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HOUDON STATUE OF WASHINGTON
Virginia State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia

[114]
The President General’s Message

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, launched a movement three years ago to have February, birth month of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, proclaimed American History Month.

The first year 13 states issued proclamations calling for special observance of the month. Last year 38 states issued such proclamations, many of them citing little known facets of state history.

This year it is our earnest hope that all 48 states will proclaim the month and that it will also be recognized nationally by joint Resolution of the United States Congress.

We have been asked why we lay so much stress upon the teaching of American History in our schools.

One of the finest answers that can be made to that question is found in the remarks of District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff in connection with the sentencing last December of Bernhard Deutch, a 27-year-old physicist, who had refused to answer the questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1954.

Judge Holtzoff, one of the ablest judicial students of the American scene today, took the occasion to rebuke the present day educators for their failure in the educational field.

"From evidence admitted in other cases," Judge Holtzoff said, "the Court has gleaned the inference that the young generation of pure scientists has succumbed to Communist propaganda." Judge Holtzoff added this younger generation of "pure scientists" as distinguished from "applied scientists"—appear to be a fertile field for Communist propaganda because of a lack of real education. The Judge said he did not know why so many of these young people have fallen for Communist propaganda "unless it is due to the fact that so many scientists of the younger group no longer are given a proper cultural background and are abysmally ignorant of history, political science and economics."

Some of us may cavil at the use of the word "political science," as a misnomer, since politics is really the art of man's governing himself in a community, and therefore can never be a real science, humans being what they are, but no Daughter will question the stress upon history.

We know from our own observation that our young people too often are being deprived of the glorious heritage that is theirs by right—the heritage of knowing how noble men and their equally heroic wives—and daughters—carved a new nation dedicated to Liberty under God.

It is with a sense of genuine humility and thankfulness that we can say that a study of the lives and utterances of the Founders of this Republic show that our nation was particularly blessed in the great characters of those rugged individualists who established it.

Our Founders were no tired, dissipated monarchs striving to maintain power over subject peoples. They were men of stalwart character, deep religious faith, and devotion to principle who risked their all—including their necks—for the high ideal of Freedom under God.

The history of the United States of America is as thrilling a subject as can be found. Men battling a savage wilderness; men battling the elements; men conquering nature; and above all men—and women—conquering tyranny to live under a religion and a law of their own choosing.

It is for us, Daughters of the American Revolution, to restore this great heritage to our children and to see to it not only that American History is taught but that it is taught with the vigor, conviction, drama, and true passion it deserves.

Alleene W. Groves,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Construction on historic Saint Peter's Church was started in 1701 and completed in 1703. Here Martha Washington attended church during her childhood and youth, and here she was married to George Washington on January 6, 1759. Her father, Colonel John Dandridge, and her first husband, Colonel Daniel Parke Custis, were among the early Vestrymen of the Parish and Wardens of the Church.

The Saint Peter's Church Restoration Association (interdenominational) is now in the process of restoring the church, and up until the present time has completed approximately one-third of the restoration work.

During the Virginia Jamestown Festival of 1957, which will portray important historic events in Virginia, between 1607 and 1782, Saint Peter's Church has been designated as the principal place of historic interest in New Kent County. The Church will be open to visitors daily from April 22nd through November 30, from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. The State Commission for the Festival has designated Sunday, June 2, 1957, as "Martha Washington Day" throughout the State of Virginia, in commemoration of the date of her birth, at "Chestnut Grove" in New Kent County, on June 2, 1731. There will be worship services at Saint Peter's Church on Sunday, June 2, 1957, at 3:30 P.M., at which time there will be a commemoration of Martha Washington's birthday. Seating for 1200 will be available.

Illustrated pamphlets containing a brief history of Saint Peter's Church, a detailed report on the famous Washington-Custis marriage, and a comprehensive road map of highways leading to the Church will be mailed upon request. These pamphlets provide interesting material for a Chapter program.
Leila Stone Bardwell

Vanished Homes

of Rural Shelburne, Mass.

Foreword:

Cellar Holes

As a child I found it wonderfully fascinating to find pears and cherries growing in the wild away from any buildings. A thrill of delight surged through me when I saw an old-fashioned snowberry bush full of plump white berries, seldom seen today; a crab apple tree hanging heavy with mahogany red fruit and a hop vine become palsied with its latticed braces gone. As I moved closer to the scene there loomed before me an untidy cellar hole and a feeling of sadness crept over me. Mother Nature covers her scars with ferns, asters, tiny hemlocks or pines and other lovely growing green things but she finds it difficult to see beauty in man’s stone foundations.

At my feet the cellar hole gaped like a huge open grave, yet I knew it was not waiting for the dead. Starkly it reminded me that they who lived and walked above that ugly cavity had deserted their home. Only the remains of their broken and fallen house greeted me. If only new occupants had come to the little house or the cellar pit had been filled with soil, I would not have felt so sad.

Breaking a lovely pink rose from what was originally its proud position next to the front doorstep and wondering why the house had been forsaken, I turned away from the sunken residue of an early Shelburne home.

This childhood fascination of finding a cellar hole has never left me. How would you like to go with me over the hills and valleys of rural Shelburne peering into reflected homes where courage, faith and hope have resided?

Early History

To help visualize the vanished homes of Shelburne in Franklin County, Massachusetts, we need historical refreshment.

The land which is now Shelburne was incorporated in old Hampshire County as early as 1662. In 1712, on petition of Rev. John Williams, “the redeemed captive,” the territory of Shelburne was annexed to Deerfield and commonly known as “Deerfield Pasture” and “Deerfield Northwest Pasture,” or, more briefly, “Deerfield Northwest” and “the Northwest.”

“Deerfield Pasture” in the first half of the eighteenth century was worthless to Deerfield. There were no homes unless they were the wigwams of the Red Men and tradition has never reported evidence of their existence. There were no roads—only the narrow Indian trails winding through the forests. Historically remembered is the old Indian trail passing through “Deerfield Pasture” to Albany and Canada.

First settlements were made between 1752 and 1756 by Jonathan Catlin and James Ryder of Deerfield and because of French and Indian wars, these settlements near Salmon Falls (Shelburne Falls) were abandoned. Town records state Samuel Wilson settled in Deerfield Northwest as early as 1759, also John Taylor. Robert Wilson followed. At the same time Martin Severance and Daniel Ryder settled at the west and Archibald Lawson at the north. Daniel Nims, Capt. Lawrence Kemp, and Samuel Hunter followed. Then came Ebenezer Fisk, Watson Freeman, John Thompson, Newton Ransom, John Wells, Alexander Clark, David Boyd, Samuel Fellows, Moses Hawks, Samuel Fisk, John Heaton, Stephen Kellogg, Jeremiah Foster, Samuel Poole, Samuel Murdock, James Taft, John Allen and others. For a number of years more and more families settled in the Northwest.

Titles to land were derived from the Proprietors of Deerfield. George Sheldon’s History of Deerfield gives a description of the Proprietor’s plan for Deerfield Northwest. In brief Shelburne was laid out into 160 lots.
From old deeds we learn these lots were often broken up. As each man had a trade, he needed only a few acres on which to raise food for his family and livestock. Early settlers raised their wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye. Flax was grown for cloth making. As more and more forests were cleared, the wild beasts were driven back and flocks of sheep fed on the hillsides. Women carded, spun, and wove material for clothing, bedding, and household necessities.

Shelburne had blacksmiths who—commonly thought of as rounding horse shoes—made hoes, axes, plow shares, shovels, scythes, and many other needed utensils. Carpenters made household furniture, kitchen utensils, farm tools (large and small), besides building houses and barns. In those rugged barns tradition relates corn huskings were followed by “Money Musk,” Fisher’s Hornpipe and other jigs on the fiddle to the simultaneous whirling and twirling of the dancers which rocked the primness of their upbringing. Cobbler’s made and mended boots and shoes.

In 1794, perhaps earlier, a tannery was in operation. Signs of brick yards in at least seven places, confirmed by tradition, name another trade. There were the brick masons who built huge chimneys and fireplaces and a number of brick houses. Cooperers, weavers, and shingle splitters plied their trades. Cordwainers kept busy making ropes. A “cider mill” pressed apples for vinegar and cider. A distillery kept cider brandy in the homes. These were some of the essential trades and there were others, as almost every article needed by the early settlers was made at home.

Almost from the beginning, handy water power of the brooks was utilized. Dr. John Long’s diary tells us as early as 1778, Shelburne had “8 mills of all sorts.” That year, he wrote “John Ransom’s mill dam broke.” Before the 19th century dawned Dragon Brook and its tributaries (including Hawks Brook), Hinsdale Brook, Allen’s Brook, Sluice Brook, and other smaller brooks made the birth and growth of Shelburne possible.

The Indian’s Old Pocumtuck River valley and hills at the north and east furnished desirable building locations for the pioneer homes and nine years after the first permanent settlements were made we find Shelburne set off.

“Shelburne Set Off”

In Deerfield’s town meeting of March 1768, the “Northwest” inhabitants petitioned to be set off from the mother town of Deerfield into a separate district. The petition passed in the negative. A second petition at the meeting of May 9, 1768 requesting “That they will set the Hool of the Northwest division” was signed by twenty inhabitants. It passed in the affirmative. The General Courts granted a charter June 21, 1768. Thus Shelburne became a town in her own right.

A township of hilly contour and beautiful landscapes where artists find inspiration, Shelburne now, looking down geographically upon her mother, takes pride in being an offspring of Deerfield. She hopes Deerfield is proud of her grown-up lofty daughter.

Nearly two hundred years have passed since the first settlers came to Shelburne. While clearing their house lots, they lived in houses made of logs. Timber was cut and set aside to dry for their dwellings which were erected as soon as convenient. They were built by the local carpenters whose designs and perfect craftsmanship are highly respected and admired today. A number of those early homes are still standing; however, research of the historic past reveals at least 70 pioneer homes were deserted.

The sites of those fallen and forgotten homes scattered throughout all rural Shelburne are not easily found. Cellar holes and house foundations are hidden in pastures and meadows. Over the years the elements,
land cultivation and broader highways have erased the monumental markings of others.

The descendants of many of the early settlers have traveled far and wide from the footprints of their forebears, leaving not even traditional stepping stones to guide us to the homes of their ancestors. To find deserted pioneer home sites, many miles of discontinued roads no longer visible have been trailed. Early records and old newspapers have been reviewed. Elderly descendants and present land owners who pointed out cellar holes have been interviewed.

To portray approximate forsaken home locations, roads and district names will be our guides.

_Houses on or near the old Charlemont Road:_

Shelburne's west end of the Mohawk Trail (Hwy. 2) approaching Shelburne Falls from Shelburne Center, though not on the exact road-bed, follows the approximate course of the old Charlemont Road. The east section of the Charlemont Road took a more southerly course. South of the present Center it ran east over Dragon Hill, past the old departed Baptist Church and the South Cemetery to the Greenfield town line where it met the discontinued old "North and South Road."

The search for cellar holes along the Charlemont Road is now our objective. They represent deserted houses many of which were built before 1770. Beginning at rural Shelburne's west end of this historic road, one mile from "the Falls" and near the 140-year-old house built by Thaddeus Merrill, stood the home of one unidentified Dodge family. Farther on, foundation markings of an early house have been found in the apple orchard of the late John Geiger, farm and on the lawn tradition recalls the log cabin of John Barnard, also the frame house of Isaac Dole, Jr., who distilled cider brandy for the Shelburne folks.

On the south knoll there's a cellar hole with a stone cupboard in its wall. Speculation of ownership offers the names of Abraham Blodgett and John Heaton who did not remain permanently in town.

The cellar depression near the south entrance of Cooper's Lane, a branch road up the hill at the north, may mark the home-site of Lieut. Levi Kemp whose son, William, was born in 1774 near the Charlemont Road.

The south section of Cooper's Lane is still called "Bates Hill." Early town records name Jonathan Bates and his wife, Melit- able, on the Charlemont Road in the 1700's; Widow Bates in 1780; and a few years later, Salah, Wanton, and William Bates. Only their buildings remained within the oldest living memory.

Higher up on Cooper's Lane lived Moses Dole who married Catherine Wilder. Perhaps it was the Dole house that became the home of Obed Morgan in 1858. Still higher, or perhaps on a near-by discontinued road, stood the homes of the Hinsdells, Josiah Willis Seaver, and Deacon Childs.

Back on the Charlemont Road and southeast of the Center Cemetery is the house lot of the Drury family where the "Drury Girls"—Patty and Sally—lived until the 1840's. South of the Drury farm on the old discontinued river road lived Job Coleman until 1796 and Daniel Belding who settled in 1773. They were neighbors of Lieut. Jacob Poole and Parker Dole, both of whom came to Shelburne in 1772 or '73. Today the Dole house by another name stands alone in the river valley.

Dea. Samuel Fellows lived above "Rowe Lot Hill" where an offspring of his house now stands. Five of his boys were in the Revolutionary War. William and Willis, the twins, had the same record. John, Thomas, William, and Willis were mill owners in the 1780's and 90's.

John Rowe, whose name still endures on "Rowe Lot Hill," was a prominent Boston merchant who owned land in this location in the 1700's.

On the Charlemont Road was "The Middle School," dubbed the "Frog Pond School." It stood near the famous Nims Tavern that was known for miles around and built about 1767 by Reuben Nims. Close to the tavern was a very old house of unknown origin where Alvords lived some over a century ago.

Dropping down hill the road crossed Dragon Brook near the well-preserved brick house built in 1812 by Elihu Smead. Before climbing east up the steep twisted Dragon Hill road, let us pause long enough to glance into a few cellar holes at the south on the original farm of William Long, Senior, who lived 99 years, 9 months, and 9
days. On “the Lane” leading to the river road was the home of the first Baptist Church of Shelburne—Rev. Erastus Andrews whose son, Charles, became governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

In the early 1700’s George and Esther Willis lived on the river road; also, Martha and Jonas Rice; and others whose names have vanished with their homes.

Returning to the Charlemont Road on Dragon Hill we find the cellar cavity of David Boyd’s house and traces of a branch road running north over Dragon Hill. Gone is that road and the homes of Isaac Foster, Dr. Silas Long, Zerah Alvord, and two Boyd families.

From the crest of Dragon Hill the Charlemont Road went by the home of Peter Halloway, the blacksmith, who left Shelburne about 1800, and dropped down grade past Elder Long’s home, over the Great Brook, and right by the South Cemetery guarded by white pickets. On the lawn of the burying-ground stood the “Baptist Church of Shelburne and Deerfield” of which David Long, farmer and preacher, became pastor.

The highway continued east past a large brick house where Stephen Kellogg was its first known resident, followed by a Ransom family. Before 1834 when the house was vacated, it was the home of Aaron Hawkes and then the Rufus Smead family.

The highway curved down Bellows Hill past Dr. George Bull’s old gambrel roof house where it soon joined the road to West Deerfield. There stood the old Grinnell house, long forgotten. Almost on the Deerfield town line was the home-site of an ardent Tory, Jonathan Ashley, son of the minister by the same name.

Joining Bellows Hill Road at the south end was an old road where four families and their homes have vanished into obscurity. Signs of a brickyard indicate the trade of one of those pioneers.

Deserted Homes of Foxtown:

The south district of Shelburne, called Foxtown, was settled by five Bardwell families. They were joined by John Chapman, the Hedens, Randalls, Joiners, and Newhalls.

Samuel Hayden who died at the age of ninety-nine lived on the old Ferry Road southwest of the second Foxtown School. His daughter, Miss Suzanna, was the last occupant of that little house. The Hayden’s lovely flowers outlived them nearly a century until plowing finally removed the last memory rose.

Under the shadow of Pennyroyal Hill lived another Hayden family. Being near the Foxtown School, the pupils often visited that old home-site. It never ceased to inspire their imagination or quiet their hilarity. Wide eyed they gazed in awe at the past. They questioned who planted the currant bushes, the symmetrical cherry tree, the tall skinny pear tree, and the meandering grape vine searching a hold on the stone wall.

Although tradition has assured us that Benjamin Randall and his large family lived at the base of Pennyroyal, we do not know whether he was the original occupant of the Hayden house or resident owner of another fallen house within stone’s throw.

Near a ledge in a sheltered spot nestled a second Randall home. Only the beautiful tulip tree on the ledge is remembered but Randall Hill, the highway that passed the house, has kept that family name fresh long over a century.

Russell Randall lived near the present Richardson Pond—the community ice pond for many years. A second cellar scar near by, under the big elm, may mark the home-site of Avery or Jared Randall. Joseph, we know, lived in a charming little home that still stands close to Shingle Brook.

Today it is impossible accurately to rehouse the separate Randall families; however, we do know that they were a part of Foxtown when Shelburne was young. Some of their children were born in Shelburne. Benjamin Randall, who died in 1828 at the age of 81 years, and his two wives, Anna and Eunice, were buried in the Baptist Cemetery on the Charlemont Road.

Soon after Job Bardwell left Shelburne, along came the Joiners to live in his house. It may be that William and Content Joiner’s house, across the fields east of the Ferry Road, became the home of Samuel Newhall and his son, Nathan, at the beginning of the 19th century.

Across the road from the long brick house built by Solomon Bardwell and now the vacation home of the Sam Payne family, a few rolling stones are reported by tradition to mark the old home of Enoch Bardwell who came from Montague to Shelburne before the Revolution.
At the foot of the hill and tight to the highway a weathered grey house, known as "the Shanty" during unoccupied elderly years, collapsed only sixty years ago. Beyond was the old mill where cider was made for five cents per barrel.

We must not forget the home-site of John Powers, north of the Solomon Bardwell duplex brick house, because his trade gave the long hill that stretches north and south through all southeast Shelburne its name—Shingle Hill.

**Home Scars of the Southeast:**

Among the crumbling house foundations of the southeast are Ransom home-sites. In 1790 at least seven Ransom families lived in Shelburne and all but one settled in the southeast. Alpheus Ransom and his wife, Jhean, with their children came from Deerfield while the other Ransoms came from the beautiful village of Cokhester, Connecticut. One Ransom home has been mentioned on the Charlemont Road.

Home-sites of Newton, Elisha, and Eliphalet are unidentified. Calvin Ransom's house, not far from the pioneer home of Col. Wells, burned in 1800. Ezekiel and his brother, Jabez, lived side by side on the country road south of Wells Tavern. Lieut. Hazael Ransom's son, Epaphroditus, Shelburne born, became governor of Michigan. Buried in the Town Cemetery on "Old Hill" are children of "Mr. Hazael and Mrs. Zerviah Ransom." The Ransom name vanished from Shelburne nearly 150 years ago.

**East Hill:**

East of East Hill on the old Colrain Road three houses disappeared many years ago. On the south slope lived a cobbler by the name of Bardwell. Later his house was occupied by "Widow Lucy" (wife of Austin Fisk). A handsome Macintosh apple orchard now covers the house-lot.

Beyond the hill at the north a clump of yellow lilies yearly wave nodding petaled cups in memory of an unknown early Shelburne family.

Across the road from John Friend's home, the majestic brick house built by Major Arms, was a small house owned by one of Shelburne's many Fisks. "Aunt Mary" McClellan and "Aunt Miranda" Long learned to braid straw for hats in that house where "Widow Jacklin" was the last known resident.

**Cellar Holes of the Northeast:**

Theodore Barnard, "trader and man of affairs," married Lucy Stebbins, daughter of Col. Joseph Stebbins and lived near his wife's folks in the northeast. His 1796 real estate valuation of $2,260 and personal holdings of $544 inform us he was a rich man.

Deacon Aaron Skinner who came from Colchester, Connecticut settled in this district in 1773. About 1807 Henry Sweet was living in the "Skinner house" down under the hill.

On the road to Greenfield, in the old days, was a little red house—predecessor of the Lorenzo Severance house that burned. Gone with the house is the well with its long sweep and old oaken bucket. The high rock in front of the door still stands, alone remembering that here settled John Stewart in 1773.

On the old stage road from Greenfield to Colrain in the northeast stood a large house built about 1765 by Robert Wilson—one of the first permanent settlers of Shelburne. This imposing dwelling with a three-story front became a tavern when Ebenezer Fisk, Jr., received a license as "inn-holder and seller of fermented liquors only at his dwelling." Its sign in gold letters on a huge black board—Temperance Tavern—invited many a weary traveler to rest awhile and slake his thirst. This famous old tavern in 1849 became a new post-office where Isaac Fisk, Free Soil, was appointed postmaster. Temperance Tavern which stood on the knoll has a living monument in the shape of a beautiful elm tree.

Near the tavern was the Jonathan Green home and at the northwest a cellar hole marks the birthplace of Orlando Sweet, who moved to Buckland. Its origin has not been established.

**The Center:**

On the Mohawk Trail in the Center, east of the lovely white church that blesses the motorist on his way, is a cellar wall. There stood the Lewis Vorce home which burned in 1889 when the Vorces were elderly. Earlier residents were John Luey and Paul Hildreth.
The home of Benjamin Munn, the shoemaker, was moved many years ago to a new location, leaving a cellar scar west of the meeting house and not far from the Mohawk Trail.

Beyond the Munns, up the hill, is the fallen foundation of the Nathan Wright house. All of these Center family names found in early records have disappeared from Shelburne.

The Patten District:

“Lift up your eyes unto the hills” of the Northwest where vanished homes housed many of the first settlers.

Next to a cellar wall in a pasture, old fashioned lilacs and roses yearly bloom in memory of Sylvester and Clymena Ludden Barnard and their daughter, Clymena Jane.

The long, “Long Trail” winds back to the home of four brothers—David the Baptist minister, William the carpenter and farmer, John the blacksmith who settled the Long farm of six generations in Dublin (district) and Stephen who settled a little north of John. The first Shelburne home of Stephen Long has left us its uncovered cellar.

Near by is the walled foundation of the home of Joseph Woodward and his son, Samuel. The Longs and Woodwards were neighbors of Archibald Lawson whose daughter, Nancy, married Stephen Long.

Archibald Lawson lived in Shelburne during the first fifty years of its history. Tradition has oft repeated the story of his purchase of fifty acres in “Deerfield Pasture” for fifty yards of linen cloth which he wove from yarn spun by his wife, Catherine, while he took part in the French and Indian War. The hatchel that hatcheled the flax was brought from Ireland by the Lawsons. Their home stood over the visible cellar hole in the “north pasture” next to Colrain. Tradition reminds us of the McClellan cellar hole in another pasture.

East of these pioneer homes in a blueberry patch and nearer “Pattern Hill” may be seen the home-site of Samuel Fisk one of Shelburne’s early settlers, and his son Austin.

Near a little unnamed brook was a large brick house built by Enoch Dole who, within a few years, sold it to Selah Severance. Later Dole returned to his former house where he died in 1835 and some of the children of his son, Abijah, were born. Abijah moved to Ohio and Amasa Bardwell became the last resident of the brick house.

To “Pattern Hill” in 1760 came Ebenezer Fisk from Sutton, Massachusetts to build one of the first log cabins in Shelburne. A few years later he erected his frame house of which only a few foundation stones remain. Ebenezer and Dorcas Fisk had eight children. The second son of this family for seven generations was named Ebenezer.

The home-site of John Barnard—the first Barnard to settle in Shelburne—is easily found on “Pattern Hill.” From him sprang the Barnards still living in Shelburne. “The Barnard Brothers,” Ira and Allen, were the best carpenters in town and a number of houses and staunch old barns now standing were built by them. We live and die too late for the bargain price of $2.50 for a coffin made by Ira Barnard in 1827.

Watson Freeman, a weaver, settled early on “Pattern Hill.” Tradition points to old fashioned red roses next to a cellar hole and assures us they were the roses of the Freeman family of which nothing is known since pioneer days.

In a pasture of the northwest are the house remains of Levi and Lewis Farnsworth who were taxed for one house, one shop, and one barn.

On the “Pattern Hill” road is the memorable birthplace of Miss Fidelia Fisk, the missionary teacher to the Nestorian daughters of Persia. The lilacs close to that small house built by Ebenezer Fisk, Jr., in 1779 still bloom in old fashioned beauty. The large elm, known as the “Missionary Elm,” also marks the home-site. It has an interesting life history. In the beginning it was a small limb of the mother tree that grew on the Great Ledge overlooking the Falls. It was cut and trimmed for a walking stick by Capt. Samuel Fisk when, with his brothers Asa and David, he was strolling over the hills. “Capt. Sam” thrust the elm cane into the ground where, undisturbed it grew and grew to become a living monument to an illustrious son of Shelburne.

(A clergyman by profession, Capt. Fisk enlisted in the Union Army in 1862 and two years later received his death wound. His army letters appeared in the newspapers under the title “Dunn Browne in the Army” and later published in book form.)

Not far from Bald Mountain’s Great Ledge was the home of Abijah Forbush.
“Ding” Fisk and Henry Tilson, too, lived close.

Over the top of “Pattern Hill” near Colrain were a few pioneer homes. The watershed of the Foxbrook Reservoir that supplies water to Shelburne Falls has claimed two or three old home-sites and an old house in which Joseph Roberts had lived for many years.

It is likely that the home ground of Joseph Merrill, a prominent man in the late 1700’s, is now covered with water; also, the site of John Bardwell’s house.

In this northerly section of Shelburne—called Goose Hollow—was the home of the Wilders who moved to Vermont. Daniel Wilder was living in town in 1770 when he married Elizabeth Barnard. He was described as a “Staunch old Puritan farmer, very pious and very poor.”

The Village on “Old Hill”: 

Shelburne’s first center of religious, political, and social life was a small village high up on “Old Hill” north of the present Congregational Church that faces in quiet dignity the Mohawk Trail. “The glory of the Lord shines around” that hill where Shelburne’s pioneers lighted a new settlement for freedom. Log cabins clustered close on the hill top and its slopes. Gradually frame houses replaced them. A log meeting-house was built in 1769—“Aye, call it holy ground,” the spot where first the pioneers worshipped—and four years later a frame church was erected. The town cemetery was laid out back of the church. A school house, four public houses, three stores, and four halls were erected during those early years.

Yes, Shelburne was born on “Old Hill.” There she grew for many years. Time lowered her lofty position. In 1832, when the little village meeting-house burned, it was rebuilt down the hill where the present church stands. However, Shelburne Centre on the hill did not lose its permanence until 1847 when the new Town House was built close to the new church. This geographical center was a convenient location for all Shelburne and town meetings were held in the lower Centre’s Town House for many years.

Gradually a settlement on the Deerfield River at the northwest became a business center with factories, stores, churches, schools and more and more dwellings. Finally town meetings were held permanently in this village called Shelburne Falls.

The present Shelburne Centre with its church, community house, Consolidated School, and library remains a religious and social center for rural Shelburne.

The first Shelburne Centre on top of “Old Hill” (later called “Cemetery Hill”) is now only history. It has left us its natural widespread beauty, a few old homes and the expansive Town Cemetery. Our interest lies especially in the vanished homes of that first village of Shelburne. In looking backward for a mental picture of them, historical research has uncovered a few facts heavily coated with the dust of the years. Tradition, too, has been somewhat helpful.

In 1773 Moses Smith, a wheelwright, and his wife, Sarah Catlin, lived near the log meeting-house. In December of 1778 a town meeting was held in his home. The homes of his son Samuel who settled next to his father and his grandson, Lyman, whose home was under the hill at the west, are gone.

Capt. Lawrence Kemp, a cordwainer and farmer, was living on “the Hill” as early as 1770. That year town meeting was held in his home. During the next few years many town meetings which began in the church “adjourned to Capt. Kemp’s public house”—which likely was the traditionally remembered red house north of the church. Lieut. Amasa Kemp, brother of Capt. Lawrence, also lived in the village. In 1792 in the Town meeting, it was “voted to adjourn to Lt. Hazael Kemp’s house.”

Samuel Anderson’s old home stood across the road from the church. Lieut. John Wells, Shelburne’s first town clerk and selectman for twenty years, kept a tavern on “the Hill.”

Landlord Ransom lived near the church. Town meetings adjourned to his house and one was “held by adjournment in August in the shade of Ransom’s Pound.” Close and south of the cemetery was a very old house with a dance hall until 1880. Being so near the church we may logically suppose it was a small inn where the congregation recessed between sermons. After listening to the two-hour morning service the congregation was glad to adjourn to the near-by tavern to seek warmth in winter while lunches were eaten. In the bar room the men enjoyed
their favorite stimulants of flip and toddy. Before returning to the church for another two-hour sermon, it was good to visit with friends not seen since the previous Sunday.

Another old inn with dance hall stood near the church on the old discontinued East and West Road that ran right through the village. Joseph Severance was the innkeeper in 1821, presumably earlier. He continued to operate this public house until 1836. Until the church was rebuilt in a new location, we may believe that the congregation found refreshment in this inn, as Landlord Ransom’s name had disappeared from Shelburne records by the 19th century.

The homes of James Jones and Nathan Wright, possibly one Merrill, were on the East and West Road near the inn. Farther east on that road is an unidentified cellar scar. Does it mark the home-site of John Boyd? Stephen Taylor, Esq., kept a public house at “the Centre” from 1816 through 1821. Esq. Taylor in 1810 had a store in the Centre where he sold rum, tea, tobacco, cotton, pepper, molasses, fish, and other items. It was probably the store that was kept in the late 1700’s by Robert McClellan and then Moses Whitney.

At the age of sixteen Julia Kellogg came to Shelburne where he learned the blacksmith trade from Major Nash. He married Molly Poole and settled in the village.

The home of Theophilus Packard, Jr., was taken down and moved to Greenfield. It stood next to his father’s ten-room house—that grand old historic mansion built by the Reverend Dr. Theophilus Packard. In the Packard house which still stands, Dr. Packard, pastor of the Centre Church, taught many young men for the ministry. Among the distinguished people who were entertained in his home were college presidents and Noah Webster. In his home, plans were laid for the founding of Amherst College.

Luke Taylor’s name is found in the 1780 School District of “the Centre.”

Dr. John Long came to the Centre village in 1776. Dr. Robert Burns Severance, a student of Dr. Long, whose daughter he married, practiced in Shelburne.

Dr. Ebenezer Childs was living on “Old Hill” in 1779. “Widow Childs” lost her home by fire in 1818.

In 1786, Dr. Levi Shepherd was residing in the Centre.

Dr. Childs, Jr., who practiced in Shelburne from 1813 to 1834, was a fourth doctor to live in or near the village.

On the outskirts of the village, as early as 1762, lived John and Ruel Allen. Sylvanus, Benjamin, and Stebbins Allen were listed in the Centre in 1796 and that year the real estate of Sylvanus was valued at $2,978 which was the second highest in all Shelburne.

Guarded in summer by old fashioned flowers, the doorstep of Anson Augustus Barnard’s house can be found under the hill at the east. Another Barnard home close by has also gone.

In the year 1762 Daniel Nims settled in the Centre district. Before the log meeting-house was built, church services took place in his home. “Deerfield Northwest” held its first town meeting in the public house of Daniel Nims on October 31, 1768. A number of town meetings each year were held in that old inn, believed to be Shelburne’s first public house.

Traditional history tells us that the innkeeper, Daniel Nims, returning home one evening on horseback through the woods, was pursued by howling wolves which were gaining upon him. He made speed, reached his home, secured his horse and jumped into his house as the wolves rushed into the yard. In the morning he discovered they had carried off a fine calf.

The timbered hills around that old Inn are now open spaces. The wolves have gone. The long search for the vanished homes of rural Shelburne has ended. Only a rambling lilac or clump of old fashioned lilies remembers the families who dwelt in those pioneer houses; however, having discovered the remains of their cherished homes, the flowering shrubs which they proudly planted, and identified the family names of many, it has been a joy to share with you the mental picture of the vanished homes of Shelburne’s pioneers.

The National Society regrets to report the death on December 12, 1956, of Mrs. Julia Buncombe Rogers Brewster (Matthew) of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. Brewster was a member of Spirit of '76 Chapter of Louisiana; she was Chaplain General from 1926 to 1929 and Vice President General from 1930 to 1933.
The Lincoln We Love

by Marion Upington

THERE is a quality to Abraham Lincoln's greatness that cannot be explained entirely by the fact of his unusual intellect. His mind was one of the great minds of history; he was involved in large events; influenced them; directed them. But it is at something more personal we want to look; the peculiarly human qualities that made Lincoln's greatness unique. Lincoln was a great man to his neighbors in the small circle of his early days. And his greatness, to them, lay largely in what they felt about him rather than in what they understood about him. True, his good mind was recognized. But there was an emotional depth to Lincoln's character that would have made his greatness a thing to be felt even if circumstance had limited his life's field of activity. Lincoln was a man of deep feeling, and this to such an extent that his emotional nature has had almost as much recognition as his intellectual achievements. Of few historic figures can this be said to be true.

Much is told about Lincoln when we say simply, "He loved." His love for his children is historic. His leniency, tenderness and devotion sprang from depths that made him great in his personal life. But he loved widely as well as closely. His love for his neighbors is reflected in his neighbors' love for him. Love sprang up where love was sowed, and the descendant plants are flowering in the hearts of men even today. In the days of his youth Lincoln's acquaintances forgave his debts, took their troubles to him, helped him with his studies, his finances, his career. His enormous capacity for sympathy made his love universal. He did not always love the things men did, nor the creeds they followed. He was a leader in a fiercely fought war. But it was principles he fought, never the men who held them. His feeling toward the men of the South is shown by his statement, "I have not only suffered by the South, I have suffered with the South." Lord Charnwood says of Lincoln, "This most unrelenting enemy of the project of the Confederacy was the one man who had quite purged his heart and mind from hatred or even anger towards his fellow-countrymen of the South . . . in this man a natural wealth of tender compassion became richer and more tender while in the stress of deadly conflict he developed an astounding strength."

Religious skepticism has been argued as a part of Lincoln's philosophy. Our hearts and minds deny this assertion. Lincoln was an assiduous student of the Bible. His speeches were filled with Biblical allusions. In his years in the White House he said that he found prayer a practical necessity, and during this time it became a platitude to speak of Lincoln as a man of prayer. Every great quality that Lincoln had attests to a strong and profound relationship between himself and his God. The composure that was such an evident trait in Lincoln had its source in a resolute faith. In an address to voters in 1846 Lincoln said, "That I am not a member of any Christian church is true; but I have never denied the truth of the Scriptures . . . I do not think I could myself be brought to support a man for office whom I knew to be an open enemy of, or scoffer at, religion." Before the 1860 election he wrote, "I know there is a God and that he hates injustice and slavery." His whole nature is illuminated by what can only be spirituality.

That Lincoln was a man of integrity is shown by the fact that he lived by principles. Only a man who is honest with himself can so live, and basic honesty with self will not tolerate dishonesty with others. The quiet dignity that shows in every portrait, every figure, of Lincoln banishes any thought that this man could be mean or ignoble in his conduct. And history, too, proclaims this. Lincoln was honest in his admissions of his mistakes. He was honest in his statements of his beliefs. He was honest in his private and in his public life. There was forthrightness in every word he uttered. His whole career was advanced by (Continued on page 190)
After President Lincoln’s death, Andrew Johnson, his Vice-President took office, but since his wife, Eliza McDardle Johnson, was an invalid, their eldest daughter, Martha Johnson Patterson, whose husband was Senator David T. Patterson from Tennessee, became the official hostess. For the January 1, 1866 Reception both daughters of President and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, received graciously, dressed in correct black, simply trimmed with fine lace. Mrs. Patterson made herself popular with Washington Society, and showed remarkable tact through the harried months of the impeachment fight. Egg rolling on “The White House” lawn became an established annual custom during Johnson’s administration.

Julia Dent Grant

(March 4, 1869-March 3, 1877)

In the days of Grant lambrequins for mantel or bracket shelf, or even for the chandelier, were all the rage. Probably never has “The White House” looked quite so upholstered as it did at that time.

At General Grant’s Inaugural Ball, March 4, 1869, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant appeared in a “faultless dress of white satin and point lace with pearl and diamond ornaments.”

At the second Inaugural Ball, Mrs. Grant looked elegant as always in cream colored satin trimmed with many ruffles of fine black Brussels lace, and a lavender ribbon to set it off.

When the popular Nellie Grant was married to the young Englishman, Algernon Sartoris, she was lovely in her ivory satin gown with point lace on it estimated as costing between $1500 and $2000. The bridal bouquet of tuberoses and orange blossoms seems quite modern with its cluster of pink rosebuds in the center. But just to prove it was a wedding of 1874, there was a little flagstaff in the center of the bouquet with a silver banner on which was inscribed the word “love.” Mrs. Grant’s dress was of black silk with ruffles and puffs of black illusion. Nellie received wedding gifts valued at $75,000.

Shortly after Nellie’s wedding, her brother, Colonel Fred Grant married Miss Ida Honore at a wedding given by her sister Bertha, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in Chicago. Mrs. Palmer gave the bride $10,000 worth of diamonds, in addition to her wedding dress of white satin covered with rose point lace. Their first child, a daughter named Julia, was born in “The White House.” She grew up to become the Princess Cantacuzene and it was their son, another U. S. Grant, who later served as aide to President Theodore Roosevelt.

Lucy Webb Hayes

(March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881)

Rutherford B. Hayes was sworn in secretly at an elaborate dinner party given for the President elect, and Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes by the Grants in “The White House” on Sunday, March 4, 1877, and was sworn in again formally on Monday in the regular official ceremony. Mrs. Hayes was hailed as a dress reformer, wearing at the Inaugural Ball, “merely rich black silk with real lace,” and at the first Reception in “The White House,” she wore “cameo tinted silk, high in the neck, no jewels.”

Mrs. Hayes was one of the most charming women to grace “The White House,” and during her stay, many compared her to Dolley Madison. “She was a delightful hostess, she dressed fashionable, she was well educated, in fact, the first College woman to be First Lady.” She was an ardent advocate of women suffrage and an
enthusiastic worker for the W.C.T.U., for which she was called "Lemonade Lucy." She brought the custom of regular morning worship into "The White House."

Lucretia Rudolph Garfield
(March 4, 1881-September 19, 1881)

James A. Garfield's Inaugural is described—March 4, 1881—"On Inaugural Day, after the oath of office in the presence of a great multitude, the new President reverently kissed the Bible, then turning about, he kissed first his mother (the first mother to attend her son's Inauguration), and then his wife." He was the first President to so recognize his family.

At the Inaugural Ball, Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, "Crete" as he called her, his devoted wife, wore a lovely gown of lavender satin with a bunch of purple pansies at her throat and the requisite amount of fine lace. Mrs. Hayes, the retiring First Lady, also attended the ball and wore cream colored satin trimmed with ermine.

Mary Arthur McElroy
(September 20, 1881-March 3, 1885)

On July 3, 1881, Garfield was shot, and died September 19 of the wound. The Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, a widower, was immediately sworn in. He literally swept "The White House" clean, for he sent away to auction some twenty odd loads of stuff that had accumulated in the attic, basement, and even in the parlors. He started afresh and his decorator was Louis Tiffany from New York, who concocted a stained glass screen which cut off the long corridor from the drafty entrance hall. It had wrinkled glass, with insets of jewel glass, and designs which were both Islamic and American in symbolism. Later Harrison, in an effort to go him one better added stained-glass windows to the Blue Room.

President Arthur had a passion for clothes, and ordered twenty-five new coats for White House functions, shortly after his Inauguration. His sister, Mary Arthur McElroy, acted as his hostess, and she wore a lustrous gray satin damask with a morning glory design, to one of "The White House" receptions. The skirt was gored, and the low sweetheart neckline and short puffed sleeves completed the simplicity of the design. Embroidery of seed pearls, cut steel, and sequins outlined the center panel of the skirt and bodice, and cuffs of the sleeves. A ruffled lace collar encircled the neck. At this reception "a Korean delegation caused no little comment. With their padded white bouffant coats and full trousers, and their flat Oriental faces, they appeared in tall hats with steeple crowns—gowned like Old Mother Hubbards—and they stood in line against the wall in 'The White House' like a row of wooden images, with perfectly immovable, expressionless faces."

President Arthur served at the dedication of the Washington Monument, February 21, 1885, which had taken more than 36 years to build.

Rose Cleveland
and Frances Folsom Cleveland
(March 4, 1885-March 3, 1889)

On March 4, 1885, Grover Cleveland, was inaugurated as the first Democratic President that had been in "The White House" in 24 years. He was a bachelor, and his sister, Miss Rose Cleveland, was his hostess. At the Inaugural Ball she wore white silk lace and carried white roses.

At the only wedding of a President of the United States in "The White House," President Cleveland married his ward, Frances Folsom. "Tall, graceful, blue-eyed and fair, blushing like the morn beneath her misty veil, she looked an ideal American bride."

"Accounts seem to vary as to her jewels, but presumably they consisted only of the diamond necklace, her bridal gift from the groom, and her engagement ring of sapphires and diamonds." "Her gown was of corded white satin, heavy enough to stand alone. Trimmed with folds of soft Indian silk and bands of orange blossoms, with the whole creation covered by a voluminous veil of silk tulle, which not only covered her gown, but also the long court train which she managed so skillfully. Gloves to the elbow completed her costume. She carried no flowers and the President omitted the customary kiss to his bride."

At the end of his term, as they were leaving "The White House," her last admonition was to the servants to take good care of "The White House," for they would be back in four years, and they were.
Caroline Scott Harrison
(March 4, 1889-March 3, 1893)

Benjamin Harrison, grandson of the ninth President of the United States, William Henry Harrison, was the next President. At the Inaugural Ball, March 4, 1889, Caroline Scott Harrison wore a long trained gown of pearl brocade overlain with gold embroidery, with elbow length sleeves and a high neck.

Mrs. Harrison, the daughter of a Presbyterian Minister, Dr. John Witherspoon Scott who had founded the Oxford Ohio Female Seminary, was a sturdy mid-western mixture of culture and practical experience. She was the first national President-General of the Daughters of The American Revolution, and was instrumental in starting their campaign toward building Continental Hall. Mrs. Harrison addressed the First Continental Congress of the Daughters of The American Revolution in this vein: "We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not from without. Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice." Mrs. Harrison became hopelessly ill of cancer, but died of "grippe" October 24, 1892. Her funeral was held in the East Room of "The White House."

Frances Folsom Cleveland
(March 4, 1893-March 3, 1897)

Grover Cleveland was reelected and on March 4, 1893, the Inaugural Ball was held in the new Pension Building. Mrs. Cleveland's gown of heavy white satin followed the Empire style. It was cut low in the front and close and tight in the back, terminating in a pointed train. It had stiff satin bows on the shoulders, and huge puffed sleeves of satin. There was plenty of the inevitable point lace and even a fall of lace, and there were quantities of crystal beads on both dress and train. Her diamonds added just the right sparkling touch.

The Clevelands had Ruth, their 17 months old baby daughter, when they moved back into their former home, "The White House," and the following year came Esther, the only child to be born to a President, while in office.

In May 1893, a great fanfare was made of the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago, with the President and Cabinet and their ladies in attendance, but already the financial panic of 1893 was upon the country. President Cleveland discovered he had incurable cancer, and was relieved to welcome William McKinley into Office.

Ida Saxton McKinley
(March 4, 1897-September 14, 1901)

President William McKinley was devoted to his invalid wife. They were called "Darby and Joan." Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley stayed only a short time at the Inaugural Ball. She wore a lovely blue gown, made with a long train, high neck, long sleeves. Chaste diamond pins were her only ornaments.

At the second Inaugural Ball in 1897, Mrs. McKinley wore a lovely gown of white satin and her small person was fairly aglitter with diamonds. She was an epileptic, and had a seizure of her malady at the Inaugural Ball. The Smithsonian Costume Collector, who later obtained the gown noted "on one side of her dress is a mark or stain on the satin where she fell." That gown is one of the loveliest in the collection of the dresses of Presidents' wives.

During President McKinley's administration, the Spanish American War had broken out, and Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders had become famous heroes, and he was elected Vice-President on McKinley's second term. When McKinley was shot at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, September 6, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt came to Office the youngest man ever to become President. He was forty-three years of age.

Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt
(September 14, 1901-March 3, 1909)

Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt, wife of Teddy Roosevelt, their five children, and Alice, by his first wife, Alice Hathaway Lee, first appeared at "The White House," looked the place over, and managed the moving in. However, the President decided not only to move the Executive Offices out of "The White House" for the first time since Jefferson's day, but the entire building was renovated, and refurnished.

Mrs. Roosevelt always greeted guests with an ingratiating smile, and held a tremendous bouquet in her hands, thus avoiding hand shaking.
“Princess Alice” Roosevelt as she was affectionately called, always wore blue, and the song “Alice Blue Gown” was reputed to have been dedicated to her. She wore all shades of her favorite color, but she wore simple white chiffon and a tiny diamond necklace at her debut which was held at “The White House.”

For her wedding to Nicholas Longworth, February 17, 1906, which was held in “The White House,” she wore white satin with a five yard train of silver brocade material especially woven for her. Her long tulle veil, smartly pinned to her high pompador, was voluminous. A bit of ancestral lace and long white kid gloves “wrinkled to the elbow” completed the ensemble, and she wore her bridal gifts of diamond brooch and necklace. Her bouquet was a tremendous shower of orchids.

For Theodore Roosevelt’s second Inaugural Ball, Mrs. Roosevelt never looked more beautiful than in her bright robin’s egg blue brocaded gown and her many diamonds. Twenty-five Roosevelts were guests at the Inauguration festivities, and No. 13, and No. 14, on the list was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Eleanor Roosevelt, his fiancee. Later that same month, Theodore Roosevelt went to New York to give Eleanor away when she married Franklin D. Roosevelt. “T. R.” called his cabinet the “Tennis Cabinet,” for he often talked to members while engaged in tennis or other sports. He signed the first Food and Drug Act, and established the Children’s Bureau.

Helen Herron Taft
(March 4, 1909-March 3, 1913)

On March 4, 1909, Helen Herron Taft, started the custom of the First Lady riding back to “The White House” with the President after the Inauguration ceremony. For the Inauguration, she wore a purple satin suit with hat to match. The hat was large, swathed with velvet and adorned with a tall white aigrette. There was even a purple muff to match and she wore violets arranged carefully about one gardenia.

President William Howard Taft, dined on Inauguration night with the Yale Class of 1878, then picked up Mrs. Taft for the Inaugural Ball at the Pension Building, where they greeted a thousand people before going into their box. Mrs. Taft wore a white chiffon over heavy white satin, heavily embroidered in silver in the goldenrod motif with rhinestones and silver lace to set it off, and made in the high-waisted Empire style. Her fashionable dog collar of pearls and diamonds topped it off.

Mrs. Taft had been in “The White House” only two and one-half months when she had a slight paralytic stroke, which hampered her all the rest of her stay there, so her four sisters served successively as hostesses. In spite of her handicap, she planned and got the Japanese Cherry trees planted in the parks of Washington, as a gift from the then mayor of Tokyo.

Ellen Axson Wilson
and Edith Bolling Galt Wilson
(March 4, 1913-March 3, 1923)

Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated March 4, 1913, and his wife, Ellen Axson Wilson, and three daughters, Margaret, Jessie, and Eleanor, were all sad at his taking office; however, they brought an air of Southern hospitality to “The White House,” even though there was not an Inaugural Ball.

President Wilson was the first President to appear before Congress personally to deliver his message to them.

Jessie Wilson was married November 1913 in the East Room of “The White House” to Francis Bowes Sayre. She wore white satin trimmed with heirloom lace and the required number of orange blossoms, which even dotted the long court train. Her bouquet was of bride’s roses, with showering ribbons holding buds and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids dresses started a new fashion; they were made of four shades of deepest satin ranging from palest pink to deepest rose, topped with rose velvet caps wired with silver lace standing up a la russe.

The second White House wedding during Wilson’s administration was when Eleanor married William Gibbs McAdoo, but it was a very quiet affair. Eleanor wore a gown of heavy ivory-colored satin, cut in medieval style and sparingly trimmed with rare old lace. Margaret and Jessie were her only attendants, and wore blue organdy, and rose organdy, respectively, and carried tall shepherds’ crooks with roses and lilies of the valley. The bride’s bouquet was of white orchids, gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Wilson died in 1914, and it was Dr. Grayson who had promised her on her
death bed to look after the President, who introduced him to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, with whom he immediately fell in love, and they were quietly married December 10, 1915, in her modest home in Washington.

Saying “We will not choose the path of submission,” President Wilson declared War, April 16, 1917. In 1918, President and Mrs. Wilson, and a boat load of experts and officials, went to Europe to negotiate a peace, but his “peace without vengeance” made accomplishment slow.

At the Peace Conference at Paris, Mrs. Wilson wore a dignified black velvet dress made with a slim tunic which ended in a train in back, over a long slim skirt. The low, square-cut bodice elaborately trimmed with jet sequins and beads.

At last the President collapsed, and “The White House” was converted into a hospital, during which time Mrs. Wilson served as an unofficial Assistant President pro-tem.

Florence Kling Harding
(March 4, 1921-August 2, 1923)
Warren Gamaliel Harding did not want the Presidency, but it was said that Florence Kling Harding who had worked side by side with him while he built up his newspaper in Marion, Ohio, was very ambitious for him, so on March 4, 1921, his Inauguration present to her was a diamond sunburst to be worn on the black velvet band which she always wore around her throat. President Harding declared the War officially ended July 2, 1921.

At a large reception given in the Pan American Building, Mrs. Harding wore a rich white satin gown, the drape of the skirt showing the upward trend that dresses were taking then. The neckline was low and rounded with an inset of net heavily embroidered with rhinestones, crystal beads, and baroque pearls. He called her “Duchess.”

On a speaking tour, President Harding died suddenly in San Francisco, August 2, 1923, and the “Silent Cal” became the 30th President of the United States.

Grace Goodhue Coolidge
(August 3, 1923-March 3, 1929)
It was said that the gracious Grace Goodhue Coolidge was 90% of the administration. Coolidge’s administration was the first for which the Government assumed the expenses of official entertaining. Young Calvin Coolidge died, and was buried from “The White House.”

Mrs. Coolidge got Congress to pass a bill which permitted the President to receive gifts of antique furniture for “The White House,” and with her own hands crocheted a bed spread for Lincoln’s bed.

White House guests during his administration were Will Rogers, Lindbergh, and Queen Marie of Roumania. It was during the short skirt era, so Mrs. Coolidge’s rose chiffon velvet dress, made with three pointed tiers, ending in a long pointed train in back, a much shorter uneven hemline in front, was typical, although much more modified, and always causes comment when viewed in the collection at Smithsonian, for it instantly reminds that skirts were short, colors bright, bands were jazzy, flappers smoked cigarettes, and their escorts carried hip flasks. Grandmothers had their hair bobbed like their granddaughters. Dark haired, gray-eyed Mrs. Coolidge was a part of her times, wearing with an air, modish gowns of moderately short skirts, and much touched up with bright red. She stood out in a crowd and made a superb picture when accompanied by the two decorative dogs, Prudence Prim, and Rob Roy, white collies.

Coolidge made an all-time record in the simplicity and economy of the inauguration ceremonies at his second inauguration, and there was no ball. Meanwhile the “Depression” had come, and he did not “Choose to run” for a third term, although urged to do so.

Lou Henry Hoover
(March 4, 1929-March 3, 1933)
Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover fitted up what has come to be known as the “Monroe Room.” For this she had the furniture from the Monroe Museum in Fredericksburg faithfully copied. There is an authenticity in feeling, in the carefully executed copies, that adds to its charm. They made many changes in the furniture arrangements of “The White House,” shortly after the Inauguration of President Hoover, March 4, 1929.

“Mrs. Hoover, a handsome, well dressed woman, was extremely intelligent and always had something bright and sparkling to say. She was a decided attraction at any
White House function, with her lovely, soft gray hair and the white, blue, mauve, or silver gowns she affected, all carefully selected to harmonize with the walls of the Blue Room where she usually received."

By coincidence, it was 1929 that the American Institute of Architects paid tribute to James Hoban, the designer of "The White House."

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
(March 4, 1933-April 12, 1945)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt had as his chief tenet that the Federal Government was responsible for the welfare of the citizenry. His Civilian Conservation Corps and Public Youth Administration Projects soon were nation wide after his Inauguration in March 4, 1933. Then came his Public Works Administration. New Deal Agencies were everywhere—most of them functioning under already established principle of Federal Aid through matching funds with the States. He ended the epidemic of bank failures by closing them, and then reopening them with guaranteed savings deposits up to $5,000, and took the Country off the gold standard.

Into "The White House" as First Lady came Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, as astonishing as her husband. She had the family settled in three days and dashed off to be the eyes and ears of her husband. She traveled 38,000 miles her first year in "The White House," 42,000 the second, 35,000 the third, and then the reporters lost count. There was no question that she set a new record for the mistress of "The White House." Like Abigail Adams, she was a feminist with dozens of original ideas for a "larger-woman-contributing" to the citizenship. She could achieve political results with a well directed White House invitation as adroitly as Dolley Madison, and her parties were as popular. Like Lucy Webb Hayes, she already had a following among organized women. Like Rose Cleveland, she was an educator, a classroom teacher with theories reaching into many avenues to raise the level of human understanding. She was familiar with the woman's vote. She made speeches, talked over radio, went on lecture tours, wrote for newspapers and magazines, yet despite all her public activity, sacrificed few of the traditional home-mother duties.

At the third Inauguration of her husband, Mrs. Roosevelt wore a regal looking dress made of warm tinted ivory shading into peach, satin. The skirt was cut on the bias, had a drape in the center front, and a double train of several yards hung from the shoulders. The intricately cut sweetheart neckline was trimmed with pearls tinted to match the color of the satin.

Strangely enough, during this administration, a Canadian gentleman, descendant of a British soldier of the War of 1812, brought back to "The White House" the Medicine Chest which had belonged to James and Dolley Madison. It was intact, still containing the herbs, etc.

King George and Queen Elizabeth of England visited the Roosevelts. Then came Pearl Harbor—then United Nations. The great strain of three terms shattered his health, and President Roosevelt died suddenly, April 12, 1945. After his death, a Constitutional Amendment was adopted precluding future Presidents from seeking a third term of office.

Bess Wallace Truman
and Daughter, Margaret Truman
(April 12, 1945-January 20, 1953)

A short solemn, swearing in ceremony was held immediately on the same day of President Roosevelt's passing, in the Cabinet Room of "The White House" for Harry S. Truman, with his wife Bess Wallace Truman, and their daughter Margaret, sadly witnessing.

Then came "VE Day"—the Atomic Bomb—then "V.J. Day," September 2, 1945, then "The White House" was completely rebuilt within the original walls of the building at a cost of $5,700,000. Then came his reelection, a complete surprise, and they moved into Blair House to await the completion of "The New White House." While there, an attempt was made on his life.

In Blair House, Bess Truman remained the "Independent Lady From Independence," and her stock phrase was "No Comment," while Margaret Truman combined the highest points of official life with a career of her own.

So, strengthened without, and restored within, at last the "New Mansion in the Old Mold" was complete, and ready to make its public debut. Its architects and builders
said it was solid enough to stand a couple of centuries at least.

Much to the relief of Bess and Margaret Truman, Harry S. Truman did not choose to run again, so on January 20, 1953, General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Mamie Doud Eisenhower moved into the newly completed White House, and it will be interesting to note what changes they make upon this well loved, symbolical House.

We all join in the prayer which the new President composed himself, and which he gave at his Inaugural:

"Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment, my future associates in the Executive Branch of the Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng and their fellow citizens everywhere.

"Give us we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby and by the laws of this land.

"Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people, regardless of station, race, or calling. May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who under the concept of our Constitution hold to differing political beliefs—so that all may work for the good of our beloved Country and for Thy Glory. Amen."

And so now, we take leave of "The White House" with a number of striking pictures to recall—of Abigail Adams hanging up the wash in the great barn of an East Room, of Dolley Madison in one of her extravagant turbans wanting to stay and shoot it out with the British, of the house all new and white again ready for the formal entertaining of the Monroes for whose parties one must be correctly garbed. General Jackson leaves a stormy portrait as well as an amusing one with his "Kitchen Cabinet" coming in the back doors. Smart little "Van" and "Old Rough And Ready" were strong contrasts, for the old house to assimilate, but laughter rang through the halls once again when the beautiful Harriet Lane held court. Lincoln and his lonely vigil by his son's bier, soon followed by an international wedding. Then Hayes, the only President to take his oath of Office in "The White House" itself, until Truman.

A House refurbished almost ridiculously was the setting for the unequaled entertaining of Arthur's day, and soon Grover Cleveland chose "The White House" for his wedding—the only Presidential one. A more serious picture is that of the three Presidents shot while in Office, and four others who have died in harness, Lincoln with the War Between The States, and Wilson with the World War I, and F.D.R. with World War II, and Truman with the Korean situation, all have faced tremendous problems. A new White House was made for Teddy Roosevelt, a new roof for the quiet Cal Coolidge, a new deal for F.D.R., and a completely remodeled White House for Truman, and now occupied by President Eisenhower, and the First Lady, Mamie Eisenhower, and with it all, "The White House" is still there, still gracious, still representative of the finest that America stands for, still the house with a more distinctive personality than any other house in these United States, and always presided over by our always gracious "Ladies of The White House."

*The dates given after each one of the "Ladies of The White House" named, indicates the term of office held by the President for whom she was the official hostess, while a resident of "The White House."

St. Mary's High School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota, is under the supervision of the Episcopal Church which gives it a grant of $9,000 a year. The balance of $12,000 must be raised by gifts. These girls are taught typing, shorthand, music and home economics besides the usual academic courses. Funds are badly needed for the replacement of worn-out equipment. Scholarships of $100 are also needed.

Mrs. Julian D. Pyatt, American Indians Committee
A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COLLEGE in an Eighteenth Century town is serving Virginia and the Nation today as it originally served Virginia and the Crown.

In the unique setting of Virginia's Colonial Williamsburg, the College of William and Mary is heir to a 263-year history that is intimately associated with the history of the nation.

From its halls came three presidents of the United States, the authors of both the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, the first president and fifteen members of the Continental Congress, and four signers of the Declaration of Independence, to name but a few.

Conceived in 1619, a reality in 1693, the College of William and Mary is divided into two distinct historical phases: (1) that phase of the College prior to 1779, when the State Capital was moved to Richmond and the decision was made not to accept Mr. Jefferson's proposal to enlarge the College, and (2) that phase of the College from 1780 through the War Between the States until the present day.

In 1619, Sir Edwin Sandys, President of the Virginia Company of England, moved the grant of ten thousand acres of land for the establishment of a university at Henrico, just outside of Richmond. The concept of this university was "the foundation of a seminary of learning for the English" and the founding of an Indian School within the university.

In 1622, tenants were sent over from England to occupy the university lands, and Mr. George Thorpe came over to be the superintendent. Work was commenced on the university by artisans from England. The Indian massacre of the Spring of 1622 liquidated Mr. Thorp and the 340 settlers, including the tenants of the university lands. Thus, the first attempt to establish a college failed.

In 1660, the Assembly of Virginia again undertook the project of founding an educational institution within the borders of the Colony of Virginia. The purpose of the university was "the advancement of learning, the education of youth, the supplying of ministers, and the promotion of piety."

It was not, however, until 1691, that the colonial assembly sent Mr. James Blair, Commissary of Virginia, back to England to secure a charter for the College. The Reverend James Blair explained the educational ambitions of the Colony of Virginia to the King and Queen of England, who favored the idea and issued a royal command to the attorney general to issue a charter. Mr. Seymour, the attorney general, demurred when he received this royal command.

Mr. Blair urged that the institution was to prepare young men for the ministry. In the conversation Mr. Blair explained that Virginia had souls to be saved as well as those who lived in England. "Souls," said Seymour, "damn your souls. Make tobacco!" However, Mr. Blair received the charter from Their Majesties King William
and Queen Mary in 1693, and received financial support from the Crown and the colony.

The English government gave twenty thousand acres of land and two thousand pounds in money, with a tax of one penny on every pound of tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland to the mother country, together with all fees and profits accrued from the office of Surveyor General. The appointment of surveyors, of which George Washington was one, was controlled by the president and faculty of the College. These privileges granted by the Charter of 1693 were of great significance to the economic history of Virginia. They brought the entire system of lands into the collegiate land office. This union of the College with the practical interests of the colony later developed the wisest statesmen this nation of ours have ever known.

Various scholarships or foundations yielding pecuniary support to the students of the College of William and Mary were established. The House of Burgesses founded three, and the powerful landowners of the colony subscribed to the scholarship fund. Robert Boyle, who died in England in 1691, enjoined his executors to apply his estate to charitable and pious purposes. His executors agreed to pay to the College certain revenues from that estate to support the Indian School, and to encourage Indian education and the propagation of the Gospel among the natives. From these funds the College disbursed annually ninety pounds to Harvard University.

The Motive for Founding the College

The Charter of the College of William and Mary indicates that the purpose for the founding was much the same as originally proposed in 1619 and 1660. The General Assembly in requesting royal endowment stated that the purpose of the College was to the end that “the churches of Virginia may be furnished with a seminary for ministers of the Gospel and the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated amongst the western Indians to the glory of Almighty God.”

The Charter permitted the organization of “a certain place of universal study, a perpetual college of divinity, philosophy, language, and other good arts and sciences.” The College had a fruitful and worthy beginning. Mr. Blair lived until 1743. He was president of the College of William and Mary for fifty years, having been appointed as president of the College for life. The Charter appointed the Bishop of London to be the first Chancellor. The president of the College likewise was the Bishop’s commissary of deputy in Virginia, and these two offices remained united until the time of the Revolution. Thus the presidency of the College and the primacy of the church in Virginia were represented by one and the same man.

The Charter of the College provided for a president and six masters or professors. Many traditions of the Old World were continued at the College of William and Mary. The continuity of monastic tradition is seen in the law forbidding professors to marry. In 1769 when a professor of theology and a master of the Grammar School took to themselves wives and lived in the City of Williamsburg, it was resolved by the Board of Visitors that “It is the opinion of this visitation that professors and masters engaging in marriage and the concerns of a private family and shifting their residence to any place without the College is contrary to the principles on which the College was founded and their duties as professors.”

Joshua Fry, a gentleman of Williamsburg, was appointed master of the Grammar School, which was established “for the immediate education of the youth of the Colony in the Latin and Greek tongue.” Thus was laid in America the foundation for a classical liberal education; thus was the basic foundation or cornerstone laid for students prior to their entry into William and Mary College.

The College was progressive, and recognized the needs of a new world. As a result, the College of William and Mary in Virginia became not only a center of liberal education, but the center for “good arts and sciences” in the South. As early as 1724, Professor Hugh Jones suggested a distinct Chair of History and a school for administration. His ideas and those of Jefferson are incorporated in the thirteen priorities of the College, which are as follows:

First college in the United States in its antecedents, which go back to the college
proposed at Henrico (1619). Second to Harvard University in actual operation.

First American college to receive its charter from the Crown under the seal of the Privy Council, 1693. Hence, it was known as “Their Majesties Royal College of William and Mary.”

First and only American college to receive a Coat-of-Arms from the College of Heralds, 1694.

First college in the United States to have a full faculty, consisting of a president, six professors, usher, and writing master, 1729.

First college to confer medallic prizes: the gold medals donated by Lord Botetourt in 1771.

First college to establish an intercollegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, December 5, 1776.

First college to have the elective system of study, 1779.

First college to have the honor system, 1779.

First college to become a university, 1779.

First college to have a school of Modern Languages, 1779.

First college to have a school of Municipal and Constitutional Law, 1779. (Known at the time as the Chair of Law and Police).

First college to teach Political Economy, 1784.

First college to have a school of Modern History, 1803.

In the Charter of the College, “The office of the president would govern the College, be treasurer and censor, and have a casting vote in all debates; the six professors to be: one for Divinity, who would be chaplain and catechist; one for Mathematics, one for Philosophy, one for Languages, one for History, one of Humanity, who should be Grammar School master.”

Origin of Williamsburg

The College of William and Mary was founded as a State institution. It was supported by royal endowment. The Charter gave the General Assembly of Virginia the right to determine the best site for the College. “It is a known fact that the founding of the College of William and Mary in Virginia at Middle Plantation determined the political center of Virginia and the founding of Williamsburg.” In fact, when the capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg, the House of Burgesses met in the Wren Building until 1705, since there was no capitol building in Williamsburg.

Williamsburg was a planned city. In fact, the only authentic map of Williamsburg is now in the archives of the College of William and Mary, and it is known as the “Frenchman’s Map,” a map which was constructed by the French army engineers who were in Williamsburg and had their headquarters in the president’s house during the Yorktown Campaign of the Revolutionary War.

ALVIN DUKE CHANDLER
President
College of William and Mary in Virginia

The Town and the College

The College of William and Mary and the Town of Williamsburg grew and flourished. One aided the other in many ways. The College appreciated what the General Assembly called “the conveniences of a town,” and, in turn, the colony learned the value of the educational privileges of the College.

A cultivated society gathered in Williamsburg during the Eighteenth Century; it was not only the political capital of Virginia, but also the intellectual capital. As it was fashionable in England for people in the country to spend their winters in London, so it was fashionable for the people of Virginia to spend their winters in Williamsburg.
In 1788, when George Washington accepted the chancellorship of the College of William and Mary he wrote that he felt a desire to promote the cause of science in general and the prosperity of the College of William and Mary in particular, “I accept the office of chancellor.”

There is no need to go into the relationship of Jefferson to the College of William and Mary. History records that he graduated from the College of William and Mary, was on its Board of Visitors, and was one of the leaders in moulding the curriculum for the College, and that Jefferson made a detailed study of the English and European systems of education which he intended to apply to the College of William and Mary in Virginia.

Influence of the College of William and Mary on the United States

From the halls of this institution of higher learning went three presidents of the United States—Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler. Washington held at this College his first and last public office. From this College came five signers of the Declaration of Independence, eleven Cabinet officers, four Justices of the United States Supreme Court, headed by the universally quoted Chief Justice John Marshall.

Before 1861, it provided more than one-half of the senators from Virginia, governors of Virginia, and judges of the State Supreme Court.

It has educated many senators and governors from other states, and hosts of judges, legislators, and ministers to other countries. When you stop to think that her alumni gave this country both the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, you can readily realize that this College has prepared an unusual group of men who had faith in our government and our way of life.

The College of William and Mary has contributed individuals of integrity and high ideals to every war in which this country has participated. The College, during the Revolutionary War, closed its doors only during the brief period of the Yorktown Campaign, and used its facilities as headquarters and as a hospital. During the War Between the States, it had to close its doors due to the fact that ninety per cent of its student body was a part of the armed forces of the Confederate States of America, and the College was occupied by Union troops from 1862 until the end of the War Between the States.

This College has suffered from fires, upheavals, and the vicissitudes of life more than perhaps any other college in America. This College has gone through four major fires—1705, 1781, 1859, and 1862, when Union troops, without orders, destroyed the interior of the main building and other College property. In 1865, there was no Marshall Plan. The College was destitute, and during the period just prior to 1888, President Ewell kept the College alive by ringing the College bell.

An institution or a college has a heart and a soul, and you will scarcely find an instance in America or England where a school wisely founded has died and perished. The teachings of the College of William and Mary have borne fruit, and there is a great future for this College. Her traditions and her history have been so firmly implanted in the American soil that they can not perish.

Its prestige is well established in this nation and abroad. When people think of higher education in Virginia, they think of William and Mary. Out of its rich quarry of accomplishments, not mere stones have been hewed, but the makers and builders of this nation were educated.

Remember to send all contributions for Approved Schools through the CHAPTER Treasurer and to your STATE Treasurer who in turn will send the money to the Treasurer General. Ask your individual donors to do the same so that your chapter and state may receive full credit.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Approved Schools Committee
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the mortars and howitzers ringing Yorktown were ordered into silence. On the 19th of October, 1781, Lord Cornwallis, trapped into hopeless defense of the small York River port, surrendered. Americans since that date have found many ways to observe the anniversary of this victory which is filled with meaning for liberty-loving people the world over.

On June 7, 1880, Congress resolved to erect a victory monument to the event, and in 1881 the 100th anniversary celebration became the first important observance of Yorktown Day. In 1931 the 150th anniversary program was attended by an estimated 300,000 visitors during a four-day period. Yorktown's Comte de Grasse Chapter of the NSDAR carried on the annual program planning in the years following the Sesquicentennial. Later the chapter relinquished this responsibility to the present Yorktown Day Association, of which the chapter is a member.

This year's ceremonies were under the auspices of the Yorktown Day Association, of which Stanley W. Abbott, superintendent of the Colonial National Historical Park, is president. Member groups are the Comte de Grasse Chapter, NSDAR; the Virginia Society, SAR; the National Society, CAR; the Sons of the Revolution in Virginia; the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia; the American Friends of Lafayette; the Trustees of the Town of York; and the Colonial National Historical Park.

The Comte de Grasse Chapter began the 1956 all-day celebration with a coffee hour and a meeting at the old Custom House. Guests at the traditional coffee hour included many distinguished officers and members of both State and National groups of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At 11:30 in the morning, Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, regent of the Virginia Society, D. A. R., laid a wreath at the Victory monument. As Mrs. Tonkin placed the wreath at the monument's base, the USS Boston of the Atlantic Fleet, which was anchored in the York River for the day, fired a 21-gun salute to General Washington's victory over the British troops.

The chapter and visiting dignitaries then attended the official Association luncheon which preceded the afternoon ceremonies.

Mrs. T. Ryland Sanford, Jr., regent of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, presided over the morning chapter meeting, and led the more than 500 persons present at the afternoon ceremonies in pledging allegiance to the Flag.

These patriotic ceremonies were held at the Moore House, an appropriate backdrop, since the surrender document was written (Continued on page 253)
Patrick Henry’s Birth and Parentage

In the fall of 1732, the clever and urbane William Byrd II was traveling as pleasantly as possible, we may be sure, to his mines in the up country and back to Westover. Arriving at Shockoe's in present Richmond and crossing the river to the mills, he was disturbed to find both mills standing as still for lack of water as "a dead woman's tongue for want of breath." Then, after further peregrinations, on the evening of October 7, he was conducted to the home in lower Hanover of the young widow Syme, lately Sarah Winston, where he intended to spend the night.

"The lady, at first suspecting I was some lover," Byrd wrote, "put on a gravity which becomes a weed, but as soon as she learned who I was, brightened up into an unusual cheerfulness and serenity. She was a portly, handsome dame of the family of Esau, and seemed not to pine too much for the death of her husband, who was of the family of the Saracens. He left a son by her, who has the strong features of his sire, not softened in the least by any of hers."

Byrd, a connoisseur of feminine charms, found Mrs. Syme a lady of lively and cheerful conversation. She was much less reserved than most of her countrywomen, and he observed that this trait set off her other agreeable qualities to advantage. They tossed off a bottle of port, relished with a broiled chicken.

"At nine I retired to my devotions," Byrd continued, "and then slept so sound that fancy itself was stupified, else I should have dreamed of my most obliging landlady."

That was on Saturday night. The following Sunday morning Byrd drank a quart of milk and tea "which I found altogether as great a help to discourse as the juice of the grape. The courteous widow invited me to rest myself there that good day, and go to church with her, but I excused myself by telling her she would certainly spoil my devotion. Then she civilly entreated me to make her house my home whenever I visited my plantations, which made me bow low, and thank her very kindly."

John Syme was probably from Aberdeenshire and John Henry's connection with him was based on their similar background in Scotland. Colonel Syme—the leading Virginians in every county seemed to have a militia title—was a large landowner and surveyor, member of the county court and of the House of Burgesses. While preparing to survey the boundary line between Hanover and newly created Goochland County in 1731, he became ill and soon afterwards died. His widow's "gravity" when she first met William Byrd was largely due to her husband's recent death. But it is likely that she was also thinking of the young Scotsman, John Henry, living on the plantation. At any rate, they were soon married.

Although there are notable exceptions, great men seem on the whole to have been influenced more by their mothers than by their fathers. Whether or not this was true of Patrick Henry, his mother was unquestionably a woman of superior qualities, with an abiding influence on her famous son. Except when there was a church service, a dance or other neighborhood gathering, the young Virginia matrons then devoted themselves chiefly to their families. A British traveler spoke of them as generally handsome, though asserting that they were not to be compared with his fair countrywomen in England. He also conceded that they made as good wives and mothers as any in the world. But they had few educational advantages and not quite so much "tenderness and sensibility" as the English ladies.

What the Virginia women may have lacked in sensibility they made up for in sturdiness, a quality needed in attending to their large families, servants, and slaves in the rough countryside. This sturdiness Sarah Syme Henry appears to have had in abundance along with some other characteristics that set her far above most of her countrywomen. Besides William Byrd's informal tribute, there is other testimony to her mild and kindly disposition, her undeviating honesty, correct understanding, and easy elocution. She is said to have hap-
pily united firmness and gentleness in the management of her family, and to have possessed notable intellectual gifts. A surviving letter which she wrote in 1774 shows correct spelling and punctuation with a clear and even felicitous expression, indicating an education far superior to that of the average woman of her time and place. Further proof of her estimable qualities is found in her will, of which a copy still survives. She was or became deeply religious and in cooperation with John Henry, a devout Episcopalian, gave her children the full benefits of a Christian home.

Sarah could appreciate John Henry's amiability, his family background and college training, in such contrast to that of the average uneducated settler. For the young widow he must have seemed a romantic figure, at least in comparison with John Syme.

In a new country, husbands and wives are both at a premium. John Henry married a widow who had been married to a widower. Women were scarce during much of the colonial period in Virginia, and especially on or near the frontier. Widows, by virtue of their proven charms and inherited estates, rarely lacked suitors; there were instances of remarriage when the grass had scarcely grown over the deceased spouse's grave. Among the great Virginians born during the next few decades George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison were all to find solace and a spur to ambition through marriage to widows, and John Henry was no less discriminating.

There were all the components of what was then considered a prudent marriage. Sarah had doubtless learned much about living amicably with a husband, or at least managing him discreetly; and she was well trained in the eighteenth century precepts of feminine subservience. "Never dispute with him [your husband] whatever be the occasion," advised a writer in the Virginia Gazette, May 20, 1737. "And if any Altercations or Jars happen, Don't separate the bed whereby the Animosity will cease... by no means disclose his imperfections, or let the most intimate Friend know your Grievances; otherwise you expose yourself to be laugh'd at... Read often the Matrimonial Service and overlook not the important word OBEY!"

Soon the young couple were merging their resources—John Henry's hopeful stake in the new land with his wife's more varied and established holdings. On January 28, 1733 Governor Gooch had granted John Henry, "Gent.," 1,200 acres in upper Hanover, about forty miles northwest of present Richmond. Spreading out from Fork and Roundabout Creeks, the tract was carved out of wilderness territory with such boundaries as a "Hickory Thence North Thirty-nine Degrees East Ninety-one poles." Only one adjacent property owner is listed, Mrs. Syme, who had inherited the property from her husband. Late the next year, John Henry was granted 1,200 more acres which adjoined his Roundabout Creek tract and was also included in one patent with 1,554 acres patented by Sarah Syme (Now Sarah Henry) on both sides the same creek in Hanover County.

There is no patent formula for breeding great men. Although we know that certain factors of heredity and environment are more stimulating than others, there remain imponderables only to be determined by the Almighty. Nevertheless, on the maternal as well as the paternal side, Patrick was sprung from superior people. His mother, Sarah Winston Syme, was the daughter of Isaac Winston and Mary Dabney, descendants of ambitious English emigrants to Virginia a few generations earlier.

The progress of the British nation toward a higher civilization has at times been tortuous if not imperceptible. Yet, as compared with inhabitants of more despotic countries, their citizens had by the seventeenth century developed a sturdy independence, a mental awareness which made them ripe for further change. For the British remaining in their own island strongholds the necessary incentive would soon be provided by such historical movements as the Intellectual and Industrial Revolutions. And for those emigrating to America there was the stimulus of cheap land, a flexible society, and a usually beneficent government—that is, until the change of policy not long before the Revolution.

The English people were once likened, with some truth for the eighteenth century, to a flagon of ale; froth on top and dregs at the bottom. Patrick Henry's maternal ancestors, the Winstons and Dabneys be-
longed to the intermediate levels. They were of sound farming stock, and, like the Henrys, they appear to have inherited none of the queerness which plagued brilliant colonial families such as Jonathan Edwards' or one branch of the Virginia Randolphs. From his maternal line Patrick inherited a good English background, with qualities of character which would play a noteworthy part in his development. Within a few generations before his birth both the Winstons and Dabneys had risen to be leading families of Hanover. Prolific and enterprising clans, not debilitated by wealth or leisure, they brought to John Henry, by his marital alliance social prestige and influence which would, in turn, affect Patrick's political career.

There is a tradition that the Winstons were from Yorkshire, but the best evidence seems to indicate that the family was from Bristol or nearby in the West Country, a region closely identified with Colonial America. When the first Winstons emigrated, Bristol was one of the most important ports for American trade, and Virginia emigrants were drawn largely from that city, and from such nearby English Counties as Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester, and from some adjacent Welsh chires. In addition to their profits from the usual plantation trade, now beginning to include the sale of numerous Negro slaves, the Bristol citizens made a pretty penny by beating the streets and highways of the city and nearby counties for prospective American settlers. If they lacked money for their passage, they could obtain it or the equivalent by agreeing to serve for a specified time as indentured servants; in Virginia fifty acres of land was granted for each person imported.

From Gloucestershire in the West Country came many Virginia voyagers, a few of high degree. From there sprung the brave but tyrannical governor, Sir William Berkeley, and others of his family name in Virginia. The Winston name was borne chiefly by farmers and tradesmen, many from the sturdy stock of which John Ridd in Blackmore's *Lorna Doone* is a prototype. Some were perhaps connected with the most prominent contemporary representative of the name, Sir Henry Winston of Standish, Gloucester, for it was a time when younger sons often had to become small farmers, emigrate, or go into trade. Sir Henry was the great-grandfather of the first Duke of Marlborough and ancestor, therefore of Winston Churchill. A small landed gentleman, John Churchill rose a step in the world by marrying Sir Henry's daughter, Sarah, "an heiress in a small way." And Sarah Winston "bequeathed her Gloucestershire name" to the Churchills—a name that would have "a resounding reverberation."

Another Winston, whose career may have had more influence on the Virginia branch, was Thomas (1575-1655), son of a carpenter in Painswick, Gloucester, near Standish. A student in medicine at Padua and member of the College of Physicians, London, he was an active member of the Virginia Company. There was also various seventeenth century records of Bristol Winstons or Winstones, notably of vestrymen or leading contributors at St. Philip and Jacob Church, on Tower Hill near Old Market Street in a section which residually speaking has seen better days. Especially since nearly all the contemporary Winstons were derived from the West Country, it seems highly likely that William Winston, Patrick Henry's first ancestor of the name in Virginia, was a member of the clan.

John Henry would be more successful in leaving his son a good name and a superior education than in accumulating a large worldly estate. But the records show that John made an ambitious if somewhat visionary effort in the latter direction during his early married years. He acquired large holdings in the vast unclaimed lands of western Virginia. Through the prevailing land speculation he hoped to add to his income, now embarrassingly small as compared with even the modest estate inherited by his wife from her first husband.

Large grants in what is now Albemarle and other western counties were being carved out of the wilderness. Smoke from an occasional settler's cabin now curled through the valleys and mountainsides in a portion of Virginia hitherto little known except to the Indians, trappers, and wild animals. In the early 1730's there were several dozen patents in Albemarle County, two by fathers of illustrious Americans. Peter Jefferson, a tall brawny surveyor.

(Continued on page 142)
Richard Henry Lee and His Burial Place

by Allan L. Truax, Crosby, N. Dak.

(Excerpt from the Author’s “Guide to the American Revolution”)

RICHARD HENRY LEE was born at Stratford, Westmoreland Co., Va., January 20, 1732, the son of Thomas Lee, (1679-1750) President of the King’s Council, and Governor of Virginia in 1749. He was educated in England, and returned to America at the age of nineteen. In 1756 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and in 1757 entered the House of Burgesses, where he soon became distinguished as a debater and a clear political writer. He supported Patrick Henry’s Resolutions and was amongst the foremost Virginians in putting in motion the machinery against royal oppression and parliamentary rule. He was a delegate to the First Continental Congress in 1774, where he was a member of all the leading committees and wrote the Memorial of Congress to the People of British America. He was again a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in 1775 and wrote the second Address of Congress to the People of Great Britain; and from his seat in that body, in June, 1776, he offered the famous Resolution which declared the English American Colonies to be “free and independent States.” It is said that his speech on that occasion was a brilliant display of eloquence. Leaving Congress in June, 1777, he was again in that body in 1778-80, 1784-85, and 1786-87. In 1784 he was chosen President of the Congress, but retired at the close of the year. He was United States Senator from Virginia from 1789 to 1792. He died in Chantilly, Va., June 19, 1794.

The foregoing does not include all the memorable services that Richard Henry Lee rendered to his country in the Continental Congress. He also served on the Committee to Direct Naval Affairs, and on a committee to “prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers.”

Going south on Virginia State Highway 202, we enter “THE HAGUE,” a long drawn out village along the Highway. At 0.4 mi. beyond The Hague is a junction with County Highway 612. Here is a Highway marker reading: “RICHARD HENRY LEE’S GRAVE. A mile and a half north, in the Lee Burying Ground, is the grave of Richard Henry Lee, who died June 19, 1794. Lee was one of the first leaders of the American Revolution. On June 7, 1776, he introduced a resolution in the Continental Congress for a Declaration of Independence, and argued for it June 7-10. The Declaration was signed July 4, 1776.”

Although the Lee Family Burying Ground is a mile and a half north from this point, the route thereto is a long and devious one. We turn left here on County 612 and at 0.3m pass Mount Pleasant (L), a large frame house built in 1886 by John Emerson Randolph Crabbe, and which became the last home of Paul Kester, the dramatist and novelist. West of the lawn is the Site of Old Mount Pleasant, built in 1729 by Thomas Lee (see post) for his brother Richard, who had been sent to England for schooling. Richard, however, married in England and never returned to America. His only son, George Lee (1714-61), came and occupied the house that had been built for his father. He married Anne Fairfax, the widow of George Washington’s brother Lawrence. George Washington purchased Anne Fairfax’s dowry, and soon afterward a quarrel arose between him and George Lee over the division of the slaves at Mount Vernon; but the suit was finally settled amicably. Anne Fairfax Washington Lee, the first mistress of Mount Vernon, is buried here beside her second husband, George Lee.

Continue on County 612 for 0.4 m to a junction with a dirt road. Left here 0.2 m, then right 0.5 m to another turn. Left here 0.2 m through a farmyard and across a field to the ancient Lee Family Burying Ground enclosed by a brick wall.

Here, in this seldom visited spot to which not even a pathway leads, is the Grave of Richard Henry Lee, statesman, orator, humanitarian, and liberator, mover of the Declaration of Independence. The inscrip-
tion on his simple tombstone is as follows:

"Here was Buried
Richard Henry Lee
of Virginia,
1732-1794
Author of
The Westmoreland Resolutions
of 1766
Mover of the Resolution
for Independence
Signer of the
Declaration of Independence
President of the
Continental Congress,
United States Senator
from Virginia.
'We cannot do without you.'"

Here also is buried Richard Lee, his
grandfather, upon whose table tomb is
carved a Latin inscription, followed by this
quaint epitaph:

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Lee Esqr.,
born in Virginia, son of RICHARD LEE
Gentleman, descended of an ancient family
of Merton Regis in Shropshire. While he
exercised the Office of a Magistrate he was
a zealous promoter of the Public Good. He
was very skillfull in the Greek and Latin
Languages and other parts of Polite Learn-
ing. He quietly resigned his soul to God
whom he also devoutly worshipped, the
12th day of March in the year 1714 in the
68 year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of Lettice his faith-
ful wife a most tender mother of her chil-
dren, daughter of Henry Corbin, Gentle-
man. She was eminent for piety toward
God, charity towards the poor and kindnefs
towards all. She died the 6th day of 8ber
1706 in the 49 year of her age."

Here also is the Grave of Thomas Lee
(1690-1750), so that son, father, and grand-
father rest in the same spot.

The first Richard Lee "Gentleman" men-
tioned in the above epitaph, came from
England, and in 1650 patented 1,000 acres
here. He added more acreage and gave the
estate to his eldest son John Lee (1643-73)
in 1666, who built the house called Matho-
lic. He died unmarried and the estate passed
to his brother Richard (1647-1714), the
subject of the above epitaph. This Richard
II sided with Berkeley in Bacon's Rebellion
and was captured by Bacon's men. At the
death of Richard II the estate passed to his
eldest son, Richard III, who was at that
time in England (see ante). Richard III
never returned to America and leased the
place to his brothers Thomas and Henry for
the yearly rent of one peppercorn. Thomas
Lee (1690-1750) was, like his father, a
magistrate, and was living at Matholic
when, in 1729, the place was set on fire and
destroyed by persons who had been con-
victed while he was on the magistrate's
bench. For this reason the field in which the
cemetery now lies is still called "Burnt
House Field."

It was probably on account of the burn-
ing of Matholic and the fact that Thomas
Lee was acting Governor of Virginia, that
Queen Caroline of England contributed so
heavily toward the building of the new Lee
home at Stratford. The Queen's donations
are said to have been augmented by the
voluntary contributions of London mer-
chants, by whom Lee was greatly admired.

So we leave the last resting place of
Richard Henry Lee. It seems regrettable
that while the other prime movers of the
American Revolution such as Washington,
Patrick Henry, Jefferson, the Adamses and
many others have been honored by suitable
memorials and monuments, none has ever
been erected to this great statesman and
libertarian; but perhaps after all he would
have preferred to rest with his ancestors
under this simple stone, leaving only the
printed record of his great achievements.

Patrick Henry
(Continued from page 140)
farmer of Goochland County, purchased for
a bowl of Arrack punch the land near pres-
ent Charlottesville upon which he built
Shadwell, birthplace of Thomas Jefferson.
Soon afterwards, John Henry, along with
his brother, the Reverend Patrick Henry,
and several other associates, patented thirty
thousand acres on the south side of the
James River, upon "the first creek below
the Great Mountains," and by himself 4,850
more acres on Roundabout and Fork
Creeks. That all of these purchases were
speculation based on the potentialities of a
new and unsettled country is indicated
further by the fact that John Henry gave
only five pounds of good lawful money for
his patent for the large Roundabout tract.

(Continued on page 200)
Lord Fairfax of Greenway Court, Virginia
Friend of Washington’s Youth

by Anne Mays Miller

The passage of the years since the founding of our nation has shown ever more clearly how important was the influence of an early boyhood friendship upon the character and growth to maturity of the first Commander of our Ship of State. The importance of this friendship, that of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, and Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia, for the young man Washington when he was just reaching manhood, lies in the early close companionship and the deep mutual respect established.

Lord Fairfax first met young George Washington as a serious young lad of seven. It was his Lordship’s first visit to Virginia where he spent almost a year with his cousin and agent Col. William Fairfax at beautiful Belvoir on the Potomac. The Washingtons were frequent guests at Belvoir, and close friends of the Belvoir Fairfaxes. Col. Fairfax’s daughter, Anne Fairfax, was to marry Lawrence Washington, George’s older brother, and become the first mistress of Mount Vernon which in time was to come to him and become his home. Anne’s younger half-sister, Hannah Fairfax was to marry Warner Washington, Lawrence’s first cousin, of Fairfield. Lord Fairfax became so charmed with Virginia and these Virginia neighbors that he returned to England only to settle up his personal affairs with the view of making his future home in the colony.

When he next returned to Virginia to spend the rest of his life, young George Washington was not yet seventeen, and earnestly at work on his study of surveying. His Lordship was more than ever impressed with the young man and more strongly drawn to him. They became warm friends, and soon Lord Fairfax decided that he could not do better than to entrust to this thoughtful young head the work so urgently pressing him—the surveying and mapping his inheritance in the Shenandoah Valley. After much discussion this large commission was finally offered and accepted, and Washington in collaboration with young George William Fairfax, son of Col. William Fairfax, took up this important work. It resulted in a life of pioneering for three years on the wilderness frontier and was a most vital and important era in Washington’s young manhood. The three years spent on that expedition became a deep influence upon Washington’s character. The prudence, courage, coolness and determination he developed during those years made him the Commander-in-Chief when the crisis of his life—the Revolution—came to him. The responsibility and self-reliance he achieved during those years of hardship and endurance formed the man who was chosen as the First President of the new nation. The guidance, the enduring trust, and the deep affection of his patient friend, Lord Fairfax, gave the impetus that developed Washington, the Man. Not even the fierce struggle for national independence in which these perfect friends supported opposite sides sufficed to weaken their steady affectionate regard. Thomas Fairfax lived to receive the tidings that this lad whom he had advised, whose character he had trained had overthrown forever the domination of Great Britain in America, and broken his old friend’s heart. When the proud British General was so cruelly defeated at Yorktown by the lad who had been to him as his own son, his Lordship remarked with a sad philosophy that “it was, indeed, time for him to die—” and die he did, going out with the British, in the very year of Yorktown.

And who was this Lord Fairfax who had chosen Virginia as an abiding place, whose
mother had erected a sun dial in her garden at Leeds Castle in Kent that she might read the time of each day simultaneously on the Thames and on the Potomac, who had stayed on in the Old Dominion during the last sad conflict, powerless to check the young Nation’s high tide.

At the age of twenty-five, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax of Leeds Castle in Kent, and Baron of Cameron in Scotland was a popular member of London’s gay society, and one of the most eligible of the season’s young beaux. He had a brilliant mind, was well-educated, a graduate of Oxford and well-read. He was also a personable young man, of ready wit, well-approved in his inner circle of friends, headed by popular Joseph Addison of the Spectator. However, although apparently leading a gay and frivolous life in the wealthy young society circles of that day, in reality, young Thomas Fairfax was not a frivolous or shallow person. His was a fine and sincere character, wholesome and honest, with a friendly trusting nature. Ironically enough, it was his misfortune to fall deeply in love with one of the gayest, and most shallow-pated coquettes in that gay throng. On her he spent the deep devotion and warmth of his loving nature. And then—when a ducal coronet appeared upon the scene and offered homage, she promptly threw young Fairfax over, without warning and without a qualm. Caught unprepared, wounded to the quick, both in his love, and in his pride, Fairfax suddenly found London utterly hateful, and the gay social throng of which he had so lately been a merry part, suddenly turned very sour. In his heartache and despair he cast about for some distant refuge where a wounded creature could lick his wounds in privacy and peace. Up to now he had given very little consideration to the princely inheritance held for him over seas in right of his mother, but now he suddenly remembered—where a better refuge than in colonial Virginia?

These Virginia lands were not a Fairfax inheritance, they had come to him through his mother, Catherine Culpepper, daughter of Governor Culpepper of Virginia. They dated back to the shares his great-grandfather had purchased in the old Virginia Company. His son Sir John, the first Lord Culpepper had inherited these shares and in addition had purchased shares in the Proprietary of the Northern Neck of Virginia. His son Sir Thomas Culpepper had purchased Leeds Castle in Kent and established it as a Culpepper family seat. He had also added to his Virginia interests most of the Proprietaryships of the Northern Neck, thus providing, generations ahead, a home and a refuge for a disheartened grandson in the person of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax.

When Governor Culpepper died in 1689 he held all of the shares of the Proprietary of the Northern Neck, 5/6 of them in his own name, and 1/6 of them in the name of his wife. His own shares he left to his only child Catherine who had married Thomas, Fifth Lord Fairfax; his wife left hers in 1758 to Catherine, now the widow of Sir Thomas, in trust for her son Thomas Sixth Lord. Thus young Thomas Fairfax came into the inheritance of the entire Proprietary of Northern Neck of Virginia.

There were others of his relatives, who had long been associated with Virginia, and living there at the time—the St. Legers, the Diggeses, the Argalls, Filmers and Wyatts, and also his closer and favorite cousin Col. William Fairfax, lately in a Crown Post in Bermuda, and become a Customs official in Massachusetts Colony. However as we have seen Thomas Fairfax at the time had not been sufficiently interested in residence overseas, and accordingly had commissioned Col. William Fairfax to move down to the Potomac and administer his inheritance for him as his agent. In return he assigned him a large tract of land upon the Potomac in gift perpetuity, where Col. William built beautiful Belvoir, reminiscent of Castle Belvoir in England where the Faffaxes had spent many happy childhood summers. When Thomas Fairfax broke his heart in that unhappy love affair in London his Virginia inheritance rose upon his horizon as a wilderness refuge of peace.

And so we find him leaving England for Virginia to view his vast dominions before arranging to settle there. He lingered for many months in the peaceful home of Col. Fairfax at Belvoir, becoming acquainted with relatives and Col. Fairfax’s neighbors, notably as we have seen, the Washingtons. He became so charmed with the thought of living in this pleasant country that he returned to England only to settle up his affairs there. He disposed of his commission
in the Royal Blues Regiment, presented his estates in Kent to his cousin Robert Fairfax, and finally came back to the Colony to spend his life there.

He quickly picked up again the acquaintanceships he had formed at Belvoir, especially the Washingtons, whose land in the west adjoined his own. Gradually he overcame his bitter despair and regained his sweetness of disposition, and what was even more important his wholesome nature had reasserted itself as he returned to a normal frame of mind. By 1750, upwards of six feet tall, he had become gaunt and rawboned, his grey-green eyes were near-sighted, his aquiline nose had grown sharp and his dark hair sparse. As described by one of his contemporaries he would scarcely have been recognized as the elegant slim young nobleman of London in the early days of Queen Anne.

Time and mature reflection however had mellowed his mind and Thomas Fairfax could be a charming conversationalist when he chose. His conversation by the evening firesides on the Potomac, among the Colonel’s neighbors presented an intriguing picture of by-gone days. He had known all the greats of his youth, had watched events of historic eras unfolding, studying them reflectively. Historic society life, scandalous chronicles of celebrities—he had known them all, and told of them brilliantly with a tang of wit and a dash of satirical comment. The deep and especial fondness he had early felt for young George Washington grew with the years, and lasted over into the Greenway Court days.

On a green knoll in a pleasant forest glade near the Shenandoah, Fairfax had built his wilderness lodge—a long, low building of limestone, with a row of dormer windows across the sloping front roof. Massive chimneys at each end were studded with “martin coops” in the English fashion. Two belfries sat on the roof crest, which, reached by stairs within, served as “look-outs” for enemies on occasion. He called his forest home, quite impressive in this great wilderness at the time, Greenway Court. Lovely Greenway Court in County Kent, from which Lord Fairfax derived the name still stands near Hollingbourne, a Culpepper Manor well-known to him in his youth, during long visits there with his mother. It is a comfortable manor of eleven acres, and in his time it had already been occupied for 180 years by generations of Culpeppers who regarded it with deep affection as a comforting refuge from a cold outside world. In much the same way must Lord Fairfax have regarded this new Greenway Court, his home in the Virginia wilderness.

About the rear of the mansion clustered the quarters for his staff and servants, and ample accommodations for occasional visiting travellers. His household and his guests feasted bountifully upon his generous hospitality, but—there still persists a legend with much to lend it color, that throughout the years of his life at Greenway Court he never once permitted a woman to enter the environs of his manor, and he never seems to have entertained even a thought of marriage after that disastrous love affair in London.

But he soon assigned his large and roomy mansion house to his Steward and his staff. Over on the corner of the Manor clearing, Thomas Fairfax, now growing eccentric, built for his own use a small, simple, but comfortable log dwelling, and furnishing it well, established himself there with his dogs about him to which he was deeply attached. Opposite his own dwelling, over on the other end of the front clearing he erected a similar building for his office. There he transacted his business. There he kept his records, signed deeds, granted quit rents, adjusted claims and held conferences with his overseers and Steward. Here he lived at Greenway Court for over a quarter of a century among his dogs, his horses and his library. He was an inveterate reader and collected an amazingly large library, adding to the volumes he brought over with him by purchases over the years. Among his papers have been found exquisite designs for a beautiful manorial residence, to be built near Greenway Court, drawn up no doubt during some of his quiet, reflective moments—but he never got around to carrying them out.

The years rolled through the Revolution, and approached the achievement of independence for this young nation where he had taken refuge. Deeply depressed and disturbed by the defeat of his countrymen, yet ever loyal to his deep affection for his long-time friend, George Washington, (Continued on page 150)
Introducing Our Chairmen

Mrs. Robert F. Kohr
Birmingham, Michigan

National Chairman,
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee

Mabel Kebler Kohr (Mrs. Robert F.) has been a member of the Society since 1919. Due to the fact that her husband has moved several times, she has belonged to five Chapters—Captain Wendell Wolfe and Colonel John Donelson in the District of Columbia, Schuyler Colfax and Samuel Huntington in Indiana, and Piety Hill in Michigan, where she is now a member. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan. She was General Chairman of the Michigan State Conference in 1954, State Chairman D. A. R. Magazine Advertising 1953-1955, and is at present State Chairman of Publications and Printing.

Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey
Swainsboro, Georgia

National Chairman,
Membership Committee

Josibel Christopher Humphrey was reared in Atlanta, Georgia, attended Hollins College, Virginia and the Atlanta Conservatory of Music. In 1921 she married and moved to Swainsboro and in 1931 was an organizing member of Governor David Emanuel Chapter, serving as Treasurer and as Regent. She has been State Treasurer, 1st Vice Regent, 2d Vice Regent and is the retiring State Regent of Georgia, having served her state also as Chairman of Approved Schools and of National Defense. Mrs. Humphrey says she has just led the usual normal life of a person in a small town, being active in all church and civic affairs. What better recognition could any Daughter have for small towns make up America!
Mrs. Herbert Graham Nash
New York, N.Y.

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

Josephine Thornburg Nash, joined the National Society in 1927 and became regent of Buford Chapter in her native Huntington, West Va. She was State Chairman of Approved Schools, Resolutions Committee and State Parliamentarian of West Virginia. In 1941 she transferred to Manhattan Chapter, New York, became chapter regent and has served New York State as State Chairman of Motion Pictures, Conference Parliamentarian and is Chairman of the State Bylaws Revision Committee. She has served the National Society as a page and then as a member of Credentials, Tellers, House and Platform Committees. She was National Vice Chairman for Constitution Week and a member of the Approved Schools Survey Committee.

Mrs. Nash is a member of Colonial Dames of America, a Director of the Patriotic Women of America, a Director on the Board of Governors of the Women’s National Republican Club of New York City, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Sorosis and a member of Aware, Inc. which is an organization to Combat the Communist Conspiracy in Entertainment - Communication. She is a graduate of Marshall College and an accredited Parliamentarian.

Jean Stephenson
Washington, D.C.

National Chairman, Genealogical Records

Born in Texas, reared in New England, lived in Chicago, Ithaca, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa. and is a legal resident of the District since 1918. Jean Stephenson has had a varied and interesting life; trained as an accountant, she studied law and was admitted to the D. C. Bar in 1928. She has been Asst. to the Treasurer of Cornell University and served in various capacities in the United States Navy—Bureau of Supplies and Accounts from 1918 to 1950.

Dr. Stephenson has devoted years to research, editorial work, genealogy and the mountains in the East. She lectured on Parliamentary Law in 1931 at National University. Editor of various genealogical publications, she is at present editor of Appalachian Trailway News. She is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists; Society of Genealogists (England); National Genealogical Society and has been for nine years National Chairman of Genealogical Records. She is a member of many patriotic and genealogical societies, the Washington Club, Appalachian Mountain Club and American Historical Association.
George Mason and the Constitution

by Irmah W. Kerrigan
Independence Bell Chapter

The period from 1776 to 1780 has been truly stated to have been the most eventful constitution-making epoch in our history. It marks the transition from colonial to commonwealth governments. Virginia became a commonwealth through the medium of five conventions. By the time the third convention was called the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill had been fought. Lord Dunmore, the then governor of Virginia, was so incensed at the temper of the convention that he threatened the town of Williamsburg with fire and sword. Such were the circumstances under which the third convention was called in Richmond on July 17, 1775.

Fifteen days before the planters came together, George Washington had accepted command of the American Army under the old elm in Cambridge, Mass. His place as a delegate to the convention was taken by GEORGE MASON, his neighbor, who was occupied for the next year in constructive work on the commonwealth of Virginia. The change from a colony to a commonwealth was made at the fifth convention. The Virginia Bill of Rights, which was the first state bill of rights, was formulated by George Mason and adopted by the Virginia convention on June 12, 1776.

This Colonel Mason had had considerable experience in constitution making by the time the convention in Philadelphia was convened to formulate the great Constitution by which our infant country was to be guided. The Philadelphia Convention met May 25, 1787 in the State House which was hardly big enough to accommodate all the delegates. George Mason, then 62 years of age, was sent as a Virginia delegate to lend his gift of oratory and great influence to the forming of a bill which has stood, almost in its original form, as it was finally drawn up. Being a man of great ability, he saw with clarity the possibilities involved in the Constitution. In the four months it took for the convention to draft the constitution, he took an active and constructive part in all proceedings, and was unquestionably one of its most useful members. Madison once declared that Mason possessed the greatest talents for debate of any man he had ever heard speak. These talents he exercised 136 times in Philadelphia.

The delegates finally formed into three parties—one, headed by Alexander Hamilton, wished to abolish and annihilate all state governments and bring forward a general government of a monarchial nature. The second, headed by James Madison, was against the abolition of state governments and the introduction of a monarchial government in any form, but wished instead to establish such a system as could give the second party’s states undue power over the others. The third party was headed by George Mason and Luther Martin and was truly federal and republican in character. This party was for proceeding on terms of federal equality.

After months of deliberation, argument, and hot debate, the Constitution was drafted. This was the Constitution of the United States in embryo. Many issues were, of course, debated, notably the one on slavery. Colonel Mason, himself a Virginia planter, vehemently denounced, in one of his most eloquent speeches, the traffic in slaves. This speech was prophetic of the final great tragedy of the Civil War.

On September 17 the Convention met for the last time. The document was laid before the members for signature. Of the 55 delegates who had originally attended, only 42 remained. Three of these 42 refused to sign. One of them was George Mason, who refused for his state because of his dissatisfaction that a bill of rights in some form had not been incorporated in the Constitution. Despite all his eloquence on the subject, the convention declined to include one.

However, and this is notable and justifies (Continued on page 200)
This is
ADALINE THORNTON
Chief Clerk in the
Recording Secretary
General’s Office

MISS ADALINE THORNTON, a native of Washington, has been a member of Mary Washington Chapter since 1927. At the request of her chapter regent she became a volunteer in the National Defense office and then became a staff member when Mrs. William Sherman Walker was chairman. She then became a secretary to the late Mrs. Josiah A. VanOrsdel in the Registrar General’s office and in 1943 was transferred to the office of the Recording Secretary General, becoming chief clerk in 1953.

Miss Thornton is responsible for the publication of the Proceedings of Continental Congress, the minutes of the National Board of Management which are printed in this magazine, the proposed amendments to the by-laws which are distributed to chapters and the preservation and indexing of the records of Continental Congress, the National Board and the Executive Committee.

Miss Thornton was a Gray Lady at Walter Reed Hospital on Sunday afternoons from 1947-1953.

Mount Vernon in February

Now earth is warming
And blue skies arch
Over the meadows
Where those trees march
Which Washington planted
With infinite care;
Brisk winds re-echo
His provident prayer

For home and country;
Mindful birds repeat,
In a communion
Unerring and sweet,
Humbly, I marvel
At the power
Of seed wide flung,
In that far-off hour.

Miriam Whitney White

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SAMUEL HAMMOND was born February 2, 1748 at Newton, Massachusetts. He was the son of Ephraim and Martha Steele Hammond.

The old Hammond House, 9 Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass. (part of Newton) where Samuel was born is still standing and has been carefully restored. It was originally built in 1645 and is the oldest house in Newton. Two wings have been added since then.

Samuel Hammond was a member of the “Boston Tea Party” held at Griffins Wharf in Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773. It is so marked on a bronze tablet in his honor by the D. A. R. chapter in Brattleboro, Vermont at his grave in Wardsboro, Vermont. In Smith’s history of Newton (page 330) it gives the following account. Speaking of the “Boston Tea Party” Newton was represented by two or more of its citizens. One in particular who drove a load of wood to market, stayed very late that day and was not willing to explain the cause of his detention. But as tea was found in his shoes, it was easy to understand what he had been doing. This was Samuel Hammond, then a young man, 25 years old and ripe for such an expedition.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution says “Samuel Hammond was a private in Capt. Hopesstill Hall’s Company of Col. Lemuel Robinson’s regiment, January 31, 1776—served 21 days, resident of Roxbury. Also in Capt. Amariah Fuller’s company of Col. Thatcher’s regiment, March 4, 1776. Also in Capt. Fuller’s Company in Col. William McIntoch’s regiment, March 19 to April 5, 1778 at Roxbury.”

Samuel told his son Peter of seeing George Washington review his troops on Boston Common for the last time in 1789. This story has been passed down from one generation to another.

In 1774 Samuel began a settlement near Otter Creek, New York but the hostility of the Indians drove him to Wardsboro, Vermont. There he erected a saw and grist mill at what was called for years “Hammonds Mills,” now called West Wardsboro. The mill is still there, as is his large house.

Samuel married Mary Rogers in 1770 of Wardsboro, Vermont. They had seven children, Samuel, born May 25, 1772; Mary, Peter, born April 9, 1776, died April 9, 1878 at the age of 102, Joel born July 13, 1778, died August 15, 1859, Jemima died 1780, Artemus born April 3, 1782, Nathaniel, born August 14, 1784. References to these are Histories and Genealogies of the Hammond Families of America by Frederick Hammond in 1904. There is a copy in the Hammond Public Library at Geneseo, Illinois.

Samuel died January 9, 1842 at Wardsboro, Vermont where he is buried.

Lord Fairfax

(Continued from page 145)

Thomas, Lord Fairfax, yielded to his despondent memories and at the age of 92 he was laid to his long rest in the old Episcopal Churchyard in Winchester, Virginia. His brother Robert succeeded but briefly as 7th Lord Fairfax, but when he, too, died without a son, the title returned to Virginia—to Rev. Bryan Fairfax, son of Col. William Fairfax, and brother-in-law of Lawrence Washington. As 8th Lord Fairfax and Baron of Cameron he remained in Virginia, as Rev. Sir Bryan Fairfax, Rector of Christ Church, Fairfax Parish. And Virginia and the Northern Neck which had been for so long a sort of Fairfax-Land was now rapidly on the way to becoming, after Yorktown, a veritable Washington-Land.
Question Box*

Sarah Corbin Robert

*Copyright 1957 by Sarah Corbin Robert

Approval of State Conference Minutes

Our State Conference gave the State Board authority to approve the minutes of the last day. Does the State Conference have the right to do this? Some of the delegates say that the conference must approve its own minutes. They want the secretary to read the last day’s minutes just before the conference finally adjourns.

Throughout our society, the State Board is empowered to carry on the business of the State Organization between meetings of the State Conference provided that none of its action conflicts with or is in violation of action taken by the State Conference. The State Conference not only had the right to authorize the State Board to approve the minutes of the last day of the conference but was acting wisely in doing so. No minutes should be left a year from one conference to another before approval. Much can be forgotten and the delegates of the second conference may be largely different and therefore in no position to know what took place a year before. On the other hand, no secretary can present minutes of the last meeting accurately prepared before adjournment of that meeting. It is unfair to expect her to do so. Even with a change of officers, each incoming board is largely composed of persons who have been delegates at the conference and are therefore in a position to pass upon the accuracy of the minutes.

Correction of Minutes Before Approval

At the Board meeting that heard these minutes of the last day of the conference, an error of importance was discovered. Does the State Board have authority to make the corrections?

Yes, the board may make the corrections. The authority to “approve the minutes of the last day” must carry with it the right to make necessary corrections, otherwise the authority would be meaningless. Certainly the board could not “approve” minutes if it knew them to be wrong.

Correction of Minutes After Approval

In going over minutes pertaining to the chapter’s possible purchase of an historic building, an error has been discovered in minutes approved some time ago. May we correct it? If so, how?

Robert’s Rules of Order Revised, page 148, states: “The minutes may be corrected whenever the error is noticed regardless of the time which has elapsed.” (Read also the next three sentences.)

In the average meeting one of the following ways is usually preferred for changing minutes previously approved: A two-thirds vote; or, if previous notice of the proposed change has been given, only a majority vote is required to make the correction. To quote further from R. O. R., page 148, “This is necessary for the protection of the records, which otherwise would be subject to the risk of being tampered with by temporary majorities.”

Access to Minutes

In preparing for our fiftieth anniversary we need to search through all the minutes of our Chapter. Our Recording Secretary says that she is responsible for the safekeeping of Chapter records and can therefore not let our committee have them. What are we to do?

The chapter needs to harmonize the responsibilities of the secretary with those of this special committee. The Recording Secretary is responsible for the safekeeping of the records. If any were to be lost through lending them, it is her standing as an officer that would be damaged. On the other hand, to complete its work the committee needs...
access to the records. The simplest way in such a situation is officially to appoint the Recording Secretary a member of the committee to compile the historical summary. As such she can easily adjust the times for the work.

Normally the minutes of an organization may be seen for reasonable, specific need by a member of the body, but only at the convenience of the secretary. It would be impossible to secure a Recording Secretary if she were to be called upon continuously to be showing the records.

Access to Board Minutes

May I as a chapter member see the minutes of the chapter board?

Board minutes are open only to members of the board. In case of serious need the chapter may direct the board to open its minutes for the necessary inspection. For the anniversary mentioned above, for example, the chapter might direct that the committee have access to the board minutes of the first 25 to 30 years. The nature of the work and duties of a board is such that it is inadvisable to permit a non-member of the board to see the minutes upon request.

Changing the Report of a Committee

May the State Board change the report presented to the board by a State Committee?

No, it may not change the actual report. If, in considering a committee report, there be errors of fact or any statements that are ill-advised or lacking in tact or good judgment, the board may order the report re-committed with its suggestions for change. The board is, however, at all times free to change any motion growing out of the report. For this reason it is important that when a committee makes a recommendation it also frame a motion in a form ready for board action to carry this recommendation into effect. For example, “By direction of the Chapter House Committee, I move that the State Board of Management authorize the acceptance of the bid of the Excelsior Company for a new slate roof at a cost of $1,100.00.” At the same time that this motion recognizes that it is the committee which has investigated and recommends action, it also leaves the board completely free to change the motion by amendment, to accept or reject it, or to treat it in any way that would have been in order if the motion had originated within the board itself. Care should be taken to avoid action in this way, “Move the adoption of the committee’s recommendation.” Confusion and trouble sometimes results from failure to make clear that it is the board which must act. The same principle naturally applies when a committee makes a report to a chapter.

Election of Honorary Officers

Exactly how should we elect our honorary State Officers and how should the name and office be printed on the ballot?

Election to an honorary office is entirely different and separate from the election of regular active officers such as regent, vice-regent, and others listed in the bylaws. These active offices must be filled in order for the chapter, State Organization, or National Society, to function in carrying out the purposes for which it exists. An honorary office, on the other hand, is a title of honor and respect granted in recognition of valuable services already rendered. It may or may not be granted. Except in such rare provisions as that for the 13 Honorary Vice-Presidents General of our National Society, there is no compulsion that there be honorary officers. In an election, therefore, it is essential that the office and the name be so listed on the ballot as to make sure that every voter has an opportunity to record one of three intentions: Approval of granting the honor, objection to granting the honor, or to indicate that she has no opinion or wishes to express no opinion upon this question.

In a number of states there has been a serious error in preparing the ballot and in counting the votes for an honorary office. And in a few rare cases there has been a consequent error in announcing the result. This has come about largely through listing “Number of ballots cast” as exactly the same number for the honorary office as the total number of members who voted in the election. This is distinctly wrong because it means that, where a member wishes to express no opinion whatsoever, her failure to record an opinion becomes the equivalent of a negative vote and is so counted. To illustrate an error that has actually oc-

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Our Beloved Country

In this month of February we turn with affection to the memory of our two great statesmen whose birthdays we commemorate. Lincoln had this to say about our future:

“If danger ever reach us it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time or die by suicide.”

Our present dangers, and they are legion, have arisen largely from our mistakes in policy, our lack of comprehension of what this struggle has been about. Have we enjoyed crocuses and circuses so long that we have lost our integrity?

Everywhere we hear it said that communism is cracking up. What a shame we played so small a part in its defeat! What a national disgrace that we, with our wealth, our industrial capacity, our vast resources, have not driven Russia to the wall, instead of appeasing her, building up her dictatorship by granting her the victory in World War II, allowing her by decisions at Teheran and Yalta, domination over the Balkans. We have permitted her to build up her post war trade at our expense. We have loaned money to the very nations which she was taking over gradually by infiltration. We have failed the world and ourselves by not fighting communism with all of our resources and prestige. Instead we have done everything in our power to adjust to her mythical doctrine of peaceful coexistence.

This policy of compromise has not been confined to our foreign policies. We have permitted so much socialistic propaganda to color our domestic policies that our people are divided between American principles and promises of expediency, so popular a part of socialism. Much of this infiltration into our national thought is due to the United Nations with its vast program of doctrinal reforms.

In the midst of the Hungarian Terror, our State Department urged all newspapers to celebrate December 10 as Human Rights Day, this being the eighth anniversary of the passage of this bill by the United Nations. On November 27, the editor of the Evening Telegram of New York City urged our president in an editorial, to supplement this proclamation with another, naming this to be a day of national mourning for thousands of murdered Hungarians who died for Human Rights. This editorial, LET THE BELLS TOLL—FOR LOST FREEDOM, stated, “Let every American who cherishes his freedom pray December 10 for the wisdom and courage to find ways of preventing another Hungary.”

These are the days in which many of our high sounding doctrines are coming home
to haunt us. What did we think we were doing when we signed this Declaration of Human Rights and still permitted Russia to remain in the United Nations? How did we expect to enforce the Genocide Treaty when Russia and her satellites refused to sign Article IX by which any of them could be brought before the Court of International Justice for its violation?

Many of us hoped that Hungary's experience would awaken our misguided devotees of socialism to the evident facts of its tyranny. But their silence is as complete as that of the murdered Hungarian students who died for the principle of free elections. These fervent followers of equalitarianism have not spoken one word against Russia. Do they doubt any longer that the only equality offered by socialism is that of the slave camp?

No centralized government can offer the priceless equality of opportunity based upon personal freedom that is to be found in a republic. The suspicion is arising that a considerable number of Americans have so completely adopted the principles of Marx that they prefer the hand-out to opportunity, and security at the hands of politicians to the chance for personal initiative. It is the mistaken confidence in social doctrines that has weakened the resistance to communism in every country, including our own. The tyranny and terror that we have recently witnessed in Hungary has not cured the socialist of his conviction that the system can be made to work without violence and injustice. This in spite of the lessons of history to the contrary.

This struggle for freedom is in the truest sense, a world-wide revolution. It is to our everlasting disgrace that we have contributed so little to this spiritual effort. Our country was conceived and founded by revolutionaries who fought for the principle of individual freedom under a form of limited government. Enslavement as we see it in Russia's satellites, caused by the all-powerful state, is the antithesis of our concept of government in relation to the individual. It is a return to the dark ages and cannot be called anything but a counter-revolution, because it aims at the destruction of human rights.

In 1917 the Russians started their revolution against the cruelty and misrule of the Czars. But being unorganized and politically inexperienced, they were soon exploited by the doctrinaires, such as Lenin and Trotsky. The Russian peasant made the same mistake as have many of our own people and certain groups of the British, of believing that a socialistic government could give them freedom along with its other promised gifts. After freedom is lost, it is too late to regain it except by a violent overthrow of the tyrants and setting up a new government by the people. Hence, the vital need for free elections.

As Daughters of our own Revolution, we should arouse in our own people the same devotion to our American ideals as motivated our statesmen when they successfully led us through our break with colonialism. Only by being loyal to our own ideals, can we remain immune to alien philosophies that would destroy our freedoms. Let us revive our revolutionary spirit during this month when we celebrate the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln and so preserve for ourselves those principles they laid down for us.

Planned Education

William E. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, told his organization in a speech that what he calls "planned education" is a necessary prerequisite to world government. He says it is the duty of educators to teach "world citizenship" in the public schools and thereby strengthen the United Nations to a point where it can be made into a world government.

Steve Stahl, executive vice president of the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council, publicly challenged this statement, and his challenge appeared in the Congressional Record. He asked Mr. Carr, in substance, this question: "How can you get planned education without having controlled education?" Mr. Carr shunned this question like smallpox. He did not dare to answer it. Up to the present day he has not answered it.

Mr. Stahl, in an address to the Oklahoma City Rotary Club, convincingly pointed out that government, whether federal, state or local, must control that which it subsidizes. To have it otherwise would lead to total irresponsibility and chaos. The Supreme Court has already supported that formula. No one can seriously dispute it. If we get
federal aid for public schools it is inevitable that we shall have an army of parasitical federal bureaucrats telling us what we can or can’t do in our public schools, as to curriculum, instruction and administration.— (Reprinted by permission of THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN, dated June 29, 1956.)

The August 10, 1956 issue of the U. S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO NEWSLETTER contained the following:

**JUNIOR RED CROSS PROVIDES BOOKS FOR WORLD UNDERSTANDING**

“The American Junior Red Cross will launch an international library program for rural elementary schools this fall. In cooperation with the National Education Association, the Junior Red Cross plans to promote international understanding by providing a library on life in other countries to selected rural schools.

“The first library will contain 42 books relating to life in 27 foreign countries. Over a period of several years it is planned that 1,500 sets of books will be distributed to county superintendents of schools. The initial distribution will be made this fall in four states: West Virginia, Georgia, Missouri, and Montana.”

According to a statement issued by the American National Red Cross from National Headquarters on May 1, 1956:

**THE AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS BOOK BOX**

An International Library Program for Rural Elementary Schools

**A. Purpose**

“The purpose of this program is to promote international understanding and good will by making available to selected elementary schools in rural districts a library on life in other lands as supplementary reading. It is hoped that the presence of this library will encourage Red Cross chapters and other community groups to continue to supply such reading material to children and youth in the community as a means of widening the horizon of understanding among peoples.

**B. Sponsorship and Source of Funds**

“Since the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association works with numerous organizations in promoting rural education and improving rural life, it was natural that the American Junior Red Cross should seek partnership with the department in the initiation and development of this program. Other associations and organizations have also given invaluable assistance . . .

“The selection has been reviewed by the headquarters staff of the American Junior Red Cross and by representatives of the U. S. Office of Education and of the American Library Association.”

The Daughters of the American Revolution believe adamantly in “international understanding” but let’s look at the book published by the National Education Association entitled EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING IN THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS. Page 11, “. . . one answer to the challenge faced by educators today is to develop the qualities of world-minded citizenship in our children, then what are the essential marks or qualities of the world-minded American—the individual educated to fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship in this new world?”

In the replies which follow this question: “The world-minded American knows that unlimited national sovereignty is a threat to world peace.” . . .

Do you want your children indoctrinated with “international understanding” which might tend to emphasize the advantages of world citizenship and international ideologies over nationalism?

The Red Cross was founded to meet emergencies and safeguard life. In 1954 Americans contributed 82 millions of dollars to the Red Cross.

As members of our Society we have been cautioned concerning membership in any group or promoting any project without reading the aims, purposes and publications. Many Americans innocently join in efforts without investigation. In enlightening the uninformed, be patient, calm and give facts. Neither anger nor forcing a person on the defensive is educational. Respect the rights of others but be undaunted in your right as an American to give FACTS, and to preserve these United States through American teaching and publications in American schools.

**Our Spiritual Values**

The betrayal and slaughter of the Hungarian rebels as well as the fighting in the Middle East, has compelled all of us to
introspection and self-analysis. Many of us have asked ourselves, "What do I stand for in this battle for men's minds and souls?" Small wars cannot always be localized. The role of the United States, in the coming struggle, will depend to a large degree upon our wisdom as individuals and upon our spiritual values as a nation.

We have always believed that America had two built-in bulwarks against the evils of socialism, namely, the concepts of personal freedom, long nourished by our political and economic system, and our states rights, given us by our Constitution to insure limited federal government. It has been with considerable grief and alarm that we observe leaders of the Protestant churches voicing their warm support of socialistic principles. Many of these same leaders have launched extensive educational programs in the schools and youth organizations to teach One-Worldism. Under the cloak of universal citizenship they have encouraged our young people to disown their own national interests for the larger international objectives of our associates in the United Nations.

The efforts of our educators along similar lines have brought our elementary schools to the point where Johnnie has a hard time learning to read and write. Moreover, he is given little American history or geography. The foundation for the social sciences has been replaced by a contempt for many of our national traditions and an exaggerated admiration for all things foreign.

This attitude, to be found in many groups of all ages, has been fostered by our liberal press, our pulpits and forums until it has achieved a definite cleavage in American thought. At this crucial moment, when the world is looking to us for a solution, we are divided as a nation into two camps. One believes that with our wealth and our industrial power, we can safely acquire the benefits of socialism without paying for its hazards. The other group believes that socialism is a cancerous growth, feeding upon itself, and that we must rid ourselves of every symptom if we would remain free.

What have the church leaders found in socialism that promised them greater benefits and opportunities for service than in a Republic? To answer this question we must go to the crux of the differences in our two systems: the centralization of power vested in party leaders under socialism, and the decentralization of power vested in the individual under a Republic. No free people have ever accepted socialism without centralization of power in the hands of a few.

Socialism, which promises a redistribution of wealth and opportunity, can offer none of these things except by (a) concentration of complete authority in the Super-State and (b) confiscation of all resources, property, industrial plants, communications, transportation, raw materials and complete control over production. After the wealth and property are confiscated, with plants, public utilities and services under state control, all jobs, housing and food rations become dependent upon the whim of political leaders. Such a system always results in poverty and loss of liberty for the individual.

In addition to the economic bankruptcy of socialism, there is the political aspect which appeals to many ambitious people. Church leaders, among others, have undoubtedly discovered in the centralization of political power many of the same advantages discovered so quickly by local politicians, some business men and aspiring public servants, namely: the advantages of going to a central body in Washington rather than working slowly through the local groups which perhaps know too much about the current project to be entirely sympathetic. Church administration has become a successful business in the last few decades and due credit must be given to the men who have increased church membership, raised vast funds, undertaken large building enterprises and given to the churches solvency and expert management. It would be regrettable, however, if the spirit has been neglected in the process.

While socialism had offered many alleged economic advantages and possibilities for personal power, it has never offered any spiritual inducements. It is openly based upon the denial of man's divinity and upon the worship of the all-powerful, omnipotent state. It is not accidental that socialism insists upon the individual renouncing all claim to his potential divinity. The social state can only exist by the individual sacrificing his personal life to the power of the political leader. Such individuals may hope that they will benefit somewhat from their leader's prestige and power. Their reward
is usually the prison camp or the firing squad.

It can no longer be argued that socialism is not communism. The Russian government (USSR) is the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and the communist party is merely used to implement the inhuman and unsocial dictates of socialism, which must of necessity employ terror tactics to remain in power. The successors of Stalin have recently learned that a little leniency endangers their position with their enslaved peoples.

Every ideology must consider the human being. All of our progress as a nation has been achieved through individual effort, and until recently, without government interference. Private initiative is the keystone of our philosophy, our economic and political life. And yet, there are many who believe that collectivism will bring them security and wealth, although every nation that has ever experimented with it, has been reduced to serfdom. Only when a nation such as Yugoslavia introduced private initiative to some degree, did its particular form of collectivism become even tolerable.

Today the world is divided over its concept of the individual. It is he alone who is declaring his independence of Super-State. While the battle was lost by the brave Hungarians, the war of the spirit against slavery will go on. The Hungarian rebels did more to stop the spread of Soviet domination than all the diplomats, the cold war, the United Nations or any group of One-Worlders.

The advocates of centralized power have always supported the United Nations and for excellent reasons. It is a political machine for achieving collectivism in what is erroneously called security, but which is really a collective effort to immobilize a nation’s resources for self-defense. It is intended to restrict the efforts of a nation just as economic collectivism restricts the efforts of the individual. It is a convenient umbrella for all One-Worlders and those who want peace at any price in their search for ways to appease Russian military power.

The United Nations is now composed of some 70-odd nations, most of whom are struggling for their own economic security, either by colonialism, by one-way trade backed up by threat of force, or by open aggression and administration of enslaved peoples. Even the more fortunate nations have joined the United Nations more for the benefits they hope to gain than for any contribution they are able to make toward a peaceful world.

The United Nations possesses no power except what individual nations choose to loan it temporarily as did the United States when we supplied 92% of the fighting forces in Korea and lost the war because of intervention by other United Nations members. When so-called collective security as found between nations such as Britain, France and ourselves fails through a lack of common objectives as was demonstrated when these two colonial powers attacked Egypt, how can we expect collective security to be achieved between some 70-odd nations, when they have few if any objectives in common.

When it became apparent that the United Nations could exert only a moral opinion, the leading powers formed regional pacts for their own security, such as NATO, SEATO and the Baghdad Treaty. As hopes for the military strength of the United Nations faded, the perpetual organizers saw in this debating society and world forum, an opportunity to create social, educational and economic bodies and agencies to replace the individual’s initiative with unearned rewards, and to standardize and crystallize into socialistic moulds, living standards, employment, wages, health, human rights and freedoms. Since these achievements are to be found in few nations outside of the United States, the United Nations agencies took over the task of creating them for the entire world. They have employed our skills, our resources, our wealth to raise the living standards of other nations, while the 70-odd members of the United Nations would lower our living standards to their levels. These agencies have mushroomed faster and with more opulence than any bureaucratic system ever devised by any socialistic regime anywhere in the world. They operate to a considerable extent on our treasury, exploit our tolerance, and undermine our liberties and even our future as a free people.

Hungary’s tragedy has awakened millions for the first time to the true significance of the Super-State. Every time we permit states rights to be defied, and the worth of the

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A NEW ACTIVITY has been added to the program of your National Radio and Television Committee this year. The plan was presented for approval at the National Board Meeting on October 17. It will be called “The Listening Post.”

The success of this project will depend on the interest and support each appointee will give to it. If used wisely in all its potentialities, this project can become beneficial to the moral welfare of our country as well as to our youth.

**History:** The plan was first instituted in New York when Mrs. Harold E. Erb was State Chairman of Radio. It was discarded more or less in the ensuing years but three years ago, when Mrs. Edward J. Reilly became State Chairman of Radio, under Mrs. Erb’s Regency, it was revived. It has been a most successful experiment.

**Method:** To set up a large group of women, who have had, or have, the responsibility of training children to be good citizens and who are concerned with today’s trend towards juvenile delinquency. It is a program which can be carried on by members of chapters who are shut-ins, or too busy to take an active part in chapter work. It can be done at home and requires just a moment and a post card.

After listening or viewing a program and measuring it by our Society’s yard stick of Patriotic, Educational and Historical aims, a short, intelligent statement is written giving reasons for complementing or condemning a program.

Write as mothers, grandmothers or citizens—not as members of D. A. R.

**Purpose:** To present more realistically our opinions of programs which broadcasting companies need and want, as do the sponsors. Moral concept of Life need to be reemphasized.

**Explanation:** An executive of CBS stated at Congress several years ago to Mrs. Reilly, our National Vice Chairman, that a few cards received on any particular program are carefully noted and if as many as 200 were received a meeting of the department heads would be called to carefully review the program. They sincerely wish to put on programs acceptable to the majority. For them, it is the difference between success and failure. Unless they hear from listeners they can only assume that their programming is satisfactory. Of course, it is equally as important to compliment fine programs.

**Example:** Last spring it was announced that the Robert Young Show “Father Knows Best” would be discontinued through lack of listener interest. It is a wholesome home type show—with a moral for young people. Many D. A. R. members wrote asking that it be continued—that it had a message much needed in our world today. No doubt many other people wrote likewise for it was returned to the air this season, by popular demand.

Those who would undermine our Constitution are very vocal and quick to flood a station with phone calls and cards.

**Example:** When the Edward R. Murrow program castigated Senator Joseph McCarthy the station announced that some 2,000 calls and cards were received in a short time. It was no doubt prearranged but it had the effect of saying to the Nation the senator deserved it. And those in sympathy with protecting the Constitution were in such minority expressing their views that the comparison was terrifying.

**Results:** Why not expend as great an effort to protect our country by fighting to improve the quality of programs that can influence our young people for good or evil. Much juvenile delinquency can be traced to seeing it done on a TV show—as has actually been stated in testimony in the courts. The enemy are striking at us through our children by glamorizing crime, undermining authority, and teaching them

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With the Chapters

**Major Francis Langhorne Dade** (Kendall, Fla.). National Charter #2014, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was formally presented to Major Francis Langhorne Dade Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Kendall, Fla., 63rd Chapter of the Florida Society, D. A. R., organized November 4, 1955; confirmed by the National Society, December 7, 1955; at Chapter Charter Tea, held November 6, 1956, Musicians’ Club of America, 303 Minorca Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla. in the “Dixie Room.”

Presentation of said charter was made by Alice House Machlan (Mrs. Harold Four) Honorary State Regent, who was State Regent of the Florida Society, 1954-1956. Mrs. E. Greenleaf Barkdull, Organizing-Regent and Regent of this Chapter graciously accepted the Charter in behalf of her Chapter.

Mrs. George Castleman Estill, 2nd Vice-Regent, Florida; National Chairman Radio and Television Committee; Organizing Regent and Past Regent of Mayaimi Chapter, South Miami extended a most appropriate “Birthday Wish” to the “Baby Chapter” of Florida on the first anniversary of its founding.

Several State Officers, National Chairmen, Regents of the Greater Miami area, as well as many State Chairmen were among the distinguished guests. Telegrams and notes of congratulations and greetings were read, including those from Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President-General; Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General and Immediate Past President General; Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, Honorary President General; Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, State Regent; and Mrs. Jackson Stewart, Vice Regent, Florida.

Mrs. Charles A. Yelvington, Vice Regent (Chapter) served as Hostess Chairman and Mrs. Thomas O’Hagan DuPree, Co-Chairman for this affair. Dr. Bertha A. Foster, an outstanding musician accompanied the assemblage in The National Anthem. A program of American music was rendered by Marilyn Pearce, Soprano, accompanied by Cynthia McElwain at the piano keyboard.

Margaret Thomas Greenleaf (Mrs. J. P.) Press Relations Chairman

**Beech Forest** (Williamsburg, Ohio). “Real Americans” was the theme of the program when our Chapter held its regular meeting, November 10, at the home of Mrs. John W. Smith. This was a guest meeting. The subject was developed by the guest speaker, Miss Goldie Hutchinson, who had spent twenty years as a teacher among our Indian-Americans on a Navaho reservation.

The account of the years spent there, dedicated years, proved to be not only very interesting but very instructive, as she brought to the Chapter members and guests detailed word-pictures of the manner of living of the people. She showed a collection of the clothing worn by the men, women and children as well as replicas of articles both worn and used by them.

Miss Hutchinson’s account made the Chapter’s sponsoring of a girl-student at Chilocco Indian School seem all the more important. At the October meeting the Chapter Indian Chairman, Miss Kate Pollock, had reported a very complete supply of clothing had been mailed to this girl the latter part of August, in preparation for her beginning school year. A second box was reported mailed in October and a small box reported being made ready for pre-Christmas arrival.

It is hoped this year’s work of the Chapter in help for our Indian-Americans will surpass that of last year when the record showed forty pounds of clothing sent to another Chilocco Indian School student, eight pounds of beads and old jewelry sent to St. Mary’s School for Girls and one hundred forty pounds of boxed medicine sent to Sage Memorial Hospital in Arizona.

Completing the program was a paper prepared by Mrs. Clarence Sells, a Chapter member now residing in Arizona, in which she gave some of her own impressions of the Indians and their problems, acquired in part from her own contacts with some of them. It was Mrs. Sells also who visited the Chilocco School a year ago, talked to the Indian girl then being sponsored by the Chapter, and later wrote for the Chapter a very interesting account of that visit.

Sufficient money was collected at this meeting for a pair of shoes for the sponsored girl.

Inez (Mrs. R. L.) Atkins, Regent

**Algonquin** (Saint Joseph - Benton Harbor, Mich.). At its annual Flag Day luncheon, June 14, 1956, was honored to have as its speaker, Congressman Clare E. Hoffman. Striking out at enemies of the republic, and those groups who would remodel the American Constitution and our way of life, he urged the Daughters to continue their battle to preserve democratic ideals and freedoms.

“Because of those who wrote the Constitution, the perseverance and the labor of succeeding generations, and the blessings bestowed upon us by the Almighty, we have, like some nations of old, forgotten the trials and the suffering, the work and the endurance. There are those who not only figuratively but actually, would haul down the Stars and Stripes, and over it, and in its place, would run up the flag of the United Nations or some other form of world government. Instead of a government where our people are sovereign, where the people select those who write, interpret and administer the laws, they would make us subject to a one-world organization, a world dictatorship where the laws which would govern us are made, construed, and enforced not by our own elected officials, but by those chosen by the representatives of other powers. They would have us be a puppet government.

“If our government is to continue, the necessity of an active, driving organization, which will not compromise principles, was never greater than it is today. If there is in this beloved America of ours one organization which has been faithful to the purpose for which it was created, which sees clearly the dangers inherent in the disregard of
the truth so clearly stated in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the theory of government outlined in the Constitution, it is the Daughters of the American Revolution. May their efforts for home and country continue and be crowned with success and be blessed by Him who guides the destinies of all nations.

Congressman Hoffman traced the early history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and hailed it as one of the staunchest patriotic organizations in the country. Never has any selfish, personal or political action interfered with its determination to perpetuate the freedom, the security, and the glory of the United States. He said: "America will observe the 350th year of the founding of our nation with the Jamestown Festival, which is to be held on Jamestown Island, on the shores of the James River; near the City of Warwick. Our Chapter plans to participate in the 350th Anniversary of the American Revolution Chapters of Virginia.

On June 14, 1957 a Naturalization Court will be held in the old Jamestown Church, with Federal Judge, Walter E. Hoffman, presiding.

Our Chapter also presented a flag to the Purcellville Voting Precinct with a few well chosen remarks from the Regent and one to the John Marks Chapter, C. A. R. which it sponsors. This group, under the leadership of Mrs. Howard D. Sprague presented a program at the November meeting of

Shadwell (Charlottesville, Va.) derives its name from the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson. This interested active group carries on in a fine way. In September, the emphasis was on the Constitution.

A program was held for the regular meeting, a radio broadcast, the stickers and posters were placed in the county consolidated high school and the city high school. Miss Lillian Butt, head of the history department in the city high school, also historian in this Chapter, held a program on the Constitution with the upper history classes in attendance. During the week a spot announcement or comment on the subject was made on the loud speaker throughout the school. The members were reminded to fly their flags.

At the October meeting, the J. A. C. Clubs of Blue Ridge School gave for the Chapter a little playlet which told of the work of J. A. C. Clubs. The Chapter J. A. C. Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Elkins, gave at her last report, three hundred and eighty clubs organized with more than a thousand members.

A special effort is made to have all the programs interesting and informative. Since the Honor Roll was started, our Chapter has made the State and National.

Our very fine Regent is Mrs. Fontaine Wells, wife of Dr. Fontaine Wells, professor at the University of Virginia.

Mary F. (Mrs. James P.) Borden
Corresponding Secretary
the Ketoctin Chapter entitled "Youth Defines Patriotism" which assured the parent Chapter that the future is in good hands with youths so capable and so high in ideals. The John Marks Chapter was instrumental in securing the assistance of Gen. and Mrs. Julian C. Smith to bring the Drum and Bugle Corps from the Washington Marine Barracks to Leesburg to present a program to the Loudoun County High School. Sgt. Keller gave a most impressive lecture on the history of Old Glory and its proper use and care. This was a magnificent opportunity for the youths of the County.

Martha K. (Mrs. Frank W.) McComb
Secretary

Fort Early (Cordele, Ga.). American Indians was the theme of the September meeting held at the home of Mrs. H. A. Shaffer. On display were a number of pieces of Indian pottery which were loaned for the occasion by various members. There were also relics—arrowheads, pipes, tools, etc. from Richland, Ga., which were brought by Mrs. H. M. Dixon, Historian of the Roanoke Chapter of Richland, and State Historian of the U. D. C., who was speaker for the first meeting of the year.

Mrs. Dixon, introduced by Mrs. D. Holmes, Chairman of American Indians for the local chapter, talked on the indebtedness we have to the Indians. She pointed out that the Indians lived in cabins which were later occupied by the first settlers; our roads were first Indian trails and some of the present day roads still follow these old trails. She added that the ferries were operated by Indians.

Dressed in a striking Indian costume, Mrs. Warren Chancey sang "Seminole Lullaby" and "Pole Moon," adding to the color of the program. She was accompanied by Mrs. Shaffer. Mrs. Charles Tarver and Mrs. Alashia Sears presented a piano duet, "Enchantment."

L. to R.—Mrs. D. Holmes, chairman of the American Indians for the Fort Early Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. Tom Cower, Jr., Regent for the 1956-57 year, and Mrs. Warren Chancey, vocal soloist, who sang at the Chapter's first meeting.

Mrs. Tom Cower, Jr., newly-elected Regent, presented Mrs. W. B. Van Wagoner, program Chairman, presented Mrs. Sam Roehlin who read the President General's Message; Mrs. Silas Brown gave the National Defense News; and a report on the recent meeting held in Albany was heard. Mrs. Lee Williams, Jr. was welcomed as a new member. Guests were Mrs. C. C. Campbell, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Coffin of Richland.

The hostesses, Mrs. Shaffer, Mrs. J. G. Bridges, Mrs. Van Wagoner, Mrs. Bruce Williams, and Miss Grace Smith, served a salad course. Thirty-five members were present.

Mrs. O. E. Scott, Treasurer

Captain Jonathan Caldwell (Milford, Del.). On Saturday, June 30, 1956, members of the Chapter made a pilgrimage to Christ Churchyard, Dover, to place a flag and flowers on the grave of Caesar Rodney in commemoration of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Caesar Rodney was one of the three signers from Delaware of the Declaration of Independence, Brigadier General of Kent County Militia during the Revolutionary War, and later the fourth President of the State. He won lasting fame for his all-night ride from his home in Kent County to Philadelphia to cast his vote on July 2, 1776, to break the tie between the state's other two delegates and carry Delaware's vote for independence. When Caesar Rodney died soon after the close of the war, he was buried on his plantation in Jones's Neck in Kent County. In 1887 what were believed to be his bones were dug up and re-interred in Christ Churchyard, Dover, where a monument marks his final resting place.

Taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. Hoey Farrow, Regent, who placed the flag on the grave, Mrs. Willard J. Dufendach, Chaplain and Miss M. Catherine Downing, Historian. Miss Bonnie Lee Cannon, representing the Thomas McKean Society Children of the American Revolution, placed a basket of red, white and blue flowers on the grave at the close of the service.

M. Catherine Downing, Historian

Caroline Brevard (Tallahassee, Fla.) was organized in October 1923 with fourteen members. Seven of these are still in the Chapter. The present membership is 127. On October 16 our Chapter celebrated its 33rd anniversary at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Cary D. Landis. Members of the Board of Management were hostesses, honoring the past regents. Fifty members and five visitors were present. A brief resume of the organization
and the history of the Chapter was given by Mrs. E. A. Hayden, an organizing member. Our Chapter has the distinct privilege of having our organizing regent and all of our past regents still active members.

The Regents and years they served are: Mrs. Milton A. Smith, organizing Regent; Mrs. E. M. Brevard, 1923-1937; Mrs. Phil S. Taylor, 1937-1939; Miss Emily P. Wilburn, 1939-1941; Dr. Venila L. Shores, 1941-1943; Mrs. Greene S. Johnston, Jr., 1943-1945; Mrs. Robert S. Cotterill, 1945-1947; Mrs. Elmer R. Smith, 1947-1949; Mrs. J. K. Rozier, 1949-1951; Mrs. W. W. Putnam, 1951-1953; Mrs. E. G. Rivers, 1953-1955; Mrs. Roy A. Berga, 1955 to present date.

Several of our Regents have held offices and chairmanships in the State Society. Mrs. E. M. Brevard was State Regent 1937-1939 and is now Honorary State Regent. The Chapter presented her with 50 year pin in 1954. Mrs. Phil S. Taylor served as State Corresponding Secretary 1937-1939. Mrs. Greene S. Johnston, Jr. Third Row: Mrs. Robert S. Cotterill, Mrs. Elmer R. Smith, Mrs. J. K. Rozier, Mrs. W. W. Putnam, Mrs. E. G. Rivers. Mrs. Roy A. Berga (Miss Emily P. Wilburn not present).

Past Chapter Regents: Reading from left—First row: Mrs. Phil S. Taylor, Mrs. E. M. Brevard, Mrs. Milton A. Smith, (organizing Regent), Second Row: Dr. Venila L. Shores, Mrs. Greene S. Johnston, Jr. Third Row: Mrs. Robert S. Cotterill, Mrs. Elmer R. Smith, Mrs. J. K. Rozier, Mrs. W. W. Putnam, Mrs. E. G. Rivers. Mrs. Roy A. Berga (Miss Emily P. Wilburn not present).

Borough of Norfolk (Norfolk, Va.) has completed every goal for its honor roll for 1956; this Chapter has earned the gold honor roll award for the third time, prior to this year.

Mrs. David C. George, Regent, presided at the D. A. R. Americanism program on December 5 after the Naturalization Class were made citizens during exercises, at which Judge Walter Hoffman presided at the Federal Court. Mrs. George introduced her husband, the Reverend David C. George, who gave the welcoming address. D. A. R. welcome cards to new citizens were presented with American flags.

One-fourth of our members are under thirty-five years of age; these younger members sponsor the Elizabeth River Society C. A. R. and have good times planning its activities.

Three television programs have been put on by our members. Flag films were enjoyed at our meetings, the C. A. R. enjoyed these pictures, sitting by their mothers, and later presented a program of their own. A picnic by the Elizabeth River was enjoyed, afterwards. Lord Dunmore and his warship sailed by the same banks during the Revolution, when Norfolk was burned.

Our Chapter has presented outstanding programs, tried to follow the national aims, the state program, and stressed social hours for friendliness among our members.

Five Chapters in the Norfolk area plan a large George Washington Birthday luncheon February the twenty-second. Each Chapter regent takes an active part in planning this affair, this year our regent will preside. Our historian, Miss Lillian M. Johnson, will present history medals to Senior High Schools, and to seventh grades, five medals were presented in June.

Sue Oast George (Mrs. David C. George) Regent
Fort Loudoun (Winchester, Va.). The Rev. Forrest B. Oglesby, pastor of the Braddock Street Methodist Church, spoke on "Communism" at the November meeting of our Chapter. He called Communism "the greatest enemy of our flag," and referred to Molotov's statement of two years ago: "We have the program, we have the plan, we have the passion; nothing can keep us from conquering the world." He cited as one of history's greatest contradictions the fact Communism has won more converts in 50 years than Christianity has in 1900 years. He traced the origin of Communism from Karl Marx through Lenin to the present, saying that Lenin set out to destroy the Church for he knew his communist world could not exist unless it were destroyed. He concluded with the thought that the United States has prospered because our government and whole way of life are based on faith in God. "Communism is Christianity's extreme challenge," he said.

The second speaker was Roger Tyler, who is with the State Department in Washington, D. C. He served in consulates in Canada, Mexico City, Costa Rica, Russia, Geneva and Jerusalem. He spoke of the American flag and of the spiritual value of this symbol. He mentioned that in Egypt the American flag flew over the American Embassy only on Sundays and on our own national holidays and those of friendly countries. In Jerusalem, which is under U.N. supervision, it flew every day.

Miss S. Bertha Williams, Chaplain, opened the meeting with devotions with emphasis on the faith of the Massachusetts Colony. Mrs. John W. Rosenberger was in charge of the program, "Our American Flag."

Miss Emma Ridgeway, Regent, presided over the short business session. Mrs. Kinzel Grubbs of Winchester and Mrs. Charles Harrison of Berryville were introduced as new members. Miss Amelia McKown and Mrs. Nellie Godell were guests.

The following members were hostesses at the social hour which followed: Mrs. Loring Bean, Mrs. Gordon Mackie, Mrs. J. A. Stretchberry, Mrs. Daniel Leatherman and Miss Mary Bittinger.

Great Bridge Chapter (Norfolk, Va.) held its annual Naturalization Program in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, on May 9, 1956 at 2:30 P. M. with Judge Walter E. Hoffman. Previously 200 Manuals for Citizenship had been furnished and at this time 128 aliens became new citizens. An interesting program was given and patriotic songs were sung by the wife of a former British subject, now an American citizen. The Color Guard was composed of Service Women in the Marine Corps and the W.A.V.E.S. attached to the Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Va., one of whom had just been Naturalized. She carried the American Flag with great pride while the others carried the Commonwealth of Virginia Flag and the D. A. R. Flag. The Invocation was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, the American's Creed and Greetings by the Regent, Mrs. Josephine Abernethy Turrentine. The Address "Obligations Accompanying Privileges" was given by a veteran of World War II, a former Naval Officer, Mr. Joseph B. Baker. An American Flag and a copy of the Declaration of Independence was given each new citizen and everyone sang "America." The colors were then retired followed by the participating Chapter Officers, Chairmen, and six Pages. The Program was arranged by the Manual for Citizenship Chairman, Mrs. George G. Martin, Jr., assisted by the Chaplain, Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America and Music Chairman.

Each year our Chapter is responsible for one of the four regularly held Naturalization Programs. We have had as many as 190 new citizens to welcome to our United States and we try to impress upon them what an honor and what a responsibility it is to be a Citizen.

Josephine Abernethy Turrentine, Regent

Sarah Constant (Bayside, Norfolk, Va.) Chapter was organized on January 28, 1956 at a dinner meeting held in the Azalea Room of the Norfolk Municipal Airport, located in the midst of Norfolk's famed Azalea Gardens. Mrs. Guy K. Herr, then State Recording Secretary and National Vice Chairman of the Credentials Committee, installed our officers. Our Organizing Regent was Mrs. R. Allen Brown.

We were represented at the Sixtieth State Conference of the Virginia Daughters N. S. D. A. R. by our Regent, Mrs. R. Allen Brown, and Vice Regent, Mrs. Thomas A. Moore. At the annual banquet held in the Virginia Room of the Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Virginia on Tuesday evening, March 13, seven of our members were in attendance.

Our Chapter was represented at the Continental Congress by our regent-elect, Mrs. Thomas A. Moore, and also by Mrs. C. R. Boehm, first vice regent-elect, who served as a page.

At our annual meeting in May new officers were installed by Mrs. Guy K. Herr.

At our June meeting we observed Flag Day, and made a pilgrimage to the Sarah Constant
Shrine. This shrine commemorated the landing of the three ships, Sarah Constant, Goodspeed and Discovery in Virginia waters in April, 1607 en route to Jamestown.

On Memorial Day, May 30, our Chapter had a car with the Chapter Banner and four of our members in the Memorial Day parade.

At our September meeting, in observance of Constitution Week, our speaker was A. Herbert Foreman, Past President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In October, at our monthly meeting, we entertained at a dinner honoring our State Regent, Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin. The meeting was held at the Commodore Maury Hotel in Norfolk. Mrs. Tonkin spoke most interestingly, giving an outline of D. A. R. objectives.

Prominent among our endeavors has been the organization of a C. A. R. Society. We have sponsored the Governor John Branch Society of the C. A. R., which has been organized with forty-two charter members. The organizational meeting held on November 21, was attended by Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President N. S. C. A. R.; Mrs. C. Marbury Seaman, Senior President, Virginia Society C. A. R.; Mrs. William B. Wingo, Senior Vice President, Virginia Society C. A. R.; and Miss Frances Ivy Jordan, Junior President, Virginia Society, C. A. R.

Mrs. J. Edward Johnson
Press Relations Chairman

Kit-ki-ha-ki (Superior, Nebr.) wishes to honor their oldest member, Mrs. J. Warren Keifer, Jr., of Bostwick, Nebraska, who was one hundred years old October 15. Mrs. Keifer was born Julia Stevens Lowry, at Ripley, Ohio, October 15, 1856. Since her revolutionary ancestor, the Rev. Samuel Doak, was her great grandfather, and her grandmother, Julia Doak Lowry, lived at her Ripley home, the Revolutionary War seemed very near and living history.

Mrs. J. Warren Keifer, Jr.

Mrs. Keifer was married to J. Warren Keifer, Jr., of Springfield, Ohio in 1886, and they settled in Nebraska. She has lived on the same ranch 70 years. Her husband died two years ago. Her sons and grandsons now run the ranch.

She joined Deborah Avery Chapter, D. A. R. in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1906, and served that Chapter as Chaplain and 1st Vice Regent. In 1914 she transferred to Kit-ki-ha-ki Chapter at Superior. She also served there as Chaplain.

Kit-ki-ha-ki is an Indian name and means Republican. The Chapter, Number 16, was organized February 12, 1912 and the Charter was granted May 6, 1912.

Three of the present 25 members are charter members of the Chapter.

Mrs. Keifer’s faithful attendance at Chapter meetings and enthusiasm in D. A. R. activities has always been an inspiration to others.

Fifty years a D. A. R. is a privilege that too few people have enjoyed.

Mrs. L. L. Schwoas

Philadelphia (Philadelphia, Pa.) inaugurated a new club season by honoring twelve fifty years or more members at a tea at the House of Colonial Dames. The Regent, Mrs. Irvin Reed MacElwee, was the hostess for the affair. The party had a two-fold purpose: to recognize the years of loyal service given the organization by the honored guest-members and to mark the 66th anniversary of the founding of the National Society.

Ten of the twelve members honored attended. Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, Mrs. Frank Read, Mrs. Crosswell McBee, Mrs. Rayburn Clark Smith, Miss Mary Biabing Peirce, Mrs. Maurice Sweeney, Mrs. G. Howard Shriver, Mrs. Robert H. Hooper, Mrs. Charles Blinn, and Miss Evalyn Cavin. Mrs. Lea Patton and Mrs. William Milnes were unable to be present. Mrs. Hutchinson had been a President General of the Society of Colonial Dames, and Mrs. Blinn a National President of Founders and Patriots.

A brief business meeting followed the tea. Plans were discussed for the Chapter’s card party and fashion show held at the Warwick Hotel in October, and the distribution of over $850 for Scholarships to students in our Approved Schools. Mrs. Birchall Hammer of the Santa Claus Mail was reported to be giving personalized Christmas presents to each student or child in Tamassee, KDS and Bacon. The Approved Schools Committee is headed by Mrs. Robert Stiles, the Vice Regent, Mrs. J. Munro Robinson and Mrs. Van Court Carwithen.

Mrs. Robert Sears, chairman of Hospitality, arranged the lovely floral effects and formally introduced the many members (from among our 365 membership) who attended to the receiving line headed by Mrs. MacElwee and the fifty-year members who were standing in the order in which they had been taken into the Chapter.

Florence Wilson MacElwee, Regent

Fort Maiden Spring (Tazewell, Va.) was organized November 8, 1924, by Mrs. E. L. Greever. The Chapter takes its name from the Fort which was built by Captain Rees Bowen in 1774 at Maiden Springs, seven miles west of Tazewell, for protection against the depredation and massacre of the marauding Shawnee Indians. Captain Bowen was warned by scouts that the
Indians were near so took every man he could muster and set out to repulse them, leaving the women and children exposed. Captain Bowen’s wife, Levisa, who was driving the cows home observed fresh moccasin prints in the soft earth. She performed her chore in routine manner, but it took fortitude to do it. Once inside the fort she began to plan a strategic defense. It was a bold move when she urged the women to dress in men’s garb and help her patrol the fort; only one slave responded, dressed in Captain Bowen’s clothes and with a stick across her shoulders. Mrs. Bowen had the only gun in the fort and the two disguised women stepped outside in the moonlight to begin their march around the stockade, talking in husky voice to fictitious men. The negro at times would show fear of the grotesque shadows and slink back, then Levisa would threaten to shoot her, to make her stand her ground. Mrs. Bowen’s ruse proved effective, the baffled Indians waited too long to strike. The Bowen party sensed that the Indians had slipped by them, and hastened back to the fort, causing withdrawal of the braves.

In 1926 the Chapter erected a log replica of the first Fort built in Tazewell County in 1773, located at Pisgah and known as Fort Thomas Witten, or Crabapple Orchard Fort.

Several years ago the Chapter erected a monument on the school grounds in memory of Captain William Peery who gave thirteen acres of the twenty-three for the County seat.

During the past year the Chapter completed the requirements for the National Honor Roll; gave donation to the State project; a large flag to one of our High Schools; presented a D. A. R. Good Citizen Award, and made donation to the local projects.

Miss Lucille W. Thompson
Magazine Chairman

Livingston Manor (Washington, D. C.) celebrated Constitution Week by presenting a flag and standard to Girl Scout Troop #308, Mrs. F. Eugene Seitz, leader. Meeting in the Junior room of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, in Northwest Washington, the ceremony was opened by prayer by the Regent, Mrs. James Shera Montgomery. Representing the D. C. D. A. R., was Mrs. Frederick Zeitler, vice chairman of the Flag of the United States of America committee, who gave an inspiring address to the girls, after which the color guard advanced, accepted the flag and held it at attention while all gave the pledge of allegiance. The girls sang their scout song, posted the flag, and after a gracious word from the leader, the ceremony was adjourned. Delicious punch and cookies were served by the girls.

The group is an interesting one as it contains the daughters of several nationally famous men. The girls have already worked for and purchased their Scout flag, and the two flags are to be left permanently at either side of the altar in the Junior room, as an inspiration to other groups meeting there.

Another flag is soon to be presented by one of the Chapter members, Mrs. Escol R. Stark, to a scout troop in Southeast Washington.

Mrs. Clyde Leighty
D. A. R. Magazine Chairman

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.) honored their fourteen members who have had continuous membership in the National Society for thirty-five years or more, two of whom more than fifty years, with a Tea following the opening meeting in October, 1955. Colored slides were shown by Mrs. L. F. Pratt which she made of the Holy Land on a recent tour.

Through requests of the Chairman of the new Legislative Committee, Mrs. Guy Darst, the Mayor had placed over the entrances to the Municipal Buildings and City Schools a Plaque with the motto “In God We Trust” upon it and the Governor of the State consented to proclaim June 14 as Tennessee Flag Day, thus becoming the third State to have a State Flag Day.

Dr. William E. Cole, professor of Sociology at the University of Tennessee, gave a most interesting and informative talk on “The American Indian” as seen through the Navajoes from personal observation made during his on-the-ground study.

We began a blood typing program for our members and families so that in case of accident or disaster we will have with us our type card.

An Award of Merit was presented by Mrs. Neal Spahr, in behalf of the Chapter, to Mr. E. E. Patton, a local historian, for his “outstanding contributions in the field of history and community service.” She said that his long record as teacher and administrator had won for him the deep respect and admiration of the community and State.

We had a thirty-minute radio talk on the Constitution and Mrs. F. E. Barkley gave the Evolution of the Flag on TV on June 14.

Under the capable leadership of our regent, Mrs. E. E. Patton, we can report a successful year with a net gain in membership of sixteen and were on the Gold Honor Roll.

Leta M. Felts (Mrs. Rufus)
Recording Secretary

Cobbs Hall (Lancaster, Va.) was organized April 17, 1953, with Mrs. Chichester T. Peirce its first regent. Our present regent is Mrs. Leo W. Utz, Litwalton, Va. Since its organization the Chapter has grown from 16 to 47 in membership. Our members come from small towns and rural communities of Lancaster and Northumberland Counties. Located in the famed Northern Neck of Virginia, the Chapter has at all times been alert to take advantage of opportunities, “to cherish and maintain American freedom.”
We have copied for genealogical records two will books from Lancaster Court House and are now trying to get two done from Northumberland County Court House. In recognition of some outstanding contributions to their respective counties, Lancaster and Northumberland, we honored Mrs. Willis S. Bryant, Kilmarnock, Va., and Mrs. T. Jennings Booth, Reedville, Va. Our Chapter has a very active Mary Ball Society C. A. R. to which we give our loyal support. We use our local radio station and three county newspapers to inform the public of our activities. Each anniversary is recognized with a special program and luncheon.

Our Chapter is planning a joint program with "The Leedstown Resolution Chapter," Colonial Beach, Va., as our contribution toward the Jamestown celebration. This will be held in 1957.

Having just celebrated our third birthday, April 17, 1956, we, as yet, have no great history to report but are proud to have made the Honor Roll and hope in 1957 to have a wonderful report of our share in the Jamestown Celebration to send in to the D. A. R. Magazine.

Jean B. Goodman, Publicity Chairman

Boone Trail (Big Stone Gap, Va.) Members and friends of the Chapter met Sunday afternoon, September 16, at the Glencoe Cemetery in Big Stone Gap to dedicate grave markers of three of their beloved members—Mrs. J. A. Large, Mrs. Malcolm Smith and Mrs. J. L. McCormick.

The service at the graves of the members was read from the D. A. R. Ritual with the Regent, Mrs. M. R. McCorkle and Chaplain, Mrs. S. E. Banks, leading in the reading. At the beginning of the service, Dennett Slemp sang "Just For Today." Susan Cooper, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cooper of Keokee, and Nita Holding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Holding, unveiled the marker for her grandmother, Mrs. J. A. Large. Mrs. W. N. Botts, Sr., a personal friend, paid a beautiful tribute and placed the spray of flowers on the grave. Katherine Renshaw unveiled the marker for Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. McCorkle gave a lovely tribute to her lifetime friend and placed the spray of flowers on the grave. Kitty Cauley unveiled the marker of Mrs. McCormick and placed the flowers on the grave as Mrs. J. A. Yowell paid a beautiful tribute to the life and service that Mrs. McCormick rendered to her God, Country, and Community during her lifetime. Although the members are gone, the good they did lives on after them. The service was concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Besse Kilgore, Treasurer

Hampton Chapter (Hampton, Va.). Mrs. E. Ralph James, Regent, and her husband, who is Hampton's representative in the Virginia Legislature, reversed history and renewed ties with the past by sailing with 113 other Virginians to England to begin the 350th anniversary celebration of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown. Their eight-day crossing of the stormy North Atlantic was in sharp contrast with that of the 115 colonists who left London on December 20, 1606 to sail until April 30, 1607 (about 130 days) before reaching the harbor of Hampton Roads. It is fitting that Hamptonians were among those making the commemorative tour since it was at Hampton, then the Indian village of Kecoughtan, that the colonists found a safe harbor and were feasted and entertained by friendly natives before sailing up the river, which they named for their English King, to settle at Jamestown on May 14.

Three years later some of the colonists returned from Jamestown to make a permanent settlement at Kecoughtan. Archeological excavations have produced artifacts, which are on display at the Smithsonian Institution, to indicate that here for the first time the white man and the Indian lived together.

Dating thus from 1610, Hampton, named for the Earl of Southampton, is the oldest English settlement in the United States in continuous existence. Communion silver in St. John's Church bears the hall mark of 1618. Since its establishment in 1634, there has been no break in the history of America's oldest free school made possible by Benjamin Symms and Thomas Eaton. Here in 1726 was born the first professor of American law, George Wythe, and the first Revolutionary engagement in Virginia took place here, October 25, 1775. Proud of these "firsts," the Hampton Chapter looks forward to participation in the National D. A. R. Day at Jamestown on June 14, 1957.

Kitty O'B. Joyner, Chairman "Wythe Memorial"

Abigail Adams (Des Moines, Iowa). The two graves of Aacha McCoy Crawford and Mary McCoy Crawford were marked by Abigail Adams Chapter, September 30, 1956. Aacha McCoy Crawford, and Mary McCoy Crawford, were the daughters of Malachi McCoy, a Revolutionary soldier, and they were buried in the Primitive Baptist Cemetery, 1 mile north and east of Winterset, Iowa. There is no D. A. R. Chapter in Winterset, and Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, were asked to secure and place the markers. The official D. A. R. Markers were donated by Vivian Robbins DeButts, Chapter Historian of Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa, who is a direct descendant of Malachi McCoy, and Aacha McCoy Crawford was her great-grandmother. Mrs. J. Ross Swigert, Regent, was Chairman of the Committee, which planned and organized the marking and dedication. It was a perfect September Sunday afternoon, and the Ritual and ceremony was most impressive in the small country church-yard, at the rear of a small white Primitive Baptist Church. Over 50 guests were in attendance from the surrounding community.

Mrs. J. Ross Swigert, Regent
Mississippi Delta (Rosedale, Miss.). The first meeting under the guidance of the new officers was held September 20. The Chapter began a new year of activities by promoting observation of Constitution Week. The Mayor issued a proclamation which was published in the local paper. Blue windshield cards were displayed in prominent places, "Grace Before Meals" cards were placed on the tables of the school cafeterias, appropriate Constitution Day programs were presented in each school, a display was placed in one of the local store windows by the American History class and the Flag was displayed by all of the local businesses.

During the past year five new members have been added to the Chapter. An award was presented to the high school student making the highest grade in American History in three high schools and to an eighth grade student in one school. Three boxes of clothing were sent to Kate Duncan Smith and the other programs of the year were built around the suggestions of the N. S. D. A. R.

The Chapter celebrated its fortieth Anniversary in February 1956 with a birthday party. Mrs. A. F. Goza gave interesting and humorous accounts of past events and projects of the Chapter which included its organization and a special tribute to the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Walter Sillers. The Chapter with 97 members looks forward with confidence to its next forty years.

Mrs. Frank Paden, Regent

Samuel Davies (Bowling Green, Ky.) was organized April 2, 1902, by Miss Jeanie Davies Blackburn with sixteen charter members, the present membership being one hundred eleven. The Chapter’s fifty-four years have been fruitful ones of achievement and promotion of state and national projects, embracing every phase of D. A. R. work; including traversing our own and surrounding counties compiling cemetery, Bible and church records; planting commemorative trees; placing historical, government and member markers; presenting flags, medals, manuals, etc. . . . A meeting was held November 2 at the lovely home of Mrs. A. L. Dodd. Mrs. J. Vernon Hardcastle, Regent, presided. Our Chaplain, Mrs. W. S. Bennett, conducted the devotional service; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. W. M. Willey.

The Chapter honored four of its members: Mrs. Sallie Drake Isaac who entered in 1910; Mrs. Nell Sanders Barbee in 1911; Mrs. Mary Hobson Beard in 1913; and Mrs. Mackie Smith Bennett in 1914. They were presented beautiful corsages, following a tribute to each by sisters and niece. They were the oldest members in point of their years of continuous service, to whom the Chapter owes much.

The Regent was proud to present also members of three generations of one family, Mrs. Frances Mefford Tubb; her two daughters, Mrs. B. W. Robinson; Past Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. John S. Harris; her granddaughter, Mrs. William Russell; also three other sisters: Mrs. Mackie Smith Bennett, Miss Ella Smith, Mrs. —— Gray; two sisters, Mrs. T. H. Beard and Miss Margaret Hobson; and two sisters, Mrs. T. A. Isaac and Miss Estelle Drake.

Delightful refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. R. E. Gaddie, assisted by Mrs. A. L. Dodd, Jr., Mrs. Moorman Beard and Miss Jamie Gaddie from a beautifully appointed table.

Mrs. J. Vernon Hardcastle, Regent

White Plains (White Plains, N. Y.). The Essay contest winners who submitted the best entries in a contest sponsored by the White Plains Chapter, D. A. R. on “The Spirit of ’76 in ’56” were awarded certificates and pins distinguishing them as “D. A. R.” Good Citizens at a Chapter meeting last May.

Accepting their awards from Mrs. Paul L. Clugston, Chapter Regent, are Miss Joan Goodwin, right, a senior at the White Plains High School and Miss Annette Grace Moorea, left, of the Alexander Hamilton High School, Elmsford, New York. The presentation took place at the home of Mrs. James Kirk in White Plains. Joan Goodwin also received a scholarship to Vassar College upon her graduation from the White Plains High School.

Vola (Mrs. Paul L.) Clugston, Past Regent

Colonel Abram Penn (Stuart, Va.) honored two of its members who have won statewide recognition, Mrs. Joseph Myron Clark and Mrs. James Tatum Leach, at a tea Saturday afternoon, October 13, at “Claiborne Hall,” home of Mrs. Claude E. Norris, Regent.
Mrs. Clark, State Chaplain, was Organizing Regent of the Chapter and has served as Director of Southside District. Mrs. Leach, State Honor Roll Chairman, has served as Chapter Regent, State Librarian and State Magazine Chairman.

The guests, including state, district and Chapter officers of Southside District, were greeted by Mrs. Charles Baughan and introduced by Mrs. W. E. Dickerson to the receiving line composed of Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. O. T. Updike of Leesville, Southside District, Director, and State Chairman; Mrs. F. C. Bed Saul of Floyd, Mrs. S. L. Goodman and Mrs. Allen B. Coddington of Martinsville. Pouring at the beautifully appointed tea table were Mrs. John D. Hooker, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Walter Lee Penn, past Regent. Chapter members assisted in serving.

Left to right: Mrs. O. T. Updyke of Leesville, Southside District Director; Mrs. James T. Leach, State Honor Roll Chairman; Mrs. J. Myron Clark, State Chaplain; Mrs. Claude E. Norris, Regent, Colonel Abram Penn Chapter.

The Chapter, organized in February 1950 at the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn organized the only body of troops gathered from Henry and adjoining counties and marched to the assistance of General Greene against Cornwallis. "Poplar Grove," the home of Mrs. Clark in Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, is named for Colonel Abram Penn, a pioneer to that part of Henry County, Virginia, which was separated in 1791 to form Patrick County. During the winter of 1780-1781, Colonel Penn

Col. Charles Lynch (Altavista, Va.) was organized June 10, 1922, at Avoca, original home of Col. Charles Lynch, Revolutionary patriot, for whom the Chapter was named. Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham was the organizing regent and 18 members were enrolled. Officers in addition to Mrs. Rowbotham were Miss Juliet Fauntleroy, first vice regent; Mrs. Susie Rierson, second vice regent; Mrs. Walter Fauntleroy, treasurer; Miss Ethel Hancock, recording secretary; Miss Irene Adams, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara Arthur, registrar; Miss Betty Hewitt, chaplain; Mrs. R. L. Cumnock, historian.

The Chapter has long been active in restoration of records and in research. Two members, Miss Juliet Fauntleroy and Mrs. John E. Lane, were especially successful in this work. The Chapter has also interested itself in the education of the youth. In this field should be mentioned the sponsorship of June Farmer, a talented young pianist, and the awarding of prizes for American essays at the local school.

In addition to records compiled by Miss Fauntleroy and Mrs. Lane, the Chapter is credited with publication of Looking Back, an Altavista history, written by two Chapter members, Mrs. L. R. Thompson and Mrs. R. J. Edwards.

For the last several years the Chapter has joined four nearby Chapters in entertaining the state regent at a luncheon. The last of these affairs was held November 3 at Chatham with Mrs. M. B. Tonkin as honoree.

Current project is the establishment of a scholarship fund at Blue Ridge Industrial School in which the regent, Mrs. K. G. Stembridge is especially interested.

Regents to date are Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Mrs. George Stone, Mrs. John E. Lane, Mrs. Grace Perrow, Miss Juliet Fauntleroy, Mrs. Carleton Moorman, Mrs. Gordon Witt, Mrs. G. H. Robbins, Mrs. J. P. Kent, Mrs. L. R. Thompson, Mrs. O. T. Updike and Mrs. K. G. Stembridge.

The Chapter has the distinction of having a member, Mrs. O. T. Updike, now serving as director of Southside District, Virginia. It also has a regular attendant at meetings Mrs. R. P. Hughes, a real granddaughter.

Membership of the Chapter has grown to 50.

Mrs. R. J. Edwards

Washington-Lewis (Fredericksburg, Va.). The year 1922 marks an important year in the life of historical Fredericksburg. In March of that year the town, closely identified with the Washington and Lewis families, was scheduled to lose one of its choicest landmarks, Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of the illustrious George Washington and wife of the Revolutionary patriot, Fielding Lewis.

Kenmore, a stately mansion, famous for its beautiful ceilings and panel depicting, "The Fox and the Crow," was built by Lewis in 1740 for his bride. Now in private ownership, it was to go on the block. Quickly a small group of patriotic ladies organized to save the home. This group, led by the petite but intrepid and irresistible Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming and her beloved daughter, "Miss Annie," whose portrait is being sponsored by the Chapter and Virginia Daughters to hang in Kenmore, was the beginning of the Washington-Lewis.

Throughout the years, the Chapter has maintained deep interest in Kenmore and has promoted activities honoring George Washington and his beloved mother Mary, whose gentle guidance and love helped to instill in her son the qualities of truth and honor, which led him to become a leader of the people.

Among the annual activities sponsored by the Chapter is a Memorial Service commemorating the memory of George Washington held on February 22, in St. George's Episcopal Church.

(Continued on page 174)
Michigan Group Has Broadcast on Genealogy

Olive Jones Burchett
National Chairman, Press Relations

"Know Your City" was the script for a recent broadcast over WJEF-TV Station in Grand Rapids, Michigan. It was made as a Genealogical Service of the Grand Rapids Public Library. Participants included four of the personnel of the Library, Miss Muriel Link, a Genealogist and a member of the Sophie de Marsac Campau, Chapter, D. A. R., Mr. Charles DeYoung, Public Relations Director; Mrs. Ruth Abrams in charge of the Michigan Room at the Library and Mr. Lance Adams, President of the Western Michigan Genealogical Society.

The script was written by Mrs. Adams. An interesting result was that a woman listener wrote the Western Michigan Genealogical Society requesting membership and also expressed a desire to join the D. A. R. It pays to be mentioned in the press or on the air!

Because this script can easily be developed with localized angles in other city or state libraries and because it is a good promotion idea and an aid to D. A. R. Membership, we give you the script here.

Mr. DeYoung: Tonight, we want to acquaint you with some of the reference services of the Grand Rapids Public Library, and so we have for our subject the Michigan Room, which you will find on the second floor of the Ryerson Library Building. This room serves a dual purpose—it has the books on Michigan history and the Northwest Territory and also a large genealogical collection. It is the genealogical section which we wish to discuss tonight. Mrs. Ruth Abrams who has charge of this department is here on my left, and I am going to ask her to tell you something about this service.

Mrs. Abrams: As Mr. DeYoung has stated, the genealogical books are in the Michigan Room, and are collected on a balcony which is built on the west side of the room, making a very pleasant place in which to do this research. The books are all reference books, by which we mean they must be used in the library building. There are 3,000 books on these shelves and they cover records for the most part of families from the states east of the Mississippi and North of Virginia, concentrating on states made out of the old Northwest Territory. We are trying very hard to get a complete set of the early history of the counties of Michigan, and just lately were very fortunate in having presented to us a beautiful two-volume history of Montcalm County. The book was published in 1916, and is long since out of print, so you may know how very much we appreciate a gift of this kind. We also are glad to get copies of papers read at family and school reunions, and reminiscences of our older cities. The Grand Rapids Historical Society has in mind a project of having tape recordings made of interviews with some of our older citizens, which would be useful, I am sure, not only as historical material but might be a guide to some future searcher on the deeds of one or another of his progenitors.

Mr. DeYoung: Are the Kent County Records fairly complete?

Mrs. Abrams: No, Mr. DeYoung. Many of you may not know that the original Kent County records were destroyed by fire on two very disastrous occasions. So a few years ago, the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, methodically went out and copied the inscriptions on gravestones in all the cemeteries in Kent County, both public and private. Similar projects were carried out in other counties, and they are very important tools, you may be sure. In many counties, death records were accurately kept, if kept at all in the early days, and the work of these societies has been invaluable to many people.
Mr. DeYoung: Since the World War and especially during the last five or six years interest in genealogy has developed a great deal, particularly in our younger people. The reports of the genealogical room in the Newberry Library in Chicago containing one of the largest and best known collections of genealogical material in the Middle West show a constantly increasing use. More than 18,000 searchers after ancestors use this room annually. In 1626 this number would have exceeded the entire white population of the American colonies. In 1726 there were not as many white people as that west of the Alleghenies, and in 1826 the entire white population of what is now Grand Rapids consisted of Louis Campau at his trading post, Reverend McCoy and a few helpers at the Indian Mission on the West Side. So, in order to trace the genealogies of our citizens we must have records of the states and cities from which they came, and when we attempt to authenticate the myths, traditions and legends which have grown up around and with our family histories, we have difficulty in authenticating them. We find, to our amazement that tradition, however pleasing, may be very hard to prove. Memories, wonderful as are their powers, are frequently at fault, but when we find evidence that they are irrefutable, this result of our research is most rewarding.

Mr. DeYoung: There are many interesting books to help you in your search for your ancestors. I will mention only a few: Genealogy as a Pastime and Profession by Donald Lines Jacobus, one of the greatest of our American genealogists. This book is a veritable textbook on the profession, and contains 17 chapters which clearly and simply point the way to compiling a genealogy which you will be proud to pass on to your children.

Searching for your Ancestors, the why and how of genealogy by Gilbert Harry Doane, the director of University Libraries, at the University of Wisconsin. This book was designed and written for the individual who always thought he would look up his family trees, but has never gotten around to it.

Your Family Tree by David Starr Jordan and Sarah Louis Kimball which would delight our scientific minded friends for it states it is “a glance at the scientific aspects of genealogy, with a variety of illustrative examples from the lineages of families prominent in America and Great Britain.”

The Art of Ancestor Hunting by Oscar Frank Stetson which is a guide to ancestral research and genealogy. Then there are magazines currently published which are a great help in searching out your ancestors, many of which have a section in which questions may be asked and answered. Currently we subscribe for: American Genealogist, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, The Genealogical Helper, Genealogy and History, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Your Ancestors. Of course we also have the back numbers of these magazines and their indexes on file for your use. We have many persons who are interested in this subject of genealogy and among them is Miss Muriel Link of this city who spends many hours of her spare time doing research in our department. Will you please tell us why you find people interested in their genealogies.

Miss Link: I find that many people wish to look up their genealogies for the purpose of attaining membership in one or another of the varied patriotic organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, various chapters of the Mayflower Descendants, Spanish War Veterans, etc. Others do it from a sense of family pride. They have heard or know they have illustrious personages in their genealogy and they wish to establish their own exact relationship to them.

There are times when I am searching for some remote ancestor and am tempted to wish and I believe I would welcome finding even a horse thief among my progenitors, because I could be fairly sure there would be some record of him and his deeds, or should I say misdeeds! Many others look upon this search as an interesting hobby, and certainly digging for lost ancestors is not simply collecting the names of one’s ancestors. They find this search leads them into strange places, and in this searching they add much to their own store of history, geography, psychology and even law. As they backtrack their progenitors, they find it impossible not to become interested in the times in which they lived, and various
phases of their lives and activities. My own search for a certain great-grandmother has led me to a study of tintypes and daguerreotypes. Mrs. Abrams, may I say a few words about that wonderful purchase you have made of the census records of Michigan counties, which you recently purchased from the National Archives in Washington?

Mrs. Abrams: Surely, Miss Link, go right ahead.

Miss Link: This collection of census records are microfilm copies of the original censuses taken in Michigan in the years between 1840 and 1880. As you know, these returns are made every ten years. These particular ones are from the 7th through the 11th, and contain in beautiful script the names of the inhabitants of each of the then existing counties of our state. In the 1840 census, the townships are not laid off, and all of Kent County is on about 10 pages, with spaces indicated for slave freemen and females. This is, I consider, one of the most important and useful additions made to the genealogical collections in many years. Thank you, Mrs. Abrams, and the Library for adding this census material to the collection.

Mrs. Abrams: We were, indeed, fortunate in being able to buy them and much of the purchase price came from trust funds which have been set up for this and similar purposes. We welcome gifts of this sort and they can be made as a memorial to an individual or a society. We will now turn for a moment to a discussion of genealogical societies which are very active in many cities.

At my right is Mr. Lance Adams who is President of the Western Michigan Genealogical Society, which I am sure most of you have read about in the local newspapers. This Society has regular meetings in one of the club rooms of our West Side Library on Bridge Street, as well as work sessions in the genealogical section of the Michigan Room at the Ryerson Library.

Now, Mr. Adams, do you find in Grand Rapids and vicinity an increasing number of people interested in genealogy and will you tell us something of the history and aims of this society?

Mr. Adams: Yes, Mrs. Abrams, I can assure you that I find an ever-increasing number of people who are interested in genealogy. Now for a short history of the Society. It happens that Mrs. Adams and I are both enthusiasts on the subject, and after consulting some of our fellow genealogists we decided to try to organize a society which would be a help to us and to others who might be working on projects along that line. After newspaper articles, television and radio announcements were made, and questionnaires sent to all the known local genealogists, a meeting was called at the Ryerson Building of the Grand Rapids Public Library, to which 37 interested people put in an appearance. Committees were formed, dates for meetings were set up, a temporary set of officers was elected and we were on our way.

Mrs. Abrams: How many members do you have now, Mr. Adams? What countries are they from?

Mr. Adams: The Library provided us with a room in the West Side Branch of the Library on West Bridge Street, where meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month, except July and August. The program consists of a good speaker, and a question and answer period. We have called our Society the Western Michigan Genealogical Society and for the last two years have published a small paper which we named the Michigana. We have classes on the use of books, and instruction in the compiling of a family genealogy in the Ryerson Library on the second Wednesday morning of each month. Any of the members are invited to attend these instruction sessions and we also welcome visitors. There is much to learn in the way records were kept in the various states, and there is great variation in the use of similar terms, all of which is explained in these classes. We have very ambitious plans for the future, such as increasing the size of our publication, increasing our membership, giving instruction to our members in the use of the wonderful collection of books and records at the library, and helping others to make wider use of this material. We will be consulting you as we make our plans for the coming season.

Mrs. Abrams: Thank you, Mr. Adams, and now there may still be some who persist in wanting to know; Now why all this fuss about genealogy? Of what use is it? One might as well ask what use postage stamps, Sandwich glass, Currier and Ives

(Continued on page 174)
Plaque dedicated to honor Eleanor Gridley

by Goldie C. Wright

A BRONZE D. A. R. PLAQUE was dedicated in May at the “Lincoln Log Cabin State Park,” south of Charleston, Illinois, by the State Historian, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Harry G. Seibert, Sally Lincoln Chapter, of Charleston and Governor Edward Coles Chapter, Mattoon assisted in the dedication.

The Plaque was placed by a red cedar tree that was planted by the Aaron Miner Chapter D. A. R. on April 26, 1940, to honor Eleanor Gridley, Lincoln authority, writer and lecturer for her outstanding work in the Lincoln field. In 1950 the chapter disbanded.

Mrs. Frank M. Wright of Oak Park, Illinois, was regent of the chapter at the time the tree was planted and she placed this plaque as past regent of the chapter and Mrs. Gridley’s granddaughter.

Mrs. Gridley lectured to thousands of children in many schools in a number of states. She wrote “The Story of Abraham Lincoln from Log Cabin to White House,” a 403 page book now out of print after having five editions printed. She stayed at the original cabin that stood in this park for several weeks and visited with friends and relatives of Mr. Lincoln’s who came to her from miles around and told her personal stories and incidents of Mr. Lincoln’s life which she later, with other material wove into her book.

Mrs. Gridley’s greatest desire was, “to perpetuate the history and traditions surrounding Abraham Lincoln for future generations, to establish centers for the preservation and study of Lincoln relics, manuscripts and lore; to bring about a better understanding on the part of the American youth of the man Lincoln and his journey from the log cabin to the White House; to preserve the ideas and ideals and principals of Abraham Lincoln for the people of the American Commonwealth; to engender in the hearts of the people veneration for the great martyred president; to further advance and stimulate interest in Lincoln, to the end that Abraham Lincoln shall live as the ‘Man of the Ages’ loved, honored, revered by all.” This park was one of her dreams.

On Mrs. Gridley’s 93rd birthday, June 18, 1939, she visited the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, a spot so dear to her heart. She was introduced to a large audience gathered at the park to hear her by her great grandson, Frank M. Wright, Jr. She sat under the locust trees facing the log cabin, a reconstruction of the one she stayed in during June, 1891 and spoke to a large audience.

Mr. Merritt, the custodian, said it was the largest attendance since its dedication excepting only the opening day. It was estimated that 2,000 persons visited the park that day. This was her last visit to the park. She died in 1944.

Mrs. Gridley often paid tribute to Lincoln by quoting from her book. “The life of Abraham Lincoln in every aspect, from his birth to his death, calls for emulation, whether it be the simple home life filled with gentle words and helpful deeds, with self-sacrifice, self-denial and unselfishness, or his public career—a mighty career—crowded into a space of a few years, a life filled with stronger words of wisdom and sympathy and greater deeds of helpfulness and love. All through his life he dared to do what he thought was right, dared to champion the cause of the helpless and the oppressed, dared to stand up against criticism and contumely, dared to withstand flattery and adulation, dared to stand up against oppression and censure; with malice toward none and charity for all, he preserved a calm demeanor and pursued the even tenor of his way. What he considered right to do he dared to do; what he considered wrong (Continued on page 216)
The Registrar General Says——

The primary function of the office of the Registrar General is to examine the lineage papers of applicants for membership, and verify them or notify the applicants that they cannot be verified on the evidence given. This sounds simple, but actually it involves a great deal of work.

There is constant checking to see whether anyone has joined before on that ancestor, whether there is a discrepancy in the service claimed, or the wives or the children, and so on down the line. (This may sound odd, but there are many cases of mistaken identity which have to be cleared up. A case in point is one where a number of persons, over a number of years, applied to join on descent from a certain Revolutionary officer, through his youngest son. If they all had been right, that son would have had eight wives and 37 sons! Actually, that youngest son died in infancy; but it happened there was an uncle of his name, and six uncles each had a son of that name, so there were seven men of the name in the area, six with a wife each and one with two successive wives!) And, of course, expert genealogical work is required.

Also, much time is required in connection with the details of keeping records of dates of various actions taken, assignments of numbers, preparation of cross indexes, notification of members and of state and chapter officers, issuance of permits, etc.

And finally, it is essential that all requirements as to evidence be uniform and the rules intelligently applied. Membership would not mean anything if the line of descent was not proven beyond dispute, for it is as embarrassing to the member as it is to the Society if a member is admitted on a line and later it is proven that there is an error in the line. The time to prove the line is when the member is joining. So we must formulate rules as to the type of evidence required for each fact, which varies according to the type of fact and where and when it occurred, as well as determining which facts it is essential to prove in order to avoid the possibility of error.

Office “streamlined”

Bearing all this in mind, we have, with the aid of the experienced members of the staff and other experts, recently made a careful survey of the office and “streamlined” our procedures!

Advisory Committee Appointed

There has been appointed a Genealogical Advisory Committee to the Registrar General, consisting of six persons resident in or near Washington, who are active in the field of genealogical research. This committee will consider and discuss questions submitted to them by the Registrar General as to facts required, matters of evidence available in the various areas to prove the several types of facts required, the credibility of various publications, and other matters arising in connection with verification of papers. These opinions will be advisory only; the Registrar General will make her decisions after giving due consideration to such opinions.

The members of this committee are: Mr. O. Kenneth Baker, Mr. Milton Rubincam, Mr. William Galbraith Smith, Mrs. Janye C. G. Pruitt, and Mrs. William H. Knowles; the chairman is Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Chairman of Genealogical Records. Messrs. Baker, Rubincam and Smith are all past presidents of the National Genealogical Society, and Mr. Rubincam and Dr. Stephenson are Fellows of the American Society of Genealogists. It will be noted that three of the members are professional genealogists, so the problems of that group and those who seek such assistance in tracing lines will be considered.

Of interest, also, is the fact that at the first meeting, your Registrar General suggested the desirability of preparation of a handbook or manual on the verification of lineage papers for hereditary societies, and the members of the committee expressed a willingness to work with her on the development of such a booklet.

Revision of Circulars as to Requirements

The mimeographed and printed suggestions as to data required, evidence, etc.,
are being revised and should be available soon after this appears in print. These will be most helpful.

* * *

Two of the new procedures may not meet with universal approval, but they are the result of long and careful thought.

**Lineage Papers Seen Only By Appointment**

Beginning December 15, anyone wanting to look at a lineage paper will have to furnish the national number to the Registrar General’s Office at least by the day preceding the day she wishes to see it, and designate such day. (This does not apply to National Officers, National Chairman, State Regents, State Registrars, or National Officers and Senior State Presidents of the C.A.R., as they may have to see papers in connection with their official duties.) This procedure will enable the books to be withdrawn from the book room each morning and returned each afternoon. In this way, much time of the staff can be saved and therefore devoted to the work on applications being processed. Hours for examination of papers will be from 10 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. The notice of the national number desired may be given by letter or telephone. This, of course, affects only persons in Washington, but as visiting members often ask to see papers, they should note this and write prior to calling at the office for that purpose. (Photostats are still available on mail requests at $2.00 a paper.)

**Consultations About Applications**

The other change affecting privileges heretofore enjoyed by those in or visiting Washington is with regard to discussions as to applications in process. Hereafter, anyone other than a National Officer, National Chairman, State Registrar or State Regent, or National Officers and Senior State Presidents of the C.A.R., who wishes to discuss details of evidence, information available or required, etc., on an application in the office for verification, will have to put her inquiry or submit her evidence in writing; reply will be made in writing. This procedure will prevent misunderstandings and misquotations, permit consideration of factors involved and all phases of the problem, and at the same time conserve the time of the genealogists. Further, it insures the applicant or member not in Washington being given the same time and consideration as one who is in or visiting in Washington.

These two requirements do curtail some privileges, but will result in the long run in better service. The remaining changes, rearrangement of offices, etc., will, after a slight period of re-adjustment, result, we believe, in more efficient and more rapid verification of papers.

**Michigan Group Has Broadcast**

(Continued from page 171)

prints, Match-packet covers. In the first place, it can be a hobby and avocation. Psychologists tell us that it is good for a man to have a hobby on which to spend his spare time, something to study, something in the pursuit of which he can broaden his knowledge of the world and its ways. Genealogy is the study of family origins, and ways of individuals; individuals and families help to make history. Individuals make up towns, towns make up counties and states, states make up nations and nations make up the world and play an important part in its affairs. Thus in the first or last analysis the individual counts.

All in all, you cannot escape the fact that your ancestors were human beings, not merely names which have survived in musty records. They lived and breathed, had their joys and pleasures, their trials and tribulations, their work and their play, however different these may have been from yours. Moreover, you will find that obscurely or prominently, they took their part in the affairs of their times and contributed in some way to the development of civilization. By learning more about them you'll be the wiser in knowing "how we got this way."

**With the Chapters**

(Continued from page 168)

Mary Washington, the mother of George, has shared honors with her illustrious son. Recognizing Mary as the supreme in motherhood, the Washington-Lewis Chapter has instigated an annual Mothers’ Day Service, honoring Mary Washington and all mothers. This impressive program, held in the home of Mary Washington, culminates with the laying of a wreath at the monument to Mary Washington.

Mrs. Hazel Wilkinson, Regent
Eleazer Higgins of Mount Desert, Maine

by Agnes Ames

"Descendants of Old Richard Higgins," the most complete genealogy of the Higgins family and an outstanding work says (Page 582) that Eleazer Higgins of Mount Desert, Maine was "probably" a descendant of Richard Higgins. It lists his children as follows: Isaac, Nathan, Simeon, Mary, Jerusha, Elbridge, Eben or Ebenezer and John.

Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 5, records the marriage of Eleazer Higgins and Sarah Hadley on August 10, 1793. Street's "Mount Desert" further records that Sarah Hadley was the daughter of Simeon and Olive (Black) Hadley.

Eleazer Higgins signed the oath of allegiance "in the thirteenth year of Independence of the United States of America." He was one of a committee, chosen in 1822, to settle the dispute as to the location of the meeting-house in Eden, as Mount Desert was then called; the west line of his lot was one of the boundaries of the lot chosen by the committee for the location of that meeting-house on March 25, 1822.

The town records of Mount Desert show that Eleazer Higgins died on February 18, 1840 and that his wife died at Eastport, Maine on December 24, 1853.

"Descendants of Richard Higgins" records the birth but no further information on two Eleazers, either of whom at a glance might have been the Eleazer on Mount Desert. One was the son of Theophilus and Joanna (Young) Higgins, born in 1738. This Eleazer would have been 57 years old when the marriage took place in 1793, and 102 years old at the time of death in 1840. Surely any man who lived to this distinctive age would have been traced by the researchers of Mount Desert, and his death notice would have surely made some mention of his origins. Therefore, we eliminate this Eleazer.

The other possible Eleazer was born in Eastham, Mass., the son of Nathan and Jerusha (Mayo) Higgins, who were married on February 17, 1763. They also had two daughters, Jennett and Joanna. Joanna married in Provincetown and is of no further interest to this Maine branch.

Nathan Higgins served in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Nathaniel Winslow's company at Point Shirley in 1776; he enlisted in the naval service in 1776 and was discharged in November; he served on the brigantine "Active" again in 1779 and was discharged on August 31, 1779. The brig "Active" was one of the ships involved in the ill-fated Penobscot Expedition, when the Court of Massachusetts sent a naval contingent to Castine, Maine in an attempt to drive out the British. The American fleet sailed up the Penobscot River and on the morning of August 9, 1779 the ships were destroyed one by one by the British. The remnant of the fleet was finally scuttled to prevent the ammunition from falling into the hands of the British. The men on board were put ashore with scant stores and with the aid of the settlers, most of them made their way back to their homes in Massachusetts and Maine.

Nathan Higgins died June 16, 1780 and his widow, Jerusha, was appointed guardian of the children in that year.

Nathan's brother, Levi, is one of the original settlers of Mount Desert, listed in "Maine Heads of Families, 1790" and established further by the Higgins genealogy and Street's book.

Listed next in "Maine Heads of Families" is: Jerusha Higgins, 1 male over 18 including heads of families, 2 females over 18 including heads of families, 0 males under 18. Would this check as Jerusha Higgins, widow of Nathan Higgins? Assuming that Jennett Higgins, the first born of their children, was born within two years of the marriage in 1763, and Eleazer within the next two years, Eleazer in 1790 would be

(Continued on page 184)
A Descendant of Washington visits ancestral home

It was with enthusiasm and trepidation that I called a meeting of the descendants of the Washington family in 1952. It was my desire to obtain and preserve objects and information related to our family, a family which had many members playing roles in the American Revolution. Certainly it would be interesting, but would the response and interest be sufficient to start the movement? I was not long in doubt—thirty-two descendants attended the meeting, and since that time we have added numerous members, and begun a wide variety of projects.

Certainly a trip to England, and a visit to the Washington ancestral home, was far from my mind in the spring of 1954. But publicity given our organization brought such an invitation to me in 1955, and I was to spend a delightful July in England in 1956—a trip calculated to cement good relations on both sides of the Atlantic, and one that has put much interesting information about the family in the archives of our Association.

Although no member of the Washington family now resides in England, British interest in the trip, and the family, was evident from our arrival. Mrs. E. M. Bailey of Acworth, Georgia and Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Smith of Williamsburg, Ohio accompanied me, and delightful companions they proved to be. Our party toured England by automobile, visiting many castles, palaces and cathedrals. Everywhere we were interviewed and photographed. Indeed, one would not have realized that there had been a Revolution—it rather seemed that long-lost kin were being welcomed!

And we had a crowded schedule. On one occasion, while I was attending a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Bailey was being visited by Seymore Howard, 1955 Lord Mayor of London. Such personages certainly made history no longer an academic study, but a vivid succession of personalities and experiences, not to be forgotten.

Arriving in Edinburgh, we were given a reception by the Deputy Lord Provost at the City Chambers. Formal robes, ceremonies and refreshments made the occasion a most interesting part of the trip. A Scotsman, dressed in his native kilts, escorted us on a tour of the city, and a stop was made for us to view and select tartans in the clan plaid. The Queen’s Keeper of Holyrood Palace escorted our party through this historic structure, oldest palace in Great Britain, where the royal family spends part of each year.

Naturally the highlight of the trip came when we visited Washington Old Hall at Washington in Durham County. Over the door of the massive old stone building is the family crest, in which the stars and stripes are prominent. Tradition says that the stars and stripes in the arms did much to determine the appearance of our national flag. At the ancestral hall messages from President Eisenhower and United States Senator Richard Russell were a pleasant surprise, along with American flags from Marietta, to be displayed at Old Hall. In exercises here Councilman Trotter, President of the Washington Urban District Council, told us: “I am proud to welcome you to your old home town, and particularly so in view of the happy and special relationship between this township and America.”

Other speakers referred to generous American aid in the restoration of Old Hall, and how important this project has been in furthering friendship between England and the United States. Certainly we had expected a pleasant trip, but the numerous receptions and attentions showered on us came as a surprise, and naturally we felt it was a real token of good relations and common interests that exist on both sides of the Atlantic.

(Continued on page 224)
February has special meaning for me because my maternal grandmother, whom I loved, was born on Washington’s birthday in 1848 and she buried her husband on that same day in 1882. She was a widow at 34 with five small children and on that bleak day in 1882 she must have thought that all the tribulations of Job had been piled upon her for her six-month-old baby was ill and my mother, then three, was desperately ill. She lived until 1932, a mild-mannered, gentle woman with an insatiable interest in everything about her. Deprived of a formal education, because girls in those days were not deemed worthy of schooling, she was an omniverous reader and when I was in college she took great delight in reading my history, economics and psychology books. I well remember explaining to her in great earnestness, while we traversed the Hudson River on the ferry to New York, the principles of marginal utility. The horizon loomed the ugly new setback skyscraper of the New York Telephone Building. Where were we going? To see the wonderful new apartments on West 23rd Street called London Terrace, policed by men who resembled London bobbies. For my grandmother loved new buildings and together we always explored the latest one. She was an indomitable "sidewalk engineer."

The events which took place in her lifetime! She saw the city of Newark, N. J. grow and remembered the Roseville Section where we lived when it was really "Roseville" with green fields and roses scrambling over neglected fences. Before she died it had been transformed into the counterpart of an Italian city with Italian markets and even an Italian Opera. But it was the only part of Newark which had meaning for her.

This young widow brought up her little brood in a now forgotten village—Waterloo—about three miles out of Stanhope. Her husband, a man twenty years older, had a prosperous forge and they lived in a stone house even then a hundred years old, for Waterloo was on the Morris Canal of Revolutionary fame and it was here that mule teams were changed. In the winter when the lake was frozen crews of men came to cut ice and to store it in the huge icehouses for use during the summer months in the city. And there my grandmother stayed on, being a good neighbor to all, especially in times of trouble, until one by one the brood left the nest to fly citywards and at the turn of the century she went to Newark to stay.

The forge is in ruins; green moss and shrubs now carpet it. The house has been remodeled and is now a lovely summer home with its big oven and fireplace still intact. The village store, made of stone, is boarded up; the little red school house has disappeared but the Methodist Church, which the Pitney family attended faithfully through the years—all of them—is still in use and has, I believe, a woman minister as a summer supply. For this is now an area of summer homes and when I was there, with my mother, a few years ago, not one family had ever heard of the Pitney girls. And so passes an era.

The reason I mention this is that my grandmother in her lifetime was but one generation removed from the beginnings of our form of government. And yet what has transpired in these few years! American Democracy is but a few minutes in time as compared with the length of the British Monarchy. And what a tremendous impact upon government and social mores was made by the small group of men who met in Philadelphia and formed our Constitution. No other country has ever adopted our federal concepts as such but
American ideas, American values, American commerce and American largess has been felt in every part of the world. America today is synonymous with Freedom in every tongue spoken!

As I write, preparations are under way for President Eisenhower's second Inaugural. They are building stands for spectators up at the Capitol. Which brings to mind another inaugural in New York City April 30, 1789. Quite generally every four years, at this time of year, Washington's prayer is quoted or excerpts are read from his inaugural. I wonder if a hundred years from now President Eisenhower's simple prayer of four years ago will be repeated by a devout people?

After the war ended, Washington took leave of his staff at Fraunces Tavern in lower New York, in a moving ceremony. These men had seen him through difficult days which were now ended. His usually stern face was softened with emotion. Filling a glass with wine, he held it aloft and said: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your better days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." He asked that each man advance and take his hand. General Knox was nearest and Washington swept him into his arms as a brother and he embraced each man in his turn. Silently they followed him from the room, out of the Tavern, through ranks of troops outside and down to the waiting ferry. Removing his hat, he waved to them until he was out of sight. His journey home was a triumphal procession across New Jersey, through Pennsylvania and he arrived at Annapolis December 20. This was the seat of government. To it he addressed a letter asking how he should resign—by letter or by audience. It was decided it must be by audience and so at 12 noon, December 23, 1783 the gallery and a great part of the Hall of Congress was filled with ladies and spectators. Members of Congress were solemnly seated and kept their hats on as a badge of sovereignty while the gentlemen, as spectators, stood and removed their hats. To the assembly Washington announced his resignation. Next morning he left for Mt. Vernon where he arrived Christmas Eve and immediately wrote to Governor Clinton of New York: "The scene is at last closed. I feel myself eased of a public care. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affections of good men and in the practice of domestic virtues."

Around 1788—some five years later—Washington's name was mentioned more and more frequently as President. He did not fade away—to use General MacArthur's famous phrase—because he was worried about unification and he used his influence with other statesmen and as head of the Virginia delegation to the Constitutional Convention.

On April 14, 1789 Washington received a letter notifying him of his election and on April 16 he set out for New York. He was very much impressed to be given a great dinner at Alexandria; at Baltimore there was another reception. At the Pennsylvania line he was met by an honor guard of former comrades-in-arms and he entered Philadelphia in triumph for a day of great festivity which even ended with fireworks! All across New Jersey the scene was repeated. At Elizabethtown Point, N. J. a committee of both Houses met him; there was a specially constructed barge manned by thirteen masters of vessels all in new white uniforms. Other barges fancifully decorated followed: some had bands aboard; others carried dignitaries. When they got out into the harbor there was a nautical show. As they drew up to Murray's Wharf, cannons roared and the multitudes shouted. Governor Clinton was there to meet him. Carpets had been spread to his carriage but Washington said he would rather walk and so there was a parade behind him. The houses were all decorated with silken banners, flags, flowers and evergreens and the name Washington was everywhere. The General constantly bowed and swept his hat to the ladies who were clustered in windows and who waved their handkerchiefs or tossed flowers to him.

At 9 a.m. on April 30, 1789 there were church services. At 12 noon city troops paraded before his residence and carriages full of dignitaries called for him. Two hundred yards from the hall they alighted, passed through troops, entered the Hall where the Vice President, Senate and House of Representatives were assembled. John Adams, as Vice President, had al-
Our Spoils System

by Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr., National Chairman
Junior Membership Committee

"TO THE VICTOR go the spoils." In D.A.R. this means recognition for outstanding work done by Chapters and States. Report time is here and we pause briefly in our activities to measure our accomplishments. Honor Roll requirements, by now, are met—or missed—and determination for improvement and progress during another year is being resolved.

As Juniors we have striven to aid our Chapters in many and varied ways. State Chairman of Junior Membership Committees will be summarizing the reports submitted to them from the Chapter Chairman in their states in the next few days. It will be with great satisfaction that they report the splendid achievements of their fellow-Juniors.

Our National Honor Roll Chairman soon will announce those Chapters who have earned first place on the Honor Roll, and to be there, Chapters will have had to have added one New Junior member, a minimum requirement which we hope has been greatly exceeded. More than that, we would hope that all Chapters have gained at least one Junior, for then the ground-work for Junior activities in all Chapters would be laid and dividends would be forthcoming on our "D.A.R. life insurance."

Training for fruitful membership in D.A.R. is next on our list. To properly interest and inform Junior members of the opportunities for patriotic and educational service to their fellowmen through D.A.R. channels, it is necessary to have some basic tools of learning. First of all, a copy, well-worn by constant usage, of the D.A.R. Handbook. Next, because it carries messages from many of the National Chairmen as well as interesting and valuable articles for general reading, a subscription to the D.A.R. Magazine.

And, as tangible measurement of support of the Junior's national project, contributions must now be in for this year's Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. The letters of gratitude for this financial assistance to their students by the heads of Kate Duncan Smith School, Tamassee D.A.R. School, Lincoln Memorial University, and Northland College, as well as notes of appreciation from the students themselves, bespeak the benefits derived from this national project of the Juniors.

At the annual Junior Dinner held at Congress time, divisional reports of Junior activities will be given by the National Vice Chairman of this Committee. Have you made plans to come to Congress? You will find your trip to Congress most rewarding in fellowship, inspiration and information.

It will be an opportunity for you to realize just where your Chapter's activities fit into the total picture and how valuable is each contribution, great or small—whether it be of participation in some other Committee's activity or financially, through our own Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

Prizes will be awarded by National Chairmen at the conclusion of their reports at Congress. For this Committee, there will be reward to the states who: 1) show the largest percentage of NEW Junior members; 2) report the largest per capita contribution to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund; and 3) report the highest percentage of Chapter Chairman owning Handbooks and D.A.R. Magazines.

Most of all, if you are seeking suggestions for other activities for the coming year, come to Congress, listen to the reports to be given by National Chairmen and State Regents, return to your Chapter inspired to do likewise, and add to your State's pride in recognition for work outstandingly done.
Virginia has a chapter named Henricopolis. There might have been no Richmond if this “Cittie of Henricus” had flourished as it promised in 1611—just a few miles down the James River from Richmond, says Mrs. Charles F. Tomes, Historian of the chapter. By the year 1611 the London Company had become dissatisfied with James-town as the site for America’s chief town, so in June of that year, Sir Thomas Dale sailed up the James looking for a new site which was to be called “Henrico” in honor of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I. After the massacre of 1622 Henricopolis died out and the first college which was founded in 1619 was blotted out until 1693 when the College of William and Mary was founded. Henricopolis Chapter was founded in 1927 at Glen Allen, just outside Richmond by Mrs. W. E. Stoner.

Mrs. Daniel W. Troy, Historian of Francis Marion Chapter at Montgomery, Alabama says that she read in the January 1955 issue, page 57, an article stating that Richmond, Virginia operated the first electric street car in the United States in 1887. She sends us a copy of the Montgomery Advertiser, February 26, 1956 showing a picture of an electric street car in operation there in 1886. The transition took place after midnight March 25 when two mules were unhitched on Commerce Street and the power was connected. The only witnesses to the historic event were the two displaced mules and next day the Montgomery Advertiser reported with restraint “that four trips were made up and down Commerce Street and the car moved as easily and smoothly as a ghost in the clear moonlight. It was not until April 15 that regular passenger service was installed and a good full six months before the mules were sold.

Mrs. Pattie Jeffreys Adams, Press Relations Chairman of Col. William Allen Chapter, Richmond, Va. reports that a little old lady who went on her wedding trip to the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 plans to return with her husband to the 1957 Exposition—her golden wedding anniversary. She is Mrs. Charles E. Stewart who has been registrar of the chapter since 1925 and who is largely responsible for the organizing of the chapter in 1925. Eleanor May Swift Deverall was married to the Rev. Charles E. Stewart on October 1, 1907 and together they have served several churches in Powhatan, Cumberland, Accomack, Greenville, Brunswick Counties, Petersburg, Virginia and in Lunenburg and Charlotte Counties. The Rev. Stewart will be retired January 1, 1957 and they plan to spend many happy years together at Sandston, Virginia.

A new sort of local history text has been written by Mrs. Viola Caston Floyd, a former school teacher and a member of Waxhaws Chapter, Lancaster, South Carolina. Historical data about the county is presented in the form of excursions, designed to fascinate seventh graders who will study the volume as parallel reading. Each tour is fully and interestingly illustrated with pictures and maps both old and new. There are four tours, one of which begins at the Court House where perhaps the last witchcraft case was tried in 1813. It continues to the county jail, used as a Federal prison during the Confederate War and on to the old Presbyterian church, the school, the hospital and to the Lancaster Plant of the Springs Cotton Mills. The second tour goes to the Waxhaws Presbyterian Church and the cemetery where President Andrew Jackson’s father is buried and to the Catawba Indian lands. The third tour takes in the Buford battleground and monuments and the Haile Gold Mine and the last tour to the Springs-Steven State Fish Hatchery, to a boarding school of 1850, the historic Hanging Rock Community and its Revolutionary battleground. Lancaster County Tours is the first step in the fulfillment of one of the duties of the Lancaster County Historical Commission.

The Camp Fire Girls during the week of March 17-24 will celebrate the 47th anniversary of that organization. They're out to prove that the great era of the pioneer has not vanished; wherever there are Camp Fire Girls—and there are 400,000—the spirit of the pioneer lives on! Your editor was an ardent Camp Fire Girl in New Jersey around 1912. They do a wonderful work, these girls. For instance in Wichita, Kansas the Girls planted 4,000 pagoda tree seedlings last year; the previous year it was (Continued on page 267)
THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, at 12:00 noon, Wednesday, December 5, 1956, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

In the absence of the Chaplain General prayer was offered by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Beak, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. White, Vice President General from Maine, Mrs. Hager, Vice President General from Maryland; State Regents: Mrs. Wrenn, District of Columbia; Mrs. George, Maryland; Mrs. Tonkin, Virginia.

The President General announced the death of two brothers of Mrs. Hicks, State Regent of Louisiana, and said that she had sent a message of deep sympathy to Mrs. Hicks.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, moved that 201 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Ainsworth. Adopted.

Miss Dennis reported changes in membership as follows: Deceased, 708; resigned, 814; reinstated, 201.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Ainsworth, read her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 1,105 applications presented to the Board.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that the 1,105 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

Miss Dennis reported changes in membership as follows: Deceased, 708; resigned, 814; reinstated, 201.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Ainsworth, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General here with submits the following report from October 17th to December 5th:

Through their respective State Regents the following six members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Nellie Berdanier, Wasco, California; Mrs. Iris Routh Folkes, Covington, Louisiana; Mrs. Catherine Earle Richardson, Rayville, Louisiana; Mrs. Netta Loeb Melton, Columbia, South Carolina; Miss Naomi Greene Cone, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Nina Somerville Hall, Charleston, West Virginia.

The following four organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Nancy Bel Weeks, Blythe, California; Mrs. Helen Ware Meyer, El Cerrito, California; Miss Virginia Anne Schur, San Diego, California; Mrs. Virginia Miller Woodfill, Lebanon, Missouri.

The following reappointment of three Organizing Regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Miss Nancy Bel Weeks, Blythe, California; Mrs. Helen Ware Meyer, El Cerrito, California; Miss Virginia Anne Schur, San Diego, California.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Johanna Aspinwall, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts; Liberty, Tilton, New Hampshire.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Colonel Thomas Dorsey, Ellicott City, Maryland; Bottony Cross, Kensington, Maryland; Nanih Waiya, Louisville, Mississippi; John Minnis, Edinburg, Texas.

IMogene Guion Trau,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Beak moved the confirmation of six organizing regents, reappointment of three organizing regents, disbandment of two chapters, confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General read the following letter from the Sinclair Oil Corporation:

My dear Mrs. Erb:
Mr. Spencer has asked me to express to you and your Board of Management the thanks of the Sinclair organization for your formal approval of our public service message. We have heard too, by letter, from many of your Regents, so we know at first (Continued on page 184)
Virginia

by Martha W. Hiden

VIRGINIA, eldest of Britain's colonies, celebrates in 1957 the founding of our nation three hundred and fifty years ago. Settled by sturdy Britishers eager to found a country modeled on English laws, customs and religion, Virginia experienced all the hardships that beset the pioneer. There were mistakes in leadership, tragic errors in policy and execution but by courage, tenacity and initiative the colony survived. In 1616 when private ownership of land was permitted, the settlement was on a firm basis.

Two years earlier John Rolfe, husband of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, shipped the first Virginia-grown tobacco. It found ready sale on the London market and was the colony's first profitable export. From then until the Revolution tobacco was the money crop of the colony and its currency.

In 1619 there was created the first English representative legislative body in the Western hemisphere. Two persons from each of the colony's eleven settlements were elected to serve as Burgesses in the General Assembly with the Governor and his Council. Their first session was in the church at Jamestown 30 July 1619. Patterned after the British Parliament, it became the model for succeeding British colonial governments, including Australia. The principle of representative government enunciated at Jamestown is the foundation of our republic.

Through the seventeenth century the process of building a country advanced slowly: new colonists came and new settlements were established. The General Assembly representing them fostered the people's desire for self-government. The rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon in 1676 against Governor Berkeley's regime evidenced the independent spirit of the colony.

The years 1700 to 1750 saw settlements pushed beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains and exploration West to present day Kentucky. The next thirty years brought French and Indian warfare and the grueling experiences of the Revolution. The challenge of this period was answered by General George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, George Mason, George Wythe and others who were of note both in the conflict and later.

The efforts of James Madison, sometimes called "The Father of the Constitution," were largely instrumental in persuading Virginia to ratify the Constitution in 1788. The Convention delegates, however, as a safeguard for the future declared "We . . . make known that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States can be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."

About 1770, increasing population and the need for rich new land caused widespread emigration both to the west and the south. Although around 1820 better agricultural practices were initiated the tide of emigration carrying Virginians to distant areas did not slacken until midcentury. By then the failure of the state to provide an outlet for western trade had fixed Virginia's role as an agricultural state with no large commercial centers.

In 1865 four years of warfare had brought to Virginia the loss of 35% of her land and 25% of her population, statewide physical destruction and the collapse of her economic system. Under these conditions, the commonwealth courageously began to rebuild. Fifty years passed before economic and physical recovery were sufficient to warrant expansion. Since then progress has been rapid. Of a population approximating 3,500,000 persons, nearly half live in the five metropolitan areas, Richmond, Norfolk-Portsmouth, Hampton-Newport News, Roanoke and Washington. Formerly entirely agricultural, the Commonwealth has now an economy fairly well balanced between industrial and rural pursuits. Tobacco manufactures rank first in money value with chemicals and allied products next. On the

(Continued on page 217)
HONORING MRS. J. M. JOHNSTON, REGENT
Colonel William Preston Chapter, Roanoke, Virginia

HOTEL ROANOKE
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
425 rooms
"A Modern Air-Conditioned Version of an Old English Inn"
Kenneth R. Hyde Associate Managers Geo. L. Denison
We look forward with much anticipation to entertaining your splendid group in 1957

MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD
(Continued from page 181)

hand of the vitality of your organization, and the devotion of its members to its ideals. It was a pleasure for all of us to work with your representatives on this particular message.

Sincerely,
(signed) Reynolds Girdler
Director, Public Relations and Advertising.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:35 p. m.

ADELE WOODHOUSE ERB,
Recording Secretary General.

(Continued from page 175)
circa 23 years old—the male over 18, and not yet married; Jennett would be circa 25 and Jerusha would be the other female over 18, and head of the family. A widow coming to a new territory in company with others of her own and her in-law family would naturally leave the youngest in safety in Massachusetts.

Is there any other indication that Eleazer, son of Nathan, is the one who married Sarah Hadley? Note that two of their children are named Nathan and Jerusha. One is also named Simeon, for Sarah’s father.

(Continued on page 232)
It is with real affection and esteem that the Virginia Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution honor their State Regent.
CHARLES B. KEESEE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

This fund, established by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, Martinsville, Virginia, will aid substantially a large number of boys and girls of any denomination from Virginia and North Carolina who would like to be educated in Virginia schools or colleges.

Cash grants go to those planning to enter the Baptist ministry or to engage in specified religious work for the Baptist denomination. To others cash loans at low rates of interest can be made. This fund came from the estate of our own Olivia Simmons Keesee, State Regent and Corresponding Secretary General.

For further information address Charles B. Keesee Educational Fund, Inc., P. O. Box 226, Martinsville, Virginia.
THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS

WITH DEEP AFFECTION AND GRATEFUL APPRECIATION OF HER LOYALTY, DEVOTION, AND COOPERATION PROUDLY PRESENT

MRS. ARTHUR ROWBOTHAM

Honorary Vice President General

1955

[ 187 ]
The early settlers of Southwest Virginia came principally from the Valley of Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Maryland, some of them coming directly from Ireland.

In studying the nationality of the early settlers of Southwest Virginia, it must be kept in mind that there was a great difference between the people inhabiting the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and the early settlers of the mountains of Western Virginia. They differed both in their ancestry and in their religion.

The early settlers of Eastern Virginia were English by birth and Episcopalians in religion, while the early settlers of Southwest Virginia were Scotch-Irish by birth and Presbyterians in their religious belief.

Few of the inhabitants of this beautiful Southwest at the present time have even a slight idea of the dangers and privations endured by the early settlers, the dim shadows of which are vanishing like the tints in the fall foliage. The men who worked their way from the settlements in the valley to their future home, groping through the forest without a road to guide them in their course except the trail of the Indian and Buffalo, at night resting on the ground with no roof over them save the branches of the mighty oak or the broad expanse of heaven; exploring an unknown wilderness surrounded by insurmountable obstacles and momentarily threatened with assault from their enemies, the rattlesnakes, the Indian and wild beast, but always accompanied by a trust in their God.

"With the Bible in one hand and a cross in the other, treading the somber shades of these old woods and often with a boulder of granite for a foot stool, and the eternal cataracts thundering amid the everlasting solitudes for an organ, these devout men worshipped God according to the dictates of their consciences."

The emigrant brought with him some clothes, a little bedding, guns and ammunition, cooking utensils, seed corn, an axe, a saw and the Bible.

Such were the men who cleared the forest and opened the hills and the mountains for the beautiful farms that are ours to enjoy today.
VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS

MRS. FREDERICK T. MORSE
Vice Regent

MRS. VERNOY B. TATE
Recording Secretary

MRS. BENJAMIN A. DOGGETT
Registrar

and the State Parliamentarian

MRS. MAURICE B. TONKIN
Regent

MRS. J. MYRON CLARK
Chaplain

MRS. W. WALKER PEERS
Corresponding Secretary

MRS. HENRY A. SCHAUFFLER
Treasurer

MRS. JULIAN C. SMITH
Historian

MRS. C. PAUL MALM

MRS. H. LEE TURPIN, JR.
Librarian

[189]
The Lincoln We Love
(Continued from page 125)

men who put their trust in his honesty. As spirituality lighted his character, integrity strengthened it.

The most penetrating element in Lincoln's character is his understanding of the human heart. Understanding is so close to love that we might almost combine the two. But understanding and love have different signification. We may love the outer man, but to understand we must have the ability to see the inner man. Lincoln felt for, and with, others because he could project himself into their situations and respond to their emotional qualities. He was, to a high degree, free of racial and credal prejudices and partisanships. He sympathized with the negro, and he made no distinction between Jew and Gentile. He gave more honors and appointments to Jewish

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Newport News, Va.

men than had any President up to his day. The synagogues still pay tribute to Lincoln. Whether or not he loved the negro and the Jew, he understood them as fellow humans. He understood the needs of children; he wept for the soldiers of both North and South; his justice was tempered with mercy, his judgments with patience. At one time his small son, Tad, said to his father, "Don't you ever get tired of folks, Pa?" "Yes," Lincoln answered, "sometimes I do. But so many of them are in real trouble, Tad, that I have to listen to everyone who comes, and help the ones who need it if I can. After all, that's what they put me here for, I reckon—to look after them." Lincoln was not put out at the frailties of other men, and the capacity to accept other men's weaknesses is a requisite for a man's acceptance of his own. Because Lincoln could see his own faults, he was a man of humility. Because he could forgive his faults, he could live on good terms with himself. This acceptance

(Continued on page 220)
THE NEWPORT NEWS CHAPTER
HONORS ITS OUTSTANDING MEMBER

MRS. PHILIP WALLACE HIDEN
For her leadership in effecting the preservation of Virginia County Court Records
[191]
We pay tribute to our

JAMESTOWN ANCESTRY

and to the

Black’s Fort Regents.

**MRS. DAVID A. PRESTON**
(Dosia Trigg Preston)
Organizing Regent,
November 29, 1921

*Mrs. Fred W. Alexander
*Miss Elizabeth Kreger
*Mrs. A. A. McConnell
Mrs. J. H. Mongle

* Deceased.

Mrs. C. H. Butt
Mrs. C. L. McConnell
Mrs. W. G. Gray
Mrs. A. T. Booher

**MRS. I. H. HUFF**
(Margaret Wassum Huff)
Present Regent 1956-1959

Mrs. R. T. Stephenson
Mrs. E. B. Denton
Mrs. R. E. Stiles
Mrs. H. M. Henry
Miss Marian Clements

Anna Stonewall Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy
Virginia Highlands Annual Arts and Crafts Festival
Abingdon Chamber of Commerce
Abingdon Retail Merchants Association
Mrs. Arthur Bowbotham, Honorary State Regent, Honorary Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Mrs. Atwood Jackson Huff, Fort Kilmackronan, Glade Spring, Virginia
Washington County Life Saving Crew, Inc.
Holston River Soil Conservation District
Abingdon Livestock Market, Inc.
Abingdon Civitan Club, “Builders of Good Citizenship”
W. Pat Jennings, Member of Congress, Ninth District, Marion, Virginia
Honoring Mrs. R. T. Stephenson, by her daughters
In Memory, Mrs. J. H. Hassinger, a charter member, by her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hassinger Wright
Dr. E. V. Greever, Chilhowie, Virginia
A. T. Booher, Real Estate Broker, Abingdon, Virginia
Frenchie Moore, Jr.’s, Music House, Abingdon, Virginia
Mrs. Monnie Huff FitzPatrick, Elmhurst, Illinois
Honoring her mother, Mrs. I. H. Huff
In Memory of Mrs. Charles Stevens Wassum, “Royal Oak,” Marion, Virginia
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We salute the Daughters of the American Revolution for their accomplishments in the three major endeavors—the historical appreciation of the past, patriotic service in the present and educational training for the future.

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As old as our country

When the Liberty Bell rang in 1776 it also called us to eat off of this pattern, on the tables of the builders of America.

This beloved pattern was long discontinued, until Mr. Jacob Z. Ruskin, of Basel, Switzerland, revived it. Mr. Ruskin introduced lustre, in quantity, to America twenty-five years ago.

The Tea Leaf and many more of his world-famous patterns have since been produced by Cumbow China Decorating Company. The Tea Leaf pattern comes in open stock, complete dinner sets and various gift items such as pitchers, bowls, vases, etc.

Many other patterns to choose from.

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Chilhowie — Marion
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The Historical Society of Washington County, Virginia
Abingdon, Virginia

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ABINGDON GROCERY COMPANY, INC.
Wholesale Grocers
Abingdon, Virginia

JACK TRAYER’S RESTAURANT
Bristol, Virginia

Henderson Funeral Chapel, Inc.
ABINGDON, VIRGINIA

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Come to—VIRGINIA HOUSE—Marion, Va.
"A delightful Motor Hotel" situated in a lovely six-acre
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Every modern convenience for your comfort and enjoyment.

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her daughters.
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CURTAINS, with hand-tied fringe.
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QUILTS, entirely hand-made, copies of the traditional designs.
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LAURA COPENHAVER
Rosemont, Marion, Va.

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Kentucky where the stores of this Southern Chain are located. The year by year increase in volume of business done is evidence of the confidence of the public and this confidence we try to merit by service that is both cordial and friendly, and by offering values that will please you and save you money.

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With Headquarters in Henderson, N. C.

Be sure to visit our store at Williamsburg when attending the Jamestown Festival.
GREETINGS TO THE DAUGHTERS OF BLACK'S FORT CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION FOR THEIR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN OUR COUNTY.

Compliments of
WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Washington County, first in the nation to bear the name of the "Father of Our Country," was established by an
act of the Assembly of Virginia, on December 6, 1776. Governor Patrick Henry, by the provisions of that Act,
appointed the officers and justices of peace and designated Black's Fort as the first place of meeting of the County
Court. The first court in Washington County was held January 28-29, 1777. This form of government was continued
until 1780 when the authority was vested in the County Board of Supervisors elected from each district.

Abingdon, county seat of Washington, dates its history back to 1749-1750 when Dr. Thomas Walker and his party
of explorers visited this section, on "THE GREAT ROAD." Black's Fort was built in 1774 for the protection of
the settlers, and that name was used for this settlement until the town was incorporated in 1778, taking its name
from the ancestral parish of Martha Washington.

In Memoriam
MRS. A. A. McCONNELL
(Clara Mitchell McConnell)
Born April 7, 1888
Died April 23, 1952
Regent of Black's Fort Chapter, D.A.R.
1928-1931

In loving tribute to her loyal devotion, unselfish service, and tireless efforts in
behalf of her church, her community and the advancement of the objects of our
society, through years of efficient and loving service.

By her daughter,
Mrs. Frank P. Hancock, Jr.
(Clara Louise McConnell Hancock)

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ABINGDON, VIRGINIA

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COBBS HALL CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lancaster, Virginia
Organized April 17th, 1953
Has grown from 16 to 47 members
Sponsored Mary Ball Society
Children of the American Revolution

“Cobbs Hall,” The first home of the Lees in the Northern Neck.

Dividing Creek, at the eastern end of Northumberland County, making in from the Chesapeake Bay, was the site on which Colonel Richard Lee I, between 1647-1651, established Cobbs Hall. Thus, planting the renowned name of Lee in America.

Col. Lee came to Virginia, about 1640, settling temporarily in that part of York Co., which is now Gloucester Co. He patented tracts of land in Northumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster, York and Gloucester Counties, a total of 20,000 acres.

He became a justice, a burgess, member of the King’s Council, and Secretary of the colony.

Cobbs Hall Estate has been in the Lee family for over 300 years. It is now owned by E. Walter Harvey and W. Hurst Harvey who are direct descendants of Col. Lee.

From Col. Richard Lee descended the eminent Richard Henry Lee and General Robert E. Lee.

The wood carving of the Lee coat-of-arms, which for generations remained above the front door of Cobbs Hall, is now in the home of the late Mrs. J. E. Currell of Kilmarnock, who was a Lee.

The present Cobbs Hall was built in 1853.

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The Lancaster National Bank

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R. Hill Fleet, Vice-President
A. G. Lokey, Cashier
Irvington, Virginia

Member F.D.I.C.

The Peoples Bank of Whitestone
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Member F.D.I.C.
Northumberland is the oldest of the Northern Neck Counties, comprising once the whole of this region between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, formerly an Indian district called Chicacoan. It is impossible to definitely state just when the region, we so proudly and boastfully call the Mother County of the Northern Neck, was first known as home to the white man. We do know that in 1608 the year following the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown Capt. John Smith explored the waters of the Potomac and perhaps was the first white man to gaze on the fair shores of the land which was to become the cradle of the makers of our Nation.

In 1648 this region was organized and named, by the English, Northumberland County. Portions of it have been subdivided since then into Lancaster, Westmoreland, Richmond and King George Counties; likewise to form a part of Stafford County; so that the present-day Northumberland is the northeastern tip of its former self.

During the year 1652 Lancaster County was formed. It functioned as a separate County and was named for Lancaster, England. It is the second oldest county of this romantic and historic region. These Counties are proud to claim the Lees and the Washingtons.

Northumberland County’s “Home Coming Week” will be celebrated May 12th to May 18th, 1957.


Historical Society of the Northern Neck, Montross, Va.

Farmers Seed Co., Kilmarnock, Va.

J. E. Luttrell Auto Service, Glebe Point, Va.

Earl Cockrell, Seafoods, Glebe Point, Va.

E. C. Rice and Sons, Marine Railways, Reedville, Va.

Hotel Richard Lee, Kilmarnock, Va.

Hammacks, Sunnybank, Va.

Walter L. Kilduff, Texaco Products, Reedville, Va.

Reedville Seafood Co., Reedville, Va.

S. F. Barnes, Jr., Tibitha, Va.

Atwill ESSO Center, Reedville, Va.
Patrick Henry
(Continued from page 142)
Perhaps it was just as well that the land speculation required relatively little cash, for in addition to John Syme, Jr., children were now being born of Sarah and John. Already there had been William, named presumably for Mrs. Henry’s brother or grandfather. Then in late May of 1736 she knew that her time had come again. On the thirtieth when the green hue of the trees at Studley, the chirp of crickets on the quiet nights, the preoccupation of menfolk, white and black, with the growing crops, all proclaimed the nearness of the sultry Tidewater summer, she was delivered of another son. He was born at Studley homestead and named Patrick, doubtless for his uncle, the parson.

George Mason
(Continued from page 148)
George Mason’s clear headedness and foresightedness, the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted to incorporate into the supreme law of the land such provisions as George Mason had advocated. As a note of interest, the Virginia Bill of Rights was a restatement of English principle drawn from such sources as the Magna Carta and the Petition of Rights. It still stands in practically its original form as the present Constitution of the State of Virginia.

Kate Duncan Smith School could use small items—such as flags, globes, dictionaries and maps.—Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Approved Schools Committee.
COBBS HALL CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lancaster, Virginia

We, of the counties of Northumberland and Lancaster, Virginia, where the land touches the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and the Great Wicomico Rivers, are proud to present the following:

Historyland, Ancient Churches, Old Estates, Schools, plus fine Hotels, Motels, choice Seafoods, Gas, Oil, as well as all of the other facilities which make up fast growing and progressive counties.

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Peoples Fountain Service, Heathsville, Virginia
Heathsville Beauty Salon, Heathsville, Virginia
T. P. Tingle, Food Store, Heathsville, Virginia
Texaco, Gas and Oil Co., Heathsville, Virginia
Jim's Auto Clinic, Heathsville, Virginia
J. G. Rice and Son, Heathsville, Virginia
Glebe Point Boat Co., Burgess, Virginia
Mrs. R. A. Cockrell, Amoco Gas and Oil, Burgess, Virginia
Macon Booth, Seafoods, Burgess, Virginia
Curtis J. Smith, Seafoods, Sunnybank, Virginia
Reedville Ice and Seafood Corp., Reedville, Virginia
B. C. Weaver, Reedville, Virginia
Peoples Pharmacy, Reedville, Virginia
Melvin Smith's Crab House, Fleeton, Virginia
Morris Carlson Service Store, Fairport, Virginia
Rudolph Waller, Jr., Sinclair Products, Reedville, Virginia
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for her devotion to
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for her efficiency as
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<tr>
<th>Dealership Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Car Brands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun Chevrolet Co.</td>
<td>100 East Water Street</td>
<td>Chevrolet Cars &amp; Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville Motors</td>
<td>856 West Main Street</td>
<td>Ford Cars &amp; Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coggins Motor Co.</td>
<td>330 Preston Avenue</td>
<td>Chrysler &amp; Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. M. Davis Motors, Inc.</td>
<td>1601 West Main Street</td>
<td>DeSoto &amp; Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. M. Gleeson &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Garrett Street</td>
<td>International Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper Motors, Inc.</td>
<td>MG, Morris, Hillman and Other Fine English Cars</td>
<td>Preston &amp; 9th Sts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacGregor Motors, Inc.</td>
<td>416 West Main Street</td>
<td>Lincoln, Mercury &amp; Continental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Mooney</td>
<td>315 West Main Street</td>
<td>Oldsmobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright's Wrecking Yard</td>
<td>1320 East Market Street</td>
<td>Mack Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins Motor Co.</td>
<td>510 W. Main Street</td>
<td>Federal Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Peyton III</td>
<td>1311 West Main Street</td>
<td>Panasac and Cadilac GMC Trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vance Buick, Inc.</td>
<td>900 Preston Avenue</td>
<td>Buick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhoit Motors</td>
<td>404 E. Market Street</td>
<td>Dodge and Plymouth</td>
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Albemarle Chapter, D.A.R. Charlottesville, Virginia

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EMILY WHITE FLEMING

who was also

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of

THE WASHINGTON-LEWIS CHAPTER

of

The Daughters of the American Revolution
of Fredericksburg
Honoring

MRS. ANNIE FLEMING SMITH

“MISS ANNIE”

America’s Most Historical City, Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the Chamber of Commerce of Fredericksburg proudly and affectionately dedicate this page in honor of “Miss Annie,” whose love for and untiring efforts in behalf of her beloved city have brought it renown.

Young in spirit, and heart, and mind, her one thought is to promote Fredericksburg. Her influence will play an important part in the plans for May 4-12, 1957, when Fredericksburg participates in the 350th Anniversary of the Founding of the Colony of Virginia.
Visit Fredericksburg May 4-12, Virginia’s 350th Birthday. Programs every hour. See the Replica of “The Discovery” docked across from Ferry Farm—Washington’s boyhood home.

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for MAPS and INFORMATION

HOTCHKISS OIL COMPANY
Socony-Mobil Distributor
Question Box
(Continued from page 152)

occurred: Assume that the Tellers’ Report states, Number of Ballots cast 100; and that upon the basis of this number the tellers estimate all results. The number necessary for the election of State Regent would be 51, and the three-fourths vote usually prescribed for election to honorary office would be 75. But it happened that only 80 voters actually recorded a vote for Honorary State Regent. This means that the number necessary for election is three-fourths of 80, or 60 votes, rather than the 75, as erroneously estimated for this particular office. The result in each case is determined upon the actual number of ballots cast for each office, not upon the number of persons who qualified to receive a ballot or who marked it for any office, and always with the opportunity to record any of the three intentions already mentioned.

The article in the March MAGAZINE will discuss further elections and the duties of tellers.

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Organized May 23rd, 1945

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Old Staffordshire
Commemorative Wares
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Plaque—Eleanor Gridley
(Continued from page 172)

no power on earth could compel him to do. In every decision of his life he said, ‘Whatever appears to be God’s will, I will do.’”

Mrs. Gridley was born in Jackson, Mich., in 1846. She was the daughter of Judge and Mrs. G. Thomson Gridley. She had two sons and one daughter. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution when she wrote her book in 1891. When she died she was a member of Aaron Miner Chapter of Chicago.
The Williamsburg Craft House

Known internationally for its beautiful handmade and authentic reproductions. Write for the new Craft House Catalogue which fully describes the reproductions and is an excellent guide to eighteenth-century furnishings. ($1.25) Box 574, Williamsburg, Virginia.

DEBTORS PRISON

The Debtors Prison in Accomac, Accomack County, Va., was built in 1783 as a home for the jailer and was enclosed in a wall with the "gaol." In 1824 the court ordered it repaired by adding bars to windows and that it be used as a Debtors Prison. Debtors previously had been jailed with common criminals. It was used thus until 1849 when the present jail was built next door. In 1916 the Debtors Prison was placed in the hands of the A.P.V.A., and was used as a public library for 14 years. In 1933, after years of neglect, the State and local A.P.V.A. restored the building and at present it is used as a Historical Library and Museum. It is open summer Sundays by Mrs. Susie Johnson, directress of local A.P.V.A., genealogist, and beloved teacher of Accomack County.

Presented by
The Eastern Shore of Virginia
Chapter D.A.R.

Eastern Shore of Virginia "Historic old waterfront homes dating from 1722. Also some modern waterfront homes. Prices from $7950 to $250,000. Write:

JONES BROS., REALTORS
Accomac, Virginia

Virginia

(Continued from page 182)

ice-free waters of Hampton Roads navies can ride at anchor and world commerce plies busily to and from its ports.

Nor has progress been wholly material: science, literature, art and education have kept pace with it and interest in history increases. The restoration of Williamsburg, the Colonial capital, reveals the glory of eighteenth century Virginia. The beauty and charm of twentieth century Virginia are ready to welcome all who come within its confines.
Greetings from Commonwealth Chapter, D.A.R. Richmond, Va.
Celebrating its fifty-fifth birthday anniversary February 6, 1957

For Carefree Travel use
The Clippers to Washington and the North—
Parties to the National Capitol arranged for groups—
Phone 53211 for details
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad

FORBES
Salt Water Taffy
Virginia Beach Virginia

Greetings from Adam Thoroughgood Chapter, D.A.R.
Norfolk, Va.

Mention, “I read it in the D.A.R. Magazine.”

The Borough of Norfolk Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Norfolk, Virginia
Honors its Regent
Mrs. David C. George, and Officers

Compliments of
The Carolton Oaks School
Nursery, Kindergarten, Elementary
7336 Granby Street
Norfolk, Virginia

DIRECTORS
Kate S. Jennings
Margaret Grigg Moore

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Va.

“Honoring Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Past Regent, Free State of Warwick Chapter, D.A.R., Warwick, Virginia”
Visit historical Gloucester and Mathews Counties during the 1957 Jamestown Celebration
TWIGG MOTOR COMPANY
Mathews, Virginia

J. W. Hornsby’s Sons, Inc.
Yorktown, Virginia

Distributors
Amoco Products
LORD CULPEPER HOTEL
Southern hospitality and delicious food, free parking lot. Reasonable rates.
On Route U.S. No. 29 to Sky-Line Drive, Historical Monticello and Fredericksburg, Va.

The Distinguished Hotel of
Culpeper, Virginia
Owner E. J. Eggborn

Honoring
MISS MAYME C. PARKER
Past Regent, Francis Wallis Chapter

Compliments of
THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
Winchester, Virginia
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEWELL-COLE COMPANY, INC.
Printing . . . for over half a century
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Alexandria, Virginia

EOverlook 3-5744
E. SEMONIAN
Oriental Rugs
613 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET
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Honoring
MRS. H. RICHARD ALLEN
Organizing Regent
ARLINGTON HOUSE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

Compliments of
NORTHERN VIRGINIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Shirley Highway and Edsall Road
Alexandria, Virginia

In Honor of
Mrs. James R. McDermott, Regent
By the Members of
DR. ELISHA DICK CHAPTER
Alexandria, Virginia
[ 219 ]
**RED FOX TAVERN**
The Inn of the Fox Hunt Country  
Est. 1728  
Middleburg, Va.  
Good Food—Rooms with Bath  
Furnished in Antiques  
Telephone MU 7-2771

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OUR ONE SUBJECT PLAN OF STUDY has increased honor roll 50% in the Upper School. Grades 9-12. Develops concentration. Fully accredited. ROTC, highest rating. 17 modern blds. 2 completely equipped gyms, pool. Splendid environment, excellent health record. Separate jr. school buildings (grades 4-8). House-mothers. 99th yr. For ONE SUBJECT PLAN booklet and catalog write: Dr. J. C. Wicker, Box 304, Fork Union, Va.

**TODAY AND YESTERDAY IN THE HEART OF VIRGINIA**
Collection of Historical Articles on Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland Counties. $5.00. Farmville Herald, Farmville, Va.

**GREETINGS FROM**
**THE SARAH CONSTANT CHAPTER**
Norfolk, Virginia  
To JAMESTOWN 350th Anniversary Celebration

**CAMELLIAS**
Hardy, Virginia Grown in Best Varieties of SASANQUA AND JAPONICA

**GREEN ACRES NURSERY**
Petersburg, Va.

Greetings

**FALLS CHURCH CHAPTER, D. A. R.**
Falls Church, Virginia

Lincoln dwelt and moved in a homely body and we love him the more for this. The natural endowments of his nature are enough; we do not want them prettied up. Outer perfections might make our admiration content with the outer man. But the beauty of Lincoln lay hidden within, and we are the better for having felt it with the spiritual, rather than the sensual, faculties. Nathaniel Wright Stephenson speaks of Lincoln's "emotional qualities; his enormous power of reflective dreaming; his immeasurable sympathy." The inner man, this is the Lincoln we love.

**EXCELLENT RECORDS**
Excellent records for advertisements in this issue were made by a number of State Societies, and the gratitude and thanks of the Magazine are extended to all who assisted. Illinois which sponsored an issue last year, had about $1,789.00 worth of advertisements. Of the 116 Chapters in Illinois, 91 Chapters sent in ads. Mrs. George E. Harbert, Rock Island is State Advertising Chairman. South Carolina, which like Illinois sponsored an issue last year had $1,196.00 worth of ads in this issue. Old 96 District Chapter led with $400.00. The State Advertising Chairman is Mrs. William N. Gressette. South Dakota Daughters sent ads from all 14 Chapters in the State. This gives South Dakota 100% credit for point 8 on the National Honor Roll for the year.
Greetings from The Mount Vernon Chapter, D.A.R., Alexandria, Virginia

Hardware with a History
WORTH HULFISH & SONS, INC.
Alexandria, Virginia

Established 1844

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Alexandria
119-121 N. Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia
Loans and Investments
Dividends 3% paid Semi-annually
Accounts insured up to $10,000.00

WORTH HULFISH & SONS, INC.
Alexandria, Virginia

Loans and Investments
Dividends 3% paid Semi-annually
Accounts insured up to $10,000.00

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Arlington and Alexandria

DIXIE DIME STORES, INC.
112 N. Kings Highway
Jefferson Manor Shopping Center
Open 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Through Saturday

BRENNER'S BAKERIES
Arlington and Alexandria

Write for Free
Copy 56-page
Planting Guide
catalogue.

Waynesboro
Nurseries

Chequire Records and Books
"The finest in music and good reading"
(Bookson Virginia & Southern History)
722 King St.  OV 3-4646
Alexandria, Va.

Tires—Batteries—Accessories
10th and Irving Sts., N.
Arlington, Virginia

AL'S MOTORS, INC.
3910 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Va.
Chrysler—Plymouth
Sales—Service

AL'S MOTORS, INC.
3910 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Va.
Chrysler—Plymouth
Sales—Service

MOUNT VERNON BANK and TRUST COMPANY
Main Office
138 North Kings Highway, Jefferson Manor
Alexandria, Virginia
Andrew W. Clarke, President
Branch Offices
6425 Arlington Boulevard
603 Belleview Boulevard
Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

 Mention, "I read it in the D.A.R. Magazine."
Compliments of

JAMES ALLEN CHAPTER

Organized at Crewe, Virginia

December 3, 1924

This page was sponsored by the following:

CHARTERED BUSES
JAMES RIVER BUS LINES
BLACKSTONE, VA.

BANK OF POWHATAN
POWHATAN, VIRGINIA
"Bank with Us and You can Bank on Us"
Maximum Interest on Savings and in You—Member F. D. I. C. and Federal Reserve

E. P. BASS & SON
103 W. Carolina Avenue
Crewe, Virginia
Groceries, Fresh Meats, Fruits
Vegetables and Frozen Foods

Compliments of
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CREWE
Crewe, Virginia

CREWE LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
Dial 2141
Crewe, Virginia

Compliments of
UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
Amelia, Virginia

Compliments of
CLAY’S MARKET
Crewe, Virginia

Compliments of
BRADSHAW MOTOR CO., INC.
Pontiac Sales & Service

Compliments of
C. L. JENNINGS & SON
Funeral Directors
Crewe, Virginia

Compliments of
LONGBOTTOM’S JEWELERS
and
JONES & COMPANY—FIRE INSURANCE
Crewe, Virginia

Compliments of
CREWE TEXACO COMPANY
W. M. Cook
Crewe, Virginia

Compliments of
PERK’S ESSEX SERVICENTER

McCONNAUGHEY INSURANCE AGENCY
12 Washington Avenue
Amelia, Virginia

W. E. NEWBY & COMPANY
“Your Shopping Center”
Crewe, Va.

Compliments of
W. L. WILLIS’ SONS
Jewelers

Compliments of
KLOKE MOTOR COMPANY
Crewe, Va.

Mention, "I read it in the D.A.R. Magazine."
A famed fashion institution in the nation’s capital, Garfinckel’s has been long noted for its women’s fashion collections, children’s clothing, the interesting and unusual gifts, finely tailored men’s clothing and men’s furnishings. Now you can find the Garfinckel tradition completely carried out with our new 7 Corners Store.

Store Hours daily: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
evening shopping Thursday and Friday until 9:30 p.m.

NAtional 8-7730
Then came time for homecoming. Interestingly enough, I left England just three hundred years after my ancestors began the same journey. They headed from cultured England to a tiny new colony with high hopes. To build a new nation, the Washington family had to take issue with the crown. But today no feeling exists for that reason. Certainly we were received with all the hospitality and kindness that could be expected, and as our new friends come to America, we hope to repay that kindness with interest.

A New Hand Book edited by Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General, may be ordered from the office of Corresponding Secretary General for 35¢.
A SALUTE TO
JAMESTOWN
VIRGINIA
HISTORIC CENTER OF EASTERN VIRGINIA

From
LURAY, VIRGINIA
TRAVEL CENTER OF WESTERN VIRGINIA

The Beautiful
CAVERNS OF LURAY

MIMSLYN MOTOR INN
Duncan Hines — AAA — Gourmet

CAVERNS MOTEL
Quality Court — U.S. 211 — Opposite Luray Caverns

BROWNS RESTAURANT
Main Street — Air Conditioned — Free Parking

BIG MEADOWS LODGE
Shenandoah National Park — Skyline Drive

CARDINAL MOTEL
U.S. 211 East — Air Conditioned — TV—Room Controlled Heat

TOWN HOUSE
Fine Foods — U.S. 211 and 340

LURAY MOTEL
U.S. 211 East — Member AAA

PARKHURST MOTEL
Member AAA — U.S. 211 West

LURAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
JOHN RHODES CHAPTER, D.A.R.
THE Hotel Jefferson

Richmond’s Prestige Hotel

One of the truly fine historic hotels that has preserved its ante-bellum grandeur and artfully blended this charm with modern appointments and conveniences. Today as through the years, The Jefferson is the setting for many of the activities of Richmond and Virginia.

James M. Powell
Managing Director

2 Acres of Free Adjacent Parking

RICHMOND DAIRY CO.

Richmond, Va.

For the Best in Milk and Ice Cream

When in Richmond,
REMEMBER THIS NAME—

GRACE AT SIXTH

It stands for the finest
Quality Apparel
money can buy . . .

for MEN—WOMEN—&—BOYS!

Old Dominion WAX GIVES YOUR FLOORS LASTING BEAUTY

Especially for Antique Furniture & Wood Floors
Postpaid $1.00 per can
Ferrrow Chemical Co.
Hurt, Va.

GOLDEN HORSESHOE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Orange, Virginia

LOCKHART'S APPLE ORCHARD
Barboursville, Virginia

OLD OAKEN BUCKET
Hotel and Restaurant
Gordonsville, Virginia

DOLL MOTEL
Hwys. 15 and 22
Gordonsville, Virginia

JEFFERSON MOTOR COURT
and THE DE VIVI RESTAURANT
U. S. 15
Orange, Virginia

MARIE F. BRAUN
Town and Country Property
Box 428
Orange, Virginia

HOLLADAY BROS., INC.
Contractors
Gordonsville, Va.

FRANCES POWELL HILL
Homes and Estates
Telephones: Office DEcatur 2-4101 Res. FEd. 2-1073
1608 20th St., Washington, D. C.
CRICKET HILL CHAPTER
Mathews, Virginia

In Mathews County, at “Cricket Hill” on beautiful Milford Haven, is the spot where on June 9, 1776 Continental forces under General Andrew Lewis entrenched themselves. Lord Dunmore looking across the channel and seeing the Virginians busy making their fortifications said, “as soon as I eat breakfast, we will drive the crickets off the hill.” But the “Crickets” drove from Virginia, Lord Dunmore, last of Virginia’s Royal Governors.

Mathews County, formed in 1790 and named after General Thomas Mathews, is abundant in scenic shorelines and good fishing. No where does the sun smile on a spot more perfectly adopted to the life worth living, than in Mathews.

Cricket Hill Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., Mathews, Va., was organized December 1923 by Emma Lee White, with the following officers: Emma Lee White, Rgt.; Elizabeth White Howell, Vice Rgt.; Willie Ann Read, 2nd Vice Rgt.; Loretta M. Jackson, Treas.; Louise S. Wright, Sec.; Willie Ann Smith, Reg.

On this its 33rd anniversary, the chapter honors its founders and memorializes its deceased members: Mesdames Zuleika Portlock, Virginia Woodhouse Mayer, May Marshall Pullen, Emma Neal Maupin, Emma Alice Wissinger, Mollie Elliot Sandridge, Nettie Augusta Smith Burgess, Louise S. Wright. Also its associate member, Mary Hudgins Richardson.

Compliments of:

Mathews Insurance Agency, Inc.  Town and Country Gift Shop

Richardson’s Drug Store  Elwood E. Callis

Sutton and Kline  Western Auto Associate Store
Feeds—Seeds—Fertilizers  Auto Supplies

Callis Brothers
Fine Groceries and Meat
Port Haywood, Mathews Co., Va.
Greetings from JAMES RIVER CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lynchburg, Virginia

Greetings from PEAKS OF OTTER CHAPTER
Bedford, Virginia

Greetings from NEW BEDFORD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
New Bedford, Massachusetts

The Ex-Regents of OLD STATE HOUSE CHAPTER
Melrose, Massachusetts
Honor THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAPTER

Honoring MRS. ALBION H. BROWN
CHARTER MEMBER
Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter
Newton Highlands, Mass.
59 years a devoted member of N.S.D.A.R.

LEICESTER
A TWO-YEAR COLLEGE FOR MEN
Thorough Business Administration program prepares young men for success in business at management level. Combines academic study and practical experience for A in S degree. Majors in Accounting, Management and Merchandising. Also Liberal Arts for transfer credit. Courses include Public Speaking, Business Law, Psychology, Sociology, American Literature, American Civilization. Faculty-student ratio 1:9. Suburban campus near Worcester. Student union, sport, clubs, social activities.

Write for further details
PAUL D. SWAN, President
Leicester, Massachusetts

Greetings from OLD SOUTH CHAPTER, Boston, Mass.
Organized 1806

SAVE—AND MAKE IT A HABIT
LYNCHBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS
Lynchburg, Va.

COL. CHARLES LYNCH CHAPTER, D. A. R.
ALTAVISTA, VA.
Home of the famous Lynch Tree

Greetings from FRAMINGHAM CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Organized 1896
Framingham, Massachusetts

Since 1833
For almost 124 years, since the founding of its first predecessor, the National Bank of Plymouth County has had an objective to be of service to the people of this historic community.
Our achievement—now the largest bank in Plymouth County—shows our heritage was well founded. We are proud of it and of our accomplishment.

National Bank of Plymouth County
Brockton and Hingham, Massachusetts
Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Virginia Has Excellent Record
Virginia Daughters have excellent record for obtaining the advertisements used in this Virginia Edition. Ads totaling about $5,378.00 were procured from Virginia. Seventy-seven of Virginia's 104 Chapters are represented. Under the superb leadership of Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, State Regent, with the dynamic aid of Mrs. Harry Keita, State Advertising Chairman, Black's Fort Chapter, Abingdon led in volume of ads $677.50. Second was Cobbs Hall Chapter, Lancaster, with $552.50. Third came Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, with $505.00. Other high records will show for themselves in the ad pages.

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Northwest Iowa Historical Sites

Monument of Spirit Lake Massacre---1857

Arnolds Park, Iowa

In loving remembrance of those pioneers who were murdered by the little Sioux Indians during the Spirit Lake Massacre, March 8-13, 1857, the State of Iowa, in 1895, erected this monument. Nearby stands the historic cabin built by Rowland Gardner in the summer of 1856. Here on the 8th day of March 1857, Abbie Gardner was taken captive and six members of the Gardner-Luce family brutally murdered. Other massacre victims brought the death toll to 40 or more. Sole survivors of the massacre were Abbie Gardner and Mrs. Marble, both of whom were later rescued from captivity. The Spirit Lake Massacre climaxed the brutality endured by early settlers along the Little Sioux River Valley. The paths of the rampaging Sioux Indians led by their Chief Inkpaduta are traced on the accompanying map. Sites of historic incidence preceding the Massacre are marked.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT OF IOWA D. A. R. PRESENTS

STATE OFFICERS
Mrs. A. C. Zweck, V. Regent
Mrs. Wm. Ehmcke, Chaplain
Mrs. B. R. Clark, C. Sec’y
Mrs. H. G. Shafer, Librarian

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Mrs. Beatie Carroll Higgins

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Mrs. C. H. Arthur, Community Service
Mrs. C. T. Burkhardt, Jr. Am. Citizens
Mrs. W. S. Balkema, Student Loan
Mrs. C. L. Schneider, Nat’l. Defense
Mrs. H. J. Brown, Transportation

Sponsored by the following chapters of
NORTH WEST DISTRICT

Algona—Algona
Cherokee—Pilot Rock
Clear Lake—Clear Lake
Emmetsburg—Betty Aiden
Estherville—Okomanapado
Ida Grove—Cumberland Valley
Mason City—Mason City
Northwood—Helen Hinsman Dwelle

Odebolt—Ann Justis
Sac City—Sac City
Sheldon—Mary Ball Washington
Sibley—Bayberry
Sioux City—Martha Washington
Spencer—Lydia Aiden
Spirit Lake—Ladies of the Lake
Storm Lake—Buena Vista

Featured by Ladies of the Lake Chapter
Assisted by Northwest District Director,
Mrs. Lawrence J. Ritter, Sac City, Iowa

[ 229 ]
Greetings from

THE CHAPTERS OF ILLINOIS' "FIRST DIVISION"
Dedicated to All Pioneers of Our Territory

The proud history of Geneseo, Illinois, like that of so many cities, is closely linked with a church, in ours—the Congregational. The name, Geneseo, which means "shining" or "pleasant valley," is of Indian origin and was taken from the home county of the settlers. The following is inscribed on a memorial bronze tablet in the city park:

"In the year 1836 came the first of the colonists from Bergen and Geneseo, New York. Organized as a church in the wilderness, they set forth for the betterment of their families and to plant the institutions of religion and education in a new colony. They slowly made their way in the storms and cold of autumn in covered wagons and suffered the privations of winter in rude cabins hastily built on the virgin prairie. With courage, endurance, and faithfulness they erected a church and school and founded a Christian community. Their religious, cultural, and social influence survived and has shaped the life of this community to this day."...

Col. Jonathan Latimer Chapter
Abingdon

William Dennison Chapter
Aledo

Cambridge Chapter
Cambridge

Shadrach Bond Chapter
Carthage

Farmington Chapter
Farmington

Rebecca Parke Chapter
Galesburg

Geneseo Chapter
Geneseo

Kewanee Chapter
Kewanee

Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter
Knoxville

Rene Cossitt, Jr. Chapter
La Harpe

Mrs. Milo T. Easton, Division Director
A tribute of esteem and affection by the fourteen Chapters of her Own Second Division, Illinois, N.S.D.A.R.

ASA COTTRELL CHAPTER
Belvidere

DIXON CHAPTER
Dixon

ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER CHAPTER
Freeport

PRISCILLA MULLENS CHAPTER
Galena

CHRISTOPHER LOBINGIER CHAPTER
Henry

MORRISON CHAPTER
Morrison

CARROLL CHAPTER
Mount Carroll

ILLINI CHAPTER
Ottawa

PRINCETON-ILLINOIS CHAPTER
Princeton

ROCHELLE CHAPTER
Rochelle

ROCKFORD CHAPTER
Rockford

ROCK RIVER CHAPTER
Sterling

STREATOR CHAPTER
Streator

GENERAL JOHN STARK CHAPTER
Sycamore
MAGNOLIA MANOR

This Victorian Mansion is located in Cairo, Illinois, the historic city where the Ohio River meets the mighty Mississippi. The Manor with its towering cupola, locally made pinked brick and exquisite cast iron railing-enclosed balconies, reflects the gracious living along the interior waterways during the River Era in America. Built in 1869 by Charles A. Galigher, the home was the setting of many brilliant social affairs, the most famous being the reception tendered Ex-President and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant upon their return from an around-the-world trip in 1880.

An outstanding example of Victorian architecture, Magnolia Manor has been included in the American Building Survey for the Archives in Washington, D.C.

Perpetual preservation of the home was started in 1952 by the Cairo Historical Association.

A visit to this beautiful building and its Museum is a rewarding experience.

Compliments of Egyptian Chapter of Cairo, Illinois

ILLINOIS REGENTS OF FOURTH DIVISION, N.S.D.A.R.
MRS. VAUGHN A. GILL, DIVISION DIRECTOR

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<td>Mrs. Matthew F. Fay</td>
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Eleazar Higgins

(Continued from page 184)

Simeon Higgins married Margaret Bell in Eastport, Maine on December 29, 1822. He was a member of the Light Artillery from 1829-39. Their first son was named Nathan!

Eleazer Higgins, born circa 1767 would have been only about seventy at the time of his death in 1840 and of no distinctive age.

These points establish that Eleazer Higgins who married Sarah Hadley was the son of Nathan and Jerusha Higgins. This makes literally hundreds of their descendants scattered throughout New England eligible for the D. A. R. through Nathan. Through Jerusha Mayo, on both the maternal and paternal sides, they are descended from Stephen Hopkins.

Mention, "I read it in the D.A.R. Magazine."
MRS. THOMAS EDWARD MAURY
ILLINOIS HONORARY STATE REGENT
AND
NATIONAL HONOR ROLL CHAIRMAN

THE THIRTY-THREE CHAPTERS
OF FOURTH DIVISION
ILLINOIS
N.S.D.A.R.

Affectionately Dedicate This Page To Their Distinguished Member.

[ 233 ]
Greetings from
Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Illinois

SMITH OIL & REFINING CO.
Main Office and Plant
1102 Kilbourn Avenue
Rockford, Illinois

Fine Furniture and Carpet
ROCKFORD STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
1100 ELEVENTH STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Are You Enrolled?
Write
BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD
227 N. Wyman St.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

ROCKFORD INDUSTRIES, INC.
Industrial Supplies and Equipment
602-18 South Main Street
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Compliments
from
A FRIEND
ANCESTRAL CHARTS—$7.50
Mrs. J. B. McPherson
1703-24 1/2 Street, Rock Island, Ill.

HOTEL FORT ARMSTRONG
Rock Island, Illinois
“An Alsonett Hotel”
Frank E. Myers, General Manager

Editor’s Corner
(Continued from page 178)
ready taken the oath and he advanced to escort Washington to his chair. The oath was to be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York in a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber in plain view of the throngs on the streets. As he ap-

peared in public view, the crowd roared its welcome. Washington bowed several times, putting his hand over his heart and then, overcome with emotion, he sat down suddenly in a chair. The people were hushed into profound silence. After a moment, Washington recovered his composure and again stepped forward, the oath then being administered. Returning to the Senate Chamber, he delivered his inaugural address in a voice tense with emotion, after which the entire assemblage went on foot to St. Paul’s Church where prayers were read.

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To honor

Mrs. W. J. Watson, Regent
Rockford Chapter, D.A.R., Rockford, Illinois

D. J. STEWART & CO.

For 90 years has supported the principle that Rockford residents want to buy good merchandise, the best possible at prices they can afford.

110-112 West State St.

OWENS, INC.

Women’s Fine Apparel
Childrens-Boys-Girls
Men’s Clothing and Furnishings

ROCKFORD
BRASS WORKS

700 South Main Street
Rockford, Illinois

We are constantly working for the advancement of the area in which we serve.

Electric and Gas Co.

303 North Main Street
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

WANTED TO BUY
ANTIQUE GUNS—COINS
CIVIL WAR ITEMS
C. L. Rippberger
119½ S. Main St.
Rockford, Ill.

Blueprints of Outdoor Fireplaces
Also Birdhouses and Other Projects

HAGER DESIGN STUDIO
R.D. 3, BOX 33D
Rockford, Illinois
Send 10¢ for price list
In Memoriam

MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN
(Anne Montgomery Bahnsen)
Regent, Ft. Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, 1913-1914
State Regent of Illinois, 1916-1918
Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., 1919-1922

This page is dedicated to her memory for her devoted work to the
- Chapter, State and National Society
by her son Robert M. Bahnsen
Rock Island, Illinois
Mrs. William J. Sweeney
(Bessie Cleaveland Sweeney)

The members of Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Illinois, affectionately and proudly dedicate this page to their former Regent, 1918-1920, a Fifty-year Member, State Regent of Illinois, 1927-1929, Organizer of the Illinois State Officers’ Club, and at present a member of the National Resolutions Committee, in honor of her long and faithful service to the Society in the Chapter, and in the state of Illinois, and her continued interest in the work of the National Society.
In New Salem State Park, is reproduced the village where Abraham Lincoln first left his imprint upon the pages of history. It was here that he studied law by the light of burning shavings—here he met and loved Ann Rutledge and it was here he was first elected to public office as a Representative in the State Legislature.

James Rutledge, father of Ann, built the tavern in 1828. It was the first cabin to be erected and the last to succumb, falling to the ground in 1880. When Abraham Lincoln boarded at the tavern he slept in the loft.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate

Postville, the first county seat of Logan County, was laid out by Russell Post, Baltimore adventurer, from whom it received its name in the year 1835. As Postville was on the direct road from St. Louis to Chicago, it became a regular stopping place for stages. Postville was originally laid around a public square. The present Postville Park is that square, located in the city of Lincoln, now the county seat.

Court met on the second floor of the Postville Courthouse and here Abraham Lincoln practiced law from 1839 to 1847. What cases he tried is not known as all records prior to 1857 were destroyed by fire. He was Chairman of the Committee on Counties in the Illinois General Assembly when the bill to organize Logan County was introduced in 1839. Previous to that Logan was a part of Sangamon County.

This beautiful bronze memorial in Washington Park, Quincy, designed by Lorado Taft, America's foremost sculptor, commemorates the 78th anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate, October 13, 1858.

The debate in Quincy was one of the high points of the senatorial campaign of 1858. The crowd was the largest that Quincy had known to that time. The debate itself to this day remains as one of the most historic events in the city's history.

Stephen A. Douglas, loyal American even in political defeat, died at the age of forty-eight. The inscription on his tomb reads: "Tell My Children to Obey the Laws and Uphold the Constitution."
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[ 239 ]
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Soliloquy at Valley Forge
(From the old campaign
This shrine doth remain)
The old black cannon is etched in snow;
The log cabin stands in the sunset’s glow.
The bleeding soldiers in black despair . . .
I can see them yet . . . they are marching there
At Brandywine Creek. Ah! Washington knew
That he must retreat . . . and without adieu.

We knew they were fighting so we could stand
Upright and free from tyrannical hand.
Our nation was destined to ever survive;
Men have fought and died that we are alive.
Bitterness here years and years ago;
Let us not forget their bloodstains in the snow!

Zella G. Wallace

[ 240 ]
Honoring
MRS. ROY ALLEN GRAHAM
Candidate for State Regent of Illinois

This page is presented, with affection and pride,
by the members of her Chapter

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Past State Registrar, Ohio D.A.R.
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[ 243 ]
In loving remembrance of
Lou Ellen (Walker) Potter,
No. 231381
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Given by her chapter and William Harbert, former President of C.A.R., who cherish her memory.

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and
Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, Director of Illinois State Officers' Club and former Regent of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington.

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MISS IVA BROWN, REGENT
Du Quoin Chapter, D.A.R., Du Quoin, Ill.

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A FEELING of awe and reverence sweeps through me as I behold the objects on the desk. Dr. J. H. Easterby, director of the South Carolina Department of Archives in Columbia, has placed the two halves of the original mold of the Great Seal of the State of South Carolina before me. Near them lies a paper bearing the official seal in use today. How different they are in size and weight and method of affixing! How identical in design and significance! How dedicated were the founders of our state! What responsibility is ours who receive such a heritage!

March 1776! An independent government was set up in South Carolina with John Rutledge as president. A resolution was passed at this time by The General Assembly, authorizing the president and the Privy Council to have designed and made a Great Seal of South Carolina.

Following The Declaration of Independence the design for the arms of an official great seal, prepared by William Henry Drayton, a member of the Privy Council, was accepted, as was a design for the reverse, said to have been created by Arthur Middleton.

These designs were ingraved as a great seal by an engraver in Charles Town (Charleston) and this seal was used, for the first time, May 22, 1776 by President Rutledge.

The mold of the seal was made in circular form, four inches in diameter and four-tenths of an inch thick. All papers that required attachment of the great seal had attached to them a piece of red tape. When the two halves of the seal were fastened together to form the mold a hole was formed at the top. The piece of red tape, attached to the paper, was inserted in this hole. Beeswax was melted and poured into the same hole. When it had cooled, the halves were unfastened and removed and a great seal was pendent to the paper.

This great seal is never used now because it is inconvenient. In 1823 an official seal was adopted which is used today. This seal shows both sides of the original, side by side, oval-shaped instead of circular.

Both the arms and the reverse are symbolic of the battle fought June 1776 at the fort on Sullivan’s Island (now called Fort Moultrie).

The Palmetto tree growing on the sea shore is symbolic of the fort, which was constructed of Palmetto logs. At the base of the tree is a torn up oak tree, representing the British fleet (made of oak timbers and defeated in the battle). Beneath the oak tree is written—MELIOREM LAPSALOCAVIT (having fallen it has set up a better). From the branches of the Palmetto tree hang two shields bearing the dates March 26 (Ratification of the Constitution of South Carolina) and July 4 (Declaration of Independence).

Twelve spears, representing the twelve states first acceding to the Union, are bound to the base of the Palmetto tree with the inscription QUIS SEPARABIT (who shall separate).

Near the bottom of this side of the seal is the date 1776 (South Carolina Constitution ratified, Declaration of Independence, Battle of Sullivan’s Island, and Great Seal ordered made).

(Continued on page 264)
This handsome structure, known as the “Pine House,” today is the second building of that name at Trenton, S. C. The original “Pine Tavern” was located on the opposite side of the road, known as the Old Plank Road from Columbia to Augusta. This road was of such importance, and sand so deep, that it was covered with planks in order to maintain traffic. The Tavern became a crossroads at which a log hostelry served as post office, Inn and Stage Road Way Station. Coaches leaving Columbia at 2 p.m. arrived to emit disheveled travelers for a hearty breakfast before reaching Augusta at 7 a.m. Time brought reputation throughout the Southland to this tavern but 1791 brought the most celebrated visitor to its doors when George Washington stopped for a meal and to change horses, enroute from Augusta to Columbia.

Until recently, a mound of stone marked the exact location of his table in the tavern. But for the sake of progress nothing now remains of the site of the log inn but an avenue of Cedars marking the approach.

Just across the road from the tavern, the first residence of sawn timber in the area was erected in 1800 by Gen. J. R. Wever. With far-flung proportions, eight columns supporting front veranda, identical columns in the rear and sixteen rooms. Ruby glass panes, ordered etched in Venice, surrounding the front and back doors.

In 1811 this property passed into possession of Francis Bettis, planter, of Horn’s Creek and later to his son, Benjamin Bettis. Benjamin Bettis of Pine Tavern bought the Wever mansion and brought his bride Elizabeth Miller to reside and it became Pine House as it is known today.

The present mistress of this historic mansion is Mrs. J. M. Vann, Sr., whose late husband purchased the plantation in 1934 from descendants of Benjamin Bettis. It has been beautifully restored to its former elegance. The graciousness identified with the original planter-owner, Francis Bettis, has continued in the home, among descendants and relatives for almost a century and a half.

Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, D.A.R., Edgefield is grateful to the following sponsors, many of whom are outstanding peach growers in Trenton, South Carolina, the State ranking first in the nation in the shipment of fresh peaches:

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The Bank of Trenton

[ 246 ]
FIRST HOME IN JOHNSTON
Edgefield County, South Carolina

Emsley Lott Tavern was built of hewn logs about 1763, at the intersection of Long Cane and Columbia-Hamburg Roads. It was the center of activity in this section for many years, travelers, gypsies, mustering ground, stage coach stop from Hamburg, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, and points north. The famous well in front with its pole and old oaken bucket quenched many a thirst. After John C. Calhoun moved to Clemson House he stopped here for several days on his way to Charleston and back, as he took boat for Washington. 'Twas here that George Washington stopped on his way to Hamburg from Columbia.

In 1820 John Lott, son of Emsley, weatherboarded the log house and added a porch room on front to house the post office, "Lott's P. O.," S. C. During the war between the sections Sherman's raiders visited the house. They bothered nothing but the stables where they took the six best mules, leaving in their stead six that were too crippled to go on. After these were cured John Lott said that that was the best mule trade he "ever made in his life."

In 1870 the railroad came through, and since John would not give his best pasture for a depot and freight office, one was put at the present site about half mile further south. The settlement around the depot was named Johnston, in honor of the first train captain. A fifth generation of Emsley Lott now lives on the same site as the original tavern, Jack Neal Lott. Much history has centered around this house.

This page presenting Johnston's most historic spot is made possible by the following:

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Sponsored by Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, D.A.R., Edgefield, S. C.

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MARKER TO EDGEFIELD GOVERNORS

Shown above is marker erected through the efforts of Mrs. Mamie Norris Tillman, (right above), president of the Edgefield County (S. C.) Historical Society. Mrs. Tillman is also historian of Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, D.A.R., which sponsored its erection and dedication. Upon it appear the names of ten who were either natives of Edgefield County or who were residents at one time. Included are:

Andrew Pickens, II (son of General Andrew Pickens of the Revolution); George McDuffie; Pierce Mason Butler, son of Gen. William Butler and grandson of Capt. James Butler who was killed by Tories at Cloud's Creek during the Revolution; James H. Hammond of Beech Island; Francis W. Pickens, son of Andrew Pickens, II; Milledge L. Bonham, major-general in the War Between the States; John C. Sheppard; Benjamin Ryan Tillman, United States senator for a number of years; James Strom Thurmond, now U. S. Senator.

Lieutenant-governors were Eldred Simkins, W. H. Timmerman (whose grandson, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., is now governor of South Carolina); James Hammond Tillman, nephew of Gov. and Senator B. R. Tillman, and son of Congressman George Tillman; James O. Sheppard, son of Gov. John C. Sheppard; and John C. Sheppard who was lieutenant-governor when elevated to the governorship.

The Edgefield County Historical Society and D.A.R. have sponsored erection of markers to twelve judges of Edgefield County; 13 editors of “The Edgefield Advertiser” (established in 1836); tablet to the dead in World War I; markers to “The Martins of Martintown,” eight sons of the family serving in the Revolution; William Thurmond of the Revolution; and to Samuel and LeRoy Hammond, all on the same historic road.

Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, D.A.R., sincerely thanks the following sponsors of this page:

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GREENWOOD GROWS GREATER
[ 252 ]
Lancaster County Court House—Erected 1825—Lancaster, South Carolina

Designed by Robert Mills

Announcing the publication of

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The history of the county is arranged in a series of suggested self-guiding tours in which the story of an interesting past is directly related to the present. Among the names, places and events included in this fascinating travelog are: Catawba Indians, Scotch-Irish, "the Waxhaws," Andrew Jackson country and "The Andrew Jackson State Park," Revolutionary battles of Hanging Rock and Buford, the James Marion Sims Hospital and Springs Cotton Mills. 127 pages, 10 maps, and 60 photographs.

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175th Anniversary of Yorktown
(Continued from page 137)

there. Activities began with a concert by Fort Monroe's 50th Army Band and a military parade. The Old Cannon Ball Society CAR of Norfolk presented a special historical skit. Wallace Hicks of Hampton, past president SAR of Virginia, was program chairman and introduced the principal speaker, the Hon. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Attorney General of Virginia. Other speakers included M. Pierre Landy, counselor from the French Embassy, Capt. K. S. Masterson of the Boston, and Alonzo Dill, assistant director of the 1957 Jamestown-Yorktown-Williamsburg celebration.

The Yorktown Day observance of 1957 will be a highlight of the Jamestown Festival. The Comte de Grasse Chapter, as a member of the Yorktown Day Association, will do its part in the four-day observance to remind the nation that, as this year's key speaker said, "we must preserve free government and the blessings of liberty by frequent recurrence to our fundamental principles."
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Men came through drenching rains.
Then from historic Delaware,
And ardent Maryland;
It seemed they came from everywhere,
This patriotic band!
With Blue Ridge mountains standing guard,
And Thicketty near by,
Those lean Americans fought hard,
That Right should never die!
By that old Mills’ Gap wagon trail,
Brave Morgan charged his men:
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On your immortal hills and dales,
Redcoats breathed dying breath,
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Information Regarding D.A.R. Banquet

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Banquet Committee announces that the tickets for the Banquet on April 19, 1957, Mayflower Hotel, will be $8.00 each. She states that the occasion is not for profit-making and that the tickets are priced as close as possible according to the expenses involved.

Reservations for the Banquet will be taken AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1956.

She states that tables in the main Ballroom are to be allocated one each to State Regents—and only one to State Regents; if State Regents desire other tables in excess of the one—these tables will have to be in the balcony, in the Chinese Room or in the lobby.

So many requests come from State Regents wanting tables on the main floor, in excess of one, but it is impossible to grant State Regents more than one table each in the Main Ballroom, since there are 49 states, as well as National Chairmen and the Press, which takes up all of the tables on the main floor.

Checks should be sent—after November 1—to Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, 209 Witherspoon Road, Baltimore 12, Md. Tables seat ten persons each.
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Daughters of the American Revolution

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Tulsa is the home of the University of Tulsa, St. Benedictine Heights College, Philbrook Art Center, the Gilcrease Museum, and the highly-rated Tulsa Philharmonic. We salute the two chapters of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION active in the city; Tulsa Chapter and The Rev. John Robinson Chapter.

Courtesy—First National Bank and Trust Co. of Tulsa
National Defense

(Continued from page 157)

individual ignored, we have taken one step nearer to a collectivist society. The answers for tomorrow will be given by brave individuals and not by organizations dedicated to collectivism in any form. Religious and educational leaders would do well to consider the divine potential of the individual rather than the political omniscience of the state.

We of the D. A. R. have the grave responsibility to sort out the true values from the false, and to help lead our nation back to the ways of self-respect and to the spiritual worth of the human being.

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(Continued on page 266)
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Great Seal of South Carolina
(Continued from page 245)

At the top of this side of the seal we find "SOUTH CAROLINA" and at the base ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI (prepared in mind and resources).

The reverse side shows a woman walking on a sea shore, strewn with swords and daggers. This represents Hope overcoming danger and disasters. The sun rising over the sea reveals these dangers and shows a new day dawning in the life of the State. The woman holds in her hand a laurel branch, for the honors won at Sullivan's Island.

At the top of this side we find the words DUM SPIRO SPERO (while I live I hope) and beneath the woman is the word SPES (hope).

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris of Dallas, Texas continues her fascinating story of our White House Ladies.

Miriam Whitney White whose lovely poem "Mount Vernon in February" is in this issue is a member of Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, N. Y. and is a member of the Poetry Society of America.

Mrs. G. M. Upington who wrote "The Lincoln We Love" lives in Klamath Falls, Oregon and since her family is now grown, she has turned to writing for pleasure.

Leila Stone Bardwell is not a member of our Society because of Transportation difficulties. The nearest chapter would be Greenfield, Mass. Miss Bardwell is interested in local history and has published a History of Bardwell's Ferry where five Bardwell families settled before the Revolution and which has been the home of her family for five generations.

Agnes Ames (Mrs. Edward) is a member of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor, Maine and she lives in Brewer. She has been working on the Higgins line for five years.

Virginia Smith Nelsen is Magazine Chairman of Comte de Grasse Chapter, Yorktown, Virginia. We suspect that many Daughters will be visiting Yorktown this summer.

Allan L. Truax comes from Crosby, North Dakota and contributed articles to this magazine previously on "The Acton, Mass. Monument" and "The Revolution in the Maritimes."

Anne Mays Miller is Mrs. Glen Earle Miller of Ridley Park, Pa., a member of General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Ala. and an associate member of Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Goldie C. Wright (Mrs. Frank M.) is a member of Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter of Oak Park, Ill. and is a granddaughter of Eleanor Gridley whose book "The Story of Abraham Lincoln" is in the Ford Museum in Washington.

Miss Virginia Crosby on May 12, 1954, at Marietta, Georgia organized "The Descendants of the Washington Family" and is President. Her mother in 1904 organized the Fielding Lewis Chapter in Marietta, Georgia.

Mrs. Enoch R. Gray, author of Samuel Hammond, lives in Spencer, Indiana and is a great, great granddaughter of Samuel Hammond. She is a member of the D. A. R. Chapter at Bloomington, Indiana. The name Hammond lingers in Newton; there is Hammond Pond itself, a very pretty body of water at one of which there is a very large shopping center in Chestnut Hill, and there is Hammond Pond Parkway. Boston Tea Party Chapter in Boston has as members many descendants of Tea Party men and whenever December 16 falls on Sunday, as it did in 1956, Boston Tea Party Chapter has a public meeting in the Old South Church with appropriate ceremonies. The speaker this year was Ross Hamilton Currier, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and a former Lieut. Commander in the U. S. Navy. Many distinguished people were in the audience.

Dr. Robert Douthat Meade is Professor of History at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia. A native Virginian, he published his first book, a biography of Judah P. Benjamin, and is now working on a two-volume biography of Patrick Henry. The first volume of this work will be published by J. B. Lippincott Co. in the early summer. Dr. Meade has done research in England and Scotland in connection with this undertaking. He has written many historical and genealogical articles, and does professional genealogical work.

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(Continued from page 263)
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Here and There
(Continued from page 180)
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Mrs. John R. Hunter, National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine of Terre Haute, Indiana reports that our Johnny Appleseed story in the September issue is being used in some of the schools out that way in Audio-Visual work. That is a splendid way to inform the public of some of our good work. Your editor has had many favorable comments on this story from all parts of the country.
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