

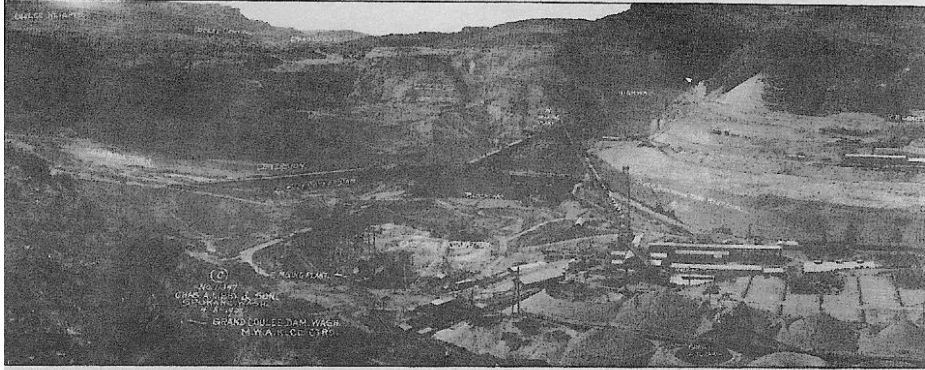
Chapter 6

Grand Coulee Dam Days

The family moved to Grand Coulee, Washington in late 1941. Sassy remembers that they left the Flathead reservation in Daddy's small car. Daddy, Jimmy and Uncle Jacque Williams had already traveled to Grand Coulee earlier that year (that summer) looking for work. They were lucky enough to find work at Grand Coulee Dam's construction site. After getting houses set up on the famous B Street, Jimmy and Jack stayed behind, while Daddy went back to Montana after their families. On the trip back to Washington Daddy's small car was literally jammed full of people. Daddy had luggage and family possessions tied down on top of the car. In the best Beverly Hillbilly style. Besides Daddy and Momma in the little car were Rainsey, Sassy, Dona and Darlene. And Daddy drove over to Hot Springs to pick up Aunt Rosie Williams and her kids, Leonard, Freddie, Rose Ellen (Sister) and Dickie.

On the way to Washington Daddy met another car coming from the opposite direction and that driver crowded Daddy off the road. This was at a point not far from Perma, the highway ran parallel to the railroad tracks. To avoid crashing into the oncoming car Daddy swerved off the road and landed in some tall grass and weeds. And all the time the car was flying off the road Momma was praying out loud. "Oh, God save us! Oh God save us!" she shouted repeatedly. Leonard Williams remembered this story and said once Momma got out of the car and investigated the situation and saw the car sitting in the grass which hid the cars tires, she loudly exclaimed, "God damn it! God damn it! You knocked off all the wheels!" Of course the tires were still on the car and only hidden by the grass. Leonard and Freddie would think about Momma switching from praying to cussing in minutes and laugh over it for years afterwards. It was not foolish that Momma thought the wheels were broken off though, as it had happened to others before. When Jim Grinder had married Mary Pablo, back in September of 1915, and they were returning home in his Rio from their honeymoon he made a sharp turn and hit a bank. All four wheels were broken off and completely demolished in the wreck!

They reached Grand Coulee during the night after a long and tiresome trip. The approach was made down the switch backs on the big hill from Almira. Leonard Williams remembers seeing all the lights from the dam construction, and Grand Coulee Dam was "all lit up" and the "workers were busy as bees." They went across the railroad tracks and up the little road to B Street. (This railroad track was removed after the dam construction was over). They were happy to bed down for the night as the trip was exhausting. In a few days, by November 3, all the kids were in school.



Building Grand Coulee Dam...

“Everything was ready to go.” There were other, comparatively minor accidents at the Coulee Dam construction site. For instance, a gigantic landslide, carrying an estimated 750,000 cubic yards of earth, swept down Rattlesnake Canyon and

and, on Jan. 22, 1941, the Columbia River turned the first generator in Grand Coulee Dam. With the push of a button. Frank A. Banks, supervising engineer for the Bureau of Reclamation, opened a gate in a 6-foot penstock, sending water surging into

the power service generator. It was the first of three service generators which are now used to energize the Grand Coulee Dam powerplant.

Seven months later, the first of nine 108,000-kilowatt generators, then the largest in the world, went on line.

the Bonneville Power Administration linking Grand Coulee Dam with Western Washington, Bonneville Dam on the lower Columbia River, and Spokane.

Grand Coulee Dam had been authorized as primarily an irrigation project, but the events following the bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, would make Grand Coulee's power a much more valuable commodity in the short run.

The response to the vast amount of power made available by Grand Coulee Dam was just as its proponents had promised. Grand Coulee created its own market for power. The Bonneville Power Administration was directed to market the power from the federal dams on the Columbia.

The headlines told the story: “Two big metals plants sought for Coulee Dam.” “Coulee Power to attract new industrial plants.” “Giant magnesium plant virtually assured.”

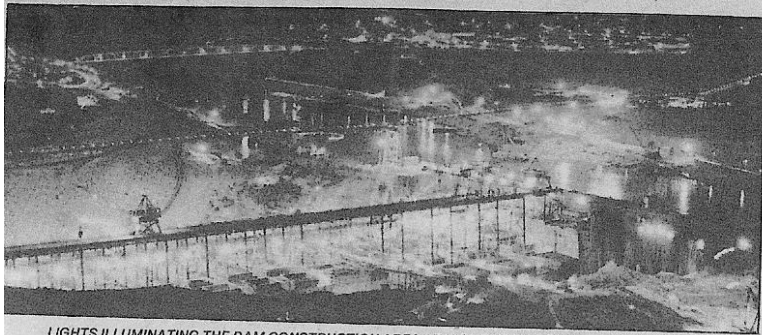
Grand Coulee's electricity was needed to beef up industrial production in the Pacific Northwest. Aluminum, needed for aircraft production, was in short supply during the early war years. Grand Coulee's growing power potential promised aluminum companies enough power to help fill the breach.

By the end of 1943, six Grand Coulee units were completed. Two additional 75,000-kilowatt generators which had been earmarked for Shasta Dam in California were rerouted to Grand Coulee.

That same year, BPA received an urgent request to provide electricity for a project shrouded in secrecy at Hanford, near Richland. The goings-on were revealed several years later when atomic bombs, made from plutonium produced at Hanford, were dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

By 1951, the last three generators were on line at Grand Coulee Dam, bringing the total to 18. The dam itself was fully operational.

The power which critics said would not be needed until the 22nd Century was needed in the 1950s.



LIGHTS ILLUMINATING THE DAM CONSTRUCTION AREA AT NIGHT PROVIDED A SPECTACULAR SIGHT



WORKERS HAD TO USE ROPES FOR SECURITY WHILE SHAPING BEDROCK WHICH SUPPORTED THE FOUNDATION

Grand Coulee Dam - The First 50 Years 1933-1983, “The Wenatchee World, page A30

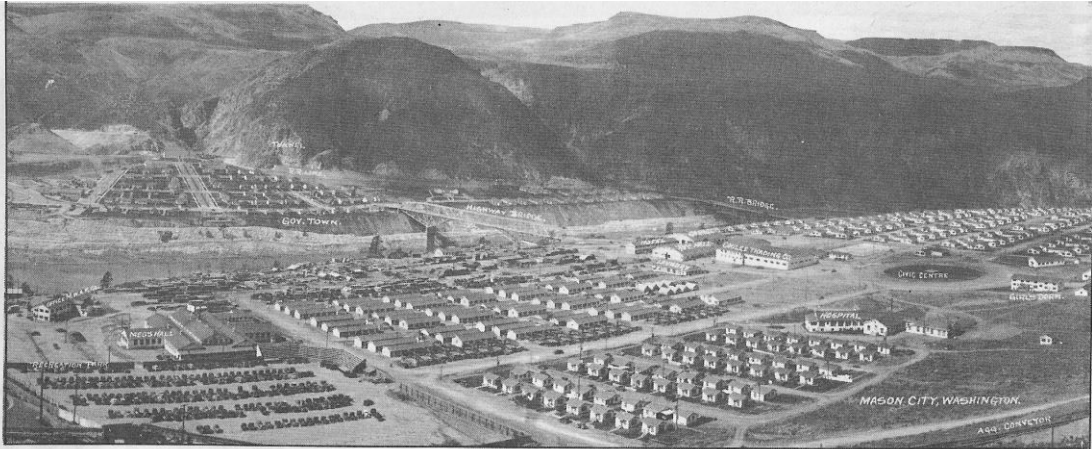
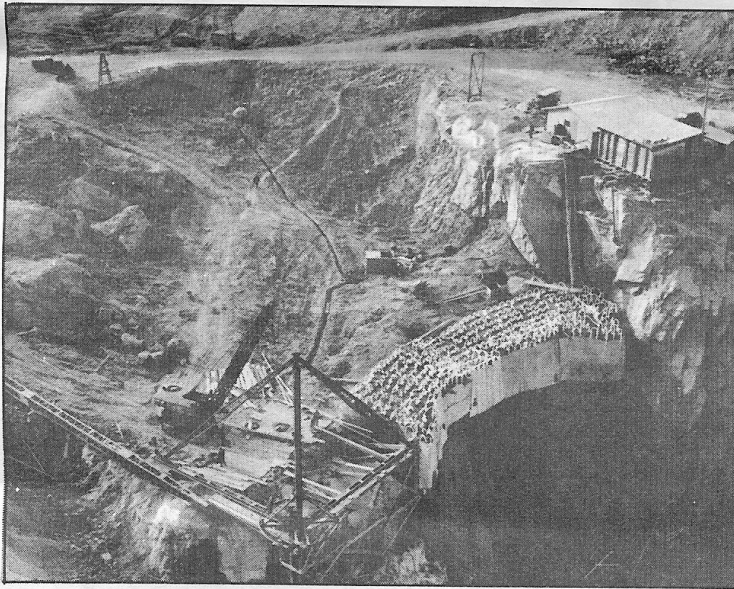
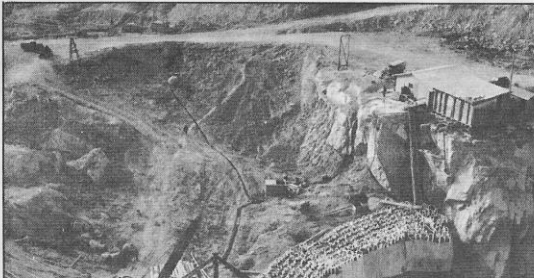


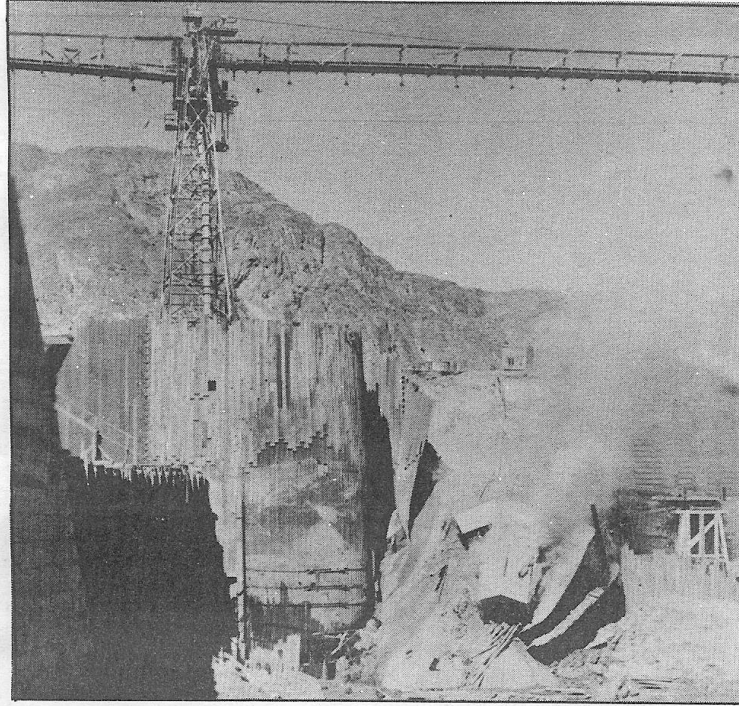
Photo supplied by Pete France

Grand Coulee Dam project in 1937

The construction of Grand Coulee Dam reached the halfway mark in 1937, when this panoramic photograph was taken for the MWAK Co., the first main contractor on the job. It shows how the east side cofferdam diverted the Columbia River so that excavation could be done. Notice the intricate system of conveyor belts which stretched from the gravel pit to the far right but off the picture, to the storage yard and to the west side mixing plant. Mason City, the town for construction workers built by MWAK, is located to the right. Across the river is Government Town, which housed the engineers.



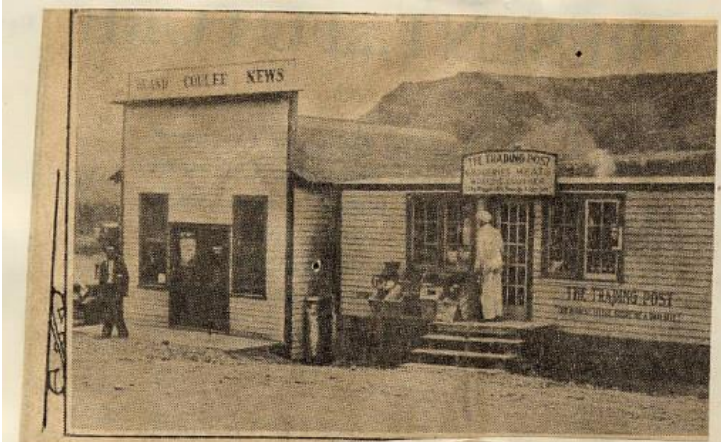
"ICE DAM" WHICH STABILIZED CLAY BANK ON EAST SIDE



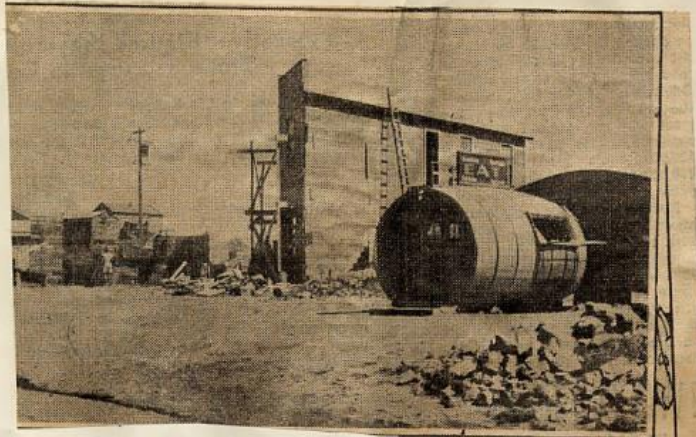
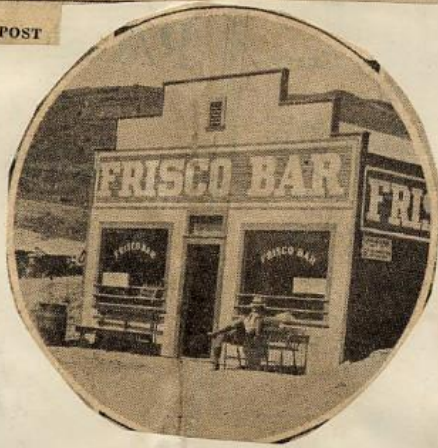
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photos

THIS IS THE COFFERDAM WHICH COLLAPSED IN 1937

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NEWSPAPER AND TRADING POST



92-485-2

A BIG BARREL MAKES A STORE.

Spokesman-review ; 1934-04-29

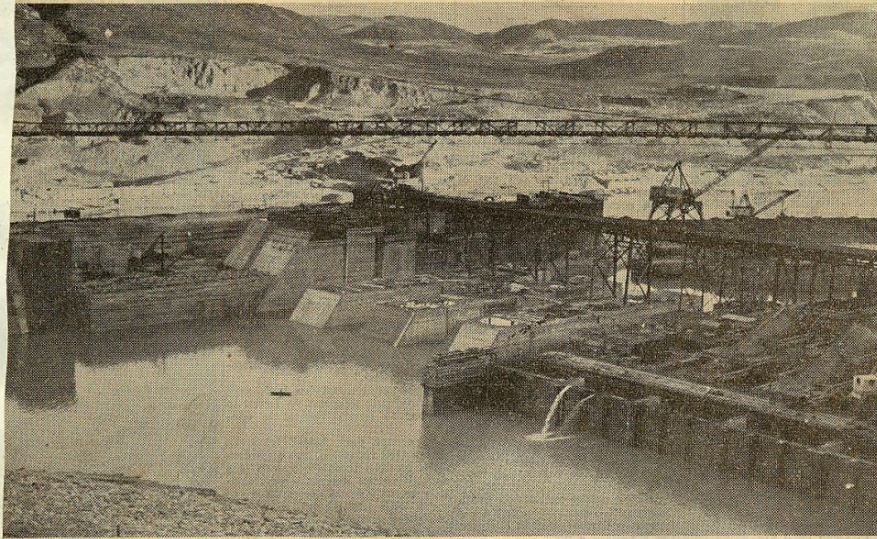
Vast Canyon Walls for Background of Grand Coulee



Vastness of the canyon walls in the Grand coulee is indicated by this rear view of the main street of the boom town of Grand Coulee, about one and a half miles from the dam site. The one and two story buildings are dwarfed by the towering cliffs to the west of the coulee. The water tank, the heart of the town's water system, may be seen on a low hill above the two-story building at the left.

Spokane chronicle ; 1934-06-18

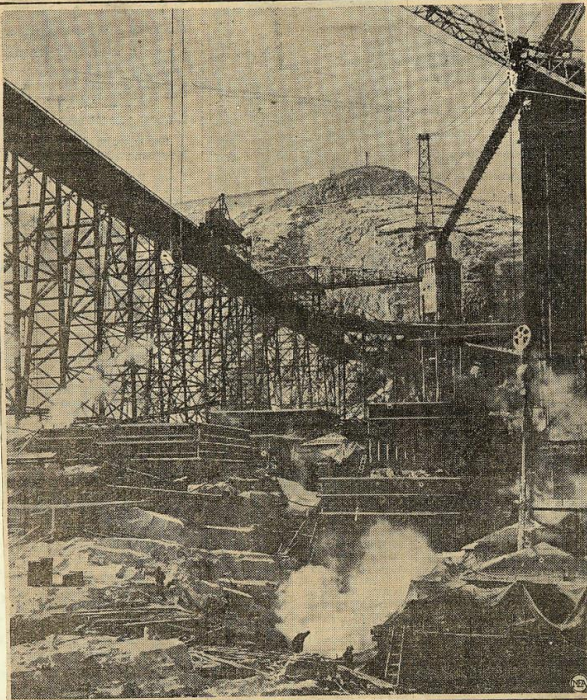
Grand Coulee's West Cofferdam Is Almost Flooded



This photograph of Grand Coulee dam activity shows the west cofferdam (foreground) almost flooded—the first stage in diverting the river. Note the man in the rowboat (center foreground) for comparative sizes. This is the first permanent water impounded by Coulee dam. (Spokesman-Review-AP photo.)

Spokesman-review ; 1936-11-10

Bitter Winter Fails to Slow Grand Coulee Dam

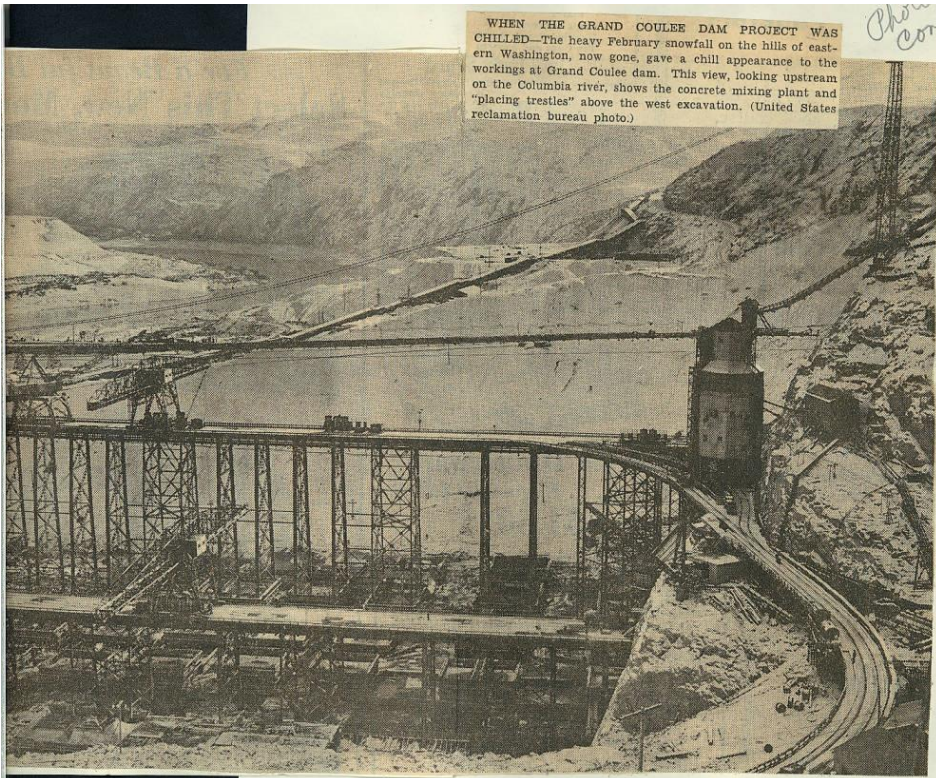


While the shivering and snow-capped heights above the Columbia's river bed look down on them, workmen pour concrete into steam-heated workings of the rising Grand Coulee dam. The canvas cover at lower right with steam leaking out from it protects a new pouring from freezing before it sets. Irrigation, navigation, power production are all to be promoted by completion of the dam, the builders of which have felt a spur in the U. S. Supreme Court's interpretation of the TVA case.

Coeur d'Alene Press ; 1936-02-28

WHEN THE GRAND COULEE DAM PROJECT WAS CHILLED—The heavy February snowfall on the hills of eastern Washington, now gone, gave a chill appearance to the workings at Grand Coulee dam. This view, looking upstream on the Columbia river, shows the concrete mixing plant and "placing trestles" above the west excavation. (United States reclamation bureau photo.)

*Photo
Coeur*

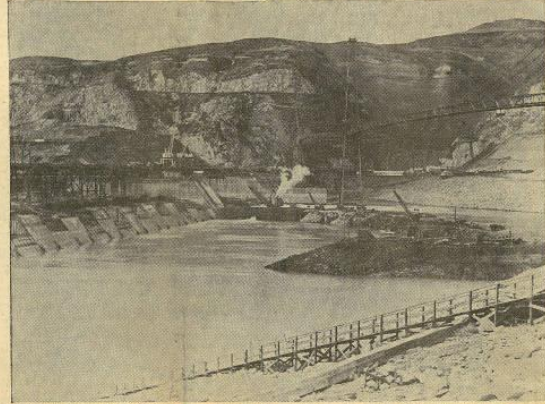


Spokesman-review ; 1936-03-08

Mighty Waters of the Columbia Allowed to Return to Their Old Course as Diversion Is Engineered at Grand Coulee Dam



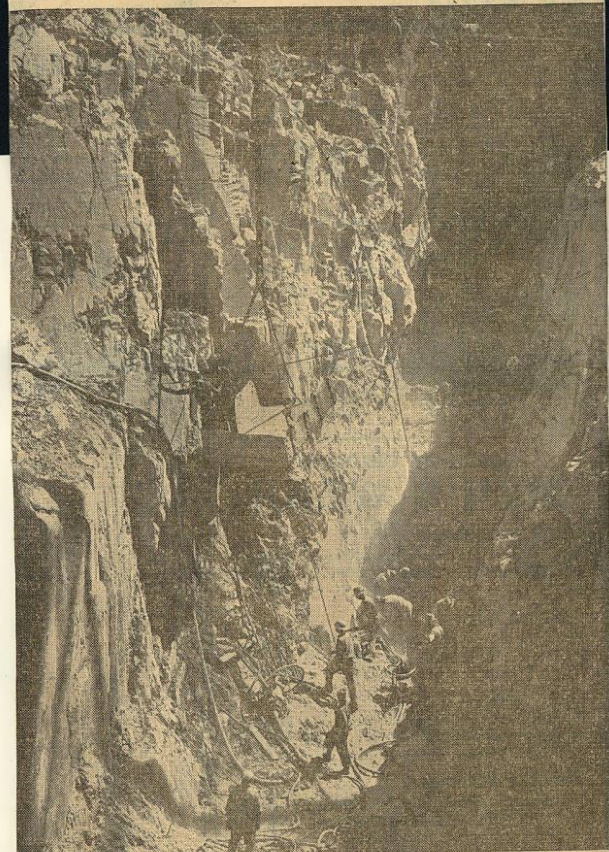
On the downstream side of the massive concrete barrier which has been erected across the original bed of the Columbia river a mammoth trough has been constructed to break the force of the cascade which will surge over the spillway when the Grand Coulee dam is completed. The picture at the left shows the scene Wednesday just before the timber cofferdam was opened to permit the waters to fill the east side pit, preparatory to turning the Columbia back into its old channel.



The scene at the right depicts the pit virtually filled yesterday. In the center background can be seen the west side channel through which the stream was diverted during construction of the dam across the main channel. With the filling of the pit the mighty flow of the Columbia will again run its original course, pouring through the sluiceways over the completed foundation. When the dam is finished the torrent will make a extract greater than Niagara. (Photos by Duncan McPherson.)

Spokesman-review ; 1937-11-26

Grand Coulee Weak Rock Excavated



Excavating a seam of weak rock in the foundation of Grand Coulee dam, under construction by the bureau of reclamation on the Columbia basin in eastern Washington. Wherever rock softer than the massive granite which underlaid the Columbia river is encountered, it is taken out until firm rock is encountered.

Great falls tribune ; 1937-08-07

GRAND COULEE CALLS FOR MORE SKILLED LABORERS

GRAND COULEE, Wash.—Carpenters, jackhammer operators and hard-rock miners are needed at Grand Coulee dam and the national employment service has notified nearby employment officials to list that class of laborers for employment.

Carpenters capable of building concrete forms will receive 90 cents per hour; jackhammer men, 75 cents, and laborers, 50 cents. The local relief office can give further information.

Latah citizen ; 1936-10-18

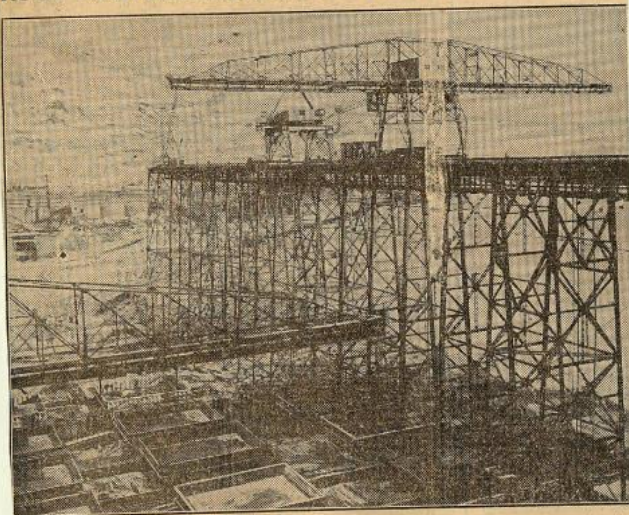
Pours Shavings Into Grand Coulee Dam Leak



This huge conveyance is being used by the Smith Fuel and Sawdust company to rush shavings to Coulee dam to aid in plugging the leak in the coffer dam and save the giant structure when the rush of spring water begins. It carries 10 cords of shavings at a time and is making two trips daily in addition to another four-cord truck making two daily trips. Corliss Smith, proprietor of the company, is shown with the truck.

Spokesman-review ; 1937-04-18

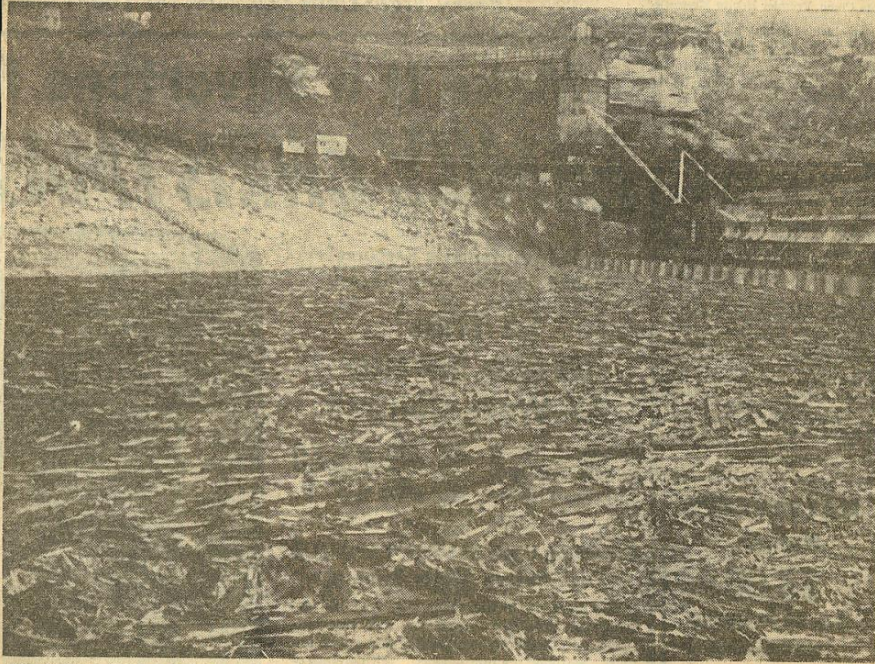
HUGE TRESTLE SPEEDS GRAND COULEE CONSTRUCTION



Winter's cold over, pouring of concrete at the Grand Coulee dam project on the Columbia river in Washington has been speeded. The trestle here, nearly 200 feet high, is only a temporary structure for use during the pouring. Mixed concrete is hauled in huge buckets on flat cars from the "House of Magic" mixing plant to the "hammer-head" crane atop the trestle and lowered into the rectangular forms.

Pocatello Tribune ; 1936-03-17

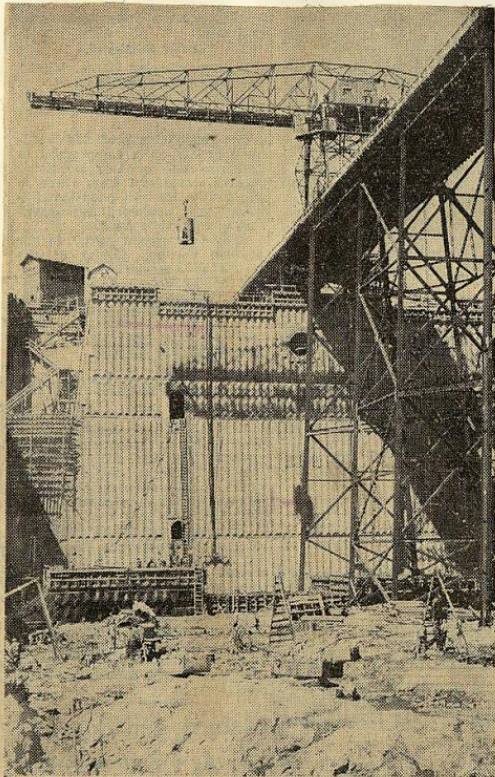
Giant Mill Pond at Grand Coulee Dam Filled With Free Wood



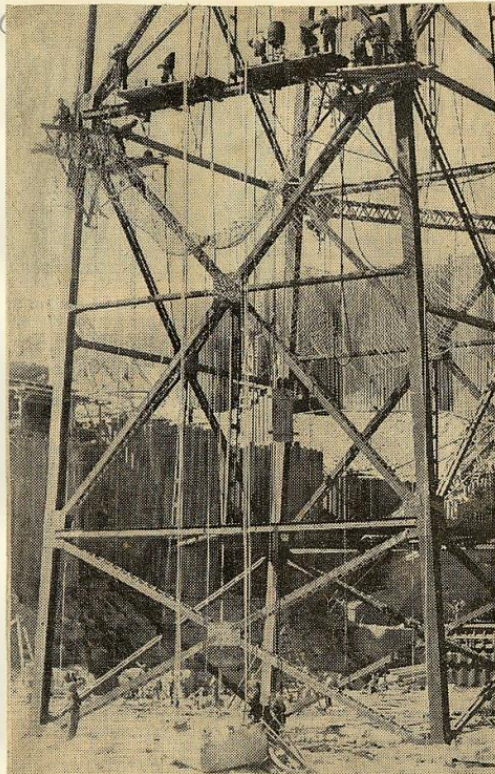
Here is shown the mass of timber that was taken from the cofferdam when it was dismantled. The wood is floating in front of the east power house and "bucket" section of the dam. This resembled a mill pond. It has been estimated that in all, about 1,500,000 feet will be torn out and given away.

Spokesman-review ; 1937-12-19

*Trestle as High as a 12-Story Building Being
Buried in Concrete at Grand Coulee Dam.*



Some idea of the vastness of the workings at Grand Coulee dam may be gained from these official reclamation bureau pictures, just released. At the left, 90 feet below the level of the spring flood waters of the Columbia river, flowing outside the cofferdam, workmen place concrete in the Grand Coulee dam on bedrock which underlies the former bed of the diverted river. A completed portion of the dam foundation, the ribbed concrete mass in the background, forms a part of the cofferdam. Suspended from the boom of a traveling crane with a reach of 115



feet is a bucket containing four cubic yards of concrete. At the right, ironworkers on dangling platforms high above the bedrock of the Columbia river put together a trestle as high as a 12-story building on the site of the Grand Coulee dam. From three standard gauge railroad tracks and a crane track on the trestle, concrete to form the dam is placed in five-foot slabs 50 feet square. Incidentally, the trestle is buried in concrete as it serves its purpose, and is lost.

Spokane Chronicle ; 1937-06-22

Prosperity Has Traveled This Road to Grand Coulee

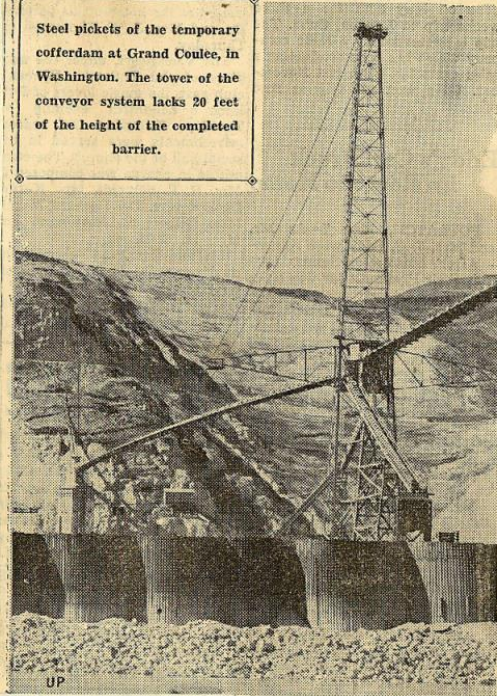


Stability which is featuring construction of the Grand Coulee dam is spreading to all activities in the vicinity of the big federal government project. The photograph shows a portion of Grand Coulee, one of the private towns in the vicinity of the project. The large building in the center is the New Continental hotel, opened this month. In the foreground is the highway crossing over the government railroad, which connects with the main line of the Northern Pacific at Odair, and then proceeds down Grand Coulee to the dam project. (Photo by Charles A. Libby & Son.)

Spokane chronicle ; 1936-01-29

Grand Coulee Rises

Steel pickets of the temporary cofferdam at Grand Coulee, in Washington. The tower of the conveyor system lacks 20 feet of the height of the completed barrier.



(By United Press)

Here is how Grand Coulee Dam will compare with Boulder Dam:

	Grand Coulee	Boulder
Height, feet	500	730
Length at crest, feet	4,300	1,180
Thickness at base, feet	500	650
Concrete, cubic yards	11,200,000	3,200,000
Total rated horsepower	2,550,000	1,835,000

By DONALD F. CASWELL
United Press Staff Correspondent

GRAND COULEE, Wn., May 7—Sunny weather means capacity crews and top-speed construction at Grand Coulee Dam, where nearly 5000 men are working to corral the second largest river in the United States.

Every Saturday sees another all-time employment record broken when workmen line up at the payroll wickets.

In 1930 the mighty Columbia was sliding listlessly past Grand Coulee, a sleepy little village at the bottom of the gorge cut into the prairie by the river.

By 1940 the government hopes to have thrown across the valley, at a cost of 168 million dollars, the only structure ever to surpass in bulk the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

The big concrete block will shackle a total rated capacity of 2,550,000 horsepower—three times that of Muscle Shoals and 50 per cent more than Boulder Dam.

Power is only part of the project. The river will be forced back to the level of the land it long ago deserted and made barren. The surface will be raised 355 feet, filling the 50-mile-long reservoir of the dry Grand Coulee itself, high above the present river bottom, gouged out of the top of the plateau by floods and lava. The man-made mediterranean sea will lie at right-angles to the flow of the river.

Bringing the river back to land level will enable the government to reclaim 1,200,000 acres of land by irrigation—fertile farms for 30,000 American families.

The dam and Columbia River irrigation project together will require an original outlay of 393 million dollars. In 1933 President Roosevelt backed the allocation by PWA of 63 million dollars to start the foundation dam, and construction is approximately 25 per cent ahead of schedule.

The U. S. Reclamation Bureau with a \$250,000 grant, is working on a survey of the empire that is to be brought from wastelands with water, plotting future roads, future townsites, and fields and canals of the irrigation project.

Moscow daily news review ; 1936-05-07



ROCK MEN AT GRAND COULEE—Nearly 4500 men find employment in the construction of Grand Coulee dam on the Columbia river in Washington. This jackhammer crew is at work smoothing the bedrock to receive concrete. A concrete form is in the background. Time out does double duty as he takes a drink without interrupting his smoke.

Spokesman-review ; 1936-07-05

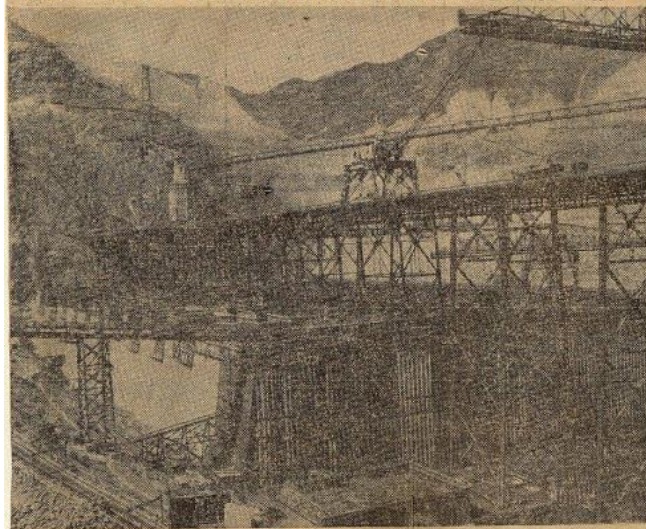
Defying Death at Grand Coulee



All the sweat and pain, and most of the pleasure, of American mountain-climbing for the lot of these American workers, as they go imperturbably about their task of carving a steep bluff in the colossal \$393,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam project. With one worker only to control the dam would need in every day to make the blast and drill the vast project which is to convert a million acres of soil, stagnated formerly into a forty-garden of the northwest, under improving irrigation and good crops for every season.

Coeur d'Alene Press ; 1936-05-02

Million-Yard Concrete Block at Grand Coulee Dam

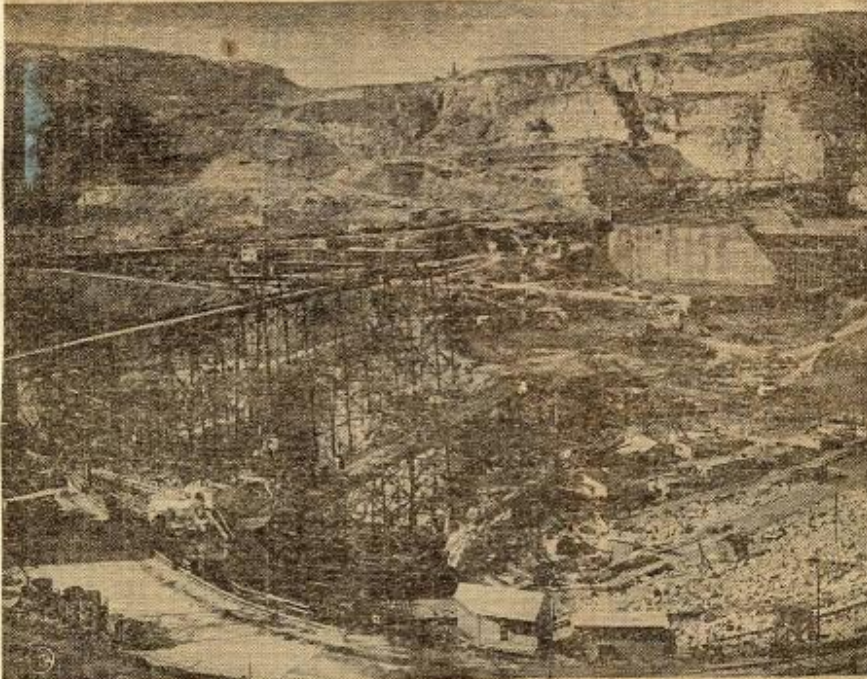


This picture shows the start of the Grand Coulee dam being built by the bureau of reclamation on the Columbia river in eastern Washington. To make this great block 1,000,000 yards of concrete were poured. The upstream face of the dam can be seen.

Oregonian ; 1936-10-09

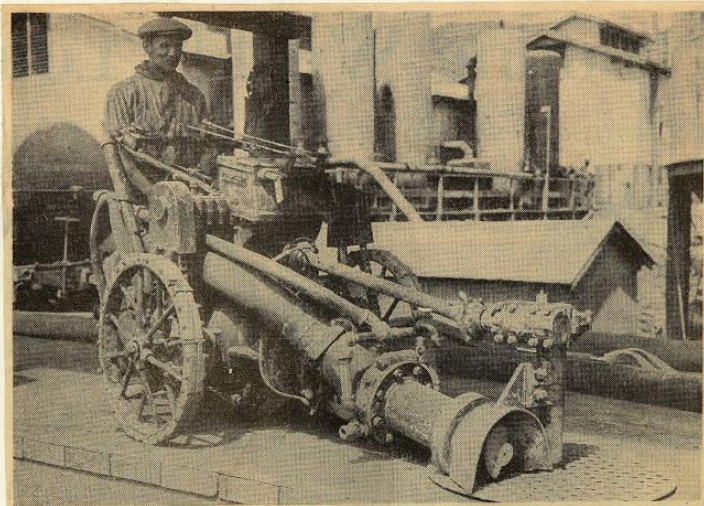
Defying death at Grand Coulee. - All the rigors and risks, and none of the pleasures, of mountain climbing are the lot of these American workers, as they go imperturbably about their task of carving a steep bluff in the colossal \$393, 000, 000 Grand Coulee Dam project.

Mighty Columbia Shifted Again in Coulee Job



Man has made another shift in the course of the Columbia River, second largest in the United States. As part of the stupendous job of building the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington, the river has been turned to flow through slots in the great concrete block in the distant right, and in the nearer central section excavation for bedrock is under way where the water recently flowed. In the foreground, concrete from the huge steel trestles in the left foreground is being poured in the excavation for the east end of the big dam.

Coeur d'Alene Press ; 1937-04-20



Huge machines, built with great rotating disks, pump cement out of boxcars at the Grand Coulee dam and send it on its way for construction of the concrete foundation. (Courtesy of United States Reclamation Bureau.)

Pumps Lift Cement Out of Boxcars at Grand Coulee

Among the most important cogs in the construction of the Grand Coulee dam, and of increasing importance as the rate of concrete placement goes up, is the unloading plant at the top of the hill where all cement for the dam is taken from boxcars.

An average of 51 cars of cement are unloaded every day now, and at the peak of concrete placement it is estimated about 72 cars a day will be needed. Cars contain between 200 and 250 barrels of cement each, and require from an hour and a half to two hours to unload.

Eight huge machines, powered with a 40-horse power motor, are stationed at the unloading point, but only four are used at one time. Bulk cement, received at the dam in box cars, is unloaded by means of Fuller-Kluyton pumps. A horizontal, rotating disk, running close to the floor of the car, causes the cement to flow into the open end of a small chamber containing a motor-driven screw which forces the cement into a five-inch pipe. Near the junction of the screw casing and the delivery pipe, compressed air is admitted. The cement is forced through hose and piping into the silos by means of the energy delivered by the screw and that in the expanding compressed air.

The large stationary pump, working on the same principle, except that a hopper is substituted for the rotating disk, transfers cement from the blending silos to a mixing plant at the dam. In a similar service there is used, also, a machine of a different type, consisting of two chambers, each of which, after being filled with cement, has the cement forced out through the delivery line by means of compressed air while the other tank is filling. That machine is known as the Fluko pump and is made by the F. L. Schmidt company.

The pumps are built to handle 150 barrels of cement per hour, but stops and breakdowns cut the actual amount handled. Two men are used on each car, one to handle the controls of the machine, and the other as a helper to clean up the car as the pump goes along.

From the storage silos, screw conveyors bring the material into the blending silos in the proper ratio or blend. Underneath the two blending silos are two huge compression chambers, each with a capacity of 30 barrels of cement. They are filled, air pressure built up to 100 pounds per square inch, and the cement released into the pipeline carrying it to the mixing plants below. A special motor and pump were installed to send material direct to the westmix, utilizing one of the 20-horse power motors from the conveyor.

Movement of the boxcars after they have been unloaded is accomplished by gravity. Brakes are released and the empty cars roll down an inclined track past an automatic switch, and up to the end of a steep grade. From there it again rolls back and onto the main line, where it is taken away by the switch engine. A "mule," or engine mounted on a flatcar, and equipped with cables, pulls loaded cars into position.

Workmen around the cement are required to use respirators, for the air is filled with dust that is harmful to breathe. Cement burns are also found occasionally, when the powder gets into an open wound or sore. Housewives also have plenty of difficulty in washing the work clothes of the men who work in the plant.

Spokesman-review ; 1937-07-25

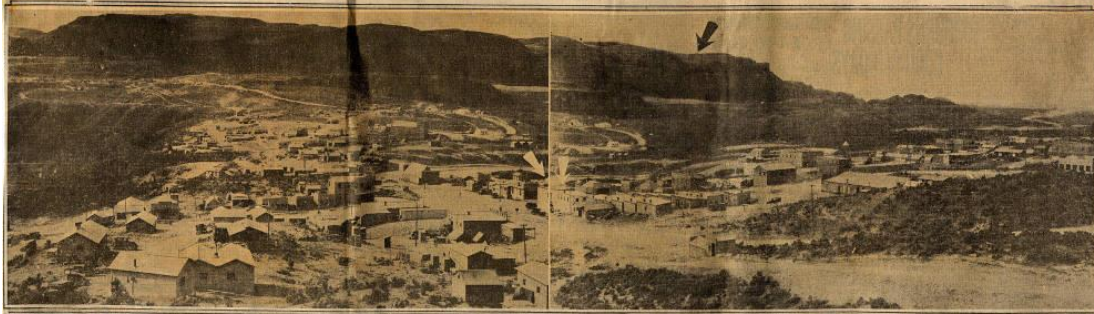
Steel Against the Sky at Grand Coulee



Hammerhead cranes on the trestle from which concrete is placed in the Grand Coulee dam, under construction by the bureau of reclamation on the Columbia river in eastern Washington. This equipment has placed a maximum of more than 8000 cubic yards of concrete a day. About 1,750,000 cubic yards of concrete has been placed in the west section of the dam. Note that the forms here are approaching the maximum height of the placing trestle.

Oregonian ; 1937-01-15

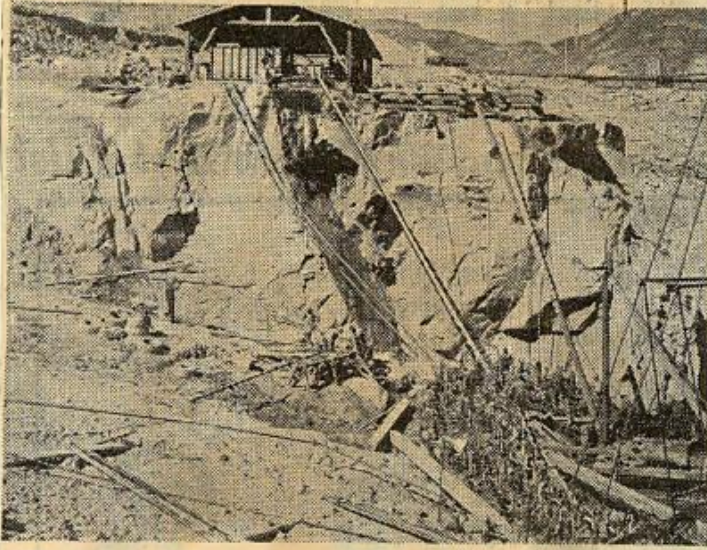
Cameraman Gives Expansive View of How Towns at the Mouth of the Grand Coulee Appear to Those Visiting Scene of Gigantic Project



These two views give an excellent perspective of the position of the principal buildings in the town at the mouth of the Grand Coulee. The left picture, taken by a camera, shows the town as it appears. The right picture, taken by a camera, shows the town as it appears. The town of Grand Coulee occupies the foreground of the two pictures. Chase Center is in the center of the left picture, and Knott is on the shores at the extreme left. The town of Odessa is situated in the extreme right background. The curved section of highway, appearing in both pictures, is the lower end of the Willamette river road. The Odessa city road extends past Odessa, right background. The railroad from Coulee City will end near the middle of the low highway, making a connection with the railroad, along the grade to the dam site. Extensive streets will extend toward Odessa. The road to the dam will follow the upper rim of the Willamette coulee, extreme left corner. A gate may be erected across the road after construction is started on the dam. The gate will be located, in its side, near the head of the gorge. Passes may be provided to get through the gate.

Spokane chronicle; 1936-06-18

Freezing of Dirt at Grand Coulee

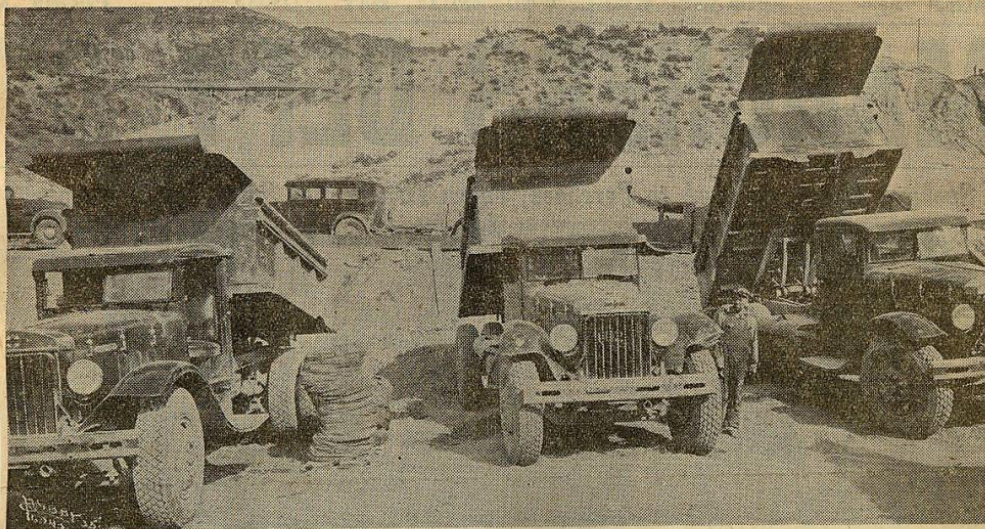


The largest actual freezing operation for construction work in history, a unique procedure, is shown above. The MWAK company is freezing an arch dam, 100 feet long, 30 feet thick and about 50 feet deep at the "toe" of the slid. area on the east side of the river at the Grand Coulee dam site. The finely ground clay has been sliding into

the deep trench in bedrock on the east side. The freezing plant is shown at the top of the picture. Freezing is accomplished by means of liquid ammonia pumped through myriads of pipes driven into the earth. If successful, this freezing operation will save the cost of moving an estimated 1,000,000 yards of earth which may slide into the excavation for the dam.

Spokesman-review ; 1936-09-19

Mammoth Trucks Speed Work at Grand Coulee Dam Site

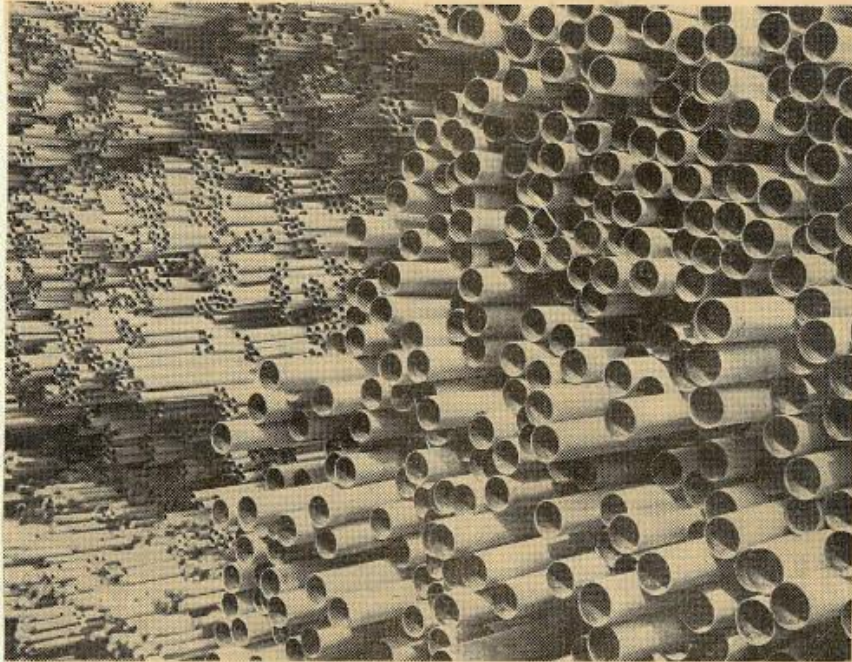


Paul Bunyan himself might have designed the equipment which is being used to build the mighty Grand Coulee dam, for everything used on this big league job is built on a mammoth scale. One of these twelve cubic yard trucks, filled with coal, would be very welcome in anyone's driveway

along about next November. Till then, and then some, they'll be busy moving dirt for the MWAK contracting concern. (Photo by Charles A. Libby & Son.)

Spokane chronicle ; 1935-05-01

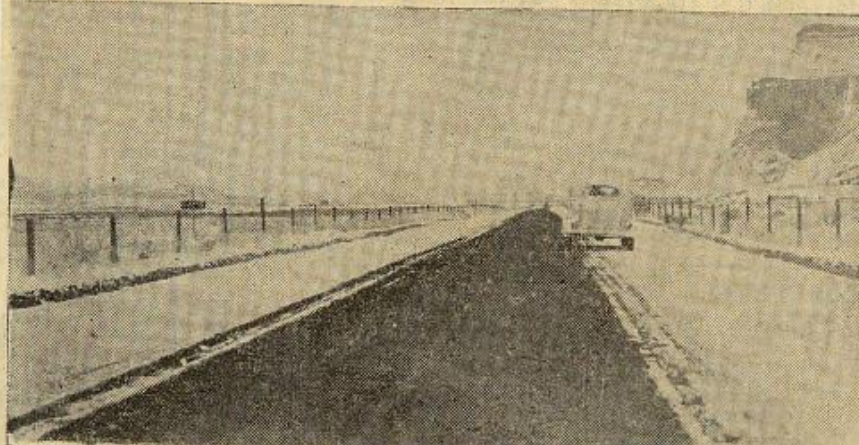
2300 Miles of Pipe to Cool Grand Coulee Dam



Steel pipe. 2300 miles of it, is going into the construction of the Grand Coulee dam, being built by the bureau of reclamation on the Columbia river in eastern Washington. The pipe is imbedded in the concrete and cold water circulated through it to remove the heat generated while curing. That prevents cracking through changes in volume such as would occur over a long period of years if the concrete were allowed to heat and cool naturally. (United States bureau of reclamation photo.)

Spokesman-review ; 1936-08-15

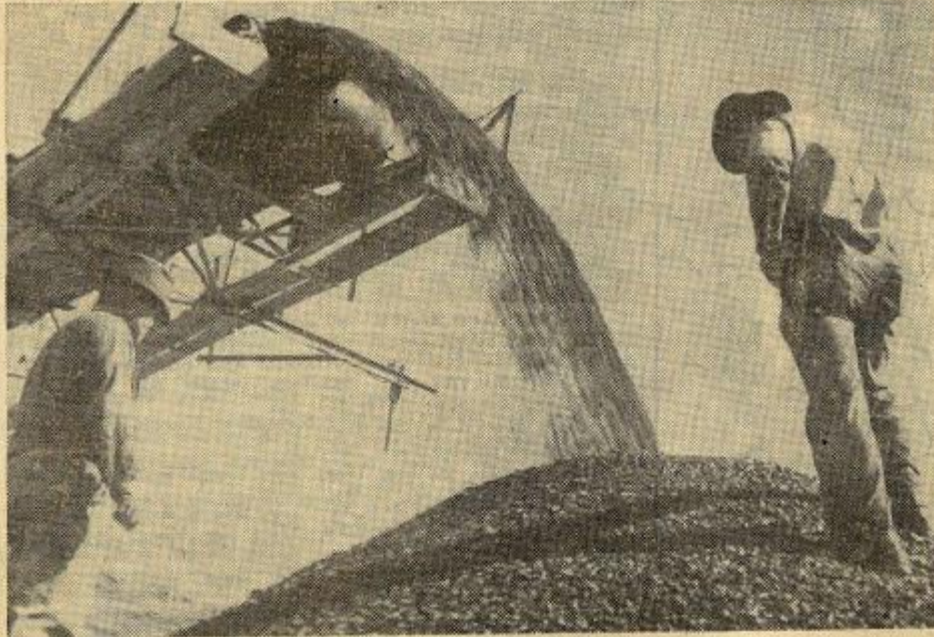
'SPEEDBALL' HIGHWAY IN THE GRAND COULEE



GRAND COULEE'S SPEEDWAY—Westerners or easterners, yes, and Canadians, an estimated half-million of them will pour into Grand Coulee this spring and summer to see 4,000 men building the world's biggest dam. No matter how big the scene, roads must be good for tourists to enjoy their trip. They will find the scenic Grand Coulee highway good, with a capital G. Above is a Daily World picture of the straight-away past Steamboat rock, showing the Travelog car (See page 10 for story).

Wenatchee daily world ; 1936-02-29

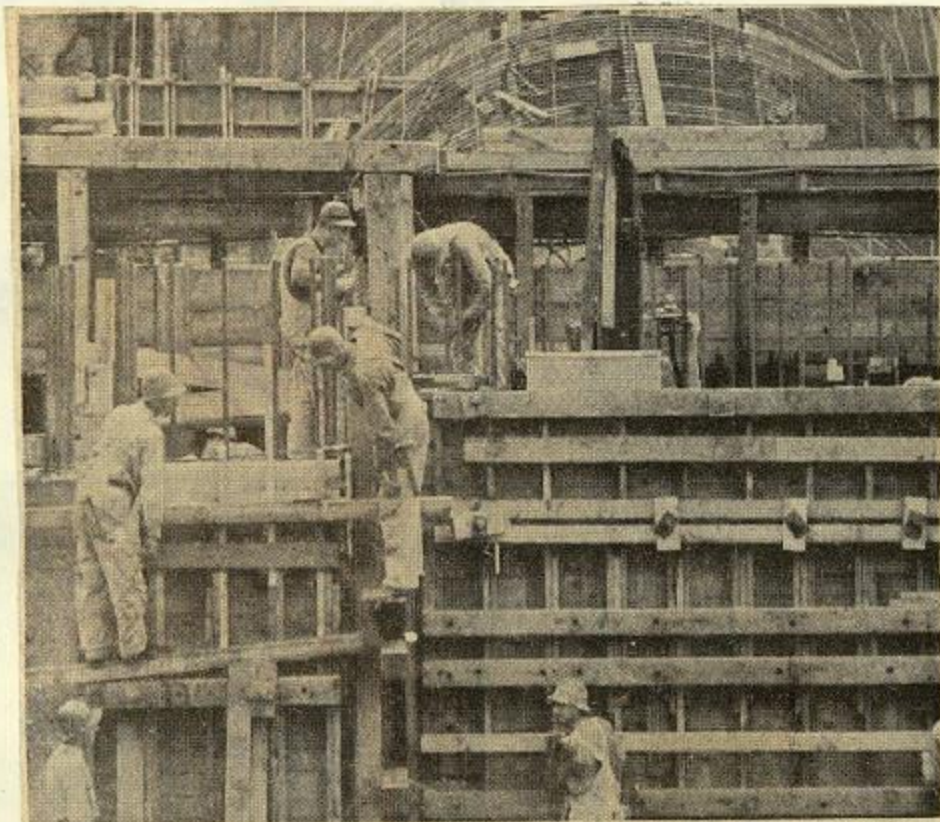
Gravel Flows Again From Conveyor Belt at Grand Coulee



The ring of gravel as it falls from the end of a conveyor belt to a storage pile at Grand Coulee dam site is music to the ears of hundreds of workmen, who have been idle several months pending the start of operations by the

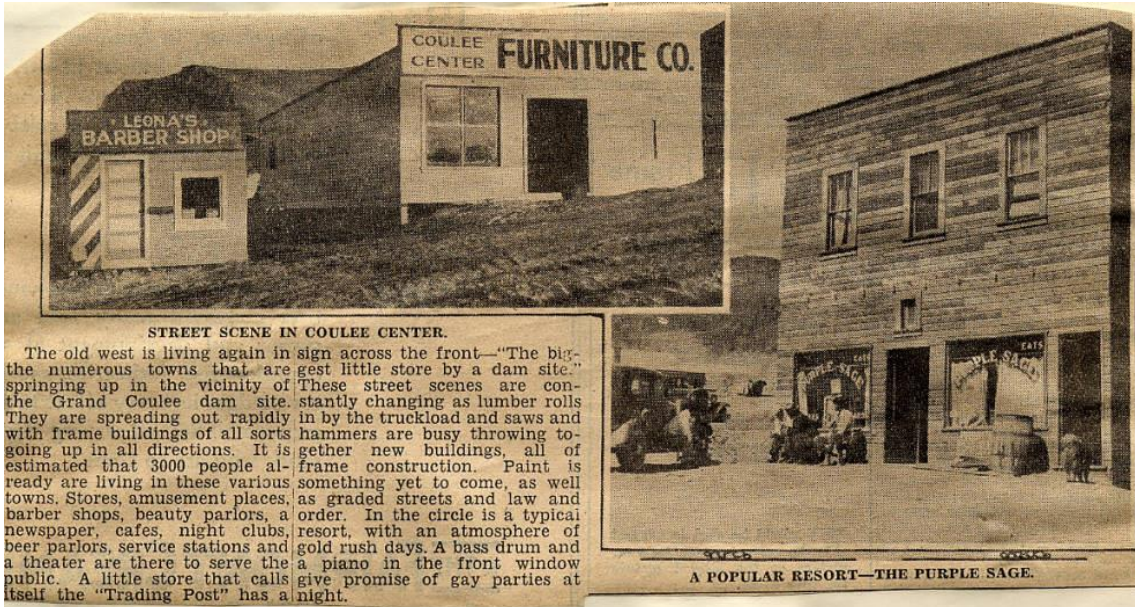
Consolidated Builders, Inc., new contractors at the dam. Gravel and sand piles started rising Monday, and actual concrete pouring was scheduled for today.

Spokane chronicle ; 1938-04-05



No burlesque performers are these strippers on the Grand Coulee dam. Their job is to loosen bolts and timbers on the frame forms enclosing concrete slabs so that they can be raised and be made ready for more pouring. It is hazardous work, calling for catwalking and the agility of a trapeze artist. Framework for one of the large penstocks appears at the top of the picture.

Spokesman-review ; 1937-08-22



STREET SCENE IN COULEE CENTER.

The old west is living again in sign across the front—"The big- the numerous towns that are gest little store by a dam site." springing up in the vicinity of These street scenes are con- the Grand Coulee dam site. stantly changing as lumber rolls They are spreading out rapidly in by the truckload and saws and with frame buildings of all sorts hammers are busy throwing to- going up in all directions. It is gether new buildings, all of estimated that 3000 people al- frame construction. Paint is ready are living in these various something yet to come, as well towns. Stores, amusement places, as graded streets and law and barber shops, beauty parlors, a order. In the circle is a typical newspaper, cafes, night clubs, resort, with an atmosphere of beer parlors, service stations and gold rush days. A bass drum and a theater are there to serve the public. A little store that calls give promise of gay parties at itself the "Trading Post" has a night.

A POPULAR RESORT—THE PURPLE SAGE.

Spokesman-review ; 1934-04-29

Jimmy had entered school two months before on September 2, 1941 in the Center Building in Grand Coulee. His classmates during his stay in Grand Coulee were Robert Platt, Albert Strickert, Marguerite Bogovich, Lois Carroll, Olamae Jones, Ruby McClain & Nancy Schaefer, Maxine Caltharpe, Joan Crane, Barbara Guyer, Donna Marie Hallen, Mary Tate. Plus there were eleven 5th graders and it appears that both grades were taught in the same room by the same teacher. He was present in class 56 days and missed 4 days for the year 1941-1942. He took & his grade was: Deportment (B), Arithmetic(C -), Geography (C), History (C), Language (C), Health (B-), Music (S), Reading (C), Spelling (B), Penmanship (C) & Art (S) and was Promoted.

Here is a Daily Program during the Year 1941-1942:

9:00 Opening Exercises
9:10 Arithmetic 6
9:40 Arithmetic 5
10:00 Health
10:12 1/2 Recess
10:30 Geography 6
11:00 Geography 5
11:25 Language 5-6
Noon
12:45 Opening Exercises M.W.
Music T. Th. Library F.
12:55 Penmanship
1:15 History 6
1:40 History 5
2:00 Recess
2:15 Spelling 6
2:30 Spelling 5
2:45: Reading 6 M W. Th.
3:15 Reading 5 M. T. W. Th.
2:45: Art

Grand Coulee Center School was held for 9 months, and there were 9 boys and 20 girls with a total of 29 students in the 5th and 6th grades. The students who were part Indian were called White and Red. Among the items in the class room were: teacher's desk & chair, waste basket, clock, blackboards, thermometer, fire extinguisher, pencil sharpener, set of shelves, table, chairs, children's desks, maps, flag, small erasers & large eraser. Mary R. Cummings was the teacher and she earned \$1320.00 a year.

The family lived in a least three different houses in Grand Coulee during their stay there. One house was part of a cluster of houses in one big yard, among the little houses lived at one time or another, Pete and Rebecca Jamison, Joe and Florence Ashley and Tommy and Regina Plouffe. The Williams family at that time lived up the street in a duplex.

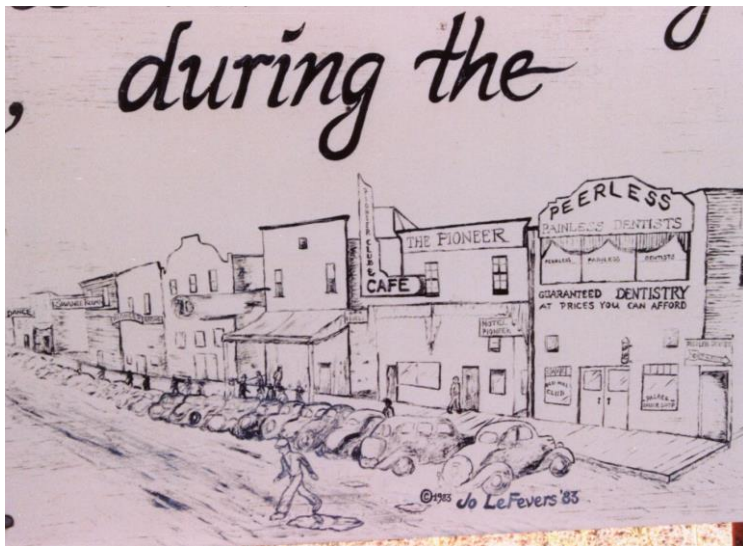
“There are four towns adjacent to the Grand Coulee Dam. The city of Grand Coulee is above the dam. Electric City is two miles west of Grand Coulee. These two

municipalities are located in Grant County. To the north, the town of Coulee Dam is directly below the dam. Coulee Dam – divided by the river – lies with three counties: Okanogan County on the east side of the river, and Douglas County and a tiny portion of Grant County on the west side of the river. The town of Elmer City, less than two miles north of Coulee Dam, also is in Okanogan County. The Colville Indian Reservation begins in the middle of the Columbia River Bridge in Coulee Dam and extends north to Omak. The east side of Coulee Dam and the town of Elmer City are within the boundaries of the reservation.” From “Grand Coulee Dam Area Visitor’s Guide 2003-2004, page 5, a supplement to the Star.” “Banks Lake is the 31-mile reservoir, which was filled by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1950s to provide irrigation water to the Columbia Basin. The reservoir starts just east of the city of Grand Coulee and extends to Coulee City”, & “as a geological term, coulee means a ravine or deep gully, usually dry, which has been cut by water.” *ibid.* page 29. In front of the dam is 130-mile long Lake Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

A description of the some cabins is found in “From Pioneers To Power – Historical Sketches of the Grand Coulee Dam Area” put out in 1976 by the Grand Coulee Dam Bicentennial Association and the article “Grand Coulee – From The Boom Town To Home Town” (pages 13 to 19) by Doris Angell. “Two room cabin courts sprang up everywhere. Families lived in these two rooms and at time additional relatives too. These cabins rented for a prohibitive price but were always filled. The work went on 24 hours a day and the taverns and some stores never closed. There were two shifts at school and many people had children going to both morning and afternoon sessions and men working on all shifts so meals at all hours were the order of the day.”



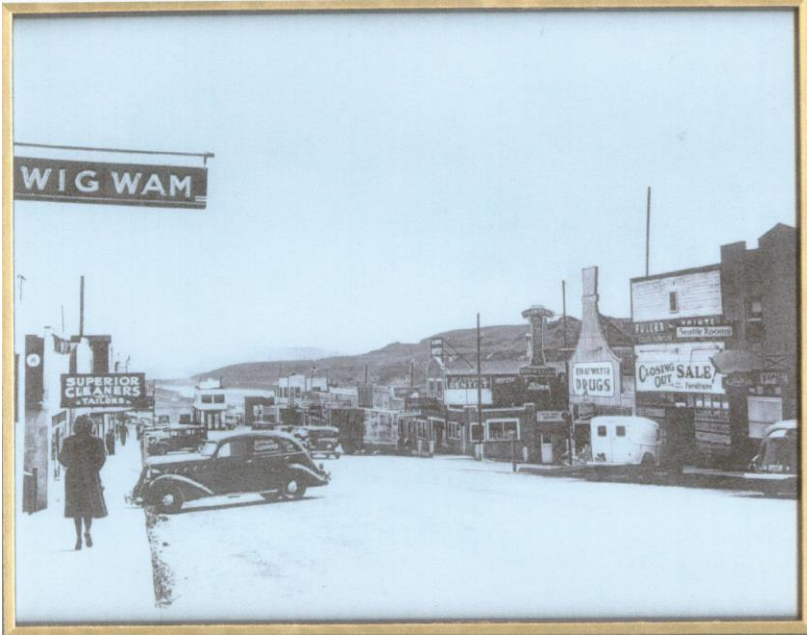
Grand Coulee in 1937 looking up the highway, B Street is out of sight to the right of the road that the men on standing in. The railroad tracks no longer exist along the road. Taken from the newspaper by a friend of Leonard Williams, Gordon Larson.



I took this picture from a historical marker on B Street



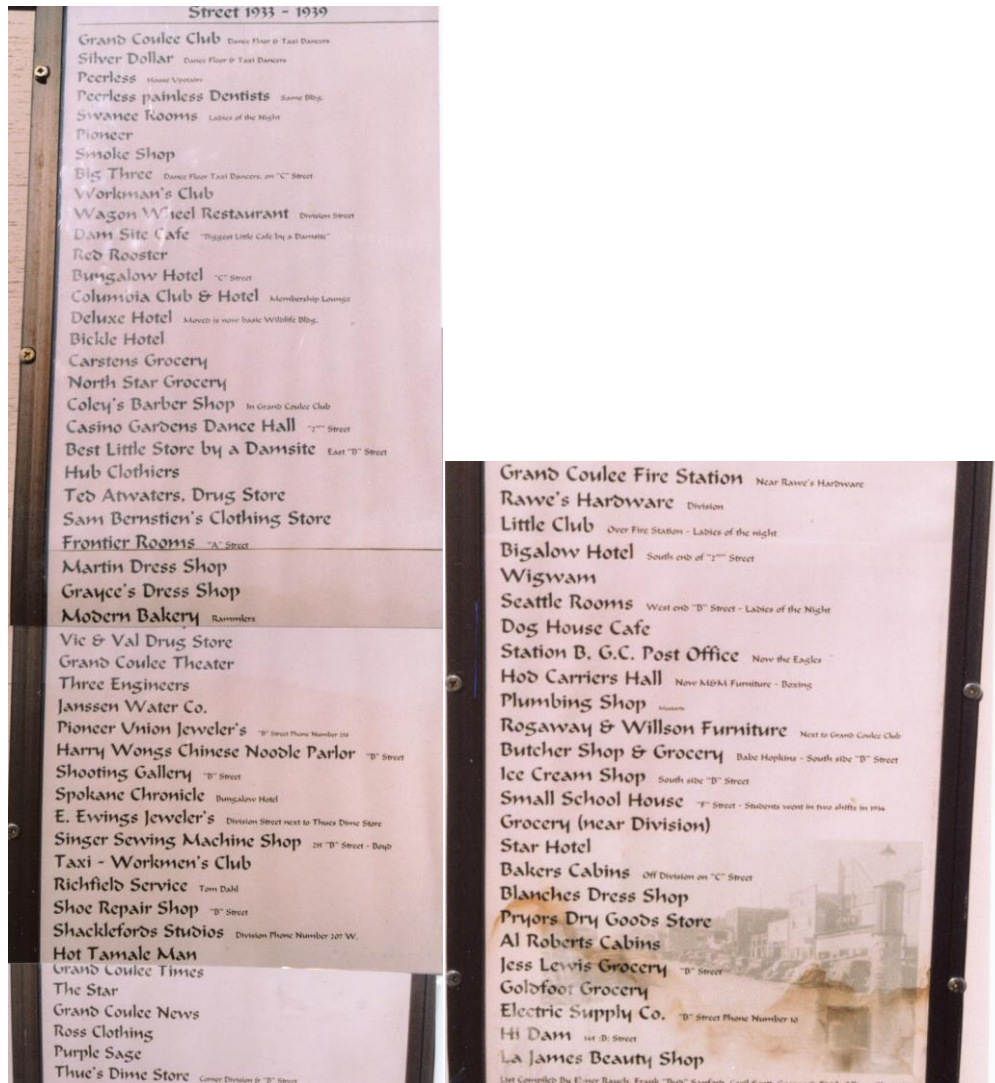
Looking up B Street in Grand Coulee, Washington (photo courtesy of Leonard Williams)



Looking down B Street in Grand Coulee, Leonard said he shined shoes outside of the Wigwam on the concrete sidewalk. Once a drunk came out several times and Leonard shined his shoes each time! The Courchane's lived in B Street's residential area. (photo courtesy of Leonard Williams)



Another view of the present-day B Street, which I took in 2003.



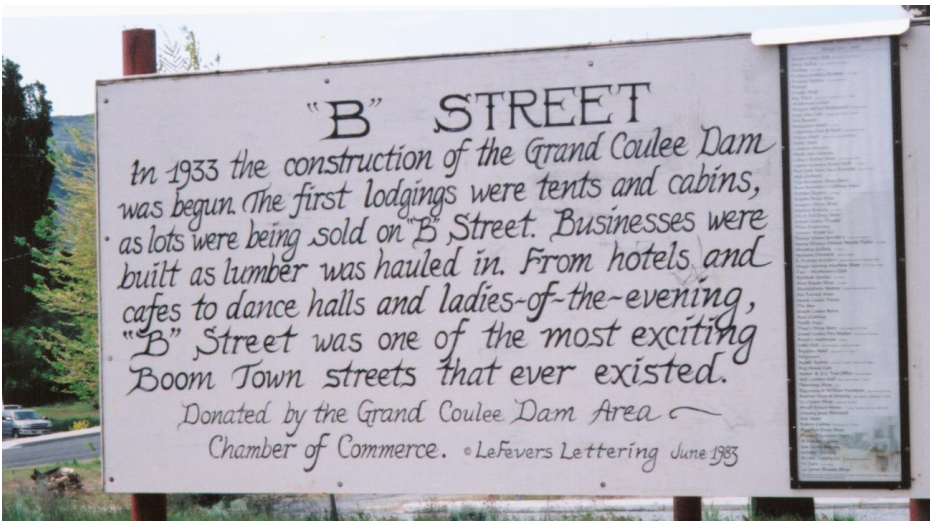
The businesses of Grand Coulee, I took this photo from a historical marker on B Street in 2003.



B Street burned down twice, in 1937 and 1938, by 1958 it was a ghost town of empty buildings. Today (2003) it looks as above.



(photos courtesy of Leonard Williams)



(photo courtesy of Leonard Williams)

A brief word on Grand Coulee Dam's history. Dam construction began in 1933 with 63 million dollars allotted by President Franklin Roosevelt's Work Projects Administration and the actual building was supervised by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. The dam was the dream of Rufus Woods of the Wenatchee Daily World newspaper of Wenatchee. The main reason it was built is to irrigate the land from the waters of the mighty Columbia River and control the flooding of that river. Housing for the workers and their families was built at Coulee Dam in 1935. Most of these houses still stand today (2003). By the time the foundation for the dam was completed across the Columbia River 60 of the workers had been killed. By early 1941 the dam was completed with the pumping stations and generators working by its contractors WWAK, later to be formed into Consolidated Builders, Inc. It poured out 1 ½ million gallons a second. When World War II started the chief role of the dam was electrical power for the state's aluminum plants that were critical to the war effort. There was no irrigation for the farmers during the war. One day in 1939, 41, 900 tons of concrete was poured into huge, specially designed containers. The pour set a record that still stands. And at one time 8,000 men worked on its construction. It had

two power plants, and a third was added during 1967-1975. The dam is just short of a mile long, 550 feet high, 450 feet wide at its base and consists of 12 million cubic feet of concrete. It's the third largest hydroelectric facility in the world and the first in a string of 11 dams on the Columbia River south of the Canadian border. In March of 1941 Lake Roosevelt, formed by the dam, stretches 150 miles all the way into Canada and is a major source of recreation in Washington, with more than 600 miles of shoreline." The Kettle Falls was covered over at that time. (Source: Jeff Larsen, <http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com>) By 1941, 77 men had been killed in the construction of the dam.

Daddy worked on the tail end of construction at the Dam as a carpenter's helper (laborer) (who got 75 cents an hour in 1935), and then as a carpenter, on the graveyard shift. The days were long with a half hour for lunch but no breaks in between. It was dangerous work as the Columbia River was scary, dangerous and powerful to work near. Sassy remembered that he worked with a man named, Charlie Crowder. Unions were weak then, and all workers could work any job that was necessary. In Grand Coulee Jimmy delivered the Spokesman Review in the mornings and the Spokane Chronicle in the evenings. And also set up pins at the Silver Dollar Bowling Alley on B Street for Jack and Thelma Lewis and Ida and Whitey Shannon. Besides that he shined-shoes at the parlor and swept out the pool hall. The Courchane family was living here when World War Two broke out. Momma got a job as a barmaid at a local tavern. Sassy also worked part-time setting bowling pins at the bowling alley. They all needed to work to get the family back on its feet and to keep food on the table. All of the Courchane's seemed to adjust to the new life very well. Daddy, Uncle Jacque and the other construction workers were "froze" on their jobs because of World War II.

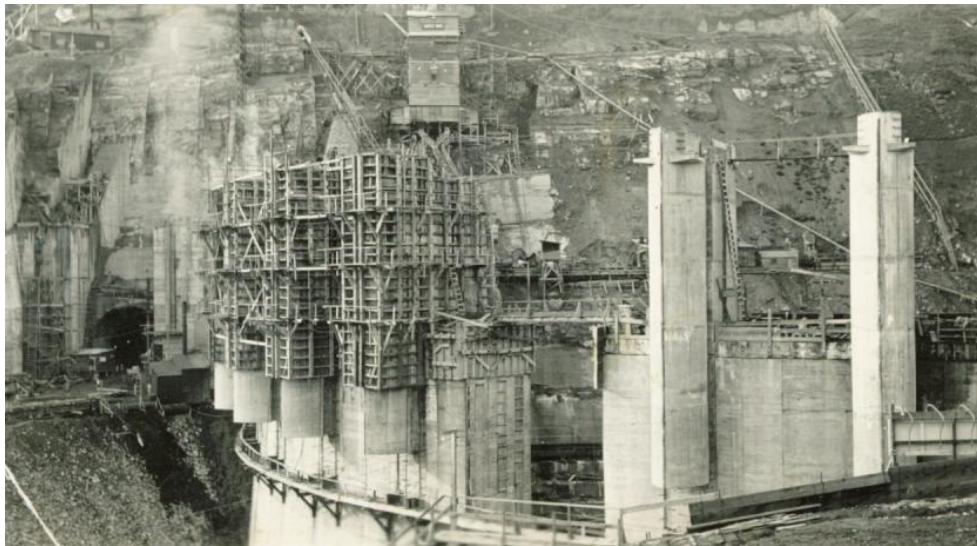
After supper each night and before Daddy went to work a game of pinochle was played by a group that included Daddy, Momma, Aunt Rosie and Uncle Jacque Williams and some of their friends. They lived on B Street, and the Williams for a time lived on A Street.

A typical holiday meal was served by Momma while the family lived here. Roast turkey with tasty mashed potatoes and gravy, salads, pickles and deviled eggs. Momma made a cranberry relish that was her specialty for her holidays settings. She took fresh cranberries and quartered oranges (peel and all) and ground them up in her heavy metal meat grinder then added spices such as cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, lemon juice, orange juice, raisins and walnuts. It was a family favorite. Her mincemeat pies were made with apples, raisins, spices and ground up deer roast. Every day fare was almost always fried potatoes, macaroni and tomato goulash, big frankfurters with milk or water.

From "Grand Coulee – "The Boom Town to Home Town" Doris Angell, page 15:

".... B Street was thriving – fights were the order of the day especially on pay nights. Most of the rooms over the stores and taverns were occupied by red-light houses. Taxi dancers (women and girls who were paid for dances and also received a percentage on the drinks men brought) were in demand. It wasn't long before B Street became notorious everywhere and most of all tourists who came to view the dam went "slumming" (as they

called it) on B Street. The tourist trade accounted for much of the night life on B Street. By this time the work on the dam had been opened to everyone and thousands were employed from all over the United States.” “People had come here from all parts and all walks of life. There was more talent in this small area to draw from than most large cities for all the entertainments that were put on. Card parties, assorted sales, etc. were given and enjoyed by all. It was one big happy family for awhile, as they all had money and work for the first time in years.” (page17)



This photograph was taken while Daddy worked there, either by him or someone on his crew. It is the only photo of Grand Coulee Dam construction to survive in Momma’s collection. What a wonderful picture!



<http://users.owt.com/chubbard/gcdam/highres/build10.jpg>

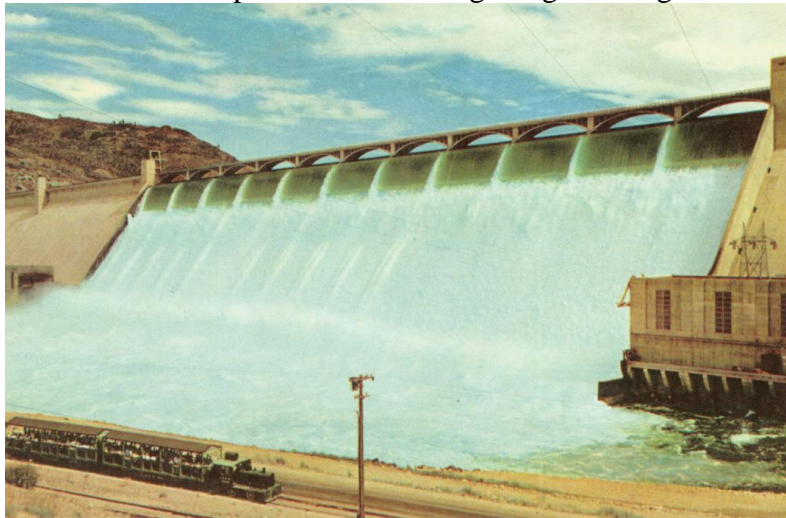
03/09/200

Photo Aerial view taken on June 15, 1941. "Grand Coulee Dam Photo Gallery"



Construction of Grand Coulee Dam, often dubbed "the eighth wonder of the world," provided a tremendous boost to the regional economy during the Depression years. Begun in 1933, the dam was only a year away from completion when this photograph was taken in 1941. Photo Credit: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation / Seattle Times

2nd Photo view of Dam (<http://seattletimes.newsource.com>) Jeff Larsen
From <http://newdeal.feri.org/images/w15.gif>



Post card by the Union Oil Company (76 Union)

World War II began while the family was living in Grand Coulee, according to both Sassy Jones and Leonard Williams. Uncle Phillip Ashley was stationed at Scofield Barracks on the island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. He had written home in November of 1941, saying he was okay and was probably in the safest place in the world. Of course within a month, on December 7, 1941, he found out how wrong he had been. The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. He was reportedly wounded in the attack. Ironically, a future son-in-law whom Momma would never meet, Basil "Bob" Matt, was also at Oahu during the attack.



Uncle Phillip Ashley is upper left Rose Ellen Dickie Williams & Dubsy Allison.

As remembered by Sassy Courchane Jones “I was in the second or third grade when I started school in Grand Coulee, Washington. While living in Grand Coulee I worked at the bowling alley re-setting pins by hand. I also delivered newspapers on a route, and made a dollar a week as a papergirl. The dollar was a silver dollar. Boy was I proud! I also did a little babysitting for Aunt Rosie Williams and other people.” They stayed here for about a year. (Leonard and Freddie Williams set pins at the Silver Dollar too, and just recently Leonard exclaimed, “Boy all us kids must have set pins there, haha!”)



<http://www.gonorthwest.com/Washington/northeast/Coulee-Dam/couleedamvisit.htm>



Momma and her friend, Laura
(Laura's husband's name was Ozzie)
Notice the split log siding on the house.



Rainsey, Laura & Aunt Rose
Williams
Rainsey is wearing "cowboy" like
boots.



Grand Coulee Dam, Washington

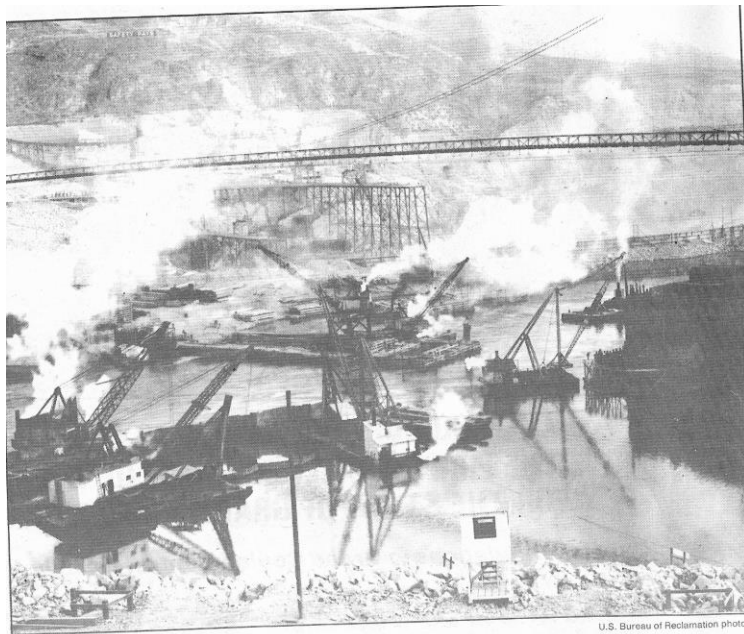
Post card by Smith-Western Company, Inc., Tacoma-Portland.



Rainsey



Mary Bushman, Dona, Momma, Rainsey and Darlene



COFFER DAMS LIKE THIS ONE, LOWER LEFT, WERE BUILT TO DIVERT WATER AWAY FROM WORK AREAS
The dam was built in stair-step fashion, with the flow of water being juggled back and forth in its channel

Grand Coulee Dam -The First 50 Years 1933-1983 “, The Wenatchee World, page A28 July 8, 1983

During their stay in Grand Coulee Uncle Phillip Ashley visited them and so did Momma’s niece Helen “Dubsey” Allison. During those days it was against the law to serve American Indians any alcohol. Uncle Phillip would go to Dave Rawe’s Grocery store in Grand Coulee and tell them he was French-Canadian. Dubsey would hang around the Silver Dollar and tell them she was Mexican and was called Juanita. But she didn’t drink and just wanted to be able to work in Jack Lewis and Whitey Shannon’s place. Becoming Juanita allowed this. Dubsey had a good singing voice and could yodel and play the guitar at little and liked to sit and play and sing.



Momma holding Rainsey, Dona with Fred & Darlene, Jacque with Dick & Rose Ellen, Jimmy & Leonard.



Jimmy, Momma & Dona Fred, Leonard, Darlene, Rainsey & Dick.



Momma, Jimmy Courchane, Aunt Rosie, Leonard & Dick Williams
Darlene Courchane, Fred Williams, & Rainsey Courchane



Aunt Rosie taken in Old Grand Coulee towards Pleasant Valley on B Street



Vivian Guyer & Aunt Rosie



Jacque, Don & Vivian Guyer



Jacque, Rose, Leonard, Fred, Rose Ellen (Sister) & Dick Williams taken on the heights by Victory Laundry & Dry Cleaners.



Dubsy's friend (Mrs. Mitchell) Rose Ellen, Dubsy, and Leonard



Aunt Rose and Rose Ellen Williams Uncle Jacque Williams



Uncle Jacque Williams with his children: Leonard, Dick, Rose Ellen and Fred.



Momma in front of the place she worked at. Rainsey & Darlene with a dog

Sassy remembered that Momma made hot cross buns and I thought it would be nice to include a recipe for them, that I got from the Wenatchee World (Wenatchee,WA.)

Hot Cross Buns are a tra

The English have an ancient tradition of serving Hot Cross Buns on Good Friday, but these sweet buns are good any time of the year. The English flavor the rolls with currants and citrus peel, score the tops crosswise with a knife before baking and finish with a brushing of sugar syrup.

In the United States, raisins and mixed candied fruit are more likely additions to the spice-flavored yeast bread dough. Here, a powdered sugar glaze is added to the top of each bun after baking.

Hot Cross Buns

- 4½ to 5 cups flour
- 2 packages (¼ ounce each) active dry yeast
- ⅓ cup granulated sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon ground allspice
- ¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
- 2 eggs, lightly beaten

- 1 cup raisins
- ¼ cup chopped candied fruit, optional
- 1 cup sifted powdered sugar
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla extract
- Milk
- Butter

Combine 1½ cups flour, yeast, granulated sugar, salt, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg in large mixing bowl. Place 1¼ cups milk and ¼ cup butter in saucepan and warm to 130 degrees (use candy or instant-read thermometer to gauge temperature). Add to flour mixture. Beat 2 minutes at high speed.

Add eggs and another ½ cup flour. Beat 2 minutes at high speed. Gradually stir in enough remaining flour along with raisins and candied fruit to form soft dough. Knead on lightly floured board until smooth, about 5 minutes. Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled, about 1 hour.

Punch down and divide into 15 equal parts. Shape each portion into ball. Place equal distance apart on greased 15½-by-1½ inch jelly roll pan. Let rise until

That is 1/3 cup granulated sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon ground allspice, 1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg & 2 eggs,

ans-Atlantic favorite



Form dough into rolls and place equal distance apart on jelly-roll pan (far left). Let rise again until doubled. Brush the rolls with melted butter before baking (middle photo). After cooling, drizzle a cross pattern over each bun (near photo).

Los Angeles Times Syndicate photo

doubled, about 1 hour.

Brush buns with some melted butter. Bake at 350 degrees 25 minutes or until golden brown. Cool on rack.

Combine powdered sugar with 2 to 3 tablespoon milk, 1 1/2 teaspoons softened butter and vanilla. Drizzle in cross pattern over each bun. Makes 15 buns.



Georgie Glover, Leonard & Rose Ellen Williams



Leonard & Fred Williams in front of the Grand Coulee Cleaners.

Form V. 8. 4-B--TM-16-38

DUPLICATE FOR CLERK AND RECORDER

STATE OF MONTANA
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Standard Certificate of Death

STAR, WILES CITY

Do not write
 1523
 in this space

1. PLACE OF DEATH
 County Leake Registered No. _____
 Township Mission or Village _____
 City St. Ignatius No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days

2. FULL NAME Stillborn Baby
 (a) Residence: No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____
 (Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
3. SEX <u>Female</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>Ind.</u>	5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (write the word) <u>single</u>	21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) <u>Mar. 31/37</u>	22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>3/31/37</u> , 19____, to <u>3/31/37</u> , 19____.	
6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year)			I last saw h. <u>still</u> alive on _____, 19____, death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at _____ m.		
7. AGE Years _____ Months _____ Days _____ If LESS than 1 day, _____ hrs. _____ min.			The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows:		
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc.			<u>still born cause unknown</u>		
9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc.			<u>deformed in hip and knee</u>		
10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year)			Contributory causes of importance not related to principal cause:		
11. If at time (years) spent in this occupation			Name of operation _____ Date of _____		
12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) _____ St. <u>Ignatius, Mont.</u>			What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? _____		
13. NAME <u>John Glover</u>			23. If death was due to external cause (violence) fill in also the following:		
14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) _____ St. <u>Ignatius, Mont.</u>			Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____, 19____		
15. MAIDEN NAME <u>Lettie Ashley</u>			Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county, and State)		
16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) _____ St. <u>Ignatius, Mont.</u>			Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.		
17. INFORMANT <u>Mr. J. Glover</u>			Manner of injury _____		
18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place <u>St. Ignatius</u> Date <u>April 3 37</u>			Nature of injury _____		
19. UNDERTAKER <u>M. M. Twichel</u>			24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? If so, specify _____		
20. FILED <u>April 3 1937 M. M. Twichel</u>			(Signed) <u>Geo. E. Armour</u> , M. D. (Address) _____		

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
 WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Leonard Williams tells with a certain amount of glee the story of Nathan Goldfoot and his Mom's beans. Aunt Rosie made navy beans and French fries every Wednesday or Thursday of each week. Nathan, who came from a well to do family (his mom owned a clothing store & his Dad a meat market) was over one day when Aunt Rosie served the bean and fries meal. Uncle Jacque asked Nathan if he wanted to stay and eat with them. He said yes. He loved the meal so much that in the future he always made sure to be at the Williams home when beans and fries were served. Leonard said, "He could have steak or anything he wanted but loved Mom's beans!"

According to Leonard Williams, Aunt Letty visited them in Grand Coulee in 1946 when the Williams family lived on C Street. She was married to Kenneth Jaeck by then. Leonard said they didn't like him as he was mean to Letty and was lazy and they called him "Frog Eyes". But not to his face. Once when they had moved to Lewiston, Idaho Leonard went to stay with them. Jaeck made Aunt Letty find work even though she had diabetes and wasn't feeling well. He got them a job picking tomatoes, that is for, Aunt Letty, George Glover and, Leonard Williams, Dubsy Allison, and a girl named Thelma, but Kenneth Jaeck didn't pick tomatoes himself. Leonard said that he had pick so many tomatoes that it was years and years later before he could eat one. One day while Kenneth Jaeck was bringing them home down the small hill by Lewiston they saw a tire and wheel pass them on the road. Jaeck laughed and said, "Oh! There goes somebody's tire and wheel, someone is in trouble!" as he laughed. On getting closer to the bottom of the hill they had naturally slowed down and the car listed to one side. On getting out old Jaeck saw it was his wheel and tire that had past them! Out of his sight Leonard and Georgie laughed and laughed about it.

Aunt Letty according to Sassy went to Wenatchee to stay with Momma and Daddy. She worked at Cedergreens Processing plant while there.

Kenneth Jaeck disappeared from the family after Aunt Letta died and no ever saw him again. He is not mentioned in her obituaries. But I remember seeing his name on a probate record of sorts from the Flathead Agency, Dixon, Montana. He was listed as one of the people that their whereabouts was unknown. He died in Spokane in July of 1971. He married Aunt Letta on August 17, 1942 in Montana. He was born in June 5, 1902 in Alberta, Canada. He later lived in Montana and Washington. He was married prior to marrying Aunt Letta. He spent time in McNeil.

Bruce McCrae wrote: "As far as Jaeck is concerned, I have determined that his full given name was Kenneth Merwyn and that he had the nick name of "Cowboy Jack". He appears to have been born in Montana on June 5, 1902, but moved with his parents as a young child to Alberta, Canada. He subsequently returned to the Havre area of Montana where he was convicted of counterfeiting silver coinage in March of 1938. He was sentenced to serve "one year and day" for this crime in the McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary. On his prison internment record he listed his occupation as a machinist and it was probably the skills learned in this trade that he used to make counterfeit coins. He was released on good behavior in January of 1939. According to this same prison record, he was 5' 10" tall and weighed 205 pounds with a stout build and dark complexion. This comports with Chalky's recollection of him. He listed his closest relative as his mother so I suspect Aunt Letty was his first wife whom he married in August of 1942. As far as I know, there were no children born to this marriage. He appears to have remarried after Aunt Letty's death. He died in July 1971 in Spokane, Washington.

Notes and articles on Kenneth Jaeck:

1906 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

Kenneth Jaeck

Age 6

Residence: Strathcona, Alberta

In 1911 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Renneth Myrvin Jaeck age 9 Red Deer, Alberta



Full Name: Kenneth Jaecks Alias: Kenneth M. **Jaeck**; K. M. **Jaeck**; Kenneth
 Jacks MSP Number: 10652 Crime: Burglary; Theft Location: Teton County;
 Dutton Incarceration Date: 1933 Gender: Male Descent: German Religion:
 Christian; Episcopalian Occupation: Truck Driver

**Woman Perishes in
 Fire Near Wautoma**

Wautoma, Wis., Jan. 28—(P)—
 Mrs. Ora Jaeck, 57, was burned to
 death in her bed today when fire
 destroyed the house in which she
 lived with a nephew, Kenneth Jaeck,
 25, about ten miles east of here in
 the Colebrook community.

Jaeck escaped with part of his
 personal belongings, he told neigh-
 bors the entire kitchen of the house
 was aflame when he awakened. Mrs.
 Jaeck occupied a room adjoining the
 kitchen.

An inquest was ordered.

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Is this our Kenneth Jaeck?

Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, Wednesday, January 28, 1931

HAVRE MAN IS CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING

Havre, Jan. 3.—(AP)—Chief of Police Leon Davidson said today Kenneth (Cowboy Jack) Jaeck, of Havre, was being held in Hill county jail here on a charge of possession of counterfeit money. He said Jaeck, when arrested, had in his possession \$16.25 in counterfeit quarter-dollars. A search of his living quarters, the police chief added, disclosed metal and molds allegedly used in manufacture of the coins. O. C. Hauge, county attorney, filed charges of possession of

counterfeit money against Jaeck in the court of Justice of the Peace E. O. Smith late today. Sheriff R. C. Timmons said Jaeck had confessed manufacturing counterfeit nickles, quarters and dollars.

RULING ON HOURS

Washington, Jan. 1.—(AP)—The Interstate Commerce commission established Friday a 60-hour weekly "on duty" limit, effective July 1, for bus and truck drivers operating in interstate commerce.

Delaware is the second smallest state in the Union. Its greatest length is less than 100 miles and greatest width less than 35 miles. At one point, it is only nine miles wide.

In The Helena Daily Independent, Tuesday, January 4, 1938

HAVRE MAN HELD IN COUNTERFEIT CASE

HAVRE, Jan. 3.—(AP)—Chief of Police Leon Davidson said today Kenneth (Cowboy Jack) Jaeck, of Havre, was being held in Hill county jail here on a charge of possession of counterfeit money. He said Jaeck, when arrested, had

in his possession \$16.25 in counterfeit quarter-dollars. A search of his living quarters, the police chief added, disclosed metal and molds allegedly used in manufacture of the coins.

Montana Standard, Tuesday Morning, January 4, 1938

FIVE BIRD LAW CASES TAKEN OFF COURT CALENDAR

Havre, March 11.—Five cases in which the defendants were charged with violation of the migratory bird law were stricken from the federal court calendar by Judge James H. Baldwin, not to be returned to the list of cases for trial without special order of the court. The defendants had been arraigned at the November term of court and ordered released on their own recognizance. They were Eddy E. Bauer, Paul Brien, Thomas Pickett, Edward H. Smith and John St. Pierre.

All law and motion cases and civil trials were also stricken from the calendar for the term by Judge Baldwin.

Sentences will be pronounced on Thursday in the following cases: Thomas Boraski, Roy Davis and Alphonse Demo, selling liquor to Indians; Leo Z. Francis, postmaster at Medicine Lake, embezzlement of postoffice funds.

Alfred Crams, who admitted re-entering the United States from Canada twice after having been deported as an alien, will be sentenced Friday. Kenneth M. Jaeck, charged with counterfeiting, will be tried Friday, as will Leon Long Fox, charged with perjury at the last term of court in Havre.

The cases of James Brunelle, charged with burglary, and that of Alvin W. Clay, charged with smuggling wool, were to be tried today. In another case in which Carl J. Bod was charged jointly with smuggling wool from Canada, a motion for a directed verdict in favor of the defendant was taken under advisement by the court.

In The Helena Daily Independent, Saturday March 12, 1938

RECORD OF PRISONERS RECEIVED
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
MCNEIL ISLAND, WASHINGTON

Name Kenneth Mervyn Jaeck Register No. 1353 Color White
 Alias _____

Received Mar. 19, 1938 Height 5' 10 In. Weight 205 Pounds
 From Montana - House Color of Hair Blk
 Crime Counterfeiting Color of Eyes Brown
 Sentence 1 yr. 1 Day 8 mo 7.6 Build Slender Age 36

Where Convicted None When and How Released from this Institution _____
 When Convicted Mar. 14, 1938
 Where arrested None
 When arrested Jan. 1, 1938
 How long in jail Three weeks
 Date of Sentence Mar. 14, 1938
 Sentence begins Mar. 14, 1938
 Full Sentence expires Mar. 14, 1939
 Good Time expires Jan. 15, 1939
 Eligible for Parole July 14, 1938
 Occupation Mechanic
 Where Born W. Va.
 When born 6-5-02 Married Div
 Residence None
 Address of Relatives Mother
Mrs. E. M. Coarson
Marquette, Alberta,
Canada.

U. S. PENITENTIARY
DISCHARGED
Cond. Release
1-1-39
McNeil Island, Wash.

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Remarks

SUMMONS

In the District Court of the Eleventh
Judicial district of the State of
Montana, in and for the County of
Flathead.

MABEL JAECK,
Plaintiff,

VERSUS

KENNETH M. JAECK,
Defendant.

THE STATE OF MONTANA sends
greetings to the above named De-
fendants and to each of them:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED
to answer the Complaint in this ac-
tion, which is filed in the office of
the Clerk of this Court, a copy of
which is herewith served upon one
of you in each County wherein any
of you reside, and to file your an-
swer and serve a copy thereof upon
the Plaintiff's Attorneys within
twenty days after the service of this
Summons, exclusive of the day of
service; and in case of your failure
to appear or answer, judgment will
be taken against you, by default, for
the relief demanded in the Com-
plaint: Said action is brought for the
purpose of the plaintiff obtaining a
decree of absolute divorce from the
defendant upon the grounds of de-
sertion.

Witness my hand and the seal of
said Court this 7th day of August,
1948.

WENDELL D. JOHNSON,
Clerk of said Court.

(SEAL)

ROGNLIEN and MURRAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Kalispell, Montana. (Adv.)

The Daily Inter-Lake, Kalispell, Montana, Monday, August 16, 1948

THREE ARE ARRESTED FOR KILLING BEEF

Chinook, Nov. 14.—First arrests in beef stealing cases, which have been engaging the attention of officers for several weeks, were made at Harlem, when three men were charged with the theft and unlawful possession of government property—seven hides and three carcasses of beef allegedly stolen from the herds on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation near Harlem.

The men are Clyde Ashe, Harlem butcher, who formerly operated a meat market in Chinook, and Kenneth M. Jaeck and Julian Perez, also of Harlem.

Ashe was released on bond of \$1,000 after a hearing at Harlem, Jaeck was lodged in the Blaine county jail in Chinook and Perez was being held at the agency jail.

The arrests were the result of investigations extending over several weeks by Otto Waddell of the special reservation police and Sheriff C. B. Reser and Undersheriff A. E. Garber of Blaine county. The officers continued their investigation after the arrest of the three, believing others might be implicated in the wholesale slaughter of beef they say has been going on in that territory.

The men will be tried in federal court, since the stolen beef was the property of the government.

For several weeks, and particularly since cold weather set in, complaints have reached the officers of beef butchered on the range, the meat apparently having been taken out of the county by truck. Efforts to apprehend the thieves have been difficult because of the speed with which they have operated. It is believed the meat was disposed of in nearby towns.

Livestock owners north of Zurich and in other parts of the county as well as on the reservation were among those who reported losses of stock.

From Duzzie Glover no date

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Aunt Letta and Uncle Jacque Williams

Georgie was a fighter and tough. Each day after school the school kids would bet on him in a fight and he usually won. Some kids even paid him 25 cents not to fight them

Aunt Letty ran out of insulin while visiting in Grand Coulee according to Leonard, and was too proud to ask for money to get more. She became so ill that Uncle Jacque picked her up out of bed and took her to the hospital, where she died on July 7, 1946. Auntie Ashley and Georgie came over from Montana to bring her body back to the reservation for burial. Leonard Williams recalled that Merle Fisher had a 1937 Plymouth Coup that he loaned Uncle Jacque Williams to drive to Montana for her funeral. He and Fred rode over in the big open trunk of the car. Momma and Daddy went over to the funeral from Wenatchee. After she died Georgie seemed to go to pieces and ran off into the mountains with a rifle shooting it at everything he saw. He would end up in prison for petty crimes. He spent over 35 years in and out of prison, and finally died in Walla Walla State prison in 1983. Aunt Letty had died 13 days before I (Chalk) was born.

Here are the obituaries for Aunt Letta that appeared in the newspapers:

From her obituary in The Ronan Pioneer, Thursday, July 11, 1946, p2:

"Word was received Sunday that Mrs. Letty Glover Jaeck passed away at Grand Coulee, Washington Sunday morning. Her aunt, Elizabeth Ashley and Geo. Glover left for there Sunday afternoon planning to bring the body here. Before her marriage to Kenneth Jaeck she made her home at Twin Lakes. Mrs. Wm. McClure is a cousin of Mrs. Jaeck."

From The Daily Missoulian, Friday, July 12, 1946, p7:

"Letty Ashley Glover Jaeck Funeral Today

St. Ignatius. July 11 - The body of Mrs. Letty Glover Jaeck, 33, who died suddenly at Grand Coulee, Washington, Sunday, arrived here Thursday. Graveside services will be held in the Catholic cemetery here at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Rev. Father Joseph Balfe will officiate. The body is at the Twichel mortuary.

She was born December 15, 1912, at St. Ignatius. Survivors include a son, George Glover, five sisters and a brother. They are Mrs. Joe Wheeler, Potomac; Mrs. Jack Williams, Grand Coulee; Mrs. Louis Courchane, Wenatchee, and Mrs. Fred Glover, Mrs. Frank Allison and the brother, Philip Ashley, all of St. Ignatius. An aunt, Elizabeth Ashley, accompanied the body here from Grand Coulee." (from Eugene Felsman's obituary collection)

From The Ronan Pioneer, Thursday, July 18, 1946, p1:

"Last Rites Friday For Mrs. Letty Jaeck

Graveside services were conducted Friday by the Twichel Funeral Home of St. Ignatius for Mrs. Letty Glover Jaeck, 33. Burial was in Catholic cemetery with Father Joseph Balfe officiating. Miss Elizabeth Ashley, an aunt went to Grand Coulee, Wash., where Mrs. Jaeck passed away July 7, to accompany the body here.

Mrs. Jaeck was born at St. Ignatius, December 15, 1912, and made her home at Twin Lakes which was her allotment before she went to Washington to work.

She is survived by one son, George, five sisters, Mrs. Joe Wheeler of Potomac. Mrs. Jack Williams of Grand Coulee. Mrs. Louie Courchane of Wenatchee, Washington, Mrs. Frank Allison, Mrs. Fred Glover and one brother, Phillip Ashley, all of St. Ignatius." (from Eugene Felsman's obituary collection)



Dickie Williams, ?, Rose Ellen Williams at Electric City, Washington with Easter baskets.



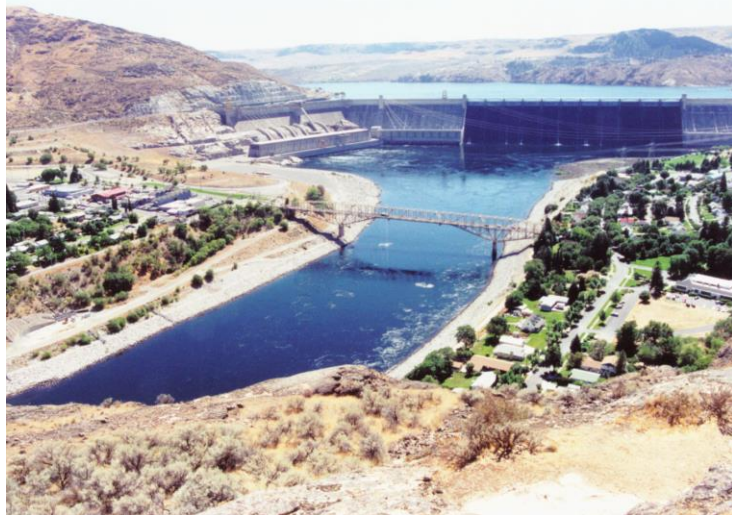
mapquest.com/maps



“The House of Magic” Grand Coulee Dam The First 50 Years 1933-1983 “, The Wenatchee World, pages A27 July 8, 1983



Post card by Smith-Western Co., P.O. Box 1573, Tacoma, WA 98401
A beautiful aerial view of the dam.



I took these three photos of Grand Coulee Dam in 2003. We were over there putting in new sidewalks on one of the streets. Today water very seldom goes over the spillway. After Banks Lake was made to irrigate the Columbia Basin farms, the spillway gates were closed. The dam stands bare and dry most of the time.