The Lost Civilizations

Negro Author Cites Proud Record Of Black History

(Editors' Note: The American public is pressing for more knowledge of "Negro history," "black studies," "African American history."

Here is the first of 15 dramatic chapters in what may be the nation's—perhaps the world's—most neglected area of history: "African American background (Prehistory to 1951)."

By EDGAR A. TOPPIN

As Mansa Musa stepped into the palace yard, he had more in his mind than the customary audiences. Soon he would be leaving on the Hajj—a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was anxious to resume preparations for this journey, but business awaited him. Drums, trumpets and bugles sounded as he took his seat on the peacock throne, three-tiered, silk covered, and be cushioned platform. But as the emperor listened to thoughts kept turning to his trip. Finally, the audiences were over, Mansa Musa now could concentrate again on the Hajj, the journey of a Moslem seeker of God, to undertake at least once in his lifetime. Mansa Musa would not be the first ruler of Mali to make the journey, but he planned a more lavishly decorated one than any of his predecessors. He wished to make an impression on all of the people of Africa as well as many parts of his far-flung empire on the way to Mecca. Moreover, he wanted the Moslem world to press fellow Moslems of the Middle East and also the whole world with the preparations completed. For the Hajj, Mansa Musa set forth in the year 1324 from his capital city of Djenne. Historian John Hope Franklin states that his "entourage was composed of 60,000,000,000 persons of all kinds—men, women, and children, the most splendid and numerous journey ever made in the history of the world."

Mansa Musa had spent so much money in the Middle East that it disrupted commerce and commerce for years. When he borrowed huge amounts at handsome rates, afterward he repaid them when he got back to Africa. People still spoke and wrote of awe in the impact of this lofty ruler's visit.

On The Map

No matter what the accomplishments of Mansa Musa, he left behind him a history so vast that some books were written so long as books were authored by historians. From the viewpoint that Africa was a dark continent inhabited by inferior and primitive people, the world progressed (playing) the dominant role...for something like 600,000 years.

Not All Jungle

Rabies and other diet of "westernized" history, Tarzan stories, movies, and telecasts, modernizations have developed complex civilizations in Africa. Many Americans believe Africa—from whence their black countrymen came—to be a land of hot, steamy jungles. Actually, less than 5 per cent of Africa is jungle. Most of the continent's south is a wide region of grassy savannah, the soft brown desert and temperate zone. However, most people regard Africa as the last continent to show any significant change in that all-black complexion.

Mansa Musa, who lived in the 14th century, made a journey on land and sea to Mecca. The ruins of its great mosque are still standing.

About The Author

Edgar A. Toppin, born in Harlem, New York in 1951, is the author of the 15-part series on Negro history starting in today's Daily Mail. He earned his bachelor's and master's degree in American history from Howard University and his doctor's degree from Northwestern University. Toppin teaches college faculty, has written three books on Negroes in American history.

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Despite his pompous display on the pilgrimage of 1324, Mansa Musa made no lasting impact on the consciousness of the Western world. His expedition attracted many times in Africa, Latin America, and the United States.

Anthropologists are convinced...of Afro-American and African campaigns in Asia 10,000 years ago. Africans were also among the first to make iron tools and weapons.

Alas, Leakey says, "Africa was in the forefront of all the great world progress (playing) the dominant role...for something like 600,000 years." Not all jungles.

Pharaohs

Black Nubians mingled in the Nile Valley with white people to form a mixed stock that developed Egyptian civilizations. The earliest known pottery was arc c re IS aSlca Y

Egypt fell to the Greeks in 332 B.C., but the Nubian kingdom of Ghana continued for seven more centuries.

Two hundred miles south of Zambiz (in modern Mozambique) was the empire of the Songhay people. The Songhay, however, ruled from 1460 to 1800. Songhay reached its peak in 1500 when the empire extended from the Atlantic to Lake Chad— an area almost as large as the United States.

The property and power of these peoples arose from the agricultural base in the Niger River Valley—area almost as large as the United States. The Songhay people were industrious and had learned new methods in trade. As Leakey says, "Africa was in the forefront of all the great world progress (playing) the dominant role...for something like 600,000 years." Not all jungles.

Songhay fell to the Moroc­can army in 1591, some 10 years before Jamestown was founded. Trade dislocations foretasted the rise of another such empire.

These, then, were the beginnings of a long and of­fensive story in which the Negroes, a people to distant lands, slavery, and a momentous history to rediscover their identity.

Next: The slave trade and African-American slavery.
Prince Henry the Navigator had sent Capt. Antam Goncalves of Portugal to get skins and oil in West Africa. But the youthful captain was ambitious. He sought to do more.

His men hesitated, fearing their small ship might cause trouble by exceeding orders. Sensing their uncertainty, Capt. Goncalves pleaded with them, as recorded by Antonio Frasquera, the chronicler of Portuguese exploration:

"O how fair a thing it would be for the king if we came to this land for a cargo of such pretty merchandise, were to fit out the ship with the good luck to bring the first captives before the face of our Prince."

Sighting the coast by prospects of obtaining gold and glory, the men agreed. He selected the crew to make the voyage and went ashore below Cape Bidor (now in Spanish Sahara, mile from the mouth of the Niger) looking for human cargo.

After traveling a dozen miles, they encountered an African following a runaway slave. He scored him with his spear but surrendered after being wounded by a Portuguese javelin.

Then they captured a black Mooress, who had strayed from trade with Arab rulers to whom she was a slave.

The next night, reinforced by men from Capt. Nuno Tristam's ship, the Portuguese made a surprise attack on the harbor of the Arab city, from which the two captives came. Four Africans were killed, 10 were captured, and the rest escaped.

Slave Trade Starts

The twenty captives Captain Goncalves took to Portugal in 1441 marked the beginning of direct European investment in the African slave trade. Previously, European trade with West Africa had been through North African intermediaries.

Arab caravans traveled overland, exchanging European fabrics or goods for African gold, ivory, and slaves. Now Portuguese ships were questing along the coast of West Africa.

The driving force behind them was Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460), eldest son of King John I, his elder brother (Edward I), and his nephew Alfonso V.

Prince Henry was seeking a direct, all-water route to the Far East that would not bypass the Italian city-states and the Arab lands of the Middle East. Thus, he went north to the land of the knights of Iberia. Where merchants skimmed the cream of profit from the Far East, the Portuguese were to lay heavy taxes on the caravans passing out for use by individual descendants, but when active cultivation was necessary, they and their children in their arms, and threw themselves flat on the ground with their heads low and their faces hidden in fear.

As a final check, there was a hereditary enthronement family which had to confirm the choice by installing the monarch.

Many African kingdoms, small and large, used hereditary enthronement for their kings. Pulleys, latches, shuttles, weights, cooking utensils, ceremonial masks were made. An aesthetic sense was deeply embedded in African life. Their art was non-representational, divorcing naturalistic forms with marvelous jewelery, to symbolize a way of life.

Knowing little about these arts, early Portuguese magnificently rationalized that they did Africans a favor by bringing them into slavery under a "civilized" European masters' system.

Dependent Family Organization

In agriculture, Africans combined private enterprise and personal self-sufficiency. They needed land to work on, their families to help, their children for their own services and as slaves. They made home the center of their organization as European traders did.

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The American Revolution in 1775 could have started five years earlier over this Boston Massacre. Lt. Col. Thomas Hutchinson kept the peace by two Massachusetts regiments to occupy Charles-town Peninsula on Boston's northwest side.

Led by Col. William Prescott, the Americans overnight fortified Breed's Hill on the Peninsula, with Bunker Hill as a preliminary line. When the British under Gen.-Gen. Washington, a slave-owning planter, who arrived early in July, 1775, to take command of the Continental Army, was reluctant to employ black soldiers.

Outraged, Britain closed the port and sent additional troops up from New York.

On April 19, 1775, Gage sent 700 men under Lt. Gen. Francis Smith to seize colonial leaders at Lexington and arms at Concord. When the British advanced party under Maj. John Pitcairn reached Lexington, they were met by 700 minutemen led by Capt. Jonas Galusha. Andrews testified "that a stout man with a long cord stick, threw himself in and made a blow at the officer; ... the stout man then turned round and struck (a soldier) over the head ... This stout man held the bayonet with his left hand, and twitched it and cried, 'Kill the dogs, knock them over.'"

"I thought and still think it was the mulatto (Attucks) who was shot." All but two of the British were acquitted; these two convicted of manslaughter and branded on their hands. The trial established the prominence of Attucks. Historians do not know whether Attucks was just seeking excitement or patriotically demonstrating. But it is widely significant that a black man, himself not free, should be in the forefront of the mob and the first to fall.

Meanwhile, Britain replaced the Townshend Act except for the duty on tea. The next outburst came in December, 1773, when colonists dumped tea in Boston Harbor, protesting a new Tea Act that favored English merchants.

In the battle which followed one British charge was led by Maj.-P. Pitcairn, who had commanded the redcoat vanguard at Lexington. According to Massachusetts historian George Livermore: "Pitcairn, it is well known, fell just as he mounted the redoubt shouting 'The day is ours.'" The shot which laid him low was fired by Peter Salem.

Many writers agree, though, others question whether Salem was indeed the hero who fired the shot that repulsed this British charge.

Whatever Salem's role at Bunker Hill, another black unquestionably distinguished himself there. A petition signed by 14 officers, including Colonel Prescott, attested that, "under our occupation, we declare that a negro man, called Salem Poor, of Col. Frye's regiment, Capt. Ames' Company, behaved like an experienced officer." Peter Salem had joined Colonel Nixon's regiment as an eight-month volunteer. Gen.-Gen.-Gen. Washington, a slave-owning planter, who arrived early in July, 1775, to take command of the Continental Army, was reluctant to employ black soldiers.

The British, on the other hand, were willing to use blacks. On Nov. 7, 1775, the Royal Governor of Virginia, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, proclaimed all blacks "free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining His Majesty's Troops . . ." Washington changed his mind. Blacks served with him at Valley Forge, then crossing of the Delaware, and at the final triumph at Yorktown.

About 5,000 blacks served in the Continental Army in the plans of all states except Georgia and South Carolina. Blacks were welcome in the Navy from the start. The 3,000 black sailors were 1-10th of the naval forces; blacks constituted only 1-60th of the Army.

In both branches they served in integrated units; there were three or four all-black units.

More than 25,000 slaves fought, the first to gain freedom on the British side — most as military laborers, some as soldiers. The British carried at least 19,000 of them subsequently to such places as Nova Scotia, England, and London. In 1787 the British established the colony of Sierra Leone in Africa for these former slaves.

The revolutionary struggle awakened Americans to their treatment of blacks.

Slaves petitioned for freedom, many times.

In the revolutionary atmosphere, Northern states began abolishing slavery and Southern states were revising restrictive importation of Africans.

The peak of the anti-slavery movement was reached in 1787, after the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which, except for the Ohio country, shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territory of the U.S.

But the new federal Constitution, drafted in 1787, recognized slavery, by (1) counting five slaves as three persons for determining taxes and representatives; (2) providing for the return of fugitive slaves fleeing to other states; and (3) restricting for 20 years congressional interference with the African slave trade.

During this era individual blacks gained recognition, especially Phillis Wheatley (1753-1784), Benjamin Ban­ncker (1721-1805), and Richard Allen (1750-1809).

Phillis came to America on a slave ship in 1761 and was purchased by John and Sarah Wheatley of Boston. Phillis proved adept at learning to speak, read, and write English. Her composed poems after the style of Alexander Pope, publishing in 1773 a book, "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral."
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QUARTERMASTER CORPS

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examination as Second Cook

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in the year Nineteen hundred and forty five

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Capt. Q.M.C.

WILLIAM LEHR
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers
Supervisor, Specialist Training Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT
Q. M. C. Form 227 (Old No. 426)
Revised May 22, 1934

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Board of Barber Examiners
of the State of Maryland

NO. 64 M-C

This Is To Certify that JAMES THYMAN, SR.

of HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

having met the requirements contained in Ch. 371, Acts of 1935,
is hereby granted this

Certificate of Registration as Master Barber

and by virtue of said registration is permitted to practice the occu-
ption of a master barber in the State of Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of Ch. 371, Acts of 1935, until such time as the Board revokes this certificate, for the viola-
tion of any of the provisions of said Act or for the failure on the part of the holder of this Certificate of Registration to pay the annual renewal fee provided for in said Act.

In Testimony Whereof the seal of the Board and the sig-
natures of the President and the Secretary have been attached
at Baltimore this 17th day of JANUARY 19-36

[Seal]

[Signature]
President.

[Signature]
Secretary.
This Is To Certify that JAMES TRAYMAN, JR.,
of HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND,
having met the requirements contained in Ch. 371, Acts of 1935, is hereby granted this

Certificate of Registration as Journeyman Barber

and by virtue of said registration is permitted to practice the occupation of a journeyman barber in the State of Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of Ch. 371, Acts of 1935, until such time as the Board revokes this certificate, for the violation of any of the provisions of said Act or for the failure on the part of the holder of this Certificate of Registration to pay the annual renewal fee provided for in said Act.

In Testimony Whereof the seal of the Board and the signatures of the President and the Secretary have been attached at Baltimore this 17th day of JANUARY 1936.

President.

Secretary.
SANITARY RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Each barber shall display his license in front of his stand in such a manner that it can be observed by persons whom he serves. A copy of these Shop Rules shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every barber shop.

2. No operator shall be employed in any such establishment who is affected with syphilis in the infective stage or with any other communicable disease in an infective stage or with any communicable infection of the skin.

3. Every person in charge of a barber shop shall keep such establishment in a clean and sanitary condition. There shall be available an adequate supply of running hot and cold water.

4. The hands of operators shall be washed with soap and water before serving each customer.

5. Shaving mugs and brushes shall be thoroughly rinsed with hot water after each use thereof.

6. There shall be a separate clean towel for each customer and no towel shall be used for more than one person without being thoroughly laundered.

7. A clean towel or individual neck strip shall be placed around the patron’s neck to avoid contact with the hair gown.

8. The head rest shall be covered by a clean towel or clean paper for each customer.

9. No powder puff, sponge or finger bowl shall be used in any such establishment.

10. Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

11. The use of cake or solid soap is prohibited in any such establishment.

12. The instruments used on each customer shall be made safe immediately after such use, by rinsing in hot water, or by dipping for one minute in a 10%, solution of commercial formalin, or by dipping for three minutes in alcohol (70 to 80%); or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

13. After the handling of a customer affected with any eruption, or whose skin is broken out, or is inflamed or contains pus, the hands of the attendant shall be disinfected immediately. This shall be done by thoroughly washing the hands with soap and hot water, followed by rinsing in alcohol (70 to 80%) or in a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

14. No barber shop shall be used as a dormitory or for any other purpose except such as may be reasonably appropriate to its use as a barber shop.

15. It is advisable to keep all implements, such as razors, scissors, combs, hair and shaving brushes, and neck dusters, in an air-tight cabinet containing a 10% solution of commercial formaldehyde.

Adopted and promulgated by the Board of Barber Examiners, with the approval and consent of the State Board of Health, in accordance with the requirements contained in Chapter No. 371 of the Acts of 1935.

DR. ROBERT H. RILEY, Director of Health

ARTHUR W. DIER, President.

VINCENT A. CINQUEGRANI, Secretary.

ROBERT W. SMITH, Treasurer.

ALLEGANY County's Oldest Black Church Fights For Survival

June 20, 1976
BY L. EUGENE GORDON
Sunday Times Staff Writer

FROSTBURG — No one alive now knows where the free blacks of Frostburg first worshipped. Even the history books appear mistaken on that point. Whenever or wherever it was, it certainly preceded President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Today, more than a 130 years after the establishment of the first black congregation of free blacks, the church is still serving Frostburg through the Dickerson African Methodist Episcopal Church. But for how much longer, no one really knows.

"It keeps every penny we've got to keep the church going," says Mrs. Dorothy Davis, who remembers being a little girl when the cornerstone of the present church was laid back in 1867.

According to Mrs. Davis, the congregation has become so small in recent years that "I can tell who's in church by the sound of their footsteps coming through the door for Sunday service," she states.

The Dickerson AME Church has seen its congregation dwindle from about 50 active members two decades ago to 11 today. Despite the decline, the church still carries 51 members on its discipline for AME general conference purposes.

Although the black population of Allegany County's Mountain City is just under 190, the congregation on Sunday rarely tops the 30 mark.

"I guess the most we've ever had in the church at one time in recent years was the day Curt Harper got married," said Mrs. Georgia Waites, one of the church's two oldest members.

Mr. Harper, a fourth grade teacher at Cumberland's Penn Avenue School, is the church's youngest member.

The one-room church, which touches the property line on three sides of the property by 40-foot lot at the corner of Pine and Mechanic Streets, has not had a resident pastor for over 20 years, but is served today by Rev. Leroy Jackson, recently ordained "comrunea" pastor from Seabrook, Md., for both Dickerson and metropolitan AME church.

"Most of the black people who would come to our church attend services at any of the older churches in the city," declared M. Davis. "And most of the black students at Cumberland State College don't even know we exist. All we want is a few more active members to keep the church going."

The Dickerson church, until about 10 years ago, was one of the two black congregations in Frostburg. However, under the Methodist Church federation a decade ago, the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church joined the congregation of the First United Methodist Church.

According to the church's cornerstone, the congregation has been beginning in the year 1867, it is believed that the church was located on Orange Street then, known as Hall Harper after his pastor, Rev. A. Hall. But then, it might not have been because no one remembers.

The first preacher was also believed to be Jeffrey Golden, a freed slave, while another (edn heard was Rev. Thomas W. Henry was forced to flee Frostburg without the famous Harper's Ferry abolitionist John Brown.

The present wooden frame church had withstood Frostburg winters, although Mrs. Davis admits that the winds in the winter "shake the lights and rattle the windows a bit."

The lights, like others, themselves attest to another era, being etched glass candle holders. But the stained glass windows in the church are another story about a sad date.

"We had beautiful stained glass windows in here at one time," Mrs. Waites declared, and it seems that we can't keep up with the beer cans that keep flying through them.

Pine Street is a narrow street next to the church, and the five parking spaces on church property across the alley is a haven for young beer drinkers.

And the financial upkeep, which has been in the church as long as Mrs. Davis can remember, a pay gas heating system, and the pews (which came from the Eckhart Methodist Church), the church interior and outside all is built for $1,800 back in 1841.

Other active members of the church are Obelia Waites, Delores Waites, Delores Waites, Delores Waites, Delores Waites, Delores Waites, Delores Waites, Delores Waites.
"Slave Register" Amazing Footnote To State's Past

By PETE BISHOP

The vault held treasure but not the kind Olga Woodward expected.

Pressed for office space, the Washington County recorder of deeds wasaneeded to find a place to store the Franks and discovered two tattered books — proof that slavery once flourished in Western Pennsylvania.

They were the Court Record of Yohogania County, Va., 1776-1781 and the Negro Slave Register of Washington County, 1762-1783 (the county was not incorporated as Washington until 1784).

THROUGH HER membership in the state Recorder of Deeds Association, Mrs. Woodward discovered Washington and Adams (Gettysburg) are the only Pennsylvania counties still possessing their slave registers.

Using the books as root-tracing sources would be difficult, though, not so much because of the flowery handwriting but because most slaves were not identified by first name only. Some weren't named at all and there's no way of knowing if a freed slave or his descendants assumed the listed master's surname.

Still, even a cursory glance through the tatters yields interesting facts on the status of blacks in colonial Pennsylvania.

In the register, in which every master had to record his slaves, a typical entry reads, "One negro woman named Lucy aged 19 years.

Women sometimes were listed "wench" (which back then had no derogatory connotations); sexual designation sometimes was proceeded, if at all, with any of three spellings of "mulatto.

WHO OWNED slaves? Just about everyone: lawyers, doctors, millers, "gentlemen," farmers — even ministers. Francis Wallace of Fallowfield Twp. owned the most, 29.

Most slaves were young (age always was listed and it was a significant price determinant): the older, the higher they were valued. Sweet children, teens and young adults are shown in the Register.

Only three men and three woman 40 or older are listed. The oldest were David, owned by Joshua Meek of Nottingham Twp., and Moll, belonging to

And in Edward Griffith's estate of Aug. 24, 1778, his boy Harry and woman Sall were worth 54 and 69 pounds, his 34 sheep 61 and three beds and their bedclothes 75 total.

Slaves sometimes were freed and their new status was public record. "Certificate of Negro Yara's Freedom" is on page 24 of the "slave record" nested among various farmers' cattle brands.

MRS. WOODWARD had the register recovered and rebound and the pages laminated; the record remains torn and frayed with some pages missing.

"I was afraid they'd be damaged or destroyed if left in the courthouse," she said, especially after one woman browsed through them drinking coffee and smoking a cigarette.

So she got permission from the County Records Committee of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to donate them to the Historical Collections Library at Washington and Jefferson College.

"There will be copies at the courthouse for the public to use, and you will be able to make duplicates of pages to take home," she said.

Above, Washington County Recorder of Deeds Olga Woodward holds the restored Negro Register and its original, now shopworn, cover.
The many uses of Gold Dust have made it indispensable in every well-ordered home. Just look over this list and observe the numerous ways in which GOLD DUST can be of assistance to you in lightening the burdens of the household.

What GOLD DUST will do for you

Wash Dishes, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Chimneys
Clean Pots, Pans and all Tinware
Clean Silverware, Zinc and Metal Work
Clean Tables and Oil Cloths
Clean and Remove Stains from Carpets
Clean Windows, Book-cases, China Closets, etc.
Clean Refrigerators
Clean Gas Ranges
Clean Bath Room, Tubs, Pipes, etc.
Wash Clothes, Blankets, Linen, etc.
Wash Brushes and Combs

Wash Brooms
Wash Dress Shields
Wash and Sterilize Milk Cans, Bottles and Dairy Utensils
Scrub Floors, Hearths, Woodwork, Counters, Shelving, Mantels and Marblework
Clean Wicker or Willow Chairs
Clean Paint Brushes
Make an Emulsion for Plants and Trees
Make the Finest Soft Soap
Make Hard Water Soft
Remove Fruit Stains

No soap, borax, soda, ammonia, naphtha, kerosene or other foreign ingredient is needed with GOLD DUST. It will do all the work without any other assistance.

The N. K. Fairbank Company
Chicago
Windows, too, are really clean after a bath in Gold Dust and warm water. Just a few minutes—and they're clean as crystal.

Plays With Housework

ATTIC to cellar—walls, woodwork, floors and stairways—how Gold Dust keeps them smiling! Big corners and little corners, cracks and crannies—they can't harbor dirt with Gold Dust around!

No rub-a-dub-dub, no endless scrubbing, no "elbow grease." Just a little Gold Dust and a pail of warm water—follow the simple directions on the package. Soft, smooth and velvety, Gold Dust cannot scratch or mar the finest surfaces. It dissolves the dirt and grease like magic.

Safety! That is what “Gold Dust Cleanliness” assures. Thorough, hygienic cleanliness—safeguarding the health of the family, especially the toddlers. Shining cleanliness—giving a sparkle and sheen to all it touches.

All this happens, of course, if you get the real Gold Dust. You don't want to be disappointed, so look for the name Fairbank's and the Twins on every package.

Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work
What dishwashing does for drippipes

Almost everybody knows what clogs up the drippipes—the grease from the dishes. And if a drain is to be

hardened and keeps the water from being consumed and the grease to leak out from the sink. Gold Dust, when used for dish-

washing, quickly and thoroughly dissolves the grease on the dishes, but keeps your

drippipes free, unobstrued and sanitary.

How to clean your meat chopper

If you've had trouble cleaning this useful kitchen helper, a tablespoonful of Gold Dust in a dishpan of hot water will

quickly and thoroughly Gold Dust dissolves the grease—how fresh and sweet it leaves your chopper. On a

baking day, too, Gold Dust makes a quite a cleaning job of the floor, cutting pin, spoons and all cooking uten-

sils thoroughly cleaned in record time.

Cut glass and grease

What keeps your cut glass from spark-

ling? An invisible film of oil or grease

lining? A invisible film of oil or grease

keeps your cutlass from sparkling.

And this recipe will keep your cut glass sparkling.

First, sweet, dish towels

After one or two dishwashings nothing your towels refuse to respond to. To eliminate the coolness of the

towels, examine them carefully. What is the matter? Grease. And to get rid of it—or more often in the towel. A gentle effective grease dissolver, Gold Dust takes most of your towels spots and grease.

Help for baking day

Mixing bowls, rolling pin, spoons, pans, and this uses a tablespoonful of Gold Dust to a dish-

pan of water, wash all dishes of one kind together, soak with boiling water in a wire dish drainer. It is because Gold Dust so thoroughly dissolves the grease that the dishes come out clean and sparkling.

A modern idea in dishwashing

If you want to get rid of your dishes with a tooth, try this: Use a tablespoonful of Gold Dust to a dish-

pan of water, wash all dishes of one kind together, soak with boiling water in a wire dish drainer. It is because Gold Dust so thoroughly dissolves the grease that the dishes come out clean and sparkling.

For pure, sweet waste receptacles

Garbage cans are necessary, yet so unpleasant unless refreshed every day with a good cleaner. One house-

keeper says she keeps her closets, her 5-gal. can and a little hot water, swab it briskly, add some Gold Dust and let it stand.

Well-kept, pretty china

In any water-heated or self- and for all kinds of dishes, there's nothing like a tablespoonful of Gold Dust to a dishpan of hot water. The

method of washing--especially with Gold Dust is so gentle, effective grease dissolver, Gold Dust quickly dissolves the grease. And

You will find the brush fresh, new look.

Dusting isn't always enough

Jardinières, vases and many orn-

aments of glass and china often are

jarnished because they aren't dusted

right. But after you use Gold Dust, that's no longer a problem. This delightful dusting mixture, Gold Dust, is an almost forgotten freshener. Among housekeepers and in smart houses it is this in a way, invisibly, that Gold Dust, in a jar, makes the trouble. And when you get

How to clean maps and brooms

After maps, brooms and brushes have done their share of cleaning, they need a bit of Gold Dust for this purpose, because Gold Dust so thoroughly dissolves the grease.

Sanitary crocks and jugs

Better work, need and other re-

ceptacles in which the more greasy

ones are kept the fresh, sanitary Gold Dust treatment. For Gold Dust quickly dissolves all grease. It is different from other washing powders and soap as well, because Gold Dust contains no soap and no water. And this makes a sweet cleaning mixture which cannot be cleaned effec-

tively with soap rubbed on a sink.

Freshen up your doorway

Doors, door-sills, door-knobs and transoms collect both dust and oil. Nothing will effec-
tively get rid of it but a tablespoonful of Gold Dust to a dishpan of hot water. Whisk the brush in the water, rinse it clean daily and keep it. You will then find your rugs and carpets keep their fresh, new look.

Now for your linoleum, oilcloth and

Of course it's grease mostly that

makes your oilcloth and linoleum

look drab and drab when not in

summer. But it is a greasy film

that makes them look sullen. A

tablespoonful of Gold Dust to a dishpan of hot water will make them sparkle again. For Gold Dust quickly dissolves all grease, just as it does in your kitchen, and it leaves them sparkling clean.

For a clean, sanitary bathroom

Sanitary treatment with a table-

spoonful of Gold Dust to a dish-

pan of water is the best method to

get in all kinds come out clean and sparkling, Gold Dust both cleans and polishes.

Your store will like this hint

Wherever there's a stove there's

bound to be drippings—especially

with this favorite brand. Gold Dust is

a such a gentle, effective grease dis-

solvine, Gold Dust quickly disso-

lves the grease. And, of course, Gold Dust so completely cleans, rinses off so easily. Just leave soap "left behind" in nooks and corners.

To sweeten ice box and refrigerator

Ice boxes and refrigerators need frequent cleaning—neat to be kept always in a sweet, sanitary condition. Gold Dust does this to the very best advantage, because Gold Dust quickly dissolves the grease. Gold Dust is a favorite brand because Gold Dust so thoroughly dissolves the grease.
"HERE YOU ARE."

Painted by Edward V. Brewer for Cream of Wheat Co.  
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