

STATE INVENTORY FORM

39/-05/0019

SME.4914

NAME:

Historic McFarland or Knight Common house

LOCATION:

County Mesa T. 1 S R. 1 W S. 10 Ute Meridian

ADDRESS (Street Address, if town; distance and direction from highway, river, crossing or other reference point, if rural.)

2303 North 1st Street

Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

OWNERSHIP

Federal
 State

City Private
 County

Dr. Earl A. & Floy E. Young
Name of Owner

2303 North 1st Street
Street and Number

Grand Junction, Colorado 81501
City/Town

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Enclose photos

A very high two story house, it is now covered with grey shingles. Old photos show it to have had gingerbread trim on the porch and in the gables, emphasized with multi colored paint. There are some serrated and fishscale shingles left. The spacious, high ceilinged interior has been restored superbly. Several owners have added on, and it has two living rooms and an adjacent family room. In the entry hall there is a massive staircase.

CONDITION:

Occupied Excellent Condition Vandalized
 Unoccupied Good Condition Alterations
 Ruins Poor Condition Moved From Original Site

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: (Please list on back of sheet)

DATE: 1888 Architect: _____

Data Sources: Dr. & Mrs. Earl Young, Grand Junction "Daily Sentinel", Mesa County Assessors and County Clerks

RATE SIGNIFICANCE: Local State National
"Newsweek" Offices

DATE: February 14, 1976 SIGNATURE: David Simsal

The chief historic significance of this house is the fact that the redoubtable Knight family lived there. An attached article from the Grand Junction "Daily Sentinel" tells that they were here from 1907 to 1925. Members of the large family of children did remarkable things in later years, most notably Frank Hyneman Knight. Two other brothers were economists with careers at Dartmouth and Berkley. But Frank was a heavy weight in the field of economics whose ideas dominated the "Chicago School of Economics" at the University of Chicago. The Nixon administration had a number of chief officials from the University of Chicago who had been strongly influenced by Frank Knight, especially Schultz who was Secretary of the Treasury.

At the County Clerk's Office, Book 24, page 47, records the purchase of ten acres from George E. Shaw by William Bomgardner, May 14, 1885.

April 29 }
1907 } The house itself was constructed in 1888, according to the Mesa County Assessor's Office, parcel # 2945-101-00-015. Book 120, p. 510 records the sale by William Bomgardner to Winton C. Knight. The newspaper says the family lived there until 1925, but the house seemed to be owned by the family for eight more years. In 1934 it was sold to Robert P. McFarland. During the 35 years he owned it, the house became widely known as the McFarland house, a name being slowly replaced. In March , 1969, it was bought by Dr. Earl A. and Floy E. Young who have done a complete refurbishing and restoration. The house is now in superb shape.

ports are restricted to, at most, 80,000-tonners. "Supertankers are the wave of the future," says Robert Blackwell, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Maritime Affairs, "yet none will be able to land here."

Fully aware of the problem—and the critical effect it could have as the nation's energy needs continue to grow—several Federal agencies already are hard at work sorting out the options. To start with there is simply no ruling out the economic advantages of the supertankers. "To meet our imported oil demands by 1980," says Blackwell, "we would need more than 2,000 tankers in the 47,000-ton class. By shifting to 250,000-ton ships, we would need only 500, a huge saving." Not only would the total cost of building the ships be lower, but the Commerce Department estimates that oil can be shipped from the Persian Gulf to U.S. North Atlantic ports in 250,000-ton tankers for \$5.70 a ton versus \$13 a ton in a conventional 48,000-ton tanker.

The obvious solution would be deeper ports, and the Corps of Engineers is studying the potential for deep-water harbors at such places as Machias Bay, Maine, Montauk, N.Y., and Norfolk, Va. But at the same time, the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is openly worried about the possibility of disastrous oil spills from the giant tankers and the ecological vulnerability of areas that might be dredged for deep-water ports. As CEQ member Gordon MacDonald put it: "While the day of the supertankers is inevitable, where they land is debatable."

Offshore: While the Administration has not closed its options, *Newsweek's* James Bishop Jr. learned that it is leaning toward a neat compromise as the first step in solving the problem: a \$1 billion port built in the Atlantic Ocean 8 miles off the Delaware coast and 14 miles southeast of Cape May, N.J. This man-made island, tucked behind a 12,000-foot breakwater, would be able to handle 200 million tons of oil imports a year, enough to fill the capacity of existing refineries in the Delaware-New Jersey area. The oil would be carried from the offshore port to the refineries by pipelines and older, smaller tankers. Administration officials are enthusiastic about the ambitious project. "The offshore terminals can expand over the years to handle even larger tankers," says Marvin Pitkin, Assistant Administrator for research and development at Commerce. "We are not just looking at oil for the island," Blackwell adds. "It could be a facility for coal export and other commodities."

To be sure, there are other problems to be solved before a final decision is made this fall, such as how to fight the inevitable lawsuits of hard-to-satisfy environmentalists. But the CEQ's MacDonald seems inclined to the idea of the way-out port, and the President's signing last week of a tough new law to prevent

BY PAUL A. SAMUELSON



FRANK KNIGHT, 1885-1972

One of America's most influential intellectuals died recently. But few people would recognize his name.

Frank Knight was professor of economics at the University of Chicago for half a century. He never retired; when he died in his 80s his fountain pen was still full. Knight was the founder of the Chicago School in economics: if he was Abraham, Henry Simons was Isaac and Milton Friedman is Jacob.

Although, as far as I know, Knight was never invited to the White House, you can see his influence on Washington in the decisions that Secretary George Shultz will be making on foreign-exchange rates and in the mordant wit of Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. But this is only the visible peak of the iceberg. Even radical economists, as I shall argue, bear the stamp of Frank Knight's thought.

CRACKER-BARREL SOCRATES

How did *The New Yorker* miss doing a profile on so singular a personality? A profound philosopher and superb economic technician, he was also the village atheist and a sage of the Will Rogers vintage. These days professors tend to come from Exeter Academy or the Bronx High School of Science. Knight was of that turn-of-the-century generation who—like Karl and Arthur Compton and Wesley Mitchell—came off the farm.

He used to say in his squeaky voice that he became an economist because his feet hurt him following the plow. Perhaps nearer the truth was the fact that when he was a graduate student in philosophy at Cornell, he was given an ultimatum: "Stop talking so much, or leave the philosophy department." This gave Knight no choice but to gravitate down into economics. (It also made him an authority on the laws of talk, as in his dictum: "Sociology is the science of talk, and there is only one law in sociology. Bad talk drives out good.")

Frank Knight was a skeptic who doubted the ability of man through government to better his condition. Capitalism—alas!—is the best we can settle for. Thus, if Doctor Friedman is one of those optimists who thinks that capitalism is the best of all possible worlds, Dr. Knight was one of those pessimists who is afraid that this is indeed the case.

I shall not argue here the issue of

determinism vs. free will. But if you believe that man can hurry forward the clock of evolution—that a Marx or Lenin can advance the date of the inevitable revolution—then you must concede man can retard that clock. From 1932-1945, faith in the market-pricing mechanism as the organizer of the economy sold at a discount.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION

It was the priceless contribution of Frank Knight and the Chicago School to remind us of the market's merits. This is a message that falls on deaf ears in the common rooms of Britain's ancient universities. But it is one whose relevance a Russian, Yugoslav or Czech can understand.

And make no mistake about it. Rumors of the death of the market, like those of Twain's death, are greatly exaggerated. In Britain and Scandinavia, Socialist governments have in the last quarter of a century often been displaced from office. In America, too, the pendulum swings. The role of Frank Knight in this counter-revolution is pivotal.

A central feature of Knight's thought is his antipathy toward the mixed economy. As he put it, a planned economy is simply a well-managed penitentiary. It was this simplistic element that came to disillusion me with my boyhood idol. And I fear it made Knight a poor prophet of events that were to come after 1932, as when in a moment of despair, he declared that the only choice was between Communism and Fascism and he for one preferred Communism.

Knight's antipathy toward the prevalent post-New Deal world is not unlike that of a Herbert Marcuse. Many of the New Left are Knight without the market.

As a sage has said: "The ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed, the world is ruled by little else. Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slave of some defunct economist . . . I am sure that the power of vested interests is vastly exaggerated, compared with the gradual encroachment of ideas."

Although, as J.M. Keynes also said, "in the long run we are all dead," Frank Knight lives on.

Knight Family Returns For Four-Day Reunion

The nine children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Winton C. Knight are meeting for a reunion. They arrived in Grand Junction today. They will remain here through Sunday.

To renew old acquaintances the family has arranged an open house from 3 to 5 p.m. Saturday at the Ramada Inn. All friends are cordially invited.

Eight of the nine brothers and sisters are over 70 years old. Roger, the youngest, is 65. Members of the family lived in Grand Junction from 1907 until 1925. Six graduated from Grand Junction High School.

The brothers and sisters and their spouses are staying at the Ramada Inn during the four-day reunion. They are:

Frank Vinceman Knight, author and professor of economics at the University of Chicago, and his wife, Ethel; Dr. Melvin Moses Knight of Berkeley, Calif., author and retired professor of economics at University of California in Berkeley and his wife, Eleanor.

Mrs. Lessie Stewart of Colorado Springs, who manages business properties of her late husband, Mrs. William (Eva) Allen of Detroit, Mich., and her husband who is retired from the automotive industry.

Bruce Winton Knight of Hano-

ver, N. H., author and former professor of economics at Dartmouth College, and his wife, Myrtle, Mrs. Roger (Josephine) Smith of Scottsdale, Ariz., and her husband, a retired cattleman.

Paul Edwin Knight of St. Cloud, Fla., retired as a garden and farm manager in New Jersey, and his wife, Lucy, Roger Knight of Charlotte, N. C., president of Winton Products Company Inc., and his wife, Betty.

And Mark Knight of Oceanside, Calif., former newspaperman with the associated press and now a publicity consultant, and his wife, Mark established a record in the mile while attending Grand Junction High School. It remained unbroken for 35 years.

BCC Party Theme Is Mexican Fiesta

Mexican Fiesta at the Bookers Country Club will be from 7 p.m. Saturday to 2 a.m. Sunday. Latin Anglo Alliance will provide entertainment.

Cocktails will be at 7 p.m., dinner at 8 p.m. and dancing to the McPherson Trio at 10 p.m.



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