

A HISTORY OF THE GEORGE GRIFFITH WHITE I
FAMILY IN COLORADO

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by George Griffith White II

Read to the Peace Pipe Chapter,
Daughters of the American
Revolution on September 21, 1970.

EAGLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
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George G. White, I, was truly a remarkable man, the true American Colorado pioneer, with ideas, visions and the ability to see those ideas and visions through, a doer. I am his grandson and namesake, a fact of which I am very proud.

He was born in Nelson County, Commonwealth of Kentucky on December 3, 1845. His parents were true southerners having come to Kentucky from Virginia. They were farmers. Shortly after his birth his parents took him to Dardanelle, Arkansas, where they had acquired a farm. It was on this farm and in the city of Dardanelle that he grew up and received his elementary and high school education and reached the age of 18.

Shortly after he reached that age, his parents moved to Texas. The Civil War was then two years in progress and the young man felt it his desire and duty to enlist in the Confederate Army, which he did, and was assigned to the Calvary. It is interesting to note that he took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States before he could be accepted- likely because of his age.

A thorough search was made by the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. for his military service record, but nothing could be found, perhaps because he was a Confederate Soldier and certain records were lost or were not transferred to the National Archives at the end of the war.

However, it is a known fact that the young soldier was captured by the Federal Army not too long after his entering the war and taken as a prisoner of war to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and imprisoned in that fort's military prison and there incarcerated until the wars end in 1865.

Upon release from military prison and discharge from the Confederate Army, Mr. White at once crossed the Missouri River into Platte County, Missouri. Missouri was a border state during the war, but Platte County was mostly inhabited by Southerners, they having come to the state from Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and the other southern states prior to the Civil War, and had well established themselves. Their men enlisted in the Confederate Army and fought for the cause of the South. Therefore, he was readily accepted by the people of the county and of the county seat, Platte City, and in turn he felt very much at home with the people, and began fitting himself in as a part of the community.

He had a great desire to further his education with the aim of becoming a lawyer. William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri was not too far distant and he enrolled himself as a student so as to prepare himself for the study of law. The number of years of attendance at William Jewell, or whether or not he received a degree, are not available due to the fact that the college had a major fire in 1913 and many of the older records were destroyed. He did, however, work his way through the college, however long his attendance may have been, as he couldn't have had much, if any, money after his war experience.

After the time in college he returned to Platte City to enter the law office of a well-established lawyer and read law under the tutorage of that gentleman. In order to support himself during his studies, he obtained a professorship at ~~Gaylord~~ ^{GAYLORD} Institute, a school for the purpose of teaching the fine arts to the young people of the area.

In the years that we are speaking of, probably 1867, law schools did not exist as such nor were Bar Examinations given

as they are in the 1970's. In order for a young man to learn the law he had to do it under the sharp eye of an older and experienced lawyer. Mr. White did just that until the time arrived that the older lawyer thought him ready to be admitted to the Bar. They then went to Liberty, County Seat of Clay County, Missouri, where the Circuit Judge had his principal office, and upon a motion to the court by his tutor, Mr. White was admitted to the Bar and the practice of the law, thus achieving his educational goal.

It was during the years of teaching and reading law in Platte City, that Mr. White met Miss Sarah Ann Morton, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Morton, prominent farmers in the area. Mr. Morton owned a large farm two miles south of the town and was considered a good and successful farmer. Also, he was serving as one of the three County Judges in the county representing the District in which his farm was located.

Mr. Morton had constructed a large home on a hill on his farm, all done with slave labor. The home was of red brick, the bricks having been made right on the farm. The architecture was strictly southern, modeled after the earlier houses on the older southern plantations. This, then modern house, made a fine place for Miss Morton to entertain, and among her friends was the young lawyer.

On September 12, 1867, Miss Sarah Ann Morton and Mr. George G. White, I, were married in the farm home of Miss Morton's parents, before one of the many fireplaces, likely the one in the front parlor.

Whether or not the young couple lived on the farm or obtained a house in Platte City is not clear, but Mr. White did practice law there for about two years. It was during this time that their first child was born on the farm, a daughter,

Loretta Jane White, on July 13, 1868.

Mr. White was a great reader, not only of the law and classics, but also he kept up on current events throughout the United States and its Territories, and it naturally followed that he became interested in the extensive mining activities in the new Territory of Colorado, and he saw the opportunity for a lawyer to establish himself in the west and grow with it.

The great pioneer spirit of that generation came forth in George and Sarah, and the decision was made in 1869 to leave Missouri for the new Territory of Colorado and its gold and silver fields and seek an active and busy mining town in which to reside.

The railroad had been built part way from St. Joseph to Denver, through Kansas, but had not been completed. Therefore, the trip had to be made by rail as far as it was completed and by stagecoach on into Denver. They had read about Denver and about Golden, the first Territorial Capital, and decided that their first home in their newly chosen land should be Golden. Both cities were about the same size at that time, but Golden seemed to offer more for the ambitions of a lawyer about to start a new practice, it was the gateway to the mining activities to the west, the town the miners and prospectors returned to after their strikes of good ore, a good place for a lawyer.

After the final decision was made to settle in Golden and Mr. White's law practice was begun, they constructed their first home at 1220 Arapahoe Street. The house, now torn down, was a gift to them from Sarah's father, a gesture to wish the young family well in their newly chosen country, and certainly their newly chosen pioneer life which was a decided change from the more settled and luxurious life that Missouri had offered them. It was in this home that their second daughter, Georgia Murial White was born on November 12, 1876.

Mr. White, by his natural southern heritage, was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and it naturally followed that he should interest himself in, and contribute to, the local governments of Golden and Jefferson County. His first political endeavor, therefore, was to become Jefferson County Attorney soon after their establishment in the county. He also was elected District Attorney for the new First Judicial District after the Territory became a state.

But, perhaps the most important political election George G. White, I, ever participated in was a special election held on September 14, 1875 throughout the Territory, for the purpose of electing delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in Denver, for the purpose of writing a Constitution for the proposed state of Colorado. He was the candidate chosen from the Democratic party in Jefferson County and was duly elected as the countys delegate to the convention.

The convention convened on December 20, 1875 at Sixteenth and Market Streets in a red brick building on which a plaque is placed marking the site as the location of this historic event. There were thirty-nine delegates representing twenty-three counties.

The plaque was placed on the building, now named Constitution Hall, and still standing, by your own Peace Pipe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in 1925, and the ceremony was attended by one of Mr. and Mrs. White's grandchildren, Mrs. Eileen Ewing Archibold of Denver.

For some reason, not known, Mr. White did not take his oath as a delegate until January 4, 1876, but, became a very busy delegate from that date until the Constitution was written and adopted by the Convention on March 14, 1876,

He was to serve on a total of eight committees; Revisions, Executive Department, Judiciary, Impeachment and Removal From Office, Congressional and Legislative Apportionment, Federal Relations, Rules and the Committee on Commerce.

Of all of the committees on which he served the Revisions Committee was probably by far the most important and certainly the most time consuming, as that committee, which was formed later in the progress of the convention, was to actually create the wording of the Constitution as we are governed by it today. As the resolutions were offered, and eventually passed, by the convention, as a whole, they were sent to the Revisions Committee to be written into the Body of the Constitution. As their work progressed, the committee was seldom on the floor of the convention. They were very busy putting the actions of the delegates into proper and legal form.

The Revisions Committee was composed of three delegates, all lawyers, and representing the various components of the Territory. They were: Casimiro Barela, representing the Spanish Southern border of the Territory; Ebenezer T. Wells, representing Arapahoe County, which included Denver at that time and George G. White, I, representing the mining interests and Jefferson County.

As was indicated previously, the final form of the Colorado Constitution was accepted by the convention, as a whole, and signed and attested to by its officers and delegates on the Fourteenth day of March, 1876. It was adopted by the people of the Colorado Territory at a special election for that purpose on July 1, 1876, and was at once submitted to the Congress of the United States for passage. The Congress accepted our Constitution as it was presented and admitted the new State of Colorado into the Union on August the First, 1876, as the Thirty-Eighth state.

Mining activities were increasing and more and more miners and their families were moving into the state and into the mountains to the west. New cities and towns were being built and incorporated, Georgetown being prominent among them.

Mr. and Mrs. White, by now thoroughly endowed with the spirit of the Colorado pioneer, made the decision to move on west and in 1877 closed the Golden law office, disposed of their house and moved to Georgetown where a new law office was opened.

It was in Georgetown where their first son was born, Benjamin Morton White, on September 29, 1878.

Mr. White was still District Attorney for the First Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Clear Creek and Gilpin counties, therefore he was still a resident of the district as they made their move to Georgetown. This fact, undoubtedly was a great help to him in establishing a new law practice in a new location. He also was appointed City Attorney shortly after their arrival. He became a Master Mason going on through the Consistory while at Georgetown.

While attending to his political offices and civic duties and maintaining his law practice in Georgetown, Mr. White was aware of the fact that Leadville was also becoming a boomtown. That there was no direct transportation link between the two towns other than the railroad from Denver through SouthPark. Therefore, he decided to do something about it and formed a corporation with a group of local citizens for the purpose of constructing a toll wagon road to Leadville by the shortest route possible. The road construction corporation was named "Bakersfield and Field Toll Road Company", and the papers of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State on March 3, 1879.

The company then proceeded to acquire the necessary equipment, workmen and horses to start their road. As a result the first road over Loveland Pass was constructed by the Corporation, in much shorter time than it takes us today. They went

directly through the pass as the highway now goes and directly down the Western Slope to the foot of Fremont Pass and on over to Leadville.

The law, of course, was the first professional love of Mr. White, but after having experienced the usefulness of the first road over two of Colorado's highest passes and the convenience of bringing the towns closer together, he felt that the toll road company should remain in business. It in fact was to remain as a corporation for twenty years.

Mr. and Mrs. White traveled over their new road from Georgetown to Leadville on different occasions. In looking over the city of Leadville they noted the rapid growth being in progress, the tremendous mining activity and good schools. It followed that they should move their family to the large and more active city. This move was made later on in 1879.

A law office was established at once in the Carbonate American National Bank Building. As the practice developed Mr. White became friends with another southern lawyer and southern Democrat who had also come from the south to the thriving Leadville. The gentlemans name was Charles S. Thomas. Mr. White and Mr. Thomas formed a partnership and started their own firm which was to last until Mr. Thomas became active in Colorado politics, and became Governor and United States Senator.

The two lawyers did well with their firm and in due time found the need of a third lawyer with them. A young man who had just completed his legal education in Pennsylvania, John A. Ewing, was taken into the firm to go on to be one of Colorado's leading attorneys, both in Leadville and in Denver. The association of Mr. White and Mr. Ewing was to last for the remainder of Mr. White's life, not only as partners, but also as father-in-law and son-in-law, as Mr. Ewing married Georgia White.

Among all of the other busy activities of the law firm, Mr. White also served as City Attorney in Leadville for

two full terms in office. He was reputed to be a good trial lawyer. Leadville by then had grown to be the largest city in Colorado, surpassing Denver for a time.

One begins to wonder just what the pioneer men and women had to push them on and on in the 1870's and 1880's. With all that has been mentioned thus far Mr. White was not content to just practice law.

The toll road company built the Lakawana Toll Road from Leadville to Twin Lakes by the way of Half Moon Pass. This was to cut off fifteen miles between Leadville and Gunnison.

He continued on as the moving spirit in his toll road company. He still needed to know what existed on West, and foresaw the need of a connecting road from Leadville to Red Cliff, the county seats of Lake and Eagle counties. There were mining camps between the two towns and they needed to be connected by a wagon road for freight and passenger service.

A toll road was begun up Tennessee Pass and completed at Red Cliff. This, of course, was the first public road over Tennessee Pass, the same grade and location that we travel on today on U.S. Highway 24.

The law firm was well established in Leadville with the combination of the three able attorneys. Therefore, with that in mind, George and Sarah thought the city a good place to establish a more permanent home for the family, and Mrs. White stayed there maintaining their home and seeing to the education of their children. The family did, however, make business and pleasure trips to Denver. They had many friends who had settled in Denver and the winters were hard in Leadville.

Mrs. White decided to spend the winter of 1882 in Denver and a part of the summer, with Mr. White going down as

he needed to on business and to see his family. They had taken an apartment on 14th and Bannock Streets, then La Vita Place. The Denver University School of Law is located there today. It was there that their fourth child, a son, was born, Hume Stanley White, I, on July 11, 1882. Their new son was given his middle name in honor of Joseph Standley family, good friends of the Whites and prominent pioneer miners in the Idaho Springs area. There old mill building still stands just west of Idaho Springs with their name on it and can be easily seen from the highway.

During all of this time the pioneering spirit, the desire to explore on farther west overcame George White. In about 1880 he took a horseback, hunting and fishing vacation over his Tennessee Pass road to the head waters of the Eagle River. From there he rode down the river to the mouth of Brush Creek, some sixty miles from Leadville. This is the site of the present town of Eagle. He noted that two other men and their families had homesteaded land on the river and seemed settled there. He further noted that Brush Creek flowed down a very fertile and wide valley.

It was on that trip, together with these observations that he decided they must have land as security for the unknown future of his family. He thereupon filed on one-hundred and sixty acres of good land about a mile from the mouth of the creek.

A mere one-hundred and sixty acres didn't quite fill the need for his desire to start a good sized ranch. Therefore, he returned to Leadville and brought Mrs. White to the location by stagecoach and she too filed on one-hundred and sixty acres joining Mr. White's filing. They both felt that they should have still more land. A bachelor cousin of Sarah's in Platte County, Missouri was sent for and he also filed on an adjoining one-hundred and sixty acres, thus giving them a ranch the size they desired.

Together they built the three necessary cabins, and fences and cleared off the initial land for cultivation to prove their sincere intention to comply with the Homestead laws. This was satisfactorily accomplished and title was given to them in 1882 to the three homesteads, which they fenced together making one ranch.

The cousin from Missouri, David Sutton, stayed on and was to operate the ranch for the Whites. They had purchased his one-hundred and sixty acres at the time title was given. They, still living in Leadville, could not operate the ranch so far distant. Mr. Sutton ran the ranch for five years until he was murdered, shot in the back, by a neighbor in a dispute over a fence line, in November, 1887.

In 1883 George G. White, I, became ill, there were no good, or sufficiently equipped hospitals in the west and the medical doctors still had much to learn. He was advised that he should go to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland for diagnosis and treatment. No one knew the extent of the illness in Leadville or Denver, so it was decided that he would take the entire family with him to Baltimore. The illness was diagnosed as Spinal Meningitis, Johns Hopkins had no cure for him, thereupon the family returned to the Leadville home.

on January 19, 1884 George Griffith White, I, passed away in his home in Leadville at the age of thirty-nine.

Sarah M. White found herself a widow with four children, ages sixteen, eight, six and two. She now had no income from a law practice, she had only the ranch, they had so wisely begun. She was faced with educating her children in a proper manner, she knew that was very important and vowed to do so.

The ranch, up to this time, was just being farmed in that Mr. Sutton was producing hay and grain for the horses

also some potatoes and other food products for his living and to be sent to the family in Leadville when possible.

Mrs. White knew that that plan would not adequately see to her long range needs and that the ranch must, not only be put on a paying basis, but also must show a profit, that it should become a going business.

She made numerous inquiries around areas already settled and determined that the cattle business seemed to be the most profitable to the ranchers. Thereupon, she purchased a sizeable herd of Texas Longhorns, thus she had her start in the cattle business.

The ranch provided ample pasture in the summer months and produced enough hay and grain to feed her cattle and horses well through the long winters. She had one major problem, among the many others, that being transportation from the ranch to market. The railroad did not arrive in Eagle until October 5, 1887. This meant that the cattle had to be driven to the nearest railroad point some sixty miles distant.

Another major problem for a lady of that time was ranch labor. By this time she had determined that she must live on the ranch and had moved from Leadville to one of the cabins. But, of course, she, a very small lady, could not do the work required. She had to depend on whoever and whatever type of men were in the area and available to help. Some were disillusioned miners and prospectors, some were itinerant cowboys and some were ex-convicts. One interesting character who worked for her, was Jake Fleagle, who in later years robbed the First National Bank of Lamar, Colorado, murdering the cashier. Mrs. White, however, commanded their respect and apparently had little or no trouble getting the work done. She did carry a pistol and she slept with the pistol under her pillow, but never had to use it.

Sarah White reached the stage where she knew she must have a dependable man at the ranch at all times to oversee the help and properly aid her in its management and give her time to care for her children. Oscar Kempf, a mining man, had been acting as foreman for some time and she liked him. In due time Sarah married Mr. Kempf.

Sarah, by this time, had purchased another ranch in the high country, some ten miles up Brush Creek. The new place was immediately adjacent to the open range where she had unlimited range rights for her SW cattle. The place had two good natural fresh water springs and a creek flowing through it. She had the ranch fenced, with gates opening onto the range, and she built a round corral where the calves were branded in the spring and fall. By now she had greatly improved her grade of cattle from Texas Longhorns to good Short-horns and was reputed to have one of the finest cattle herds in western Colorado. This made her ranch operation a very successful venture.

The problem of educating four children in the 1880's in a remote place such as Eagle, was something to weigh heavily on the shoulders of a mother, such as Sarah. She decided to send her eldest daughter, Loretta, to a convent at Montreal to be educated by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart there. While none of her family had ever been Catholic, she realized that Catholic schools were far advanced and afforded the opportunity of a better background for her children than the schools of Leadville or Denver at that time. The other three children were sent to Notre Dame for their elementary work. Notre Dame was ideal in that that school offered board and room for boys and girls and strict supervision.

Sarah's financial status had reached the point in the early 1900's that she felt that she could well afford

to rise from the old cabin living on the ranch to a good home with good out buildings for more efficient operation. She had a modern nine room house constructed with two baths, a parlor and living room, fireplaces and a furnace. The out buildings also were built at the same time, they were well constructed and complimented the house. The entire complex made a fine ranch home for her and her family, this was all completed in 1905.

As we all know, we cannot predict the events to come, and as fate would have it, Sarah was not to enjoy the fruits of her labor, the ease she had earned by her shrewd thinking and planning, and her accomplishment in raising and educating her children. She did have a short time to know one granddaughter, however, Eileen Ewing (Archibold).

On October 26, 1905, Sarah White Kempf passed away at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota following an operation for cancer. She was only fifty-eight years of age.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE G. AND SARAH M. WHITE

A. LORETTA JANE WHITE NORTON :

1. Married Henry H. Norton of Leadville, Colorado at Platte City, Missouri farm.
2. Died in childbirth at Pueblo, Colorado, age 28 on August 10, 1896.

B. GEORGIA MURIEL WHITE EWING :

1. Married John A. Ewing of Leadville, Colorado at Platte City, Missouri farm.
 - a. Eileen Ewing Archibold, daughter.
2. Charter member of Peace Pipe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Denver, Colorado
Chairman of National Committee, Old Trails Committee representing Peace Pipe Chapter.
Traveled about state of Colorado marking locations of old Santa Fe Trail and others.
3. Many civic and charitable activities in Leadville and in Denver.
4. Passed away in Denver November 12, 1923.

C. BENJAMIN MORTON WHITE:

1. Married Mae Billings of Salt Lake City, Utah at Salt Lake City.
 - a. Morton Billings White, Son
 - b. Emma Perry White Wass, Daughter
2. After Notre Dame Education entered habidashry business in Salt Lake City, Utah.
After his mother's death returned to Eagle, Colorado to operate ranch.
Ranch had been divided in half with his brother Hume, as were the cattle. Brothers purchased Mrs. Ewings interest.
3. Very active in Colorado Cattlemans Association, President.
4. Active in all civic activities in Eagle.
5. A 32nd Degree Mason.
6. Chairman of town of Eagle's campaign to move the conty seat from Red Cliff to Eagle in 1921. Campaign was successful.
7. Very active in Democratic political affairs. Was Eagle County Chairman.
8. Sold ranch and moved to Canon City in the 1940's. Passed away there in 1948, on October 4th.

D. HUME STANLEY WHITE, I, :

1. Married Genevieve Fisher Chilson of Denver in Denver October 29, 1913.
 - a. George Griffith White, II, Son.
2. Graduated from William Jewell College Academy (High School) in 1901, and from the college in 1905.
3. Served briefly as a reporter on "The Denver Republican" with Damon Runion - H.S. Rogers Editor. Was soon fired "for his own good".
4. Operated ranch after his mothers death. In 1908 he and his brother divided the ranch in half and he leased his ranch to a tennant.

5. Attended the University of Denver School of Law 1908 to 1911. Graduated in 1911 and admitted to Colorado Bar in September, 1911.
6. Began the practice of law in the office of John A. Ewing in Denver. Later he formed a law partnership with Francis G. Riche, in Denver.
7. Was appointed Deputy District Attorney, Denver in the administration of William Foley, 1916 to 1920. Served in the criminal division, west side court.
8. Moved his family to Eagle, Colorado, August 1, 1920 as he wanted to be nearer his ranch operation, and Eagle was in need of a younger lawyer.
9. Member and legal advisor of Eagle Committee in the successful election to move the Eagle County seat from Red Cliff to Eagle in 1921.
10. State Representative, representing Eagle County in the Legislature, 1925-1926.
11. District Judge, 5th Judicial District, Eagle, Lake and Summit Counties, 1930-1934.
12. Eagle County Attorney for years.
13. Eagle Town Attorney for years.
14. Very active in Democratic political affairs in Eagle County and in the state of Colorado. Was Eagle County Chairman, and political advisor to many Democrats in the county and state.
15. Member of the upper Colorado River Conservation District, President for many years, on many important matters of water conservation for Colorado and the Western Slope in particular.
 - Conserve and retain Colorado water for Colorado in keeping our rights in Colorado rather than relinquishing them to other states.
16. Never lost a case in court in his entire professional career, settled many out of court.
17. Vice-President of the First National Bank of Eagle County (inactive) also Attorney and Director from 1921 to 1964.
18. Master Mason.
19. Sold his ranch and moved to Denver to be with his daughter-in-law and son in 1965.
20. Passed away on April 5, 1968 in Denver.

SPEECH ONLY

I shall endeavor to tell you something about the lives and activities of some of the Ladies of the family, the daughters of George and Sarah, and the wives and cousins and friends of all.

I really do not have a lot information about Loretta Jane White Norton because she was much older than my father. He was just 14 years old when she passed away, so he didn't remember her too well and passed little information on to me about her life. All I really know has already been mentioned.

I doubt that she was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution as her life span was too short and the various places she resided, in that short time, did not afford her the opportunity.

Four ladies in our family were proudly members of the D.A.R. and I find it interesting to note that all four were encouraged to start their ancestral proof of qualification by one lady, who was not a relative, but a dear friend of all of us.

Her name was Mabel Greydene Smith, a lovely, dear lady, truly a grand dame, of the old school. She became a family friend through her son and my father, Hume S. White. The two boys attended Jarvis Hall in Denver for a time and became close friends, each boy having visited the others home during vacation times. So, in the course of events, Mrs. Smith became a friend of all of the family.

She lived in Canon City, Colorado and was quite active in the D.A.R. there and probably on the state level also. While I do not know the history of the Peace Pipe Chapter, I assume that the Chapter in Canon City may have been organized at an earlier date, as Mrs. Smith was responsible for the fact that Mrs. Georgia White Ewing, ~~and~~ Mrs. Janette Johnston Schneider, ^{AND} Mrs. Georgene Johnston Parfet were to become Charter members of your Chapter.

Mrs. Parfet and Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Ewing were first cousins, all stemming from the Morton ancestry in Missouri.

Mrs. Parfet's home was in Platte City, Missouri, but she often came to Golden and Denver with her mother (my grandmother's sister) to visit the family, on these visits she had met Mr. Grant Parfet of Golden, and in January, 1911 they were married and she became a citizen of Colorado until her recent death.

After Mrs. Parfet moved to Golden and had established her home, her sister Mrs. Ulrich Schneider of St. Joseph, Missouri came to Colorado to visit on occasions. It was undoubtedly during one of these visits that Peace Pipe Chapter of the D.A.R. was chartered and Mrs. Schneider also became a Charter Member.

Again, I am not clear on the actual facts, but it is known that Mrs. Smith arranged that Mrs. Ewing should be one of the instigators of Peace Pipe Chapter and I assume that Mrs. Ewing interested Mrs. Parfet and Mrs. Schneider in the project, and together they joined the other ladies to become Charter Members.

Mrs. Ewing among her other activities, in Peace Pipe Chapter was Chairman of the National Committee, Old Trails Committee. In this capacity she traveled about the state of Colorado marking the locations of the Old Santa Fe Trail and others.

If I may, I should like to add that my mother, Genevieve Chilson White, again with Mrs. Smith's urging, in later years became a member of Mount Massive Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in Leadville, Colorado.