Thurtell News Clips

News Article

THE EVENING NEWS. | Friday, May 01, 1891 | Saginaw, MI | Page:7

Q Find text in this document   **Find**

y opened | taken to the Pontiac asylum.
pying a | ··· Prof. Henry Thurtell, of the Michigan
Express | agricultural college, had his jawbone
stablish- | broken while playing ball last week. He
lities for | does not like base ball any more.

From the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle:

Democrat and Chronicle
Thu, Sep 13, 1894 · Page 4

4 ▼   ✂ Clip

ty | age. He was 80 years old.
s- | —The intelligence was received in Pal-
ll | myra yesterday of the death of Professor
ds | Freeman L. Snow, from heart disease, at T
w | Elkland, Pa. Professor Snow was well
he | known throughout this county, having
ak | lived here for a number of years after the
rt | close of the war.
ce | —The regular monthly report of Super-

Former Renoite Marries in East

Cards were received here this week by friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thurtell; former Reno residents, announcing the marriage of their son, Mr. Charles Snow Thurtell, to Miss Emma Davies, which took place in Washington, D. C., on November 10, where the Thurtell family have been residing for many years. The couple will reside in Washington, where the bridegroom is a federal employe.

Below, footprint of a lengthy article. A blow-up follows:

News Article

The San Francisco call. | Sunday, Apr 28, 1895 | San Francisco, CA | Vol:77 | Page:18
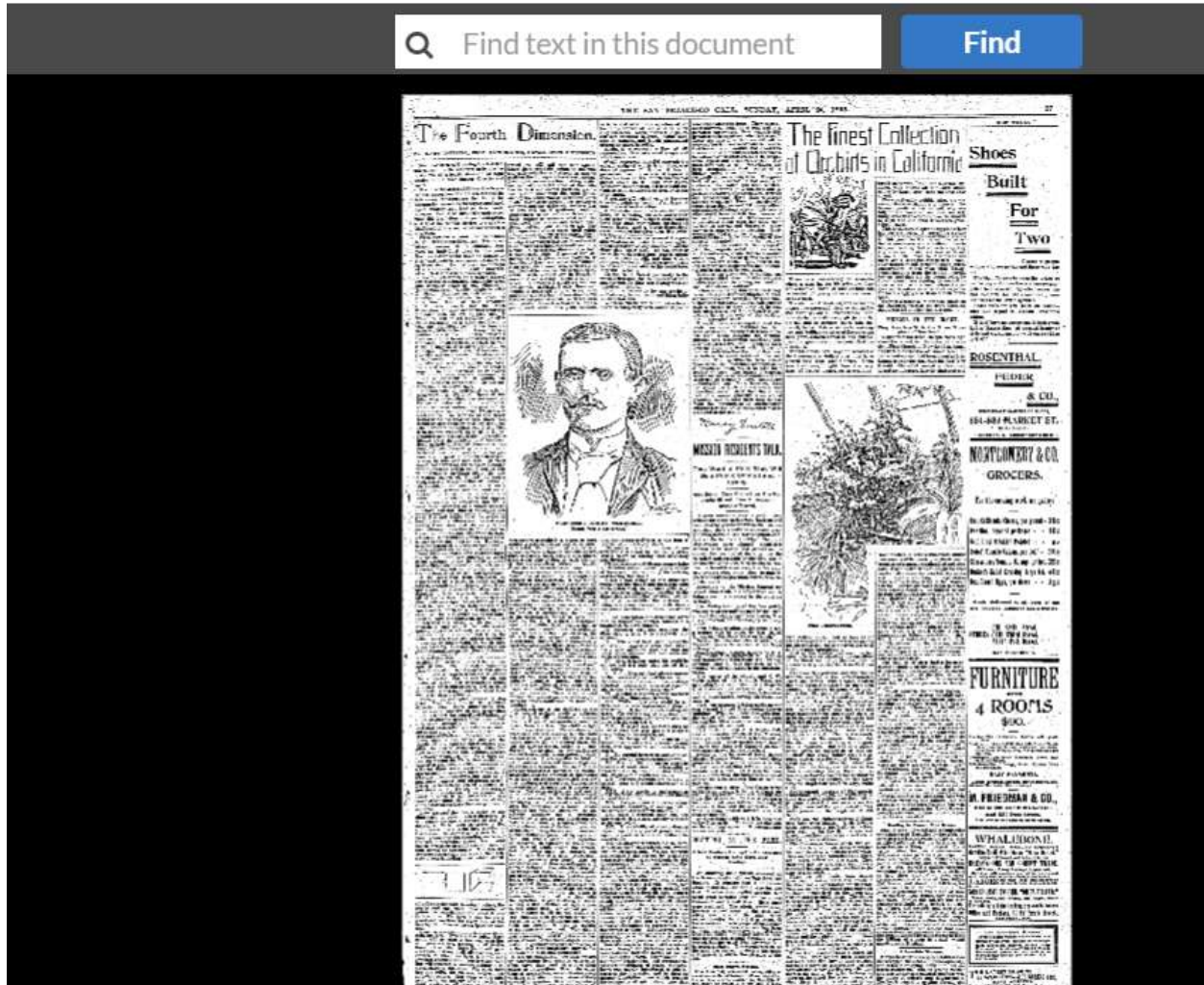
Below, blow up of columns 1 & 2:

The Fourth Dimension.

BY HENRY THURTELL, PROF. MATHEMATICS, NEVADA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Much has been said during the last decade concerning the assumption by mathematicians of a fourth direction at right angles to the three known directions of space.

It will be the object of this article to present to the readers of the CALL some of the interesting consequences that follow the assumption, as well as the arguments based upon analogy that lead to these consequences. Let it be distinctly understood that this is a fiction and an assumption, and that no scholar desires to argue the likelihood of the real existence of such a direction.

First, consider a point. It has neither length, breadth nor thickness. It is a space of no dimension. Call it Pointland. Suppose an individual lived in this point. Such a creature could have no dimension itself and could have no notion of direction or dimension. It could have no thought of anything outside of its little universe, of which it would be the sole monarch.

Having performed this rather painful effort of the imagination, change the scene and consider space of one dimension. This would be a line, which might be called Lineland. Suppose an individual or a number of individuals to exist in this line. Each of these creatures could have length but no other dimension. Imagine one of these creatures provided with an eye at each end. It would be able to see its fellow, but all it could see would be a point, and the only way one individual could differ from another would be in length. It might have a motion to and fro in the line, but could have no motion to one side or the other of

erated we will call the four square. Since there are eight points to the cube and each point has its first and its second position the four square has sixteen points. Each point generates a line making eight, and each of the twelve lines of the cube has its first and second position, giving twenty-four, which with the eight generated by the points makes thirty-two lines in all. Each of the twelve lines generates a surface and each of the six surfaces has its first and second positions, making twelve more, or twenty-four surfaces in all. Each surface generates a solid and the solid itself has its first and second positions, making eight solids in all. The four square consists of these eight solids cubes, twenty-four surfaces squares, thirty-two lines and sixteen points. Were such an object introduced into our Spaceland it is evident that a single eye would see only a cube. A space of one dimension, a line, is bounded by points. A space of two dimensions, a triangle square or polygon, is bounded by lines. A space of three dimensions as a cube is bounded by surfaces, and an object of four dimensions is bounded by solids. With a single eye in Pointland one could see nothing. There is nothing to see. In Lineland a single eye can see but points. In Flatland only lines and points, in Spaceland only surfaces, lines and points, and in land of four dimensions the eye can perceive solids, surfaces, lines and points. As each section of a line is a point, each section of a plane is a line,

Continuation of Cols 1 and 2:

have no motion to one side or the other of the same. If an obstacle impeded its way it would have no alternative but to stop or run back. The creature could have no notion of space on one side or the other of its line of motion. It could form no conception of any direction except the two backward and forward. It would be greatly superior to the individual of Pointland and still a very inferior creature. It might be conscious of its length, but would be unable to see itself. Its two surfaces would be its two ends.

Suppose now an individual to exist in what we will call Flatland. Space of this kind contains two directions and would allow an individual of this order considerable freedom of motion. Suppose it to be a square or a triangle and to have an eye at each vertex. The borders of the figure would be its external surfaces, those that would be observable by its fellow-creatures. The interior of the square would be hidden from its own eyes and those of its fellow-creatures as the length of the line would be hidden from the inhabitants of Lineland. Such an individual could observe the creature of Lineland crawling back and forth in its own narrow universe and in compassion might speak to the Lineman of a direction to this side and that. Its voice would come from an entirely new direction to the Lineman and he would not be able to understand anything about the new direction spoken of. Should the square push himself across the line of motion of the Lineman, that creature would see a point, nothing more, and that point would appear to come from nowhere and vanish into nowhere. It would appear like a creature of Lineland, but would seem to be possessed of a power that the Linemen had not—that of vanishing and reappearing at its own pleasure. The man from Flatland would have the power of looking over his fellow-creatures and comparing their sizes and shapes with his own, although to do this he would have to travel round them and observe them from all sides. He would only with a single eye be able to see one line at a time. He would have no notion of a direction up or down, and could form no conception of a creature whose shape extended into space of three dimensions. Infinitely superior in order to the Lineman, in that he is able to move in two directions instead of one, he is yet a creature of very inferior order compared to the one from what we will call Spaceland. Let the individual from Spaceland be

each section of a solid is a plane, so each section of a fourth dimensional object must be a solid. Each section of a cube is a square, so each section of the four square must be a cube. Each section of a sphere is a circular plate or slice, so each section of the corresponding object in fourth dimensional space must be a sphere.

Suppose something falls across the Lineman's line of motion, he is completely stopped in that direction. If something

PROFESSOR HENRY
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Cont. of Cols 1 and 2:

the one from what we will call Spaceland. Let the individual from Spaceland be represented by a cube, an object having length, breadth and thickness. Its surfaces are planes or spaces of two dimensions. Suppose it is to be provided with eyes at all of its vertices it will be able to look down with ease upon the creatures of Flatland, to talk to them from the realm of space and tell them of a direction up and down as the Flatlander did to the Linelander. Like the Lineman, they will not understand the words of the man from Spaceland, and should the cube appear among them they will only see a square, a figure similar to their own, and when the cube rises it to them will appear to vanish mysteriously into a realm of which they know nothing. Suppose the cube took one of the Flatlanders up with him and showed him the homes of the Flatlanders below him and explained to him the true state of affairs and then took him back to his home and left him. The Flatlander, conscious then dimly of all that lay above and about him, might attempt to teach his fellows of the wonderful land he had visited, the realm of space. His companions would probably laugh him to scorn and perhaps shut him up in a madhouse for what they would consider his lunacy.
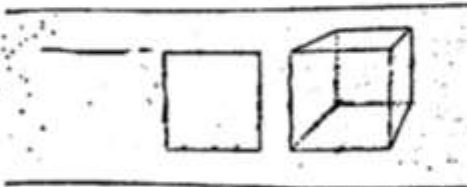
Now, do the analogies necessarily stop here? May there not be still a fourth direction which three dimensional creatures cannot conceive of any better than the Linelander can conceive of Flatland or the Flatlander of space? If so, it undoubtedly lies all around and about this space, and may be peopled by creatures as much above humanity as it is above the fictitious creatures of Flatland. As a man can look down upon a flat surface and see the inside of the squares and triangles, possibly the fourth dimensional being can look in and through him, perhaps, discern his thoughts and desires. As a cube ap-

man's line of motion, he is completely stopped in that direction. If something also crosses his path on the other side he would be completely stopped, for he would have no motion known by which he might go round the object, as the Flatlander would. So too, suppose the Flatlander surrounded by a ring or square, escape would be prevented entirely, for he could have no notion of surmounting the obstacle as the Spacelander would at once proceed to do. So if a three-dimensional creature should be placed inside a shell or closed room it would have no notion of how to escape without penetrating the walls of the shell or room; while a four-dimensional creature would immediately start out upon a new direction and without the necessity of breaking the walls would come out and settle down into space on the outside with as much ease as a man can climb a fence or a bird fly over a hill. Now this looks unreasonable, does it not? But are all your conceptions reasonable or real? Ever since you began the study of algebra you have been considering imaginary quantities, unreal quantities. Such are the indicated even roots of all negative quantities. The square root of —1 is an example. There is no rational number that you can picture even in your thought which multiplied by itself will produce —1.

Again, ask one of the children in the first, second or third grade to subtract 7 from 3, he will undoubtedly answer that the larger of two numbers cannot be taken from the less. The child is right from his point of view. The algebraic subtraction of 7 from 3 leaves 4; but the child has not been taught the theory of negative quantities, and in his mind there exists no number which, added to 7, produces 3. We say that $-7 \times -3 = +21$, but we cannot form a realistic conception of such

Remainder of Cols 1 and 2:

pearing among the Flatlanders could only appear as a square, one like themselves, so a fourth dimensional creature could only appear among men as a three-dimensional creature, like themselves, but able to go and come, appear and disappear, at will. Let us try to form an idea of a fourth dimensional solid. We begin with a point, a space of no dimension. If we assume the point to move it will generate a line, a space of one dimension, consisting of two ends, external surfaces that are points and one line.

Now assume the line, a space of one dimension, to move in a new direction. It will generate a square, a space of two dimensions. Each point generates a line and there will be also the first position of the line and the second in the new figure, making four lines the bounding surfaces of the two dimensional space. Each point has its first position and its second, making four points to the square. The line will generate a space and our square then consists of four bounding lines which consti-

tute the outside four terminal points, the angles and one space. The number of points has been doubled over what it was in the line. We have a line for every point and two lines for every line of the first figure. Also we have a space for each line.

Now, let the square move in a new direction, up, it will generate the cube. Each point will generate a line and each line will generate two, making in all twelve lines in the cube. Each point will generate two, making in all eight points, each surface of which we have but one will generate a solid and two surfaces and each line will generate a surface, making in all six surfaces to the cube. The cube then has one solid, six surfaces, twelve lines and eight points. Now suppose the cube to move in an entirely new direction at right angles to all three of the directions of space. The new object gen-

an operation. It is impossible to think of —7 quantities taken —3 times and giving 21, a conceivable number. Yet we find that this algebraical law invented by mathematicians, that the products of quantities with like signs are plus quantities, is a law that produces correct results. The realistic conception of the operation is impossible for us. Yet we accept the law and use it with never a doubt as to its correctness. This is necessary to the development of the highly useful science of algebra. So, also, the admission of a fourth inconceivable but possible direction is absolutely necessary for a profound knowledge of modern analytic geometry. Take the equation of a circle, $x^2+y^2=a^2$. This is the equation of the bounding curve of the circle. Using three co-ordinates and three directions, represented by x y and z. We can readily obtain the equation $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$, the equation of the sphere, not true of points inside the sphere, but of points upon its surface, the bounding surface of a solid. Now, shall analytic geometry stop here? Are we allowed to use but three co-ordinates and three directions? If so, who shall stop us? Every student knows that by the consideration of higher algebra many of the problems, principles and truths of the elementary part of the subject are made plainer. Also by the consideration of the geometry of space, that concerning the plane is made more clear. Let us then take the equation $x^2+y^2+z^2+u^2=a^2$, u representing a new direction at right angles to the other three. We cannot picture such a direction, but we can assume it. Our equation then represents the bounding solids of a fourth dimensional object. Such an equation is just as capable of mathematical treatment. Why should it not represent something, have some geometric meaning? And if by the consideration of fourth dimensional objects we can make the geometry of space more clear, it is then the mathematician's duty to use the fourth dimensional assumption.

Given the equations of two lines, we can, by considering them simultaneous equations solve them and determine their points of intersection. Given the equations of two surfaces, we can eliminate one variable and obtain the equation of their curve of intersection. Given the equations of the bounding solids of two fourth dimensional objects, we can eliminate one

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variable and obtain the equation of the bounding surface of the solid in which they intersect. Lines intersect in points. Surfaces intersect in lines. Solids intersect in surfaces, and fourth dimensional objects intersect in solids.

Again, let x represent a line. x^2 will represent a surface, an area of a square, of which one side is x.

x^3 will represent the solid contents of a cube, one edge of which is x. Now, what does x^4 represent? Either it has no geometric meaning, or else it represents some function of the fourth dimensional object which we will call four square. Whatever that function is it is to solid contents as solid contents is to area or as area is to length.

A creature of Lineland cannot have less than two points or bounding surfaces and must have at least one line.

A Flatlander cannot have less than three lines, or bounding surfaces, and not less than three points. A Spacelander cannot have less than four points, six lines and four surfaces. And a fourth dimensional creature cannot have less than five points, ten lines and ten surfaces.

We will now consider some of the probable relations deducible from analogy between a creature of any dimension and the dimension below him. He can enter or leave the world below him; that is, appear and disappear at will, and that without changing his form. However near he may be he remains invisible to the world below him until actually in it.

He can be in closest proximity to the world below and the beings in that world and yet outside that world altogether and therefore invisible.

From his dimension he can see the inside of every living being and thing in the world below him.

When he enters the world below he can never be completely seen, and that part of somewhat after this form: There is an almost universal belief in a soul and in a hereafter somewhere. Now, where is this hereafter to be spent and what is the soul? These are questions that are difficult to answer; but is it not reasonable to believe that heaven is all around and about this space and that the soul at death becomes a four-dimensional creature, able to go and come, appear and disappear. at will. For more than twenty centuries evidence has been accumulating that beings of a higher order than humankind do occasionally appear among men. The great bulk of such evidence is not worthy of credence. Yet much has been written, both in the words of divine writ and in profane literature, of supernatural arrivals and appearances. Have these witnesses all been mistaken? Does no traveler e'er return from that bourne? All the accredited appearances of beings, apparently from another world, have been in the likeness of beings of this world. All that has seemed supernatural about them has been their method of arrival and departure. They have been apparently untouchable. They were acquainted with means of escape unknown to men. What has become of the souls of the untold millions that peopled this earth in the centuries that are past? Did they migrate across infinite space to worlds unknown, or are they here around and among us? If near us why do not our senses perceive them? Why, indeed, unless they are of a higher order than humanity and in the space beyond them.

The question may arise, Is spiritualism then reasonable? Can individuals from a higher world step in among men and out again at their own volition?

Before considering this question it may be well to say that the assumption of such a space and a new direction by mathematicians does not argue the real existence of such a space; or even granting its real existence, it does not follow that it is peopled by beings formerly of this world or that it is peopled at all.

The spiritualist makes capital out of the

Cols 3 and 4 continued:

existence, it does not follow that it is peopled by beings formerly of this world or that it is peopled at all.

The spiritualist makes capital out of the tender memories of mankind for their dead loved ones. To the man whose home has been made desolate the medium appears as a ministering angel and tells him that for a stated sum he can obtain a message from his dead wife, father or brother; tells him that the dumb lips may be induced to speak words of love and comfort. The spiritualists have seized upon the fourth dimensional assumption as a hypothesis upon which to base their articles of faith. The fourth dimension theory has its use in mathematics and the theorems of geometry based upon it are undoubtedly true. This, however, does not prove that such a space exists any more than we can show that the square root of a minus quantity is an actual quantity, but it does show that we can make the assumption in mathematics without fear that by its use an error will be produced in the result.

Henry Thurtell

MISSION RESIDENTS TALK.

They Want a Park That Will Be a Public Comfort and Beauty.

Additional Cars Placed on the Valencia-Street Line to Accommodate Travel.

Mission residents want a park. They believe their section has been built up and beautified by private efforts to such an extent that there should be some public acknowledgment in the way of public comfort at the hands of the City. The property-owners have planted shadetrees around their homes and otherwise improved their section of the City, but the so-called park set aside by the City lies in an uncouth condition, with no one to further its beautification except a few property-owners, who, from time, to time request the City to pay more attention to the public resort.

According to the Mission Journal the tamale man made his appearance and is doing a rushing business in the outlying

NRY THURTELL.
a *photograph.*]

him that is seen is always of the form of the beings of the world below.

His voice while still in his own dimension would be heard by the being of the world below as coming from an entirely new direction.

His appearance and disappearance in the world below are not caused by any change of form or substance, but by his entering and leaving that world.

A world and beings of any dimension include all the shapes and characters of the world below with the further addition of that shape or dimension peculiar to the dimension to which the individual belongs.

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dimension to which the individual belongs.

Now let us consider the relations of a being in any one dimension with the dimension above him and the beings of that world.

I. All conception of a dimension above him is impossible, though capable of a mathematical development.

II. However vast and populous the dimension to him, it is absolutely non-existent.

III. If he could hear such beings the sound would appear to come from an entirely new direction, possibly from his inner consciousness, and not from the world around him.

IV. If such beings enter his world he can see and feel only that part of them that enters.

V. And to him such part always appears as the likeness of a being of his own world, the inhabitants of one world being always a partial likeness or a likeness of a part of the beings in the world above them.

VI. A being of his own power can never leave his own dimension or world.

VII. While in his own world he can never see the true appearance or shape of any being in it, but only its bounding surfaces. Yet every being of any dimension may be able to form a conception of all the objects in his own world.

VIII. If raised into the world above he at once sees the true size and shape of every being in the world below.

IX. The beings of the dimension into which he is raised at first present the same form and appearance as those in his own world.

X. By careful inspection and comparison the true difference becomes known.

XI. Even if the dimension above be

XI. Even if the dimension above be visited and understood, it is impossible to draw it in the figures or to describe it in the language of his own dimension.

XII. All such attempts are necessarily unintelligent and sound foolish and irrational.

XIII. All attempts to understand or grasp the dimension above without having entered it are futile.

XIV. An eye in one's inner consciousness would according to analogy look in the direction of the fourth dimension.

XV. Each dimension adds one new direction of size, space, capacity and form to the one below.

XVI. The visibility of a being does not depend upon its physical properties, but upon its position within or without the world below.

It is not altogether impossible to represent an object of four dimensions, even in our limited Spaceland. We can represent a cube upon a flat surface by means of a perspective drawing, so we should be able to represent a fourth dimensional solid inside three dimensional space. Draw two squares with their sides parallel and separated from each other a short distance; connect the points and you have a rather rude representation of a cube. Now, take two cubes with their edges parallel and separate them by a short distance; connect

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two cubes with their edges parallel and separate them by a short distance; connect their corresponding points and you have a rough representation of a fourth dimensional object, the four squares containing all the properties of the four-square heretofore described. A plane cannot be represented by a point, a solid cannot be represented by a line and a fourth dimensional object cannot be represented on a flat surface or plane. All attempts, therefore, to draw a picture on paper of such an object will be as futile as an attempt to draw a picture of your neighbor's voice.

Few of those who have had the interest to read through the preceding article will have failed to note the falsity of some of the analogies drawn. There are no Linelanders or Flatlanders. All animated objects are inhabitants of space. The argument was merely introduced to add interest to the discussion and to show the meager foundation upon which some of the exponents of spiritualism base their arguments.

Their defense of their faith would be

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Below, blow up of photo and signature:

PROFESSOR HENRY THURTELL.
[*Drawn from a photograph.*]

existence, it does not follow that it is peopled by beings formerly of this world or that it is peopled at all.

The spiritualist makes capital out of the tender memories of mankind for their dead loved ones. To the man whose home has been made desolate the medium appears as a ministering angel and tells him that for a stated sum he can obtain a message from his dead wife, father or brother; tells him that the dumb lips may be induced to speak words of love and comfort. The spiritualists have seized upon the fourth dimensional assumption as a hypothesis upon which to base their articles of faith. The fourth dimension theory has its use in mathematics and the theorems of geometry based upon it are undoubtedly true. This, however, does not prove that such a space exists any more than we can show that the square root of a minus quantity is an actual quantity, but it does show that we can make the assumption in mathematics without fear that by its use an error will be produced in the result.

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Additional Cars Placed on the Valencia-Street Line to Accommodate Travel.

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///// **END OF THIS NEWS CLIP** /////

Below, from the Univ of Nevada at Reno yearbook ("The Artemisia"), class of 1899. The 1900 edition of "The Artemisia" contained the same photo and writeup:
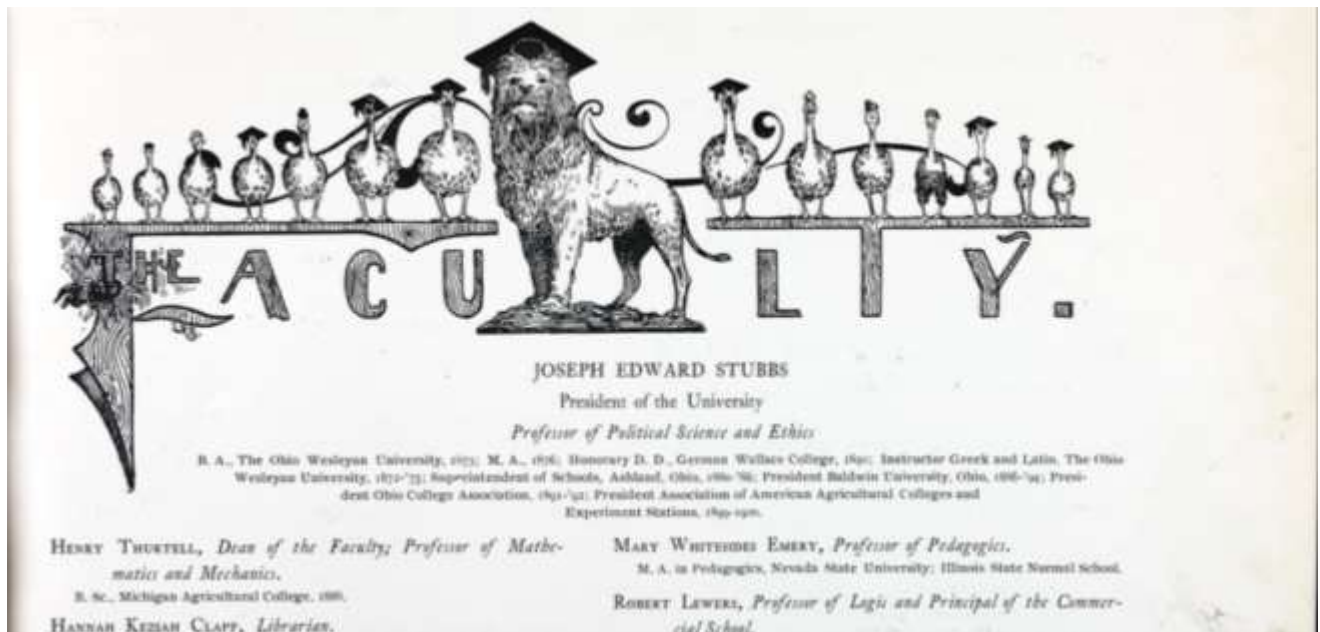
in order to relieve Mr. Brown.

HENRY THURTELL—

Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics. Professor Thurtell was born in Rockwood, Canada, in 1865. His parents moved to Michigan the same year. Here he grew up on a backwoods farm. He went to the Michigan Agricultural College in 1884 and graduated in 1888. He was then appointed instructor in mathematics at the same college, and was made assistant professor in 1890. Spent the winters from 1888 to 1891 in Ann Arbor taking special work in mathematics. Came to Nevada in 1891 and has spent one summer at the University of Chicago since then.

13

Below, from the 1901 edition of The Artemisia:

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS

President of the University

Professor of Political Science and Ethics

B. A., The Ohio Wesleyan University, 1873; M. A., 1876; Honorary D. D., German Wallace College, 1890; Instructor Greek and Latin, The Ohio Wesleyan University, 1872-'73; Superintendent of Schools, Ashland, Ohio, 1880-'86; President Baldwin University, Ohio, 1886-'94; President Ohio College Association, 1892-'93; President Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1899-1900.

HENRY THURTELL, *Dean of the Faculty; Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.*
B. Sc., Michigan Agricultural College, 1888.

HANNAH KEZIAH CLAPP, *Librarian.*

MARY WHITESIDES EMERY, *Professor of Pedagogics.*
M. A. in Pedagogics, Nevada State University; Illinois State Normal School.

ROBERT LEWERS, *Professor of Logic and Principal of the Commercial School.*

From the 1902 edition of The Artemisia: Showing Mrs. Henry Thurtell as a member of the executive committee:

OFFICERS:

Peter Frandsen '95, · · · President   Grace V. Ward, '95, · · · Secretary
Maude Wheeler, '96, · · Vice President   Edwin Caine '03, · · · Treasurer

Executive Board.

Peter Frandsen, Reno;   Maude Wheeler, Reno;   Grace Ward, Reno;   Edwin Caine, Wadsworth;
Frank Norcross, Reno;   George Leavitt, Reno.

NORMAL ALUMNI.

Miss Helena Joy, · · · President   Miss Lillian Douglas, · · Corresponding Secretary
Miss Josephine Blum, · · Recording Secretary   Miss Stella Webster, · · · Treasurer

Executive Committee.

Miss Frances Frey, Mrs. Frank Norcross, Mrs Henry Thurtell, Mrs. Albert Cahlan, Miss Margaret Henry.

Below, from the 1905 edition of The Artemisia:

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS, President of the University, Professor of Economics and Greek.
B. A., The Ohio Wesleyan University, 1873; M. A., 1876; Honorary D. D., German Wallace College, 1890; Instructor Greek and Latin, The Ohio Wesleyan University, 1872-75; Superintendent of Schools, Ashland, Ohio, 1880-86; President Baldwin University, Ohio, 1886-94; President Ohio College Association 1891-2; President Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1899-1900.

HENRY THURTELL, Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.
B. Sc., Michigan Agricultural College, 1888.

ROBERT LEWERS, Registrar, Professor of Political Economy and Principal of the Commercial School.

NATHANIEL ESTES WILSON, Vice-Director of the Experiment Station, Professor of Chemistry and Dairying.
B. Sc., Maine State College, 1888; M. Sc., Maine State College, 1892.

From the 1908 Edition of The Artemisia:

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS, President of the University; Professor Economics and Greek. B. A., The Ohio Wesleyan University, 1873; M. A., 1876; Honorary D. D., German Wallace College, 1890; instructor Greek and Latin, The Ohio Wesleyan University, 1872-1875; superintendent of schools, Ashland, Ohio; president Baldwin University, Ohio, 1886-1894; president Ohio College Association, 1891-1892; president Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1899-1900.

ROBERT LEWERS, Dean of the Faculty, Registrar, Professor of Political Economy, Law and Principal of the Commercial School.

HENRY THURTELL, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics. B. S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1888; instructor in Michigan Agricultural College, 1888-1890; graduate student in Mathematics, Michigan College; graduate student of Mathmematics, University of Chicago, 1895; professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, University of Nevada, 1897; dean of the Faculty, 1900-1905; now absent on leave, occupying the position of State Engineer.

JAMES EDWARD CHURCH, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. B. A.,

From the 1917 edition of The Artemisia:

General View from the Northwest

of the varying fortunes of the host of young men who passed through Lincoln Hall in its pioneer days. In October, 1891, Professor Henry Thurtell took charge of the department of mathematics and mechanical drawing and continued this work until he was appointed State Engineer many years later. In June, 1891, the first class was graduated from the University and the three receiving the A. B. degree were Fred A. Bristol, Frank H. Norcross and Henry C. Cuting. Fred Bristol was for many years a very successful mining engineer in South Africa and died in Cali-

1917:

The Engineering College

ALTHOUGH some engineering courses were taught at the University of Nevada as early as 1887, the definite organization into the various departments did not come until nearly ten years later. The University catalogue for the year 1896 is the first to record the present classification into the divisions of Arts and Science, Agriculture, Engineering, and Education. The Engineering Department was then subdivided under four heads: Mining Engineering under Professor R. D. Jackson, Civil Engineering under Lieutenant E. W. Hubbard, U. S. A., who was also the Commandant; Mechanics under Professor Henry Thurtell, and Practical Mechanics under Professor Richard Brown. In 1899 the four divisions of the University were first called colleges, the Engineering section appearing as the College of Applied Science with the same organization as above except for the addition of a new department of Mechanical Enginering under Professor G. F. Blessing. In January, 1900, Professor C. P. Brown was put in charge of the School of Mines. Upon his death six months later, Professor L. F. J. Wrinkle was appointed Professor of Mining Engineering and he in turn was succeeded in 1902 by Professor G. J. Young. The first Electrical Engineering Course was offered in 1903 by Professor J. G. Scrugham. The department of Civil Engineering was in charge of Professor B. A. Etcheverry from 1903 to 1905, Professor H. W. Baker from 1905 to 1907, and Professor H. P. Boardman from 1907 to

1920: This was a lengthy article on looking back over the years:

RETROSPECT

IN AN old forgotten corner lies a pile of programs of the various luncheons, the graduates of other days used to have, and the toasts and the roasts served at these eats recall the spirit of the past. Out of the corner came a ghost of other days and I thought I heard these ominous words of wisdom.

In the days of 1895 I saw the youthful graduates wending their way to the valley with the euphonious name of Dog, in an old fashioned bus with side seats. They must have enjoyed this for the next year's class did the same stunt. In 1898 they had become more sedate and held their luncheon in the old dining room in Stewart Hall. The roastmaster was Frank H. Norcross, who was even then an orator when he got a chance. Samuel B. Doten, who did not then know that he was to become a Station Director, responded to the toast '98, but I do not believe he can repeat the speech now. Fred Walts orated on the "Old Alumnus and the New," but his speech was not half so heartfelt as the one he delivered to Lieut. Neall in the old Armory. Miss Agnes Bell, now an honored teacher in the Reno High, did some spell binding on the subject, "Change Follows Change." Change follows change very rapidly nowadays on account of the H. C. L., but it was slow in those days. Prof. Pinky Miller spoke on "Athletics," and probably told the class how to breathe deeply—at least as deeply as he did when he went through the office chair in Old No. 6, meeting with the approval of the entire Normal class. In fact, they would not have been normal if they hadn't laughed.

In 1899, the gentlemanly Charles P. Brown, presided and the assembled class listened to William J. Luke orate on "Acting." He has never been on the stage but would have made as great a success there as he has been in the oil fields. He must have burned the midnight oil then for he has kept the gasoline company ever since. Prof. N. E. Wilson asked the pertinent question "What Next," and most of the class knew he was next to them all the time, even when Bill Norris cleaned his pipe with gasoline and a match, or with sulphuric acid, and cleaned the pipe clear out of existence. Miss Kate Riegelhuth expounded on the grand and glorious subject of "College and Town." Mayor Harry E. Stewart did not then know he was to be Chief Mogul, and became sentimental and spoke of the Absentees, and wanted forget-me-nots planted.

In 1900 Edwin E. Caine woke up to the fact that he was to become a

If your Latin is rusty, in the article below, "pons asinorum" is a clever reference to Euclidean geometry. The literal interpretation is "asses bridge" and has come to mean a hindrance in the learning process - especially a theorem so difficult to grasp that the learner shuts his mind down.

fluent speaker and ran for the office of toast-master. John Chism, quiet John, of the Agricultural School, orated on the elucidating subject, "Response." Those who were present said it was a scream the way John cut the ice. You know who he is. He makes more people eat ice cream than anybody else in Reno. He even has signs out on the desert inviting you to eat ice cream, with no ice cream within fifty miles. On "This Occasion" Miss Grace V. Ward spoke, and doubtless referred to the good things they had to eat at one dollar per plate. Prof. Henry Thurtell spoke 47 minutes on Pons Asinorum, but did not once refer to the donkey that carried the mystic OO around the old tennis court. Miss Aimee Sherman—the gentle —spoke of "Ideals," and probably had Charlie Keyser in mind all the time. Phil Emery tore his golden hair while he discussed "Theory vs. Practice," and it has been poor Phil. vs. work ever since. When "On the Road" was announced, John Henry made an energetic response, not knowing then that he was to pass away in far away South Africa, just when he was fairly on the road to affluence.

1920: Same article as above, but jumping ahead a couple of pages to where Mrs. Henry Thurtell is mentioned:

has since been named the Creamery because it has two fine separators in it. Dr. Church spoke on college companionship, but did not then include Mt. Rose in the campus. Long Tom Smith gave a dissertation—desertation—on Sagebrush Athletics, not knowing then that he was traverse miles and miles of sagebrush, looking up corner stakes for the Southern Pacific Railway.

In 1904 the occasion was a little more formal for the Tri-centennial was celebrated during Commencement week. Hon. David R. Sessions, who was in charge of the University, while it was located at Elko, gave an interesting address, read in his absence by Miss Clapp, on the history of the University in Nevada. Allen Ede, of the class of 1904, took up the toast "Outward Bound." Charles R. Lewers, of the third class graduated from the University, spoke on the "World of Action," and all his life long, his energetic career as an attorney showed that he was equipped for action. He died in 1920, lamented by all who knew him. Mrs. Henry Thurtell, nee Matie Snow, spoke on "Domestic Arts and Applied Science," and her success in life gave force to the toast. Tom Lawrence responded to the toast, "The Absent Ones," and we regret that Tom has been so long absent that the University would hardly know him if he were to appear on the campus.

And then the ghost bowed its head and walked forth. And again we piled the programs in their old forgotten corner, there to remain until another day and another Artemisia may call for a review of the past. It would be most fitting if the graduates of the University would appoint a historian to gather up all the incidents that make life worth remembering and put them into shape for the coming generation. Every year that goes takes some honored member to the other shore, and it is becoming more difficult every year to collect the class lore. And now rest to the absent and honor to the living is the wish of the writer who is unknown.

Evening star
Thu, Apr 19, 1956 · Page 60

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MRS. HENRY THURTELL

Mrs. Thurtell, Widow, 85, Of Attorney

Mrs. Henry Thurtell, 85, widow of a Washington attorney, died today at Washington Sanitarium.

Mrs. Thurtell, the former Mate Snow, was a native of Des Moines, Iowa. She met Mr. Thurtell when she was a student at the University of Nevada and he was a mathematics professor. They lived for a time in Reno, Nev., after their marriage before coming to Washington in 1911.

Mr. Thurtell, who died in 1941, was formerly chief examiner with the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was with a law firm when he died.

Mrs. Thurtell formerly lived at 1217 Delafield place N.W. Her

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1217 Delafield place N.W. Her last address was at 3900 Sixteenth street N.W., with a daughter, Mrs. Frances T. McGregor.

Mrs. Thurtell was a member of the 20th Century Club and the Argyle Study Club. She wrote philosophical poetry for the Arkansas Traveler, the publication of the Arkansas Avenue Community Association.

Besides Mrs. McGregor, she is survived by another daughter, Mrs. Persia Burns, Pacific Palisades, Calif., and a son, H. Leroy Thurtell, Denver. Another son, Charles Snow Thurtell, died here last year.

Services will be held at 4 p.m. Saturday at the Deal funeral home, 4812 Georgia avenue N.W. Burial will be private.

Below from the Sun, NY, NY:

OBITUARY.

Freeman Snow, Ph. D., Instructor in international law in Harvard University, fell dead of heart disease on Wednesday at Nelson, Pa., where he was spending his vacation. Dr. Snow was 53 years old; he was born in 1841 in Fredonia, N. Y. He was one of the first men to volunteer for the war, going to the front with the Eighth New York Infantry, and later joining the 104th New York. He rose to be Captain, was twice wounded, and at Chancellorsville lost the use of his right arm. After the war he prepared for Harvard at Andover, entered the class of 1873, and after graduation taught as professor of history at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and later studied abroad and took his doctor's degree at Harvard. Six years ago he was appointed to the chair he held at his death. He was recognized as one of the highest authorities on his subject in the country; his "Cases on International Law," published last year, is a standard work, and this summer he was selected by the Secretary of the Navy to lecture on international law and American diplomacy at the War College at Newport.

Reno Gazette-Journal
Sat, May 17, 1941 ·Page 16

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HENRY THURTELL, FORMER NEVADA MAN DEAD

Henry Thurtell, mathematics professor at the University of Nevada from 1891 to 1905, died at his home in Washington last night, according to word received here by friends.

Mr. Thurtell came here from Michigan State College, where he received his degree, in 1891, and in 1899 was named acting president of the institution during the absence of Dr. J. E. Stubbs. In 1905, he was named Nevada state engineer and it was during his term in office that the Walker river controversy was settled. In 1907, he was named state railroad commissioner, a position he held until 1910. During the time he held state offices, he was retained on the university faculty, being succeeded by the late Charles Haseman.

In 1910, Mr. Thurtell was appointed as chairman of the "fourth

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pointed as chairman of the "fourth section" board of the interstate commerce commission and was highly instrumental in securing a decision favorable to Nevada in the long and short haul controversy. He was with the ICC at the time of his death.

Shortly after his arrival in Reno, he married Persia Bishop. After her death, he married Mate Snow, who was a member of the second normal class to graduate from Nevada.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Mate Thurtell; a daughter, Mrs. Persia Burns of Washington, D. C.; a daughter, Mrs. S. MacGregor of San Mateo, Calif.; and two sons, Charles and Leroy Thurtell, both of Washington.

————————*————————

Henry is buried in Masonic Memorial Gardens, Reno, Washoe County, NV. His wife may be buried there as well.

Annual Report of the ICC for Dec 1, 1918. Henry Thurtell, of Nevada, is listed as an employee serving as an attorney examiner; his pay was $5,000 per year

32d annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. December 1, 1918.
Monday, Dec 02, 1918 | Page:196 | Publication:Serial Set Vol. No.7563 | Report:H.Doc. 1456

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GENERAL—EMPLOYEES.

Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, chief counsel, 7 months, 9 days, at $10,000.	$6,083.33	....	6,083.33
Patrick J. Farrell, of Vermont, chief counsel, 4 months, 15 days, at $10,000.	3,750.00	....	3,750.00
E. H. DeGroot, jr., of Illinois, chief of bureau, 11 months, 22 days at $7,500.	7,333.33	....	7,333.33
Charles W. Needham, of the District of Columbia, assistant counsel, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
Albert L. Hopkins, of Illinois, assistant counsel, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
William J. Meyers, of New York, statistician, 21 days, at $5,000.	291.66	....	291.66
Max O. Lorenz, of Wisconsin, statistician, 6 months, at $5,000.	2,500.00	....	2,500.00
James W. Carmalt, of Pennsylvania, chief examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
George N. Brown, of Illinois, attorney examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
Fayette B. Dow, of New York, attorney examiner, 6 months, 24 days, at $5,000.	2,833.33	....	2,833.33
George T. Bell, of Iowa, attorney examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
Charles V. Burnside, of Minnesota, attorney examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
Arthur R. Mackley, of Ohio, attorney examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
C. R. Marshall, of District of Columbia, attorney examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
Henry Thurtell, of Nevada, attorney examiner, 1 year, at $5,000.	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
August G. Gutheim, of Massachusetts, attorney examiner, 1 year, at			

Dept of Commerce reports of Aircraft Accidents thru May 16, 1930: C. S. Thurtell (Charles Snow??) was involved in an accident when the fuselage of his New Standard D-29 Kinner K-5 plane was damaged when his plane stalled during attempted landing. Cause was attributed to pilot error.

Aircraft accidents. Letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, in response to Senate ... More

Tuesday, Feb 17, 1931 | Page:256 | Publication:Serial Set Vol. No.9342 | Report:S.Doc. 319

Q Find text in this document   **Find**

Aircraft accidents through May 16, 1930—Continued

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AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

Place and date of accident	Airman	Passengers	Make and model of airplane	Name and model of engine	Primary cause of accident	Contributing cause of accident	For statistical purposes of Department of Commerce, probable cause was chargeable to—
VIRGINIA—con.							
South Washington, Mar. 19.	Richard V. Conover.		Spartan biplane.	Comet.	Plane slightly damaged in landing.	Forced landing due to failure of fuel system.	Material and personnel.
South Washington, Mar. 31.	K. W. MacBrayne.		Standard D-25.	Wright J-5.	Plane struck fence in landing.	Overshot field in attempting to land.	Personnel.
Danville, Apr. 3.	Corbert D. Perdue.	Fleming Wright.	Monocoupe.	Velie M-5.	Plane stalled and fell into spin.	Insufficient altitude to recover.	Personnel and doubtful.
Lafayette, Apr. 5.	W. T. Berry, Jr.		Challenger biplane.	OX-5.	Plane stalled and nosed into ground.	Forced landing, probably due to engine failure.	Material and doubtful.
Winchester, Apr. 5.	R. J. Clabney.	Ray W. Richards.	Travel Air 2000.	do.	Plane stalled and dived to ground during voluntary aerobatics.	Insufficient altitude to recover.	Personnel.
Disputanta, Apr. 7.	R. M. Hunt.		Commandaire 3-C-3.	do.	Plane struck trees in landing.	Student failed to clear obstruction.	Do.
Hampton, Apr. 11.	Ray Hurley.	W. C. Moss.	Eaglerock A-3.	Curtiss OX-5.	Plane stalled and dived into ground.	Insufficient altitude to recover.	Do.
Lyon Park, Apr. 22.	Henry Trageser.		Eaglerock biplane.	OX-5.	Plane fell into dive during voluntary spin and struck ground.	Wings collapsed during attempt to recover from dive caused by excessive strain.	Material and personnel.
Petersburg, May 4.	Franklin Pyle.	Herbert W. White and Houston Short.	Bird biplane.	Curtiss OX-5.	Plane struck trees in taking off.	Plane failed to gain sufficient altitude to clear.	Personnel.
Charlottesville, May 8.	W. G. McEachern.		Moth 60-GM.	Wright Gipsy.	Landing gear damaged in pancake landing.	Student on first solo leveled off too high.	
South Washington, May 8.	C. S. Thurtell.		New Standard D-29.	Kinner K-5.	Fuselage damaged in landing.	Plane stalled during attempted landing.	Personnel.
Bridgewater, May	H. L. Robertson.		Eaglerock biplane.	Curtiss OX-5.	Plane struck tree in	Insufficient altitude to clear	Personnel and ma-

This report on water supply and storage investigations of Walker River Indian Reservation, Nev. W.E. Blomgren, dtd December 1926 shows that Henry Thurtell was once State Engineer of Nevada.

...ply and storage investigations of Walker River Indian Reservation, Nev. W.E. ...

...n 01, 1927 | Page:15 | Publication:Serial Set Vol. No.8726 | Report:H.Doc. 76

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STATUS OF WATER RIGHTS

The rights and priorities of many water users within the Walker River Basin were established by a decree (No. 731) of the United States Court for the District of Nevada, dated March 22, 1919, in the suit entitled "Pacific Livestock Co. v. T. B. Rickey et al." The claims of the Indians, or of the United States for them as its wards, were not presented during the trial of this suit. In the decree, however, they are granted certain priorities, based apparently upon the findings and recommendations of the State engineer of Nevada. This decree determines the rights and dates of priorities for 83,613 acres of land requiring a flow of 1,162.6 second-feet; 57,784 acres are within the Walker River irrigation district in Nevada, and 25,829.35 acres in California. (See tabulation of decree No. 731 in appendix.)

The quantities of water granted in this decree, determined by Henry Thurtell, special master in chancery (then State engineer of Nevada), vary as follows:

	Second-foot per acre
For Antelope and Bridgeport Valleys	0.02
For Desert Creek and other tributaries	.016
For Smith Valley from West Walker	.0135
For Mason Valley, average	.0125
For Walker Lake Valley (reservation)	.012

The decree permits the diversion and use of water for irrigation, watering of stock, and domestic uses. The only qualifying statement as to these rights is that the parties have a right to the quantities granted as long as the river will supply that amount, and as long as the water is put to any of the beneficial uses mentioned above.

This decree and the impracticability of its enforcement has resulted in grave injustice to the Indians whose rights have constantly been infringed upon. The Antelope Valley Land & Cattle Co. can divert, under this decree, a total of approximately 168 second-feet, with a priority date of 1868 or earlier for the flooding of pasture and watering livestock. The earliest right recognized in the findings of

In Sep 1904, Henry Thurtell purchased 160 acres of land in Humboldt, CA, thru the Eureka land office of the Bureau of Land Mgmt. The land was purchased under the 1820 Cash Sales Act. There were several Cash Sales Acts; these Acts were designed to dispose of land taken from the Native Americans.

Other Thurtells who purchased land via the BLM:

Patents ▶

Note: An *Italic* entry denotes data that has not been indexed against the land patent document, and has no image.

Image	Accession	Names	Date	Doc #	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #	County
📄	MI2420 .189	Ⓟ THURTELL, FRANCIS	7/1/1869	3616	MI	Michigan-Toledo Strip	028N - 013W	Lot/Trct 4	28	Leelanau
📄	MI2480 .403	Ⓟ THURTELL, FRANCIS	2/10/1873	900	MI	Michigan-Toledo Strip	028N - 013W	SE¼	28	Leelanau
---	*WAOAA 098917*	Ⓟ *THURTELL, FREDERIC*	*8/15/1898*	*1508*	*WA*	*Willamette*	*015N - 007W*	*Lot/Trct 3*	*2*	*Grays Harbor*
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							015N - 007W	*Lot/Trct 5*	*2*	*Grays Harbor*
							015N - 007W	*Lot/Trct 6*	*2*	*Grays Harbor*
							015N - 007W	*Lot/Trct 7*	*2*	*Grays Harbor*
📄	CA2390 .099	Ⓟ THURTELL, HENRY	9/27/1904	10046	CA	Humboldt	001N - 005E	W½NW¼	9	Humboldt
							001N - 005E	W½SW¼	9	Humboldt
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📄	273698	Ⓟ THURTELL, OLIVE E	6/11/1912	0391	SD	Black Hills	007N - 006E	NW¼	20	Meade