

CHAPTER VIII

EASTERNER

Medicine is not merely a science but an art.

Paracelsus. *Archidoxies*. 1525.

(Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus¹ von Hohenheim, 1493 – 1541)

Doc's transfer from the Indian Service to the Veterans Bureau in 1925 was beneficial to both. The Bureau gained a highly trained and experienced E. E. N. & T. specialist, and Doc secured access to quality education facilities for his fast maturing sons, then ranging in age from 12 to 20. Doc also gained what was for him previously unheard of stability of domicile in a highly civilized cultural environment. Certainly he had earned a respite at last from the rigors of the frontier.

At the same time, this switch enabled him truly to *operate* and practice medicine in superbly equipped surroundings and escape the dreaded burden of administrative “mickey mouse” and paper-pushing which attended the only eastern billets available to him through the Indian Service. The VA was the largest social welfare and hospital operating agency in the world. It offered both the mission and the means for Doc to further his own altruistic medical interests. It was a perfect marriage of mutual objectives directly serving the sick, infirm, and war-maimed and mutilated.

Doc's first assignment under the VA would take him to Rutland Heights, MA, on 22 Sep 1925, where he would serve as Head, E.E.N.&T. Clinic of the local VA hospital for the next 11 years

ending in 1936. As a TB sanatorium originally founded under private auspices in 1920, the Rutland Hospital passed under VA administrative control in 1921, and reached its full quota of 250 patients coincidentally with Doc's arrival in 1925. It would transition from a TB to a general medical facility soon after Doc's departure.

This switch also occasioned the transfer of eldest son El from the University of New Mexico, to Jesuit-run Georgetown University in Washington DC (where he incidentally became a student of his uncle and his younger brother Frank's namesake, then Professor Herbert Francis Wright), and from whence he'd eventually graduate. El would board with Edna's parents.

So it was that Doc and El preceded Edna and the younger boys east to Rutland by way of Washington and New York. Several letters of the period testify that both Al and El found separation from the rest of the family and their beloved West a rather wrenching experience. Writing from Washington, where they first set up El for Georgetown, Doc cites their safe arrival in DC at 0840 on 14 Sep 1925. He reported at length on the beautiful weather, and then closes touchingly: "Everything seems so very lovely except that you're not here. It seems to me, if such be possible, that I love you more and more each day." He then signs it, "Your loving Al."

El writes his mother in a similarly forlorn vein two days later, thus:

"I'm not getting over my lonesomeness despite school. I learned that had I stayed at the University of New Mexico I could have graduated this coming June. Pop doesn't have to report to Rutland until the 22nd. I hope to get over the blues in a few more days."

Two more brief notes from Al survive. The first, of 17 Sep 1925, reports how the city had become locked in humidity leaving him

constantly swathed in perspiration. He determines that his accumulated leave can be carried over from the Indian Service to the Veterans Bureau, but expresses doubt that he'll be able to take any, since the billet he is to fill at Rutland has been vacant for some time and the work has really built up. Even so, he confesses to being anxious to get there to see what the work is like, and to find out where they're going to live. Again in a tender conclusion, he thanks Edna for "bringing up my babies with such loving care to be so healthy and strong.

He writes once more, on the 19th, to report that he'll be leaving for Rutland via New York the next day. He tells of he and El taking Edna's parents for a drive in the *Reo* [a now extinct species of spiffy early autos] around the *Speedway*, which only old native Washingtonians will recognize as Hains Point. (This is generally West Potomac Park near where the cherry trees were planted about 1910 and near many of the great monuments such as those for the Vietnam War and the Korean War, and the recently installed Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial. DFJ.)

He also tells of having mentioned that he was shy a scapular and had since been inundated with a lifetime supply.

Devotional scapulars typically consist of two rectangular pieces of cloth, wool or other fabric that are connected by bands. One rectangle hangs over the chest of the wearer, while the other rests on the back, with the bands running over the shoulders. ²



Finally, he suggests leaving the car with El to fly up and sell, stating that while it might be fine for the Albuquerque area, it

was too beat up looking by big eastern city standards. Indeed, life was changing radically for the Wigglesworth clan in many ways.

So, we're off to beautiful rollicking Rutland Heights, MA, a town with a population slightly in excess of 3,000, and located some 12 miles northwest of Worcester. "Ah yes," you may exclaim, and just where-in-hell is Worcester?" A fair question. It is some 35 plus miles almost due west of Boston. Now, if you don't know where Boston is, you really should seek help before venturing out alone.

So, there we are! Perhaps it might have been better just to mention that Rutland Heights is just 5 miles west of Holden, but that would be a sort of inside joke between youngest son Jack and a namesake first cousin.

In any event, Rutland is a smallish town whose only claim to fame aside from the veterans' TB sanatorium is that Burgoyne's defeated troops camped there en-route from their route at Saratoga.



Surrender of Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777 by John Trumbull (1756-1843) in 1821.³

No doubt it was a perfect halfway house type of introduction for the western born younger Wigglesworth brothers to big city living.

The period of 1925-1936 was an unsettling one in both American and world history. It was a time of devastating economic collapse, highlighted by the Wall Street crash of '29, and the incubation phase of the calamity that would be WWII, presaged

by the emergence of Hitler in Germany. A panorama of the period would recall the Washington Senators defeating Pittsburgh in the World Series, F. Scott Fitzgerald giving us *The Great Gatsby* and Sinclair Lewis countering with *Elmer Gantry*.



Hitler ⁴



Fitzgerald ⁵



Lewis ⁶

Radio (what's that?) was becoming popular (with 1.5 million plus in Britain) and the first scheduled TV show was making its debut in some place called Schenectady. (In New York, 20 miles northwest of Albany. DFJ)

In Washington second-term Coolidge was making monkeys of the press (which has apparently never recovered), while a fellow named Scopes was "monkeying around" in Tennessee where things really began to *evolve*.



John T. Scopes



Clarence Darrow William J. Bryan

The Scopes Trial, formally known as *The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes* and commonly referred to as the Scopes

Monkey Trial, was a famous American legal case in 1925 in which a substitute high school teacher, John Scopes, was accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act, which made it unlawful to teach human evolution in any state-funded school. Darrow argued for the defense, Bryan for the prosecution. ⁷

In Fall River Lizzie Borden was cutting a wide swath in society, in Paris they were celebrating the arrival of Lindbergh, while in Hollywood they were introducing so-called "talkies" - no boon to mumbling *Rambo* Stallone.



Lizzie Borden ⁸



Charles Lindbergh ⁹

The stock market plunged through the floor as Herbert Hoover prattled about prosperity being just around the corner. Then there was FDR dashing to the rescue as Washington rediscovered the alphabet (NRA, RFC, and CCC - not to mention NAACP), and the country at large rediscovered the pleasures of wine, beer and booze with the repeal of prohibition. And, so the Wigglesworth clan regrouped in Rutland Heights, MA, under the aegis of the Veterans Administration.



10



11

This, therefore, would seem the proper point to inject a brief history of medical care as provided to this nation's military veterans. Al's manuscript now having been fully incorporated herein, all subsequent *inserts* will signify and credit substantial excerpts from indicated non-original sources.

For the case in point, our source is the Fortieth Anniversary publication, *The Story of Rutland Heights* issued by the Veterans Administration Hospital there in 1963. And, away we go

The first veterans' benefits on record in America were enacted in 1636 on Plymouth Plantation while the Colony was at war with the Pequot Indians [east or west, there's no getting away from the fact that "we done 'em wrong"]: *"If any man shall be sent forth as a soldier and shall return maimed, he shall be maintained competently by the Colony during his life."* By 1776 all the colonies, now a united nation, agreed with this concept of veterans' benefits. (These benefits reached their peak following WWII.)

[For the Rutland story] we harken back ... to an eventful day in 1921, when Dr. Bayard T. Crane, founder of private sanatoria in the Rutland area, decided upon a location of 80 acres long noted for its altitude (get this!) of 1225 feet and pure air. [Just think, folks, 1225 feet elevation! This really must have given Al a

charge, what with his background amidst the 14,000 feet Rockies of southwestern Colorado.] Anyway, such a location was then considered ideal for the cure of the "*white plague*" as TB was then known (and these good folks clearly having not heard of AI's redskin TB patients).

(In 1986, when Jack Wright wrote this, we were not as conscious as we are today that "redskin" could be perceived as an ethnic slur. DFJ.)

Suffice it to say that the project was turned over to the VA during its construction period - becoming USVA Hospital #89, admitting its first patient on 14 May 1923 - and arriving at its full quota of 250 patients in the early summer of 1925, the year AI was to arrive. (This photo of Doc is labeled 1926-27. Photo from the Wigglesworth Family Collection. DFJ)



It would become a general medical hospital in 1936 before reverting to its original TB mission (no doubt due to its exceptional height) in 1943. By 1961 it had reverted yet again to a general medical hospital. Such pendulum patterns seem to be a characteristic of governmental operations in general. By 1937, shortly after Doc had departed for the warmer southern climes of North Carolina, the facility had expanded to 450 patients (almost doubling), and numbered 16 full-time physicians.

The Rutland story details the growth of the hospital and the ever evolving techniques for treating TB. However this would seem a little extraneous to the story of the head of E.E.N.&T. (even though, as with Doc's advantage over the NY eye specialists, he probably knew more about TB than the Rutland TB specialists). Conversely, there is an utter dearth (never to be confused with a conventional dearth, for obvious - we hope - reasons) of info concerning the doctor and his clan during this time. We're talking 1925 to 1936, remember, and the major events in this period of immediate concern to them were the graduation of all three sons from college - El and Frank from Georgetown, and Jack from the Catholic University of America - and the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Durango-Silverton Railroad - still going strong in 1932.

This seems a good time to comment on the remarkable adaptability of Al's beloved Edna. She seems to have made the transition from 100% city girl to full-blown frontier-woman and back again without skipping a beat. Then there was the time when, after having willingly and successfully persevered in raising three fine young men under the most primitive conditions, without neglecting her interest in teaching and church work, that she got to move to Washington where her folks were and the living was easy. But, you'll recall, the doctor instinct in Al rebelled at being chained to desk work, and so it was back to the woolly if not still wild West again. There is no recorded murmur on Edna's part. She went along with it all. And, there was certainly no diminution of Al and Edna's mutual love as they careened back and forth across country between virtually two different worlds. How markedly this stands in stark contrast to the dissolution of marriages today as a consequence of spouse splitting over job relocation. A hearty "*WELL DONE, EDNA!*" seems long overdue.

So saying, our gallant couple is off once again, this time on a north-south rather than and east-west or west-east trek. Al was reassigned from Rutland Heights, MA, to Oteen, NC, in 1936.

Oteen is located in the Great Smokies and is really a 308 acre azalea-blanketed enclave comprising 37 buildings in suburban Ashville. So, the Wiggs clan was at least once again amidst beloved bona-fide mountains. While the airports serving Ashville are at an elevation of 2200 feet - a mere 1000 feet gain over the renowned heights of Rutland, the mountains surrounding Ashville rise to between 5,000 - 7,000 feet. It's not the Rockies, to be sure, but it is at least certifiable mountain country with plumbing! The family would "base" there for the next six years until Al's retirement from active medical practice in 1942 at age 70. We say "base," since the boys were variously away attending to college and (as we shall see) affairs pertaining to the opposite sex (which is no sure thing these days).

So, we're into the period of 1942-1946 and we find Tara is *Gone With The Wind* and Joe Louis is being blown away by Max Schmeling. FDR tries to annex the Supreme Court, and Hitler in fact annexes Austria and Czechoslovakia - and Poland. Britain retaliates with a secret weapon - the BBC inaugurating TV, and the USA retaliates by introducing Selective Service. Then Hitler suddenly invades Russia and Stalin stops laughing, and we have the Battle of the Atlantic and the Atlantic Charter just as suddenly supplanted by the horror in the Pacific announced by *AIR RAID - PEARL HARBOR - THIS IS NO DRILL!* Meanwhile, Irving Berlin is content to dream of *White Christmas* even as Fermi splits the atom, the Supreme Court proclaims Reno *splits* of husbands and wives to be valid nation-wide, and celebrities like George M. Cohan and Carole Lombard split the earthly scene. Was it all really so long ago? Yes. Sorry about that!



Schmeling - Louis ¹²



Fermi ¹³



Cohan ¹⁴



Lombard ¹⁵

In the midst of this general chaos and near world-wide conflagration, Oteen was just about the perfect place to be. As an index of its relative safety and serenity, the only Rose Bowl game not played in Pasadena, CA, was played in nearby Durham, NC, in 1942, where Oregon State defeated Duke 20-16. Even the name *Oteen* is auspicious, it being a Cherokee Indian word that simultaneously conveys the notions of *health* and *cheer*. A splendid parlay that! Ground was broken on 25 Mar 1918, and the first patient was admitted in Sep of that year. By Feb 1942 it was an 850 bed facility with over 800 patients, and a staff of 581 which included 26 physicians. Doc, of course, would head its E.E.N.&T. clinic.

Its patients have included veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American as well as both World Wars, plus employee compensation cases, and even some members of the CCC. It had a 9,000 volume library and served some 4,000 meals a day. It was a "big business" hospital (for the Ashville community), but strove valiantly to preserve compassion as an ingredient in the cure. Some sage has remarked that, "The character of the physician may act more powerfully than the drugs employed, and certainly in such an atmosphere Doctor Wigglesworth would more than hold his own. It offered a perfect match of dedication, medical talent and scientific means.

The years 1941-42 saw a major change in the structure of the Wigglesworth clan. As mentioned earlier, the boys had largely been deployed to the Washington area to complete their education and launch their professional careers. El graduated from Georgetown and soon was at work as a broker in the Merrill Lynch combine. Frank graduated from Georgetown and was soon launched on a life-long career in the service of the United States Coast Guard, both in and out of uniform. Whereas these two boys had boarded with Edna's parents while in college, Jack boarded at the home of Edna's brother Herbert who had meanwhile traded in his tenure at Georgetown to become Head of the Department of International Law and Political Science at The Catholic

University of America where Jack would matriculate. One fortunate by-product of this happy eventuality was that it placed Jack under his Aunt Anne's care when he was stricken by acute appendicitis. Anne, who had enough medical savvy to warrant an honorary degree, diagnosed an incipient case of peritonitis from a highly inflamed and nearly ruptured appendix just in the nick of time. So, as someone might say, (but you won't read it here), all continued Wright with the world. Now, don't go away mad. There's more.

Following college, Jack was soon into his life's profession as a personnel specialist for ("Shhhh!") the *company*. Of course this only became known many years later when someone noticed his undercover family car bore the license *CIA - 007*. Very subtle chaps, these folks. Anyhow, the young men now having found their niche in the world - this still being the era of 1941 - 42, remember - they set about getting married and *starting* families. (Have you ever noticed how families are never *finished*?)

On 17 May 41 Jack married Virginia Ryan. While they were both in the college class of 1935 (Virginia at nearby Trinity while Jack was at CUA, they didn't meet until five years later when Jack was Best Man and Virginia was Maid of Honor in her sister's wedding.

Next, El proceeded to the altar on 20 Nov 41 with Virginia Clark, who was indeed a college-days sweetheart.

Finally, Frank wed Emily Farley, daughter of the then Commandant of the Coast Guard, on 10 Jan 1942. Now all of the papooses (or is it papoosae or papoosi?) were out of the *Wigg-wam*, and Doc (apparently) thought it at last safe to retire - which he did on 30 Apr 1942. . . . Indeed, life lunges ever forward.

For Doc, though, who had meanwhile relocated to an apartment in Arlington, VA, to bring his family closer together, things were

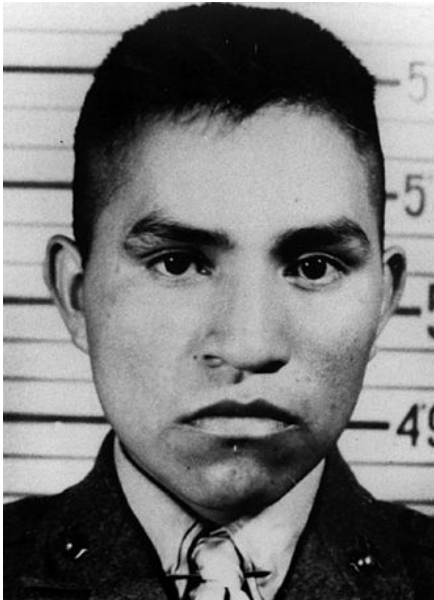
beginning to wind down, even though he was briefly recalled from retirement by the VA in March 1943 to help with the unprecedented VA workload occasioned by WWII.

Speaking of Doc and WWII, we must pause to note the yet enduring plight of the Indians to whom he gave the best years of his medical life. One case in point might suffice: the February to March 1945 battle for an 8 square mile block of odorous volcanic ash once called Sulphur Island in the far Pacific but perhaps now better remembered as Iwo Jima. Marine General Holland "Howling" Smith said that, "Iwo Jima was the most savage and most costly battle (6,855 dead, 21,000 wounded – vs. a 1984 population of *eight*) in the history of the Marine Corps" (which takes in a lot of blood and gore), and it was about Iwo that no less than Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz testified that "Uncommon valor was a common virtue."

Nevertheless, of Americans who remember it at all, most recall only the famous *second* flag-raising (as the photographer thought the original flag too small) on 546 foot high Mount Suribachi. You may recall that three battle scarred marines appeared in the picture. (Actually 5 marines and one sailor. DFJ.) One of these heroes was a Pima Indian from central Arizona. After the war he was to tragically drink himself to death, because once back home in Arizona he not only couldn't get a decent job, he was a regular Rodney Dangerfield and "Got no respect, at all!" ¹⁶

(Any popular Almanac will describe the Marine Corps Iwo Jima Memorial in Washington in terms of the name of the sculptor and the name of the photographer who shot the original picture, but you'll search in vain for the name of this poor Pima Indian.) Hell, Arizona and New Mexico didn't give the Indians the vote until 1948!

(The following information about the flagraisers has been supplied by DFJ.)



Ira Hamilton Hayes.

(1/12/1923 – 1/24/1955)

A Pima Indian, he was an enrolled member of the Gila River Pima Indian Reservation located in Pinal and Maricopa Counties in Arizona.¹⁷



Three Marines depicted in the photograph, Harlon Block, Franklin Sousley, and Michael Strank, were killed in action over the next few days. The three surviving flag-raisers were Marines Rene Gagnon and Ira Hayes, and Sailor John Bradley, who became celebrities after their identifications in the photograph.¹⁸

We interrupt this remarkable recital at this point to bring you a bulletin from the *Green Light* - A System Newspaper for Employees of the Rio Grande Railroad. The 15 July 1947 edition headlines "GLASS TOP CAR IS SENSATION." It goes on to note that old Tom Wiggs' Silverton branch from Durango is booming as never before, but let's let the train's paper blow its own whistle:

With a brass band (four businessmen toting tenor sax, trombone, and bass and snare drums) booming *Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here* (Köchel) listing 1890), and 150 passengers in a festive mood, the most unique coach in the history of railroading - the all-glass-top *Silver Vista* car - made its inaugural trip over the Rio Grande's spectacular Silverton Branch on 22 June 1947.

When the five-car narrow gauge special returned from the 90 mile round trip, the *Silver Vista* car had earned top billing for the greatest thrill ride in modern railroading . . .

Among the passengers was Mrs. W. H. Howard of Animas City (Doc's then only surviving sister, Elizabeth) whose father, Thomas H. Wigglesworth, came west in 1879 and served as location and construction engineer for Otto Mears, the noted builder of narrow gauge lines. She had ridden the first train to pierce the Animas River Canyon between Durango and Silverton [in 1882]

At the throttle was ... a veteran of almost 41 years on the rugged Silverton Branch and his seasoned fireman ... who hand-stoked 5-1/2 tons of coal during the round trip. It was as smooth a ride over the twisting, climbing canyon as any train passenger has had anywhere

Round trip rail fare for the Durango-Silverton run through Animas Canyon is \$1.80 plus 50 cents for a round trip seat in the *Silver Vista*, plus a federal tax of 15 per cent. And believe us, you get your money's worth - plus!

The *Silverton Standard* and the *Miner* of the same period elaborates on the festivities attending the advent of the *Silver Vista* as follows:

Less fanfare greeted the opening of the D&RG's Silverton branch back in 1882, than will be heard here this Sunday when the *Silver Vista* glass-domed car takes the rails, Mrs. Elizabeth Wigglesworth Howard of Animas Valley recalls.

Mrs. Howard, whose engineer father built the Silverton branch, will have a clear view across 65 years of railroading history Sunday.

The only local person still living who traveled aboard the first Silverton passenger train, she'll ride in the glass-domed Vista as the excursion's guest of honor.

"Well as I remember, only railroad officials were on that first trip," she said. My father and mother, my two brothers and I, several contractors and the crew made up the party. It wasn't a fancy affair at all."

Mrs. Howard, now 79 and living with her daughter, Mrs. Dorethea Stewart of Animas City, was an excited 14-year-old that day. Her brothers are John Wigglesworth, Silverton, and Dr. Albert Wigglesworth, Washington DC. City Manager Jim Wigglesworth is her nephew.

Her father, Thomas H. Wigglesworth, Rio Grande construction engineer, came here in 1879 to chart the route of the Silverton. On 1 April 1881, his family joined him, spending the summer at the camp in Animas Valley.

Thomas Wigglesworth, one of the great engineers in Colorado narrow gauge history, also built the Rio Grande Southern and the Midland Terminal between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek.

The *Silver Vista* coach was built in Denver. While its top is glass, there are no windows at the sides, they being equipped only with water repellent roll-up curtains for emergency use in case of heavy slanting rains. It is also equipped with bright blue reversible seats made with water repellent, fire resistant plastic covering. According to the manufacturer, "It will exceed your highest expectations."

As mentioned earlier, by 1986, the cost of the trip had risen to \$28.10, and reservations were required at least a month in advance. Incidentally, another special car built for the D&RG was the over-height baggage car, built for the movie *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, which enabled mounted horsemen to jump out of the baggage car door during a train robbery scene in the film which was shot at Florida Mesa some 15 miles east of Durango. Also, for the movie *Ticket to Tomahawk*, three cars and an engine were repainted yellow-gold and the railroad line was retitled, as was Silverton, which became the town of *Epitaph* in the film.

But enough sop to movie buffs! It's time to get back to "hailing the gang" from the still on-going Wigglesworth baby-boom. After all, you

can't tell the players without a scorecard. (We repeat only to check your attention.) . . . [There were] a total of 13 grandchildren, born in the 15 year period between Feb 1942 and Mar 1957, and numbering 6 girls and 7 boys. . . .

Now, just a word about the last two sprouts born on the soil of France.

Don't forget that the Wigglesworth clan evolved from the Norseman of old, via Rouen and thence the Normans who invaded, conquered and "ennobled" Great Britain. That is, these are folks who were always on the move. Grandfather Tom sustained the nomadic tradition through migration from New York to Kentucky to Colorado and other points west. Grandson Frank did his part to maintain the roving tradition via travel courtesy of the Coast Guard.

So Jack was only doing the family "thing" as his career took him by turn from the extremes of Taiwan to Paris. And just in case that wasn't enough, upon retirement Jack hooked on with a travel agency, and since has done Europe, South America, and even Australia. Australia? Everyone knows it's down there, but most folks don't give a hang. That old Norse wanderlust really dies hard.

So, via his progeny, we at last come to the end of Doc's trip-tik. No, he wasn't through living yet, but his story was coming to a close. Upon retirement he had gravitated first to Arlington, to be near the children, and then to an apartment on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, where Edna could be near her then two surviving sisters, Edith and Sue. Then, around 1960, he made his penultimate move to a Catholic senior citizens home in Hyattsville, MD, called Carroll Manor. He eschewed living with any of his sons, saying, "Three generations in one household is one too many," a typical reflection of his considerate and generous nature.

He was to live in Carroll Manor until his death two weeks after a stroke in June 1964 at age 92. He brightened the lives of his companions while there, and frequently stayed briefly with one son or another as the spirit moved him in response to their importunings. His fine mind lost none of its gentle humor or keen

wit and acuity right up to the end. He was always the most pleasant of company.

We can't do better at this point to sum up Doc's career by quoting a University of Colorado publication briefing the careers of various graduates by class. Thus, under the class of 1896 we find the following entry:

A. M. Wigglesworth, M.D., '96, concluded his career as a senior physician with the United States Veterans Administration at its facility at Oteen, North Carolina, where he was stationed from 1936-42.

Following his graduation from the university medical School, Dr. Wigglesworth was an intern at Arapahoe County Hospital, Denver, for two years. He was then for two years at Cortez, CO and then became school physician at Ft. Lewis Indian School. From 1902-04 he was agency physician at Whiteriver, AZ, and then held the same position at Ft. Defiance, AZ, until 1918, He was head of the health section at the Indian Office in Washington DC in 1918. From 1919-24 he was school physician at Albuquerque, NM.

After serving as a traveling physician for the Indian Service in the southwest he became a physician for the U.S. Veterans Administration, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat. In this capacity he spent 1925-36 at Rutland Heights, MA, after which he was transferred to hold the same post at the Oteen, NC, facility. He and Edna Mae Wright were married 24 Dec 1901 in Durango, Co; they have three sons: Thomas, Albert, and John.

Well, those are the cold facts of the curriculum vitae. Surely, you will agree, they don't begin to tell the story of this warm, inspiring and truly remarkable man. It has been the main objective of this recital to make him fully known to you. The Wigglesworth clan can be truly proud of its heritage. As for the rest of us, we can only be happy to have met him, however indirectly, in these pages.

NOTES

1. "bombastic." Wiktionary, *The Free Dictionary*. 24 May 2014, 01:37 UTC. 17 Nov 2014, 19:02

<<http://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=bombastic&oldid=26765578>>.Yes, this is the guy who gave us the word bombastic, which he was.

2. Wikipedia contributors. "Scapular." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 18 Oct. 2014. Web. 16 Nov. 2014.

3. Image taken on 11/17/2014 from the website: Explore Capitol Hill (HOME > EXPLORE CAPITOL HILL > ART > PAINTINGS > HISTORIC ROTUNDA PAINTINGS > SURRENDER OF GENERAL BURGOYNE) by Architect of the Capitol. <http://www.aoc.gov/capitol-hill/historic-rotunda-paintings/surrender-general-burgoyne>

4. Wikipedia contributors. "Adolf Hitler." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 17 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

5. Wikipedia contributors. "F. Scott Fitzgerald." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 17 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

6. Wikipedia contributors. "Sinclair Lewis." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 11 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

7. Wikipedia contributors. "Scopes Trial." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 7 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

8. Wikipedia contributors. "Lizzie Borden." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 15 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

9. Wikipedia contributors. "Charles Lindbergh." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 15 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

10. Image taken on 11/19/2014 from the Lawrence (Kansas) Public Library website: Blogspot. http://lplbookblog.blogspot.com/2011_08_14_archive.html "Life's Ups and Downs" by Ransom – Reference. Posted on 8/18/2011

11. Wikipedia contributors. "Herbert Hoover." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 18 Nov. 2014. Web. 19 Nov. 2014.

12. Rodney Dangerfield (born Jacob Rodney Cohen, November 22, 1921 – October 5, 2004) was an American comedian and actor, known for the catchphrase "I don't get no respect!" and his monologues on that theme. He is also remembered for his 1980s film roles, especially in Easy Money, Caddyshack, and Back to School. Wikipedia contributors. "Rodney Dangerfield." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 12 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

13. Wikipedia contributors. "Joe Louis vs. Max Schmeling." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 13 Oct. 2014. Web. 20 Nov. 2014. This photo is from the second fight in which Louis was the winner in the first round.

14. Wikipedia contributors. "Enrico Fermi." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 18 Nov. 2014. Web. 20 Nov. 2014.

15. Wikipedia contributors. "George M. Cohan." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 12 Nov. 2014. Web. 20 Nov. 2014.

16. Wikipedia contributors. "Carole Lombard." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 13 Nov. 2014. Web. 20 Nov. 2014.

17. Wikipedia contributors. "Ira Hayes." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 10 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.

18. Wikipedia contributors. "Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 12 Nov. 2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2014.