

PSF General Correspondence "Mo" - Mu

Subject File

Box ~~157~~ 157

Gen. Corres. "M"

PSF Moffitt  
Gen ~ -

Memo from Walton Moore  
to M. A. Le Hand

Attaches letter from J.P. Moffitt on  
Roosevelt ancestry.

See-Genealogy folder-Drawer 3-1939

file  
personal

PSF  
"M"

December 31, 1940

My dear old friend:

I am a little disturbed by news which is probably incorrect to the effect that there is a move on in Brooklyn to start a campaign for starving people in all countries. I guess the former President may have something to do with it.

I think it is not in accord with the views of the Holy Father if it means direct or indirect help to the Nazis.

Please keep this note confidential, but we must remember that if the Nazis take the food out of the mouths of children in occupied countries to carry on this hideous war it will last longer if we start in on a wholesale scale to replace that food for the children.

The people of Spain constitute a different matter. I am looking after that.

In confidence,

Your friend,

Most Reverend Thomas E. Molloy,  
Brooklyn, New York.

FDR/dj

8

RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT:

*E. M. W.*

E. M. W.



CITY OF NEW YORK  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

December 28, 1940.

Memorandum to General Edwin M. Watson

Dear Pa:

Will you please see that the President gets the enclosed memoranda. When he has a minute, he can read them.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "W. M. Watson".

Enclosures.



CITY OF NEW YORK  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

December 28, 1940.

Memorandum for The President:

I had dinner with Bishop Molloy of Brooklyn last week. He told me that Herbert Hoover had personally called at the office of "The Tablet" (Pat Scanlon's paper in Brooklyn) and had pleaded with Mr. Scanlon to take up the Cause of feeding the people of the occupied countries. I gathered from what Bishop Molloy said that he too was present at the conference.

When we discussed it, the Bishop told me that he was considering it. Last Sunday, however, a letter was read from the Bishop urging help and food for starving people in all countries. This would indicate that "The Tablet" would take up the matter in a crusade sort of fashion.

You can gather the implications. I take this as part of the Appeasement Program that is going on throughout the country.

*Truitt*

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CITY OF NEW YORK  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

December 28, 1940.

Memorandum to The President:

Your plan for the division of diplomatic duties in England is great. Harry and Winant would make a splendid combination. It would take the country by surprise and indicate that you are keeping in personal touch with the political situation in England.

Please do not let the cookie-pushers of the State Department talk you out of it.

*F. W. [Signature]*

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CITY OF NEW YORK  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

December 28, 1940.

Memorandum for The President:

I went into detail in my talk at the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn Monday, on the Appeasement Movement. It startled the audience, but not a single newspaper touched the subject. Paper stories quoted only passages from my talk which were purely historical and of no news value, which would indicate that the press will be on guard to play up preliminary disclosure of the Appeasement Plan, of which you told me.

I am going to try again, and will continue to do so. I will find a way of breaking through.

*Tracy*

---

4  
Two Posty-one Clinton Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

*Handwritten:* Please to speak about this personal  
"m"  
BF

January 4th, 1941.

My dear Mr. President:-

Your esteemed favor of December 31st is hereby acknowledged.

You make reference to certain disturbing news that "there is a move on in Brooklyn to start a campaign for starving people in all Countries."

Since receipt of your communication I have made a careful investigation and cannot find evidence of any such movement, at least under Catholic auspices.

In fact, regarding any agencies concerned with the relief of needy and suffering Nations of the War I have knowledge only of the following:-

First. There is the Catholic Bishops' Committee, with headquarters in Washington, which has received a substantial sum of money and arranged for its distribution chiefly through His Holiness, Pope Pius XII and devoted to Polish refugees in several Countries. Under date of December 20th, 1940, the Holy Father acknowledged gratefully receipt of this aid from the Catholic people of the United States.

Second. Then there is the American Friendly Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, which is devoted to the provision of food, clothing and shelter

accommodations to approximately thirty thousand women and children in France. Their Executive Secretary, Lawrence E. Pickett, under date of December 10th, published a report of the nature and scope of their activities in this regard.

Third. There is also the Hoover Committed (I am uncertain about its exact title), which is intended to assist needy people in the five small European Democracies.

This Committee, however, is as yet only in its early formative stage, I understand, and according to my latest information will not function without the permission of Great Britain.

As I indicated above, these are the only agencies engaged in relief work for the people of Europe.

I may state that in my Christmas letter to the Clergy and people of the diocese, I mentioned among other things that "we should pray for the suffering and the dead and try to find some reasonable and effective method of giving necessary food, clothing and medical supplies to the unfortunate victims of war in any land."

So far, however, no "reasonable and effective" plan of realizing this beneficent program generally has come to my notice even though the above mentioned relief agencies may have realized it in a relatively satisfactory manner.

Please be assured that I shall be glad to be of service to you in this or any other matter at any time.

Wishing you personal health and happiness and every desired or required blessing in your exalted and responsible office,

I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Howard E. Keollen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

BISHOP OF BROOKLYN.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

*William A. Montan*  
*Attorney and Counsellor at Law*  
*3902 West Sixth Street*  
*Los Angeles, California*



March 15th 1933

Dear Mr. President:

You may recall that on the eve of the presidential primary for selection of delegates I wrote you concerning the situation in Southern California, suggesting why you might lose the delegates. My guess in that case was correct.

Please recall that I am a Harvard man of the same class as yourself, 1904, and of the law school in 1907, that I have always been a Republican of the progressive type but that I registered Democratic this year, and that I have no axe to grind.

I am enclosing herewith under separate cover and seal a confidential communication concerning a prospective appointment to which I invite your careful attention.

I trust that what I write may be of real value to you, for the success of your administration is politically and economically of the utmost importance to this country. Up to this time it seems to me that your success has indeed been flawless.

Yours, very truly,

*William A. Montan*

William A. Montan.

wam-fm

The President  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

*William A. Monton*  
*Attorney and Counsellor at Law*  
*3902 West Sixth Street*  
*Los Angeles, California*

March 15th 1933

Dear Frank:

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

This letter is written to you privately because of a newspaper announcement that Mr. Ham Cotton is being considered for the office of Comptroller of the Currency, and in explanation it is stated that he has been influential in Democratic affairs and in charge of finances for the state, etc.

I have personally met Mr. Cotton but once, and that, in connection with a very serious matter of creditors of the Municipal Bond Company. I understand that state chairman Elliot is also through a relative at least connected with that company.

The Municipal Bond Company engaged in the purchase at wholesale of obligations of abutters on public improvements, particularly highways, called municipal improvement bonds, and the retailing of these to the public. For certain purposes the company deposited many of these bonds with a bank as trustee and issued certificates in the nature of promissory notes against the security. The company had the right of substituting like bonds for bonds in the hands of the trustee of equal face value, presumably to take up those that turned out to be weak, or as some matured.

Thereafter a new type of street bond was invented in California which lacked essentials found in the older type, and about \$500,000. worth of these bonds besides many weaker bonds were substituted for the older type with the trustee. The result has been that \$1,250,000. of certificates are now backed by securities that are next to worthless.

Mr. Cotton has been a director of the Municipal Bond Company. Officials of or connections of the banks by relationship to officers have been directors of the company.

The whole thing looks very bad indeed.

Out of a total of from twelve to fifteen million dollars worth of street bonds of the various kinds, without exception the bonds in other trusts against which guaranteed certificates were not issued, are in excellent condition, while only the trusts of the type first described by me are in bad condition. In other words it looks as though these particular trusts had been dipped into in much the same way as one may start out with a very tall can of rich milk and by constantly ladling out the top over a period of time, finally obtain blue milk.

~~Certificate holders elected a protective committee of which I am one, and my knowledge comes by reason of that fact.~~ Information comes to me <sup>which</sup> makes me feel that Mr. Cotton would be a very unsafe man to appoint to any office of this particular type, which has to do with banks. As to his educational and business qualifications I know less, but I have heard nothing thus far that suggests that the position is one that he is competent to fill.

One man whom I trust fully informed me in connection with my inquiries about the Municipal Bond Company that Mr. Cotton had used the books of the Municipal Bond Company to hide his assets for the purpose of dodging taxes and assessments, and had done so repeatedly and in large sums.

The Municipal Bond Company is indebted to several of our largest banks in substantial amounts, and since there is at least a possibility that Mr. Cotton may become financially involved, it would be unfortunate for you to have so close to your official family a man who may be subjected to pressure by at least three or four banks which are among the largest in the United States. ] 12

The committee is anxious to avoid both receivership and a bankruptcy, and would gladly cooperate constructively for the purpose, but I do not forget that we may have to open up things and expose whatever we may find.

May I make it clear that I have absolutely not the slightest personal feeling toward Mr. Cotton, whom I found entirely agreeable and courteous, although of the high pressure type. What I am thinking about is your success and no disturbance of the marvelous confidence which people have in you and your integrity.

Yours, very truly,

*William A. Montan*  
William A. Montan.

April 18, 1933.

My dear Billy:-

I have not had a chance before this to thank you for your very nice letter, and also for the confidential information which you gave me. The information came just at the right time and, of course, I will not bring you into it in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

William A. Monten, Esq.,  
3903 West Sixth Street,  
Los Angeles, California.

RT

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

April 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR McADOO

The following information was send me about our friend and I think it is ohly fair to you that I should pass it on to you:

"The Municipal Bond Company engaged in the purchase at wholesale of obligations of abutters on public improvements, particularly highways, called municipal improvement bonds, and the retailing of these to the public. For certain purposes the company deposited many of these bonds with a bank as trustee and issued certificates in the nature of promissory notes against the security. The company had the right of substituting like bonds for bonds in the hands of the trustee of equal face value, presumably to take up those that turned out to be weak, or as some matured.

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The whole thing looks very bad indeed.

Out of a total of from twelve to fifteen million dollars worth of street bonds of the various kinds, without exception the bonds in other trusts against which guaranteed certificates were not issued, are in excellent condition, while only the

trusts of the type first described by me are in bad condition. In other words it looks as though these particular trusts had been dipped into in much the same way as one may start out with a very tall can of rich milk and by constantly ladling out the top over a period of time, finally obtain blue milk.

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The Municipal Bond Company is indebted to several of our largest banks in substantial amounts, and since there is at least a possibility that Mr. Cotton may become financially involved, it would be unfortunate for you to have so close to your official family a man who may be subjected to pressure by at least three or four banks which are among the largest in the United States."

file  
Personal

PSF Gen Corcoran  
3-41  
M

1880 WELLESLEY DRIVE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

October 28th, 1941

Miss Grace Tully  
Secretary to the President,  
The White House.

My dear Miss Tully:-

A few days ago the President told me that if I ever  
wanted to set word directly to him I could send it through you. May I  
ask you, therefore, to pass on the enclosed note to the President?

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours



Archbishop of Detroit.

1880 WELLESLEY DRIVE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

October 28, 1941.

My dear Mr. President:-

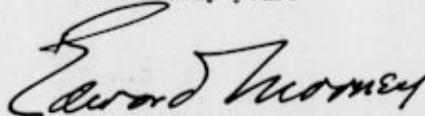
I have to thank you for your kind note and the copy of that astounding document about which you spoke to Mr. Taylor and myself last Thursday. If one had not read "Mein Kampf" he would be inclined to dismiss it as incredible. But today, unfortunately, the incredible is commonplace.

Monsignor Ready has assured me that he sent you a copy of Pius XI's encyclical on the Church in Germany. The phrase I quoted about the Nazis as the "deniers and destroyers of the Christian West" occurs in the last sentence of paragraph 50.

I think back with pleasure to our visit--though not without a tinge of remorse for having taken so much of your time on a busy day. Please be assured of a constant place in my poor prayers that you may continue to bear up so well under the heavy burdens of these trying times, and believe me

With all good wishes

Faithfully yours



The President  
The White House  
Washington. D.C.

file  
personal

PSF  
Gen. Corcoran 3-42  
"M"

May 20, 1942.

My dear Friend:-

I am, indeed, grateful for your note. I am happy, too, in the outcome of what might have hurt the Church and the Government equally. May I say that I think that both you and I can well have sympathy with our mutual problems? In this case I really feel that both of us have shown true Christian charity.

I do hope that if you chance to come this way at any time you will let me know. I should love to have another talk with you.

Faithfully yours,

His Excellency  
Most Reverend Edward Mooney, D.D.,  
Archbishop of Detroit,  
1880 Wellesley Drive,  
Detroit,  
Michigan.

1880 WELLESLEY DRIVE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

May 9, 1942

Miss Grace Tully  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Tully:-

Will you please see that the enclosed letter  
is put directly into the President's hands?

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward J. Mcweeney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

Archbishop of Detroit

1880 WELLESLEY DRIVE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

May 9, 1942

My Dear Mr. President:

Mr Crowley  
had occasion to consult me  
in connection with his unselfish  
interest in seeing the "Social  
Justice" case disposed of in a  
quiel but thoroughly effective  
way.

It is, of course, evident to  
me that no such happy  
solution of a problem entar-

rossing alike to civil and  
ecclesiastical authority would  
have been possible but for  
your own highminded and  
magnanimous attitude.

May I not, therefore, use  
the liberty you gave me some  
months ago and tell you  
that I think there is fine  
statesmanship as I know  
it is real Christian charity?  
Let me add that the  
delicate consideration shown

in this instance strengthens  
my own hand immeasurably  
in dealing with a situation  
in which I am fortunate to  
have had your sympathetic  
understanding.

This whole lamentable  
affair gives striking con-  
firmation to the wise  
observation you made in our  
conversation last October.  
The arena of politics is no  
place for one whose ecclesiastical

Character surrounds him, in the  
minds of good men, with  
a protective consideration he  
personally could never claim.

Please accept, Mr. President,  
the expression of my own  
deepfelt appreciation together with  
the assurance that in these crucial  
days, you have a special  
place in my fervent prayers and  
believe me

Very sincerely yours

Edward T. Rooney

Frank S. Moore  
COUNSELOR AT LAW  
645-6457-46th STREET  
NEW YORK

BSF  
"M"

64 South Arlington Avenue,  
East Orange, N. J.

Dear President Roosevelt:

Chuck Fayerweather has told me that you personally recommended my appointment as an attorney for the Public Works Administration. I started work last Monday and consider it a real honor to work under you and to be associated with the other efficient, conscientious men and women who make up the New York staff. I am more than grateful and wish to thank you for what you have done for me.

It must afford you satisfaction and pleasure to know that the wonderful new program of yours is already proving itself to be of great benefit to the people.

Mrs. Moore and I hope you are having a good rest and send best wishes.

Sincerely,

Frank S. Moore

To:

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
President of the United States.

Frank Moore  
64-70

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY  
Knoxville, Tennessee

BSF  
"M"

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
ARTHUR E. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN  
HARCOURT A. MORGAN  
DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

October 25, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR  
FROM

THE PRESIDENT  
ARTHUR E. MORGAN  
Chairman of the Board  
Tennessee Valley Authority

You inquire whether Mr. Lawrence Richey, who was Secretary to President Hoover, is employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. He is not, and has not been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Carl Lee Richey is in our employment department. He is not a relative of Lawrence Richey, and does not know him. Our Mr. Richey was previously an employment officer of the International Harvester Company of New Orleans.

Arthur E. Morgan  
Arthur E. Morgan

*File*  
*permanently*

FILE PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

DATE RECEIVED & CUMULATIVE

# WESIX

ELECTRIC HEATER CO.

W. WESLEY HICKS, President

*PSF "M"  
See - D. Morgan 2-36*

TELEPHONE  
GARFIELD 2211

April 21, 1936

380 FIRST STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman,  
Tennessee Valley Authority,  
Knoxville, Tennessee.

*Kercher might give  
an unbiased view  
& has common sense, I think.  
AWM*

Dear Dr. Morgan:

I have just returned with Arthur Kercher from a trip to Washington and Oregon where we have talked to a lot of people interested in the Columbia River Basin.

Apparently somebody must encourage President Roosevelt to insist on his plan for creating a Columbia River Authority in place of the pending McNary Bill and the Bone Bill, which we understand are being urged by interested utilities (remote controlled) that oppose the President's plan, for the same reason that utilities opposed TVA.

The only available independent engineer without an axe to grind, having the ability and the background of experience to urge a course which will benefit all concerned, is Arthur Kercher, whom we are urging to go to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of discussing the matter with President Roosevelt and others.

He would have no selfish motive, and could be of real assistance in discussing the logical development and distribution of Columbia River Power. He has a personal acquaintance with the heads of all the Northwest utilities, knows the views of these ultra-conservative executives and the ideas of the radical extremists.

If we can get Arthur to go to Washington, may we have your co-operation in sponsoring a short interview with the President while these several bills are pending? A reply by wire, or Airmail letter, will be greatly appreciated.

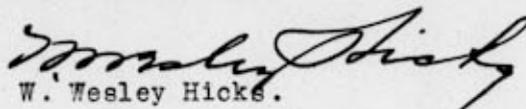
Arthur is personally acquainted with, or has an entree to the Federal Power Commissioners, Senator Bone, Senator McNary, J. D. Ross, and others.

#2,  
Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman,  
Tennessee Valley Authority,  
April 21, 1936.

It seems obvious that a Columbia River Authority doing a job like TVA is doing, would be of untold benefit to the people of the Northwest.

The enclosed letter from Mr. John H. Lewis will give you a picture of the situation. Mr. Lewis is Port Commissioner, a member of the Bonneville Commission, and is the man who, as Oregon State Engineer, originally proposed the dams at Grand Coulee and Bonneville. He has a large following.

Very truly yours,



W. Wesley Hicks.

WWH:FN  
Enc.

[Morgan, G.]

PSF: "m"

Dec 14, 1935

P. O. BOX 38  
HYDE PARK  
DUTCHESS COUNTY  
NEW YORK

(2)

Dear Franklin,

If you ever get a chance to suggest my place at Staatsburg to anybody, would you please? I'm trying to sell it for \$30,000 cash (assessed at \$29,200 I think)

Wishing you a very happy Christmas (and New Year) indeed,

As ever yours  
G.M.

P.S. Don't bother to answer

file  
Personal  
J-3  
C-2

Feb 2. 1939

P. O. BOX 38  
HYDE PARK  
DUTCHESS COUNTY  
NEW YORK

PST  
"111"

Dear Franklin,

Thank you again and again  
and again. To be a special  
consultant on Social Security  
was exactly what I hoped for,  
but I thought it wouldn't do  
to make that specific suggestion  
to you.

Very ours  
Sm.

63

June 3, 1938  
File Personal  
M

P. O. BOX 38  
HYDE PARK  
DUTCHESS COUNTY  
NEW YORK

Dear Franklin.

Thank you over and over  
again for your kindness in having  
me to stay with you and for  
everything else you've done  
for me. I wish you were  
here at Hyde Park today. It  
is lovely, and I'm sure you  
would shake your senses  
bother in no time.

Yours affectionately  
Leland Hoagren

Come to Elkanah

file  
personal

July 31, 1939

P. O. BOX K  
MANCHESTER  
MASSACHUSETTS

PSF  
"M"  
Jen  
m

Dear Franklin,

Thank you very much  
for your letter about the Advisory  
Council. You're absolutely the best  
friend anybody ever had, and I  
have never been so grateful to  
anybody in all my life before.  
There's nothing I wouldn't do  
for you.

I hate like the dickens not  
being in Hyde Park when you are  
there, and so does Mary. We're both  
exceedingly disappointed because your  
Western trip is to be in October  
instead of August, and we have  
of course read every word about

Dear Mary,  
I am so glad to hear  
of your trip and  
hope you had a  
very good one.  
I am sure you  
will have a  
great time.  
I am sure you  
will have a  
great time.  
I am sure you  
will have a  
great time.

18  
1931

2  
P. O. BOX K  
MANCHESTER  
MASSACHUSETTS

The library.

Mary says she hopes you'll  
be home in September, anyhow,  
and so do I, you bet,

Ever yours  
G.M.

Sept 4. 1939

P. O. BOX K  
MANCHESTER  
MASSACHUSETTS

File  
Personal  
Len<sup>m</sup>

Dear Franklin,

I think your radio  
address on neutrality was  
perfectly grand,

As your devoted friend

G.M.  
(Gerald Morgan)

Social Security

Jan 2, 1941 <sup>Almond</sup> 3

P. O. BOX 38  
HYDE PARK  
DUTCHESS COUNTY  
NEW YORK

XP RSE  
"M"

Dear Franklin,

It was awfully good  
as you both to listen to me and  
to see that I might also sometimes  
write.

Just from the point of view  
of priorities, it seems to me that  
(1) in order to head off any  
attempt for general pensions, it  
would be wise to give variable  
grants to states (with the variations  
based, as you suggested, on state  
income) for old age assistance,  
blind assistance, and aid for  
dependent children, and (2) in order

P. O. BOX 38  
HYDE PARK  
DUTCHESS COUNTY  
NEW YORK

to head off the move to reduce unemployment insurance taxes, it would be wise to try to use as a stop-gap Senator Wagner's bill to establish an advisory committee on unemployment insurance, but perhaps with a direction to report within a year. These seem to me to be at present the two hottest spots of the situation.

With ever so many thanks  
for a lovely time both from  
Mary and

Very ours

G.M.

Gerald Morgan

October 13, 1939.

PSF

"M"

H. Morgan  
Gen-3

Memo to Gerald Morgan from the President

In re-job as laborer or janitor for William Plain when Library is finished.

Letter to the President of October 6, 1939 from Elmer Van Wagner recommending Plain for position; also letter of Oct 6th from Wm Plain.

See: "Jobs for FDR Library folder-Downstairs file

PSF: Keith Morgan

Gen "M"

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

Keith Morgan  
Gen "M" - ~~1952~~

Dear Missy,

These got left on the table in the excitement of the President's departure

They were given to him by Marion Allen. I believe

the list of contributors to the State Committee was furnished with the thought that Jim or

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.  
WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

Some one would send a  
letter of thanks:

How we missed you  
in Florida and here

We could have had so  
many swell dances at  
the Main B and  
other places.

Love  
KLM

The Journal Covers Dixie Like the Dew

## F. D. R. to Dedicate Tablet



**BRONZE TABLET COMMEMORATING THE COMPLETION OF THE TECHWOOD HOUSING PROJECT**, which President Roosevelt will dedicate during the Home-Coming Celebration next Friday. Pausing at North Avenue and Techwood Drive, the President will press an electric button and unveil the marker. Miss Mickey Leslie Sauls, of 432 Whiteford Avenue, N. E., is shown with the tablet.—Staff photo by Winn.



No government acreage  
154 Acres State.

Projects completed

- 1 Stone arch Bridge.
- 2 Museum to house Indian Relics.
- 3 Casino —
- X 4 Colored Latrine.
- X 5 Pump house.
- X 6 Bridge to Casino parking Area
- 7 Casino Parking area.
- 8 Museum parking area
- 9 Drainage lines
- 10 Flagstone walks.
- X 11 3 Picnic Areas with Picnicles.
- 12 New entrance to park.
- X 13 50,000 Plants of different varieties.
- X 14 Water lines
- 15 Facilitating bldg. shop, office + storeroom that can be easily changed to permanent type.

*Hon. G. M. Cawley*  
*U. S. Congress*  
*Washington, D. C.*

JOEL B. MALLET  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSON, GA.

February 15th, 1936.

Hon. Richard B. Russell, Jr.,  
U. S. Senator,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Russell;

It is rumored that the C C C camp, Indian Springs, Georgia, will be moved on April 1st, 1936; and the various civic and patriotic organizations of this community have held a joint meeting for the purpose of combining their efforts and appeals to have this camp maintained here for at least six months longer to complete work which would prove of permanent benefit to the State and country at large. I have been delegated from the Jim Finley Post #102, American Legion, as its representative to co-operate with representatives of the other organizations, from whom you will doubtless receive communications.

A year or two ago, the citizens of this community voluntarily contributed the money necessary to purchase 125 acres of land at Indian Springs adjoining the State's reserve of ten acres (on which is located the famous spring) and donated this land to the State. These citizens understood, or at least were under the impression that this land would be developed as a permanent recreation ground at this historic spot by the CCC camp before it was disbanded or moved from this community. Although the original reserve of ten acres owned by the State has been wonderfully improved, there has been no work of improvement on this additional tract of 125 acres contributed by our community.

It is the opinion of those familiar with the program originally undertaken that the following work is necessary to complete its original purpose and aim; and which could be done on the present acreage now owned publically:

1. Curative Bath House; Building to be equipped by the State after construction under the present annual state appropriation.
2. Water System. This will consist of a well, pumps and pump house and basins to take care of purifying of the water. The present water system is inadequate.
3. Parking Area. To take care of the crowds of two and three thousand visitors on Sundays, a larger area for parking is necessary. This would be built on the newly acquired acreage sufficiently close to the Spring and Museum- recently constructed, for the convenient handling of this large traffic on Sundays and holidays.

JOEL B. MALLET

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSON, GA.

4. Picnic Area. Five more picnic grounds on the newly acquired acreage is needed for the crowds of visitors, especially on Sundays and holidays in the summer months.
5. Play Grounds. More play grounds on this newly acquired acreage is also needed as it is observed that many parents bring their entire families to spend the day at Indian Springs.
6. Seats, Markers and Signs should be built for the information and convenience of the visitors, many of whom come from a great distance.
7. Incinerators. Five small incinerators are needed for the proper sanitation of the park.
8. Drinking Fountains. Drinking fountains of ordinary water should be installed for all day visitors who, at times, desire other than this distinctive mineral water.
9. Guard Rails. At various places along the walks and roadways several hundred feet of guard rails are necessary and as the crowds increase each season, these guard rails would become absolute necessities.
10. Nursery. In order that this improvement may be really permanent and the many plants already set out at great expense may be replaced from time to time, a nursery should be established.
11. Landscaping. In order to obtain the real benefit of the expense already incurred, much landscaping is needed.
12. Materials tendered by the citizens, such as rock and other raw materials for the maintenance of the work already accomplished, the present machinery for hauling and preparing for use such materials should be continued in use and operation long enough to collect a sufficient amount of materials for a reasonable maintenance.
13. General. Other minor projects necessary to round out the original program, such as: Seeding and Sodding, Surveys, Soil Preparation, Fine Grading and Fills, planting needed trees and shrubbery not yet completed, and construction of camp stoves and fireplaces already planned.

I understand that the Government's files will show in one hour in August 1935 the number of automobiles arriving at Indian Springs totaled 290. On one Sunday in August during the Camp Meeting at Indian Springs, the estimated number of visitors were over 10,000; and the daily average of visitors during summer months were 500.

JOEL B. MALLET  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSON, GA.

Our entire community is intensely interested in the maintenance of the CCC camp here to complete this work; and we sincerely believe that the work done here would directly benefit and prove to be of greater pleasure to more people throughout the State and casual visitors in the State who travel this trunk line paved highway than by any other camp in Georgia.

As representative of the American Legion and the other Civic and Partiotic Clubs and organizations of this community, I respectfully request that you take this matter up with Mr. Fechner, who is in charge of this work from Washington and has authority and the duty of location of these camps.

I am, With esteem

Sincerely yours,

---

Geo. E. Mallet.

Mr Ed Lewis  
Hendall Capital

Maps prices on all  
develope

February 14, 1936

Hon. E.M. Owen, Congressman,  
Fourth Georgia District,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Owen:

Information has reached us that the number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Georgia, engaged in State Park Projects, will soon be reduced from eight to six. Hence, we are writing to enlist your support and co-operation in an effort to retain the CCC camp in Butts county.

As you know, the local camp is engaged in construction work at the State Park at Indian Springs, and is now in the midst of an important building program, including enlargement of parking space, installation of an adequate water system with filtering plant, laying out of picnic areas, playgrounds and landscaping.

To complete these projects will require at least six months, the supervisor informs us. There are 18,000 man days in each period, and the program for the next six months has already been made.

We would call your attention to the fact that the Indian Springs State Park is the oldest of all the state parks in Georgia. Within a radius of 60 miles there is a population of more than a million people, including Atlanta, Macon, Griffin, Thomson, Barnesville, Zebulon, McDonough, Newnan, Covington and other cities. The matter of affording recreation for people living in the larger centers is becoming one of considerable interest and importance. Indian Springs, being in almost the exact geographical center of the state, is easily accessible by railroad and paved highways to all sections of the state. While the other park projects are meritorious, we feel that none is more so than Indian Springs.

Another fact is that Indian Springs, because of its location and fame as a health and recreation center and its historic associations, attracts far more visitors than any of the other state parks. While the other parks must develop their patronage, Indian Springs has an established reputation and new and enlarged facilities are vitally needed to take care of the increasing number of visitors seeking recreation and

INDIAN SPRINGS PARK NO. 2

wholesome amusement.

We fully realize that there are two of these camps in your district, the one at Indian Springs and the one at Warm Springs. The latter, we take it, will remain not only as a courtesy to the President, but because of the important work being done in that area. However, we do not feel that we are asking too much of you to callist your active, hearty and vigorous support of the Indian Springs development program.

It is the consensus of ~~the~~ opinion of the people of Butts county, expressed through county and city officials, civic and military organizations, patriotic and public spirited groups, that we take the matter up with you and urge that you at once see Mr. Robert Fochner, director of National Emergency Work, and put the matter before him in the strongest possible way. Mr. Fochner, from the fact that he was born in Jackson and once lived in Griffin, should be interested in the Indian Springs park project. If other argument fails, we want you to appeal to him along that line.

At the same time, we are asking that you callist the support and active assistance of Senators George and Russell; Senators Fletcher and Trammell, of Florida, both of whom are thoroughly familiar with the Indian Springs project, as well as the Georgia delegation in Congress and other Southern Senators and Representatives. With such a united appeal we do not believe you can fail to win approval for the continuance of the Butts county CCC camp.

For your information, will advise that the Indian Springs park is under the Department of the Interior, but it is our understanding that Mr. Fochner will have the last word in retaining or abolishing CCC camps.

Assuring you that we shall greatly appreciate your early, active and unanimous support in this matter, one that means a great deal not only to Butts county and your district but to the entire state, and with cordial appreciation.

Very truly yours,

XI... HIS CLUB OF JACKSON

R. P. Sannett, President.

Warm Springs

PSF  
Gen. Corv.  
"M"

File  
Keith Meyer

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.  
WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

My dear Mr. President

Handwritten because I don't want  
this to go through the office-  
Pencil because I'm the world's  
worst writer in ink and we  
haven't any here at The Cottage-

almost a year ago I came to  
the foundation at the request of  
Doc to help adjust a difficulty  
between Carp and Mr Mike which  
had reached untoward notice and  
proportions.

It waent until I had been

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

Here about two weeks that I realized the depth of the feeling between the two individuals and the two families —

Reconciliation and proper adjustment seemed an actuality impossible of accomplishment.

Therefore after making a study and report to Doc with the full knowledge of everyone here the following steps were taken and announced by me representing the Trustees in

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

Open meeting assembled at  
the Playhouse

1. Acceptance of Mr. Mule's  
<sup>resignation</sup> from the Board
2. Acceptance of Carp's <sup>resignation</sup>  
from the Board
3. Appointment of Mr.  
Mitchell as consultant  
to the Board and in  
full charge of overseeing  
the Administration Department  
and rendering general  
counsel based on the writ-  
ten and exhaustive report

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.  
WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

which he had previously  
rendered

A. Appointment of Mr Albert  
Frberg as Chairman of the  
Orthopedic Advisory Committee  
(a new group to consist  
of at least 75 ortho  
throughout the Country

and other moves not so  
personnel

at that time Mrs. Mitchell  
Frberg and Hoke had a  
series of meetings here attended

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.  
WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

by Carl and myself. all  
the announcing speeches  
were jointly written

Mrs. Tuberg and Hoke prepared  
the letter to the orthotics inviting  
them to serve. This went out  
over Mr. Innes signature

Mr. Tuberg was to set up an  
executive group of eight and  
proceed to draft with them  
a plan of how the Foundation  
could become a daily part

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

of their work in terms of  
a national program on  
which we would be able  
to justify a continued  
appeal to the Country for  
funds

This at that time was to  
consist of a method of admission  
of patients

A method of having young  
doctors and physicists come  
here for a planned study  
and a method of exchanging

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WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

ideas which we could both give and obtain from other institutions and doctors

We were to proceed on new plans for pools and other medical equipment necessary to make W. S. the actual leader and centre in the after treatment of Polio.

We formed a special building committee with Cason as Chairman and Jack Hegeman as Consultant

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

Jack came here and you know the details of how exhaustively they went into this.

Carp was to embark on national work other than that here at W.S. and was so authorized by the Board.

I was to continue in planning way and means for the whole with all

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.  
WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

Mr. Tuberg was to shape  
his Committee into shape  
and present the plan  
personally to the Ortho-  
Conventions and prepare  
proper articles for the  
Ortho journals

We now know many things  
about operation costs here  
based on detailed studies  
made under Mr. Mitchell's  
able direction

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

For example we know  
that we are losing over  
\$40,000 yearly on our full  
pay group which certainly  
shouldn't be paid for out of  
public funds

Mr Mitchell feels very stymied  
by Mr Hokes attitude and  
refusal to move ahead

Mr Tubery has threatened  
to resign (see enclosed)

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

And at the St Louis Ohio  
convention Mr Hoke killed  
the progressive plan Mr  
Fuberg had and turned  
the meeting into an attack  
on the Birthday Ball  
and forced this group to  
send one a letter which  
they <sup>(some)</sup> individually repudiated  
The plans are in a statement  
and its just too bad

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.  
WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

There is no question of  
Mr. Fisher's great ability  
as an Ortho. surgeon  
We are ready to proceed  
once he makes up his  
mind to move with us  
but judging from his very  
vitriolic letters to all parties  
I am far from hopeful at  
this minute unless all  
matters of administration  
both business and medical  
are removed from his hands

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

WARM SPRINGS

GEORGIA

and he is put on a  
basis along the lines you  
and I discussed last  
Thanksgiving.

We are going behind  
almost \$1,500,000 yearly  
we have no quotas of  
admission from States from  
which we get sizeable help  
financially and if you  
want that 2 million in  
reserve which is my  
dream and hope to have

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WARM SPRINGS  
GEORGIA

for you five years hence  
I think the time has  
come. The Walrus said

Anyway this is for  
your information before  
you answer - hence my  
suggestion to Mac

The medical department is  
now fixing rates and doing  
some things without Trustees  
approval.

I'll be glad to give  
you my thoughts  
on a constructive solution when you come

Perhaps we  
might review  
your form  
together

C O P Y

Dr. ALBERT H. FREIBERG  
Dr. JOSEPH A. FREIBERG  
707 Race Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio

March 17, 1936.

Mr. Basil O'Connor  
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation  
120 Broadway  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

The first purpose of this letter is to explain to you why it has been so long in coming. After receiving your letter of February 27, concerning the Committee to devise a plan for admissions, I wrote to Dr. Hoke. Not only is he a member of the Committee appointed by you, but it is obvious that upon his attitude toward any decision which it might make very much indeed depends. I have only now received his reply. It is entirely noncommittal in tone and is far from assuring me that he would welcome any aid of such a kind as would involve a change in the present plan of admitting patients.

It seems quite apparent to me that we shall be able to make no significant progress in the face of this attitude. At the same time, I must say to you that I would wish to do nothing which would disturb the long standing and close friendly relations which I have with Dr. Hoke, and I have the highest regard for him. It seems to me that we have come upon a stalemate which will be difficult to resolve.

Since I have no personal ambition in connection with this enterprise, but only a desire to be of assistance in forwarding an undertaking which I consider most meritorious and promising of tangible results, my impulse would be to feel that I am perhaps not the man who is needed and to withdraw altogether. There are, however, many reasons why this seems a doubtful procedure, and particularly at the present time.

I have no feeling that I am an important person in this movement. At the same time, it seems more than possible that my withdrawal now would cause confusion and that it might conceivably do something to impair the professional cooperation which we seemed on the eve of accomplishing. It is even possible that it might imperil it altogether.

The burden of my message, therefore, is to request your advice as to the next step to be taken. The alternative of remaining quiet and doing nothing is one which is constitutionally repugnant to me. May I hope for an early reply, explaining your own view?

I spoke to Dr. Mitchell this morning and acquainted him with what I anticipated writing to you. He is in accord that I should do so.

Very truly yours

(Sgd.)

Albert H. Freiberg  
Albert H. Freiberg, M. D.

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

March 25, 1936.

Dr. Albert H. Freiberg,  
707 Race Street,  
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Dr. Freiberg:

I appreciate very much your writing me as frankly as you did in your letter of March 17th.

I am fully cognizant of the situation to which you refer, and I think there is only one answer that can be made to it which is as follows: There is a committee appointed to develop a system for the admission of patients at Warm Springs. On this committee are your good self, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Hoke and Keith Morgan. If any member of that committee does not wish to serve or is not interested in its activities, I think the other members should proceed and accomplish the best results they can.

There are no words that I have that would accurately portray what the loss, at least in my opinion, would be to the Foundation and to the whole broader general cause if you did not continue in this work. After all, all of us have to take into consideration the personalities with which we come in contact and make proper allowances therefor, and no one knows that better than a man skilled in the medical profession as you are.

My answer to your letter, therefore, is to go ahead with the work and devise a system which we need very badly. I have no doubt that in the long run Mike Hoke will play ball.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Basil O'Connor.

Celebration Day — Saturday, January 29, 1938

PSF "M"

## THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

KEITH MORGAN, *Chairman*  
EISEL B. FORD  
MARSHALL FIELD  
WALTER J. CUMMINGS  
GEORGE E. ALLEN  
FRED J. FISHER  
W. AVERELL HARRIMAN  
S. CLAY WILLIAMS  
NICHOLAS M. SCHENCK  
J. F. T. O'CONNOR  
THOMAS J. WATSON

50 East 42nd Street • New York City • Murray Hill 2-9020

May 26th, 1938.

Dear Missy:

George Allen and I have become very close friends and quite frequently I go over some of his personal affairs with him.

While I have not discussed this with him, I have a feeling that if the President needs him in Washington as Commissioner, George could be induced to stay on from September to the first of March, and then on the first of March until some later date.

I think just the fact that he spent some time getting into business with the Home Fire Insurance Company will really solve his problem. Furthermore, I think he will miss being Commissioner quite a bit.

Therefore, if the President wants me to go to bat here and try to keep George in the picture, I will do so.

With my best,

Miss Marguerite LeHand,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

*file personal*

*Gen*

*Keith*

[Morgan]

# THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

PSF "M"

For The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.

50 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK CITY • MURRAY HILL 2-8020

file  
personal

Rounday

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Keith Morgan  
Chairman
- Joseph M. Schenck  
Vice-chairman
- James S. Adams
- Gene Buck
- George W. Baker, Jr.
- George W. Baker, Jr.
- Eddie Cantor
- William L. Clayton
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- Walter J. Cummings
- Marshall Field
- Fred J. Flaher
- Robert V. Fleming
- Edsel B. Ford
- Gen. George S. Gibbs
- William Green
- W. Averell Harriman
- Melvin C. Hazen
- Ralph Hitz
- William F. Humphrey
- Arthur Kudner
- Ed. Kuykendall
- Abner E. Larned
- Lenox R. Lohr
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- Alfred J. McCoaker
- Keith McHugh
- Carroll B. Merritt
- Neville Miller
- J. F. T. O'Connor
- William S. Paley
- John J. Pelley
- George V. Riley
- David Sarnoff
- Nicholas M. Schenck
- Juan T. Trippe
- R. B. White
- S. Clay Williams
- Clarence Woolley

Dear Mr. President

I could not leave for the train without thanking you again and again for inviting me to come with you. I have enjoyed every minute and am going back ready to plunge into the campaign with new vigor. Your talk Thanksgiving evening was a new inspiration.

I also want to express my deep appreciation for the opportunity you gave me to again discuss Jack Hegeman and his associates for the Panama Canal Zone Project.

My observation is that you will



IN STEEL WORK BUILT - HERE FOR THE  
FOR THE STEELWORK COMPANY IN THE  
RESIDENCE B  
THE COMPILER FOR THE C

Have to personally direct the building  
of this project just as many years  
ago Theodore Roosevelt had to jump in  
to get the Canal itself

Should a catastrophe happen in Europe  
and Germany should break through it  
wouldn't be long before Herr Hitler  
knocked at our own back yard

Jack in addition to the many types of  
buildings he has constructed has recently finished  
his housing and sanitation study for Venezuela.  
His Associate Tucker McBlane has built about  
8 million dollars of construction in the zone itself.  
Alfred Swinerton his other associate has  
been building for the Oil Companies in Columbia

These associated builders have the integrity,  
the ability, the financial strength and the  
knowledge. They will build for a reasonable  
cost fee enough to pay their organizations  
and a proper profit.

My feeling is that there isn't another combination of builders available in the country to even approach these shops in what the Defense Program needs at this vital moment.

While wise experienced counsel says not to split the Panama award if the final decision is to so do the Secretary of War would I earnestly feel be making a grave error in not having Jack's group do the most important one.

Again, Mr President, may I thank you for your hospitality. The duck on the train was grand. Cason Calloway sent me some quail which I am taking home to Mother.

Affectionately yours  
Keith

PSF-M" file Keith Morgan  
Blair  
Personal 5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

A reminder to speak to  
H.M. Jr. tomorrow morning about Keith  
Morgan. It has been suggested he might  
do well in promoting defense bonds and  
stamps.

G.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

A reminder to speak to  
H. M., Jr., about Keith Morgan --  
perhaps fitting him into the  
insurance end of things.

G. G. T.

BASIL O'CONNOR  
JOHN C. FARBER  
ARNOLD T. KOCH

KENNETH L. HOFFMAN  
HENRY R. URION  
WILLIAM F. SHYDER  
MAURICE MOUND  
EARLE R. KOONS  
STEPHEN V. RYAN, JR.

O'CONNOR & FARBER

COUNSELORS AT LAW

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

February 3, 1942.

KM  
The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Please keep vividly in mind the very last thing I said to you when I left you Friday night -- to wit (as we lawyers still say): It is necessary to place someone in a position now -- at once -- immediately.

The places where this might be possible that occur to me are as follows:

1. Treasury Department, Defense Bonds; in connection with stimulating activities of insurance companies and insurance agents in buying Defense Bonds.
2. Jesse Jones, R.F.C.; war risk insurance.
3. Leon Henderson, Price Fixing Board.
4. Leo Crowley, Alien Property Custodian; when you get to it.

Harry Hooker rendered an accounting to me yesterday, and it merely brings into clear relief where the real brains in this country still are!

Faithfully yours,

Doe

P.S. The Biddles send their very kindest regards.



NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD  
BREMEN

D. „EUROPA“

July 12/36

VSF 111

Paris

France 2-36

Yours -

Dear Mr President,

Your welcome and thoughtful message to the boat  
brought me up tremendously and I do appreciate your  
taking time out to think of me. I hesitated about  
going but in view of the fact that headquarters would not  
be organized for a couple of weeks and that you would be  
away on a short trip, I followed Jim's suggestion and  
here I am getting a great rest. The Tony Biddles are  
on board which makes it very pleasant, also Sutton Porter,  
Jack Whitney and many others I know. The Stokelays  
are also among those present, but I have not discussed

politics with him. Judging from the news published  
on board we escaped a dose of pretty hot weather which  
was overdue. We were fortunate not to have it in Philadelphia  
during construction work.

I have been over it some length with Tony Biddle the  
memorandum he discussed with you and what you approved  
relative to retail men's associations in Pennsylvania, and I  
see no reason why a similar campaign could not be conducted  
in certain key states. There is a very prominent Republican  
on board from Missouri who admits Missouri is safely  
democratic this year. I believe Iowa may be a little  
more of a problem than we had once thought on account of  
the third party and certain weaknesses in the State organization  
but I think this can be ironed out.

I had a long session with Freddy Price in New York

before I left. He is sincerely and deeply appreciative of your offer to him of Commissioner General of the Food Inspection and if he were not so busily engaged in trying to work out the problem of arnon etc, I know he would have accepted it. He has considerable influence with Ed Kelly of Chicago on account of his large holdings in that city and I believe under certain circumstances he would be willing to use that influence on Kelly if it was necessary. I am really encouraged about Draine. Brann is generally popular and a clever operator and Deboord is making a great fight in his campaign for Governor. It is certainly a great sensation to start a campaign with money in the bank. I hope you won't object to my trying to make it a little difficult for our fellows to spend it

too fast. I know it is not possible to operate a campaign on strictly business lines or to prevent a certain amount of waste but I would like to have it thought that the National Committee followed certain business principles in its financial operations and were reasonably careful about the money entrusted to their care. Unless we have unusual calls from the States, we will carry the campaign through without a deficit and I hope a surplus.

We will spend a couple of days in Paris with the Strauses and three days in Brannitz and two days in London and sail back July 22<sup>nd</sup>. I am getting full of pep and enjoying the trip immensely. Thanks to you and Kenor the past four years have meant more to me than all of the preceding ones.

With many thanks for your telegram

Always sincerely  
Lester Thorpe

PARIS 8-  
15  
15 JUL  
1936  
BUREAU DE LA POSTE

PARIS 15  
15 JUL  
1936



The President of the United States of America

~~Hyde Park~~  
~~New York~~  
Washington  
D.C.

HYDE PARK  
JUL  
15  
1936  
N.Y.

par. S.S. Europe  
Sailing Chantiers. 7/1936

U.S.A



POST OFFICE BOX 1140, LONG BEACH  
TELEPHONE BROOKVILLE 722

file  
journal

PSF  
"M"

THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 21 1937  
RECEIVED

GREEN COURT  
BROOKVILLE, LONG ISLAND

Handwritten initials

May 19, 1937.

My dear Mr. President -

This is just a note to thank you for all you and Mrs. Roosevelt did to help us when Hobbs died - and to tell you how much I appreciated your coming to his funeral. You must know how utterly devoted to you he was, and how deeply grateful to you for having given him the opportunity to rebuild his life. He was such a wonderful person & feel it will be difficult for anyone who knew him well to fill the void he left behind him.

Again, my most sincere thanks -

Affectionately,

Samuel Jackson Morgan

"Private"

PSF  
"M"

3

September 6, 1940.

Dear Sam:-

Do come and tell me more about the cruise some day. Also I am crazy to have you see the Library -- some of the exhibits are now going into place.

You are dead right about the Azores but though I, as a former officer of the American Geographical Society, have tried to put them into the American Hemisphere, they insist on missing out by several hundred miles. Diplomatically you are dead wrong -- practically you are dead right.

As ever yours,

"F. D. R."

Professor Sam E. Morison,  
Seal Cove,  
Maine.

HARVARD COLUMBUS EXPEDITION



¡ POR CASTILLA Y POR LEON  
CUALES TIERRAS HALLÓ COLÓN!

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, *Commander*  
*Yacht Captain, Fleet Commander* PAUL HAMMOND, *com.*

Seal Cove, Maine  
Aug. 30, 1940

SHORE HEADQUARTERS - Box 146  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS  
CAROL ANNETT - "HOWLER, BOARD."

Dear Mr. President

We had a most successful Columbian cruise in Cuba, and I have more admiration than ever for the old boy. He was just as good in shoal water, navigating among those cays on the S. coast, as on the high seas. George Messersmith did everything for me, thanks to your letter.

My "private advice" from Portuguese friends that I made on the two former voyages, indicate that Hitler is getting ready to jump Portugal, & that Salazar will hand it over without assistance. At Horta and Ponta Delgada last winter I observed many German merchant ships, whose crews are doubtless all prepared to jump the Azores. Then, bang go our communications, and Hitler is 1100 miles from Newfoundland. So I urge you, Mr. President, to <sup>order</sup> have some of our naval units in position to jump first! Let them take possession of Fayal and Sao Miguel at the first news of Germans (or French) crossing the Portuguese frontier, and explain afterwards. The other Azorean islands are less important - too hilly & no harbors for plane bases. I don't know anything first hand about the Cape Verde but their proximity to Brazil is ominous. God bless you! *as ever, Sam E. Morison*

6

file

ps F  
"III"

RANCHO PAICINES  
SAN BENITO CO. CALIFORNIA  
TRES PINOS  
HOLLISTER  
PAICINES

October 1<sup>st</sup> 1938

My dear Mr President: -

Your letter of Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> addressed to me at the Waldorf in New York, just reached me today, as I have been on an Auto tour for the past ten days.

I am most appreciative of your kindness in writing to me and am gratified that Jimmy's operation proved to be so successful.

At my invitation he and his family are to visit my Ranch here and spend as much time as they can. There is not a better place in all the United States to convalesce. I have also asked Jimmy to invite his Grandmother to stop enroute to or from Seattle for a visit. I am sure she would have a delightful time and it will be a great pleasure to entertain her.

I wish you could be  
here also.

With high regards, Believe  
me to be

Most sincerely yours  
Walter P. Murphy

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

TELEGRAM

The White House  
Washington

*Lib  
personal  
sent under "M"  
PSF*

NB188WU JM 33 3 exa

Hollister, Calif., via Hyde Park, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1938.

The President:

The ranch is doing a world of good for Jimmie. He is gaining every day. I hope some day to have you and Mrs. Roosevelt as my guests. Kindest regards.

Walter P. Murphy.

TELEGRAM

PSF  
"M"

The White House  
Washington

20WUC 19 6:02pm

NSH New York, N.Y., March 24, 1939.

MISS GRACE TULLY.

Both items inscribed "Tissie" part of a select list sold  
by "Swanky elderly lady of Upper Fifth Avenue". Greetings.

Spiv.

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1662

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"The Wilderness Hunter' seems to be doing fairly well. I am sorry quite as much on your account as on my own that the third volume of the 'Winning of the West' seems to hang fire. I shall try the fourth . . . with the accession of Louisiana and the exploration of the new territory; then, if it don't seem to go along well, we will give it up."

143 Russian Sadism. Dumas, Alexandre. Celebrated Crimes of the Russian Court. With Plates. 8vo. Boston, 1905. First Complete Translation. \$4.00

Peter the Great, who butchered his Son; Catherine, who executed her Lovers; Ivan the Terrible, a Maniac, who tortured Thousands; The False Demetrius, etc.

144 Russian Secret History. Schnitzler, J. H. Secret History of the Court and Government of RUSSIA, under Alexander the First and the Emperor Nicholas. 2 vols., tall 8vo, three-quarter polished calf tooled and gilt, gilt tops, uncut, BY ZAEHNS-DORF. London, 1854. First Edition. \$7.50

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146 Shaw, George Bernard. An Original Autograph Manuscript by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. Clearly written in pencil, SIGNED AND DATED from Stresa, August 29, 1927. Some 400 words. In answer to a letter on the verso of the present manuscript, addressed to him by the Editor of "The Manchester Guardian," and asking him for his opinion on "A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE." \$17.50

A VERY IMPORTANT AND ORIGINAL SHAW MANUSCRIPT. "I think the thing could be done without waiting. England could have prevented the War of 1814-18 singlehanded if she had announced that if either France or Germany opened fire on one another she would join the attacked party solely because she would not tolerate war. . . . Unfortunately the Powers are still maneuvering for the inside grip in the next war, and still defending military frontiers which are so incongruous with the ethnographic frontiers," etc.

## EARLY AMERICAN SONGSTERS

147 Songsters, Early American. Hadaway's Select Songster, 1840; The Clay Minstrel Songster, 1844. Illustrated. 2 vols., 18mo, cloth and wrappers. Philadelphia and N. Y., 1840-44. \$5.00

RARE SPECIMENS. FINE. Among the ebullient Titles, are: Harry of Kentucky; The Coon Song; A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew; The Sea Serpent, etc. The Frontispiece to the "Select Songster," depicts "A Sea Serpent"—the First, Actual Visualization of the Fabulous American MONSTER.

# Wild Man from Sugar Creek

By George Creel

Collier's Washington Staff Writer

**T**AKE the furious energy of Huey Long, the conservatism of Herbert Hoover, the evangelical fervor of Aimee Semple McPherson, the horn-rimmed glasses of Harold Lloyd and the stringy hair and general appearance of Will Rogers—shake well and serve piping hot—and the result will give a pretty fair idea of Eugene Talmadge, the "Wild Man from Sugar Creek," now serving his second term as governor of Georgia.

It happens that he is wilder than ever these days, for while almost anything sends up his blood pressure, nothing excites him more than Franklin D. Roosevelt and his policies. Also the President's "brain truster" associates. The New Deal, as viewed by Governor Talmadge, is a "combination of wet nursin', frenzied dance, downright Communism an' plain dam-foolishness." Messrs. Ickes, Tugwell, Hopkins and Wallace may have had some common sense to start with, but it has been "educated out of 'em." The Abundant Life? "Huh! It's all in Washington. New boards and new commissions created every day, and loaded down with half-baked theorists who never earned a dollar 'cept on the government pay roll."

Senator Glass, Senator Byrd, ex-Governor Ritchie and other Democratic leaders may accompany their attacks on the Administration by passionate protestations of party regularity, but the Wild Man from Sugar Creek is "off the reservation," and intends to stay off unless the President mends his ways, forswears bad company and returns penitently to good old Jeffersonian principles. In speech after speech, the Georgia governor has made these unequivocal statements of purpose:

"Roosevelt isn't a Democrat. He has gone back on every plank in the Democratic platform except liquor. The real fight in this country is Americanism versus Communism mixed up with some kind of crazy gimme. If Roosevelt will quit his disastrous experimentation, stop burning up taxpayers' money, and yank all of his crackbrained jockeys out of the saddle, I'll be for him. If he doesn't, then I'll carry the fight from coast to coast."

## They'd Better Look Out

Although he insists that he has not yet made up his mind, Georgia expects Gene to enter the state's presidential preference primary next April or May, boldly challenging F. D. R. As to the outcome, opinion is sharply divided. The pro-Roosevelt forces profess eagerness for the fight, claiming victory by a vote of five to one. At the present writing they have contemptuously eliminated the governor from the select group that will surround the President on the occasion of his Thanksgiving visit to Atlanta. And only recently Clark Howell, dean of Southern editors, issued this call to the faithful:

"No hysterical plea to prejudice and passion can affect the people of this state in their loyalty to a President whose wise leadership has rescued the country from the worst depression in its history, and is bringing it safely and soundly along the road to normalcy."

On the other hand, there is general admission that the Wild Man from Sugar Creek, honest, efficient and economical, has made one of the best governors in the history of the state. More than that, few are his equals when it comes to cam-

*Those blasts of rage against the Administration are coming from Georgia's governor, Gene Talmadge. Having fought Washington tooth and nail, he is now thinking of moving in, after 1936, and setting things to rights. A vigorous fellow, Gene Talmadge; he's ready to go the whole hog*

paing. In his first race, in 1932, he walked away from five or six rivals; and last year, running against a so-called "Roosevelt candidate," he carried 156 counties out of 159. A master politician, he made himself Democratic national committeeman and owns the state committee in fee simple.

Also, contrary to a recent mistaken report that Roosevelt had beaten him 14 to 1 in a newspaper poll for the presidential nomination in 1936, Governor Talmadge received 53,647 votes to 13,948 cast for President Roosevelt. The earlier statement was based on preliminary returns, but the final tabulation, according to an affidavit of Ben B. Johnston, managing editor of the Macon Daily Telegraph, which conducted the poll, gave Governor Talmadge the majority indicated.

His favorite boasts are that he has never been tired in his whole life, and that he knows every pig path in Georgia, and the majority of its citizens by their first names. A trip to his 1,100-

acre farm in Monroe County, about sixty miles from Atlanta, gave him an opportunity to make good on both boasts. His "How you all!" was constant and hearty, and people surrounded the car with everything from a report on political conditions to a protest against the removal of a footbridge.

## The Man of the Soil

Up since 4:30 o'clock, his usual hour for rising, he left the car at noon on a dead run, shucking coat and vest so that the famous red suspenders were seen in all their glory. Hair flying, his swarthy face dripping sweat, and the round eyes flashing behind the powerful lenses, he shot up and down cotton rows, carefully examined a drill that was planting a mixture of wheat, oats, vetch and clover, got down under a new harrow to help adjust the points, and then followed it across the field under the broiling sun to make sure that it was "bittin' in right."

"Tryin' deep tillage," he explained be-

tween dashes. "Farm's been in the family a long while. Yes, indeed! My great-grandfather came out here from New Jersey a hundred and forty-six years ago. Tramped it, too. Cleared his land and built his home. There she is right over yondah. My grandfather was born there an' so was my father. I came along after we moved a couple miles down the road. Come over and take a close look. Jes' a cabin almost. Plain weatherboardin' an' chinked chimneys. No porcelain bathtubs, no soft mattresses and no electric stove. And no federal grants of any kind. Don't suppose my great-grandfather or my grandfather ever had an annual cash income of more than a hundred dollars. Tugwell, I reckon, would call 'em submarginal, and move 'em off to some rural re-settlement, but they raised and educated their families and were pretty useful citizens.

"There," he continued, waving a sinewy, sunburned hand, "is the cotton field that started the fight on the Bankhead bill. You know? The one that slaps a tax of six cents a pound on all cotton ginned in excess of the quotas fixed by Wallace. I came out against it as a Georgia farmer, and right now my case is before the Supreme Court." Governor Talmadge has no use at all for a "d," an "r" or a "g," but his speech is anything but a drawl, with words spitting out like bullets. "Curtaiment!" He fairly gritted the

(Continued on page 67)

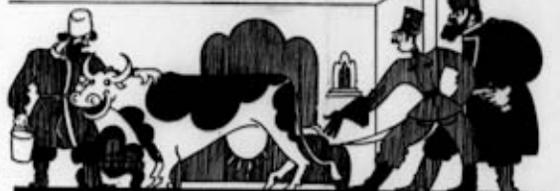


Governor Eugene Talmadge is noted for the color of his suspenders and the quality of his resentment of Roosevelt policies

PSF "M"

## Friend of Man

Continued from page 17



## Keep Up with the World By Freling Foster

In 1880 Czar Alexander II of Russia was nearly killed by a bomb in his great winter palace in St. Petersburg. The guards immediately searched the thousand-odd rooms but they did not find the anarchist. However, they did discover, in an unused boudoir on an upper floor, a peasant and his cow. Both of them had lived there for a number of years.—By Mrs. George W. Johnson, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

The natives of Tasmania, even up to the time of their complete extinction in 1876, were considered to be the most primitive people ever encountered in historic times. They never reached a degree of development, it is believed, much beyond that of the cave men who lived in central Europe more than 25,000 years ago.—By Herbert Hilmer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stradivari violins cost from \$10,000 to \$40,000 today because, although 50,000 are reputed to exist, there are not more than 400 whose authenticity is supported by irrefutable documents. Furthermore, no new "Strads" have been discovered in the past 75 years.—By B. Caldwell, Baltimore, Maryland.

Many wars have been waged for petty reasons. A classic example is the "War of Jenkins' Ear" in which England fought Spain for nine years (1739 to 1748) because a Spanish pirate, during a raid on a small British trader, mischievously cut off the ear of its captain.—By E. D. Kerr, Aurora, Illinois.

Mme. Perrine Durand, who died in 1933, was one of the most famous lighthouse keepers in history. Not only did she serve for 51 years in various lighthouses off the coast of France, but she was the only woman known to give instruction in this perilous occupation, four or five apprentices being assigned to her each year.

Not only are many tribes of American Indians very wealthy but, up to a few years ago, the Osage Nation was considered to be the richest community in the world. In 1925 the income of the average Osage family of four—from oil royalties, land leases and trust funds—was \$52,800.

An inventor has produced a mirror in which you can see yourself as others see you. You appear in it as you do in a photograph because it shows a true image, not a reversed one as in your present mirror.

Spindrift, or sea spray, has been blown in gales over incredibly long distances. During a recent storm in England, it drenched and covered with salt a house 70 miles from the coast.

New York City has the largest pushcart market in the world. It consists of 12,000 peddlers who do a gross volume of business of more than \$500,000 a week, selling a vast variety of articles that range from octopi to oil paintings.

The world's most potent badge of authority is the Silver Greyhound worn by the King's Messengers, the men who carry important documents between England and her embassies and consulates. Not only does it permit them to enter any foreign country without a passport but also to have a motorcar, airplane, special train or even a battleship immediately placed at their disposal in any country of the British Empire.

France produces annually one billion gallons of wine, a quantity sufficient to float just 163 super-dreadnoughts of 25,000 tons each.—By L. H. Brewerton, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Five dollars will be paid for each interesting or unusual fact accepted for this column. Contributions must be accompanied by satisfactory proof. Address Keep Up with the World, Collier's, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

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sniffing round various cupboards and stopped at the larder door. A paw went out and scratched. The suggestion was obvious. Ranklin said:

"Well, we'll see if there's anything." He found a leg of lamb, cut off a few slices and gave them to Tong. Then he went out, closing the door.

As he reached the foot of the stairs he heard scratching and a protesting sniffing.

But he went upstairs to bed. Now the kitchen door had a weak-sprung latch with a way of opening itself. The pressure of Tong's paws prevented it from opening for some time, and it was not until he had retreated, baffled and in despair at the prospect of spending the night alone, that the latch released itself and the door eased open.

RANKLIN was in bed and in the dark, but he had left his door ajar in case the little idiot should kick up a shindy during the night. After a time, something light and soft landed on the bed, ran up the straight length of his body and licked his face.

"Here, wait a minute!" But Tong did not wait. He curled himself up in the space between Ranklin's shoulder and the wall and, puffing comfortably, went to sleep. Half ashamed, Ranklin put out a hand and rested it on the small domed head. His fingers contrived an awkward caress. Then he said: "I believe the little brute likes me. Hope I don't kick about and wake him up."

It was Ranklin's habit to lie abed late. There was nothing to get up for. But next morning, for reasons of delicacy, Tong persuaded him to visit the garden a little after six. The roses of dawn were in the sky and the garden, with the valley beyond, had never seemed a pleasanter place.

As the sun came over the hill Tong barked joyously and transformed the lawn into a circus in which he played all the principal parts. Ranklin watched the small body fleeing round and round in diminishing circles, sending its way through a sea of cobwebs, finally to fling himself into outstretched hands.

It was a pity to have to hand him over to his owner just as he was getting used to the place. Ten to one the girl didn't give a curse whether he was having a good time or not. For two pins he'd chuck away the collar, and stick to the dog until she found out what had become of him.

"If he wasn't such a first-rater I'd do it, too. But she must be fond of the brute." He fondled the dew-wetted ears. "Fraid you'll have to go back, old son; but, perhaps, not till this afternoon." Nevertheless he returned the dog soon after breakfast.

Diana Carné, snatching Tong from his arms without waiting for an explanation, poured out a cascade of endearments.

"It's mother's boy; it's mother's precious has come home."

Ranklin had never been jealous before and gladly he could have killed the girl. "Good morning," he said, and turned to the gate.

Diana put Tong down on the grass. "Don't rush off in such a hurry. I want to know where you found him."

"On my doorstep at ten-thirty last night."

Her forehead puckered. "And you didn't let me know." "There was a world of reproach in the tone. "But why?"

Ranklin faced her squarely. "Because I was tight."

Diana said:

"Yes, I suppose that is a good reason. Well, I expect you would like a drink now?"

"There is no fee for returning the dog," said Ranklin.

Diana said:

"Don't be silly," and went into the house, returning with lager beer and glasses.

Ranklin was still there. Diana filled the glasses and held up her own.

"Here's a go! I say, do sit down—or can't you?"

Ranklin sat. Tong bounded up and planted himself on his lap.

"Look at that!" said Diana. "Was he an awful bother?"

"No."

"Where did he sleep?"

Ranklin moved uneasily.

"Is it important?"

"It's most important to Tong. He couldn't possibly sleep alone." "He gave a sort of giggle. "I've an idea he didn't."

Ranklin said:

"I must be going. But it's stupid to let him run about and get lost. There are lots of cars on these roads."

Diana said:

"Fancy my not having noticed that. As a matter of fact, he ran away on purpose."

Ranklin gave her a quick glance. "If the dog's unhappy—"

Diana cut him short. "What do you mean, unhappy? He was angry because I was packing. He knows that suitcases mean being left with the maid, and between you and me," she dropped her voice, "he hates everything about her."

Ranklin frowned. "Do you mean she mistreats him?"

"Oh, no. She slaves for him, but it's no good. Pekes can't be got at that way. Either they like a person or they don't, same as you and me."

"I see. Hm. That's different. But it seems a shame. So you're going away? For long?"

"About six weeks—to France—and of course I can't take him there."

Ranklin allowed all kinds of reluctance and said:

"I wouldn't mind having him for a bit."

THERE was humor as well as liking in Diana's eyes when she replied:

"You'd find him an all-the-time job."

"What if I do?" Ranklin retorted savagely. "Haven't I got all my time? Haven't I got all there is?"

"Then we'll call it a bet," said Diana, "if Tong has no objections."

Tong appeared to have none. He had curled himself up on Ranklin's knee contentedly.

"I'll leave him at your place tomorrow afternoon—with his basket," said Diana.

"Don't bother about the basket," he replied, stiffly. "If I take the dog I prefer to make my own arrangements for his comfort."

Ranklin had rather an awkward conversation with the old woman, Elizabeth, who did his chores. He explained that he was expecting a visitor—not exactly a visitor, a dog.

"He won't involve you in any extra work. I'll attend to what's needful. He—er—belongs to Miss Carné. If there's anything you want to say to him at any time his name's Tong and we'll have a leg of lamb for dinner tomorrow night."

"Wonders never cease," said Elizabeth, when the kitchen door shut.

That afternoon Ranklin drove to

(Continued on page 34)

THIS ITEM HAS BEEN MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS. THE SECTIONS ARE UPPER LEFT, LOWER LEFT, UPPER RIGHT, AND LOWER RIGHT. UPA APOLOGIZES FOR ANY INCONVENIENCE TO THE RESEARCHER.

# Roswell's Three Treasures

Barrington, Bulloch and Mimosa Halls Belong to the Golden Age of Southern Architecture

BY SARAH BLACKWELL GOBER  
TEMPLE

A MAN WHO builds a town writes a word upon the pages of history. When his days on this earth are done and he is gathered to his fathers, he has built one of his monuments.

Roswell King's monument in the overgrown Old Cemetery beyond the mill village in Roswell, Ga., bears this epitaph: "He was the founder of the village which bears his name. A man of great energy, industry and perseverance, of rigid integrity, truth and justice, he early earned and long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow men." These are words which any man might be proud to have had written of him when the sum of his earthly career is added, but I think that Roswell King's real monument is his town, his best epitaph the words which people use to describe its charm.

He was born up in Windsor, Conn., on May 3, 1766, and his marriage to Catherine Barrington, the daughter of Jessiah and Sarah Barrington, and born in Georgia, February 22, 1776, took place April 14, 1792. Mr. King was for some years the manager of the famous Pierce Butler plantation, on St. Simons Island; it was in the early eighteen-thirties that he went riding up from Darien to look into the gold-mining prospects in North Carolina and the northern part of Georgia, a trip made at the request of the officials of the Bank of Darien, and saw for the first time the site near the Chattahoochee River which so pleased him that for several years after the day when he drew rein there he bore in mind the thought of how pleasant a place it would be to build a town. There were, too, other advantages in the site, for the river afforded abundant water power for manufacturing establishments.

So, about 1837, Roswell King and his family and some friends from the low country of Georgia—principally from Liberty and Chatham Counties—came up and the town of Roswell was founded. Mr. King gave lots to the friends who would build there, and through the first idea of several of them had been that they would live there only in the summer, when man-



Barrington Hall

them so much as a place of residence that they became permanent citizens.

There were some names in that group which are a part of the backbone of Georgia's history. Roswell got off to a good start with Bullocks and Dunwodys and Kings. The first James Bulloch, of Glasgow, who came to Charleston about 1728, was, by his first marriage to Jean Stobo, the father of Archibald Bulloch, too re-

here. Archibald Bulloch's son, James, had a son, James Stephen, and a daughter, Jane, and it was these two who lived in Roswell. The Bulloch and the Dunwody families were intertwined, in part by the somewhat involved relationships represented in Major James Stephen Bulloch's marriages. Since he was one of Roswell's first citizens, in point of distinction, these are germane here. He married, in 1817,

Dunwody, who was the daughter of Dr. James Dunwody and Esther Dean Splatt. James Stephen Bulloch's second marriage in 1832, was to Martha Elliott, the second wife and widow of Senator John Elliott and the daughter of General Daniel Stewart, in whose memory the Congress of the United States erected a monument in Midway Cemetery, Liberty County, "as a nation's tribute."

The Dunwodys, of Scotland, came to Georgia by way of Ireland and Pennsylvania, Dr. James Dunwody being the first representative of the family in Georgia. He was a well-known citizen of Liberty County and it was his son, John, who married Jane, the sister of Major Bulloch, at Sunbury on June 7, 1808, and his daughter, Esther, who was the first wife of Senator Elliott. On the Dunwody monument in the Old Cemetery at Roswell are these words: "Beneath this stone rests the mortal remains of John Dunwody, Esqr., born Jan. 13, 1786, and of Jane Bulloch, his wife, born April 8, 1788. They were united in marriage on the 7th of June, 1808. Separated by her death on the 30th of June, 1836, they were reunited to part no more on the 16th of June, 1858. Their children, sorrowing yet rejoicing, have erected this monument to mark the place where their bodies repose. Their virtues are intrusted to the memories of those who love them. Their spirits are committed to the charge of a faithful redeemer."

They did not, many of those first settlers, live to see Roswell's development. Roswell King died February 15, 1844; Major James Stephen Bulloch, on February 18, 1849; and the Dunwodys as shown above. But they left descendants who carried on the family traditions and continued to contribute to the enduring charm of the town, and sent out from it representatives to play noteworthy parts on a wider stage.

Roswell King's son, Barrington, who was born in Darien, March 9, 1799, and who married Catherine Margaret Nephew of McIntosh County, lived until 1858, to guide the destinies of the Roswell Mills which he and his father established and make of them the most successful cotton

King says lots to the friends who would build there, and through the first idea of several of them had been that they would live there only in the summer, when malaria caused an exodus from the low country, it turned out that Roswell pleased

Kings. The first James Bulloch, of Glasgow, who came to Charleston about 1728, was, by his first marriage to Jean Stobo, the father of Archibald Bulloch, too renowned in the history of this state for his services to his country to need recounting

in Major James Stephen Bulloch's marriages. Since he was one of Roswell's first citizens, in point of distinction, these are germane here. He married, in 1817, Hester Amaranthis, daughter of United States Senator John Elliott and, Esther

of McIntosh County, given unto 1800, to guide the destinies of the Roswell-Mills which he and his father established and make of them the most successful cotton manufacturing plant in their section as they were the first in point of establishment. Barrington King's son, Colonel Barrington S. King, died the preceding year; after four years of service he fell at the head of his legion that spring in North Carolina, and, dying, sent this message home: "Say to my wife that I die willingly defending my country." Roswell's history is inseparably linked with the achievements of her young men on the battlefields of the south. Major Bulloch had two sons who distinguished themselves in the Confederate Navy, while Major Charles A. Dunwoody, son of John Dunwoody and Jane Bulloch, served in the army, and his brother, Major Henry M. Dunwoody, of the Fifty-first Georgia Regiment, fell at Gettysburg.

That wider stage upon which some of the children of Roswell's children moved was wide indeed. Major James Stephen Bulloch had a grandson in the White House—Theodore Roosevelt—the son of his daughter, Mittie, named for her mother, who was Martha Elliott. Then, Major Bulloch has a great-granddaughter in the White House now, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the daughter of Elliott, another son of Mittie Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt.

Major Bulloch did not live to see his daughter married to Theodore Roosevelt on December 22, 1853 at Bulloch Hall. She wore a white satin dress and the bridesmaids, white muslin, made after the fashion of the day with tight basques and skirts in which yards and yards of that singularly virginal material blossomed out into graceful fullness. In those charming garments, the bridesmaids ballooned gently down the stairway, the banisters of which were festooned with vines; Miss Bulloch, in her veil, came, too, and was married to Mr. Roosevelt in the dining room. They had ice cream afterward and Roswell enjoyed it in the proud consciousness that the ice which froze it had come all the way from Savannah.

When the son of that marriage came to Roswell in 1905, there were still tales to be told him of that ice cream and his mother's maid, dim with years, to tell him how the bride looked. Roswell enjoyed having the President as a visitor and forgave him the social error which occasioned what the elders thought was needless talk outside of the town. Those things were best not talked about and Mittie Bulloch's son, being from the north, did not exactly understand that his message, cordial as it was, to one of his mother's bridesmaids that he would be glad to see her, could only be answered in one way by the bridesmaid, Mrs. William E. Baker (she was Evelyn King, Barrington King's daughter). She would receive him at her home. Being a gen-



Mimosa Hall





On December 22nd, 1853, Martha Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt were married at the home of the bride, Bulloch Hall, in Roswell, Ga., 20 miles north of Atlanta. They were the parents of President Theodore Roosevelt.

tiewoman of her day, she did not go out to call upon gentlemen, and Mittie Bulloch Roosevelt's son, Theodore, crossed the broad, white-columned veranda of Barrington Hall and went in to pay his respects to the lady of the house.

Barrington Hall, Bulloch Hall and Mimosa Hall are the three architectural treasures of which Roswell is justly proud. The Kings built the first, Major Bulloch the second, and John Dunwoody the third. A picture of Mimosa Hall has been used by Howard Major, in his book, "The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic: The Greek Revival," although the name unfortunately is given as Numosa instead of Mimosa. These houses were all built about the same time, in the earlier part of the eighteen forties.

A building which antedates these residences by about two years and built, therefore, about 1840, is the Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Nathaniel A. Pratt was the first minister. Dr. Pratt's home, Great Oaks, still stands and is still in the possession of his descendants. Dr. Pratt, who married Catherine, daughter of Roswell King, came from the Presbyterian Church at Darien in May, 1840, and was a greatly beloved minister in Roswell. The church minutes show that "In April, 1839, the members of the colony sent an invitation to the Rev. Nathaniel A. Pratt to become their pastor, which he accepted, providing if the Lord will, to take charge of the church May, 1840, no church organization existing among us as yet," and that "Dr. N. A. Pratt being providentially with us for a few days, it was thought advisable to improve the occasion by requesting him to constitute a Presbyterian church from the materials on the spot, which he accordingly did."

The "materials" were Mr. and Mrs. John Dunwoody, Miss Marion Dunwoody, Major and Mrs. J. S. Bulloch, Miss Susan Elliott, Mrs. Eliza Hand, Mrs. Elizabeth Hand, Archibald Smith, Misses Elizabeth and Helen Magill, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington King, and Miss Sarah Gould. The elders elected were Barrington King, John Dunwoody and Archibald Smith. A memorial tablet to Dr. Pratt on the pulpit is inscribed: "In memory of Rev. Nathaniel A. Pratt, D. D., who was for nearly forty years pastor of this

church. Who died August 30, 1879, aged 83 years." A tablet to Dr. Baker is at the side of the pulpit: "In memory of Rev. W. E. Baker, who was for over fifty years a faithful minister of the gospel and for many years pastor of this church." Dr. Baker, who was born in 1830, died January 5, 1906. A third tablet on a side wall was placed there by the Woman's Auxiliary in 1924: "In memory of Mrs. W. E. Baker, 1837-1923."

In common with so many other southern towns, Roswell felt the effects of the War Between the States. Fortunately the houses already mentioned were not burned but the torches of the northern army were touched on July 6, 1864, to the mills which Roswell King had established. General Kenner Garrard, the advance guard of whose cavalry corps of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana troops reached Roswell on July 5 to occupy the town, was exultant over his accomplishment in Roswell. Certainly he had been trying long enough to reach the town and he jubilantly notified General Sherman of his ability to accede to the latter's wishes. "There were some factories here," Garrard reported to the general, "one woolen factory, capacity 30,000 yards a month, and has furnished up to within a few weeks 15,000 yards per month to the rebel government, the government furnishing men and material. Capacity of cotton factory, 218 looms, 191,088 yards per month, and 51,668 pounds of thread, and 4,229 pounds of cotton rope. This was worked exclusively for the rebel government. The other cotton factory, one mile and a half from town, I have no data concerning. There was six months' supply of cotton on hand. Over the woolen factory the French flag was flying, but seeing no Federal flag I had the building burnt. All are burnt. . . ." He added a postscript: "The machinery of the cotton factory cost before the war \$400,000. The superintendent estimates that it alone was worth with its materials, etc., when burnt over a million of our money." General Sherman replied concerning the factories: "Their utter destruction is right and meets with my entire approval. . . ." Concerning the man who hung out the French flag, the general commented further: "Should you, under the impulse of anger, hang the wretch, I approve the act beforehand. . . ."

The disposition of the employes of the factories is too long a story to tell here, but it was news which the New York and middle western newspapers carried for several days.

From Roswell, General Sherman executed a part of his flanking movement by means of which he planned to worst Johnston after the great drama at Kennesaw Mountain. Troops were sent towards Atlanta across the Chattahoochee at Roswell and the bridge across the river, burned by Southern troops, was rebuilt by the Northern army to facilitate a speedy crossing of that great body of soldiers which poured into Roswell. "The bridge at Roswell is important," General Sherman told General Dodge when the latter was wondering where he could find materials with which to rebuild it, "and you may destroy all Georgia to make it strong." More than a thousand men worked day and night on July 11, 12 and 13 on the bridge and by night of the latter day the bridge, 600 feet long and resting on the trestles and piers of the old bridge, was finished.

The Roswell mills were rebuilt after the war and two of the presidents of the company were men well known in Georgia, General Andrew Jackson Hansell and Major James Walthall Robertson. General Hansell lived at Mimosa Hall, where the gardening prowess of Mrs. Hansell, already evident at her Marietta home, Tranquilla, had full play. The Mimosa Hall gardens and house were further restored in recent years and are now visited frequently by those eager to see this noted place which the late Neel Reid, a well-known architect of Atlanta, restored so beautifully.

Plans are being worked out now in Roswell to honor some of the families who helped to build the town. A federal appropriation has been secured and the citizens plan to convert the park in the center of the oldest part of town into a memorial to some of the families with whom the history of Roswell is linked. The plans call for memorial walks through the park, one running east and west, the others radiating from the center to the corners of the plot. If these plans are carried out, Roswell King's remains will be moved from the Old Cemetery to the center of the park and his monument, which bears the inscription already quot-

ed, will hold the place of honor in the park over his grave. The walks radiating from the monument will be named in honor of the Dunwoody, Bulloch, Roosevelt, Pratt, Goulding and Smith families. Dr. Francis Goulding, the author of "The Young Marooners," was a resident of Roswell for some years after the war and is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, having died August 22, 1831, while Archibald Smith, born in Savannah in 1801, was one of the early settlers. He also is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, his death occurring in 1887. Marble slabs, each bearing the name of one of these families, will be placed in the walks around the central monument at the point of each walk's beginning. The park will be graded and shrubbery planted throughout to beautify the grounds.

To those interested in the preservation of historical spots in Georgia, and particularly to those who have an affection for Roswell and a recognition of its charm and historical importance, these plans will be of interest. It will be a matter of regret, however, to many of these same interested people who wish to see the historic spots in Georgia preserved with the same care which has been accorded similar places in Virginia, South Carolina and other southern states, that the King monument should be moved from the Old Cemetery. The Presbyterian and the Old Cemeteries in Roswell are two of the most interesting in the Georgia up-country. The Old Cemetery is over-grown and several of its stones have been defaced by scribblings which affront the student seeking historical data or the merely interested visitor who pauses to read and pay a silent tribute to the early settlers buried there. That its sacred associations and historical value should be further lessened by the removal of Roswell King's monument, as the plans now call for, will be a matter of deep regret to many in Georgia who would wish to see the cemetery cared for and markers placed in the center of town directing the student or tourist to it. It is to be hoped, before the plans for the memorial park are finally executed, that the park will not be completed at the expense of the Old Cemetery which time and association has hallowed and which needs but a modicum of care and thought for its restoration.

## Talmadge's Speech

Governor Talmadge said Friday that he would devote the major portion of his radio address Friday night to alleged collusion of the Atlanta banks with George B. Hamilton, former state treasurer who was ousted by him.

"I intend to tell the people of Georgia how these Atlanta banks colluded in the removal of more than \$7,000,000 in state bonds from the vaults of the state treasury, and how they are holding up state money in an effort to dictate how the state of Georgia should be run," the governor said.

"I intend to tell the people of Georgia how John K. Ottley, president of the First National Bank of Atlanta, took it upon himself to go voluntarily to the Federal Reserve Bank and arrange for removing these state bonds to that bank.

"I also intend to point out how the Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal have backed up these banks and the ousted state treasurer in these illegal acts."

In an address over WSB last Friday night, the governor said he would make an active campaign this summer and appealed for public contributions to pay for a series of radio addresses. It was said at his office Friday that he had received more than \$1,000 in contributions for this purpose. It is the general belief in State Capitol circles that the governor is starting a campaign for re-election.

At Rome Saturday morning Judge Claude Porter will hear a case in which an effort is being made to prevent the diversion of state highway funds to other purposes of state government.

An interesting angle to this case will be the hearing of citations for alleged contempt of court, issued by Judge Porter against J. B. Daniel, de facto state treasurer, G. B. Carreker, de facto comptroller general and chairman of the state Revenue Commission, and Paul H. Doyal, former chairman of the Revenue Commission, who are charged with cashing fuel oil tax checks after Judge Porter

had issued an order temporarily restraining them from making any disposition of these funds.

Mr. Carreker and Mr. Doyal are expected to file a demurrer contending that the proceedings is in reality a suit against the state that cannot be maintained without the state's consent.

Hearing on the contempt citations is expected to be taken up first by Judge Porter, with the demurrer coming next and the general petition last if the demurrer is overruled.

As amended, the petition alleges that warrants on the state treasury can be signed by the governor and comptroller general and honored by the treasurer only when drawn against legal appropriations made by the legislature. It contends that Governor Talmadge has no legal authority to disburse funds without appropriations, and that he removed Comptroller General William B. Harrison and State Treasurer George B. Hamilton when they refused to sign or honor warrants illegally drawn.

**HYSTERICAL  
MAP OF  
OLYMPIC  
PENINSULA  
AND  
PUGET SOUND COUNTRY  
A TRIFLE  
COCKEYED.**



*The "Broad" Pacific*

**THE OLYMPIC COUNTRY**  
*America's  
Park of Parks*  
EVERYTHING UNDER  
THE SUN.  
2,500,000 ACRES.

LOOP THE LOOP  
IN THE OLYMPICS

WHY DON'TCHA  
COME UP  
SOMETIME?

**HYSTERICAL  
MAP OF  
OLYMPIC  
PENINSULA  
AND  
PUGET SOUND COUNTRY  
A TRIFLE  
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# The "Broad" Pacific

LOOP THE LOOP  
IN THE  
OLYMPICS

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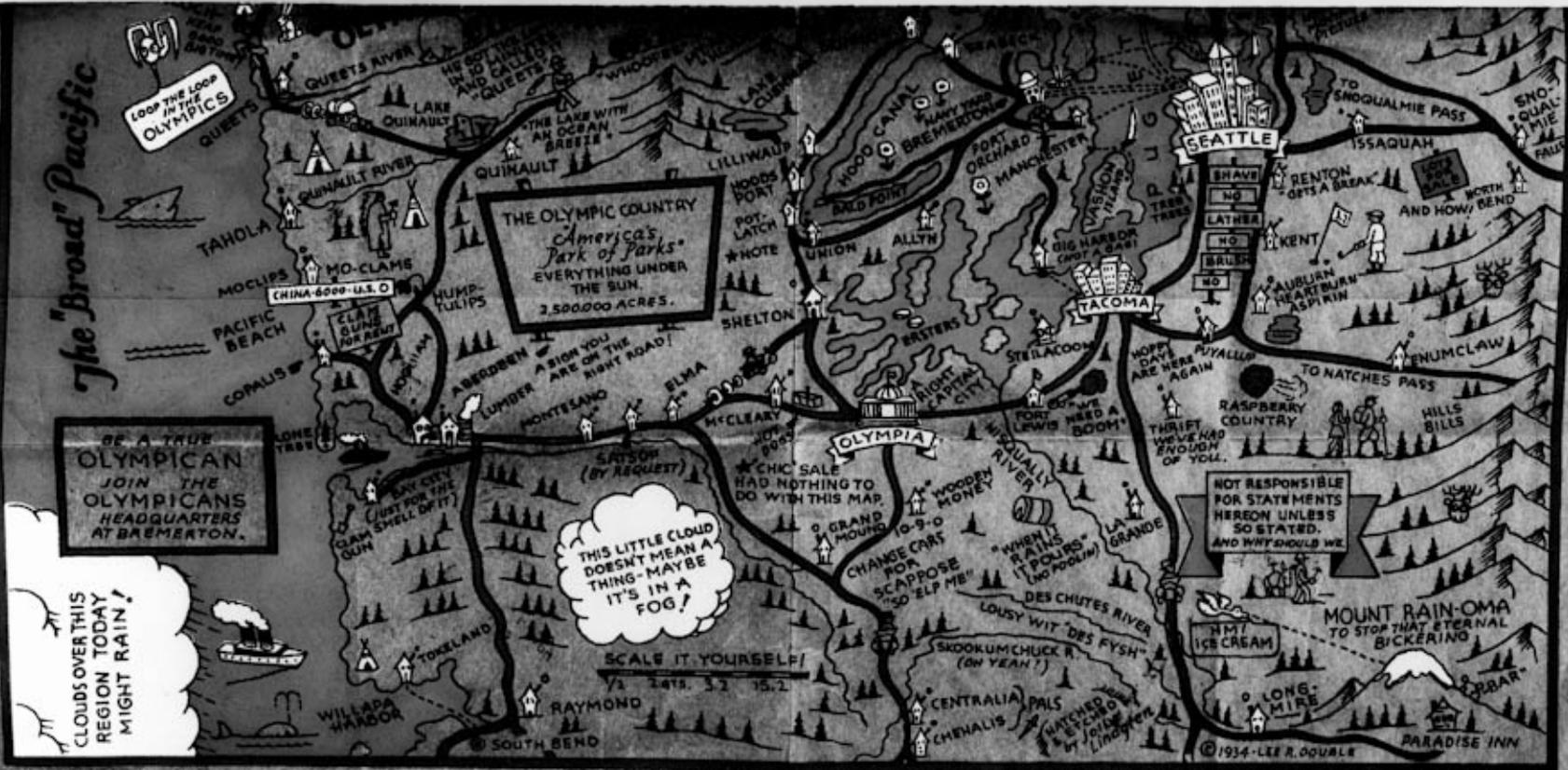
THIS LITTLE CLOUD  
DOESN'T MEAN A  
THING-MAYBE  
IT'S IN A  
FOG!

NOT RESPONSIBLE  
FOR STATEMENTS  
HEREON UNLESS  
SO STATED.  
AND WHY SHOULD WE

CLOUDS OVER THIS  
REGION TODAY  
MIGHT RAIN!

SCALE IT YOURSELF!  
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AND  
**NORTH WESTERN**  
LINE

PSE "M"

**MAP**  
of the  
**UNITED STATES**

CHICAGO &  
**NORTH WESTERN**  
RAILWAY

CHICAGO  
AND  
**NORTH WESTERN**  
LINE

**MAP**  
of the  
**UNITED STATES**

CHICAGO &  
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RAILWAY

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—as a distributor of package freight, the Proviso, Illinois, the largest L. C. L. yard in the United States.

The "North Western" with over ten thousand miles of railroad extending into nine states, serves widely diversified natural resources, extensive unlimited water power, a steady labor supply and easy access to growing markets. Its cultural land yielding abundant crops of stock and poultry. Industries intermediate in the manufacture of automobile, enamel, ware and aluminum goods are located on the Chicago & North Western Ry. It is a complete service to manufacturers, jobbers seeking available buildings and sites in all. All inquiries are handled confidentially.

R. C. KERR, Mgr. Industrial Dept., Chicago, Ill.  
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S. F. MILLER, Freight Traffic Manager

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*Yosemite National Park, California*

411



*Hiking Party, Mt. Rainier*

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*Pictograph Mt. Hood*

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*Great White Throne, Zion National Park*

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ZION. . . a narrow canyon with 3,000-foot walls that tower above it like the bastions of some incredible ancient fortress. . . land of brilliant red and purple mountains crowned with white.

BRYCE CANYON. . . a huge bowl-shaped amphitheater filled with weird rock formations that fire the imagination with their strange beauty.

GRAND CANYON. . . viewed from the brink of the towering North Rim, you come suddenly upon this vast abyss, the most breath-taking scene on earth. *It is the most awe inspiring experience a traveler can have.*

These three great National Parks of the Southwest may be conveniently visited on one tour and this tour may be combined with a visit to Yellowstone—via "North Western."

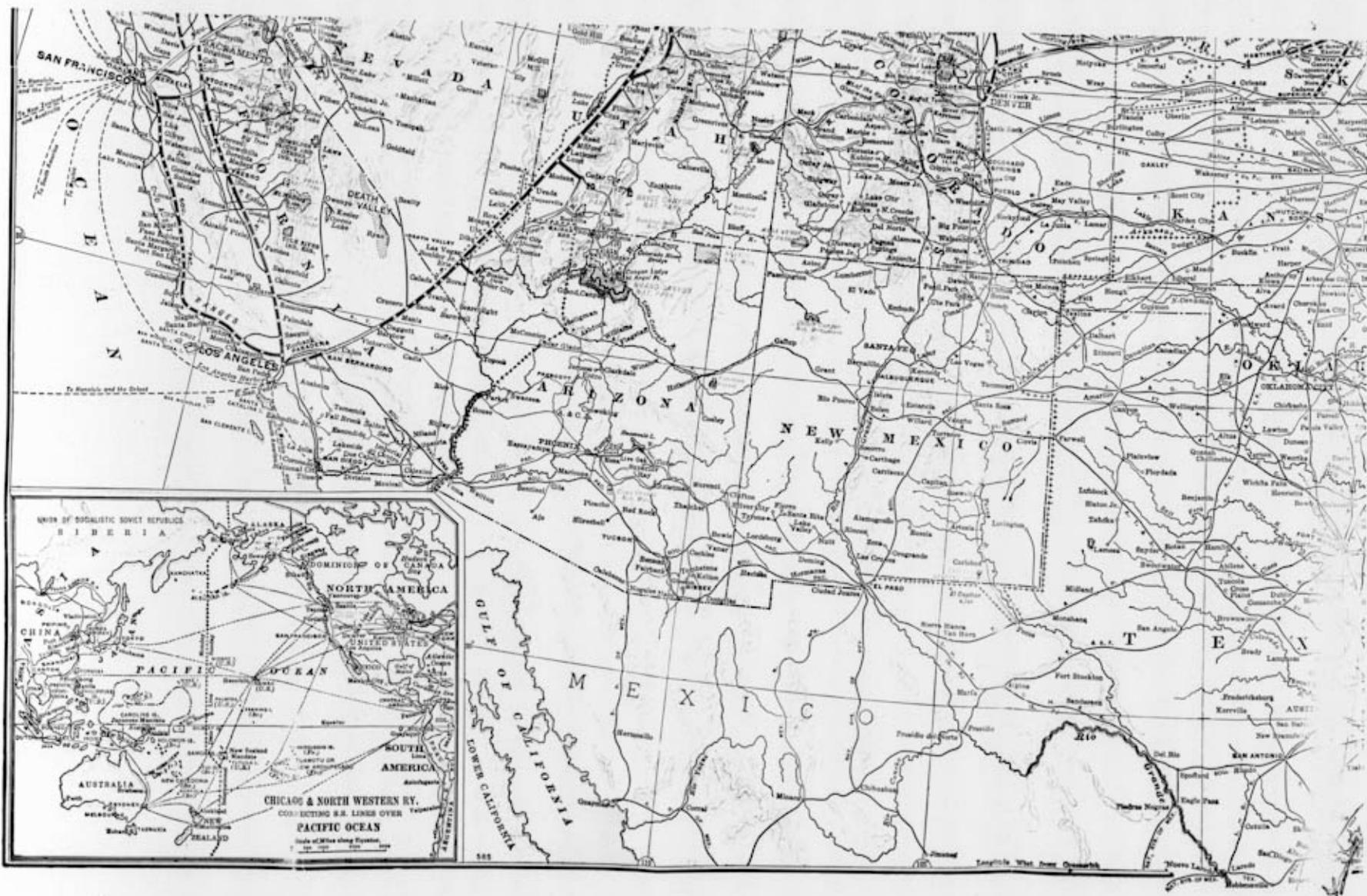


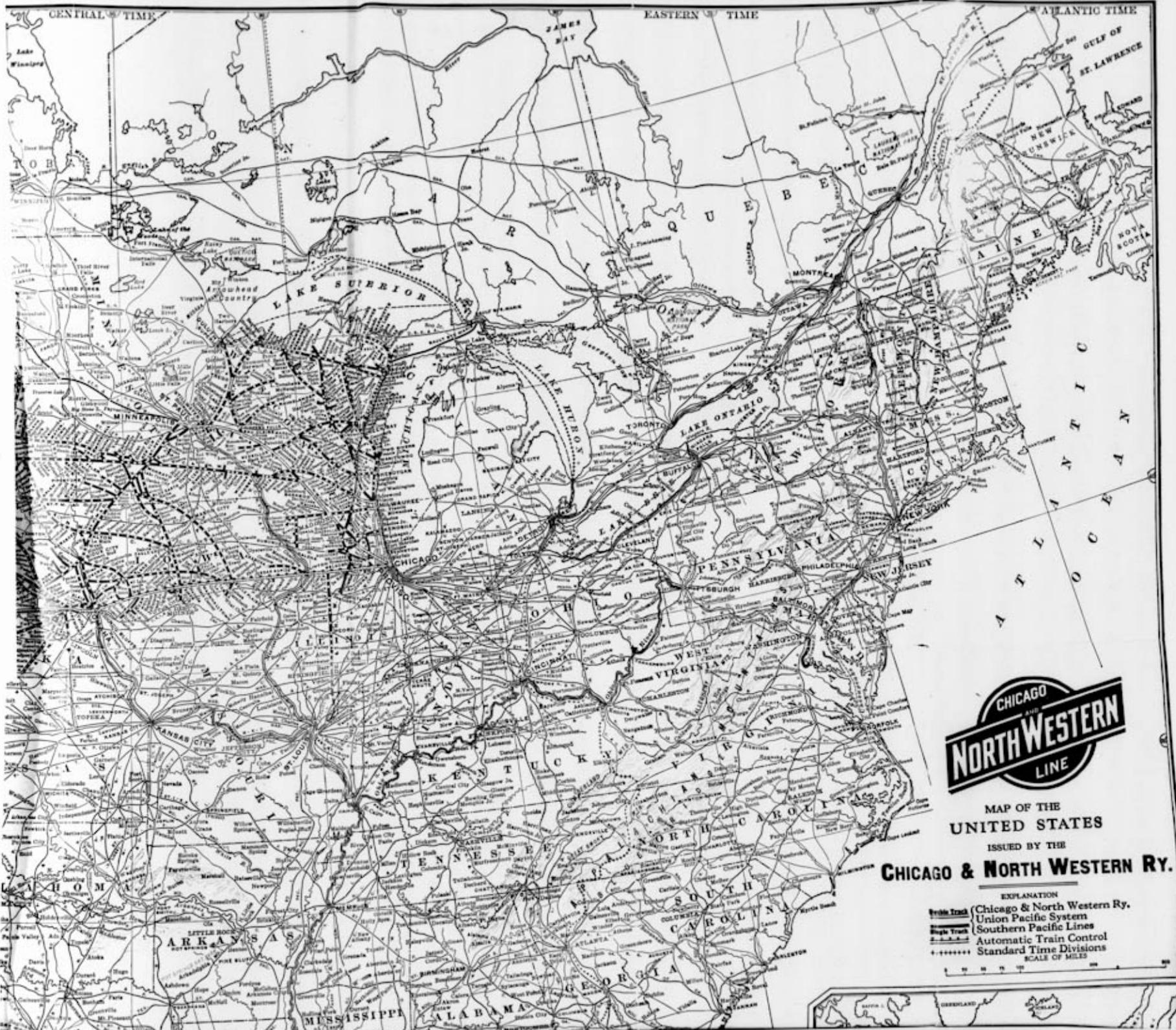
*Old Faithful Geyser—Yellowstone National Park*

413







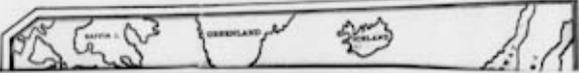


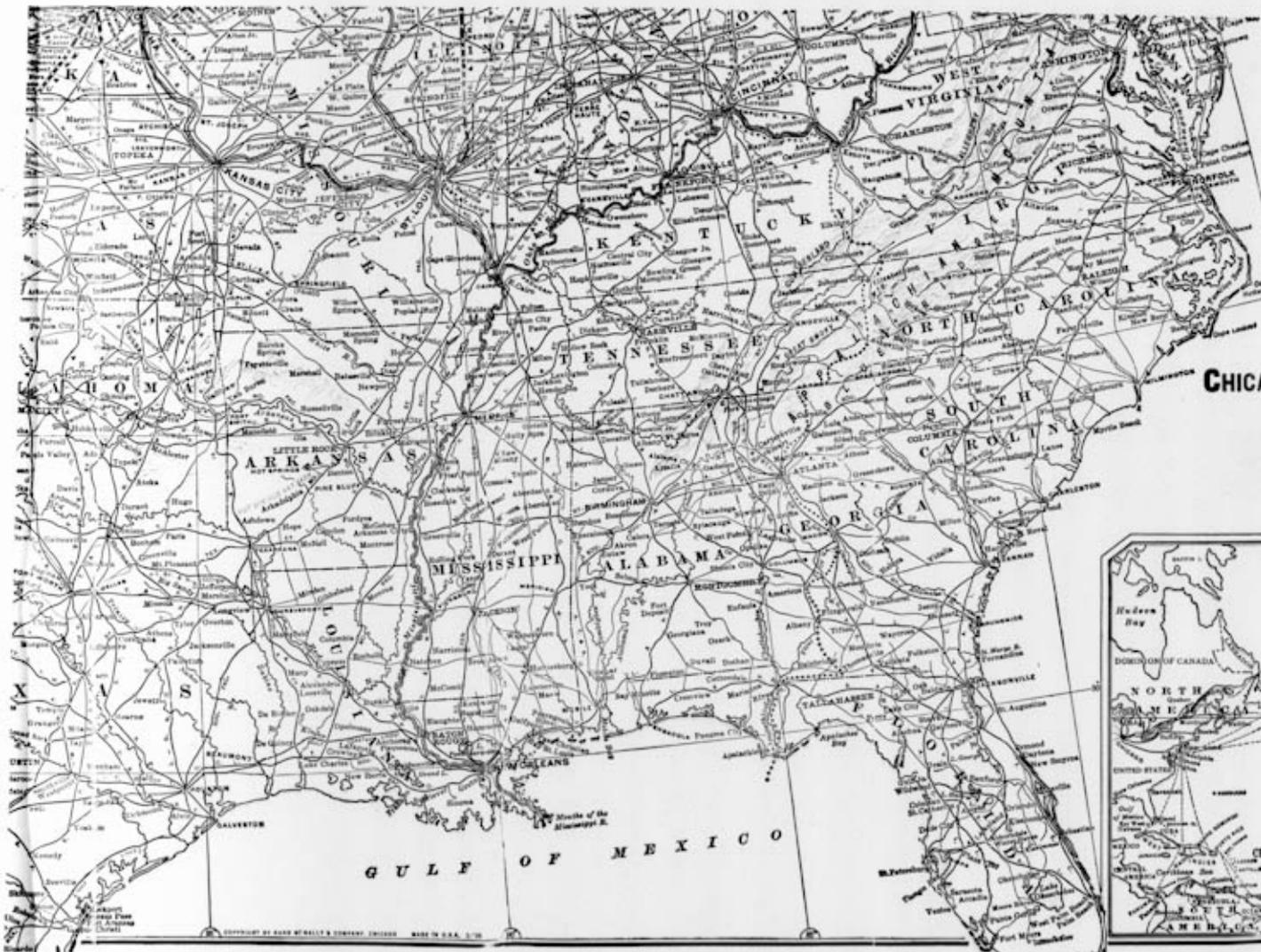
MAP OF THE  
UNITED STATES

ISSUED BY THE

**CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.**

- EXPLANATION
- Chicago & North Western Ry.
  - Union Pacific System
  - Southern Pacific Lines
  - Automatic Train Control
  - Standard Time Divisions
- SCALE OF MILES





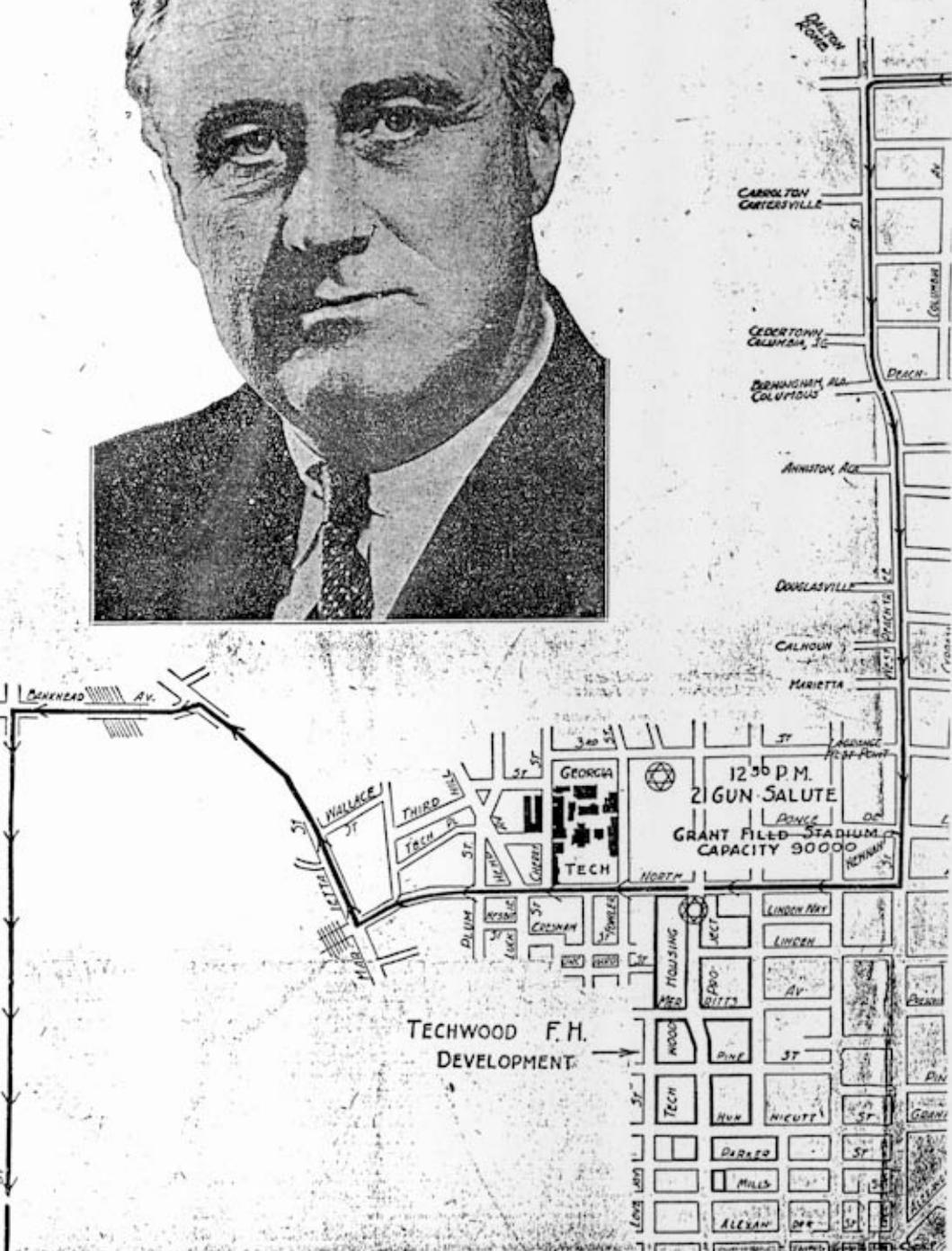
MAP OF THE  
UNITED STATES

ISSUED BY THE  
**CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.**

- EXPLANATION
- Double Track (Chicago & North Western Ry., Union Pacific System)
  - Single Track (Southern Pacific Lines)
  - Automatic Train Control
  - Standard Time Divisions
- SCALE OF MILES



# MAP OF PRESIDENT'S HOME IN ATLANTA, NO

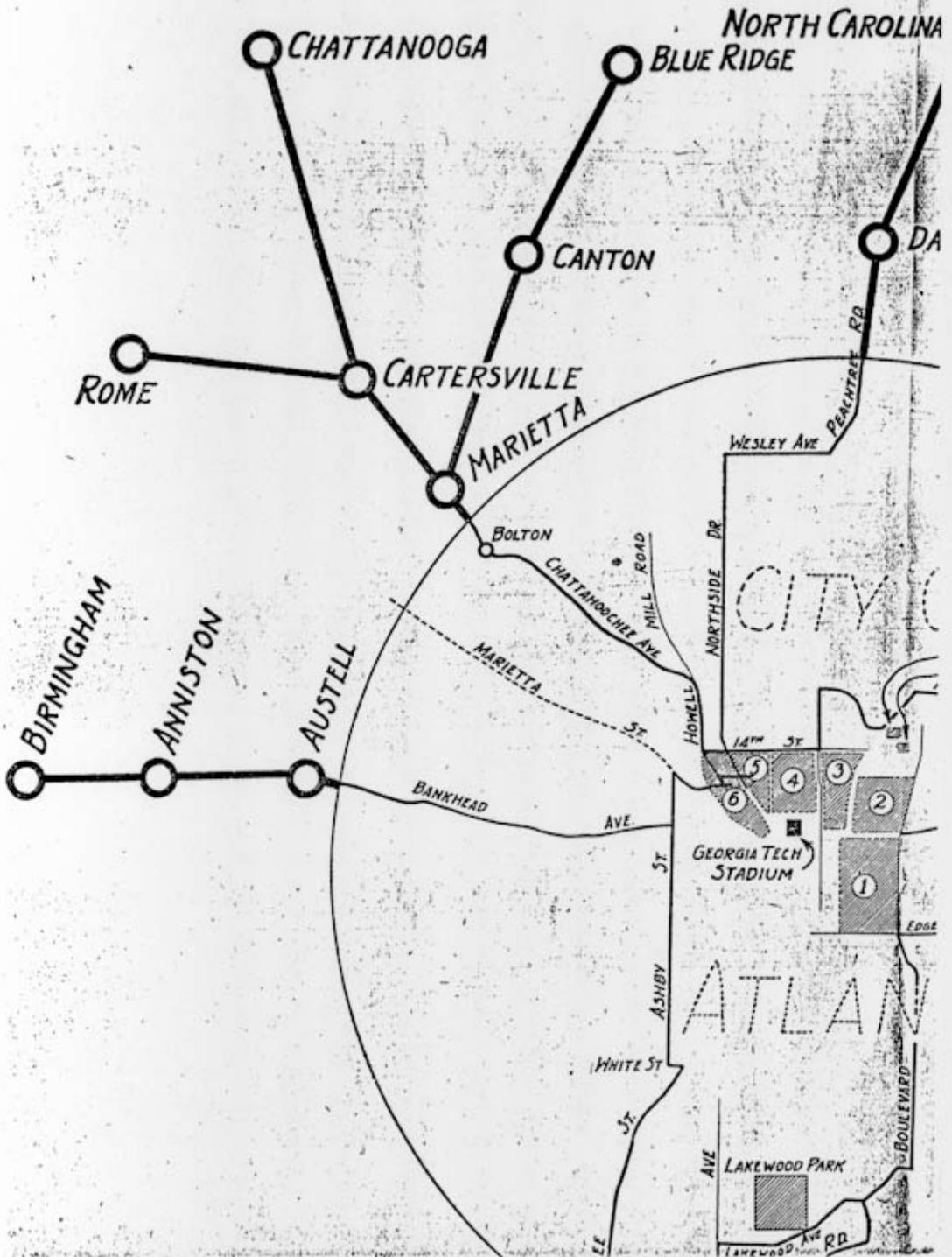








# MOTORCADE ROUTE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOVEMBER



# UTES TO ATLANTA WELT'S HOME COMING OCT 29, 1935

