

No Time For Boredom

Making the Most of Leisure Time in a Screenless Society

A Whole-House Exhibit at the Trail End State Historic Site, April 2010 - December 2011

What do you do when you're bored? Do you turn on the television? Listen to music on your iPod? Log on to your computer and surf the web? Text or tweet on your cell phone? Statistics show that the average American spends nearly five hours a day watching television. Additional hours are spent on the computer, cell phone and other information devices. We've become a nation of "screen watchers" who get the bulk of our information via electronic media (fewer than ten percent of us now rely on newspapers or magazines for our news and other information).

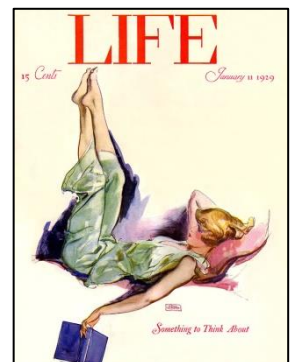


"People have gotten used to sitting down and watching a movie, a ball game, a television set. It may be good once in a while, but it certainly is not good all the time."

Maria von Trapp, *The Story of the Trapp Family Singers*, 1949

From sports, recreation and hobbies to art, literature and music, Trail End's exhibit, *No Time For Boredom: Making the Most of Leisure Time in a "Screenless" Society*, examines how people spent their free time before the introduction of all these screens.

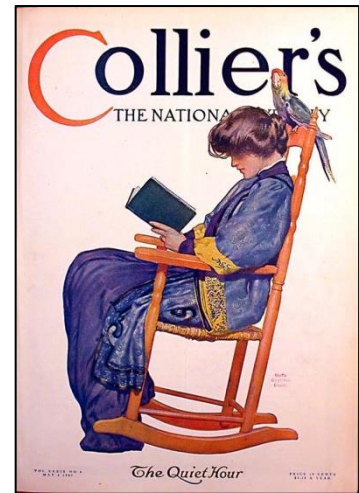
If you think life before computers or television must have been dreadfully dull, just wait until you see the options that were available – and still are today. You just might get inspired to do something different when the thought, "I'm bored," enters your head.



THE PRINTED WORD

In the days before Google and Wikipedia, the library was where we went if we wanted to research something. Before Kindle and Audiobooks, we entertained ourselves by reading printed novels and poems. Ink on paper was the highest form of technology available.

And what a wonderful technology it was. Having books in the home was considered one of the hallmarks of a cultured family. Illiteracy – not being able to read or write – was a sign of sloth. If one couldn't read, one couldn't vote, couldn't enjoy Dickens or Whitman, couldn't learn about different peoples in faraway lands, couldn't better oneself.



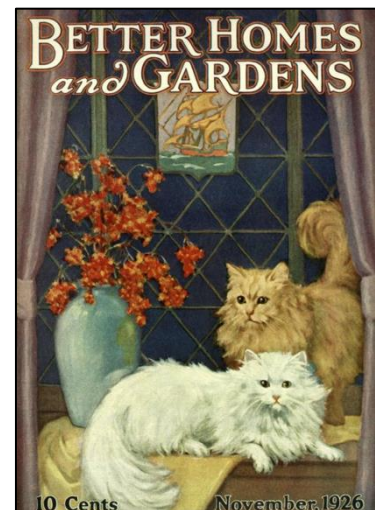
John Kendrick knew the value of books when it came to bettering oneself. He had only a third-grade education when he came to Wyoming in 1879. To improve himself, he kept books in his saddlebags, reading them each night by the light of the campfire. He read everything from history and science to literature and law. In 1932, when he received an honorary degree from the University of Wyoming Law School, it was estimated that he had given himself the equivalent of a Master's Degree, just through reading.

Without computers, televisions and video games, homes – especially living rooms – were quieter places than they are today. For the Kendricks, their Drawing Room and Library were perfect places to enjoy a little time with a book or magazine.

Magazines

Before television and the Internet – even before radio – magazines shaped the lives of most Americans. Along with newspapers, magazines went into private homes and showed everyone how to dress, how to act, how to recreate, what to read, which way to vote, and how to think about literature, science, art, politics, themselves, and the world. Some of America's best new fiction first appeared – in serialized form – in national magazines.

Thousands of titles were published in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The vast majority existed for a few years and then faded from the scene as new technologies and new sources of



information emerged. A few are still with us today (date is the year the magazine was first published):

- **1792** *Scientific American*
- **1843** *Economist*
- **1850** *Harper's*
- **1857** *Atlantic Monthly*
- **1859** *Good Housekeeping*
- **1867** *Harper's Bazaar*
- **1872** *Publishers' Weekly*
- **1872** *Popular Science*
- **1873** *Forest & Stream*
- **1883** *Ladies' Home Journal*
- **1885** *American Rifleman*
- **1886** *Cosmopolitan*
- **1886** *Sporting News*
- **1888** *National Geographic*
- **1892** *Vogue*
- **1895** *Field & Stream*
- **1896** *House Beautiful*
- **1897** *McCall's*
- **1898** *Outdoor Life*
- **1898** *Sunset*
- **1902** *Popular Mechanics*
- **1903** *Redbook*
- **1905** *Variety*
- **1911** *Boys' Life*
- **1914** *New Republic*
- **1920** *Architectural Digest*
- **1922** *Reader's' Digest*
- **1922** *Better Homes & Gardens*
- **1923** *Time*
- **1925** *New Yorker*
- **1926** *Parents*
- **1931** *Women's Day*
- **1931** *Gentlemen's Quarterly*
- **1932** *Family Circle*
- **1933** *Esquire*
- **1933** *Newsweek*
- **1933** *U. S. News & World Report*

A LIVELY SOCIAL LIFE

Manville Kendrick began life in a second floor room of the Sheridan Inn in 1900 and forever after maintained a fondness for the finer things in life. Rarely indulged while at the ranch (where he and his sister were home-schooled by their mother), he made up for it later.

Fun Times At the Ow Ranch

As isolated as it was, there was always something to do at the OW – and not all of it was work. The house had its piano and books; the yard had its hammock and other attractions. Regular baseball games were held between ranch teams (Rosa-Maye writes in her 1914 diary that the rivalries were quite fierce). Cowboys could train their ponies or ride in ranch rodeos; one bunch even played croquet.

As teenagers, Manville and Rosa-Maye took their friends to the ranch for weekends of fun and games. Later, Manville put in a landing strip so he could fly his small airplane in and out of the OW.

The Man in the Raccoon Coat

After his father was elected Governor of Wyoming, Manville attended Cheyenne High School for a brief time before transferring to Phillips-Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. From there he went to Harvard, from which he graduated in 1922 with a degree in Political Science.



During his time in Massachusetts, Manville took advantage of what Society had to offer: plays, concerts, movies, dances, yachting weekends and football games. With his raccoon coat, silk scarves and tailored suits, the slim young man turned many a young lady's head.

Manville's bachelor days came to an end in 1929 when he married Diana Cumming, the daughter of U. S. Surgeon General Hugh Smith Cumming. Their Washington wedding was one of the social highlights of the year. Afterwards, they moved to Trail End and joined the ranks of Sheridan's "young moderns" – wealthy couples who played tennis and bridge, had social obligations nearly every night of the week, yet still managed to raise a family.

Life in the Social Spotlight

Like her son, Eula Wulfjen Kendrick enjoyed the social life. Growing up in Greeley, Colorado, Eula was recognized as one of the "brightest lights" of local society. With her finishing school manners and artistic accomplishments (particularly painting and singing), she seemed destined for a life in the spotlight. After marrying John Kendrick, however, Eula's light didn't have much of a chance to shine; her new home at the OW Ranch was two days away from the nearest town!



The family's 1908 move to Sheridan finally gave Eula what she had long desired: a social life full of parties, dances and concerts. After it was finished in 1913, Trail End became the scene of many teas, dances, parties, receptions and dinners attended by businessmen, socialites, politicians, ranchers and cowboys.

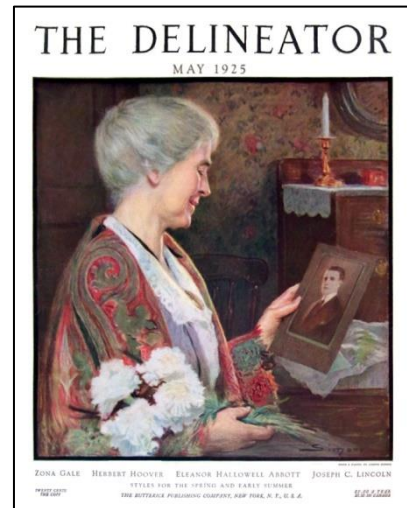
Eula especially enjoyed her involvement with the Cecilian Club (devoted to music and the arts), the Methodist Ladies, and the Sheridan Women's Club. As for John, he convened regularly with Masonic organizations, including Sheridan's Kalif Shrine. He was also a member of the Elks Club.

Following her move to Washington, D.C. in 1917, Eula continued her social adventures. Because of her husband's political position, she was a frequent guest at the White House, attending dinners, dances, receptions and casual teas hosted by First Ladies Grace Coolidge and Lou Hoover. After Senator Kendrick died in 1933, however, Eula's role in Washington society was considerably diminished.

Entertainment Suitable For "Older Ladies"

In the early 20th Century, entertainment opportunities were limited for older women - particularly widows. They were expected to stay home and knit, sew, cook and/or raise their grandchildren. For those still physically active and mentally alert, solitary boredom was a distinct possibility!

Fortunately, these ladies had a few outlets. Church groups were particularly popular with older women, who saw them as not only spiritual outlets, but social ones as well. Most of these groups were involved in "good works and deeds." The Methodist Ladies, for example, helped raise money for Sheridan's Carnegie Library by selling \$1 subscriptions.



When motion picture theaters first opened, they were somewhat scandalous; society frowned on the woman who entered one alone. As they entered the mainstream, however, movies became another entertainment option for women who would otherwise have to stay home alone every night.

ENTERTAINING FRIENDS & FAMILY

The Trail End Drawing Room - much the same as today's living rooms – was where the family entertained friends. From an elegant afternoon tea to a boisterous game of charades or a quiet afternoon with a good book or board game, the Drawing Room was where it happened.

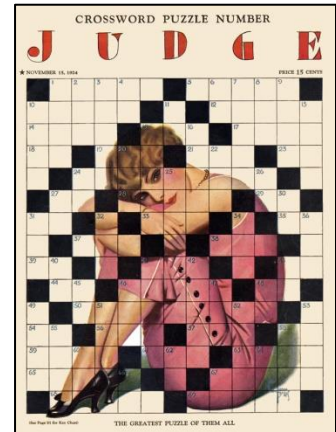
Small Talk

An invitation to tea at a home like Trail End was an excuse to dress up in one's finest clothing and put on one's best manners. One didn't simply sip tea; one had to carry on clever conversation and small talk as well. Eula Kendrick was particularly adept at small talk; she once stated that she studied the likes and dislikes of those on her guest list so that she could converse knowledgeably about things in which they would be interested:

Women are often criticized for indulging in chatter, but there is really a demand for an easy stream of small talk. The hostess entertains all kinds and classes. Many are strangers. The successful hostess, in order to lead in the conversation, and keep it flowing without constraint, must cultivate a line of light talk, carefully avoiding subjects of a personal nature, or that might offend those holding opposite opinions.

Crosswords & Cards

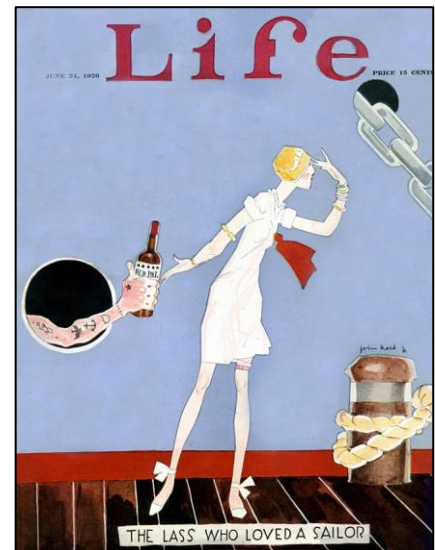
When conversation wasn't enough, friends could be entertained with games. Whether played alone or in a group, games have always been a favorite way to occupy spare time. A favorite game of the 1920s was the crossword puzzle. First introduced in 1913, crossword puzzles were soon found in almost every American newspaper and magazine. The earliest ones were made in a diamond shape and lacked the black squares we see today.



Card games were also popular, and didn't always have to be played in the Drawing Room. During World War Two, for example, Diana Kendrick (Manville's wife) hosted a series of fundraising bridge tournaments in the Ballroom. The fifty or so ladies in attendance paid a small fee to participate, with the proceeds going towards Diana's favorite charity, "Bundles for Britain." Lunch was brought up from the kitchen on the dumbwaiter, and light cocktails were served throughout the afternoon.

Cocktails

Diana Kendrick wasn't always able to serve cocktails openly to her friends. Between 1920 and 1933, it was illegal for Americans to make, sell, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. The Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution as well as a variety of state laws enforced this era, known as Prohibition.



Although John Kendrick signed the state's Prohibition bill when he was Governor of Wyoming – and voted for national Prohibition as well – he and his family were not supporters of it. In fact, like many Americans, they continued to drink. Prior to Prohibition, the Kendricks stocked up on wine, sherry and other liquor (it was stored in the basement, in a pit located

under the elevator platform). Later, Manville had a local source for moonshine – homemade alcohol most closely resembling gin in taste and color.

For those traveling outside the U. S., liquor was easy to get. As soon as a ship passed into international waters (twelve miles off the coast), Prohibition held no sway. In one travel diary, Eula Kendrick mentions having a cocktail as soon as her England-bound ship’s “all clear” signal was sounded.

By the time Diana began hosting her “Bundles for Britain” card parties, Prohibition had been repealed and it was once again safe to serve cocktails in public.

The Home Dance

Dancing was yet another favorite entertainment – the truly dedicated hooper could find a dance almost every night of the week in public dance halls, church basements, clubhouses or living rooms. Although she went to many a formal ball – including her 1916 debut at which she wore a fashionably elaborate gown – Rosa-Maye Kendrick’s diaries reveal that she and her friends frequently held small, impromptu dance parties at home. For these get-togethers, a Victrola or Edison phonograph provided the music. Live bands were rarely hired for private dances.

Instead of attending dance classes, most people learned to dance by partnering with older, experienced relatives at informal home dances. Once they could dance the waltz, fox trot, schottische and two-step, they were ready for anything.



DINNER PARTIES

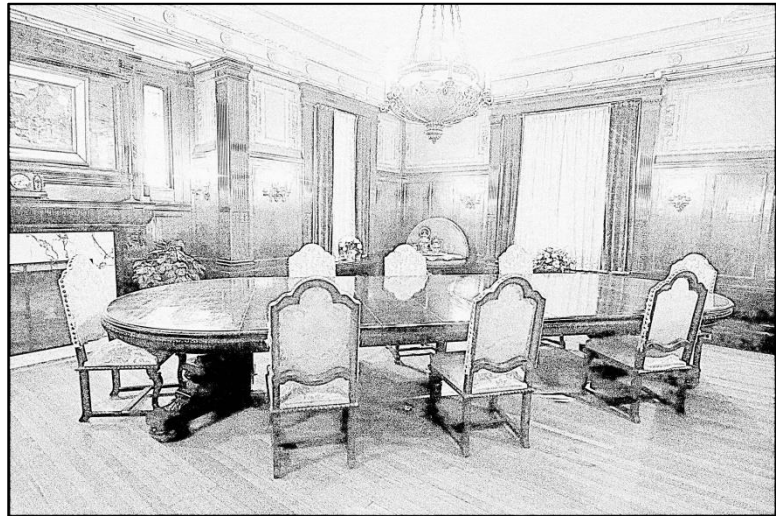
After marrying Manville in 1929, Diana Cumming Kendrick moved to Trail End and began her career as a “society wife.” Her frequent luncheons and card parties were reported in the local society columns, as well as her attendance at parties given by friends in Sheridan and Big Horn.

A small community about seven miles south of Sheridan, Big Horn was where Diana wanted to live. She and Manville purchased a little house there and drew up plans for remodeling it. Fate stepped in, however, in the form of Eula Kendrick. Diana’s formidable mother-in-law was not in

favor of the move and would “take to her bed in despair” whenever the young couple seemed ready to move. Eventually, Manville and Diana stayed at Trail End, where they raised two children and held dozens – if not hundreds – of parties: lawn parties, dinner parties, card parties ... all kinds of parties!

Getting ready for a large, formal dinner party involved a lot of work for both guests and host. The guests had to make sure that their dinner gowns and tuxedos were clean, their shoes polished, ties ironed and gloves stretched. As for the hosts, they had to do all that, plus make sure things were perfect in the Dining Room. At Trail End, it was the housekeeper’s responsibility to see that everything was in place before the first guest arrived.

First, the mahogany table was polished and then covered with a beautiful lace or linen tablecloth (wrinkle-free). Linen napkins – usually monogrammed – were ironed, folded, and placed at each place setting. The good china – Minton’s Rose pattern – was taken from the Butler’s Pantry, washed and set into place (the number and type of pieces depended on what was being served). Crystal



glasses for wine and water were polished, as were silver serving pieces, candelabra, saltcellars and vases. In addition, all the rest of the furniture in the room had to be dusted, polished, draped with linens and set for service.

China Choices

When she set the table, the housekeeper had to know (a) what was being served, and (b) what dish went with what kind of food. The Minton Rose set had several different sizes of plates, cups and bowls. There were dinner plates, luncheon plates, breakfast plates, bread plates, dessert plates, and a bevy of saucers. There were demitasse cups (for espresso-type drinks), three styles of tea and/or coffee cups, cream soup bowls and bouillon bowls (all with saucers). There are also rimmed soup bowls and rimless ones, which were not to be confused with cereal bowls (deeper) or berry bowls (smaller).

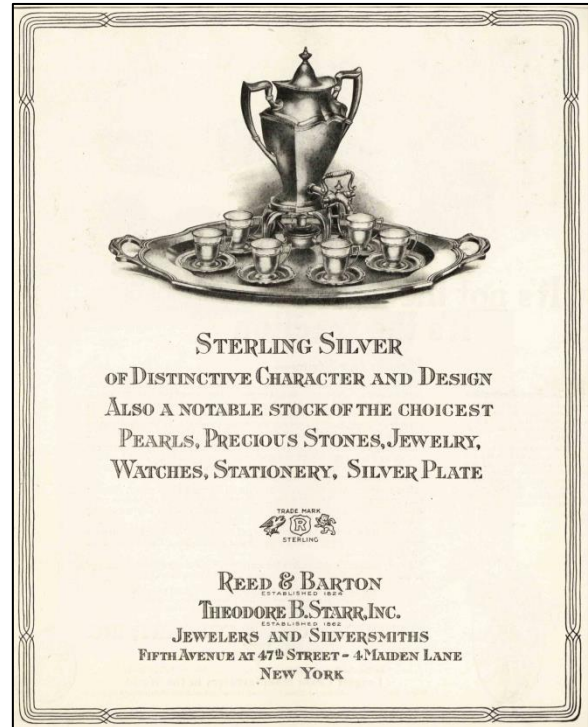
Instead of the Minton, the Kendricks could choose to use their Limoges (French) china. The gold rims reflected light from both chandelier and fireplace, thus adding a quiet sparkle to the

evening's festivities. Eula also had a set of china which she received as a wedding present, but it was not used at Trail End; instead, it was kept at the OW Ranch.

Silver Service

In order to increase the sparkle, the formal dinner table could be set with all manner of silver accessories, from place card holders to nutcrackers. You might also find napkin rings, bread trays, water pitchers, gravy boats, candlesticks, toothpick holders, chocolate pots, mayonnaise sets, pickle casters, fruit baskets, cream pitchers, sugar sifters and mustard pots, plus cheese, berry, butter and relish dishes.

Most of the silver at Trail End was sterling silver. An alloy of 92.5% silver and 7.5% copper, sterling silver is quite heavy, yet remarkably delicate. Silverplate, considerably less expensive than sterling silver (and therefore less desirable), is made from electroplating silver onto copper or other metals.



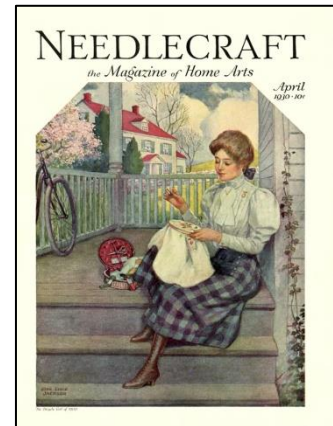
Both sterling and silverplate tarnish easily. Salts and acids can damage them, making their use at the dinner table somewhat risky; they have to be cleaned immediately or they stain. The oils and salts found on human hands can also damage silver; Trail End's maid would usually have worn cotton gloves while handling it. Because the very air we breathe can tarnish silver, it should be stored in special flannel bags.

Sheridan residents could purchase silver at one of the local jewelry stores. They could also order silver dishes and such from high-end mail order catalogs. Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward sold silver, but most of it was low-cost silverplate, not sterling.

Many of the utensils found on the tables and in the silverware drawers of years ago are unfamiliar to us. Today, we tend to use basic stainless steel flatware: knives, forks and spoons. When was the last time you used a bonbon server? How about a sugar shell? A jelly knife? Ice cream fork?

THE DOMESTIC ARTS

For the woman who didn't have to work for a living, the domestic arts - cooking, sewing and gardening - were a means of creative expression; activities that could be indulged in when there was nothing more important to do. Beautifully decorated cakes, impressive flower gardens or intricately embroidered tablecloths showed how talented and artistic the maker was, but were not created for monetary gain. For women who had to earn their way in the world, however, a thorough knowledge of the domestic arts could mean the difference between living a life of comfort or one of abject poverty.



Cooking

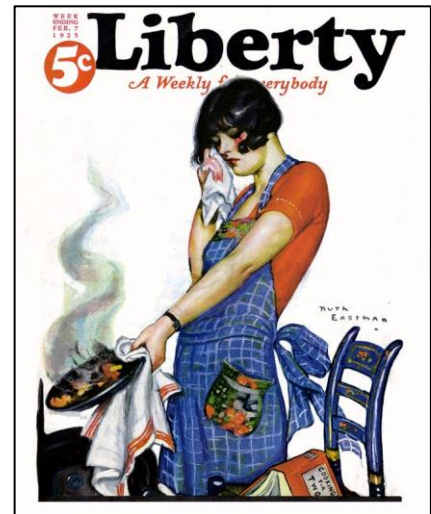
Before the advent of refrigeration, a good cook's abilities were tested daily by the availability of needed goods at local markets and dairies. Although Eula Kendrick (or later, her daughter-in-law Diana) decided what type of meal was to be served on any given day, the cook was the one who knew which meats, fruits, vegetables or other products were in season and what could be done with them.

Most meals at Trail End were not elaborate – John Kendrick preferred simple foods and his son Manville had a “delicate” stomach. Sometimes, however, as in the case of a 1930 dinner party hosted by Manville and Diana, Trail End's cook was allowed to go all out:

- **COCKTAILS**
- **APPETIZERS**
 - Caviar & Onion Canapes
 - Cheese Ring with Stuffed Olives
- **SOUP COURSE**
 - Clear Soup with Toast Sticks
- **FISH COURSE**
 - Fish Mold with Hard-Boiled Eggs & White Wine Sauce
 - Cucumber Ring with Chopped Radishes
 - Bread & Butter
- **MEAT COURSE**
 - Leg of Lamb with Gravy and Mint Jelly
 - Riced Potatoes
 - Fresh Peas

- Rolls
- **SALAD COURSE**
 - Lettuce Salad with French Dressing
- **DESSERT COURSE**
 - Molded Frozen Cream with Nuts
 - Cookies
- **AFTER-DINNER DRINKS**
 - Coffee & Benedictine

The Kendricks always tried to have a cook on staff; Eula Kendrick disliked cooking and tried to avoid it whenever possible. Like her mother, Rosa-Maye Kendrick was not much of a cook, either. But she wasn't above trying – especially cakes. Her diaries reveal that she often spent an entire morning making fancy cakes. On August 22, 1922, she noted, “My morning pretty much occupied with voting at primaries & making a Lady Baltimore cake” (a two-layer white cake with a fruit/nut layer and white boiled frosting). In 1924, she spent the morning of her brother's birthday baking an angel food cake, which, according to Rosa-Maye, Manville cut and ate “with grace.”



Rosa-Maye and Diana played at cooking and housekeeping because they wanted to. Other women, however, did such work because they had to. The life of a housemaid, cook or laundress was hard, but there were only a few occupations available to unskilled female workers in the early 20th Century. One way to get away from physical labor in the kitchen, butler's pantry or laundry room was to develop a skill. For some women, it was nursing or secretarial school. Others turned to needle, thread and fabric.

Sewing

While every woman, rich or poor, learned to sew, they did so for different reasons. For the wealthy, sewing – generally embroidery and needlepoint – was an artistic endeavor. For working class women and those teetering on the brink of poverty, knowing how to sew could be the key to basic survival and, if they were so inclined, financial independence.

Before the introduction of manufactured clothing, a woman was responsible for making all the clothes in her household – or having them made by someone else. While men (tailors) usually made men's suits, seamstresses were responsible for almost everything else. A good

seamstress, one who could mend clothing and linens as well as make new ones, was an attractive addition to almost every large household.

By the 1920s, ready-made clothing could be purchased from stores and catalogs, but it was fairly expensive. For a young woman wanting to look her best, making her own clothes was the most affordable way to go. Patterns were available by mail order and fabric could be purchased at local stores.

Gardening

Women who were adept at sewing or cooking often joined homemakers' clubs. Usually sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service, these clubs provided workshops on such varied topics as gardening, canning and dressmaking. Particularly tasty foods, fine examples of needlework, prize vegetables and flowers could then be entered in the annual County Fair.

In Europe and America, the idea of gardens dedicated to flowers did not become common until the 19th Century. Unless they were particularly lovely, flowering plants that weren't edible or good for anything else were usually tossed aside as weeds.

Until it was landscaped in 1914, the grounds at Trail End consisted of bare dirt, rocks and lots of weeds. Once the trees and grass were established, it was time to begin thinking about the flower gardens. The sunken rose garden on Trail End's south lawn was soon full of roses, Sweet pea was planted around the Carriage House walls, and many different kinds of iris occupied the long beds leading from the house to the sundial.

While a large garden south of the courtyard had some vegetables, it was mostly a cutting garden – a garden that is not artistically arranged, but rather contains row upon row of flowers that can be cut and placed in vases around the house. Original plans called for a greenhouse to be placed in that location, but it was never built.

At Trail End, the groundskeeper did the bulk of the gardening – although Eula, Rosa-Maye and/or Diana may have dug up the odd weed or planted a bulb or two.



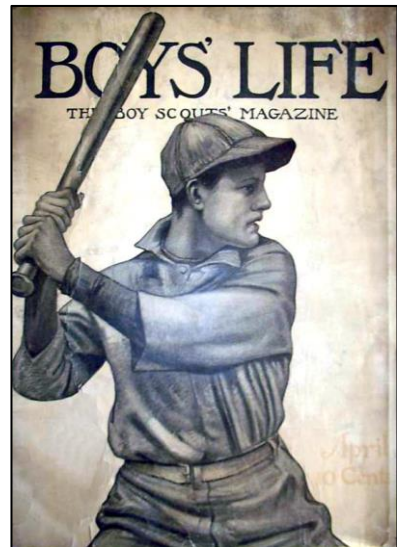
SPORTS & HOBBIES

In the early 20th Century, the vast majority of jobs at which men worked were physically demanding. Whether they tended furnaces, dug ditches, put up fence, built houses or mined coal, these men had to be in good condition to do their jobs.

Class Distinctions

Much of their leisure time was also spent in physical activity, usually ones that didn't require a lot of monetary investment. Polo, tennis and golf, for example, were seen as rich men's sports; one had to purchase special equipment, clothing or horses in order to participate. Wrestling and boxing, on the other hand, were favorite sports of the so-called "working class." A man's strength and endurance were the sole measures of success; he didn't have to have money to prove he was the strongest.

Baseball was one of the few sports enjoyed by both rich and poor. Just as many accountants and teachers played baseball as did miners and soldiers. Each of the various mining communities sponsored a team, as did Fort Mackenzie and several local businesses. In the 1910s and 20s, Sheridan's Twilight League featured a dozen or so teams that played not only among themselves, but against teams from Buffalo, Red Lodge and Billings as well.



Kendrick Family Activities

Sports appealed to everyone in the Kendrick family. Unlike his sister and wife, Manville Kendrick was a sickly child; nevertheless, he grew up to become an excellent horseman. He also golfed and played tennis on Trail End's grass court (located north of the Carriage House). John and Eula both rode horses and played the occasional round of golf, while their daughter-in-law was an accomplished tennis player, skier, horsewoman, and shooter (during her years at Washington, D.C.'s Western High School, Diana was the only girl on the school's award-winning rifle squad).



The real rider of the family, however, was Rosa-Maye. From her earliest days, Rosa-Maye loved horses and loved riding them. Born in Sheridan in 1897, she moved to the OW Ranch in southeastern Montana at the age of six weeks. Before her first

birthday, she was riding across the open prairie, sitting on the saddle in front of her mother. When they moved to Sheridan, Rosa-Maye kept a riding horse in town; first at a livery stable just below the hill from Trail End and later in the Carriage House.

After graduating from Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1920, Rosa-Maye stayed in the area, working part-time for her father in his Senatorial offices. She also volunteered with the American Red Cross and the Junior League. She spent a great deal of her time, however, on the bridle paths of Washington's Rock Creek Park. She was described by one newspaper as "a typical Western girl; an accomplished horsewoman."



Photography & Movie-Making

Like thousands of Americans - and the women of her own family including her mother, grandmother and cousins - Rosa-Maye developed an interest in photography at an early age. Since the 1890s, when Eula Wulfjen Kendrick and her mother got their first Kodak cameras, the Kendricks and Wulfjens had been avid photographers. Fortunately for us today, they took their cameras with them everywhere.

With the slogan "You push the button, we do the rest," George Eastman's Kodak cameras – both the "Folding Pocket" model (1898) and the "Brownie" (1900) – found their way into countless American homes. A new type of photograph, the snapshot, was created. Unstudied and informal, these little images are the kind of photos the Kendricks took.

In 1927, John and Eula Kendrick invested in a home movie camera, which they took with them on an extended vacation to England and continental Europe. They seem to have gone everywhere! Moving images show Rosa-Maye riding a camel near the pyramids in Egypt, her parents drinking beer in Bavaria, John visiting a Scottish cattle operation, and all of them posing outside castle ruins in Ireland.

VACATIONS

The first major vacation the Kendricks took as a family was in early 1899, when they went to California. There they visited San Francisco and Los Angeles. Rosa-Maye was just a toddler when she played in the sand at San Francisco's Ocean Beach. The family visited the beach again in 1911, when they took a steamship to Cuba.

In the mid-1910s, the Kendricks attended the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco and the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. While both events celebrated the 1914 opening of the Panama Canal, the one in San Diego touted that city's role as the first port of call for ships traveling north on the Pacific side of the canal. San Francisco's fair had the additional purpose of showing how the city had recovered following the devastating earthquake of 1906.

During one of these trips, the Kendricks traveled to Yosemite National Park in northern California. Along with thousands of other tourists over the years, they drove through the famous Wawona Tunnel Tree, a giant sequoia located in Yosemite's Mariposa Grove. The tunnel had been cut through the 227-foot tall tree in 1881. The massive conifer fell over in 1969 at the approximate age of 2,300 years.



A Yellowstone Adventure

In July 1914, the Kendricks took their first trip to Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming. Since this was before automobiles were allowed into the park, the family had to take a train from Sheridan, Wyoming, to Gardiner, Montana - the northern entrance to Yellowstone. From Gardiner, they traveled by horse coach (called a Tally-Ho) to Mammoth Hot Springs, where they stayed at the National Hotel (later replaced by the Mammoth Hotel).

The next day, they proceeded to the Fountain Hotel (located north of Fountain Paint Pots; torn down in 1927) via Silver Gate and the Norris Geyser Basin. Along the way they saw Frying Pan and Roaring Mountain geysers. After thoroughly exploring the thermal features in these areas, the family moved on to the Old Faithful Inn, which Rosa-Maye called "one of the most wonderful hotels in America." That night, after a day visiting the curio shops and exploring the nearby woods, they went to the roof of the Old Faithful Inn to watch bears and the Old Faithful Geyser, both illuminated by electric searchlights.



The Kendricks' next stop was Yellowstone Lake, where they stayed at the Lake Colonial Hotel. Although they resisted the temptation to take one of the excursion cruises across the lake, Rosa-Maye and her cousin Eula did manage to go fishing with a couple of young gentlemen they met along the way. From Yellowstone Lake, the party traveled to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, where they stopped at Artist's Point. Rosa-Maye's diary contains this description of the view:

We looked from a jutting rock down thousands of feet into one of the most wonderful canyons in the world. From up among jagged rocks the Yellowstone river leaps through hundreds of feet and flies up halfway in snow spray. Down through a narrow course at the bottom of the cliffs it winds, plunging over boulders and dropping through holes in the rocks.

That night, they stayed at the Grand Canyon Lodge (dismantled and burned in 1962). Next to the Old Faithful Inn, this lodge was - according to Rosa-Maye - "the most wonderful of our trip."

Rather than return to Gardiner for the train ride home, the Kendricks traveled to Cody, Wyoming, via Sylvan Pass. Along the way they stopped at the highest dam in the world, the Shoshone Dam. This massive structure was later renamed in honor of one of John Kendrick's personal friends, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

Across The Pond

The Kendricks enjoyed many stateside vacations - including one to Grand Canyon in 1915 (four years before it was declared a national park) - but it wasn't until 1920 that they made their first family trip to Europe. During their three months abroad, Eula, Rosa-Maye and Manville visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, England and Ireland (John Kendrick, who had traveled overseas in 1917 to visit the troops fighting in France during World War One, was unable to go on this trip).



In 1923, Rosa-Maye's cousin, Eula Williams, married a young military officer named Samuel Calvin Cumming (cousin of Manville's wife, Diana Cumming). Shortly after the wedding, the couple moved to Cuba where Cal was stationed for several years. Due to their extremely close friendship - Eula was more like a sister to Rosa-Maye than a cousin - it wasn't long before Rosa-Maye and her mother sailed to Cuba to visit the newlyweds. Even after her niece moved to

other duty stations, Eula Kendrick returned to Cuba and other Caribbean islands quite often, usually when the Wyoming winters became too cold for comfort.

In their later years, Manville and Diana took many cruises, visiting ports of call throughout Asia, Europe, South America and the Caribbean.