

# THE TRYON DAILY BULLETIN

The World's Smallest DAILY paper. Seth M. Vining, Editor  
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Weather Friday: High 72, low 52; Saturday high 58, low 37, rain .01; Sunday high 56, low 26. . .  
What a week in store for us! Masons tonight and the farewell reception for Rev. F. W. Murtfeldt. Kiwanis Tuesday at 1. Ladies' night for the Lions at Oak Hall with Shelby Club putting on program at 7:30. And the Wildlife Club meets at Mill Spring. Wednesday, another double-header with St. Agnes Guild Bazaar opening at 11 o'clock at the Parish House and then at 3 o'clock at the nearby Congregational Church House, Arthur Stupka, the Smoky Mountain National Park naturalist, will speak for the Garden Club, but the public is invited without special invitation. Roderick Peattie writes of Stupka in the introduction of his book, "The Great Smokes" . . . "Stupka's reputation as a scientist is well founded. He has a rare quality of popularizing his science. In addition, he likes people and his headquarters at Gatlinburg is always at your disposal." Stupka wrote Peattie, "I am doubly fortunate, for my outdoors laboratory is not only a naturalist's paradise, but the sort of people with whom I come in contact are the finest in the world." And Peattie says: "and so writing confesses his own character" . . . Thursday night

-----Continued on Back Page-----

## OLD STUFF AT ROTARY

Dr. William Frank Bryan gave Rotarians another example on Friday that "there's nothing new under the sun" and showed in 20 minutes how present day language goes back also 4,500 years for its origin.

In his talk at Oak Hall, the former head of Northwestern University's English department traced the development of the language as we know it today back to 2500 BC and gave an interesting and comprehensive outline of how some present day words such as "brother" and "three" got that way in that course of time.

Stating that there are 6 major and 3 minor segments in the genealogy of the English language, Dr. Bryan detailed them as Germanic, Celtic, Baltic-Slavic, Romance, Greek and Indo-Iranian for the principal steps. The minor ones were given as Armenian, Albanian and Tocharian.

It was interesting to note the similarity over 4,500 years of human usage of words that are used today- in almost their original form. Spellings varied, usually because of the differences in basic structure of the language under consideration. Essentially, however, many basic English words used in 1950 have approximately the same sounds as those used 45 centuries ago.

"The Russian language," said Dr. Bryan, "is really a first cousin of our own. It dates back to 850 AD and has many words very similar to ours." And the speaker pointed out that curiously enough, the Russian alphabet was developed by a missionary bishop

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