

Section 3:

The Life of David Earle and Helen Cooke Sayles Brundage

This section tells the story of David Earle Brundage and Helen Cooke Sayles Brundage starting in 1900. It includes their meeting at college, their careers, their life together in an extended family, and Helen's later life.

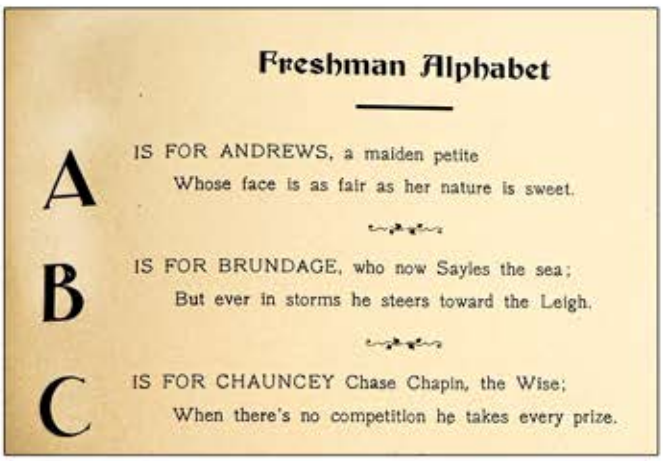
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David Earle Brundage, known as Earle, and Helen Cooke Sayles were born seven months and 500 miles apart, he in Alamo, Michigan, and she in Guthrie Center, Iowa. A decade later, Earle's parents moved west to Marshalltown, Iowa. Closer, but still miles away. They would not meet until college.

In the fall of 1900, Earle and Helen both started their studies at Iowa College in Grinnell, Iowa as members of the Class of 1904. The school later became known as Grinnell College. They were both active in campus life, and appeared multiple times in the school yearbooks. Helen served as Secretary of the Freshman Class. Earle joined the Young Mens Christian Association, and was chairman of their lecture course committee. He was also the business manager for the Yearbook.

They both joined Literary Societies – single sex organizations, which at the time were an integral part of student life at American universities, providing literary, debate, and social opportunities. Helen joined The Calocagathian Society and Earle joined the Grinnell Institute Society. One year, the Literary Societies staged a performance of the play, The Little Minister, and Helen and Earle both had roles.

Earle was clearly drawn to public speaking, participating in a number of oratorical contests during his college years with varying success. Contemporaneous news articles reported that he spoke on such topics as "Ultimate Aristocracy – What?" and "The Man the World Needs." In April 1904, a local paper reported that Earle delivered a sermon at the LaMoille Congregational Church near Marshalltown for both their morning and evening services. The news report stated that Earle expected to study for the ministry upon college graduation.



Freshman Alphabet

A IS FOR ANDREWS, a maiden petite
Whose face is as fair as her nature is sweet.

B IS FOR BRUNDAGE, who now Sayles the sea;
But ever in storms he steers toward the Leigh.

C IS FOR CHAUNCEY Chase Chapin, the Wise;
When there's no competition he takes every prize.

While Helen and Earle undoubtedly met shortly after starting at Grinnell, it took several years for their romance to blossom. However, the 1902 edition of the yearbook indicates that there was attraction, even then. At the time, Grinnell yearbooks were made by the Junior Class, in honor of the Senior Class, and included a lot of inside jokes that nobody understands today. In that edition was a "Freshman Alphabet," with a number of inside jokes about the Freshman class, including letter "B" describing the fledgling romance between Earle and Helen (and some interloper named Leigh!). The yearbook for their senior year called out Earle for "Sayling on Arbor Lake" and Helen for ""wearing [a] bright red waist".



YMCA leaders. Earle is second from right in back row.



Yearbook Staff. Earle is third from left in back row.

From local newspapers we know that Earle spent the Summer of 1902 in Colfax, Iowa, south of Marshalltown, where he worked at a company called Reed Brothers. In the Fall of 1902, when he returned to school for his Junior year, his parents sold their home in Marshalltown and moved to Grinnell. They rented a house at 1014 Park Street, a few blocks from the Iowa College campus. We don't know if Earle lived with them during his college years, but it is likely because the college did not have residence halls for all students and most boarded with families in the community.

Earle and Helen both graduated in June 1904, along with 53 other graduates. Helen earned a Bachelor of Arts and Earle earned a Bachelor of Philosophy degree. Earle was honored by the members of the class by being selected to deliver the class oration during commencement week.



The house that Volney and Carrie Brundage rented in Grinnell may have been one of these pictured here on Park Street. These large houses later became absorbed by the expanding college campus and used as administrative offices.



Helen Cooke Sayles - 1904 Graduation Portrait



Helen is in the second seated row, second from left. The Calocagathian Society at Grinnell was a literary society for women, focusing on improving literary, debate, and oratorical skills among its members. The name comes from the Greek, signifying a spirit of nobility and goodness. Similar societies for men at Grinnell were the Institute Society and the Chrestomathian Society. The name of the latter is, from the Greek, signifying "desire for learning". Helen's father was a member of the Chrestomathian Society, her husband of the Institute Society.



When we visited Clinton, Iowa in 2024, we found that the high school where Earle taught history in 1904-05 had been converted to residential apartments.

Despite the earlier news report of Earle's plans for the ministry, over the summer, Earle accepted a position as a history teacher at Clinton High School in Clinton, Iowa. He spent one school year, 1904-05, in that position.

In 1905, the Iowa State Census shows Volney and Carrie still residing at 1014 Park Street, Grinnell. Volney worked as a traveling salesman and Carrie as a teacher, according to the City Directory. Carrie spent several months in 1905 visiting her family and friends in Alamo and Kalamazoo, Michigan, returning to Grinnell on December 4th, according to the local newspaper. Once or twice a year both Volney and Carrie visited Lebanon, Missouri, where they had purchased some farmland.

In 1906, Volney was elected vice president of a new organization, The Hawkeye Commercial Men's Association. This organization was formed as a mutual accident association, with an accidental death and dismemberment benefit, and a funeral benefit for natural deaths.

After graduation, Helen returned to western Iowa, where she first took a position as a teacher at the high school in Hamburg, Iowa, which is in the far southwestern corner of the State. In Hamburg, she taught Latin, German, and English for the school years 1904-1906 and also served as the principal the second year. In September, 1906, she headed to Grinnell where she assumed the position of principal of the high school. In addition, she taught Latin and English there until 1908.

Historic Grinnell High School, 1904-1961



While Helen stayed in Iowa, Earle went East to Boston in the Fall of 1905. He attended Harvard University for one year (1905-06), receiving a Masters of Arts Degree in July 1906. His mother, Carrie, traveled to Cambridge to see him graduate. He did not return home with her, but rather accepted a position as a reporter for the Boston Post.

Earle remained on staff in Boston for several months until, unfortunately, he became ill with catarrhal fever (a viral disease mainly affecting ruminants such as cattle and sheep, and which is rare in humans) and returned to his parent's home in Grinnell to recuperate. Towards the end of a lengthy recovery, he accepted a position as a reporter for the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Helen and Earle had stayed in touch and on February 4, 1908, they were married in Guthrie Center at her parents' home (the home that was later destroyed by fire). The news report on the wedding described it as a marriage seen as the culmination of a college courtship. The Marshalltown News reported that, "the affair was in many respects an Iowa College wedding, and included among the guests were many of the student body and alumni."



COMPLETE COLLEGE ROMANCE

Earle Brundage Weds Helen Sayles of Guthrie Center.

GUTHRIE CENTER, Ia., Feb. 4.—Special: A romance began when both of the parties were students of Iowa college at Grinnell resulted today in the marriage of Helen C. Sayles and D. Earle Brundage, formerly a Des Moines newspaper man, at the home of the bride's father, E. R. Sayles, a prominent attorney of this place. The presence of several alumni and students made the affair quite distinctly an Iowa college wedding.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. B. Gage, pastor of the Highland Park Presbyterian church, Des Moines. Miss Ruth Leland Sayles of Chicago acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Guy W. Brundage of Des Moines as best man. Miss Helen Thomson of the Iowa college school of music, who was present, rendered Mendelssohn's wedding march for the entrance of the bridal party. Miss Clara Bower of Fort Wayne, Ind., was the ring bearer. Other out of town guests were Messrs. and Mesdames L. M. Swindler of Yale, Fred Glawe of Stuart, W. B. Gage of Des Moines, and V. A. Brundage, the parents of the groom, of Grinnell, and Mr. Harry L. Brundage of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Des Moines Register February 5, 1908

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In April 1902, Volney and Carrie initially purchased approximately 450-500 acres of farmland about five miles east of Lebanon, Missouri. Additional purchases over time brought it to 600-650 acrea. The property was located on East Highway 32, north of the road and across from the Detherage School.

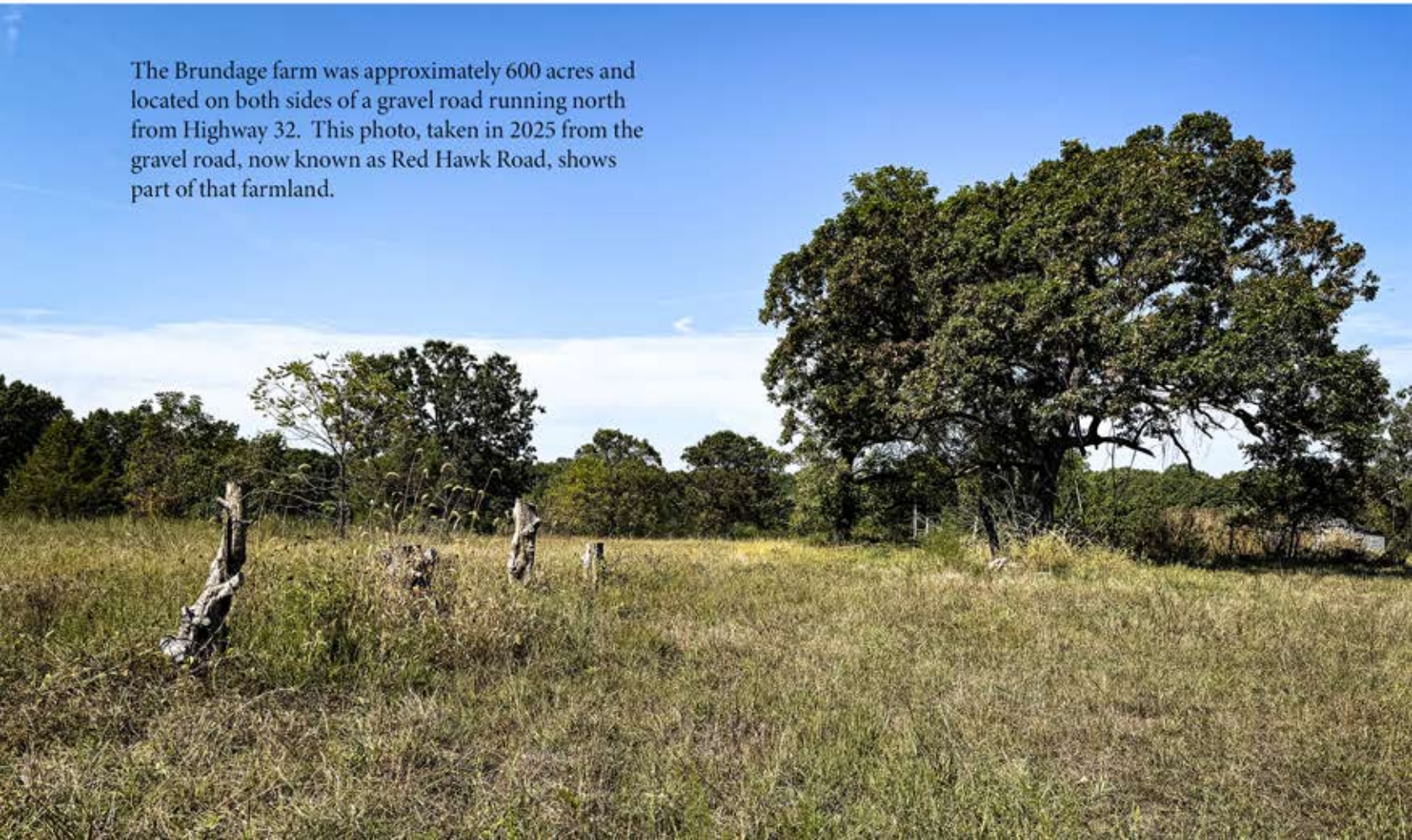
Volney and Carrie spent the winter of 1907-08 at the LaClede Hotel in Lebanon, Missouri, according to news reports. During that time Volney took a business trip to New York and on the way back stopped in Toledo, Ohio to spend New Years Day with his son, Earle. In 1908, following their son's marriage, Volney and Carrie rented a cottage in Lebanon, Missouri to be nearer to their farm and better able to manage the property. At this time, Earle was traveling throughout the country as a reporter, so there was likely much less of a reason for them to be living in Grinnell.

The first year in Lebanon, Volney and Carrie lived in the "MacKesson cottage" on Harwood Avenue. J.E. MacKesson was an attorney and also the publisher of the Laclede County Republican newspaper. Presumably when he built his large home, he rented out the old cottage. In April 1909, the family moved into the B.B. Farrar House. The Farrar family owned the local pharmacy, and had another residence.



The old land use maps of Lebanon, Missouri show the Detherage School located across Highway 32 from Volney Brundage's land. This rural school was built initially as a log cabin in 1881 and replaced by this frame schoolhouse in 1903. This building was still standing in 2025, but was completely hidden from the highway by foliage.

During the Brundage's time in Lebanon, the larger adjoining properties were owned by the OP Land Company, a group of investors from Omaha who were developing a large facility to breed Jersey cattle. Volney was also interested in raising cattle.



The Brundage farm was approximately 600 acres and located on both sides of a gravel road running north from Highway 32. This photo, taken in 2025 from the gravel road, now known as Red Hawk Road, shows part of that farmland.

Lebanon, Missouri was founded in 1849 and is located on the Ozark Plateau next to the Gasconade River. It was originally named Wyota after the Native Americans in the area. It was renamed Lebanon at the request of a local pastor who wished to honor his hometown in Tennessee. The town was situated on a rough American Indian Trail, which gained the name "The Wire Road" when telegraph lines were installed between St. Louis and Springfield, Missouri. During the Civil War, the town was occupied by Union troops who were there to protect that telegraph line from sabotage as the local population had strong sentiments on both sides of the conflict.

Lebanon developed economically with a railroad line in 1868 and U.S. Route 66 from Chicago to Santa Monica, California in 1926.



The LaClede Hotel of Lebanon, Missouri was built in 1884. This photo shows the hotel much as it looked when Volney and Carrie spent several months there in 1907-08.

LaClede County Courthouse, would have been in use when Volney and Carrie lived in Lebanon. It was built in 1894 and destroyed by fire in 1920.



After their wedding, Helen and Earle traveled a good deal and moved several times. In May 1908, Helen visited Volney and Carrie for a short visit before joining her husband in Jacksonville, Florida. The following February, both Earle and Helen traveled to Lebanon, coming from Columbia, South Carolina "for an extended stay". Helen was pregnant, and their first daughter, Mary Jeannette, was born in Lebanon on March 5, 1909. She was named for her two grandmothers, Mary Sayles and Carrie Jennette Brundage.

In December 1909, Helen and Earle left Lebanon and moved to 1394a Temple Place, St. Louis, Missouri, where Earle was employed as a reporter for the St. Louis Republic. In January 1910, Earle sold the 80 acres he owned adjoining his father's farm to his father. They didn't stay in St. Louis long because, in July 1910, Earle took a position as editor and manager of "The Oil Journal", published in Shreveport, LA.

In 1910, according to the Federal Census, Volney and Carrie were living in a rental house on Harwood Avenue in Lebanon and had three boarders. He continued to work as a traveling salesman and, at that time, he represented the Cattaraugus Cutlery Company of Little Valley, NY. The Marshalltown News reported in 1911 that the family was "planning to move onto the farm in the fall and that Mr. Brundage may decide at that time to leave the road, after traveling for 22 years." Volney retired from traveling but continued to serve as a life insurance agent. In October 1911, he and Carrie did in fact move out to the farm, presumably having built a house on the property.

Before Earle's move to Shreveport, the Marshalltown News had reported that Volney stated that his son was soon to give up reporting and take charge of the development of his father's 650 acre farm. Volney indicated that Earle was making the change because of ill health, the indoor work having proved too confining for him. It's not clear that Earle had the same vision. But, in fact, Helen and Earle did move back to Lebanon for a short time in 2012 and lived on the farm with Volney and Carrie. Earle was appointed as the County Highway Engineer in March 1912, and, later that year, he filed to run as the Republican candidate for surveyor. But the newspaper bug hadn't left him and in September 1912, Earle obtained a position as a newspaper reporter in Chicago. During the years 1913-1915, Earle had various assignments, which required him to travel and work in Columbia, South Carolina; Wichita, Kansas; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Columbus, Ohio.

Western Springs has had four different train stations over the years, The "modern" 1970s station was rebuilt around 2014 to outwardly replicate an earlier station built in 1890. In 2024 it looked much like the station Earle would have used to commute to work.



Western Springs, Illinois

In the mid 1830s, Joseph Vail from New York State built a cabin on the Plainfield Road that served as a stagecoach station on the Chicago to Peoria Line, as well as a hotel, general store, and post office. Over time, a small village developed and, when the Aurora-Chicago railroad was built in 1864, the railroad assigned the name "Western Springs" to the station. There were mineral springs nearby which were thought to have healing powers.

Earle and Helen were listed in the 1920 census as living on East Boulevard in Western Springs, Illinois. After searching maps and consulting with an historian at the Western Springs Historical Society, we found that their address was 306 East Boulevard South. Since that time Western Springs became a part of the Chicago Metropolitan District and street names and numbers were changed during that process. That address now corresponds to 4608 Wolf Street. We were delighted to discover that the house, built in 1871, is preserved in good condition.



In 1916, Earle switched to working in the advertising business, obtaining a position at Erwin, Wasey & Co. an advertising agency that was located in the Garland Building at 58 East Washington Street in downtown Chicago. Founded by Louis R. Wasey and Charles R. Erwin in 1914, this was among the first U.S. agencies to develop a network of international offices. It was bought by David B. Williams Co. in 1955 and then became part of Interpublic Inc. in 1963. The Erwin, Wasey name was retired in 1979.

Earle was successful in advertising. According to family lore, the iconic advertising slogan for Hoover Vacuum Cleaners – It Beats as it Sweeps as it Cleans -- was written by Earle. This slogan was used by Hoover starting in the 1920s and continuing for several decades.

Earle and Helen bought a home on East Boulevard in Western Springs, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. Earle was easily able to commute to the downtown office by train from Western Springs, as the train station was a short walk from his house. Their son, Robert Sayles, was born there in December 1916, and little sister, Phoebe Susan, followed in 1918. Robert was named for his grandfather, E.R. Sayles, and great grandfather, Robert Sanford Davis. Susan was named for her two great grandmothers, Phoebe Armstrong and Susan Jane Jones Sayles.



Robert Sayles Brundage with grandfather, Volney Brundage, 1918



Robert Sayles and Phoebe Susan Brundage, about 1921



Helen Sayles Brundage with her children, Mary Jeannette, Robert, and Phoebe Susan, 1918

Meanwhile, Volney and Carrie were in Lebanon preparing to join the family in Western Springs. They sold off at public auction their livestock, farm tools, household goods, and several tons of Keffir and cane hay in 1917. They retained the property and presumably had some rental income from it as they returned to Lebanon periodically to "look after business interests." They probably moved to Western Springs soon thereafter. At that time and up until his death, Volney continued to work as a life insurance agent. The 1920 Federal Census showed that the household in Western Springs was comprised of Helen and Earle, Volney and Carrie, three children, and two servants.

According to newspaper reports, in 1919, Volney and Carrie spent most of the winter (January-March) in Jacksonville, Florida. This location may have been a preferred vacation site for many years, as we have photos of Earle as a toddler that were taken at a photo studio in Jacksonville.



Robert Sayles and Phoebe Susan Brundage, 1919



35A Welbeck Street, 2025, (corner)

35 Woodstock Road, 2025 (left)







Passport photos 1920, R to L:
Carrie Davis Brundage, Robert Sayles Brundage, Volney Allen Brundage, Phoebe Susan Brundage

In May 1919, Earle was sent by his firm to Europe to survey post-war market conditions and advertising opportunities in Great Britain, Scandinavia, France, Spain, and Italy. He returned to Chicago in December of that year. Clearly he found there to be great opportunity, as in March 1920, Earle, Helen, and Mary Jeannette sailed for London. Earle was returning to London to oversee the new Erwin, Wasey English branch office. They expected to be gone 6-8 months and the younger children were left in the care of their grandparents. Earle, Helen, and Mary Jeannette first lived at Apartment 4, 35 A Welbeck Street, London, W 1, England. This was in the Marylebone area, just a couple of blocks from Queens College where Mary Jeannette was enrolled in school.

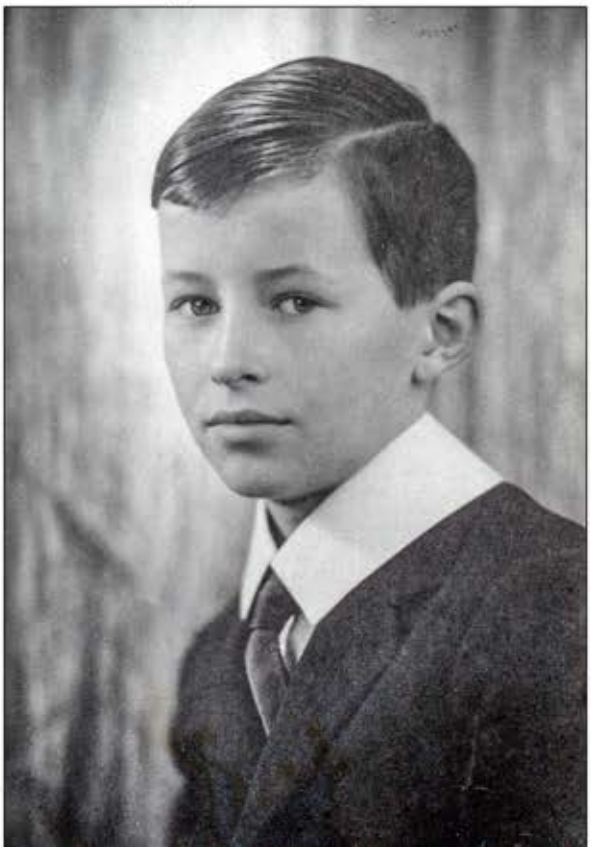
Earle's work in London was extended, and in September 1920, Volney and Carrie, with Robert and Phoebe Sue in tow, joined them in London. While Volney and Carrie returned to the U.S. in 1921, they returned to London later. The family lived in several homes during their decade in England. They first spent a few years in the newly developed suburb of Golders Green, which was conveniently on the train / Underground line. In Golders Green, they lived in two different semi-detached houses, each within a short walk from the train station. In 1922, they were living at 34 Park Drive, Golders Green, London, England. In 1923, they moved to 35 Woodstock Road, Golders Green, London, NW11, England.



In 1921, Earle was appointed Advertising Manager of the United States Shipping Board, headquartered in Washington, D.C., and in August 1921 he was in Washington attending to his new duties. Reports are not clear as to whether this was a full-time position, or if he maintained his position with Erwin, Wasey; however, he maintained his residence in London up until his death in 1929. One other report indicates that he opened an office for Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency of Chicago. This was a very large advertising agency that also opened a London branch in the early 1920s. Significantly, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board at the time, Albert D. Lasker, was also the President of Lord and Thomas (as well as the majority owner of the Chicago Cubs). So Earle may have transferred to a more advantageous position while in London.

In October 1925, the Lebanon, Missouri newspaper reported that the Brundage Family had taken a country home for a year located at The Glade, Bookham, Surrey, England. Bookham is located twenty-five miles southwest of London out of Waterloo Station. Mary Jeannette was in her fourth year at Queen's College, a secondary school for girls, and had won a two-year scholarship to the school the prior year. In 1928, they were living at Dunedin, New Road, Ashtead, Surrey, a London suburb near Bookham.

Robert Sayles Brundage, about 1925





Helen and Earle Brundage



Carrie and Volney Brundage, Golders Green, London, 1922

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In 1926, Helen's parents, Edward and Mary Sayles traveled to England to visit Helen and her family. It was fortuitous they made the trip at that time, as Edward died the following year, in August 1927 at age 75 of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was buried in Union Cemetery [1307 North Street, Guthrie Center IA], next to his son Albert. The Lebanon, Missouri newspaper reported that Helen was called to her father's bedside, and mentioned that Mary Jeannette was attending school at Lucerne, Switzerland. Mary Sayles then went to live with Helen and Earle in England.









Union Cemetery, Guthrie Center, Iowa

In January 1928, Earle's father, Volney, passed away while he and Carrie were visiting his sister, Mrs. F. S. Delano, at 431 West Dutton Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan. After Volney's death, Carrie spent about nine months in the United States, visiting friends and relatives in California (San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco). She stopped in Lebanon, Missouri to visit friends and look after business affairs and she also visited friends in Iowa. Volney's will was filed for record on August 2, 1928. She then returned to England to live with Helen and Earle.

In August 1929, Earle and Helen were in Paris for a short work trip. They stayed at the Élysées Palace Hotel, located at 12 Rue de Marignan. This 19th century townhouse had been converted to a hotel a few years earlier. While there, Earle passed away of a heart attack at the age of 46. His body was cremated and returned to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was buried in the West Cooper Cemetery [7530 Douglas Avenue, Kalamazoo, MI] near his father. According to family legend, the night that Earle died, the family dog, back home in Surrey, was up all night howling.



West Cooper Cemetery, Kalamazoo





Mary Armstrong Sayles,
with E.R. Sayles in the inset

Carrie Davis Brundage with her great grandaughter, Stephanie Brundage, Lake Wales, Florida, 1947



Mary Jeannette Brundage wrote a biographical sketch of her mother, Helen, from which the following is excerpted: "In the latter part of the 1920s, death took first Helen's father and not long afterward Mr. Brundage's father. A few months later Mr. Brundage . . was stricken suddenly ill in Paris and died there in August 1929, at the age of forty-six. . . Responding to the situation with constructive action, Helen brought the family – her three children, her mother, and her mother-in-law – back to the United States. There she undertook to establish a home for them all in Washington, D.C. She purchased a large, old house to accommodate the family; and she enrolled at the Washington School for Secretaries. This was at the onset of the economic depression of the 1930s. Completing the course of study, which gave her new skills in addition to her academic education and her teaching experience, Helen obtained a position at Marjorie Webster Junior College, in Washington."

When they moved to Washington, DC, Helen and her family lived at 1405 Girard Street, and subsequently at 3440 Brown Street, NW. In about 1933, Helen bought a home at 1733 Newton Street, NW. In addition to the children, both her mother, Mary, and her mother-in-law, Carrie, continued to live with her. They maintained the household and cared for Helen's children, as well as her grandchildren when they came along: Suzanne in 1935 and Katrina in 1938. When Helen's daughter, Susan, moved to Hollywood, Florida temporarily in about 1935, Carrie moved with her to care for baby Suzanne while Susan worked as a secretary for the manager of the Hollywood Beach Hotel.

Carrie Brundage was known as "Grammie" and Mary Sayles, as "Granma Mary." Mary lived with Helen until she passed away in 1941 at the age of 85. She was buried in the family plot at Union Cemetery in Guthrie Center. Carrie continued living with Helen but she still loved to visit Florida and had many friends there. In 1949, at age 87 she moved to San Diego with a friend named Iola, but she survived there only a few months. She was buried next to Volney in West Cooper Cemetery in Kalamazoo, Michigan.







Marjorie Webster Junior College operated from 1928 to 1971 as a private 2-year junior college focused on the needs of working women. It was located in the Colonial Village neighborhood of Washington, D.C., at 1640 Kalmia Road, N.W. The campus is now a D.C. Historic District and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A private school, the Lowell School, acquired and renovated the property in 1997. The Frazier Dormitory, where Brundage Hall was located, was razed in 2016.



Helen Sayles Brundage about 1925

Helen was appointed Dean of the Marjorie Webster Junior College in 1931 and continued in that position until her retirement in 1950. Her duties included teaching, as well as administrative work. After her retirement, part of the dormitory was named Brundage Hall in her honor. Both her daughter, Susan, and her granddaughter, Suzanne, attended MWJC.

After Susan completed her degree at Marjorie Webster Junior College she worked as a secretary for all of her career in several locations. She married and later divorced George Crosby; they had one daughter together. She married Gerald C. Gross in 1942 and they had two daughters together. Gerald was an

Guthrie County Hospital, 2024



Helen had inherited five acres of land on North 12th Street in Guthrie Center, Iowa, which she eventually donated to the County for construction of the first County Hospital. It was donated in memory of her parents. The new hospital was dedicated in 1951.

Electrical Engineer and Radio Operator. He worked with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and later with the International Telecommunications Union. The family lived in Washington, D.C., then in Bogota, Columbia, and, when WWII ended in 1945, relocated to Geneva, Switzerland. Upon retirement in 1965, they returned to live in Washington.

During World War II, Helen's son, Robert, served in the Army Air Force. He trained as a pilot during 1942 and 1943. In December 1943, he joined an 8th Air Force B-17 bombardment group stationed in Chelveston, England. In January and February 1944, he flew successful missions to Braunschweig, Chateau-Chinon, Frankfurt, Leipzig, and Lippstadt. On his last sortee his plane was shot down and he was captured at the village of Malmy near Sedan, France, by the German Army. He was incarcerated in Stalag Luft I Prisoner of War (POW) camp until May 1, 1945, when the camp was liberated by the Russian Army on the same day that Adolf Hitler died. He returned to his home in Washington, D.C. on July 4th and after 2 weeks there, traveled to Highlands, NC to visit his mother. He continued to serve as an officer in the Air Force for 23 years.

Robert married and later divorced Marjorie A. Snowden; they had two sons and three daughters together. He married Marjorie E. Pickral and they had one son together. Robert studied at American University and The University of Texas, obtaining a BS and MA in Physics, used in his career field with the USAF. Later he completed coursework toward a PhD in Nuclear Engineering at the University of Maryland. He worked as a physicist for the balance of his career, living mostly in Nevada.

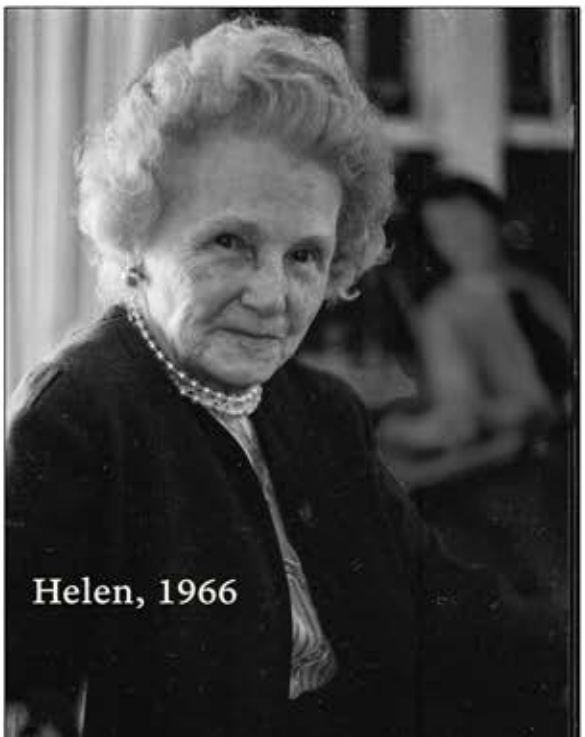
Helen's daughter, Mary Jeannette, graduated from American University and earned a master's degree at Catholic University. During World War II she was a translator and editor for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. During that service, she toured the Japanese internment camps to recruit translators for the U.S. government. Later she trained as a Montessori teacher and taught at the Washington Montessori Institute. She married and later divorced Herbert V. Mueller and they had one daughter together. Later she married and later divorced Richard S. Patterson. She lived in Washington DC.

In 1942, Helen purchased land for a second home at 90 Martha's Lane, Highlands, North Carolina, where she spent the summers for about 20 years. She built a house there and named it "Helen's Haven."

At some point, she sold the house on Newton Street. In 1950, she was renting a room from the Dietricks at 2807 Kanawha Street, NW. Later, she married Leighton Morse and they lived in an apartment near Rock Creek Park in the early 1960s.

She was an active volunteer with the Red Cross and the P. E.O. Sisterhood, an Iowa-based women's organization that promotes educational opportunities for women worldwide. She was known as "Mamoo" to her grandchildren and we remember her often knitting bandages for foreign missions.

Helen died of pancreatic cancer in 1967 and was buried in West Cooper Cemetery, Kalamazoo Michigan next to Earle.



Helen, 1966



Helen's Haven, Highlands NC, 2020



- Mary Jeannette Brundage Patterson 1909-1984
  - Katrina Joanne Mueller Saltus 1938-2021
    - Richard Ward Saltus 1956-
    - Kimberley Saltus Johnston 1958-2012
    - Mark Ward Saltus 1959-2023



- Phoebe Susan Brundage Gross 1918-2000
  - Suzanne Crosby Talbot 1935-
    - Laura Talbot Whitford 1956-
    - Valarie Anne Talbot 1957-
    - Pamela Susan Talbot Takacs 1959-
    - Lissa Marie Talbot Livingston 1964-
    - Frank Xavier Talbot 1961-2017
  - Laura Helen Gross Wilcox 1943-
    - Alexander David Wilcox 1970-1998
    - Hazel Elizabeth Wilcox Sharpe 1972-
  - Elizabeth B. Gross Wilcox 1945-2014
    - Mark Alexander Wilcox 1967-
    - Juliette Lissa Wilcox Potter 1969-

Descendants of D. Earle and Helen S. Brundage



Robert Sayles Brundage 1916-1982

Stephanie Carol Brundage 1946-

Elena Kaplan 1971-

Jonathan Kaplan 1976-

Jennifer Robin Brundage Loew 1951-

Melanie Lynn Wagner Stone 1972-

Alexander Robert Loew 1986-

Geoffrey Earle Brundage 1953-

Matthew Earle Brundage 1980-

Emily Sarah Brundage 1983-

Kimberley Paula Brundage Fogle 1954-

Shanin Laura Brown 1971-

Justin Eli Fogle 1979-

Christopher Robin Brundage 1963-

Gregory Paul Brundage 1957-2026

Brian Paul Brundage 1979-

Robert Sayles Brundage 1992-

Cortney Anne Brundage Rosati 1984-

Erin Elizabeth Brundage Salvador 1982-

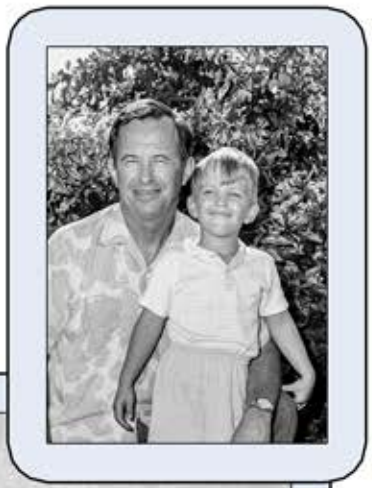


Helen (r) with Mary Jeannette and Katrina (Kay) about 1946

Robert with his wife, Marjorie, and children (l-r), Stephanie, Gregory, Kimberley, Geoffrey, and Jennifer Robin, 1957



Robert and Chris 1967





Helen with her daughters, Mary Jeannette (l) and Susan (r), about 1965



Susan, 1950



Left to right: Elizabeth, Suzanne and Laurie, 1949