82d CONGRESS, 1st SESSION • SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 12

UTAH STATE MEMORIAL STONE

PROCEEDINGS HELD JANUARY 4, 1951, IN THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., AT THE DEDICATION OF A NEW MEMORIAL STONE FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING THE ORIGINAL "STONE OF DESERET" AUTHORIZED FEBRUARY 10, 1851, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DESERET, NOW UTAH

Presented by MR. WATKINS

March 12, 1951

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THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF UTAH
INDUSTRY
1847
1896

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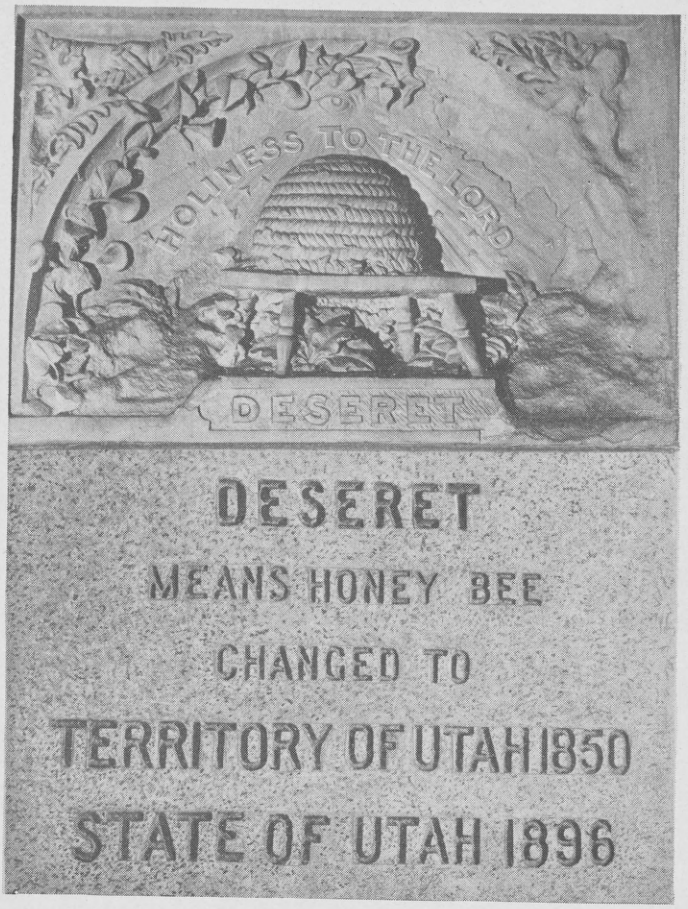
HOLINESS TO THE LORD
DESERET
DESERET
MEANS HONEY BEE
CHANGED TO
TERRITORY OF UTAH 1850
STATE OF UTAH 1896

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DESERET STONE

By Ray C. Colton

Within the massive walls of the George Washington National Monument there are recorded many impressive "sermons in stones." Among them, on the 220-foot level, one finds a stone which symbolizes an inspiring sermon on the history of the Utah pioneers who carved an inland empire from the sunbaked desert of the great American West. Until January 4, 1951, this stone was known by many of the custodians at the Monument only as a "Desert" stone. But on this day a historical link to the past was made through an impressive and appropriate ceremony. Under the original stone of "Deseret" there was placed a stone which reads "Deseret means honeybee. Changed to Territory of Utah 1850. State of Utah 1896."

It was on February 10, 1851, in response to an invitation by the Washington National Monument Society that the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Deseret passed the following resolution, which was approved by Governor Brigham Young two days later:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to procure a block of marble from the best specimens of stone that he shall be able to find in the State, for a contribution to the Washington Monument now in progress of erection in Washington City; and also that he cause the same to be suitably sculptured, and forwarded to the Washington Monument Committee as soon as practicable, that any and all expense incurred by reason of the above resolution shall be defrayed out of the public treasury, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the same.

The committee chosen by the Governor selected a block of white oolytic limestone, in default of good marble, from the San Pete quarries at Manti, Utah. William Ward, a Mormon pioneer artist, with crude, improvised tools, in forty days inscribed and polished this stone into a beautiful symbol representing the Provisional State of Deseret.

Described in his own words, Mr. Ward records:

> The block is 3 feet long, 2 feet wide and 6½ inches thick. In the centre stands the Beehive, the emblem of industry; over it is the motto "Holiness to the Lord." Above this is the all-seeing eye, with rays.—Beneath the hive is the word, "Deseret." Over these, springing from the ground, which is covered with different kinds of foliage, is a semicircular arch, enriched with the Convolvulus. On each side are spandrils; in one is the symbol of union, enriched with foliage; in the other is the cornucopiae. Next the edge is a fillet 1½ inches wide, and three-fourths of an inch deep.

By Federal statute the Provisional State of Deseret was changed at that time to the Territory of Utah, but that did not alter the original design of the Deseret Legislature. The pioneers still fondly thought of their western home as Deseret and, after the completion of the inscription, the stone was forwarded as it was originally struck off to the Nation's Capitol.

On June 22, 1853, a company of Mormon missionaries, under the leadership of Philemon C. Merrill, left Salt Lake City. The stone for the Washington Monument was sent with them. The drearisome trip of three months across the country was made principally by ox team. Arriving at Washington, D. C., the stone was accepted on September 27, 1853, by the Washington National Monument Society. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. George Watterston, was directed to write a letter of thanks to Utah in appreciation for it.

Meanwhile the construction of the Washington Monument had been progressing slowly since the cornerstone was laid

July 4, 1848. In 1854, when it had risen to the height of about 150 feet above the level of the ground, for financial and other reasons, construction on it was discontinued. The Civil War delayed it further. It was not until 1876, when Congress passed legislation which was signed by President U. S. Grant, that the unfinished structure became a project of the United States Government. The real progress upward was made from 1880 until its completion December 6, 1884. The Washington National Monument was dedicated on February 21, 1885, but the details of its construction have been well written in other publications.

However, according to records in the National Archives, the Deseret Stone, with a number of others, was not placed in the Monument until some time during 1885, 86, or 87. Thus, this marker must have remained in storage for more than 31 years. The warehouse for these memorial stones, not in place, was known as the Lapidarium located near the structure.

"Time marches on." Thousands of people saw this emblem of Deseret over the years, but only an occasional visitor, for the most part a Utahn or a member of the Mormon Church from another State, fully understood its meaning.

Early in 1950, Mr. D. L. Hays, of Salt Lake City, called the attention of Utah's Governor, J. Bracken Lee, to the lack of proper identification of the Deseret stone in the Washington Monument. Since then this proposed project has become a reality through the cooperation of the Governor, Utah's Congressional Delegation, Utah State Historical Society, officials of the National Park Service, the Washington National Monument Society, Utah State Society in Washington, D. C., the school children of Utah, whose pennies purchased the supplemental stone, and the many other friends who have assisted.

PROGRAM

Presiding

Dr. Howard R. Driggs, President, American Pioneer Trails Association, Inc.

Invocation

Frank C. Kimball, Second Counselor, Washington Stake Presidency, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Address

Howard R. Driggs, President, American Pioneer Trails Association.

Message

From Charles R. Mabey, read by Mr. Driggs.

Message

From President George Albert Smith, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, read by Mr. Driggs.

Message

From Governor J. Bracken Lee of Utah, read by Senator Arthur V. Watkins.

Presentation of Stone

Arthur V. Watkins, United States Senator, State of Utah.

Unveiling of Stone

Cathy Ann Carpenter, granddaughter of Utah pioneer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Carpenter.

Utah State Song

Centennial Chorus

Acceptance of Stone

Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant III, President, Washington Monument Society.

Remarks of
EDWARD J. KELLY, Superintendent, National Capitol Parks.

Benediction
GEORGE Q. MORRIS, President, Eastern States Mission, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Closing Remarks
ROBERT BARKER, President, Utah State Society.

INVOCATION BY
FRANK C. KIMBALL

Second Counselor to the President of the Washington Stake of Zion, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. We Thy children and Thy servants have met here today for the purpose of giving a stone to the Government of the United States to become a part of the Washington Monument and to accompany another stone which was given to the Government of the United States for this purpose when the Territory of Utah was known by its citizens as Deseret. In giving this stone to the Government of the United States, we pray our Heavenly Father that it may always be a symbol to the people of Utah and the people of the world, as the Washington Monument is, of freedom, justice and integrity. We ask Thee, Father, to inspire the people of the world to look always to this giant shaft, which pierces the heavens, as a symbol of justice and liberty, and we dedicate this meeting to Thy care and keeping and we do it in the name of Thy son, Jesus Christ, Amen.

ADDRESS BY CHAIRMAN
DR. HOWARD R. DRIGGS

President, American Pioneer Trails Association, Inc.

My Fellow Americans, this historic occasion is one of moment for not only Utah and her people, but for all Americans. Pioneers who settled our Beehive State came from every State east of the Mississippi River. Fully three-fourths of those who first went into the West and through the magic of irrigation made "the desert blossom as the rose" were true sons and daughters of the American Revolution.

Their immediate forebears under General Washington had fought to place the first thirteen stars in our flag. And these pioneers who helped to carry our civilization "from sea to shining sea" played their heroic part in helping to add ten more stars to "Old Glory." Time does not permit amplifying this statement now except to say that Utah in the beginning included much of the region between the Rockies and the Sierras, and her pioneers settled even beyond this expanse.

Hardly a year had passed after the vanguard under Brigham Young entered the Salt Lake Valley, when the cornerstone of this magnificient monument to the Father of our Country was laid, with President Polk officiating. Then came a call for all Americans to participate in its erection. Utah was among the very first to respond to this call. Immediately after its organization as a Territory in 1850 a fine stone from the Temple Hill at Manti was prepared. On it was carved the word "Deseret" and a "Beehive" (Utah's symbol) and "Holiness to the Lord."

Yesterday as I was leaving New York for this appointment, I received a postcard from Dr. John Zimmerman Brown, my

brother-in-law, telling me to look on page 133 of the journal of his father John Brown. I did so and found that this pioneer captain—who with Orson Pratt first looked upon Salt Lake Valley in 1847—was making another journey in 1853 at the head of a covered-wagon train, fighting the way over muddy roads and swollen rivers, and burying those who fell along the hard trail.

One entry in Captain Brown's diary is of moment here. On July 23 at the Loup Fork of the Platte in Nebraska, he recorded:

> We met a company of elders from Salt Lake going on missions. P. C. Merrill was their captain. They had a block of marble for the Washington monument from Utah.

That stone—not of marble but other fine material—a gift from pioneers who revered George Washington—was carried most of the way by wagon, about 2,500 miles to our Nation's Capital. It was placed as you see just above the other stone we dedicated today. For nearly a century the old Deseret stone has borne silent tribute to the sacred memory of our first President. Now we are to enhance that gift out of the hearts of our pioneers with another precious stone from the boys and girls of Utah.

There is vital meaning for all America and the world in the words and symbol carved on the old weathered stone. *Deseret* means *honey bee*. This and the beehive mean *work, thrift, cooperation*. "Holiness to the Lord" means *reverence* and *righteousness*. In other words, these stones stand for what has made and what will save our America: UNITY, FAITH, WORK. May they be preserved in this shrine for centuries to come.

May we here express the hope that the old "Deseret Stone" on which time has taken some toll, will be restored in lettering and symbol, and protected so far as can be from any further deterioration. It is an invaluable, storied relic.

LETTER FROM CHARLES R. MABEY

Chairman, Washington Monument Committee, Utah State Historical Society

May I extend a word of greeting to you and all of those who participate on this auspicious occasion?

This stone was taken from the granite mountains, within sight of our State Capitol, quarried by Utah citizens and lettered and polished by Utah workmen. It is, therefore, a real native of Utah, whose people are proud to be numbered with all the other States of this glorious Union and happy to have the name of their commonwealth inscribed within the sacred precincts of the Washington Monument.

In their behalf I wish to thank the members of the Washington Monument Commission and the National Park Service for their efficient cooperation in getting this work done. To all who have taken part in any way in making this occasion a success, our lasting gratitude.

LETTER FROM GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

President, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

I regret that it is not possible for me to be with you on this important occasion but I am grateful that others who are descendants of Utah pioneers will be in attendance. I congratulate all of you who are able to be present that you are permitted to meet together in honor of one of the great States of the American Union. While Utah is now a State and represents the flag and Constitution of our country, her people are grateful for their citizenship and I am sure desire to be worthy of it.

We do not own America; we are only tenants of our Heavenly Father, but He has given to us, through the Constitution, an expression of His wishes as to how we shall conduct ourselves in order that we may be worthy representatives of Him. We are His children and we are anxious to enjoy peace in this favored land, but the price of peace as prescribed by the Father of us all is righteousness and we can enjoy it on no other terms.

I have pleasure in cooperating with you in honoring the constitutional law of the land and in representing Utah, the State that was carved out of the wilderness more than a hundred years ago.

Praying the Lord to bestow His blessings upon you not only as you assemble together now but henceforth and forever, I am

MESSAGE FROM J. BRACKEN LEE

Governor of the State of Utah

It is with pleasure that I send my greetings to those of you gathered here today for the dedication of the new Utah stone in the Washington Monument. I am confident this stone will provide the many tourists with a better understanding of the history and background of the State of Utah.

It is unfortunate that so many years have elapsed during which time the meaning of *Deseret* was not generally understood by the public.

I want to pay special tribute to Mr. D. L. Hays, of Salt Lake City, who originally called my attention to the condition of the Deseret stone.

I also wish to pay tribute to former Gov. Charles R. Mabey, who was chairman of the Washington Monument Committee of the Utah Historical Society, for his and the society's efforts in handling this project. The many school children who contributed pennies to finance the purchase of the new stone certainly deserve the grateful thanks of the State. If these ceremonies are symbolic, it is my hope that they will serve to cement the relations among the States just as solidly as this stone is embedded in its new resting place.

PRESENTATION BY ARTHUR V. WATKINS

United States Senator
State of Utah

Dr. Driggs; Gen. U. S. Grant III; my colleagues of the House and Senate (Senator Wallace F. Bennett and Congressman Walter K. Granger and Congresswoman Reva Beck Bosone); Senator Thomas; Mr. Justice Harold H. Stephens, other distinguished guests and fellow Utahns:

These ceremonies are in a measure a belated official presentation and dedication of the original stone presented to the Washington Monument Society and the Nation by the Provisional State of Deseret, created by the Mormon pioneers under the leadership of Brigham Young shortly after their settlement in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. So far as I can determine, the original stone was received and placed in the Monument without ceremony.

The addition of this block of granite nearly 100 years later by means of the contributions of the school children of Utah creates a situation which is probably unique in Washington Monument history.

We are in effect holding two presentations and unveilings at one time. We are bridging a gap of nearly 100 years of history.

To make realistic the original ceremony which should have been held, but because of adverse conditions, wasn't, let us create in retrospect what approximately might have been said in substance by Brigham Young in presenting the Deseret stone:

Gentlemen of the Washington Monument Society, and Distinguished Guests: In September 1851, Judge Perry Brocchus, representing the Washington Monument Society, urged the people of De-

seret to contribute a stone to be used in the erection of a monument in memory of George Washington. The request, read in a general conference of the Church of Jesus Chirst of Latter-Day Saints, was received kindly by the Mormon people who were the only white people living in the region. Later in that month I sent word to Judge Brocchus that it was the wish and intention of the citizens of the State to furnish their memento "to the memory of the illustrious dead, the incomparable Washington, the father of liberty, the sire of freedom destined for the world."

Gentlemen, the intrinsic value of this stone is small indeed, even though it was procured, prepared, and delivered here under extremely difficult circumstances and at considerable cost. But as a token, as a testimonial of the love and the high esteem of my people for George Washington and the noble patriots of his generation and the great work they accomplished, it has a value beyond measure.

To fully appreciate what it means, let me remind you of these circumstances:

The people who furnished it are American citizens, who, in extreme poverty, are now engaged in the establishing of a commonwealth in the midst of a barren desert more than a thousand miles from the outposts of civilization. Many of them are descendents of colonists who came to this country on the Mayflower. Most of their forefathers fought for liberty in the war of the Revolution. Some of them are from other lands who have come here to enjoy the liberties of this country.

They went into the wilderness, then a part of Mexico, to make their homes so that they could enjoy religious liberty, a liberty which had been denied them in their own country by cruel mobocrats and faithless public officials. They are the people who saw their homes destroyed and their temples sacked and burned, their loved ones murdered in cold blood and their prophets martyred. In the dead of winter they were forced to flee from their homes into the wilderness. More than a thousand lives were lost as a result of this cruel persecution, of this denial of their rights as Americans.

And while on their great trek to their future homes in the mountains, they are the people who were called upon, and who furnished, 500 able-bodied volunteers to fight their country's battles with Mexico.

These are the people, gentlemen, who have paid the taxes to make the contribution of this stone possible.

It may be said, how under these circumstances could they receive a request for a contribution kindly? How could they respond at all?

To understand their response one must know of the profound faith they had in the institutions of the United States created under the Constitution. One must know of their faith in the promises which they sincerely believed God had made with respect to the future role of this land in the advancement and protection of the liberties of mankind.

Ordinarily human nature would have brought a hostile reaction to any request from a government which had failed them so completely in their hour of need. Their deep religious conviction in the divinity of the cause they espoused had made it possible for them to endure severe hardship and terrible persecutions. Those same convictions helped them submerge feelings of resentment in declaring and keeping alive their loyalty to their country.

They had been taught by their prophet leader, Joseph Smith, to regard the work of the patriots led by Washington in framing the Constitution of this country as the work of specially chosen servants of God.

The prophet had told them "Hence we say that the Constitution of the United States is a glorious standard; it is founded in the wisdom of God. It is a heavenly banner; it is to all those who are privileged with the sweets of liberty like the cooling shades and refreshing waters of a great rock in a thirsty and weary land. It is like a great tree under whose branches men from every clime can be shielded from the burning rays of the sun."

We firmly believe that it was through and by the power of God that the fathers of this country framed the Declaration of Independence and also that great palladium of human rights, the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing of a bigoted, narrow-contracted feeling about that instrument. It is broad and comprehensive. The Lord inspired the men who framed the Constitution and has guarded the Nation from its foundation.

Also, be it remembered, these people are for the most part American citizens with a proud heritage of great achievements by their colonial ancestors in the settlement of this country and in the fighting of its battles for freedom against oppression.

George Washington to us is the symbol of the great achievements of that era in the eternal fight for human liberty. And so today we pay our humble tribute to George Washington and his generation of American patriots.

That is what I believe Brigham Young might appropriately have said had the opportunity been presented back in 1853

when the Deseret stone was presented to the Monument Society and the people of the United States.

Nearly a century later, we, their descendants and representatives of the great Commonwealth of Utah, gather here and present another token of esteem to George Washington which we hope will explain and emphasize the tribute paid by the founders of our great State in the depth of their poverty and tribulation.

Little that we can say now will add to that humble but sublime tribute. But we do want it known to the millions who come each year to Washington to recall the life and works of the Father of our Country, the meaning and significance of the stone marked by that strange word "Deseret."

Today, more than a century after the Mormon pioneers settled the great State of Utah, a new generation of American citizens representing many races and religions live and work together in peace and amity in building on the foundations laid by the pioneers. Together, with all other Americans, they enjoy the blessings of liberty made possible through the sacrifices and struggles of the patriots under the inspired leadership of Washington.

Let us, then, as the representatives of the old and new generations of Utahns, join in the stirring tribute from the eloquent pen of Robert C. Winthrop, one-time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and read by one of his colleagues on the occasion of the laying of the monument cornerstone:

> The storms of winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must soil and discolor it. An earthquake may shake its foundations. Some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks asunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of succeeding ages in all regions of the earth.

Ceremonies Incident to the Unveiling

Cathy Ann Carpenter, granddaughter of Utah pioneer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Carpenter, unveiled the Stone.

UTAH STATE SONG

Utah, We Love Thee

Evan Stephens

RENDERED BY UTAH CENTENNIAL CHORUS

Elders: Chester W. Hill, Director; Robert M. Dunford, Harold Hancock, Guy Hinkley, Sherrill O. Huff, Gordon A. Madsen, Robert H. Powell, Richard Robison, Howard J. Ruff, Wayne H. Taysom

Land of the mountains high, Utah, we love thee!
Land of the sunny sky, Utah, we love thee!
Far in the glorious west, Throned on the mountain's crest,
In robes of statehood dressed, Utah, we love thee!

Columbia's newest star, Utah, we love thee!
Thy lustre shines afar, Utah, we love thee!
Bright in our banner's blue, Among her sisters true,
She proudly comes to view, Utah, we love thee!

Land of the Pioneers, Utah, we love thee!
Grow with the coming years, Utah, we love thee!
With wealth and peace in store, To fame and glory soar,
God-guarded ever more, Utah, we love thee!

ACCEPTANCE BY GEN. U. S. GRANT III

Member, Washington National Monument Society

Senator WATKINS, Dr. DRIGGS, Mr. DEMARAY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I need hardly say that I am deeply grateful for the privilege of representing the Washington National Monument Society on this happy and historic occasion. Perhaps it is appropriate for me to say a word or two in explanation of the society's special interest in the Monument and in this gift from the great State of Utah, which completes the roster of State stones.

Not that the people of Utah are the last to pay this homage to our great first President; on the contrary they were among the first, in 1853, only 5 years after the official laying of the cornerstone of the Monument and long before Utah became a State, the people of what was then Deseret Territory sent the stone which has represented them in the structure for nearly a century. But it is eminently fitting that the record should now be completed with a stone from the great and prosperous State of Utah.

Now the Washington National Monument Society, which I am privileged to represent today, had its origin in the committee formed by Chief Justice John Marshall in 1833 to raise funds to build a suitable monument to the Father of our Country in the Capital City he located, planned, and founded.

For a time progress was encouraging, a competition for the design was held and the plan submitted by Robert Mills was accepted. It was decided to start construction of the obelisk first; and fortunately all thought of the circular Greek

mausoleum around its base was abandoned as time went on. The 12¼-ton cornerstone was laid by President Polk on July 4, 1848, with impressive ceremonies and long speeches. By 1854 funds had been raised to the amount of $230,000 and many contributed stones had been accepted, among them that from Deseret in 1853, and the shaft had been built up to a height of 156 feet.

In 1855 the office and records of the society, as well as the beginnings of the Monument itself, were forcibly seized by a group of the so-called Know-Nothing or American Party. However, they neither accomplished any further permanent construction, nor raised any appreciable funds, and in 1859 the original society was incorporated by act of Congress and repossessed of its Monument, property, and records. The efforts and interests of the Nation and Government were soon distracted by the Civil War, and after its conclusion such interest in the Monument as had survived was mostly focused on criticism of its design, its foundations, and its stability. Indeed, investigation by Lt. W. L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, showed that the foundations were inadequate and would have to be greatly strengthened before the shaft could be completed; also, that the design did not conform to the proportions established for obelisks by the ancient Egyptians. The situation as it then appeared to the opposition was tersely stated by that old grouch Horace Greeley:

> A wretched design, a wretched location, and an insecure foundation match well with its empty treasury.

Of course this was a greater reflection on his judgment and taste than on the Monument, but the renewed efforts of the society to raise the additional funds required to complete the Monument brought forth only about $90,000. It is a matter of real satisfaction to me that it was my grandfather who, on August 2, 1876, signed the bill, which Senator John Sherman had introduced only a few weeks before, for the Federal Government to take over and complete the Monu-

ment; and that the job was so successfully done by Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey and other officers of the Corps of Engineers. The Washington National Monument Society gladly turned over its funds and property and, under the law, became official adviser to the Federal authorities.

Since then the Monument, its maintenance and operation have been the responsibility successively of the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the Director of Public Buildings and Parks, and now of the National Park Service. There are many features of great interest about the Monument, especially to engineers; but its great dignity, simplicity, and lofty reaching to Heaven are in the minds of the American people permanently identified with the characteristics of the great American it commemorates. And so, James Monroe Hewlett was inspired to say at an annual convention of the American Institute of Architects:

> There is in Washington a construction designed by engineers. The wind piles up masses of sculptural clouds behind it. The rising sun paints it silver, and the setting sun paints it gold, and it is, I venture to think, the most beautiful single object in the world today.

Today we are happy to welcome this stone from the now adult and great State of Utah as an integral part of this most beautiful single structure in the world.

REMARKS OF
EDWARD J. KELLY

Superintendent of National Capital Parks

Mr. CHAIRMAN, Senator WATKINS, General GRANT, and DISTINGUISHED UTAHNS: It has been a real pleasure for the National Park Service to work with officials from your State and the Washington National Monument Society in arranging for the placing of this memorial stone from Utah in the walls of this famous memorial to the Nation's first President.

By the unveiling of this stone today, you show the enduring love and respect of your people for the great man who is here memorialized. It signifies also the continuing awareness of Utahns of Washington's noble character, his devotion to duty, love of country, the high principles for which he stood, and his great contribution toward the founding of this Republic. The almost 1,000,000 people who visit the shrine annually demonstrate also that the ideals of Washington are not forgotten but are a constant guiding force in the life of the Nation and its people. Such, of course, is the purpose of the memorial. We are especially pleased that the school children of Utah have had a part in making this presentation possible. It is assuring to know that this lofty shaft which symbolizes the lofty ideals of our first President and the founders of our country continues to inspire our future citizens and gives promise that the succeeding generations of Americans will carry out the resolution of another great American President, Abraham Lincoln, that "this Nation under God shall not perish from the earth."

The National Park Service is pleased to accept, on behalf of the Federal Government, the Utah stone as the one hun-

dred and eighty-ninth such gift by States, individuals, and foreign countries who have wished to have a part in erecting a memorial to George Washington. You may be sure we are keenly conscious of our responsibility to the people for the proper preservation and administration of such an important national symbol, and will make every effort to discharge our duties faithfully and well.

BENEDICTION BY GEORGE Q. MORRIS

President, Eastern States Mission, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Our Father Who art in Heaven, at the conclusion of these ceremonies we render unto Thee our thanks and gratitude for this privilege we have enjoyed of being associated together on this occasion and on this spot in the nation's capitol. We thank Thee, our Father, for the great men who founded this country. We thank Thee for the liberties granted to us. We thank Thee for the great men who established this state we honor today. We pray that we may be true to them and to their principles, that we may be true to the inspired Constitution of this great nation and in our integrity, our devotion to truth and righteousness as a people in the nation we may preserve the sacred heritage that is ours. Bless and preserve this nation and make us worthy of the liberties it gives to us, in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

CLOSING REMARKS
BY ROBERT W. BARKER

President, Utah State Society

We are indeed sorry that more Utahns could not have been present on this memorable occasion; but, in extending our invitations to this ceremony, we were limited by the space here in the Monument to an attendance of forty persons. All of you here have been invited as honored guests because of the prominent positions you hold in Government and public life and because of your interest in our great State.

We have arranged a luncheon to be held in the Vandenberg Room of the Capitol immediately after this ceremony. We hope all of you will come. Other members of the Utah State Society have been invited to gather with us to renew our acquaintances and friendships and to have Dr. Driggs review for us the historic significance of this occasion and of the events it commemorates.

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