Lake. When Ambrose returned to New York City, "the streets were full of political banners;" for the Presidential Election of 1896. Another composition takes the form of a letter to Ambrose's cousin Floyd Reeves Smith:

New York, Dec. 1, 1896

Dear Floyd,

This year the Christmas holidays are slightly prolonged as you know. Don't you think you could try to come down here this year instead of my coming up there? The skating promises to be fine, and so does coasting, though Fleetwood hill is only half as long as the Bedford road up there.

How are stamps getting along? I think from the way Mamma spoke the other night that I will get a compound microscope for my Christmas. It will be fine for examining watermarks and perforations in some of the rarer stamps. I also expect a couple of packets of stamps.

Have you caught anymore butterflies? My partner has a luna moth that his Aunt gave him. It is not very well stretched, but is in pretty good condition. My sphinxchry-sales have not yet come out. Are you going down to see the Stock Show at Madison Square Garden? I think it will be fine.

We are going to have Edison's viascope [an early version of motion pictures] down at the "Gym" on thanksgiving evening. I wish you could come down and see it with me.

Ambrose graduated from grammar school in 1897. He was an honor student and salutatorian. His graduation speech is an elaborate and humorous analogy between the experiences of a young student and the act of riding a bicycle.

In June, he and his mother went to Basin, Montana, to spend the summer with Ambrose's half brother, Gene. In August, they visited Yellowstone Park.

In September, 1897, Ambrose entered Morris High School, at 3rd Avenue and 158th Street. High schools were first organized in New York City that fall. Ambrose had to study Trigonometry, Solid Geometry Advanced Algebra, and Chemistry on his own. He graduated from high school in 1901.



From "RING FAMILY TREE," by *Steven Charles Ring*

Ambrose worked in a gymnastic school that summer, and then entered the Columbia School of Mines on scholarship. While he was at Columbia, he lived first at High Bridge, and later on Sheridan Avenue. He joined the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He was also a member of the gymnastic team for four years, competing on the horizontal bar and in "Indian" Club Swinging. Ambrose claimed he was "2nd rate" on the horizontal bar, but he "specialized" in club swinging, earning a gold medal at the Princeton gymnastic competition, in March, 1905, and placing 2nd in intercollegiate's one year" (AER diary). In 1903, the Columbia Gymnastic Team were the intercollegiate champions (New York Times, 2 May 1903, p.7; team photograph).

While in college, Ambrose spent his summers working in mines. In 1902, he went to Butte, Montana, where he worked for his half-brother, Gene. In 1903, he was at "Camp Columbia -- surveying." In 1904, he returned to Butte, Montana, where he worked in the Rarus Mine, and spent two weeks surveying in the Original Mine.

Ambrose graduated from Columbia in June, 1905. He was elected to Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi fraternities. In June, he went to Parrot, Montana, to work at the Gold Hill Mine. In November, he "Escorted" his boss' wife to Tucson via San Francisco and Los Angeles, and then continued on to New York via New Orleans.

On December 8, 1905, Ambrose married Grace Emily Harned. They were married at the home of Ella Bogart (a sister of Grace) at High Bridge, New York. After the marriage, they moved to Old Glory, Arizona, where Ambrose worked for G. W. Tower, "until conditions became intolerable (personally)."

In April, 1906, Ambrose and Grace traveled to Butte, Montana, "via Los Angeles & Frisco." While in Butte, Ambrose worked as a surveyor with Harper McDonald & Co. The first son, Douglas Harned Ring, was born at 526 West Mercury Street, in Butte, on March 28, 1907.

In April, 1907, they moved to Farmington, Missouri, where Ambrose took a job as a junior engineer for the Federal Land Company. Between December of 1907 and May of 1908, all work at the Federal Land Company was suspended, due to a short depression which followed the "Panic of 1907." Elizabeth Hunt Ring, the first daughter of Ambrose and Grace Ring, was born at Farmington, on September 22, 1908.

In October, 1912, the family moved to Flat River, Missouri. In December, Ambrose was appointed Superintendent of Mines in the Federal Lead Company. Clinton Eugene Ring, the second son of Ambrose and Grace Ring, was born at Flat River, on October 1, 1915.

On January 7, 1917, the family moved to Fredericktown, Missouri. Ambrose became a superintendent of the "Phoenix Fleming Lease." In July, Ambrose cut his left wrist in an accident. His median nerve was severed and he lost most of the feeling in his left hand for the rest of his life (AER diary). He had previously played guitar, but he had to quit after this incident (CER).

In December, 1917, Ambrose moved to Creede, Colorado, where he became Assistant Manager of the Creede Exploration Company. In April, 1918, he became manager. Grace and the children did not arrive in Creede until May. Ambrose was apparently drafted for World War I on September 12, 1918, but he does not seem to have ever been inducted. He was rejected on number of children and occupation..

The Creede Exploration Company closed in July, 1919. In October, Ambrose was appointed a Resident Engineer of the A.S. & R. Company, in Leadville, Colorado. They family moved to 807 Spruce Street, in Leadville. Ambrose "Investigated Yak Milling & got milling program started."



From "RING FAMILY TREE," by *Steven Charles Ring*

In April, 1920, Ambrose became Manager of the North Star & Independence mines of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, in Hailey, Idaho. He continued there for several years. In 1923, he fell seventy-five feet down "Plummer Raise" at the Independence Mine, but was not seriously injured. The Independence Mine was closed in August.

In 1925, Ambrose was transferred to the Salt Lake Office of the A.S. & R. Company as an engineer. In 1926, he traveled to Australia to examine the Lawn Hill deposits in North Queensland. In 1927, he was transferred to the Rawley Mines (in Bonanza, Colorado) as manager. Ambrose left this job in November, 1928, to take a job with the Western Mining Department at Salt Lake City. But he also remained in charge of the Rawley Mines, until it was shut down in August, 1930.

In November, 1930, Ambrose left for British Guiana, to examine some land there for the A.S. & R. Company. He traveled far into the jungle by river boat. He returned in January, 1931 (AER diary).

In 1932, Ambrose began to feel the effects of the Great Depression. He received the first of several 10% salary cuts that year. He worked at the Salt Lake Mining Department of the A.S. & R. Company, until it was closed in February, 1933.

He was then transferred to the Southwestern Mining Department at Tucson, Arizona. In September, Grace and Clinton joined him there. He continued to work at the Southwestern Mining Department for many years. During these years, he and Grace often traveled back east to visit with their children and with other relatives. In 1943, he was promoted to Assistant Manager and his salary was raised to \$500. Then on August 1, 1947 he became Manager, Southwest Division of Mining Department of A.S. & R.

On March 1, 1949, Ambrose retired from active service with the A.S. & R. Company, but he was retained on a consulting basis until August 31. He received a pension of \$160 per month. After his retirement, Ambrose and Grace continued to travel, including trips to the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park.

Ambrose died of a coronary thrombosis on February 29, 1952, at Tucson, Arizona. Services were held at the Arizona Mortuary Chapel. They were conducted by Dr. Glenn McGee of Trinity Presbyterian church. His body was cremated. Grace gave a gift of money to the Trinity Church in Ambrose's name. The money was used for a decorative black iron gate within the grounds of the church. Grace died in 1967. Ambrose and Grace are buried in a plot at the East Lawn Cemetery on Grant Road, Tucson, Arizona. According to Charlotte Brehm Ring, "plot is located to the south of the Mausoleum, close to a driveway and near a tree." (AER diary).



From "RING FAMILY TREE," by *Steven Charles Ring*

Grace Emily Harned Ring was born at Melville, Long Island on June 21 1883. After her parents died in 1887, she lived with her maternal grandparents at the old Whitman farm in West Hills. She later told her daughter that she spent many hours playing under the Lilac bushes by the back door of the farm house.

In 1895, Grace's sister Ella married Wallace Bogart and she went to live with them on Woody Crest Avenue in the Bronx. In 1897, she entered the first class at Morris High School where she met her future husband, Ambrose Ring. They both graduated from high school in 1901.

While Ambrose studied at the Columbia School of Mines from 1901 to 1905 Grace worked with underprivileged children under the auspices of Helen Gould. On December 8, 1905, she and Ambrose were married at the home of Wallace and Ella Bogart in Highbridge, New York.

Soon after their wedding Ambrose began a new job at the Old Glory mine, near the southern boarder of Arizona. Old Glory was a primitive outpost that could only be reached by stagecoach and mules; it must have been a shocking change for a young couple that had been raised with the comforts of New York

They left Arizona when "conditions became intolerable (personally)" while working for G. W. Tower at the Old Glory. Ambrose accepted a new job in Butte, Montana. While traveling to their new home, Grace and Ambrose passed through San Francisco a few days before the great earthquake destroyed the city.

For the next twenty-seven years, Ambrose and Grace moved from town to town pursuing the mining jobs that were Ambrose's calling. Their travels took them to Missouri, Idaho, Colorado, and Salt Lake City. During this period three children were born into the family: Douglas, Elizabeth and Clinton.

In 1933 Ambrose was transferred to the Tucson office of the American Smelting and Refining Company. In the early 1940s, he a built new house on East Elm Street in Tucson. Ambrose died of a heart attack on February 29, 1952. Grace lived in the family home until August 1967, when she entered a nursing home on Grant Street. She died there on November 9, 1967, and is buried next to her husband in the East Lawn Cemetery on Grant Road in Tucson.

NOTE: The Whitman Farm was the birthplace of the very famous poet Walt Whitman. It was owned by Grace's maternal grandparents around 1887 and Grace lived there for a time after her parents died in 1887.



From "RING FAMILY TREE,"

by *Steven Charles Ring*

Brothers & Sisters

Eugene Ring, Jr., the first child of Eugene and Sarah Hand Ring, was known to the family as "Gene." Gene was very close to his younger half-brother, Ambrose. Ambrose's diary and papers are our primary source of information about Gene's life. He apparently lived in (or near) New York City for most of his life. Ambrose often visited him there, when he was in town for business (AER Trow's Directory of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs and the City of New York of 1911/2, lists Eugene Ring, Jr. as "president" of an unspecified company at 134 W 49th Street. His home was in White Plains (Trow). An affidavit, which was signed by Gene on April 22, 1926, lists him as an "Agt. of Colonial Scale Co / 223 W 106th / New York, N.Y." A letter from Gene to Ambrose, dated October 15, 1940, was sent from New York City.

Gene also owned a home called the "shack" in Basin, Montana. Ambrose and his mother, Emma (Hunt) Ring, spent the summer at the "shack" in 1897. Photographs of the home show two large log cabins, which are connected to each other at the ends. There also appears to be a stable, or corral, attached to the home in the rear. Eugene was apparently affiliated with several mines in the area (he may have owned them). In June, 1902, Ambrose "Worked for Gene in Mines," in Butte, Montana.

Gene was interested in the family genealogy. He wrote a letter to Ambrose & Grace Ring, which describes his genealogical research in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York (Eugene Jr.). His research, however, deals primarily with another line of Rings, which is not related to our line.

Gene spent his last years in the Masonic House, in Utica, New York. This was a retirement or nursing home, for elderly Masons. Gene was very ill towards the end of his life. On October 27, 1948, Ambrose received a wire, telling him that Gene's condition was critical. Gene "rallied a while but was in coma or semiconscious at the end," He died at 6:20 A.M. on the twenty-ninth, while Ambrose was travelling to be at his side. His death certificate listed "hardening of arteries, senility & enlarged prostate as causes of death." Ambrose handled Gene's personal property, which consisted of clothes, "personal papers, field & opera glass," two old watches, and "some cuff links." According to Gene's wishes, he was cremated and buried in the "Hand family plot at Bay Shore," on Long Island.

Josephine Ring, the second child of Eugene and Sarah Hand Ring, was born on June 22, 1862. She was known to the family as "Jo."

Josephine married George Wright on January 18, 1882. They probably lived in New York City, since Josephine's younger half-brother, Ambrose Ring, often visited them there (AER diary).

George died on April 1, 1942, at the age of eighty-four (NY deaths). Family letters suggest that he was very feeble for at least the last seven years of his life (CAR; Eugene Jr.). Josephine died on October 17, 1954, at the age of ninety-two. Both Josephine and George died in Manhattan (NY deaths).

Leslie Ring, the third child of Eugene and Sarah Hand Ring, died on June 4, 1889, in New York City. He died of typhoid fever (Deaths & Misc.).



From "RING FAMILY TREE," by *Steven Charles Ring* *Brothers & Sisters*

Charles Hunt Ring, the first son of Eugene and Emma Ring, was born on October 18, 1874. He was known to the family as "Charlie."

According to the diary of Ambrose Ely Ring, Charles "went to work in Maiden Lane" in New York City in 1888, when he was fourteen. Ambrose does not specify what type of work Charles was performing.

Charles married Elizabeth Hammer at Butte, Montana, on February 16, 1905. She was known as "Bess."

Charles and Elizabeth lived in Somerville, New Jersey for many years. In 1935 they lived at 67 West High Street. Charles died in Somerville on November 7, 1954. Elizabeth entered the New York State Hospital in 1955. She died on January 2, 1966. After her death Charles' estate was inherited by his brothers children: Douglas, Elizabeth and Clinton (CAR).



Charles Hunt Ring
age 17.



Charles Hunt Ring and Eugene
Ring, Jr. at Basin, Montana Cabin.



Eugene Ring, Jr.



Ambrose Ely Ring Diary

1883 August 5, Born at 622 E. 135th Street between Willis and Alexander Avenues of the Bronx, New York City - Later moved to Mt. Vernon for short time - then to Tarrytown for one or two years. Then moved to Red Hook, New York for a year. About 1890 moved to Willis Avenue and 135th Street New York city to a flat. Charlie went to work in Maiden Lane.

1891 In fall, moved to Sheridan Avenue and 159th Street, Bronx, New York City. Started in 2nd grade primary of Grammar School #90.

1897 Graduated from #90 - Solitarian - honor student. June - went to Basin, Montana to spend summer with Gene (mother). Went thru Yellowstone Park with mother in August with Wylie Camp Company. September - started in first class of Morris High School at 3rd Avenue and 158th street - high schools organized that fall in New York City. Went thru - had to study trigonometry, solid geometry, advanced algebra and chemistry outside.

1901 Graduated from high school - worked in summer gymnastic school - had bad fall wrenching neck. (Scholarship)
September - entered Columbia School of Mines -joined Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. Moved to High Bridge.

1902 June - Went to Montana. Worked for Gene in mines. October returned to Columbia.

1903 June - September - at Camp Columbia - surveying. October back to Columbia. Moved back to Sheridan Avenue.

1904 June went to Butte, Montana. Worked in Rarus Mine - also two weeks surveying in Original Mine. October back to Columbia.

1905 June - graduated as E. M. Elected to Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi Frats. Was on Columbia gymnastic team for four years - worked on horizontal bar (was 2nd rate) and specialized in Indian Club Swinging - was 2nd in intercollegiate's one year. June - went to Parrot, Montana to work at Gold Hill Mine for Chas Van Zandt (under G. Tower.) November - escorted Mrs. Tower & children to Tucson via Frisco & L. A. and through west out to New York, via New Orleans. December Married Grace Emiley Harned at Ella Bogart's (her sister) at Highbridge New York. We left for Old Glory Arizona. Worked for G. W. Tower until conditions became intolerable (personally) then left.

1906 April - Went to Butte via Los Angeles & Frisco. Started with Harper McDonald & Company as surveyor under Hobard and Lindsay.

1907 March 28th. Douglas Harned Ring born at 536 W. Mercury Street. About 20th - left for Flat River, Missouri to take job as junior engineer at Federal Lead Company. Went to live at Farmington, Missouri. December all work suspended because of panic. Worked part of time on camp light plant.

1908 April - Went to White Plains New York to visit parents. Away one month. Work resumed in May.

1908 September 22nd. - Elizabeth Hunt Ring born at Farmington, Missouri, Schwartz house 1:45 a.m.



Ambrose Ely Ring Diary

1911 April 13 Cyclone at Flat River.

1912 October - Moved to Flat River Missouri. December 1, appointed Superintendent of Mines, Federal Lead Company.

1915 October 1 - Clinton Eugene Ring born at Flat River, Missouri on Federal Hill. (Dr. Keith)

1917 January 7 - Went to Fredericktown as Superintendent, Phoenix Fleming Lease. March moved family to Fredericktown. April & May - all 3 children had measles. July 31st cut my left wrist badly - severed median nerve - went to hospital (at St. Louis) for 3 weeks (St. Johns - Dr. Bailey) November 1, Closed Phoenix Fleming. November 12 left for New York. November 14, Grace taken down with pneumonia at Ella's (Highbridge). November 27 left New York for Fredericktown to finish packing. Stored furniture in Bess Hardware company basement. December 5 - left for Creede, Colorado as Assistant Manager, Creede Exploration company.

1918 Made Manager in April. May 27 - Grace and kids came to Creede from New York. In draft of September 12, 1918.

1919 July 1 - Closed down Creede Exploration Company. Stayed in Creede for summer. October 1 - moved to 807 Spruce Street, Leadville. Investigated Yak Milling and got milling program started.

1920 April 7 - Left for Hailey, Idaho as Manager - North Star - Independence Mines of Federal Mining & Smelting company under M. F. Burbidge.

1923 Fell 75 feet down Plummer Raise at Independence Mine - no serious injury - February 14th. August 1 - Closed Independence Mine moved to Hailey. In 1924, unwatered Allen shaft of Minnie Moore Mine, did some development.

1925 April 13 - Transferred to Salt Lake office - AS&R Company as engineer. Left Hailey April 12th. Brought family down in June.

1926 May 5th - Left for Australia. (H. A. Kursell as partner) to examine & Lawn Hill deposits in North Queensland. Sailed from Vancouver on Aorangi. September 17 Arrived at Vancouver on Niagara from Australia. Went to Salt Lake for 3 or 4 days & then to New York. Returned to Salt Lake October 10th.

1927 February 8 Left Salt Lake for Bonanza - Manager, Rawley Mines, Inc. at Bonanza, Colorado.

1928 November 16 Left Rawley to take Engineer job with Western Mining Department at Salt Lake under A. H. Means - retained manager ship of Rawley but put A. N. Vincent in charge there.

1929 Uhlers visited us at Salt Lake City.

1930 Aunt Ada visited us, August 31 - Rawley shut down June 26 plant sold. August, appendix removed by Dr. Pugh at St. Mary's Hospital. November 21 sailed for British Guiana.



Ambrose Ely Ring Diary

1931 January returned from British Guiana via Bermuda to New York. October 1, 10% salary cut at office. Grace & Elizabeth spent summer in East.

1932 May 1 - Another 10% salary cut. Had flu and jaundice all March.

1933 Transferred to South West Mines Department, Tucson, Arizona under Mr. B. R. Hatcher - February 1, 1933 Salt Lake Mining Department closed. February 10th left via auto for Tucson arrived Tucson February 13th. February 17 - Had 2nd molar and upper right pulled. September 2, Elizabeth married to J. Gordon Spendlove at Louisville, Kentucky. Moved Grace and Clinton to Tucson. Stored furniture in Redman Van Storage Company SLC. Clint came down by train to enter "U". We drove by auto.

1934 March 12th - Left for New York - mother very low. Gone two weeks - returned March 30. June - Elizabeth & Gordon moved to Seattle - Gordon starts as intern at Harborview Hospital. July 28 - Grace left for New York. October 9 returned to Tucson. December 5 mother Emma L. Ring died at 5:15 p.m. Thrombosis in 83rd. year. December 6th - left Tucson by plane at midnight. December 7, arrived at Newark, New Jersey about 11:30 p.m. - Doug met me and drove me to White Plains. December 8th - mother buried at Hunt plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Funeral at Aunt Vevis. December 14, left New York by train arrived Tucson December 17, 5:30 p.m.

1935 June - Clinton graduated from U of Arizona BS - Tau Beta Pi - Several honors. September 20 Aunt Fannie died. October 3 Estelle Smith Potter died suddenly at Terrytown. October 13, left by auto for Seattle with Grace to visit Elizabeth. October 26 - returned from Seattle. November 8 - Douglas married to Hanna Johnson at Red Bank, New Jersey. November 17 - Clinton left for Schenectady, New York to start with General Electric Company.

1936 April 25 - Clinton transferred to Fort Wayne works for General Electric Company. May 31st. born to Douglas and Hanna, a girl - Margaret Johanna, at Red Bank, New Jersey at 6 to 7. Mother and baby have both come through ok. July 15 - Grace left for New York. September 14 - Clinton transferred to Nela Park Works - East Cleveland. September 29, 1:45 p.m. Richard O'Shea M.D. attending, born to Elizabeth and Gordon Spendlove a son, Gordon Spendlove at Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Washington. October 15 left for Grand Canyon, Salt Lake to Seattle. October 30 returned from Seattle - drove 4070 miles - Ambrose Ely Ring & Grace Harned Ring.

1937 Salary raised to \$370 - 4% bonus in 1936. Elizabeth moved to Broadmore Apartments. Clinton to Schenectady for a Mo. Then to Fort Wayne & Cleveland - Visited us at Tucson, May 28 - June 12. Became engaged to Charlotte Brehm. June, Grace left for Seattle - back 7/26. Gordon made Medical Resident at Harbor View July 1st. Gertrude Stewart visited us 1st week in August. August 19 - Grace left for New York stopped at Cleveland - Clinton head expert of General Electric sealed refrigerators. Grace returned to Tucson October 27. December 22 bonus 5% = \$222.00 AS&R Company.

1938 Clinton arrived from Cleveland. June 11 - Clinton Eugene Ring married Charlotte Brehm at church in Bisbee, Arizona 8:30 a.m.



Ambrose Ely Ring Diary

1939 May 30 - Katherine Grace Ring born to Douglas & Hanna Ring. April & May - Ella visited us. August 17 - Grace left for New York, Charlotte spent August at Bisbee. September 20 - Clinton moved to 451 Gurdon Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut. October 15 left for New York by train. October 31 returned to Tucson with Grace. June - Gordon started office for himself, July moved to 2009 E. Speedway - Tucson.

1940 March 29 - Robert Clinton Ring born 6:00 a.m. to Clinton & Charlotte Ring - Bridgeport, Connecticut. August 28 - Grace left for Seattle. Got photo of birth certificate. Note it is given as Ambrose Shook Ring - August 5, 1883 at 622 East 135th Street. New York City - birthplace of father (Eugene Ring) Kingston, New York. September 14 I left for Seattle 10:15 a.m. arrived Seattle September 17 noon. October 1 Grace & I returned to Tucson - noon.

October 27, 1940: Received wire from Dr. Clark - Gene's condition critical - called him on phone - In Coma.

October 28, 1940: Go To Dr. Tchulty.

October 29, 1940: 1:20 a.m. left Tucson by plane to St. Louis - lunch at Cleveland - left plane at Syracuse 3:30 p.m. caught 4:30 to Utica that morning Gene passed away at 6:20 a.m. 29th. Went out to home in evening & talked with Secty Miss Daggett. Called Miss Larson from home. They and Gene had figured some time ago on condition & intern out of ashes in Haudy Family lot at Bayshore. Mrs. Larson called Jo who agreed. I arranged here for those plans to be carried out. C.

October 30, 1940: Out to house a.m. Saw Miss Shaw head nurse of hospital - got wrist watch. Death certificate gives hardening of arteries, senility & enlarged prostate as causes of death. Gene rallied a while but was in coma or semi conscious at the end. Saw Mr. Healy who has charge of building for old people - his wife helps him - they were cleaning out Gene's room - told them to use clothing as they saw fit. They turned over personal papers, field and opera glasses, another old watch & some cuff links to me. Saw undertaker in afternoon - arranged for flowers for Monday. Saw Gene - very peaceful - little changed from last time I saw him. Called Jo & told her I would be up to see her Tuesday p.m. Wiring to Grace and to hotel for room - go to New York Monday p.m. - office. Tuesday if open & so on.

October 31, 1940: Stayed at Hotel. Wrote Mrs. Larson.

November 1, 1940: Went to house - saw Dr. Clark, ceremony only at 10:00 a.m. Caught 1:52 p.m. to New York arrived 5:30.

November 2, 1940: No one at office. Went to W. Place in p.m. saw Aunt Vert & Gertrude. Aunt Stulla to Mrs. Baldwins - he had heart attack. Helen at polls.

November 3, 1940: To New York, 9:15 a.m. to Bridgeport 3 p.m.

November 4, 1940: Lunch with _____ at mining club. Took 3:50 to Red Bank.



Ambrose Ely Ring Diary

November 5, 1940: At Red Bank leave for New York 11:40 p.m.

1941 April 8 - Elizabeth and Sonny left Seattle for Tucson - arrived Thursday. Returned to Seattle May 30th. Charlotte & Bobby came to Bisbee about May 7th and returned to Milford June 4th. Visited us in Tucson. June, started plans on new house in Catalina Vista. August 16 - Grace left for New York. House started August 6. Grace returned about September 18. December 7, Japanese War began - Attack on Pearl Harbor. December 8, war declared on our wedding anniversary.

1942 January 24, moved to 2001 E. Elm Street. April 20 Grace left for Seattle. April 23, Daughter born to Elizabeth and Gordon Spendlove, Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Linda Jane Spendlove 12:07 p.m. weighed 7 pounds. R. O'Shea MD. April snow and hail in Tucson. August Gordon called by Army. Closed his office. They had just bought a home at 2012 N. 19th Avenue, Seattle. Clinton made a department head at General Electric Bridgeport, Connecticut, Appliances - Engineering Department.

1943 May 1 Elizabeth moved to Reno, Nevada. Gordon at Army Air Corps Base Hospital there. July 17, Alan Douglas Ring born to Charlotte & Clinton Ring at Bridgeport, Connecticut at 7:23 p.m. Mrs. Brehm reached there same evening from Bisbee. March salary increased to \$500.00 and title Assistant Manager, made official. Raise not ok'ed by W. L. Board until July. September 5 Gordon transferred to Texas. Elizabeth and family arrived in Tucson September 13. Gordon left by plane for Brownsville, Texas, his commission as Captain was waiting for him there. February Grace had cold & cough which developed congested lung. Dr. Hill treated her.

1944 May. Grace had hemorrhage in left nostril - bled all day - packed by Dr. Whipple that evening - cauterized (liquid) next morning. Lost lots of blood June 2, Gordon arrived May 31 and on June 2nd the family left by auto for Camp Fulton, Monroe, North Carolina, where Gordon is chief surgeon. New address 1205 Wadesboro Avenue Monroe, North Carolina. Arrived Monroe June 10. November Gordon transferred to Moore General Hospital near Asheville, North Carolina. November 11 - 16 - Clinton visited Tucson. December 2 - 18 Grace had cough and cold. Cough broken finally with medicine.

1945 February Charlotte & children visited at Bisbee - to us at Tucson February 28. I had 2 - 3 weeks session of prostatitis.

1946 Another session of prostatitis in February. June Clinton here for weekend. August 9, Grace left for East, via New Orleans - arrived Asheville to visit Elizabeth August 12. October 18, Grace returned to Tucson. June, A. H. Means died suddenly in Los Angeles - pneumonia. D. J. Pope - transferred from Mexico to Tucson March 1. W. H. Loerpabel goes to New York to take R. F. Goodwins place. Goodwin takes place of H. A. Guess who died.

1947 February Douglas received medal from U. S. Navy Department for outstanding research during the war on radar. April 21 Uncle Ed died at White Plains. May, Clinton bought home at 17 Rockland Road, Bridgeport, Connecticut. June 2 weeks - intestinal trouble again. August 1, made manager - Southwestern Division of Mining Department AS&R Co. \$750.00. October Grace having trouble with kidney - Dr. Schultz - later determined to be streptococcus hemolyticus infection. Both of us sick more or less during Christmas holidays.



Ambrose Ely Ring Diary

1948 January 5, After kidney - bladder irrigation by Dr. Schultz Grace took cab home but lost all memory. I rushed home - she didn't know how she got home - kept asking how all afternoon. Dr. Hill in at 5:30 - examined her - nothing seriously wrong - we put her to bed. Next day better - had nurse. Treatments continued all spring. May 29 Elizabeth and family left North Carolina for Seattle going to Doug's and Clinton's and Long Island on way. October 29, Gene died at Masonic Home New York at 6:20 a.m. I left by plane 1:30 a.m. 29th (had wire that he was in critical condition on 27th) Supper in Utica that evening. November 1, Masonic service at Utica for Gene - left for New York 2 p.m. - body to be cremated - ashes to Bay Shore, Long Island for burial in Hand plot. Spent evening with Jo in New York. November 2 Mincola - drove up and saw Aunt Vevi in afternoon. November 3 to Bridgeport p.m. night at Clinton's. November 5 left New York arrived Tucson on 8th - 7 a.m. November 8 Aunt Stella Oaks died at Ellas - 5 a.m. - stroke uncon. at end.

1949 March retired from active service with AS&R Co. - retained on consulting basis to August 31 on half pay. Then pension \$160 per month starts. Life insurance retained on base of present years salary \$900.00. March 5 Elizabeth and family move to Ft. Harrison near Helena, Montana. Gordon - Chief Medical Officer there. July Grace still under Dr. Schultz care - interstitial cystitis treatment with chloromycetin. July 29 Grace left Tucson by plane DC 6. 12:25 a.m. arrived New York LaGuardia field 10:55 a.m. EST. 11:55 DST. Ella & Wallace met her there. October 14 Grace left New York 12:30 p.m. arrived Tucson 8:35 p.m. American Airlines DC 6. Had 2 treatments in October by Dr. L. S. Ayars - 45 Front Street, Hempstead, New York x-rays by Dr. P. A. Williams - 201 Professional Building - Hempstead, New York - checked Dr. Schultz 100% - condition on return about same as when she left. November 26 Grace and I left Tucson 12:50 a.m. American Airlines - arrived LaGuardia Field, New York 11:55 a.m. same day. I to do special research work at AS & R Co. office. November 24, Ella and Wallace, Grace and I spent day at Red Bank, New Jersey - Clinton and family there also. December 25, Grace and I spent day with Clinton and family at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

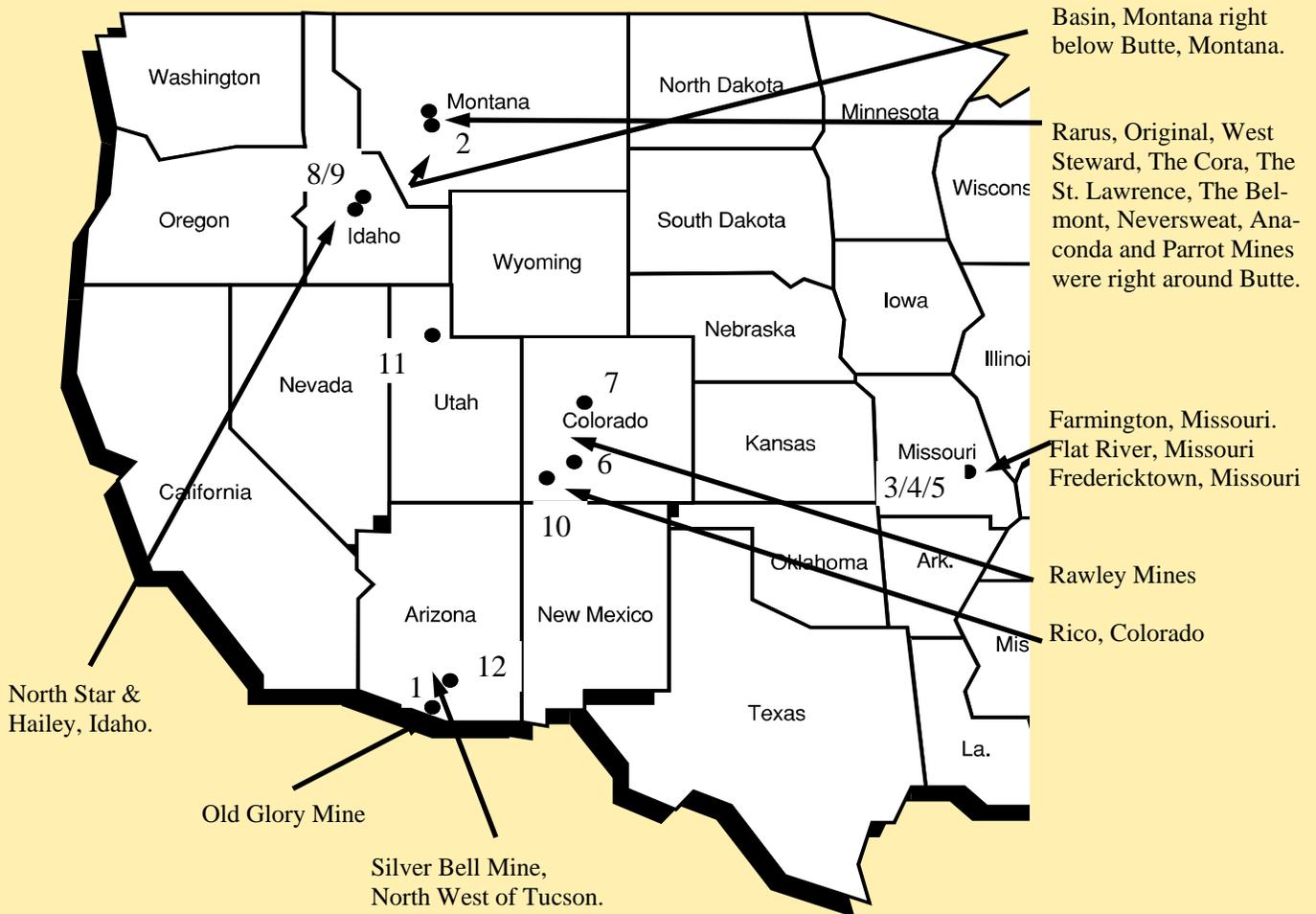
1950 March 7, delayed by strike on American Airlines - left 10 p.m. via Washington for Dallas - arrived there 5 a.m. on 8th and met Lona and went to Hotel for few hours rest. Left Dallas 2:30 p.m. Arrived Tucson about 5:45 p.m. on 8th - went to Pioneer Hotel for night and opened our home again on the 9th. May 1950 Glassed in back porch. Grace resumed treatments with Dr. Schultz. July 1950 Registered as mining engineer State of Arizona - Certificate 1611. July 19, Charlotte, Bobby, Alan came up from Bisbee. July Douglas and family drove out to visit Elizabeth (Ft. Harrison, Montana.) Both families went to Yellowstone Park.

1951 June 7, left Tucson by auto for Montana via Prescott - Butte to Helena - 3 weeks with Elizabeth and family got some fishing - left Helena July 6 to west Yellowstone via Bozeman. Day at Old Faithful. Then to Pocatello - held up there to clean radiator. In Salt Lake City 10th and 11th - 12th (night) at Cedar City, 13th at Kingman - 14th Wickenburg - 15th Tucson 2:30 p.m.

Ambrose Ely Ring died of a coronary thrombosis February 29, 1952 in Tucson, Arizona. The Arizona Mortuary Chapel was the scene of the services. Dr. Glen McGee of Trinity Presbyterian Church officiated. The body was cremated and the ashes stored. A gift of money was made to Trinity Presbyterian Church in the name of Ambrose Ely Ring by Grace Harned Ring. The money was used for a decorative black iron gate within the grounds of the church. Written by Charlotte A. Ring, after A. E. Ring's death.



Homes of Ambrose & Grace Ring



1. Warsaw , Arizona, 1905 & 06.
2. Butte, Montana, 1906 & 07.
3. Farmington, Missouri, 1907 to 1912.
4. Flat River, Missouri 1912 to 1917
5. Fredericktown, Missouri, few months in 1917.
6. Creede, Colorado, 1917 to 1919.
7. Leadville, Colorado 1919 to 1920.
8. North Star, Idaho, 1920 to 1923.
9. Hailey, Idaho, 1923 to 1925.
10. Rico, Colorado, 1924
11. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1925 to 1933.



12. Tucson, Arizona, 1933 until Ambrose death in 1952 for Ambrose and 1967 for Grace.



Homes & Travels of Ambrose Ely Ring

1883 622 East 135th Street between Willis and Alexander Avenues, Bronx, New York City.

1885 Mt. Vernon for short time, New York.

1886 Tarrytown, New York for 1 or 2 years

Trip to Sugar Loaf Mountain in Orange County, New York.

1888 Red Hook, New York for a year.

1890 Willis Avenue and 135th Street, Bronx, New York City.

1891 Sheridan Avenue and 159th Street, Bronx, New York City.

June 1897 spent summer at Basin, Montana and went to Yellowstone Park in August.

1901 High Bridge, New Jersey.

Trip, 1902 Spent summer working for Gene Ring in Butte, Montana.

1903 Sheridan Avenue, and 159th Street, Bronx, New York City.

June 1904 went to Butte, Montana and worked in the Rarus Mine and surveying in Original Mine. Also was around the West Steward, The Cora, The St. Lawrence, The Belmont, Neversweat, Anaconda, and Parrot Mines.

Took classes in Kingston and Rosendale New York for mining.

June 1905 went to Butte Montana and worked at Parrot Mine, Gold Hill Mine for Charles Van Zandt, (under G. W. Tower).

Trip 1905 to Tucson from Butte Montana via Frisco & Los Angeles and through west out to New York via New Orleans.

1905 December, Warsaw, Arizona, worked for G. W. Tower at the Old Glory Mine until April, 1906. This was near Oro Blanco and Montana Camp, Arizona.

1906 Butte, Montana, via Los Angeles & Frisco. Started with Harper McDonald & Company as surveyor under Hobard and Lindsay. 536 Mercury Street.

1907 Went to Flat River, Missouri to take junior engineer job at Federal Lead Company. Lived at Farmington, Missouri.

April, 1908 visit parents at White Plains, New York.



Homes & Travels of Ambrose Ely Ring

- 1912 Flat River, Missouri, Federal Hill, became Superintendent of Mines, Federal Lead Company.
1916 Ambrose took trip with the (AIME) American Institute of Mining Engineers Tour of Mines. He started in Texas, then New Mexico (Fort Bliss & Hanover) then all through Arizona including Bisbee, Globe, Apache Trail, Roosevelt Lake area and the Grand Canyon.
- 1917 Fredericktown, Missouri became Superintendent, Phoenix Fleming Lease, also moved here.
Trip 1917 Highbridge, New York.
- 1917 Creede, Colorado, as Assistant Manager, Creede Exploration Company
- 1919 Leadville, Colorado 807 Spruce Street. Yak Milling Company, Resident Engineer for American Smelting & Refining Company.
- 1920 Hailey, Idaho, as Manager of North Star & Independence Mines of Federal Mining & Smelting Company under M. F. Burbidge. Lived at mine area.
- 1920 Lived at North Star, Idaho until moved to Hailey in 1923.
1921 Trip to Alturas Lake.
Ambrose made trek to Nevada in June 1922.
At least Grace was in Long Island and New York in August of 1923.
- 1923 Hailey, Idaho. In August closed mine and moved into Hailey, Idaho.
Many trips with C. E. Ring to abandoned mines and on mine inspection trips.
Trip to Boise, Idaho over the Galena Summit.
- 1924 Unwatered Allen shaft of Minnie Moore Mine near Bellevue, Idaho for Senator Rockwell and did some development. Still in Hailey, Idaho.
Family trip through Yellowstone park.
Spent few months in Rico, Colorado, while there made trip to Mesa Verde National Park.
- 1925 Salt Lake City, Utah. With the AS&R Company as engineer.
1925 Ambrose was in Moab, Utah, Caliente, Nevada and Telluride Colorado.
Trip 1926 to Australia, to examine Lawn Hill deposits in North Queensland. Sailed from Vancouver
Trip to New York in October.
Sometime in 1926 visited Bryce Canyon and Rawley Canyon in Colorado.



Homes & Travels of Ambrose Ely Ring

1927 Bonanza, Colorado, as Manager of Rawley Mines, Inc. Family in Salt Lake during this time.

1928 Salt Lake city, Utah. Left Rawley and went with Western Mining Department at Sale Lake under A. H. Means as an engineer.

1929 Bought house at 1445 Gilmer Drive in Salt Lake City.

Made trip to Denver and Toytown, Colorado, Salmon City.

November made trip to 1930 British Guiana. This was for ASARCO.

1931 Grace was in Long Island. Ambrose was at Yankee Mine in Utah.

1932 Ambrose was in Nevada and California.

1933 Tucson, Arizona. Was transferred to South West Mines Department. Under B. R. Hatcher, with ASARCO.

First home in Tucson, 1131 N. 6th Avenue

Trip 1934 to New York.

Trip to Newark, New Jersey, White Plains, for death of Emma L. Ring.

Second home in Tucson, 2001 E. Speedway.

Auto trip 1935 Seattle, Washington.

Ambrose was in Impeuae, California

Trip 1936 Grand Canyon, Salt Lake City to Seattle, Washington.

1936 Grace made New York, Long Island trip.

1937 Grace made New York, Long Island trip.

Trip to Bisbee, Arizona for Clinton and Charlotte wedding.

1939 Grace made New York, Long Island trip.

Trip 1939 New York, by Ambrose.



Homes & Travels of Ambrose Ely Ring

Trip 1940 to Seattle, Washington.

Trip to Long Island and New York for death of Gene Ring. Visited in Connecticut and New Jersey.

Visited Charlotte and Clinton in Milford, Connecticut, 1941.

1942 Tucson, Arizona moved to house they built at 2001 E. Elm Street.

Grace made trip to Seattle, Washington.

1946 Grace made trip to Ashville, North Caroline.

Trip 1948 New York, Utica, Long Island, Connecticut, for Gene Ring.

1949 Ambrose retired from active service with ASACRO, but was retained as a consultant.

1949 Grace made New York, Long Island trip.

1949 Both made New York, Red Bank New Jersey, Connecticut trip.

1950 trip to Washington by Dallas.

Trip 1951 Montana, Prescott, Flagstaff, Lees Ferry, Kanab, Gunnison, Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Yellowstone, Bozeman, Kingman and Wickenburg.

1952 February 29, 1952 Ambrose Ely Ring died at Tucson, Arizona.



Explanation of what companies Ambrose worked for.

1902 to 1907	Worked at various mines in Montana and Arizona, also did surveying.
1907 to 1917	Federal Lead Company. Under ASARCO umbrella.
1917 to 1919	Creede Exploration Company
1919 to 1920	ASARCO
1920 to 1925	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. Under ASARCO umbrella.
1925 to 1927	ASARCO
1927 to 1928	Rawley Mines, Inc. Run by Federal Mining & Smelting Co., under ASARCO umbrella.
1928 to 1949 retirement	ASARCO

From the book *METAL MAGIC, The Story of the American Smelting and Refining Company*:

In 1905 ASARCO set up the formation of the American Smelters Securities Company. With this in 1905 was the acquisition of the lead mines of the **Federal Lead Company** in Missouri. This company had no connection whatever with the Federal Mining and Smelting Company. The Federal Lead Co. was subsequently sold very advantageously in 1948.

In 1903 the **Federal Mining & Smelting Company** was organized. At once it appeared as a leading competitor of ASARCO. In 1903, it made a contract for the Federal ore output which was favorable. While the ore contract of 1903 still had four years to run, ASARCO purchased 28,105 shares of Federal common stock at \$120 a share. This stock was bought from the following persons, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Charles Sweeny, F. T. Gates, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and George W. Murray. Since only the common stock had voting power, ASARCO was in control. ASARCO was enabled to purchase Federal and many other properties because of an historic decision by the Gugenheims. That decision resulted in the organization of the American Smelters Securities Company.

Note: To ADR this means, from 1907 on (except for a short period of time in 1927 & 28 that he worked for the Creede Exploration Company) he was working for ASARCO or one of the ASARCO's subsidiaries.



NOTE:

While reading the information presented, the reader should keep in mind the word ASARCO is used most of the time, but during Ambrose's life time the Company was referred to as American Smelting and Refining Company.

Definitions that might help!!!

Fault: A fault is a fracture in the Earth's crust along which measurable movement has occurred. Generally, one block of the crust moves past another, the distance moved varying from a few meters to hundreds of kilometers, but because it is usually not possible to say with certainty which block moved and which remained still, geologists can generally describe only the sense of movement, not the direction and magnitude. In geology, a break in rock strata or veins that causes a section to become dislocated along the line of fracture.

Lode: A vein containing metallic ore and filling a well-defined fissure in the rock. Any deposit of ore separated from the adjoining rock.

Placer: Placers are an important type of ore deposit formed by the mechanical concentration of heavy, durable minerals, principally by water and especially by rivers. Placers also can form on beaches or by wind blowing away lighter grains.

Historically, the common way of recovering placer gold was with a gold pan. Prospectors commonly panned upstream until they encountered the bedrock source, or mother lode, of the gold. The bedrock source of placer minerals may or may not be economic to mine and commonly had a lower assay than individual placer deposits. Today the most common method of mining large placer deposits is by dredges.

Placer Mining: Mining of placer deposit by washing, dredging, or hydraulic methods.

Winze: A shaft or inclined passage from one level to another in a mine.



Explanation !!

Note on the organization of these volumes that cover “Travel Through The Years With Ambrose Ely Ring.”

The information and pictures are in a chronological (by years) order. Each year is introduced by the comments for that year written by Ambrose in his Year By Year diary. Therefore the documentation on some events and personalities are not all in one place. They appear in different yearly sections.

The pictures that Ambrose took have the “exact” caption on them that he wrote, in most cases.

The various diaries are done the same way. As much as possible it is as he wrote them. You will see this in his Year By Year diary as well as the diary of the British Guiana trip.



If it could only talk!!

This is a picture of a 1915 No. 3A Special Kodak camera. This was one of Ambrose's camera's. There had to be others because he was taking pictures before 1900. Photography was a hobby of Ambrose all through his life although he didn't take near as many pictures the last few years of his life.

The stories this camera could tell if it could talk would excite us for years. The good thing, is that we have so many beautiful well taken pictures from it and they tell a wonderful story by themselves.

Al Ring 1998



A Personal Look At Ambrose Ely Ring.

By Al Ring

What a wonderful experience to have had the opportunity of being able to put together all the information I could find on my grandfather, Ambrose Ely Ring. It has been very interesting, educational, exciting, and most of all, it gave me a looking glass into who Ambrose was, what he stood for, and a look in to his extremely interesting life.

In 1952, I was only 9 years old when Ambrose died. I had seen him and spent time with him on vacations, but I only remember one time. I would already be in bed on the back porch of their house on Elm Street when he came in late. He would look down at me thinking I was asleep. I still see and feel his image looking down at me. Unfortunately, this is my only memory of him. I regret that I was not able to have a relationship with him.

In working on this project, I have come to know my grandfather's personality and I have learned more about my father, Clinton Ring. I have come to appreciate their values and have learned even more about me.

In a few of his letters in the 40's, one can see how he felt "politically" and I can see myself saying, not only the things he said, but saying almost the same things today about certain politicians. No one ever had to wonder where he stood on certain issues. I can apply this same characteristic to me as well.

His commitment, perseverance, honesty, integrity, and just plain guts are illustrated throughout his life and life's experiences. He was in one of the toughest professions there is—mining. He was among rough men, in rough territory, underground or above ground, taking chances and gambling. However, all through his career, he preserved, made the tough decisions such as when to shut down, when to proceed, etc. Whether he was taking over in unlawful places, heading up major health emergencies, or just becoming involved with the town where he lived, (as in the Commercial Club), also others could depend on him. It became obvious to me that he was a tough man, but also a fair, honest, loyal, and a loving family man.

His family background illustrates some of his families traits. Some of these traits were his fathers trip to the Gold Rush, his walk through the jungle and his brothers mining experiences in Butte. Also, they are evidenced through the varied back grounds and education of the many relatives from the New York area.

He attended all grades, but the first grade in New York City Grammar School #90. He graduated as an "honor student" and gave the class Salutorian address. Next, he attended Morris High School in it's first class, and took subjects like trigonometry, solid geometry, advanced algebra and chemistry.

He graduated from high school in 1901. In September of that year, he started college at Columbia School of Mines. While at Columbia, he joined the Tau Omega Fraternity and was elected to Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi Fraternities. He graduated in 1905 with an Engineering and Mining degree.

There is no question that Ambrose had a very good academic education, but I feel he had a far greater education in life. He lived his life going from mining camp to mining camp, mine to mine, some in sparsely populated areas where he was usually the mine manager. In reality, he served as the person in charge of law and order and the day to day life in these areas. He also enjoyed time and experiences in heavily populated areas like Salt Lake City and Tucson.

His travels all over the west, northeast, British Columbia and Australia gave him experiences most people would never have. He also worked and lived with people from all walks of life, from the very weakest to the strongest leaders of industry and political leaders. These experiences gave Ambrose an education all through his life that was both interesting, practical and exciting.

Coming from the letters Ambrose wrote, one knows that in early life he was a butterfly and stamp collector. One knows that stamp collecting remained somewhat important to him throughout life.

The medals he won demonstrates how very competitive he was in life. His early pictures show us he was in great physical shape, able to work with teams and was a winner. Up until he cut his wrist in an accident, at age 34, he was a good guitar player. Pictures all through his life show him hunting, fishing and doing outdoor activities. In other words, he also was a man's man.



A Personal Look At Ambrose Ely Ring.

By Al Ring

In reading his diary of the British Guiana experiences, one would have to believe that he knew what he was doing. He could hunt, hike, take charge, read others men's attitudes and figure out ways to get out of tough situations. He also could admit when he shouldn't do something ever again.

The hobby that had the greatest effect on future family members was his love of photography and then the processing of his pictures. If it were not for this interest, we, his future generations would not know all that we know about him today.

His photography hobby also gave me some insight in to his humorous side. Many of the pictures have what I consider funny captions, as one will see as they go through his material.

From early pictures of Ambrose, one can see how athletic he was-in shape, competitive, etc. One can read from letters that he seriously wrenched his back at age 18, cut his wrist severely, severing the median nerve, thus stopping his love of the guitar.

His fall in 1923, at age 40, was 75 feet down a mine shaft. This would have killed most men, but as his diary says, "no serious injury."

In 1930, at age 43, he had his appendix taken out, had a bad case of flu and jaundice in 1932 at age 45. He had prostatitis in 1945 and 1946 at age 63, years and 64 years, respectively.

Pictures of Ambrose in his final years show some weight gain especially around the middle nothing outlandish but extra weight nevertheless. I can attest to how hard this is to control having tried exercise, 100 different diets etc., myself. That is the only noticeable health item the family had knowledge about.

The family was very surprised and no one knew of any warnings (diary give no hint of problems) of heart problems. Nonetheless, Ambrose died of a coronary thrombosis at age 68 on February 29, 1952.

NOTE: A personal note to future young readers of all of this information. I learned from my Dad, Clinton Ring and from Ambrose how important it is to save, record, just plain keep important papers, pictures and documents of yours and your family's life. As you get older you will realize the importance of these items and be able to reconstruct the life of a loved one. As an example Karen, my wife and I have saved for our son, Evan, every important document, such as report cards, Boy Scout merit badges, home work papers, pictures, Christmas cards, hand made items as well as kept a "Year to Year" diary for him. We feel strongly that in his later life, he will appreciate having these things to share with his family and future generations.

1883 to 1890



Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1883

1883 August 5, born at 622 E. 135th Street between Willis and Alexander Avenues of the Bronx, New York city – Later moved to Mt. Vernon for short time – then to Tarrytown for one or two years. Then moved to Red Hook, New York for a year. About 1890 moved to Willis Avenue and 135th Street, New York City to a flat. Charlie went to work in Maiden Lane.



10 Months.



6 1/2 years old.



622 E 135th Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

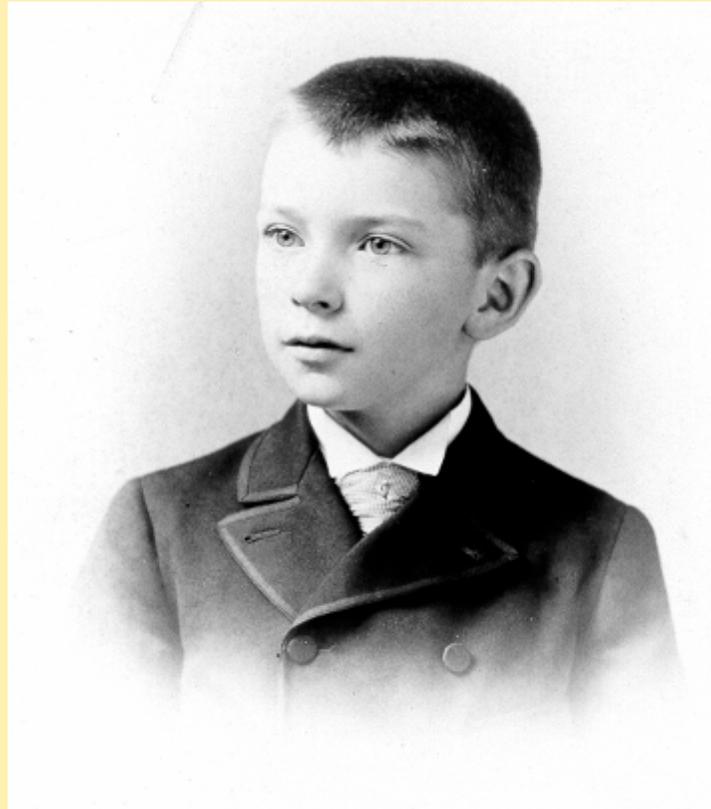
1891 to 1896



Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1891

1891 In fall, moved to Sheridan Avenue and 159th Street, Bronx, New York City. Started in 2nd grade primary of Grammar School #90.



10 Years Old.

1891 to 1896

City Directories



1893 - 1894

1896 - 1897

Ring Bernard, carpenter, h 811 E. 14th
 - Chas. h 818 E. 70th
 - Chas. F. h 302 W. 118th
 - Dennis J. varnisher, h 436 Cherry
 - Eliza, wid. Jas. h 362 Pearl
 - Ellis, tailor, 265 E. B'way, h 36 Montgomery
 - Eugene, h Sheridan av. n E. 161st
 - Francis W. physician, 101 Park av.
 - Franklin, clerk, h 394, 7th av.
 - Geo. shoemkr. h r 437 W. 32d
 - Henrietta, wid. H'y, h 240 E. 79th
 - H'y, clerk, h 402 E. 32d
 - H'y, cutter, h 127 E. 101st
 - H'y, painter, h 304 W. 69th
 - H'y P. driver, h 1503, 2d av.
 - Herman, capmkr. h 641, 6th
 - Jacob, framemkr. h 29 E. B'way
 - Jas. laborer, h 289 E. 80th
 - John, bkbinder, h 71 E. B'way
 - John, laborer, h 59 Rutgers
 - John, laborer, h 2152, 3d av.
 - Julia, wid. Augustus, h 904, 3d av.
 - Julius, laborer, h 347 E. 41st
 - Leonard, salve, 2459, 8th av.
 - Margaret, wid. Timothy, h 25 Cherry
 - Martin, laborer, h 301 E. 61st
 - Mary, wid. Geo. h r 97 Cannon
 - Mary A. h 316 W. 49th
 - Mich'l, clerk, h 125 E. 108th
 - Patrick, butcher, h 213 W. 16th
 - Patrick, tailor, h 310 W. 43d
 - Sam'l, tailor, 143 Madison
 - Timothy, smith, h 520 E. 14th
 - Timothy J. h 424 E. 66th
 - Tobias S. physician, 152 E. 82d
 - Welding, mer. 51 Stone, h 212 Penn. B'klyn
 - Wm. laborer, h 793 Washn.
 - Wm. porter, h 138 W. 62d
 Ringe Adolph, agent, h 110 E. 113th
 - Chas. painter, h 308 W. 148th
 - H'y, machinist, h 1506, 2d av.
 - H'y E. bookmkr. h 350 Madison
 - Wm. grocer, 230 E. 102d

Ring August L. conductor, h 747 E. 175th
 - Chas. h 302 W. 129th
 - Ellen, h 316 W. 49th
 - Ellen, wid. h 968, 6th av.
 - Ellen, wid. Mich'l, h r 64 Grove
 - Emil G. physician, 967 Park av.
 - Eugene, contractor, Sheridan av. n E. 161st
 - Frank W. physician, 101 Park av.
 - Franklin, clerk, h 215 W. 18th
 - H'y, cutter, h 187 E. Houston
 - H'y, painter, h 309 W. 69th
 - H'y P. trimmer, h 2991, 3d av.
 - Herman, capmkr. h 250, 7th
 - Jacob, framer, h 618 E. 16th
 - Jas. laborer, h 241 E. 80th
 - John, clerk, h 44 Madison
 - John, laborer, h 670, 3d av.
 - John J. journalist, 154 Nassau, h 60 W. 55th
 - John J. butcher, h 154 Madison
 - Julia, wid. August, h 904, 3d av.
 - Julia, wid. Rich. h 996 Jackson av.
 - Leonard, salve, 2459, 8th av.
 - Leopold, cigarmkr. h 315 E. 70th
 - M. A. Jr. paper, 150 Nassau, h Hoboken
 - Mich'l, porter, h 59 Rutgers
 - Mich'l T. engineer, h 150 E. 108th
 - Patrick, janitor, h 230 W. 16th
 - Pauline, wid. H'y, h 301 E. 116th
 - Rich. waiter, h 515 E. 13th
 - Theodore J. clerk, h 414 W. 35th
 - Thos. tailor, h 226 Madison
 - Thos. S. japanner, h 362 Pearl
 - Timothy, smith, h 521 E. 15th
 - Welding, shipping, 33 Stone, h 212 Penn. B'klyn
 - Wm. laborer, h 354 W. 12th
 - Wm. ostler, h 138 W. 62d
 - Willis C. printer, h 474 Lenox av.

Eugene listed as a contractor.

1905 - 1906

Ring Agnes h 2502 8th av
 - Arnold painter h 126 E 4th
 - August L P conductor h 1487 Vyse av
 - Elias tailor 223 E 82d
 - Ernest P tailor 106 W 31st
 - Eugene contractor 224 E 103d h Ogden av n E 161st
 - Geo clerk h 225 W 148th
 - Geo E clerk h 609 Columbus av
 - Henrietta wid Hy h 947 Park av
 - Hy E painter h 309 W 69th
 - Jacob frames 1219 Madison av h 224 E 81st
 - Jas mason h 811 E 14th
 - Jas J carpenter h 133 W 23th
 - Jas M collector h 105 E 123d
 - John agent 154 Nassau h 99 Cumberland Bklyn
 - John butcher h 143 9th av
 - Julius upholsterer 557 Brook av
 - Leonard pat meds 307 W 146th
 - Michl plumber h 529 E 72d
 - Michl T engineer h 746 E 172d

Change of address

Ring Bridget wid John h 201 E 42d
 - Chas machinist h 309 W 142d
 - Chas E ins 80 William R 70
 - Chas E & Co ins 80 William R 70
 - Chas J liquors 2657 8th av
 - Emily B wid Leonard h 348 St Nicholas av
 - Ethel M teacher h 225 W 142d
 - Eugene agent 103 Gold h Sheridan av e E 159th
 - Fannie wid Jacob h 22 W 113th
 - Franklin clerk h 254 W 15th
 - G Lewis broker 60 Bway R 200 h 180 St Nicholas av
 - Geo H express E 134th e Lincoln av h 169 E 127th
 - Geo S broker 25 Broad R 837
 - Helen wid Hy h 2417 1st av
 - Henrietta wid Hy h 967 Park av
 - Hy designer h 223 6th
 - Jacob pictures 120 W 20th h 457 E 57th
 - Jas plasterer h 311 E 14th
 - Jas J janitor h 131 W 28th
 - John clerk h 311 E 11th
 - John J bkbinder h 701 E 136th
 - Leopold manager 1286 3d av h 1926 3d av
 - Michl fitter h 904 Lex av
 - Michl F engineer h 2164 Hughes av
 - Saml clerk h 89 E 116th

Change of address

Called agent not contractor

1900 - 1901



1896

Compositions, 1st. B College.

95%

MY VACATION

95%

During the summer months, many of the people of New York City go either to the mountains, to some watering place along the coasts, or to their friends in the country.

The place where I chose to stay, during my vacation, was a farmhouse situated in a large valley in Orange County. During our stay we made numerous trips to places of interest that were not too far away.

No doubt some of you have heard of Sugar Loaf Mountain, a large peak in the south eastern part of Orange County. We climbed this mountain one day with a party of friends, as it is a very steep mountain, it took us over an hour to climb it. On one side there is a large precipice, it is about one hundred feet from the bottom to the top, and is almost perpendicular.

On arriving at the top of the mountain, we found that we still had an hour or two in which to roam about it before the sun set. We employed the time in strolling around the top and enjoying the magnificent view which we obtained from such a height. During the time that we were on the summit, one of our party had the good luck to find a hawk's feather, which she kept as a souvenir of her trip while I discovered an ant-hill on the highest part of the mountain, but did not bring away any ants as souvenirs.

After a while we had our suppers and then watched the sun descend below the horizon, presenting a spectacle never to be forgotten. We now descended the mountain homeward bound, having enjoyed our excursion very much.

Before we came home we made a trip to Greenwood Lake. The day we chose for this excursion, however, turned out to be so very foggy, that we could not enjoy the trip as much as if it had been a clear day.

When I returned to the city and crossed 23rd street on my way home, I noticed that the streets were full of political banners. Now I am back at school again the pleasures of vacation are to be forgotten for the time being.

Ambrose Ring
September 31, 1896



Compositions, 1st. B College.

90% LI HUNG CHANG 95%

China has finally awakened. She has at last opened her ports to the commerce of the world, and as a result of this, modern appliances are gradually becoming known there. The reason of all this is principally her successful war with Japan.

After so humiliating a defeat, by so small a nation, China had thought it best to take a look at the world, and see if she could not take advantage of some of the new inventions. She sent out men to different parts of the globe for this purpose.

The most prominent of these is Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of the Emperor. He was sent out by the Emperor to travel around the world. He visited most of the important countries on his way across the different continents and saw many things which, before he knew nothing about. Wherever he went, he was received very cordially and in many of the cities large receptions or entertainments were held in his honor. It was on these occasions that the contrast between American or European and Chinese politeness was most particularly observed.

Li is a man of intelligence, and it is thought, that before many years, China will be rapidly progressing, it is also thought that his trip will not only cause the extension of Chinese trade, but will also do very much to enlarge the trade of many other nations.

In after years, when China had become of as much importance as India, or any other Asiatic country, the Chinese can lay a great deal of their rising in the world to their war with Japan, which caused them to open their eyes, and Li's tour of the world.

Ambrose Ring October 12, 1896

90% THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF '96 100%

Never before in American history has there been such a political campaign as is now being enacted in this country. The enthusiasm has never been so great. Where ever we go, the streets of the great metropolis are filled with banners few or many, representing "Free Silver or Sound Money."

If the money that has been spent on these party emblems, and in other party expenses was all collected in the United States Mint, it would be enough to almost pay the national debt.

This enthusiasm not only exists, among the men, but every where we go we see on the lapels of the coats of the children, one or more buttons representing the party they believe in although some of them do not know the difference between "Free Silver and Sound Money."

It is thought by numbers of the people that, if presidential campaigning keeps on increasing in this way every four years, it will finally end in a rebellion between the Republicans and Democrats. If this should come to pass, it would be the worst war the world has ever seen, on account of the deadly weapons in use in the army and navy.

Speeches have not taken an important part in the present campaign, they been made in abundance by both candidates in the hope of getting the larger number of votes for their respective parties. Amount other things that must not be forgotten is this campaign, is by the funny authors by jokes and pictures.

Besides this manufacturers have given the names of the different candidates to their respective articles. Some firms, who make knives and such things, have the handles of pocket-knives made so that you can fix a portrait of them.

On November 3rd, when the election of our future president will take place, a great many police will be needed to restrain the well known desire of the boys to get barrels for the bonfires of the following night.

Ambrose Ring October 26, 1896



Compositions, 1st. B College.

90% A FAMOUS APPLE 100%

Among the stories of famous apples, the one that seems to be the most interesting, though it may be not altogether true, is the adventure of William Tell.

It seems, according to the Swiss tradition, that there lived a patriot in the 14th century named William Tell, who was well known throughout the country for his bravery. There was also another person connected with this interesting anecdote, a certain worthy named Gessler, who had a great deal do do in the Austrian court, but live in Switzerland.

Among the different acts of tyranny committed by this Gessler, was that of putting some Austrian emblem on a pole, and setting this pole in the center of the market-place of the town. He then proclaimed to the citizens and people of the country there a bouts, that everybody passing near this obnoxious thing should take off his hat to it, and any body who did not obey this, would be brought before Gessler for punishment. All the people fearing the punishment that would be inflicted on them if they did not do as they were told, took off their hats to it, whenever they passed through the market place.

Our hero Tell on day, when out walking with his son, passed by the pole without deigning to notice it, he and his son were accordingly promptly arrested and brought to the judge. Gessler knew that Tell had the reputation of being a wonderful shot with the cross-bow, so as his punishment her ordered him to shoot an apple from his son's head and if he missed, he was to die.

The day for the trial of his skill came. Tell, to the amazement of all, shot the apple right through the middle. When, however, our hero told Gessler that if he had missed, he would have shot him through the heart, he was put in chains by the inexorable tyrant.

Many of the traditions have, different endings as to what became of Tell after this, so I will not discuss that which I do not know.

Ambrose Ring November 16, 1896

100% NEW YORK DECEMBER 1, 1896 90%

Dear Floyd,

Although I have not heard from you in a good while, I thought I would write you a few lines. I suppose you are giving out hints as to what you want for your Christmas.

This year the Christmas holidays are slightly prolonged as you know. Don't you think you could try to come down here this year, instead of my coming up there? The skating promises to be fine, and so does coasting through Fleetwood hill which is only half as long as the Bedford road up there.

There is not much news around here except that Mrs. Harris from Batara was down to see all the folks and also some friends of Aunt VeVie's from Warwick.

How, are stamps getting along? I think from the way Mamma spoke the other night, that I will get a compound microscope for my Christmas. It will be fine for examining water marks and perforations in some of the rarer stamps. I also expect a couple of packets of stamps.

Have caught anymore butterflies? My partner has a lina mouth that his Aunt gave him. It is not very well stretched, but is in pretty good condition. My sphmx chrysalis have not yet come out. Are you going down to see the Stock Show at Madison Square Garden? I think it will be fine.

We have had a wonderfully warm weather down here for the last three weeks, considering the time of year it is, however I think we shall pay for it by having a short, cold winter.

We are going to have Edison's vitiscope down at the "Gym" on thanksgiving evening. I wish you could come down and see it with me. I think I will have to close now as I have nothing more to write.

Your Loving Cousin Ambrose

Master Floyd R. Smith
466 Brookside Park
Terrytown, New York



Compositions, 1st. B College.

90%

THE EARLY COLONIZATION OF AMERICA

95%

Suppose we take a brief run over the early settlements in their order, and see what a great undertaking the colonization of America was.

Virginia comes first on the list. She was for many years a great deal larger in area than she now is.

The first settlement was made by Captain Newport at Jamestown in 1607, and was a permanent one. It would have been much better, however if a band of hearty farmers, and lumber men had come over instead of the greedy gold - seekers who did. John Smith can be truthfully called the father of the colony as he more than once saved it from ruin.

Massachusetts comes next. It was in this colony the Pilgrim Father's landed, in 1620, on a cold winter's day and successfully established a colony they called Plymouth. In 1628, John Cndicott and some friends settled Boston and its vicinity.

Maine and New Hampshire must not be forgotten, they were settled by Mason and Gorges in 1623. Maine was first a part of New Hampshire, but was afterwards separated.

Connecticut was the seat of the Pegwod War, later on, and must have a word or two. A colony was established in 1635 at Hartford. The Connecticut Valley having good agricultural activities, the colony was soon thickly settled.

Maryland was settled a little before Connecticut, but never mind. St. Mary's was founded by Lord Baltimore's brother and was the seat of many minor rebellions and wars.

Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams at Providence 1636. It was mainly a colony for exiles and persecuted Christians worshipers.

New York, our own state, must not be forgotten. A colony was founded in 1613, by the Dutch, on Manhattan Island which is now the seat of our great city. This colony was really second in the list. Delaware is next. It was the only important colony mainly settled by Swede's.

The Carolinas shall not be forgotten either. They were founded in 1613 - South Carolina - and 1670 - North Carolina. These colonies, especially South Carolina were settled seemingly from everywhere.

New Jersey was settled at Elizabethtown in 1664, by Berkley and Carteret. It was sold, after wards, to different parties.

Pennsylvania was permanently settled by some Quakers under Penn, who founded Philadelphia. This colony never had any Indian troubles, on account of Penn's treaty with them.

We now come to the last. This is Georgia, and was founded in the year in which Washington was born, 1732, by Oglethorpe, at Savannah. It was established as a colony for oppressed debtors.

I will now close my summary, as I have mentioned all the thirteen original colonies.

1897 to 1900



Ambrose Ely Ring

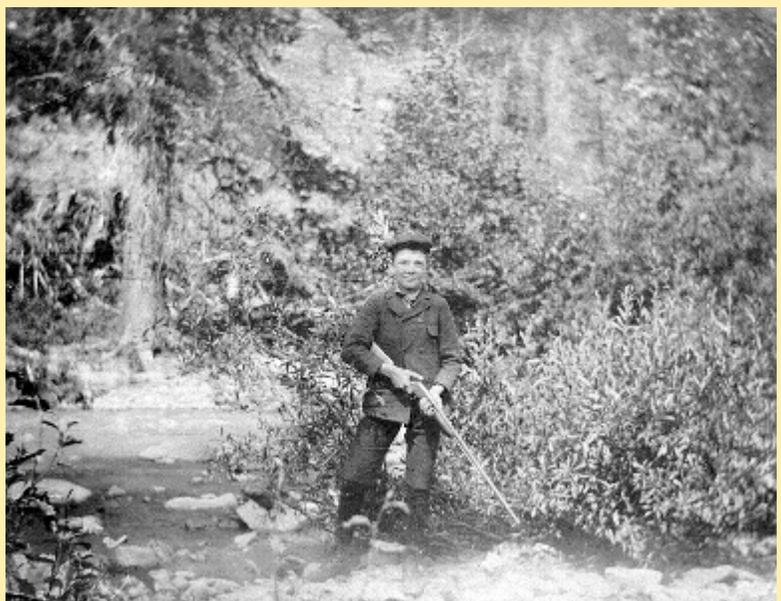
Diary 1897

1897 Graduated from #90 – Salutatorian – honor student. June – went to Basin, Montana with mother to spend summer with Gene. Went thru Yellowstone Park with mother in August with Wylie Camp Company.

September – started in first class of Morris High School at 3rd Avenue and 158th street – high schools organized that fall in New York City. Went thru – had to study trigonometry, solid geometry, advanced algebra and chemistry outside.



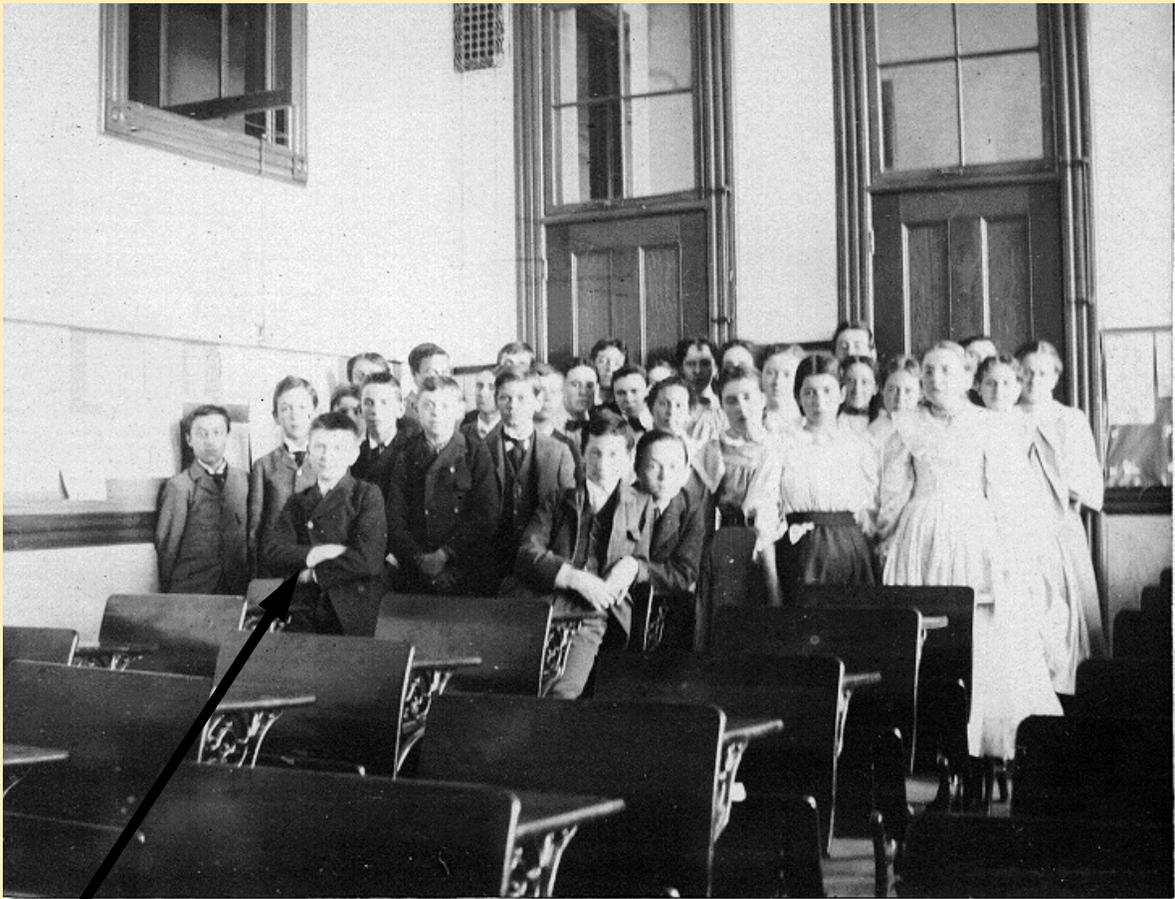
1897 age 14.



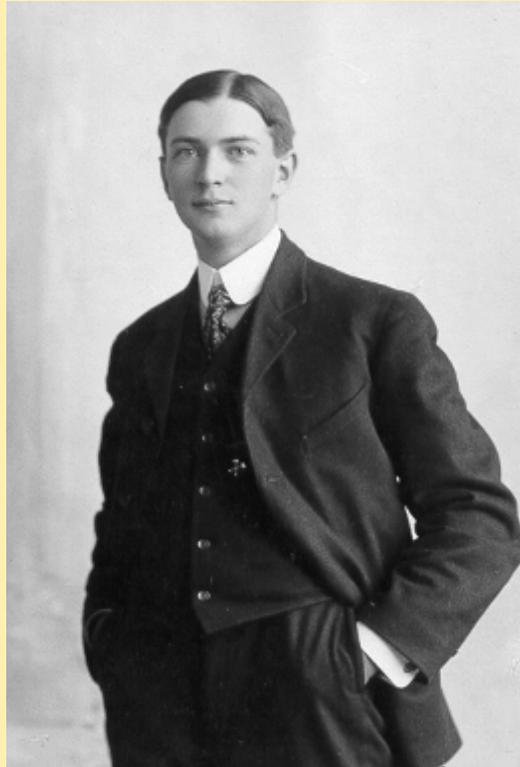
1897 to 1900



Class of School No. 90, 1897



Ambrose



1897



Basin Shack in Basin, Montana.

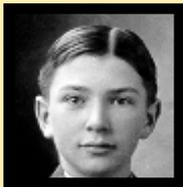


The Basin Shack 1897.

The Basin Shack 1897.



View from Basin Shack 1897.



Compositions, 1st. B College.

95% STREET SCENES DURING THE HOLIDAYS 100%

During the week in which Christmas occurs, every body tries to be happy. Even down in the lower parts of the city, where poverty and crime generally prevail, we see here and there the effects of Christmas time upon the children.

Further up town, between 9th and 23rd streets, we find that everybody on the streets and in the stores is in a great hurry. Each one wants to make everybody else get out of his way, so that he can reach his destination quickly, the result is that in the principal streets we find a great crowd pushing and shoving one another.

It is during this week that the Broadway cable cars have to have patient and experienced motor men on their cars, so that in passing through the crowded streets no one will be hurt. The cars themselves are always packed, and hard to manage, on account of the rails being so slippery.

As we pass Macy's, Wanamaker's and numerous other large stores, we see great crowds before the windows. These crowds are generally so dense that pedestrians are obliged to walk in the streets and they are caused by the pantomime shows which the larger establishments, arrange for the express purpose of drawing a crowd.

As we near the suburbs of the metropolis, the excitement is not so great, but for all that the butchers and grocers are kept busy supplying the servants of the different families. Here and there can also be seen busy house wives, children, and others, hurrying from place to place after the things they have forgotten, or else getting some extra things for the tree or table.

In our own home we see mothers and fathers carrying on secret communication, and on Christmas eve, after the children have gone to bed, we see them taking certain my curious looking bundles from their hiding places, and deposit them around the Christmas tree or in the stockings.

Ambrose Ring

January 11, 1897

90% PARAPHRASE ON MAUD MULLER 100%

On a summer's day, when the men and women were working together in the hay fields there stood by the spring near the road side, a maiden, who could boast of simple beauty and sustic health.

She was singing to herself like the others in the field, when she happened to turn toward the town which was about a mile distant, it was then that a wish came into her heart to see somebody that she did not dare to mention.

While thus musing the judge of the town came riding slowly along, for the day was a very hot one. When he reached the spring near which the maiden was working, he asked her for a drink of the cool water. She did not hesitate to give him what he asked for because it was about him that she had been thinking. He spoke kindly to the maiden, and more than once he wished that he was free and might be a harvester in the fields. After a little chat about the flowers, hay, weather and other things, he rode a way towards the town.

Maud Muller for such was the girls name often wished that he might be the judges bride, but, glancing down at her torn and ragged dress, the wish disappeared. When he reached the hill which he was obliged to climb, he looked back and saw Maud Muller standing as he had left her and still day - dreaming.

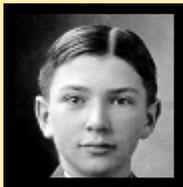
That afternoon when the judge hummed an old but well - known love tune in court, the lawyers were obliged to smile at his absentmindedness.

In the course of time the judge wedded a lady who lived for style, while Maud Muller married one who was in the same condition as herself. Often however, when the judge was seated at his table and the wine in his glass was red as blood, he would think of Maud Muller's sparkling eyes and pretty face. This dream came and went many times.

Often Maud Muller's thoughts would dwell on the large hand some mansions where she would finally live. She often thought said "It might have been", but the die was cast long ago, and the joys of youth had faded into an endless dream.

But the time is gone and the bells are tolling while all that is left of her who might have been the judge's wife's being laid to rest.

Ambrose Ring
January 25, 1897



Compositions, 1st. B College.

100% THE CUBAN REVOLT 100%

During the past century the number of wars has been very great. Nations, large and small have contested for liberty or for rights which have not been given them. Among those now striving to gain their independence, Cuba stands first.

The insurrection now progressing in that island is not the first. Cuba has often before tried to break away from Spain and she is now making a final effort to throw off her heavy yoke. If Spain had kept her armies at home, and given her largest and richest colony some representation at court, she might have averted this war.

The revolt has already cost her many millions of dollars and caused her national debt to raise to enormous figures. If she continues to let her soldiers commit such barbarous cruelties in her other colonies, as murdering peaceful citizens for some slight offense, she will have all her colonies rebelling against her.

The seat of the war is now around Havana and Pinas, del Rio. According to the current opinions of the press, the Trocha was crossed by the insurgents under Maceo, of whose death different accounts are given, some saying that he was murdered, while others say that he was shot during a skirmish.

Many battles have been fought but the Cubans prefer generally to keep in hiding and cut off detachments of Spanish troops on their way to join the main army. On the other side Weyler has been and is trying his best to engage the whole Cuban army on the field at once. We know however that as yet he has been unsuccessful.

One characteristic of the Spaniards that must not be forgotten is the barbarous way in which they treat their captives. Nearly every five or six and some times more prisoners are shot before a large crowd of the citizens of Havana. Gomez however treats his prisoners with great kindness sometimes letting a wounded captive return to his army without being put there on parole.

It is uncertain as yet whether Cuba will win, but the current opinion in many nations is that she will. If she does conquer she will no doubt be helped along by the United States, until she is able to look out for her own affairs, and form a government that will not be corrupt.

Ambrose Ring

February 24, 1897

100% THE BARTHOLDER STATUE OF LIBERTY 100%

Nearly every New Yorker had seen at some time or another the Statue of Liberty, situated in New York Bay. Coming through the narrows or down one of their rivers on either side of Manhattan Island one sees the statue, seeming to watch over the metropolis of the eastern world, hundreds of years ago.

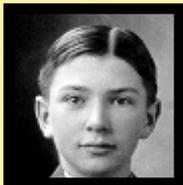
The Bartholds Statue is a present from France to the United States. It stands on Bedloes Island in the central part of the bay, and everybody passing through New York Bay regards it as a wonderful piece of workmanship. It was put near New York because that city is the most important commercial city in the United States. It is made of solid bronze plates riveted and otherwise fastened from the inside.

The island is guarded by Government Troops, occupying a small fort. The main statue stands on an enormous pedestal of stone and masonry. When you enter this pedestal, and reach the main stairs you look upward for a hundred feet or more. The stairway that leads you to the crown, the highest point visitors are allowed to ascend is a spiral one with occasional seats, so that you can rest on your climb to this lofty perch. When you reach the top, you find yourself in a small room with windows on every side. You look out and find the city of New York and the cities near it laid out before your eyes as if on a large map. Vessels look like row boats and people your if there be any in sight on the island look like pin heads. The panorama stretched before ones eyes is hardly to be equaled in the United States, with the exception of that seen from some of our modern 25 story sky scrappers.

In descending you take another stairway so as not to be in the way of those coming up. One thing that must not be forgotten is the torch held above the statues head. It is lit by electricity and many a sailor while yet a good way to sea is gladdened by the sight of it.

The statue from the outside looks like a woman holding a torch above her head, and is one of the many things that New Yorkers ought to be proud of.

Ambrose Ring
March 27, 1897



Compositions, 1st. B College.

95% THE PRESIDENT 95%

During the Revolution, the want of a navy was severely felt by the Colonies. In the troubles with France and other countries, it was more severely felt than ever, so when the war with Tripoli was declared, the United States had only a few large and effective men of war.

When England began her depredations against American commerce, our navy was still very small. After many insults to the Stars and Strips, Congress decided that it was necessary to build some ships, able to cope with English men of war and to guard our commerce.

This work was at last begun and six ships were planed and started. Among these was the "President". Soon after this ship was built, launched, and put in commission, she was ordered to chase an English man of war, the "Spitfire" and free an imprisoned seaman. After she had been a few days out and toward evening 7 o'clock the "President" was up with it. Commander Rogers hailed the stranger, but a shot was there reply and so the first battle was fought for American rights, during a long night.

The Little Belt could have been captured but as war had not yet been declared this was not done.

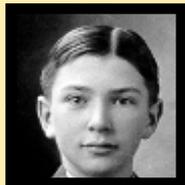
The commander of the "President" Commodore Rogers, then returned to New York harbor. When war was declared he sailed with a few other ships for a long cruise. In a few days they discovered and chased the "Bevidere", the "President" drew away from the other ships and opened fire. The "Bevidere" after a long fight was nearly captured when at a critical moment a gun burst on the "President" putting everything in confusion and the "Bevidere" making use of the opportunity escaped. Soon after there squadron returned after an unfortunate cruise.

After fitting out in Boston she ran the blockade and after a short cruise in the middle Atlantic, sailed for the North Sea to cruise for merchantmen. This cruise was more successful than the others and much damage was done to the enemy's commerce.

She met her fate near New York Bay. After her second cruise, she fitted out in New York, but was unable to get out, on account of the blockade. However she tried it, but struck a sand bar which held her fast until the tide rose, and also injured her hull. This was disastrous, and she was soon discovered and chased by the English. After nearly disabling the nearest enemy she was captured by the rest. This was in June 1815.

During her whole career the "President" was regarded as an unlucky ship, but not with standing this the laurels she won for her country, will never be forgotten by true hearted Americans.

Ambrose Ring
April 26, 1897



Compositions, 1st. B College.

95%

90%

"Grant Day" April 27, 1897

During the Civil War, a young man from Ohio distinguished himself that he was elected president after Lincoln. This person was no other than General Grant.

On April 27, 1897, troops, civilians, sailors, and numerous societies paraded in honor of the heroes birthday and also to dedicate a magnificent tomb built, of the finest marble, found in different parts of the world. This mausoleum was presented to New York City and was built from contributions from different persons in this state.

At the head of the procession came President McKinley and many noted personages. Next came the "crack" New York regiments; then the governors and often troops of many of the states of the Union. The rest was composed of the Fire Department, Public School boys, and many of the societies of this city.

After the parade was serviced by the President, he was taken on board the dispatch boat Dolphin which carried him down the river between the double line of warships. As he passed each vessel, whether foreign or American, a salute of 21 guns was fired in his honor. When the President boarded the Dolphin, all the boats in the river were trying to get as near as possible to her and also trying to see who could make the most noise with his whistle.

One thing which disappointed many of the spectators was the biting north wind which swept down on the stands and made it feel as though it was winter. An interesting object in the naval parade was a long low, black, wicked looking craft steaming around the ships at a good rate of speed. This boat was our new torpedo boat Erricson.

The excellent management of the fire department, thus preventing any fire starting under the crowded. The ambulances were also in great need as there were many slight accidents, the results of the jams made by people, all trying to get as near as they could to the parade.

During the years to come, thousands upon thousands will view the grand marble sarcophagus that holds the remains of one who led his men to victory in every undertaking. Those who marched will also remember the day when they joined to commemorate his birthday and to help dedicate a monument that will stand for ages to come.

Ambrose Ring
May 3, 1897



Salutatory.

Salutatory

We meet here today, dear friends, to celebrate the graduation of the Class of 1897. The time is come. Let all that is not bright and cheerful be buried in oblivion so that nothing shall mar the pleasures of Commencement Day.

Our journey through the school, altho' on the whole a pleasant one, has had its rough stretches of road. Sometimes we have coasted along at full speed, while again, nothing but strong pedaling has kept our wheels a moving. But, notwithstanding that some of the grades were pretty steep, (especially the first grade, which strangely enough was also the last grade) our cyclometers finally registered the requisite amount, and now we have dismounted for, a brief rest, and you are here dear friends to see us receive the certificates of our first century run, and watch us change our trusty old grammar school wheels, now almost outgrown, for the higher gears of business, high school, and college.

Our experiences during our trip have been varied and interesting, sometimes humorous, often pathetic. Many a one in traversing the Labyrinth of Fractions, has punctured a tire on the sharp pointed numerator of a complex fraction, and his mishap left him, as well as his tire, less puffed up than before.

While enveloped in the mysterious ghost chambers of the Caves of the Decimals, we occasionally lost our path in explaining the rule for pointing off in the multiplication of two decimal fractions, but the golden threads that bound us to our teachers brought us safely out of the maze in time to renew our journeys.

Sometimes the mishaps required six months to repair them, but the pacemakers, our instructors, were always ready with tool bag and repair kit, and when we followed their advice, our accidents were soon remedied and few of us had to lag by the wayside, and complete our hundred miles with the slow division.

The muddy road of Square Root and the steep hills of Cube Root and Partnership tried our machines to their utmost, and at such times, the loss of chain links or sprocket teeth enforced slow riding, but it was all for the best, for woe to the rides who thinks to pass over these at high speed. He only arrives breathless and unprepared for the forests of Ratio and Proportions, and the means he must employ to traverse them, require the extremes of fortitude, and the consequence of such antecedents is often failure.

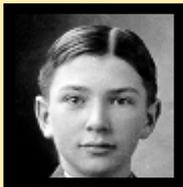
My, - but Child's rocky path to Graduation, and Webb and Hunter hills to college shook up our old velocipedes, and the bumps of synonyms and conjugations, the rains and fogs of solar days, climates and productions, battles and , discoveries brought some of us to grief, with spokes gone, handles rusty, lamps out, saddle tipsy, and alas! cyclometers registering only 40 or 50%, - I mean miles.

But we have all tried hard to succeed, and cover the course mapped out for us. This is probably the last run we shall ever take together, and we are pleased to have you here to see each one wheel up and receive the diploma that announces that the scholar has outgrown his steed. And as the Class of 1897 bids you welcome to dear old No. 90, it wishes that your course thro' life may be surrounded with as many trusty friends, and may be ended as joyously and successfully as our brief school career is ending today.)))FINIS(((

Age 13 11/12 yrs. *Ambrose Ely Ring*

1st College B - Commencement Day, June 29, 1897

Clinton E. Ring has the original copy.



1897

Our Trip Through Yellowstone Park.

This was written by Emma Louisa Ring, second wife of Eugene Ring Sr. Her former name was Louisa Hunt. She is the mother of Ambrose Ely Ring and would have been my great Grandmother. She and Ambrose Ring, who would have been 14 years old made this trip. -- C. E. Ring. Clinton Ring has the original copy of this 2/10/1975.

August 15, 1897

Ambrose and I left Butte, Montana, on the 9:25 train for Livingston. Livingston, Montana is on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. From this point a branch of the Northern Pacific extends 51 miles south to Cinnabar, Montana, near the northern boundary of the Park, following the valley of the Yellowstone the entire distance.

August 17, 1897

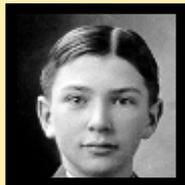
We arrived at Livingston 6:30 a.m. Here we changed cars for Cinnabar. Cinnabar, Montana, is the terminus of the Park Branch Railroad. It derives its name from Cinnabar Mountains, a conspicuous landmark on the Upper Yellowstone. As the train passes along its base, one can plainly see the "Devils Slide," two walls of traprock (some 150' apart) extending up the mountains nearly 2,000 feet and embracing a reddish colored mineral resembling Cinnabar. Its about 3 miles to the north boundary of the Park, the line passing over the summit of Electric Peak and crossing the Yellowstone river at the mouth of Gardner River. Electric Peak is 11,155 feet. It is noted for its wonderful display of electricity from the top of it during a thunder storm. We also passed the Emigrant, Sheipeales Cliffs and Bunsen Peak. Bunsen Peak's altitude is 8,775 feet.

Mr. Burket, agent for the Wylie Camping Company, met us at Cinnabar station 11:35 a.m. Several others were there also waiting for him to convey us all to a small town on the very edge of the Park called Gardiner; it is a supply station for the mining camps in the vicinity. Here we had dinner, and rested an hour before we started on our trip.

The stage road beads along the Gardner River, a characteristic mountain stream crossing the same near Eagle Nest Rock, where the cliffs are fully 1,500 feet above the roadway.

During the ride from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs, ascender over 2,000 feet. The elevation of Mammoth Hot Springs is 6,387 feet.

We did not stop at the springs as we were coming back that way on our return trip, and would have more time to see the Terraces and Springs, and other places of interest.



Our Trip Through Yellowstone Park.

Fort Yellowstone - at Mammoth Hot Springs is a two company United States cavalry post, the commanding officer being superintendent of the Park. During the summer months - containment's - are scattered throughout the Park, their duties being to protect the various objects of interest from vandalism. After we all registered at the fort, we continued on to Golden Gate.

The altitude of the west end of Golden Gate is 7,300 feet.

Golden Gate - four miles from Mammoth Hot Springs is one of the most picturesque points in the Park. It is a rugged pass between the base of the lofty elevations of Bunsen Peak and the southern extremity of Terrace Mountains, through the west branch of Garden River. The sides of these rocky walls, which rise 200 to 300 feet above the roadway, are covered with a yellow mass suggesting the appropriate name the pass now bears.

The pillar at the east entrance, some 12 feet high, was originally a part of the canyon wall. Golden Gate - being nearly 1,000 feet higher than the - Hot Springs, necessarily makes this portion of the journey rather slow.

Rustic Falls, occupying a conspicuous position at the west end of Golden Gate, adds a charm to this beautiful spot. The stream is fed by mountain snows and springs along the base of the hills a mile or so beyond. The fall is some 60 feet over a series of shallow basins worn into the dark, moss covered ledge.

After leaving Golden Gate we rode through Swan Lake Basin, it being quite unlike the regions just transcended, and one of the many typical mountain parities hemmed in by snow clad peaks found throughout the Park.

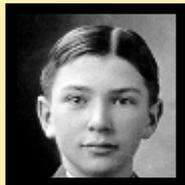
Here we had an accident. Our horses were frightened at some lumber lying by the roadside. They broke loose and ran away for some distance. The driver managed to catch them after a while. We had 6 miles more to ride before reaching our first camp. We were all glad enough when we arrived there. It was 6 o'clock p.m. Tuesday evening August 17th. Our first camp was called Willow Park. Its elevation is _____. Here we rested for the night.

August 18, 1897

August 18th. Wednesday. In the morning the ground was covered with a heavy white frost. Breakfast 6:30. We started 7 o'clock for a 40 mile ride to the Upper Geyser Basin. We soon passed the Obsidian Cliffs which is a large cliff 80 feet high of volcanic glass obsidian.

Father on we passed Twin Lakes, Beaver Dams and Roaring Mountains, which is covered with hot springs. Father on we were near the Devils Frying Pan, and several other hot springs and mountains.

After a short ride we entered the Norris Geyser Basin and saw our first geyser, which was the Little Minute Man. This little Geyser throws a stream of hot water 20 feet high every minute. The road follows along the ridge on the east side of the basin affording a commanding view of the surroundings. The first



Our Trip Through Yellowstone Park.

impression one gets, especially upon a cool day when the stream is visible, is that he is entering a manufacturing locality; the terrible noise and rumbling, the hissing of escaping steam, and very unpleasant odors excite - a feeling of natural but unnecessary caution, as the roadway and numerous paths - leading through the basin can be followed with impunity.

Here we passed the Black Growler, which has a chimney shaped opening. Very little water is thrown out, while a large quantity of steam is constantly escaping, producing a peculiar sound. The deposit surrounding the edge of the crater is, at times, of inky blackness. The water is not clear and has a strong odor of Sulfur. The Monarch New Crater, Congress, Constant and Emerald Pool comprise the chief attractions of Norris Basin.

Here we leave Norris Basin and follow the Gibbon River through small and picturesque canyons, until we reach the Gibbon Falls. Half a mile east of the entrance to Gibbon Canyon are the Gibbon Paint Pools. They consist of numerous openings in the highly colored clay, and are intensely curious, their brilliant coloring and shapes being the admiration of all.

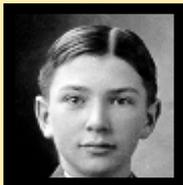
Gibbon Falls, whose waters, tumbling in a fancy torrent down a series of steep cascades on one side of a bold, rocky ledge, and on the other streaming in a thin, shining ribbon of silvery spray from a height of something over 80 feet. After leaving the falls the road passes for a distance of 3 or 4 miles on a succession of pine - clad terraces until it reaches the valley of the Firehold Rines. The road crosses by a ford the east fork of the Firehold Rines, near the summer containment of a troop of United States cavalry stationed here for the better protection of this part of the Park, and continues on for a mile or so to the Foundation Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin.

Altitude of Lower Geyser Basin is 7, 252 feet. Lower Geyser Basin is a comparatively wide valley, extending southward from the junction of the east for of the Firehold River with the main stream, and embracing an area of 30 to 40 square miles. Over this valley or basin are scattered hot springs in groups. From here we pass on through Midway Geyser Basin.

This section constitutes the upper portion of the Lower Geyser Basin, and is half way between the Upper and Lower Basins. Here we pass a number of Geysers Pools and Springs. The largest and most terrific of these the Excelsion Geyser. It has not erupted since 1888, but then it shook the whole country around it, threw a stream of hot water of such volume that it made the Firehold double up in natural size; masses of rocky formation; to a height of 200 to 250 feet have been hurled from this crater into the Firehold River which is some 500 feet from the Geyser.

Prismatic Lake is situated about 500 feet or so west of the Excelsion Geyser. Its dimensions being 250 x 400 feet. Over the central pit, of this opening, the water is of a dark blue color, changing to green towards the margins, while that in the shallow portions of the lake surrounding the central basin has a yellow tint - gradually fading into orange. Outside its rim there is a brilliant red deposit, which shades unto purples, browns and grays, all seemingly painted upon a ground of grayish white. The temperature of this water is about 146 degrees. The entire drive from midway to the Upper Basin, some 5 miles, is among these natural wonders.

Upper Geyser Basins, altitude is 7,394 feet..



Our Trip Through Yellowstone Park.

Here we arrived 4:30 p.m. pretty well tired out. This part of the basin is sometimes called "Devils Half Acre", it is triangular in form and embraces an area about 4 square miles, it contains 26 geysers and upwards of 400 hot springs.

Here we camped for two days. Some of the geysers erupted on our way to the Camp. The first one we saw erupt was the Riverside. A short distance above the wagon bridge across the Firehold River. It plays every 8 hours, throwing an arching column to a height of 80 feet, the entire contents of the discharge falling into the river.

The Grotte, which is not very far from the camp, played while we were passing by. Its eruptions take place about 4 times daily, each display lasting fully 30 minutes.

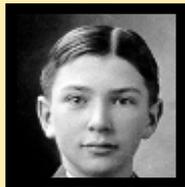
August 19, 1897

Thursday August 19th. After breakfast we all took a walk through the different parts of the basin. Our guide went with us and explained all the different geysers as we passed them. Among the geysers we passed were the Giant, Oblong, Beeline, Spong and Old Faithful who played for us as we were going by. She plays every 65 minutes and throws a stream of hot water 150 feet high, plays 4 minutes. The Cascade played irregular, the Economic, Fan, Morlor, Daisy, Splendid and many others played all through the day at different times. Afternoon we visited the Devils Bowl which is only a few rods from the camp. Its situated on the summit of a small mound of siliceous deposit some 5 feet above the general level, it is about 10 feet in diameter, with a glittering rim of brilliantly colored formation 18 inches in height. The constant boiling of its contents, through only a small part of its surface is agitated, as the bubbles of escaping steams.

August 20, 1897

Friday August 20th. Found a heavy white frost on the ground. Breakfast 6:30. Started 7 o'clock for a 20 mile ride to Yellowstone Lake. On our way to the lake we passed the Lone Star Geyser. It erupts every 40 minutes. We arrived at the lake 12 o'clock.

Elevation of Yellowstone Lake is 7,788 feet. There are no less than 7 hot spring areas surrounding Yellowstone Lake; those of the west area or Thumb Bay are held by far the most interesting. They comprise over 60 springs and paint spots and several geyser cones, one of which rises above the lake surface just a few feet from the shore, standing upon which one may catch trout, and dropping them into the hot water in the crater of the cone, cook them without removal from the hook. Here we rested and ate our lunch by the lake. After lunch we took the steamer Lilla for a 17 mile sail across the lake where our next camp was situated. On this trip the steamer stops at Dot Island, permitting tourists to go on shore to see the heard of Buffalo, Elk an Mountain Sheep kept on this island. The landing is made near our permanent camp on Lake Outlet, arrived about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The first object we see on entering the woods was a large black bear and her cub, she was evidently trying to release one of her cubs from a pole where he had been chained. The night before by some of the tourists who caught him while in the woods sight seeing. When we all came in sight he ran back in the woods, but during the night he came back again with four others. They made it pretty lively for a time, and it was almost impossible to sleep, for the noise they made was so loud and disagreeable. Our tent was very pleasantly situated by the wood fire, and could look over on the lake form our tent door.



Our Trip Through Yellowstone Park.

August 21, 1897

Saturday August 21. After breakfast we started on another 20 mile drive through Hayden Valley, which was formally part of Yellowstone Lake. We visited the Mud Geyser on our way to the next camp which is very close to both Upper and Great Falls of the Yellowstone.

The Mud Geyser consist of several large craters filled with blue, pasty mud, one and all emitting odors far from agreeable. It was 11 o'clock when we arrived at the Camp hungry and tired. After we got rested and had our dinner we drove over to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. The first thing of interest was the Ripper Falls of the Yellowstone. They have a perpendicular drop of 140 feet. A crater of a mile below, the river takes another leap of 360 feet, called the Lower or Great Falls. Inspiration Point may be seen three miles away. This point was the end of our drive, from here you could see quite some distance up and down the river. Point Look Out was another place where we could get a better view of the river and falls. Here was a platform built on a rock over looking the brink of the falls. Gazing down the canyon, Point Lookout is seen rising from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the river.

Inspiration Point is considered by many as being of all points the best from which to see and appreciate the immensity of the canyon. Although only the scenery was far more beautiful. Its beyond my power to describe the coloring and wonderful mark of nature along the canyon. One gentleman was so over come with the grand view of the river that he went three times during the two days we were in Camp. Its also 1,500 feet above the river.

August 22, 1897

Sunday morning August 22nd. After breakfast Mr. Arnold and his wife from Helena opened a short service before starting on another tramp through the canyon vicinity. First we sang Jesus Love Of My Soul, then Mr. Arnold made a short prayer followed by reading a chapter out of the Bible. Then we all sang Nearer My God To Thee. Oh how sweet it did sound on that high and lonely spot. Miss Sinderman, one of the young ladies of our party closed the services by singing solo. In the evening we all gathered around the wood fire and sang hymns until bedtime.

August 23, 1897

Monday morning August 23rd. Breakfast as usual 6:30. 7:30 we started a 20 mile ride to Willow Park. Our first Camp. Arrived there 11 o'clock. After dinner we started for Mammoth Hot Springs where we stopped to see Sisherly Top and extinct geyser, and Minerva Terrace. This Terrace is a mass of deposit 40 feet in height, covering an area of nearly 3/4 of an acre, with a hot spring on the summit some 20 feet in diameter, the temperature of which is at the edge 154 degrees.

Liberty Cap, an extinct hot spring cone standing at the foot of Terrace Mountain, near the road, is 52 feet high and 20 feet diameter at its base. From here we drove over to the hotel and rested for awhile. After we all got rested we started for Gardiner where we had a good supper before going to Cinnabar Station. We arrived at the station 6 o'clock too the Northern Pacific sleeper for Butte. Arrived in Butte Tuesday morning at 8'o'clock. Then we went over to the Great Northern Station for Basin. Took the 10:15 a.m. train from Butte to Basin. Gene met us at the station 11:20 a.m. August 24, 1897.

1897

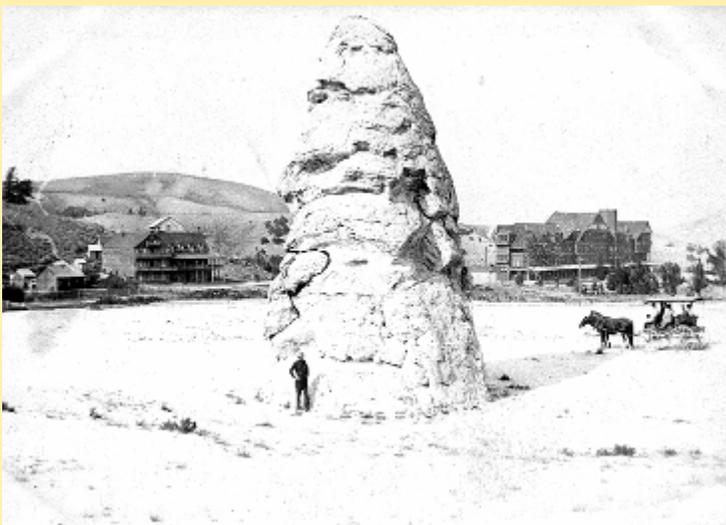


1897 Yellowstone Trip.

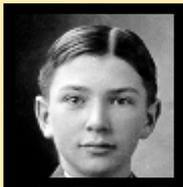


Golden Gate – Yellowstone park
1897.

Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel Y.P.
1897.



Liberty Gap – Y.P. 1897.

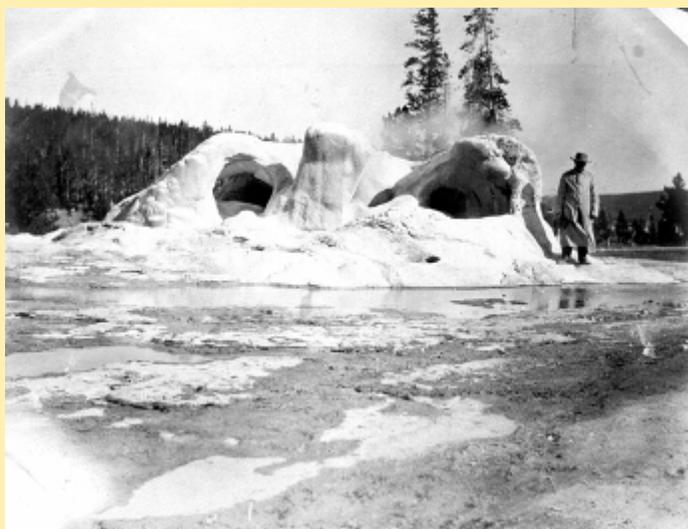


1897 Yellowstone Trip.



Mammoth Hot Springs – Y. P.
1897.

Devils Punch Bowl – Y. P. 1897.



Grotto Geyser – Y. P. 1897.

1897



1897 Yellowstone Trip.



Gibbon Falls – Y. P. 1897.



Lone Star Geyser – Y. P. 1897.



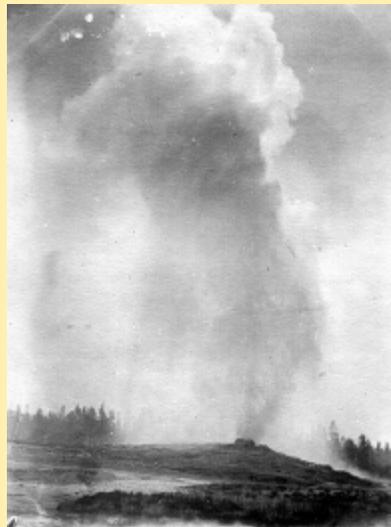
Grand Canon of the Yellowstone
1897.



1897 Yellowstone Trip.



Grand Canon of the Yellowstone
1897.

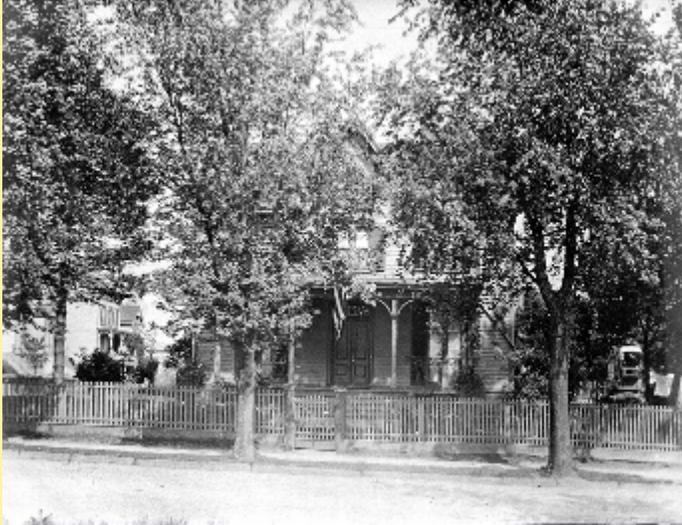


Old Faithful Geyser – Y. P. 1897.

1897



New York City – Ring Family Homes.



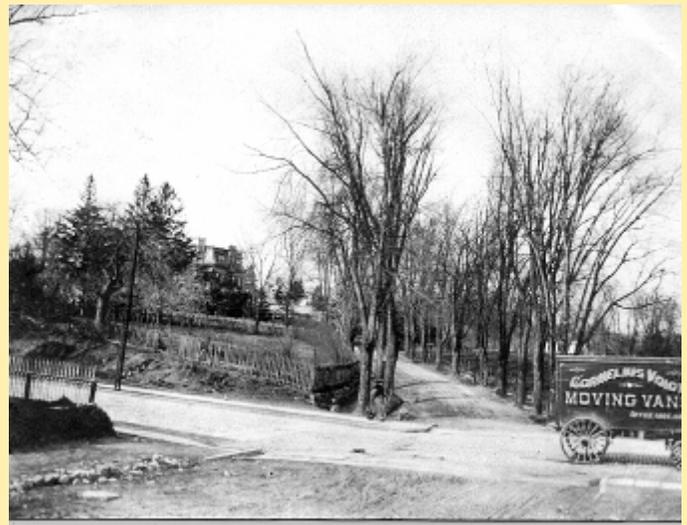
Morris Avenue & 160th Street,
New York City.



Mott Avenue, & 161st Street,
1897.



Grandpas – 1897.



Sheridan Avenue & 161st Street,
New York City – 1897.

1899 to 1900

New York City – Ring Family Homes.



Mott Ave. north from Gedar Park,
1899



Sheridan Avenue & 159th Street,
1900. Ambrose lived here.



High Bridge – N.Y. 1900,
Ambrose lived here.



1901

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1901

1901 Graduated from high school – worked in summer gymnastic school – had bad fall wrenching neck. (Scholarship)

September – entered Columbia School of Mines – joined Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. Moved to High Bridge.



Alpha Tau Omega

Letter from Bill Krahling, Palm Editor Emeritus of ATO, to Al Ring, January 23, 1999.

I'm sorry to be so late in responding to your Nov. 28, 1998, request for confirmation of your grandfather Ambrose Ely Ring's membership in Alpha Tau Omega.

I can only plead self-defense in that we are deep into processing material in the ATO Archives which gives us little time---and much difficulty--right now to handle requests as quickly and fully as we hope to do in the future.

At any rate, I think I have some information of interest to you and of help to the NHQ to correct its records.

First, your grandfather was an ATO, having been initiated in 1902 as the 34th member of the Alpha Lambda Chapter at Columbia University, New York City. And now the story becomes interesting.

ATO's 1903 Official Register listed him as Amrose Ely Reng, a Columbia student from New York City and a member of the Class of 1905. Then, in the 1921, 1928, and 1937 Directories, he is listed as Ambrose Ely Rieng and with no address, being "lost" in the Fraternity records. He does not appear at all in the 1982 Directory which I assume means he died sometime after 1937.

I think I know what happened. The membership card filled out for the Fraternity records at some point gave your grandfather's name as Reng. Later, it was corrected in ink with an "i" inserted between and above the "R" and "e" which, obviously, was later interpreted as "Rieng" rather than the correct "Ring." This card, by the way, had the typed information: "Mining Engineer, Warsaw, Tucson, Arizona."

There was no photo or biographical information for Ambrose Ely Ring/Reng/Rieng in the Columbia Chapter material. However, I did find information of interest in the 1903-1909 Minute Book, which, unfortunately, is in such fragile condition that I could not copy any pages to send to you. For starters, all mentions of him were as "Ring" and, thus, that was indeed his correct name from his beginning in ATO.

Among his mentions in the Minutes, Brother Ring was named at the Feb. 15, 1904, meeting to be one of two Chapter members to attend a banquet given by the Brown University Gamma Delta Chapter, Providence, R.I. He was appointed to the House Committee for the next year at the April 25, 1904 meeting, where it was voted "that all household goods belonging to the chapter be collected by house com. and commissary."

Brother Ring was elected Worthy Master (President) at the Oct. 3, 1904, meeting and served until new elections at the Feb. 6, 1905, meeting. Among meeting actions for which he presided were:



Alpha Tau Omega

Letter from Bill Krahling, Palm Editor Emeritus of ATO, to Al Ring, January 23, 1999.

Nov. 7, 1904--"Under the good of the order the question of the abolition of beer at fraternity functions was taken up and despite an eloquent defense [sic] of beer by Bro. Dixon a motion to make the necessary change in the By-laws was prepared for action next meeting."

Note: there is nothing in the Minutes to indicate any action or further discussion regarding this matter.

Nov. 28, 1904--Brother Ring was elected the delegate to the Dec. 28-30 ATO Congress at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

Dec. 19, 1904--The "Congress delegate was instructed to vote for Birmingham, Ala., for the next meeting of Congress if that place was presented."

Note: it was presented and selected so one assume Brother Ring followed orders.

At the April 3, 1905 meeting, Brother Ring was elected to complete the Worthy Chaplain (Vice President) term of Brother Wells who had "retired." The last mention of Brother Ring in the Minutes was for the April 12, 1905, special meeting when there was unanimous approval (8 votes) of Mr. F----- upon his proposal for membership by Brother Ring.

I would note that the Columbia Chapter had a short, sporadic existence. Chartered in 1881, it surrendered its charter in 1884, was reactivated in 1891-1892, and was reactivated for the second and last time in 1900-1910 during which time your grandfather was an active member and leader.

If your travels ever bring you close to Champaign, Illinois, you are welcome to make arrangements to examine the Minutes book and other Chapter materials. Likewise, I would encourage you to send us biographical and other informational material about your grandfather so that we might put that into the ATO Archives.

I'm glad that we were able to be of some help.

Most Sincerely,

Bill Krahling
Palm Editor Emeritus



Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1902

1902 June – Went to Montana. Worked for Gene in mines. October returned to Columbia.



A. E. R.

Election Day, 1902 Geology Excursion – Stony Point, New York

A. Frank, C. B. Frank, R. Willis, T. Dautziger, A. E. R., Bauermeble, Hahnel and Ernest.



Medals Won!!!!!!



Yale-Columbia
Club Swinging
Mar. 7th 1902



Club Swinging
Yale-Columbia
Feb. 6, 1903



Horizontal Bar
Yale-Columbia
Feb. 6, 1903



Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1903

1903 June – September – at Camp Columbia – surveying. October back to Columbia. Moved back to Sheridan Avenue.



Squad IV,
Camp Columbia
Railroading
August 1903

- H. R. Stewart
- A. E. Ring
- F. J. Powell
- J. C. Porter
- A. J. Bauermeble
- Jim Dautziger
- Dick Ernest
- Gus Hahnel
- G. Anderson
- Tom Buell
- Payson
- A. Warner
- H. Dyer

A.E.R.

Not Captioned





1903 Columbia Gymnastic Team Intercollegiate Champion
Ambrose Ring top row third from left.



Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1904

1904 June went to Butte, Montana. Worked in Rarus Mine. – also two weeks surveying in Original Mine. October back to Columbia.



Lorelei Fountain
Mott Avenue & 161
Street 1904.



1904 Columbia and Yale Gymnastic Team A.E.R. first on left, bottom.



1904

Brochure – Triple Gymnastic Contest.

Triple Gymnastic Contest Yale, Pennsylvania, and Columbia



Columbia University Gymnasium
New York City
March 18th, 1904

Programme

OFFICIALS

Judges

MR. C. W. MAYSER, Newark Academy

DR. H. S. PETTIT, Adelphi Academy

MR. O. STEFFEN, New York Turn Verein

MR. J. BISSINGER, Jr., New York Turn Verein

LIEUT. H. J. KOEHLER, United States Military Academy

MR. E. J. GIANNINI, New York Athletic Club

Scorers

Mr. W. F. HILLS, Columbia

Mr. H. D. BELLIS, Yale

Mr. H. C. PARKER, Pennsylvania

Announcer

Mr. H. A. FISHER, Columbia

Pach Bros. 

935 Broadway, cor. 22d St.

College Photographers

Special rates and attention
given to college societies
and groups of all kinds, also
individual sittings. . . .

Makers of Medals for this Competition

DIEGES and CLUST

25 John St., N. Y.

Official Jewelers of the
Leading Colleges, Schools
and Associations



*Columbia Univ.
Seats in all sizes*

"IF WE MADE IT, IT'S RIGHT"



Brochure – Triple Gymnastic Contest.



Columbia Gymnastic Team, 1903, Intercollegiate Champion

Programme, Continued GYMNASTIC TEAMS

YALE

W. L. Anderson, Y. M. S., Capt.
H. D. Belts, M. S., Mgr.
W. F. Smith, '04
H. R. Wakeman, '04, S.
G. E. Mix, '04, L. S.
H. R. Schenker, '05
D. M. Coen, '06
H. H. Henry, '06
A. L. Westcott, '06
E. C. Butler, '06, S.
H. S. Frank, '06, S.
W. F. Knox, '07

PENNSYLVANIA

P. M. Kempf, Capt.
H. C. Parker, Mgr.
G. Dielerle
H. Faust
J. Hildebrand
E. E. Krause

COLUMBIA

E. Ashley, '04, S., Capt.
W. F. Hills, P. G., Mgr.
E. B. Lyford, '04, C.
R. C. Wilson, '04, C.
C. T. Swart, '04, S.
H. Bloch, '04, L.
W. L. Benham, '05, S.
T. H. Burch, Jr., '05, S., Asst. Mgr.
F. H. Dmcombe, '05, S.
A. E. Ring, '05, S.
C. A. A. Steegmuller, '05, S.
R. H. Wiggin, '05, S.
C. A. Stewart, '06, C.
H. J. West, '06, S.

The Corn Exchange Bank

William and Beaver Streets, New York

William A. Nash, President Thomas T. Barr, Vice-President Walter E. Frew, Vice-President
Frederick T. Martin, Cashier W. E. Williams, Ass't. Cashier W. H. Ketchum, Ass't. Cashier

University Branch, 2902 Broadway, Talmadge B. Johnson, Manager



1904

Brochure – Triple Gymnastic Contest.



Columbia and Yale Gymnastic Teams, 1904

Programme, Continued

ENTRIES

HORIZONTAL BAR

YALE

W. L. Anderson
E. C. Butler
H. R. Wakeman
H. R. Schenker

PENNSYLVANIA

E. E. Krause

COLUMBIA

A. E. Ring
H. J. West
C. A. A. Steegmuller

SIDE HORSE

YALE

H. R. Wakeman
H. R. Schenker
H. S. Frank

PENNSYLVANIA

COLUMBIA

H. Bloch
W. F. Hills
T. H. Burch, Jr.

FLYING RINGS

YALE

W. L. Anderson
W. F. Knox
E. C. Butler
H. R. Wakeman

PENNSYLVANIA

P. M. Kempf
E. E. Krause

COLUMBIA

E. Ashley
C. T. Swart
T. H. Burch, Jr.



1904

Brochure – Triple Gymnastic Contest.

Programme, Continued

PARALLEL BARS

YALE
 W. L. Anderson
 E. C. Butler
 W. F. Knox
 H. R. Wakeman

PENNSYLVANIA
 E. E. Krause
 P. M. Kempf

COLUMBIA
 W. L. Benham
 H. J. West

TUMBLING

YALE
 W. F. Smith
 D. M. Corn

PENNSYLVANIA
 G. Dieterle

COLUMBIA
 F. H. Duncombe
 E. B. Lyford
 R. H. Wiggin

CLUB SWINGING

YALE
 G. E. Mix
 A. L. Westcott
 H. H. Henry

PENNSYLVANIA
 H. Faust
 J. Hildenbrand

COLUMBIA
 A. E. Ring
 R. C. Wilson
 C. A. Stewart



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF OFFICIAL ATHLETIC SUPPLIES

Base Ball
 Lawn Tennis
 Foot Ball



Golf
 Field Hockey
 Basket Ball

OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished upon Request.

Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any Address

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DENVER KANSAS CITY BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA
 MINNEAPOLIS BUFFALO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO
 MONTREAL, CAN. LONDON, ENG.



Basin, Montana.



Uncle Gene and Uncle Charlie,
Montana Shack.

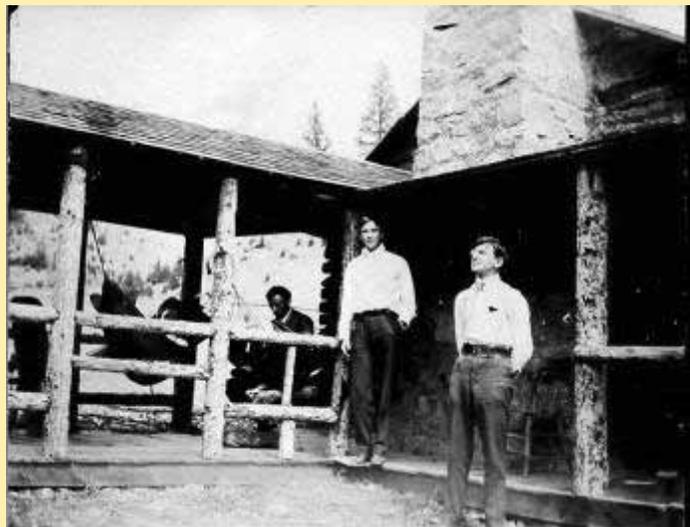
Basin, Montana, shack.



Basin, Montana, 1904.



Basin, Montana.



Mr. D., Gene, Ambrose, Chas,
Basin, August 1904.

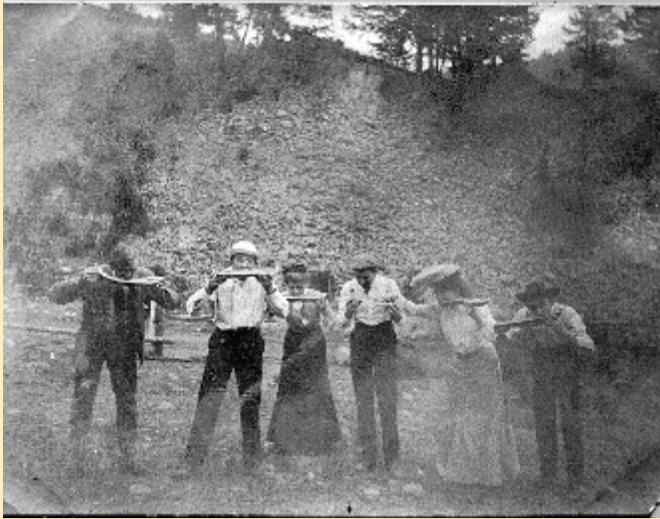
Montana.



“Mornin” Basin, Montana, Aug.
1904.



Basin, Montana.



“The Watermelon Hogs”, Basin, Montana, 1904.

“Tiny”, Mrs. Kerr, Gene, Chas...
Basin. Aug. 1904.



The Bunch up the Creek. Basin –
Aug. 1904.

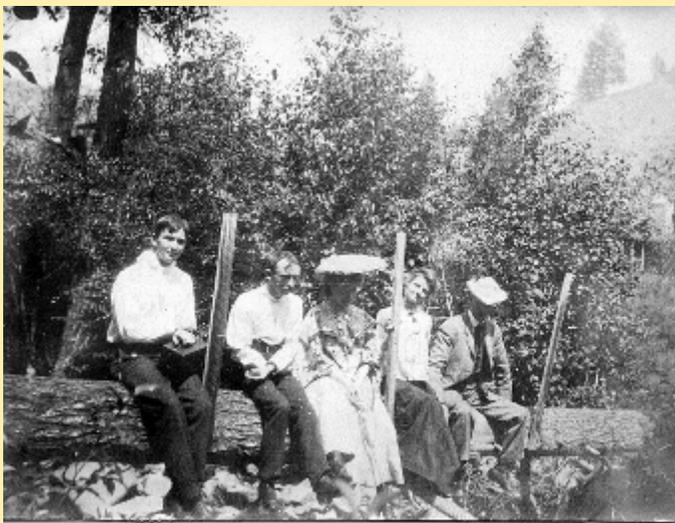


Basin, Montana.



Chas., Mrs. Kerr, A.E.R., Gene,
Mr. D. Basin, Mont. Aug. 1904

A.E.R., Mr. Kerr, "Tiny", Mrs.
Kerr, Gene, Basin – Aug. 1904.



"The Bunch"
Basin – Aug. 1904.

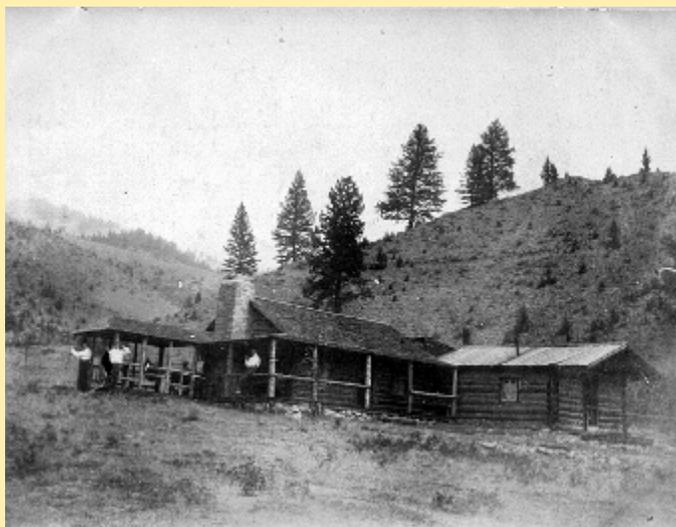


Basin, Montana.



Mr. Kerr, Mr. D., Mrs. Kerr, Chas.,
Basin, Aug. 1904.

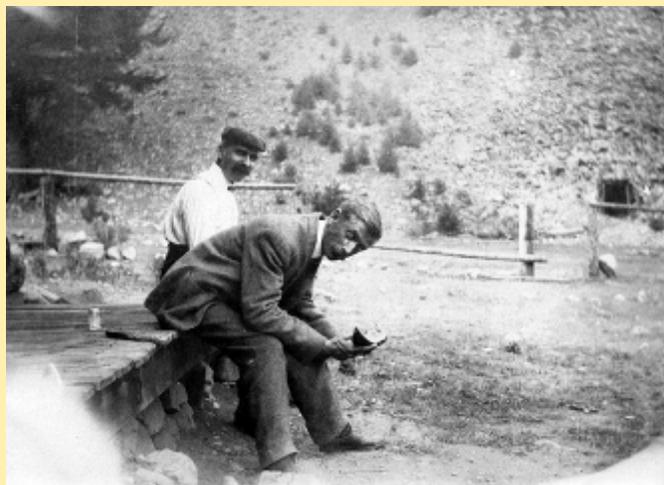
A Feast. Mr. D., Gene, Mrs. Kerr,
Chas., "Tiny", Mr. Kerr, Basin,
Aug. 1904.



The Shack, Basin, 1904.



Basin, Montana.



Gene – Mr. D., Basin, Aug. 1904.

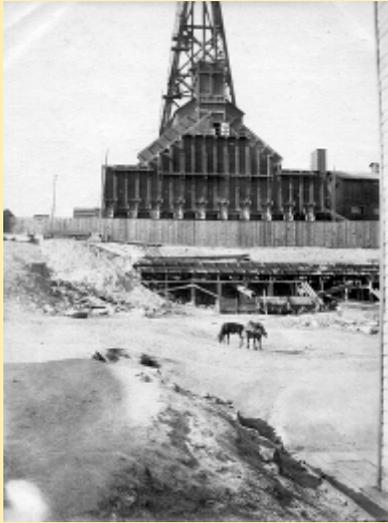
T'easin, Mr. Kerr, Chas., Tiny,
Gene, Mrs. Kerr.



The Shack, Basin, 1904.



Basin & Butte, Montana.



“The Original” Butte, Montana,
1904.

Ore bins – at Smelters, Basin,
Montana, 1904.

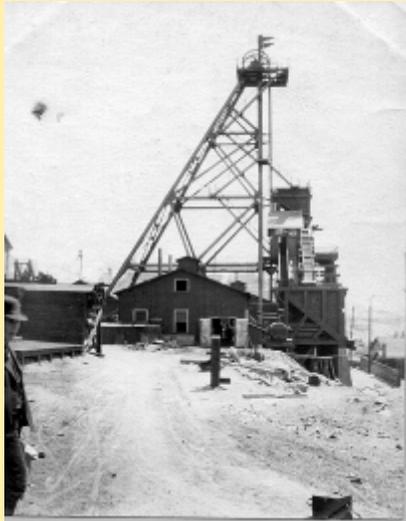


Ore-bins – “Rarus”, Butte,
Montana, 1904.

1904



Basin & Butte, Montana.



“West Steward”, Butte, Montana,
1904.

Forest Fires up Basin Creek, 1904.



Cage at “Rarus” - Butte – 1904.

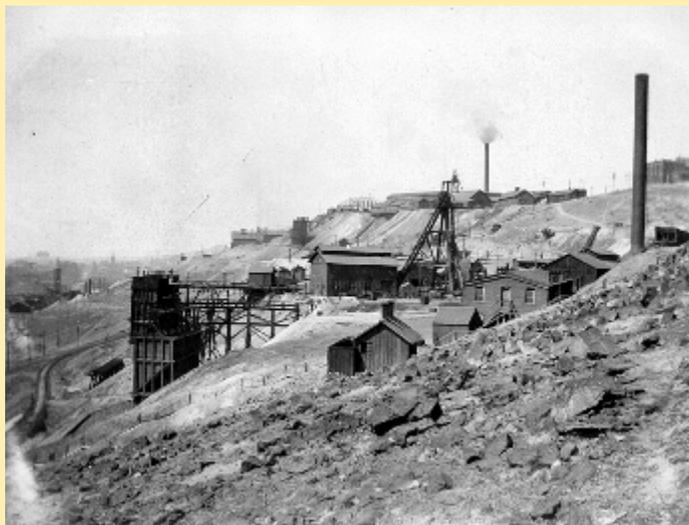
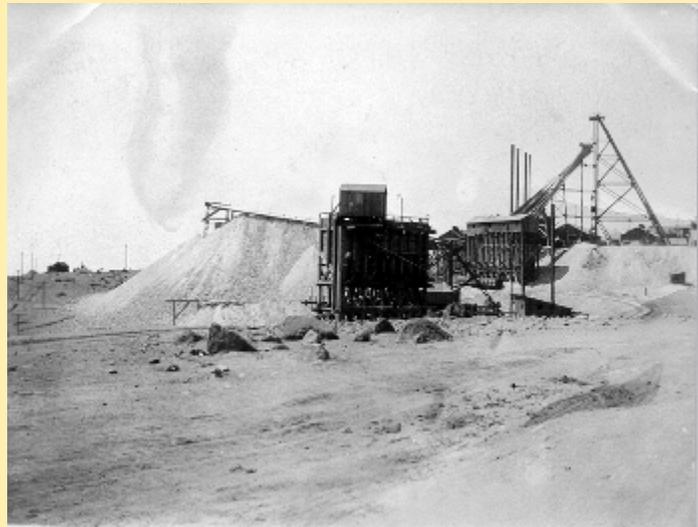


Butte, Montana.



Precipitating Tanks – “Original”
Butte – 1904.

“The Cora” Butte, Montana, 1904.



“The St. Lawrence” Butte – 1904.

1904



Basin & Butte, Montana.



“The Belmont” - Butte, 1904.

Basin, Montana, 1904.



50 ton ore car. Butte – 1904.

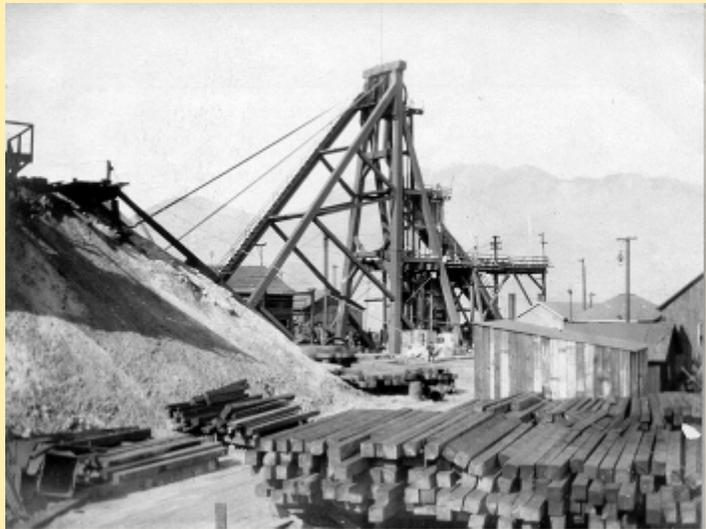


Butte, Montana.



East over Maederville from the
“High Ore”, Butte – 1904.

“The Rarus.” Butte – 1904.



West along the “Hill”, Butte –
1904.

Parrot, Neversweat, Anaconda, St.
Lawrence Mines.

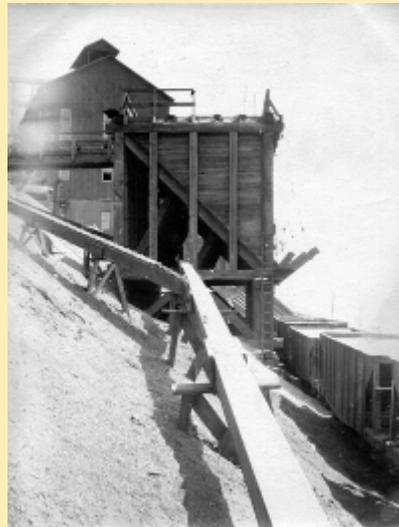


Butte, Montana.



The "Neversweat" Butte -1904.

Ore Bins at "Neversweat" - Butte –
1904.



"Coming up" - The Rarus, Butte –
1904.

1904



Butte, Montana.



Parrot – Mine, Butte – 1904.

Ore-bin chutes – “Original” - Butte
– 1904..



Head of 6 ton skip. “The Rarus” -
Butte – 1904.



1904

Basin, Montana & Kingston, New York.



The Basin Concentrator. Basin – 1904.

Squad F. – “Griswold – Ring”
Kingston, New York – June 1904



Geology Class – Kingston – New York – June 1904.

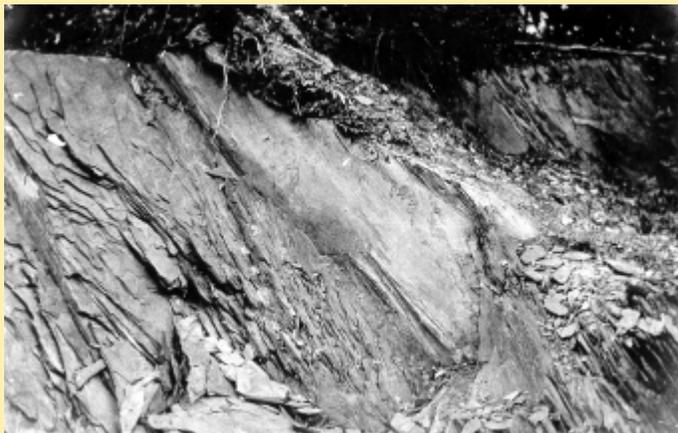
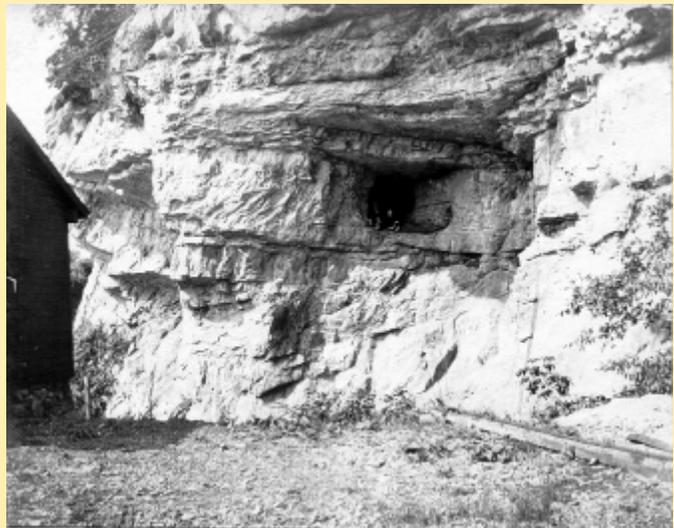


New York.



Cement Mines – Rosendale,
N.Y. – June, 1904.

Cement Mines – Kingston, N. Y.
June, 1904.

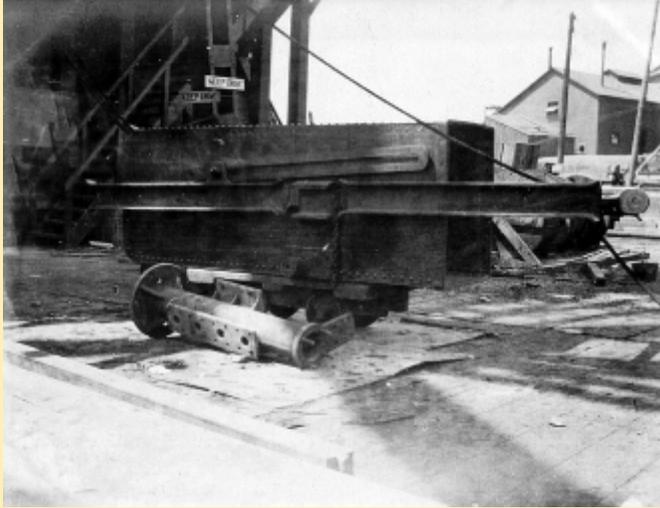


Fault in Esopus, Shale north of
Kingston, N.Y. – June 1904.

1904

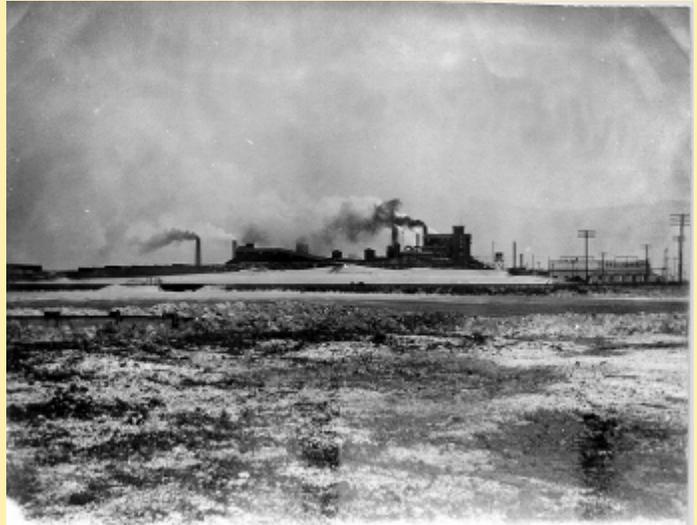


Butte, Montana.



7 ton skip at "Original" Butte, 1904.

Butte Reduction Works, Butte – 1904.



Stall-roasting Copper ore. Butte Reduction Works.

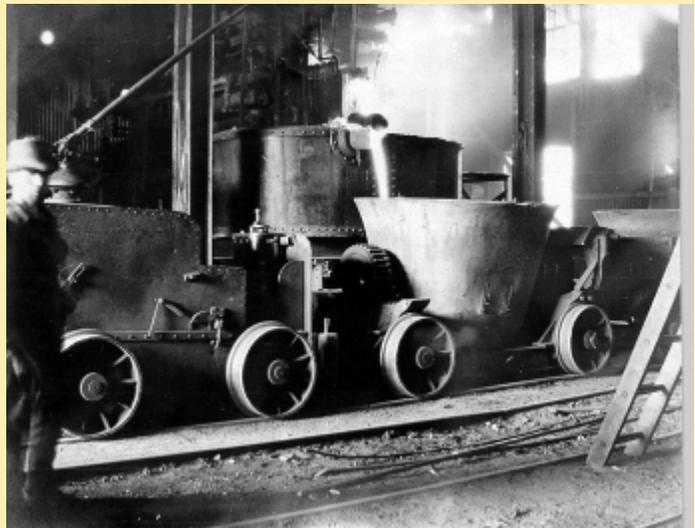


Butte, Montana.



Stall-roasting Copper ores. Butte Reduction Works.

Tapping a Copper Blast Furnace.
Butte Reduction Works.



1100' Station – “Rarus” Butte,
1904.



Butte, Montana.



In 13-19 Stope of "Rarus." Butte – 1904.



In 13 – 16 Stope of "Rarus" Butte, 1904.

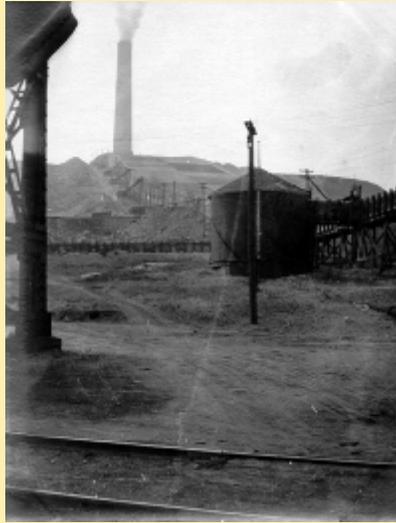


On the 1300' Level of "Rarus" Butte, 1904.

1904

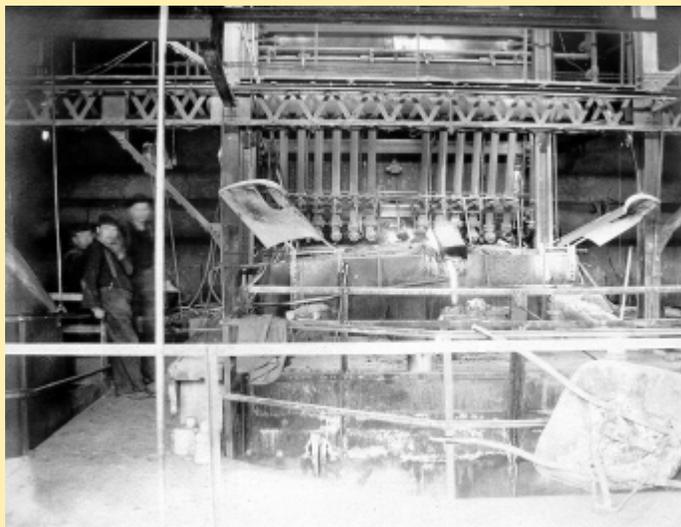


Butte, Montana.



Smoke-stack – Washoe Smelter –
Anaconda – Montana, 1904.

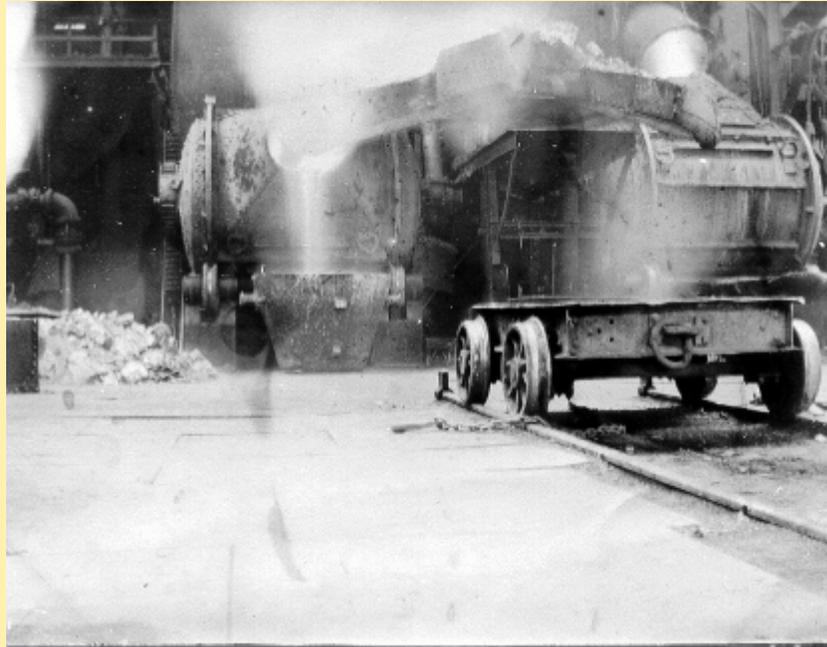
Washoe Smelter – 1904 –
Anaconda.



Blast Furnace – Washoe Smelter.



Butte, Montana.



Converters "blowing" - Washoe Smelter.



"Tapping" Furnace Settler,
Washoe Smelter.



1905

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1905

1905 June - graduated as E. M. Elected to Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi Frats. Was on Columbia gymnastic team for four years - worked on horizontal bar (was 2nd rate) and specialized in Indian Club Swinging - was 2nd in intercollegiate's one year.

June - went to Parrot, Montana to work at Gold Hill Mine for Chas Van Zandt (under G. Tower.)

November - escorted Mrs. Tower & children to Tucson via Frisco & L. A. and through west out to New York, via New Orleans.

December Married Grace Emily Harned at Ella Bogart's (her sister) at Highbridge New York. We left for Old Glory Arizona. Worked for G. W. Tower until conditions became intolerable (personally) then left.

(Pictures of this trip in separate section.)



1905

Win the Gold!!!!

Club Swinging
1 st. Prize
Princeton
March 30, 1905





Mining & Civil Engineers, 1905
Camp Columbia

Barshell
 Crowell Jones
 Sazinsk Churchill
 Griswald Taubeubach Sedgewick Dudeu Schwaiz Reyman
 Rohlfs DeSara Kinsley Owen Willete
 Walz Von Saah Ring Malcomson Walson Humphrey, Lucas Scott
 Willis Frank Decker Itegmuller Duchman Cornell Cook Dode Da Sallier
 OH





Member of Tau Beta Pi.

Tau Beta Pi

 New York Alpha

Be it known, That, having maintained a rank in Scholar ship in the first fourth of his class during his collegiate course, at the Columbia University and having been duly elected by the Alpha Chapter of New York,

Ambrose Ely King, '05.
 is hereby declared and verified a member of

T A Π

and is granted, all the honors, insignia and privileges belonging to that Association.

In token of which are hereto set the signatures of the required officers and the seal of the Association.
 Given at New York, N.Y. this seventeenth day of October AD **MCMIV** and of the Association the twentieth.



Merrill Van L. Smith
 President of the Chapter

Wm. H. Bradley
 President of the Chapter

[Signature]
 Secretary





Member of Tau Beta Pi.

December 1, 1998

Dear Mr. Ring:

Enclosed please find three copies of your Grandfather's catalog card that he filled out when he became a member of Tau Beta Pi. His date of initiation into our Association was October 17, 1904. I have also enclosed an information booklet on Tau Beta Pi. If I can be of additional help, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Angie Winn

Enclosures

Please TYPEWRITE or LETTER the data on this card.

Catalog Tau Beta Pi

<u>N.Y.-A</u> Chapter	<u>1905</u> Class	<u>AMBROSE ELY RING</u> FULL Name	<u>E.M.</u> 1st Degree
<u>E.M.</u> Course	<u>FARMINGTON - MISSOURI</u> Home, or most permanent Address		
<u>CHIEF ENGINEER</u> Position	<u>FEDERAL LEAD CO.</u> Firm With		
		<u>FLAT RIVER - MISSOURI</u> Business Address	
<u>Adv. Degree,</u>	<u>from (College)</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>ST FRANCOIS COUNTY</u> City State
<u>Other Colleges Attended</u>		<u>Year</u>	<u>FARMINGTON</u> Residence Address
<u>ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRAT.</u> Other Greek Letter Societies		<u>ST FRANCOIS CO. - MISSOURI</u> City State	
<u>OCT. 17. 1904</u> Date of Initiation in Tau Beta Pi.			



It is obvious to me (ADR), that this card was filled out by Ambrose many years latter. I would say between 1912 and 1917 when he lived in Missouri.

1905

Degree of Engineer of Mines.



The Trustees of Columbia College
in the
City of New York

To all persons to whom these Presents may come
Greeting:

Be it known that **Ambrose Ely King**
has satisfied all the requirements in our
School of Mines for the degree of
Engineer of Mines

and that we have accordingly admitted him to that degree with all the rights, privileges, and immunities therewith appertaining.

In witness whereof we have caused this diploma to be signed by the President of our University and by the Dean of our Faculty of Applied Science and our corporate Seal to be hereto affixed, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.



W. G. Carter Dean
William Henry Brewster President





Oh!!!! Those Grades!!!!

MINING ENGINEERING

NAME *Ambrose Ely Ring* CITY ADDRESS *Shindan Ave. 24 159th St.*
 GUARDIAN'S NAME *Engene Ring* ADDRESS *same*
 PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH *N.Y. City, Aug. 5, 1883*
 PREVIOUS EDUCATION *Peter Cooper High School*
 CLASS *First* DATE OF ENTRANCE *Oct. 1901*

ADMISSION

O.K.

English Reading <i>Se'01 P</i>	French Translation <i>Se'01</i>
" Study " <i>P</i>	" Grammar <i>Latin</i>
Algebra to Quadratics " <i>P</i>	German Translation <i>Se'01 P</i>
Quadratics " <i>P</i>	" Grammar " <i>P</i>
Plane Geometry " <i>P</i>	Chemistry, Theory " <i>P</i>
Solid Geometry " <i>P</i>	" Experiments " <i>P</i>
Advanced Algebra " <i>P</i>	Physics, Theory " <i>P</i>
Plane Trigonometry " <i>P</i>	" Experiments " <i>P</i>
American History " <i>P</i>	Drawing <i>Se'01 P</i>
Latin Cicero oration " <i>P</i>	Intermediate German " <i>P</i>
" at eight " <i>P</i>	
" composition " <i>P</i>	

FIRST CLASS			THIRD CLASS			SECOND CLASS			FOURTH CLASS		
Date	Mark		Date	Mark		Date	Mark		Date	Mark	
Jan '02	8.1		Sep '03	7.8							
Jan '02	7.6		Sept	6.7							
Se'02	6.			9.7							
	8.8		Jan '04	7.5							
	8.3		Mar '04	8.8							
	9.1		Se'04	7.							
Jan '02	8.6		Jan '02	8.5							
	8.6		Se'02	9.4							
Se'02	8.8	<i>O.K.</i>	Jan '04	6.7							
	8.5		Se'04	8.5							
Jan '02	8.		Mch '04	7.							
	8.3		Se'04	7.8							
Se'02	9.2			8.5							
	8.7			8.5							
	10.			7.7							
	P		Jan '04	7.							
			Se'04	8.9							
			Jan '04	8.							
			May '05	8.							





SME & AIME

In 1905 Ambrose became a member of the **Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration**, which also made him a member of the umbrella society of **The American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers**. He was a member until his death in 1952.

Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration



The Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration advances the worldwide mining and minerals community through information exchange and professional development. Through its technical publications and meetings, minerals professionals collect, disseminate and exchange information concerning the exploration for and extraction and processing of metallic, nonmetallic, and fuel ores and other materials produced through mining techniques for the public benefit.

The American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers



AIME was founded in 1871 by 22 mining engineers in Wilkes-Barre, PA. Just as when it was founded, the goal of AIME today is to advance the knowledge of engineering and the arts and sciences involved in the production and use of minerals, metals, materials and energy resources, while disseminating significant developments in these areas of technology. Today the memberships of the AIME Member Societies total nearly 90,000 and include some of the most important, influential and innovative figures in the engineering and scientific communities.



AIME is uniquely structured among engineering societies in that it embodies the interests of several engineering groups. It is composed of five separately incorporated units, AIME Institute Headquarters, and four autonomous Member Societies:



Grace & Ambrose
were married in
December 1905.

So now Grace
enters the
picture.

Grace, 8th Grade
Graduation.





1905

Gold Hill Mine, Van Zandt & Tower.

Gold Hill Mine

Gold Hill Mine has also been called Montreal Group, Monitor, Eclipse and Gold Hill Group. It appears it mined gold, silver and copper.

In 1865 many mine were discovered in the area. Boulder Bar, Greenhorn Gulch, **Gold Hill**, and Diamond Bar. By 1900 most of these had played out and were shut down.

We also know that the Washoe Company developed into a large enterprise. It owned the Moonlight, Clear Grit, Cambers, Washoe, Pacific, Odin and **Gold Hill** claims and operated three of them. It also owned real estate in Butte, 1,900 acres of coal lands in Carbon County, Montana, a coking coal property in Gallatin County and one hundred coke ovens.

Charles T. Van Zandt & George W. Tower

According to the A. E. R. diary Charles Van Zandt and G. W. Tower worked at the Gold Hill Mine in 1905 when A. E. Ring did.

We know that a man named Van Zandt was the superintendent of the Bluebird Mine (shut down 1893) whose brick home stood close to the mine, started a community library with both reading and writing rooms. He was listed in the City Directory of butte from 1907 to 1909 as mining. He lived at the Lenox.

We know that George W. Tower was listed in the City directory from 1900 to 1905 as a geologist and an engineer. He lived at 321 N Excelsior. There were 4 other Towers listed.

Van Zandt Charles T, mining, rms The Lenox.

Tower Burt Adams, mining eng M O P Co, rms The Lenox.

Tower Edgar M, r 631 Placer.

Tower George W, mining eng, r 321 N Excelsior.

Tower Hugh V, stenogr Silver Bow National Bank, b 631 Placer.





Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1906

1906 April - Went to Butte via Los Angeles & Frisco. Started with Harper McDonald & Company as surveyor under Hobart and Lindsay.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, May 20, 1906 & June 16, 1906.

Parrot has begun sinking its main shaft from the 1800-ft. level to the 2200, and may add 200 ft. more. Work in the cross-cut from the 2400 of the Anaconda has been suspended, pending the cutting out of two compartments of the shaft between the 2400- and 2200-ft. levels. The main vein has been cut on the lower level, but no drifting will be done until the other work is finished.

Parrot has opened up a body of ore on the 1800-ft. level of its Parrot mine, a statement to this effect having been made by John D. Ryan at the annual meeting of stockholders held here today. Mr. Ryan said the ore was not high-grade, but its discovery had greatly encouraged the company. At the meeting the old directors were re-elected and a change in the by-laws providing for holding meetings in Boston or elsewhere was made. The board comprises F. Russell, R. D. Willard, Charles D. Burrage and Charles H. Dickey.



Harper & Macdonald & Company.

Joseph H. Harper of Harper, Macdonald & Company

Of the ninth generation from James Harper, born in County Derin, Ireland, who was married to Jeanette Lewis, and who removed with his family in October, 1720, to Coscoe Bay, near Boston, as the old record reads; he is also of the ninth generation from Samuel Hotchkiss who, in 1642, married his wife, Elizabeth, and some time thereafter settled in the province of New England.

Oscar F. Harper and Lydia Hotchkiss were married January 25, 1844, and their eldest child was born July 5, 1845, in the township of Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., a tract of land five by ten miles in extent which was patented to John Harper, a great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, by King James of England. This Col. John, as he was called, with his brother Joseph, settled upon the grant in the year 1771. Both rendered service in the Continental army during the Revolution, and both were active participants in the chronic Indian wars that immediately preceded that event.

In the year 1850 Mr. O. F. Harper moved with his family to Beltsville, Md., and was a successful contractor in and around the cities of Baltimore and Washington until, in the year 1860, he was the possessor of a fair property, all of which was, however, dissipated in a few short weeks by the opening of the war of the Rebellion. In that year a valuable tobacco plantation in Buckingham county, near Appomattox courthouse, Va., was confiscated by proclamation of Jefferson Davis, while other reverses followed so thick and fast that early in the year 1861 the eldest son was sent back to his native town on money advanced by relatives for that purpose, other members of the family following later, and the father arriving last, not only

without resource of any kind, but finding himself when again with friends, under many obligations to them for an advance of funds that had enabled him to make this move.

The education of the family was, however, in no wise neglected, as the children were kept in school, and in 1862 the eldest son was entered for an engineering course in the Franklin Engineering School, leaving it in the summer of 1864 to enlist in Company A, Forty-Sixth New York Volunteers, there serving until the close of the war, returning to his class in 1865 and graduating July 4, 1866, on the day preceding his majority.

On finishing this course Mr. Harper entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, first as assistant at Binghamton in the office of I. G. Perry & Co., architects of the New York Inebriate Asylum, and later opening an office of his own at Oneonta, N. Y., in connection with his father's work at that point. In 1868 he, in company with A. J. Bennett, a former classmate and now a resident of Virginia City, drifted west with the Union Pacific Railroad, working along that line from Laramie west until the road was completed; thence to White Pine, Nev., during the intense excitement that attended the development of the Eber Hart mine on Treasure hill, returning to Montana in the summer following and settling on a farm in Jefferson valley, some eight miles above Gallatin City.

In 1873 Mr. Harper assumed charge of all mechanical work at the Madisonian mine, at that time being operated by F. R. Merk, near the town of Sterling, and in the following year was engaged under Noah Armstrong, then operating at Glendale and Hecla in Beaverhead county, and there erected and assisted in starting the first practical lead smelter and concentrator to work the ores from the various mines of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. He moved to Butte in 1878 and shortly after formed a co-partnership with Thomas T. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Harper, civil and mining engineers, which continued until the summer of 1895, when Mr. M. L. Macdonald purchased the interest of Mr. Baker and the business still is continued under the firm name of Harper & Macdonald. From 1882 to 1890 Mr. Harper was city engineer of the city of Butte, and during that period rendered much exacting service. The grades of the city are not what they might have been had all of her people anticipated its present proportions, but the favorable features that they now present are in a large measure due to Mr.

Harper & Macdonald were last in the City Directory in 1930.



Harper & Macdonald & Company.



Harper's individual effort along that line. In the year 1882 he arranged to give a large portion of his time to the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and in the two years following, under the management of Marcus Daly, laid out the town of Anaconda and the first smelting and concentrating plant erected at that point.

In addition to his general practice he has from time to time given personal attention to engineering enterprises of considerable importance, among which are the design and construction of the first seven miles of Butte's sewer system in the years 1889 and 1890; the construction of the Parrot canal in Jefferson valley in 1895 and 1896; and the reconstruction of the Big Hole dam for the Montana Power Transmission Company, near Divide, Mont., in the winter of 1898 and 1899.

On February 10, 1885, Mr. Harper was married to Helen Carson Pierce, a lady whose genealogy is co-extensive with his own, and leads back to the shadow of Plymouth Rock and within hailing distance of the Mayflower, as she is of the ninth generation in New England, being the daughter of William M. Pierce, son of David, of Josiah, of Josiah, of Samuel, of Samuel, of Thomas, of Thomas, born in England in 1583 or 1584, and who came with his wife Elizabeth to this country in 1633 or 1634 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. Harper was born in Mexico, Mo., November 30, 1861, bereft by the death of her father January 7, 1871, was educated in St. Louis and graduated in the high school of that city in 1877. She removed with her mother to Butte in the fall of 1878 and immediately after began teaching in the public schools of that city. She is an energetic and capable woman, has always taken an active part in the charitable, Christian and social work of the community in which she has resided, and is most highly esteemed by those who know her best. In Mr. and Mrs. Harper we find a couple who have watched the town of their adoption grow from a straggling mining camp to a city with its splendid proportions; who have seen a territory transformed from a magnificent buffalo range and Indian hunting ground into a peaceful and prosperous state, with a wealth in her mineral, agricultural and grazing resources that is not at this time counted. During the years of this transformation they have performed a fair share of pioneer work, but they are each carrying these years well, and are yet taking a lively interest in all affairs of life, and evince a pardonable pride as witnesses to the building of so fair a commonwealth.

City Directories

J. H. HARPER, Consulting Engineer and U. S. Claim Agent.	IRVING MACDONALD, A. E. HOBART, U. S. Dep. Mineral Surveyors Idaho and Montana.
Harper, Macdonald & Co.	
Civil and Mining Engineers	
16 West Quartz BUTTE, MONTANA	

HARPER, MACDONALD & CO,
(Joseph H Harper, Irving Macdonald,
Azelle E Hobart), Civil and Mining En-
gineers 16 W Quartz. (See p 17.)
Harper & Bros, John F Davies, state mngr
subscription books 61 Silver Bow blk.

aid & McCrimmon, rms 31 Beaver
House blk.

Riner Clarence, student B B College,
b 540 W Granite.

Rinetti Peter, b 116 E Park.

Riney John, died Oct 5, '06, aged 39.

Riney Michael, miner Belmont Mine.

Riney Wm, eng Copper Glance Mine

Ring Ambrose E, draughtsman Har-
per, McDonald & Co, r 536 W Mer-
cury.

Ring Annie, died Dec 19, '06, aged 21.

RING CHARLES H,

Mngr Montana Hardware Co, r 914
W Silver.

Ring Eugene, mining, b 516 W Gran-
ite.

Ring John, timberman Stewart Mine,
r 536 E Galena.

Ring John, miner J I C Mine.

Ring John, b Florence Hotel.

Ring Lottie, clk Gamers-Schwab Co.



1906



Basin, Montana.



The Basin Shack, 1906.



The Ring Family – Basin, - 1906.



The Ring Family – Basin, - 1906.



Basin – Aug. 1906.



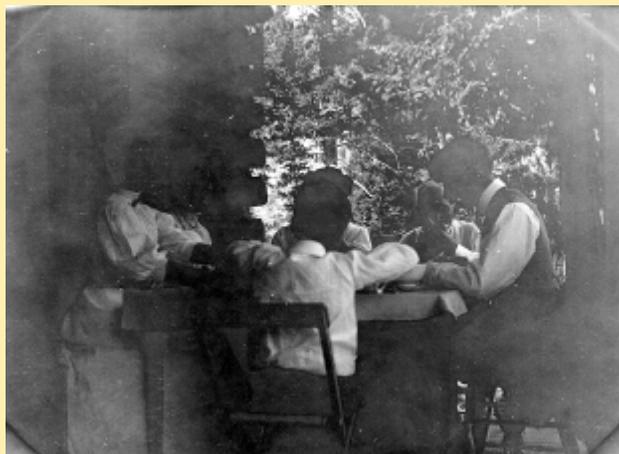
1906



Basin, Montana.



On the creek – Basin – 1906.



Basin – Aug. 1906.



Basin – Aug. 1906.



Grace Edna – 536 W. Mercury St. –
1906.



1906

Butte, Montana.



Edna & Mrs. Pingel.



No Caption.



No Caption.



536 W. Mercury St. – Butte – 1906.



1906

Butte, Montana.



No Caption.



No Caption.



No Caption.



No Caption.



1906

Butte, Montana.



No Caption.



No Caption.



No Caption.



No Caption.





1906

Butte, Montana.



No Caption.



No Caption.



No Caption.



No Caption.



1906

Butte, Montana.



No Caption.



No Caption.



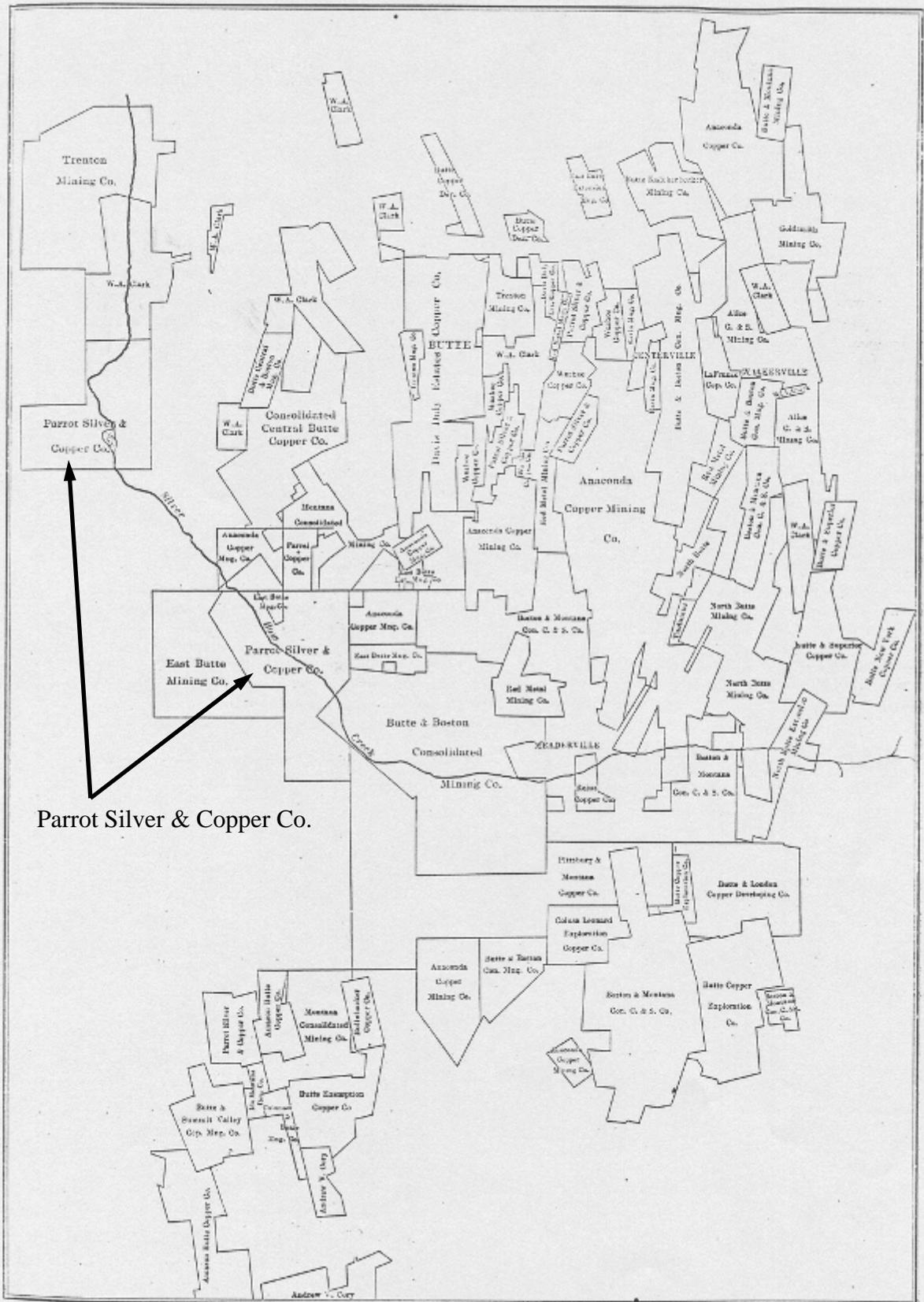
Butt, Montana – A. E. Ring.



A. E. Ring on left, Butte, Montana.



Map Of Mining Properties At Butte.



Parrot Silver & Copper Co.





1906

San Francisco Earthquake, April, 18, 1906.

The Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake

5:12 AM - April 18, 1906



The California earthquake of April 18, 1906 ranks as one of the most significant earthquakes of all time. Today, its importance comes more from the wealth of scientific knowledge derived from it than from its sheer size. Rupturing the northernmost 430 kilometers of the San Andreas fault from northwest of San Juan Bautista to the triple junction at Cape Mendocino, the earthquake confounded contemporary geologists with its large, horizontal displacements and great rupture length. Indeed, the significance of the fault and recognition of its large cumulative offset would not be fully appreciated until the advent of plate tectonics more than half a century later.

At almost precisely 5:12 a.m., local time, a foreshock occurred with sufficient force to be felt widely throughout the San Francisco Bay area. The great earthquake broke loose some 20 to 25 seconds later, with an epicenter near San Francisco. Violent shocks punctuated the strong shaking which lasted some 45 to 60 seconds. The earthquake was felt from southern Oregon to south of Los Angeles and inland as far as central Nevada.

As a basic reference about the earthquake and the damage it caused, geologic observations of the fault rupture and shaking effects, and other consequences of the earthquake, the Lawson (1908) report remains the authoritative work, as well as arguably the most important study of a single earthquake. In the public's mind, this earthquake is perhaps remembered most for the fire it spawned in San Francisco, giving it the somewhat misleading appellation of the "San Francisco earthquake". Shaking damage, however, was equally severe in many other places along the fault rupture. The frequently quoted value of 700 deaths caused by the earthquake and fire is now believed to underestimate the total loss of life by a factor of 3 or 4. Most of the fatalities occurred in San Francisco, and 189 were reported elsewhere.

Grace and Ambrose traveled through San Francisco on there way to Butte, Montana in April of 1906. They must have just missed the earthquake. How fortunate they were.





Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1907

1907 March 28th. Douglas Harned Ring born at 536 W. Mercury Street. About 20th – left for Flat River, Missouri to take job as junior engineer at Federal Lead Company. Went to live at Farmington, Missouri. December all work suspended because of panic. Worked part of time on camp light plant.



Charlie's House – Butte – 1907





Douglas Harned Ring, 1907 —

Douglas Harned Ring, the first child of Ambrose and Grace Ring, was born on March 28, 1907, at 536 West Mercury Street, in Butte, Montana (AER diary).

He attended Washington State College in Pullman, Washington for one year. He then entered Stanford University, where he earned a degree in electrical Engineering. He graduated around 1931 completing a six year course in five years. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa (CER).

After graduation, Douglas was hired by A. T. & T. He became "a member of the technical staff of the Bell Laboratories at Holmdel." New Jersey (New York Times, 13 November 1935). In February, 1947, Doug received a medal from the U.S. Navy Department for his work in the development of radar (AER diary). He spent his later working years at the Bell Laboratories at Holmdel (CER).

Douglas married Hanna Johnson on November 8, 1935, in the Presbyterian Church In Red Bank, New Jersey. The service was conducted "by the Rev. John A. Hayes." Hanna was a high school journalism teacher in Red Bank. She was a graduate of the University of Minnesota (New York Times 13 November 1935). She and Douglas built a home in Red Bank (CER).

According to Douglas' brother, Clinton, "Douglas loved to travel and over the years visited many parts of the world. His wife Hannah died in the mid 80's and Douglas continues to live in Red Bank at a retirement home -- and finds enjoyment in keeping up with his grandchildren and great-grandchild" (CER, October 1992).

By Steven Charles Ring





Farmington, Missouri.

Ambrose's family lived here – 1907 to 1912.

The county seat of St. Francois county was located and surveyed as a town in February, 1822. The town was incorporated as a village by order of the county court in 1956. It was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in 1978. The town grew slowly and depended upon the farming community about it and also upon its possession of the county seat.

Active working of the mines in the county added to the cities prospering.

Around 1912 the city consisted of three wagon and buggy shops, three blacksmith shops, four lumber yards and one construction company. The city had a good system of electric lights and water works. The principal buildings were the court house, St. Francois hotel, the Realty building, the opera house and a high school building. The city covered two and a half square miles and had a population of 2,800. It also boasted 8 churches.

Besides its system of public schools the city is the seat of Carleton College and of Elmwood Seminary. The city is also the seat of the state hospital No. 4 for the insane.

The city is not on any line of railroad but is connected with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, and also with the Mississippi river & Bonne Terre Railroad by the St. Francois County Interurban line, which was constructed in 1905.





1907

Federal Lead Company – Phoenix Fleming Lease

Meyer Guggenheim became interested in the Missouri area in about 1900. Their No. 1 shaft was sunk during 1901. Purchase of the Derby Lead Company, gave them Derby No. 1 and No. 2 which became Federal's No. 2 and 3 shafts. In 1902, Federal sunk their No. 4 shaft. By the purchase of the Central Lead Company in 1904, Federal got the Theodore Shaft as their No. 5; central Shaft as their No. 6 and the Rogers shaft, or the "Tumblebug" as their No. 7. Federal's Nos. 8, 9 and 10 were sunk in 1907; No. 11 in 1910 and No. 12 in 1911.

Federal increased their lead lands by the purchase of other lands besides those already mentioned. Conspicuous amongst these were the Murrial tract, Irondale Lead Company, Leadington tract and the Missouri Lead Fields Company which together with other lesser purchases gave them about sixteen thousand acres of land in Washington and St. Francois counties. The Murrill, Irondale and Leadington shafts were not operated by Federal after their purchase.

Two very fine mills were erected. Their Mill No. 3 was an excellent and efficient mill, so much so, that during World War I, Mill No. 4 was closed down and the machinery removed to a large extent.

Houses, stores and many fine facilities were built for the benefit of their employees. A power plant was erected to supply Mill 3 and the Federal operations bid fair to rival St. Joe's operations, but after World War I was over, the Guggenheim interests took stock of the situation in the lead belt. True, they had a large acreage of lead bearing lands but these lands intermingled in checkerboard fashion with St. Joe's lands. In order to haul their ore to the mills, Federal had to run circuitous railroad lines; they had to maintain a great number of shafts to work their scattered mines.

Consolidation would make great savings in mining costs. It would make possible one central shaft and underground haulage would affect much lower haulage costs. Such a consolidation was worked out and on October 23, 1923, St. Joe acquired the Federal properties which was to double the potential output of St. Joe's Missouri mines.

From "*Mineral Resources, 1915.*"

The Phoenix Lead Company and the Fleming properties in Madison County, near Fredricktown, were operated under lease by the Federal Lead Company beginning with May, 1915. Approximately 400 tons of crude ore per day were mined and milled there from.





ASARCO History.

ASARCO Corporate History

1899 Asarco organized as American Smelting and Refining Company. Included in original consolidation were mines and mining claims in Colorado and Mexico. Major plants in consolidation included: Globe by-products plant (Denver, Colorado), Omaha lead refinery (Nebraska), East Helena lead smelter (Montana), El Paso lead plant (Texas).

1901 Merged with M. Guggenheim's Sons. Included in the merger were the Perth Amboy copper refinery (New Jersey) and smelters in Mexico. Acquired five additional mines in Mexico.

1903 Purchased control of Federal Mining and Smelting Company, which owned mining properties in Idaho.

1905 Tacoma, Washington, smelter purchased.

1909 Baltimore, Maryland, copper refinery purchased.

1910 Purchased mining properties in Silver Bell district of Arizona. Copper smelters built in El Paso, Texas, and Hayden, Arizona.

1915 Copper refinery added to Tacoma plant.

1921 Acquisition and start-up at Quiruvilca mine in Peru.

1922 Amarillo, Texas, zinc plant constructed.

1930 Initial investment made in Australia's Mount Isa Mines Limited.

1932 Federated Metals Corporation purchased.

1942 Corpus Christi, Texas, zinc plant constructed.

1954 Production commenced at Silver Bell, Asarco's first open-pit copper mine.

1955 Galena silver mine in Idaho started production.

1957 Enthone Incorporated acquired.

1958 Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., began operations.

1960 Southern Peru Copper Corporation opened the Toquepala mine and Ilo smelter.

1961 Mission copper mine in Arizona started up.





ASARCO History.

1965 Mexican mines and plants reorganized as Asarco Mexicana, S.A., and 51% interest sold to Mexican investors.

1968 Glover, Missouri, lead smelter-refinery started up.

1970 Midland Coal Company division formed from four purchased Illinois mines.

Mount Isa Mines Limited reorganized as a holding company to be known as M.I.M. Holdings Limited.

Selby, California, lead plant closed.

1971 Leadville mine in Colorado began mining lead-zinc ore.

Four Tennessee zinc mines purchased.

American Limestone Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, acquired.

Purchased zinc oxide plants at Hillsboro, Illinois, and Columbus, Ohio.

1973 San Xavier copper mine and leach plant in Arizona started production.

Acquired National Asbestos mine, Quebec, Canada.

1974 Copper mining began at Sacaton open pit in Arizona.

Asarco Mexicana, S.A. reorganized as Industrial Minera Mexico, S.A. and 15% interest sold to Mexican investors reducing equity to 34%.

1975 Corporate name changed to ASARCO Incorporated.

Amarillo zinc refinery closed.

Amarillo copper refinery commenced production.

Baltimore copper refinery closed.

1976 Perth Amboy copper refinery closed.

Coeur silver mine in Idaho started production.

Southern Peru Copper Corporation opened Cuajone copper mine.

1978 Industrial Minera Mexico, S.A. (IMM) reorganized. Asarco owns 34% of Mexico Desarrollo

Industrial Minero, S.A., a holding company formed to hold shares of IMM and shares of certain IMM operating subsidiaries.

1979 Modernization of El Paso Plant completed.

Eisenhower Mining Company, a partnership of Anamax and Asarco, began mining the Palo Verde copper deposit located between Asarco's Mission and San Xavier copper mines.

1980 Construction of West Fork, Missouri, lead mine commenced.

Copper refinery at Tacoma, Washington closed.



ASARCO History.



- 1981** Troy silver-copper mine started production.
Modernization of Hayden copper smelter commenced.
- 1982** Asarco interest in Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated sold.
- 1983** Hayden copper smelter modernization completed.
- 1984** Sacaton copper mine in Arizona closed.
- 1985** Corpus Christi zinc smelter and refinery operations suspended indefinitely.
Tacoma copper smelter closed.
Pima copper mine in Arizona acquired.
West Fork lead mine started up; limited production.
- 1986** Ray copper mine and smelter purchased.
Ozark Lead Company's Missouri assets acquired, renamed Sweetwater Unit.
- 1987** Anamax interest in Eisenhower mineral reserves acquired.
Wiluna gold mine in Australia started up. (Production from leaching of waste dumps begun in 1986.)
Sold 155.6 million ordinary shares of M.I.M. Holdings Limited, reducing ownership to 19% from 34.9%.
Sweetwater mine put in limited production.
West Fork lead mine expansion to full capacity commenced.
- 1988** OMI International acquired. Encycle, Inc. started up waste treatment facility at Corpus Christi.
- 1989** IMASA Group acquired.
49.9% interest acquired in copper mining business of Montana Resources, Inc.
Asarco's subsidiary Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee (LAQ) ends its investment in asbestos mining with the sale of interest in an asbestos mining limited partnership.
Asarco announces decision to end involvement in coal mining.
Asarco announces board approval to expand copper facilities at Mission and Ray mines and El Paso smelter.
- 1990** Investment for copper expansion program slated for Mission, Ray and Silver Bell mines and El Paso smelter to be in excess of \$400 million.
Asarco Australia acquires full interest in Wiluna gold mine.
- 1991** Expansion of Mission mine completed.
- 1992** Expansion of Ray mine completed.
Asarco becomes a fully integrated copper producer.



ASARCO History.



1993 Asarco implements new organizational structure consisting of Copper Operations, including all copper mines and plants; and the Lead, Zinc, Silver and Mineral Operations, consisting of all lead, zinc, silver and mineral mines, plants and units.
Modernization of El Paso smelter completed.

1994 Acquisition by Southern Peru Copper Corporation of Ilo Refinery.
Asarco acquires right to mine Russian gold deposit in Kamchatka.
Capco's PVC pipe business sold.
Underground operation at Mission mine announced.
Asarco and Coeur d'Alene Corp. form Silver Valley Resources, Inc.

1995 Asarco purchases an additional 10.7% interest in SPCC, increasing holdings to 63%; consolidates results.
Asarco sells Nor Peru interest to Pan American Silver.
SPCC starts SX/EW facility at Toquepala.
New sulfuric acid plant started at SPCC's Ilo smelter.

1996 Asarco announces plans to end lead refining at Omaha plant.
Asarco announces construction of a new mining and SX/EW facility at Silver Bell mine.
Asarco announces sale of shares of M.I.M. Holdings Limited for US\$331.2 million.
Asarco announces joint venture to develop Minto copper mine.

1997 Silver Bell solvent extraction/electrowinning facility started.
Asarco sells shares in Grupo Mexico, S.A. de C.V. for \$323 million.
Expansion program started at SPCC's Cuajone mine; to increase mine's production 50%.





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1908

1908 April – Went to white Plains, New York to visit parents.
Away one month. Work resumed in May.

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1911

1911 April 13. Cyclone at Flat River.

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1912

1912 October – Moved to Flat River, Missouri. December 1, appointed Superintendent of Mines, Federal Lead Company.





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

Elizabeth Hunt Ring, 1908 —

Elizabeth Hunt Ring, the second child of Ambrose and Grace Ring, was born at Farmington, Missouri on September 22, 1908. She was born at 1:45 A.M., in “Lehman’s house” (AER diary)

Elizabeth graduated from the University of Utah in 1930. She also “took courses one summer at Columbia University” in New York City, “while staying with her Aunt Ella in Mineola, Long Island.” After graduation she taught school in Salt Lake City, Utah for three years.

While she was attending the University of Utah, Elizabeth met J. Gordon Spendlove. He went on to the University of Louisville Medical School. They were married on September 22, 1933, in Louisville, Kentucky. Elizabeth did social work in Louisville until June, 1934, when Gordon began as an intern at Harborview Hospital in Seattle; Washington. In July, 1937, Gordon became a Medical Resident at Harborview and, in June, 1939, he opened an office for private practice. He and Elizabeth eventually purchased a home at 2012 North 19th Avenue in Seattle (AER diary; CER).

In August, 1942, Gordon was drafted by the Army. He had to close his offices in Seattle. During the war years, Gordon served at hospitals in Reno, Nevada, Brownsville, Texas, Monroe, North Carolina and Asheville, North Carolina. Elizabeth and the family joined him at each location. Gordon eventually rose to rank of captain (AER diary; CER).

Gordon left the Army in 1948. He decided he could not again start up a private practice, so he went to work at the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Seattle. In 1949, he and the family moved to Fort Harrison in Helena, Montana, where Gordon was chief medical officer at the V. A. Hospital. Gordon was later Director at V. A. Hospital in Portland, Oregon, Iowa City, Iowa and Ft Wayne, Indiana.

After Gordon retired in 1976, he and Elizabeth moved to Salem, Oregon. According to Clinton Ring, they enjoyed “the Oregon Coastline, the mountains and long Christmas visits to Hawaii and Mexico.” In June, 1989 they moved to Denver, Colorado. They had been having some health problems and wanted to be near their two children. They now (1998) live in the Meridian Retirement Home (CER).

By Steven Charles Ring





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

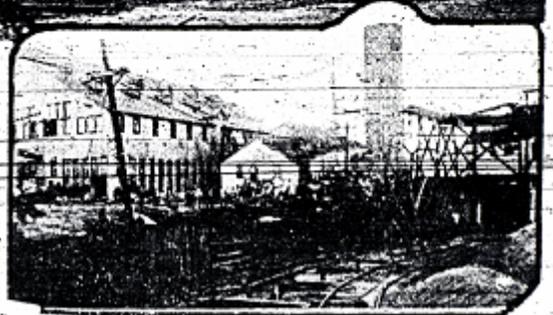
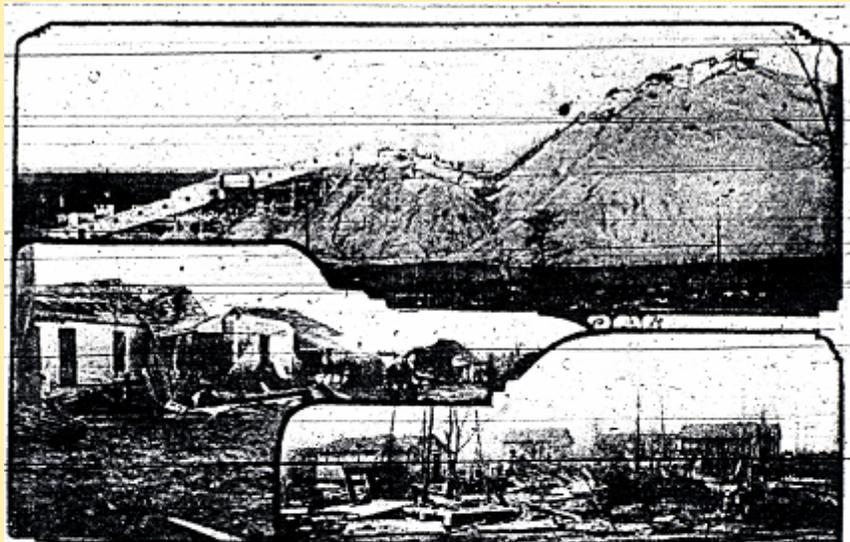
The Led Belt News, April 13, 1911

The group of houses just across the road from the federal office were practically all wrecked, three being totally demolished. It was there that William Wills and Mrs. Rabideaux were injured. The Wiles house was picked up and thrown in a heap against the house occupied by John Pipkin. Wiles and Mrs. Rabideaux were crushed in the wreckage of the house.

The storm passed on Esther, but had expended the most of its force on Federal Hill, and but little damage was done.

On East Hill, Elvins, the damage was most complete and it was here that twenty-four persons were injured, some of them severely. Nine houses were completely swept away, there being nothing on the ground to indicate where they stood. Several others were demolished. The Elvins injured are in a temporary hospital adjoining the Howell store.

April 20, 1911: Farmington Shows Ready Sympathy For Cyclone Sufferers—\$422.00 Subscriptions and Donations Still Coining in—Doe Run Co; Gives \$1,000: It is gratifying to note Farmington's ready and quick response to the impulse of sympathy and humanity for the sufferers in the Lead Belt cyclone disaster. The News, which came out after the storm with an account of the serious damage and loss, suggested that help might be needed, and before its edition was off the press about \$50 or \$60 came in. Not waiting to hear whether help would be needed or not, with the natural presumption that it would be, our people took up the matter and the result was a cheerful response on all sides. With its subscription of between \$400 and \$500, the \$1,000 subscription of the Doe Run Lead Co. and the other amounts subscribed by the people of Elvins, Flat River, Desolge and other towns will probably approximate \$3,000. It is needed, for many of the sufferers lost everything and numbers of the injured laborers are disabled for a time and cannot work to earn anything. These will all be helped and provided for as far as possible with provision, household necessities, clothing, etc.



AFTER THE CYCLONE IN THE LEADBELT
We are indebted to courtesy of St. Louis Times for these cuts





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

The following pictures are from a picture album by Ambrose Ely Ring. This is one of the few times he did not write a caption by the pictures. C. E. Ring feels they are from Missouri, 1908 to 1912. They are A.E.R., Grace, A.E.R.'s mother, father Douglas and Elizabeth.



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14





1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

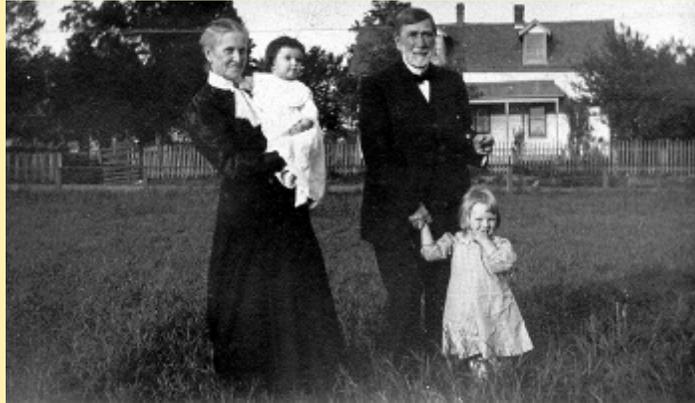




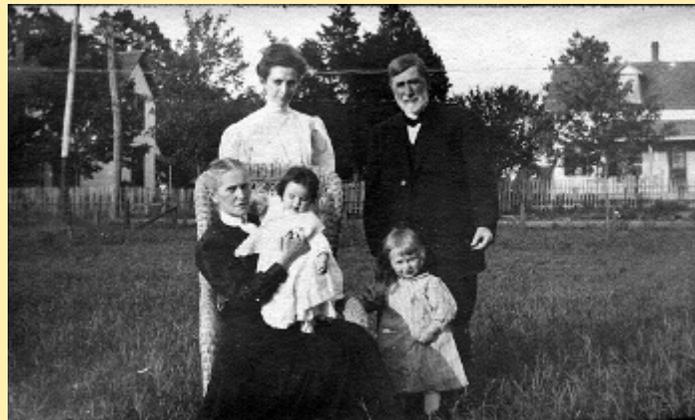
1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14



1908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

