DAUGHTERS
of the
MERICAN
EVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

APRIL 1957
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Issued Monthly by
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D ST., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Gertrude A. MacPeek, Editor

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to the Editor,
The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Gertrude A. MacPeek, National Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine Committee
Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, National Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of
March 3, 1879
THE IWO JIMA STATUE

This famous statue stands near Arlington Cemetery. It depicts the flag-raising on Iwo Jima by the United States Marines on February 19, 1945.
ONCE AGAIN the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet in Continental Congress—the Society’s Sixty-Sixth annual Congress.

Just a little reflection will show us how we have grown in the past and how we can grow in the future. How many of us realize that at the First Continental Congress held on February 22, 1892, in the Church of Our Father in Washington there were only 66 voting delegates present?

This month there will be more than 3000 voting delegates to the D.A.R. Continental Congress from all parts of the United States.

It is impossible to overemphasize the great value of this meeting in Washington of patriotic women from all parts of the United States.

We gain knowledge, strength, support and inspiration from each other to continue with our patriotic efforts for our nation under God.

Our basic goals—historical appreciation, patriotic service, and educational training—do not change with the years. We change only our methods of achieving those goals, and sometimes by necessity we change our emphasis, because each Administration is likely to be stronger in one respect than in another.

For example, I am impressed by a statement from our Junior Membership Chairman that there should be a Junior Member in every Chapter. We should make that goal 10 Junior Members in every Chapter because the life’s blood of any society is in its young people. We must develop new techniques for interesting our young people. I can assure you that the Communists over the course of many years have given the most intense sort of study and care to the recruitment of young people and the conditioning of their minds.

We can do no greater service to our nation as well as to our society than to combat that totalitarian poison with the healthful nourishment of love of country, devotion to its history, its traditions, its welfare and its future.

Under Divine Providence let us seek to be so strong that Freedom may once again ring in triumph.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
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CONSTITUTION CHAPTER was honored recently to have as its guest Felix W. de Weldon, member of the President’s Commission of Fine Arts and sculptor of the famous Iwo Jima statue which stands near Arlington Cemetery.

This Iwo Jima statue, which depicts the flag-raising on Iwo Jima by the United States Marines on February 19, 1945, has become a living symbol of the courage and spirit of our armed forces in World War II. Known officially as the Marine Corps War Memorial, it is dedicated, according to its inscription, “In honor and memory of the men of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives to their country since 10 November 1775.” President Eisenhower dedicated the monument on November 10, 1954—the 179th anniversary of the Marine Corps.

The small island of Iwo Jima lies 660 miles south of Tokyo. It has as one of its outstanding geographical features an extinct volcano, Mount Suribachi, which forms the narrow southern tip of the island rising 550 feet to dominate the entire area. By February of 1945, the United States Armed Forces had recaptured most of the territory taken by the Japanese in 1941 and 1942. Iwo Jima, because of its strategic position, was selected as a primary objective in the American plan to bring the Pacific campaign to a successful conclusion.

On the morning of February 19, 1945, the 4th and 5th Marine Divisions invaded Iwo Jima Island. The island had been bombed and shelled for 72 consecutive days prior to the invasion. This bombardment had not been very effective because the 23,000 Japanese troops on the island were concealed underground in a series of caves and concrete fortifications. The 28th Regiment, 5th Marine Division was assigned the task of capturing Mount Suribachi. The 28th Marines reached the base of the Mountain the afternoon of February 21, and by nightfall the next day, had almost completely surrounded it.

Company E, 2nd Battalion, 28th Marines started the tortuous climb up the rough terrain of the Mountain on the morning of February 23. At about 10:35 a.m. that day, Marines all over the island were thrilled by the sight of the American flag being raised atop Mount Suribachi. The six men who raised the flag were: Sgt. Michael Strank, Cpl. Harland H. Block, Pfc. Franklin R. Sousley, Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, Pfc. Ira Hayes, and PhM 2/c John H. Bradley, USN. Sergeant Strank, Corporal Block, and Private 1st Class Sousley were killed in later phases of the Iwo Jima battle. The importance of Iwo Jima, for which 5,563 Marines gave their lives and 17,343 suffered wounds, is found in its later use as an American Air Base for distressed B-29 Superfortresses.

The statue itself is located on a seven and one-half acre tract of land bordering the northern end of Arlington National Cemetery, and overlooking the Potomac River and Washington, D. C. It is situated on a rise in the ground, to give a setting similar to the actual flag-raising. It is located just to one side of the “axis of the mall,” so that it affords perhaps the best view there is of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument, and the Capitol. The site is administered by the National Park Service.

Thousands of visitors throng to the statue during the year. There is generally a large crowd on hand to witness the Marine color guard lower the flag each day at sundown, as the Marine bugler sounds “Retreat.” There are other ceremonies at the Memorial from time to time. Many D. A. R. members took the time during last year’s Continental Congress to visit it.

After Mr. de Weldon’s opening remarks to the Chapter, an official Marine Corps motion picture was shown of the actual flag-raising and also the creation and erection of the statue. The film is entitled “Uncommon Valor,” and is part of the tribute made by Admiral Chester W.
Nimitz to the brave men who wrested Iwo Jima from the Japanese: "Among the Americans who served on Iwo Island, uncommon valor was a common virtue."

Following the showing of the film, Mr. de Weldon answered questions from the audience. From the questions, it was clear that the members were impressed not only by the fact that such a fine patriotic symbol has now been erected for all to see, but also by the Herculean task performed by Mr. de Weldon in creating and assembling the statue.

The figures showing the actual size of the statue are nothing short of breathtaking. Costing approximately $850,000, it weighs 100 tons, is almost six times life size and is the largest bronze casting of free standing figures in the world. The six figures on the statue are 32 feet high, and are erecting a bronze flagpole 60 feet in length. The figures are placed on a rock slope rising approximately 6 feet from a 10-foot base. Overall height of the statue is 78 feet. The flag is 10 by 19 1/2 feet. The M-1 rifle is 16 feet long, the carbines about 12 feet, and the helmet of each man is 11 feet in circumference. The canteen, carried by one figure, would hold 32 quarts of water.

The statue took Mr. de Weldon 10 years from start to finish. During this time he created 36 working models. For the final model, the three survivors posed for him; men with similar physical characteristics posed in place of those who had given their lives. After the final plaster model was made, it had to be cut into 140 pieces to be transported to the foundry in New York. The casting and molding operations took three and a half years. Then the castings were transported by truck convoy back to Washington and there welded together into the monument.

Mr. de Weldon himself is a most interesting person. Born in Vienna, Austria, in 1907, he won his first prize for sculpture at the age of 17, for his statue of Professor Ludo Hartman, eminent Austrian educator and diplomat, he won first prize in a national contest. At 20, he created "The Call of Youth," a statue of a group of children, erected in Vienna in honor of Herbert Hoover's World War I relief work for children. During his career, Mr. de Weldon has created more than 80 full-length statues and more than 800 smaller sculptures, in addition to innumerable portraits, murals, and other paintings. His works may be seen today in Australia, Canada, England, Japan, Europe, and South America as well as the United States.

In 1937 Mr. de Weldon visited the United States for the first time, and "fell in love with it at once." He came here to live in 1938. He volunteered for duty with the United States Navy in World War II, and in February, 1945—the very month of the historic Iwo Jima flag-raising—he took his oath as an American citizen.

Mr. de Weldon has also created a bronze relief of the figure of a World War I Marine, which commemorates the historic Battle of Belleau Wood. This was unveiled near Chateau-Thierry, France, in November, 1955. The relief depicts the Marine charging at the enemy with fixed bayonet.

Presently Mr. de Weldon is busily engaged in the work of casting his latest statue into bronze. This equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, the George Washington of South American independence, will be located in downtown Washington when it is dedicated next year. It will be the largest equestrian statue ever cast in bronze in the United States. It measures 24 feet from the top of its base to the tip of Bolivar's outstretched sword, and the same distance from the horse's mouth to its tail. The statue will be presented to the United States by Venezuela, where Bolivar was born in 1783.

It was with great interest and real pride that we listened to Mr. de Weldon's talk. This patriotic American has done a real service to this nation by his portrayal—through the Iwa Jima statue—of the courage, strength, and spirit of all American fighting men from 1775 down to the present day.

Eugenia Bradfield, DAR Charter Member

Eugenia Washington Moncure Bradfield, one of 11 surviving charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died March 14, aged 84.

Mrs. Bradfield served as a page to our first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison at the first DAR Congress on Feb. 22, 1892. For years, her national number 225, was a source of great pride to her. She was a niece of Eugenia Washington, one of the Founders of the DAR who was a direct descendant of George Washington. Mrs. Bradfield was a descendant of Samuel Washington, brother to George. She organized and was the first regent of Eugenia Washington Chapter.
Churches of Marietta, Georgia

by Mrs. Jeane P. Fields

First Methodist Church

If one had the gift of Paul, he might write a history of the influence of the local churches on the city of Marietta almost equal to the one found in Hebrews, written by the “Apostle to the Gentiles.”

None have equaled Abraham, Moses, Samuel, or David but many men, women, and children have lived, worked and died in the same faith as they and when the Lamb’s Book of Life is opened, they will receive the welcome plaudet, “Well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.”

Methodism was cradled in Georgia but had a hard struggle for existence. The little band of Christians who left England under Oglethorpe found no bed of roses. John and Charles Wesley came over in 1736 and founded the second Methodist Society ever founded. They had 18 communicants. In 1833 Cobb County was settled on what was known as “Cherokee land” and was still inhabited by the Indians.

The city of Marietta was founded at the same time.

The first religious service was held in the home of George W. Winter which was a log house with a dirt floor. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John P. Dickenson, a Methodist, although it was an open union service and attended by all faiths. From this meeting the Methodist church was organized with thirty-seven members.

They held their meetings in the court house which was also used as a community house. Their first building occupied the present site of the Coca-Cola plant.

The records during the pioneer period are very meager, but they show an addition of 150 new members during a revival.

In 1844 the Methodist Episcopal Church divided into the Southern and Northern branches on account of their differences which resulted in War Between the States. Of course, the war hindered the progress of the church as all the men and boys above 15 years of age went into the service of our country. General Sherman on his “March to the Sea” burned the city as well as Atlanta. He used the churches as hospitals and this one as a stable for his horses. Of course, with homes burned, fortunes gone, many dead, and the state under “Carpet Bag,” sure tried the souls of men, however, ruin did not follow defeat.

Many noble men arose to carry the cross of Christ to victory one of whom was Rev. Victor E. Manget, whose life was completely filled with service to God and his fellowman following his service in the army.

He was the father of Dr. Fred P. Manget and Mrs. Jennie Manget Logan who have done such a wonderful work as missionaries to China.

In 1897 Miss Jennie Manget married Dr. C. L. Logan, and Miss Minnie Manget married Mr. Scott Davis in a double ceremony being performed by the father of the brides, Rev. V. E. Manget. Dr. and Mrs. Logan left immediately for medical work in the far interior of China where no missionary had ever been. He was later killed by one of his insane patients.

In 1909 the Rev. V. E. Manget again performed the marriage ceremony for another one of his children Dr. Fred P. Manget and Miss Louise Anderson who also left immediately for medical work in China. He is now head of the Methodist Hospital in Huchow, China. Rev. Claud Smith was sent to do missionary work in Brazil.

In 1878 the Marietta Women’s Foreign Missionary Society was organized, this being the first in Southern Methodism as proven by the record. This honor belongs to Marietta, Georgia. The Woman’s Home Missionary Society was organized in 1890.

The organization of the first Sunday School was in 1855.

The church has had a remarkable growth, at the present time having a membership of around 1,900 and Sunday School enrolment of 700. Rev. Paul Turner is doing a fine work as pastor of the church.
The First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church, Marietta, Georgia, was constituted on the 28th day of October, 1835, with seventeen members—eight men and nine women. It is now one hundred and twenty-one years old, and has had a total of thirty-one pastors and four pastoriums. The Church has occupied four sites, the first one located on a part of what is now the city cemetery. The present location is on property donated by Governor Joseph M. Brown. The original church building on this lot was dedicated on Sunday, November 21, 1897.

In January of 1951, the George Brown Memorial Building was completed and occupied by our Sunday School. This modern structure, erected at a cost of $150,000 stands as a grateful memorial to the services of George and Amy Brown over a period of twenty years, which is the longest term of office in the history of the Church.

The Church has mothered a number of other churches in the city, having been largely instrumental in establishing the following: Rose Lane Baptist Church, Crestview Baptist Church, Austin Avenue Baptist Church, and Roswell Street Baptist Church, and the latest—not yet a fully constituted church—Eastland Heights.

Supreme Court Judge, J. Harold Hawkins, was our Sunday School Superintendent for 27 years.

Dr. Griffin Henderson, our pastor, is beloved by all because of his unselfish devotion to God and his fellowman.

Our minister of music, Mrs. Mary Turner, is unexcelled. She has the distinction of directing a Standard Choir of above two hundred members.

Our present membership is above 2,000 with a Sunday School enrollment of 1865.

When our new auditorium of Georgia marble is completed we will have a large, beautiful and efficient plant at the cost of over one-half million dollars.

Marietta Methodist Camp Ground

Historically this famous old camp ground is very important showing the religious existing in Cobb County in 1837 while the Cherokee Indians and the wild animals still roamed the primeval forests.

The sturdy pioneers loved their freedom and their God, and were not willing for their children to grow up without the blessing of the church around them. Few church houses had been built, and these were served by preachers who were known as “Circuit Riders” as they had charge of many churches. They rode thousands of miles on horseback carrying the message of God’s love, mercy and also justice.

Thus the camp ground came into being where whole families and sometime the slaves camped and had all things in common while worshipping together to refresh the souls of the saints and call the sinners to repentance.

The Marietta Camp Ground was established in 1837 on a 40-acre tract about 4 miles from the city on the Roswell Road.

The land was bought for $40.00. Four men, Isaac Sewell, Samuel Sewell, Wisdom Gober, and William Mayes, each paid $6.00 and the remainder was collected in small donations. Chappell Groover rode on horseback to Meriweather County to secure the deed.

They met under a brush arbor to praise the Lord but did not forget their guns as a number of ruffians had threatened to drive out the worshippers. They moved by wagon, ox-cart, horseback, or walked, bringing their families and household goods and also their food.

Sometimes the cow was also brought to provide milk for the children. They spun, wove, and sewed for their families while not engaged in worship.

Pine-knot fires were used for lights and cooking; later they bought some candles for the preacher’s use which cost $1.00 but the extravagance was not prohibited because it enabled him to throw more light on his explanation of the Scriptures.

During the War Between the States, the camping was of course discontinued but they met for services.

In 1870 the camping was again resumed and continued through the next fifty years.

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It was a sacred spot and many would bring their children to be christened. Later a church, school and cemetery were built on the grounds. In 1937 they observed their centennial with a historic pageant, the characters being the descendants of the original tenters. It is now the property of the North Georgia Conference, directed by the presiding elder of Marietta District.
The First Presbyterian Church

The first nineteen years of this very excellent church is largely tradition—alas no official records are extant preceding 1854. Many charter members gave reliable data from memory, among whom were Colonel Faw, Dr. Cortelyou and Judge Stone.

According to this information the church was organized November 1835 with twelve members, two of whom were elected ruling elders, namely Edward Mayes and Leonard Simpson.

About twenty members were added the following year.

The first site of the church was the corner of Lawrence and Waddell Streets. In 1854 during the pastorate of Dr. John Jones, who donated the lot, the new building was begun and dedicated by Dr. George H. W. Petril. It was remodeled in 1902.

During the War Between the States, the building was used as a Federal hospital and closed for church services for more than a year.

Fifty years after the war the Federal Government paid the church a substantial amount for the use and damage done.

During World War II, the Bell Bomber Plant was erected here causing a great influx into our city, so Sunday School was held in the Administration Building of Marietta Place to accommodate the people in the numerous new subdivisions. Messrs. Wilson and Henderson, with the city of Marietta, donated a lot on Park Avenue for the site of a new church which was organized with fifty-five members and dedicated in 1945. The McNeel family placed the chimes in the belfry as a memorial to Mr. Morgan L. McNeel. Mr. Bolan Setover and his sister Mrs. A. D. Little, built and furnished a chapel in the education building as a memorial to their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilder Glover.

The first Women’s Missionary Society was organized May 1875.

Learning of the worldwide need of Christ the church supported Rev. Robert Knox as long as he was in the work. The Christian Endeavor Society was founded for the growth spiritually of the young people.

Three of this congregation entered foreign mission work.

Miss Emma Eve Gardner, Missionary to Japan, Mrs. Frances Campbell Sloop went to Brazil, Mrs. Janet Giffen Smith also served in Brazil, Miss Emily Kemp, Director of Religious Education. Rev. William Quillan was the organizer and first pastor but was never installed—served only as a supply. Dr. John H. Patton served his church faithfully and well for forty-seven years. The church gave him leave of absence for a three-month tour of the Holy Land.

When he retired he was elected Pastor Emeritus with his current salary for life. He passed to his reward June 12, 1945. Dr. Harry K. Holland came to the church in February 1, 1947. The membership at that time was only six hundred and thirty. It is now one thousand and ninety. Mrs. Maynard Young, who is organist and choir director, is well known throughout Georgia for her musical ability.

St. James Episcopal Church

Organizational meeting was held May 23, 1842, with nine members present.

Colonel S. H. Long donated a lot for the building and the cornerstone was laid in October of the same year.

It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliott on April 9, 1843.

Rev. Thomas Scott, later first Bishop of Oregon and Washington, was the first Rector.

Pews were rented to parishioners to meet contingent expenses of the Church.

March 1862 General G. F. Beauregard asked for cast iron “for the beleaguered country” and the church responded by sending their bell.

On May 19, 1864, on the approach of General Sherman’s army all the Vestry and most of the congregation left Marietta and very few of them returned until after General Lee’s surrender in 1865.

Sunday morning the Federal army entered the city and took possession, the vestments, carpets, cushions, and books were destroyed, even the seats torn up. It was then used as a hospital.

The Rector, on charge of disloyalty, was sent with his family north. The Rev. J. J. Hunt was also arrested but released after twelve days.

In February 1865 the church began to reorganize, but the church failed to re-
“Upon the education of the people of this country, the fate of this country depends.” Disraeli, 1874.

The American tradition has always been one of individual opportunity—particularly opportunity for each person to develop freely to his maximum capacity. Since our educational environment shapes the characters and the mores of our young people during their formative and impressionable years, it has tremendous significance in the forward progress of our democratic society.

For democratic government is based on the individual and succeeds only if he has the knowledge and the capacity to assume the responsibility of constructive citizenship. Since more and more education is needed by more and more people—so that they can undertake their proper roles in society, the future of our American way of life is dependent on the character of our educational system. This is true from elementary school to the post-college levels. Disraeli was right!

Theoretically, our American school system has much in common with our American tradition. Henry Wriston, former president of Brown University writes, “Our American schools constitute a society within which a person of vision and energy, industry and character can make of himself precisely what he wishes. They are places where one finds no privilege, no right that is not bound up with an equivalent duty or responsibility. It is the essence of education that there is no privilege which money can buy. There is no privilege which birth can achieve. There is no attainment which a student can demand as his own right without having to win it.”

What could be more like our American tradition—that a man succeeds by his own efforts and has the freedom and the right to become what his innate potentialities may allow. What could be more unlike the old European standards—educate only a few.

This is really the opposite of the 1952 concept that we must have a conformist society. It is in conflict with the tradition of the frontier, first dramatized by Andrew Jackson—the tradition that the hard-headed man of affairs is the epitome of the American dream. There has resulted a traditional distrust of the intellectual, a fetish of the practical and a scorn of the visionary. Yet if we are to follow the concept of what Seymour St. John calls the “fifth freedom—the freedom to be oneself”—then the intellectual, the visionary, the dreamer and the hard-headed practical person all have a secure place in the warp and woof of American life—because each individual is different and each has a different contribution to make to society. There is no average talent—only the diverse talents of diverse individuals working together.

President Griswold of Yale University points out “Wisdom and virtue cannot be forced from a crowd as eggs are from chickens under electric lights. There is no such thing as general intelligence. There is only individual intelligence communicating itself to other individual intelligences. And there is no such thing as public morality, there is only a composite of private morality.”

Unfortunately, this broader concept of the American tradition has never been popular. Until recently, it has been the pattern to try to cast everyone in pretty much the same educational mold. Because of a misconception of the word Democracy, it was not thought to be right, or “democratic” if you will, for individuals to differ from the norm. Fortunately, special classes and even schools for the gifted, as well as those of little talent, are now springing up. And a man can attain public stature or political reputation even though not born in a log cabin.

Here in America we have an educational system unique in the world. By means of private and public institutions, the great majority of our young people at least attend through the 12th grade. Again
through a happy combination of independent and publicly supported colleges and universities, more than 30% of our high school graduates are continuing into some form of higher education. This percentage is rising steadily, and the numbers in elementary and high schools are likewise expected to rise to almost fantastic numbers by 1970. Meanwhile, the increasing complexity of our social system, the technical advancements of industry and the state of the world we live in all call for higher educational standards.

Hence, as the thinking citizen looks to the future, he cannot help but ask—"What contribution can education make so that we, in a changing world, may preserve the lasting and important factors which have made America great?"

Before trying to answer such a Solomonic question—I think we should look at some general definitions to provide a frame of reference for discussion. In particular, what is the major goal of the educational process?

John Stuart Mill wrote that "the purpose of education is to make capable and cultivated human beings."

Thomas Jefferson, writing to John Tyler in 1810, pointed out the need for education "to enable every man to judge for himself what will endanger or secure his freedom."

And John Henry Newman in his "The Idea of a University" wrote "that training of the intellect which is best for the individual himself, best enables him to discharge his duties to society."

These are generalities. But note that each speaks of the individual and a democracy operates and perseveres only in terms of the individual. So our democratic tradition will be preserved if our educational process frees and tempers the individual mind; prepares each individual to practice individual and collective discipline for the common good. Knowledge is not enough. There must be an intelligent crystallization of a personal philosophy of life, an abiding faith in our democratic form of government, an understanding of its problems and a sympathy for its goals.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the ill-adjusted, the adventurous and the dissident flowed to the geographic frontier. That frontier exists no longer. Those for whom it served as a safety valve are still with us. Here again education must fill the gap—to become the frontier which serves as a national safety valve for our increasing population.

If education is to fulfill the American tradition, then it must stand for and accomplish the following. And an interested and conscientious citizenry must stand fast behind it.

1. It must have enough flexibility to allow the gifted to forge ahead at their natural pace.
   —Many talents are ruined by classroom boredom.
   —Too many talented students fail to go to college—lack of motivation.
2. It must make provision, as it largely does already, for those whose talents lie in other directions than college.
   —All students are not the college "type."
3. It must explain the true basis of American development and growth.
   —Reasons and causes; not dates and battles.
   —Understanding; not routine memorization.
4. It must convince of the true validity of the basic tenet of our democratic society.
   —The importance of the individual and the reason why this is the only basis on which democracy will long succeed.
   —Religious basis actually.
5. It must educate an appreciation of the differences of others—as well as the similarities.
   —America became great because of differing contributions of different people.
6. An ability to communicate.
   —English, arithmetic.
7. A desire and an ability to think for themselves.
8. An appreciation of the good and the beautiful.
9. A concept that continuing to gain knowledge is desirable.
10. A basis of knowledge for earning a living.
11. Learn the meaning of responsibility—and take it.
   —The American tradition imposes responsibility.

This is a large order for the school—never succeed unless the home helps.

(Continued on page 552)
The Art of Hair Jewelry

by Geneva C. Crippen

Man is always seeking the unusual, and it is not known who conceived the idea of jewelry made from human hair. Our first record of this novelty was in 1703 at Pepy's funeral in England when one hundred and twenty-five mourning rings were made from his hair and given to his friends as remembrances.

Hair jewelry did not appear in this country until 1738, when one family in Boston almost went into bankruptcy in order to give two hundred mourning rings made from the hair of a departed loved one, to their numerous friends and relatives. This type of jewelry was not confined to the hair from dead people but often persons would have their hair cut off and made into various forms of ornaments.

One may gain an idea of the high esteem in which this jewelry was held, by an article appearing in Godey's Lady's Book of a hundred years ago.

"Hair is the most delicate and lasting material and survives us like love. It is so light, so gentle, almost like looking into heaven, when one wears hair from a dead loved one."

Napoleon Bonaparte, the great warrior and conqueror, always wore a watch chain made from the hair of Empress Marie Louise. In his will of 1821 he states:

"I charge Marchand, my first valet de Chambre, to conserve my hair, to have bracelets made with gold clasps and sent to Empress Marie Louise, my mother, brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, the Cardinal and one for my son."

Mourning pictures and mourning rings were greatly in demand. The former were usually the picture of a widow weeping beside a grave, made entirely of human hair. It was about the time of the Civil War that this vogue was at its height. It took great skill and artistic ability to construct these ornaments and pictures.

First, the hair had to be washed and boiled several times to make it elastic, then it was combed over a glass to make it lie flat. After that, sheets of transparent wax paper were evenly coated with colorless gum Arabic, and this was laid on the hair.

When the glue was dried, it was placed on a lead plate and stamped in tiny designs with sharp steel cutters. The designs used were flowers, leaves, crosses, anchors, etc. These of course, were mostly used in framed hair pictures.

Next, glue was applied to paper and the tiny particles picked up with pinchers and placed on a master design. This work was so delicate that it often required the aid of a magnifying glass to complete the intricate work. Chains were made entirely by hand and tubular weaving was commonly used in earrings and necklaces combined with small bands of gold.

It is interesting to note the prices as given in the Godey's Lady's Book of 1848:

- Breastpins .......... 4.00 to $10.00
- Earrings ............ 4.50 to 10.00
- Bracelets .......... 6.00 to 15.00
- Rings ............... 6.00 to 15.00
- Necklaces .......... 6.00 to 15.00
- Fob Chains .......... 6.00 to 15.00
- Hair studs .......... 6.50 to 11.00
- Sleeve buttons ...... 6.50 to 11.00

Linherr and Company at the Crystal Palace of 577 Broadway, New York, made a specialty of hair jewelry and even had a four-piece tea set of hair, the only one of its kind.

There is an interesting history concerning a ring given a famous Baltimore belle in 1860. She was engaged to a man who drank heavily and she finally gave her ultimatum—he must give up the bottle otherwise she would break her engagement. He refused to take her seriously and continued his gay nocturnal life and the girl kept her word and broke the engagement. In his grief at being jilted, the man committed suicide.

His sisters had a delicate ring made of his hair and gave to the lady but she never wore it, as she was not sure whether it was meant as a revenge or a remembrance.
Cathedral of the Pines
A Place of Worship for All People.

Cathedral of the Pines
Dedicated to Almighty God
As a Place Where
All People May Worship
In Memory of
Lt. Sanderson Sloane
Killed in Action Over Germany
February 22, 1944
The Gift of His Parents
Douglas and Sibyl Sanderson Sloane.

THIS inscription on a huge boulder near the entrance to a pine grove in Rindge, New Hampshire, has been read by thousands of people who have attended services, listened to organ concerts or just strolled down the path to the Altar of the beautiful outdoor Cathedral of the Pines.

The story of the Cathedral began in the 1930's when Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Sloane of Newtonville, Massachusetts, owned a summer home on the shore of Lake George. As they were walking by the lake one day they found a stone shaped like an open book and wished at once that they could find a place where the stone could be used in an outdoor chapel.

The search for the right place finally led to Rindge and the Hale Farm, called "Interlaken" because it was almost circled by three lakes. From the ridge above the farm house the view was so beautiful that, as Mr. Sloane says, on their first visit "words could not compete with the scene spread before and behind them." A pine grove on a knoll at the top of the ridge completed the picture. This was so thickly overgrown that those who walked through could not see more than thirty or forty feet in any direction. "The peace and quietness, the majestic columns, the solemnity of the imprint of the ages—it was like a Cathedral." The place seemed ideal for the outdoor chapel and the book-shaped rock.

In 1938 the hurricane rushed through the grove on the knoll but not for many months did the Sloanes go up to see how much damage had been done. In the Spring Mr. and Mrs. Sloane with their son Sanderson, known as "Sandy," climbed the hill, over fallen trees, to the very edge of the Knoll. The loss of trees had opened a view that was breathtaking—a "panorama which is the reredos of the Altar of the Nation in the Cathedral of the Pines today." The place for the chapel should be right there, they decided.

"Sandy" enlisted when war came and eventually was sent overseas, a 2nd Lt. in the Air Force. Hundreds of people have read the Reader's Digest account of his conversation with a war correspondent in Britain. Learning that the correspondent was to return to New Hampshire, he sent a message to his family that he was all right, then said, "When you go home, go up to see my Knoll. Tell Dad not to touch it until I get back. I'm going to build something there. I don't know what but it will have to be right. Maybe I shouldn't even touch it. It's just like a Cathedral."

Soon after that the was reported missing in action. When definite word was received that he was not coming home, many friends agreed that a memorial outdoor Cathedral would be most fitting and work to clear the pine grove was begun. In August, 1945, the first service was held—a memorial to Sandy.

Since then the development of the Cathedral has been foremost in Mr. Sloane's mind.

An Altar of the Nation was built, of stones from the farm and from every state in the United States. One is listed as a gift from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—from Constitution Hall. Mr. Sloane knows the story of each stone and delights in showing each one to the groups of visitors which gather practically every day during the summer months. The cross on the Altar is of New Hampshire granite—"The Old Rugged Cross." Dedicated at first to the memory
of one man, it was rededicated later to
the memory of all those who made the
supreme sacrifice in all the American
Wars.

A lectern near the Altar is made of gift
stones, too, but the top is the book-shaped
stone which started the idea of an outdoor
place of worship.

A stone pulpit, connected with the public
address system, is near the organ, which
is well protected from rain and snow in
its own pit. From this pulpit speakers of
at least thirty-one different denominations
and many faiths—Protestant, Jewish, Cath-
olic—have given their messages to the
hundreds sitting on the wooden benches
under the pines. Mr. Sloane often says
that although “half the people of our coun-
try have no connection with any church
of any sort in any way, that it would be
most difficult to get them into a place of
worship—church, meeting house, syna-
gogue or temple,” the Cathedral draws so
many to its worship services that it must
be serving a real purpose in helping peo-
ples to realize that they need God in their
daily lives.

Prominent at the entrance to the Cathed-
dral are the two fundamental command-
ments for right living—each one on a
large boulder, cut into the stone in English
and Hebrew—“Thou Shalt Love the Lord
Thy God” and “Thou Shalt Love Thy
Neighbor As Thyself.”

No paid publicity has ever been used
but gifts have been received from all over
the world. No collection is ever taken at
a service but an endowment fund has been
established and a box for voluntary con-
tributions used by many visitors helps with
upkeep.

Daughters of the American Revolution
in New Hampshire were asked in 1948 to
hold a service at the Cathedral on the last
Sunday in August. This has become an
annual custom. Regents and members of
other New England states are invited to
attend but everybody is welcomed to the
service whose theme is usually the theme
suggested for the year by the Chaplain
General of our National Society.

In 1955 because Mr. Sloane was stress-
ing the thought of memorializing the wom-
en who helped in all wars, Miss Gertrude
Carraway, President General, N.S.D.A.R.,
was invited to give the principal address
at the Memorial Day service and a wreath
from the National Society was placed at
the Altar. Again in 1956, together with
wreaths from President Eisenhower, the
Governor of New Hampshire and many
patriotic and fraternal organizations the
D. A. R. wreath was placed.

Truly the Cathedral of the Pines is a
place of worship for all people. The de-
scriptive booklet prints a poem written by
Rev. Harding W. Gaylord of Kingston,
Rhode Island, which expresses the thought
of many who avail themselves of the privi-
lege of going there.

“God meets us here; He whispers in high
branches.

Kind seems His presence in each tiny
flower.

Each high-piled cloud His majesty en-
hances,

Each rising hill proclaims His might and
power.”

The Executive Committee, acting for the Na-
tional Society, have placed a marker with the
D. A. R. insignia on a riser of the top step before
the altar at the “Cathedral of the Pines” in
Rindge, New Hampshire. This is to honor our
Society and to have a small part in this fine
memorial.

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**Liberty**

Out of the dawning’s vaulting flame
Were carved the letters of thy name;
Above the word were placed the seven
Brightest of morning stars of heaven.

Thy syllables sound like the wind
In apple bloom or winter thinned,
Sound like the language of the sea,
Grey, white or blue, but always FREE.

Rose Myra Phillips
Old Homes at Dover, Delaware

by Mrs. Robert M. Lunney

On May 4 and 5, Dover, Delaware opens its lovely 18th century homes to visitors from all parts of the United States.

Dover Green was laid out by William Penn in 1683. From here the Delaware Regiment marched off to the north to join General Washington after news of the Declaration of Independence.

Bordering on the Green is the Old State House, the second oldest in the country which is still in use. Here Delaware ratified the Federal Constitution on December 7, 1787 whereby it was the first state to enter the Union.

Nearby is the Kent County Court House built on the site of an earlier one of 1691. The oldest house is probably Ridgeley House, built in 1728. Nearby Christ Church (1734) will be open as will the Rectory (circa 1770), the Legislative Hall where the Governor and his staff will hold a public reception. The State Museum occupying the old Presbyterian Church built in 1790 displays a wide variety of exhibits showing the life and custom of early Delaware.

In the vicinity of Dover are “Aspendale” (1771), Great Geneva (ante 1761), “Eden Hill Farm” (1749) and the Dickinson Mansion (1740) which was the boyhood home of John Dickinson, the “penman” of the Revolution. His famous “Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania” written in 1768 and his “A Song for American Freedom” contributed to showing colonists their rights as free men.
Introducing Our Chairmen

Mrs. George B. Hartman

Washington, D. C.
National Chairman
Buildings & Grounds Committee

Ethel Hartman is known to everybody who has been to Continental Congress in the last decade because she was Chairman of the House Committee from 1950-56. A member of Judge Lynn Chapter in Washington, she has been state chairman of National Defense and of D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship and was also chairman of the Valley Forge Pilgrimage in 1952 and 1953, as well as Chairman of the Approved Schools Bus Tour in 1954. She was born on her great, great grandfather's farm in central Pennsylvania; was brought up in Philadelphia and after marriage in 1932 moved to Washington, joining our Society in 1937. She has had a lifelong interest in Red Cross work. Now her main concern is with the management and care of our Buildings and Grounds.

Mrs. Ashmead White

Bangor, Maine
National Chairman,
Congress Program Committee

Doris White, a member of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor, Maine, former State Regent and National Chairman of Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, is now a Vice President General. A graduate of Wellesley College, she did graduate work at Le'and Stanford University. She served several terms on her local school committee and was a member of the Planning Board of White House Conference on Highway Safety. At present she is a member of the Maine Judicial Council and is Vice President of the firm of Pierce, White and Drummond, Inc.
Mrs. C. Raymond Harned
Allentown, Pennsylvania
National Chairman,
Committee on Credentials

Miriam Kern Harned is a member of Liberty Bell Chapter of Allentown, Pa. and is a graduate of Moravian Seminary and College. She was State Historian of Pennsylvania from 1944-1947 and at that time compiled and edited the first history of the Pennsylvania D. A. R. She has served on National Credentials for the past three administrations and is beginning her sixth year as chairman. The Credential Committee endeavors to see that every Regent, Vice Regent, Delegate and Alternate attending Continental Congress is properly identified. Credential material is mailed to all chapter regents by December 1 and Mrs. Harned’s committee is always willing to answer questions that may clarify problems on registration or the preparation of credentials.

Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr.
Miami, Florida
National Chairman,
Junior Membership Committee

You have been reading in every issue the delightful articles for the Juniors and about the Juniors by Gene Wheeler. A native Floridian, she was graduated with distinction in 1941 from the Florida State College for Women and taught school in Naples. She was married in 1944 and has three sons who are fifth generation native-born Floridians. A member of Coral Gables Chapter, she has been chapter treasurer and is now first Vice Regent. She has been state chairman of Correct Use of the Flag Committee and now of the Good Citizens Committee. She has served six times at Congress as a Flower Page.
Florence Daum has been a member of our clerical staff since 1924 and a member of the National Society since 1943. First assigned to the office of Recording Secretary General, in 1936 she was transferred to the Office of Corresponding Secretary General becoming Chief Clerk in 1950.

This department aids materially in the work of our Society through distribution of much of the Society’s literature, besides being a bureau of miscellaneous information. Every letter addressed to the National Society which does not specifically refer to some one phase of the work is routed to the office of Corresponding Secretary General. Two interesting phases center around Approved Schools and Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committees.

Mrs. Frederick A. Daum was born in Washington, D. C. but lived many years in Virginia. She is a member of Foundry Methodist Church.

**The Flag**

Only the breeze may do as it please
With the Flag of the U.S.A.;
The wind's wild voice express a choice
Which speaks that Banner nay.
Except the rod of Almighty God,
No power can move or stay
The might implied wherever it ride
Throughout the world today.
O God of Hosts, forbid us boast
In any prideful way,
Commit a deed through callous greed,
Or spurn thy Hand, we pray.
Retain control of this Nation’s soul,
That the Flag of the U.S.A.,
Wherever it wave may mean to the brave
Freedom from tyranny’s sway.

Mannie Dealy Jessup
My Visit to

St. Mary's Indian School of Today

by Mrs. Henry F. Bishop
Adviser for St. Mary's

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR INDIAN GIRLS is located on the bluffs overlooking the great Missouri at Springfield, South Dakota. As a result of the Gavins Point Dam creating a forty mile long lake, the school now overlooks the Lewis and Clark Lake also. Situated on twelve acres of ground, the school's main building has been used as a school house, dining hall, dormitory and chapel.

This main building, erected in 1884, contains classrooms, laboratory, offices, chapel, recreation room, dining hall and kitchen. Not at all suitable as a school building, it is hoped that it will be replaced by a new and modern structure within the next few years. Until last May, this building had also to accommodate all students as a dormitory.

On October 12, 1956, an important addition to the school in the form of a new dormitory was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. C. H. Gesner, Bishop of South Dakota. This dedication was the occasion for my visit to St. Mary's.

At the dedication, the invocation was given by Bishop Gesner. As Adviser for St. Mary's, it was my privilege to bring greetings of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to present to the School an American Flag that had flown over the U. S. Capitol. The Flag was received by Elsie Rock, Student President, and I was presented with a bouquet of American Beauty roses by Sharon Fitting. Miss Lucile Eldredge, of South Dakota, a Vice-Chairman of the American Indians Committee, also represented the National Society.

New Dormitory Named Roberts Hall

Named after the Rt. Rev. W. Blair Roberts, retired Bishop, who took part in the dedicating ceremonies, the new dormitory displays in its entrance hall a plaque reading:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN GRATITUDE FOR THE LIFE AND WORK OF W. BLAIR ROBERTS, D. D., FIFTH BISHOP OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The total cost of Roberts Hall is approximately $15,000.00 all of which was provided by the Lenten Offering of the children of the Sunday Schools throughout the Episcopal Church. The building was purchased as excess property from the Government and moved in sections to its present location.

Roberts Hall stands to the southeast of the main school building and is so planned that its sidewalks lead around both sides of a beautiful American elm which casts shade over half the dormitory and the grounds in front of the entrance.

The new dormitory, built in the shape of an H, contains twenty-three bedrooms which accommodate two students each, three faculty bedrooms, two sitting rooms, a sick room, housemother’s room, office and faculty bathroom and two separate shower rooms.

In August all the bedrooms were painted by a group of students from the National Cathedral School in Washington, D. C. Under the leadership of their Chaplain, the Rev. Craig Eder, these boys completed all the rooms and carried out other repairs on the campus.

Two large classrooms of the school are furnished with new desks and chairs donated by the Children of the American Revolution as part of the project for 1955-56. Dressers and chairs in the new dormitory were also bought from the money provided by these wonderful young people whose interest in St. Mary’s is almost as great as that of the D. A. R. itself. Three typewriters have been supplied by the
Women's Auxiliary of South Dakota and a course in typing will be implemented this year. Curtains and mirrors have been supplied by members of the Auxiliary also.

The dining hall, where six students sit with a faculty member for meals, is furnished by the D. A. R. At such meals a great deal of training and guidance is carried out. Here the students talk and behave quite freely and learn good table manners. In the kitchen and adjoining rooms the girls learn how to prepare food for the table and clean and wash the utensils and keep the dining hall clean. Such training is of the utmost importance as none is given in the average home.

Every girl at St. Mary's has a daily detail: some work in the kitchen, others clean classrooms and hallways; others sort clothes in the laundry and clean the shower rooms; others clean the chapel and change the altar hangings. Each month the details are changed so that every girl has the opportunity to learn different tasks. These duties are carried out before school each day and every Saturday morning. In addition some students have permanent jobs in order to pay for their tuition. Such tasks include the managing of the store and helping in the office.

School begins at 9:00 a.m. after a short chapel service. Classes of fifty-five minutes continue till twelve noon and through the afternoon till 4:00 p.m. From 4:00 till 4:45 on four days the students are allowed to go into town. On two evenings a week they may attend a movie or a basketball game.

**Scholarships Invited**

The cost per student per year is approximately $500.00 and of this the parents are asked to pay only $100.00. Many cannot afford even this amount. In this case the Church pays the full amount in order to give an opportunity to deserving girls. The additional $400.00 for each student is raised by means of scholarships which range from about $5.00 for laboratory fees to $100.00 for tuition.

Scholarship funds are the main need of the School and can worthily be a challenge to Daughters of the American Revolution. Copies of the scholarship plan can be obtained from the Headmaster. When a student is given a scholarship she is in a very real sense adopted by her sponsors. She writes to them from time to time and a biographical sketch of the student is sent with other pertinent information and the school magazine to all who give scholarships.

St. Mary's can accommodate about 50 students from the seventh grade through high school. The school is open to all students of any denomination. In 1955-56 the enrollment averaged 44. Enrollment for the coming year is expected to be between 45 and 50.

The Headmaster of St. Mary's is Mr. Kenyon Cull and who with Mrs. Cull combine actual teaching with the administration of the entire school plant. There are five other members of the faculty and a staff consisting of a housemother, caretaker, cook and laundress.

The School receives far more applications than it can accept, and considerable selection is necessary. St. Mary's is not interested in numbers and only the most deserving and promising students will be admitted in future years. The school is concerned with training girls of character to become leaders in our pre-college level. Last year's seniors both attend college this fall—one to become a nurse and the other a teacher. With reservation life as it is today, the school aims to train its students to take their place in the American society as normal citizens. Emphasis is therefore laid upon citizenship and character in addition to an academic training. The main objective of the training at St. Mary's is to equip each student with the skills, experiences, and training to take her place in a normal American community and not on a reservation.

St. Mary's students come from many states and a number of different tribes. Although most of them are Episcopalians, there are members of the Congregational, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches. This coming year there will be girls from North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah. These girls are Dakota Indians, Arapahoes and Chippewas.

The course of study follows that prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction of South Dakota and includes the following subjects: English, U. S. History, Government, World History, World Geography, Mathematics, Geometry, Alge-

(Continued on page 554)
Wyoming, A Decisive Battle of the Revolution

by Elizabeth Hartman

THE Battle of Wyoming, Pa., lasted only about thirty minutes and was fought by boys and old men to protect their homes, but it was an engagement that had such far reaching influence that it was a decisive battle of the war of the Revolution.

This skirmish took place July 3d, 1778, in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, Pa.

Though few men were killed, in comparison to other conflicts, this struggle was of lasting consequence to the American cause, for the terrible massacre which followed, and the expulsion of the settlers from their homes, aroused the sympathy of many people of influence in England; and their indignation rose at the employment of savage Indians against the colonists that many refused to serve in the British army.

It also awakened General Washington and the Continental Congress to action, for the following year General Washington commissioned General John Sullivan to destroy the villages and crops of the Iroquois Indians in western New York, not only to avenge Wyoming and insure against further attacks but to destroy the granary of the British forces.

Before that fateful July 3d of 1778 the green valley lay peaceful within the curve of the Susquehanna as it winds between the blue mountains.

Wyoming in the Indian dialect means "large flats without trees." These flats were made by the Indians' custom of burning over the land every year to make pasture for deer. The fine land for farms and the beauty of the valley attracted the people of Connecticut and in August 1762 two hundred persons from the state commenced settlements at Wyoming.

In 1778 there were eight small towns in the valley. To protect their homes the settlers built a number of forts. In the spring of that year rumors of the approach of the British with their allies, the Tories and Indians, reached the anxious farmers. They sent a letter to the Board of War of the Continental Congress asking the return of the two companies that were with Washington's army; but Congress considered Washington's army far more important than a little farming settlement.

In June about two hundred British and two hundred Tories commanded by Major John Butler and Captain Caldwell, and seven hundred Indians commanded by the Seneca chief—eleven hundred men in all—gathered in New York state and descended the north branch of the Susquehanna River in boats. Leaving their boats, they crossed back of the mountains, entering the valley through a notch near Wyoming. On the first of July they encamped on the side of the mountain. The settlers, alarmed, fled to the forts.

Forty Fort, erected by and named for the first forty settlers, was the strongest fort in the valley. A company was formed by Colonel Nathan Denison of the four hundred boys and old men that remained in the valley.

On July 2d, Fort Jenkins, at the present site of West Pittston, was attacked, and surrendered; but not until a young Indian chief had been killed. This was the son of Queen Esther and the Indian chief of the attacking forces.

Fort Wintermoot, between Fort Jenkins and Forty Fort, had been built by Tories, and on the morning of July 3d the gates were thrown open. The enemy then made this their headquarters. That morning Colonel Denison refused a demand for surrender of Forty Fort.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the little band of old men and boys marched out of Forty Fort to defend their homes. They marched in martial array with the Stars and Stripes at their head, and to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," played on the fife. Colonel Zebulon Butler,
at home on leave from the Continental army, took command of the troops. Scouts were sent out, and returned to report that the enemy were burning all the settlements above. Colonel Butler ordered the men to advance some miles up the valley where they halted. At this place there were few trees of any size, only low pine and scrub over the plains.

Colonel Butler spoke to his men. "The enemy is probably in full force just ahead of us. Remember your homes. Your women and children call on us to protect them from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages."

The British lay in front of them behind a log fence. When the settlers advanced across the cleared ground toward the British line, the Indians, who were concealed in the swamp, dashed from their hiding place and fell upon them with spear and tomahawk.

The British and Tories then advanced from the front, raining a terrible fire. Overwhelmed by numbers, the settlers fell back; their lines soon became a flight. Every captain fell at his position in the line. The men retreated, turning back to fire as they fled.

Sixteen prisoners were taken by the enemy. These the Indians dragged to a rock which lay near the bank of the river. The men were marched around the rock, their heads held on it; then they were struck by a tomahawk in the hands of Queen Esther. This she did in revenge for the death of her son killed the day before at Fort Jenkins. One man escaped to tell of the horror. After fourteen men had been executed, Lebbeus Hammond, with a sudden spring, struck the Indian who held him with his fist, broke through the circle of Indians, and fled toward the mountains. He soon stumbled and fell; hearing the Indians hot on his trail in pursuit, he stepped behind a large pine tree, and then turned and ran for the river. Here he hid in the long swamp grass for two hours, and then made his way down to Forty Fort.

All through the night the Indians prowled about, hunting those who had escaped in the battle, slaying and scalping them, or reserving them for torture. In the fort was an anxious night of alarm and agony. The whoops of the Indians told the horrible fate of their friends. On the morning of July 4th, Forty Fort was compelled to surrender. The terms of capitulation stated that the lives of the inhabitants should be preserved, and that they should occupy their farms in peace. But the women and children and few men remaining in the fort were driven from the valley.

The British had enlisted the Indians with promises of plunder and payment for scalps, therefore they robbed, destroyed, and burned, leaving the valley desolate. Around two thousand people had fled down the river by raft or canoe, crossing to the east shore they hastened into the wilderness across the Pocono mountains to Stroudsburg. The savages pursued them, killing and scalping.

Some died of hunger, exposure and fatigue. Others lost their way in the mountains. About two hundred perished in this wilderness that has since been called "The Shades of Death."

Only sixty survived of the four hundred who had marched from the fort. During the night Colonel Zebulon Butler and seventeen of his men escaped by fleeing to the mountains.

The massacre left one hundred and fifty women widows and six hundred children fatherless. The forts and homes were burned. The village of Wilkes-Barre, then consisting of twenty-three houses, was burned. Two hundred and twenty-seven scalps were taken by the savages for which the British paid ten dollars each.

The bodies of the men who fell in the battle were left where they fell until October; when Lieut. John Jenkins, with a detachment of soldiers, gathered the remains and interred them in a common grave.

A large monument was later erected by the Wyoming Monument Association. It is of Luzerne County granite, and is 62 1/2 ft. high. On three marble slabs are cut the one hundred and sixty-four names of those known to have fallen in the battle, though the total number is estimated as three hundred.

Every year on July 3d a memorial service is held at the monument and attended by hundreds of people.

The rock where the prisoners were slain by the vengeful Indian Queen is known as Queen Esther's Rock. In 1895 the Wyoming Monument Association erected a large monument on this rock. It is of Luzerne County granite, and is 62 1/2 ft. high. On three marble slabs are cut the one hundred and sixty-four names of those known to have fallen in the battle, though the total number is estimated as three hundred.

(Continued on page 548)
ON August 20, 1792 the Post Master General forwarded to Thos. Barbee of Danville, Ky. a commission as Post Master. This established the first Post Office west of the Alleghany mountains. The first building which was constructed of rough hewn logs was removed from the original site on West Walnut Street to make room for an addition to Ephraim McDowell Memorial Hospital. The old logs were carefully marked and reassembled on Constitution Square, where the first Constitution of Kentucky was drawn up in 1792.

Dr. Wm. Jennings Price of Washington, D. C. formally presented the Old Post Office Building to the Commonwealth as a public shrine on Aug. 20th, 1951.

Here it stands today among other buildings that rate among the “firsts.”

Danville, recognized capital of the District of Kentucky, was the western Capital of Virginia, while Kentucky remained a part of the Old Dominion. Here the first educational institution was inaugurated. It was here that statehood was wrested from Virginia. Here the Constitutional Conventions were held, finally resulting in the achievement of Kentucky’s first act of self-government, the adoption of the State Constitution of 1792.

This building stands as a symbol of what our pioneer forefathers did in settling Kentucky. A symbol of the sacrifices the pioneers made, and the obstacles they overcame in establishing the Commonwealth, stands as a challenge to us in facing obstacles and problems that confront us as citizens today.

The Wilderness Road was marked by Daniel Boone in 1775, and was passable only for men and horses until 1795 when the State made it a wagon road.

“During this period” says Kerr’s history of Kentucky 1775-92, Danville was the most important road center in Kentucky.

The Wilderness Trail leading directly to this place poured out its stream of settlers to be scattered over the country.

“The conquest of the Northwest territory under the leadership of George Rogers Clark, and the extension of American influence south westwardly paving the way for the Louisiana Purchase.”

The inspiration and dogged determination to add the vast empire to the then narrower confines of what was America may be said to have surged through the English, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish settlers of the real America, and to have originated in the historic town of Danville, in Kentucky.

Europe stretched to the Alleghanies, America lay beyond.

The prestige and usefulness of mail service have been recognized through the centuries.

“From the earliest time,” says the encyclopaedia, “the speedy dispatch of messages, letters, etc., was attained by relays of men and horses stationed at regular intervals. From the use of these stations have come to us the words, post, Post office, postage, post haste.

“The carriers became known as Royal Messengers. Beginning a post office system in America originated in 1692 among the colonies when a royal patent was given Thomas Neale.”

The Wilderness Road was typical. There were the men and horses with pack saddle, (Continued on page 574)
there are sixty-seven counties in the State of Alabama. Some of these are named in honor of distinguished citizens of the United States, some bear names of Indian Tribes or Indian Chiefs, some are named for local celebrities, one for a European battlefield and several are named for Revolutionary Patriots.

**Baldwin County** was created by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature December 21, 1809 and was named for Abraham Baldwin, an American Statesman who was born in North Guilford, Connecticut in 1754. During the Revolutionary War he served his God and his country as a Chaplain. He later moved to Georgia and was the first President of Franklin College. He was a member of Georgia's first House of Representatives. He served as a United States Senator from 1799 until the time of his death in 1807. It was out of respect to the wishes of the early settlers of this county, many of whom were from the State of Georgia, that it was so named.

**DeKalb County** was created by the Legislature January 9, 1836. It was a part of the Cherokee possessions in the Northeast part of the State which was ceded in 1835. It is named in honor of Major General Johann DeKalb, who was mortally wounded fighting for independence of American Colonies August 16, 1780. DeKalb was a German by birth. He assumed the title of Baron and joined the French Army. In 1768 he was sent to America by the French to investigate the possibility of a revolt of the American Colonies against England. When the Colonies rebelled DeKalb offered his services and with Lafayette joined the American Army under General Washington in 1777 with the rank of Major General. In 1780 DeKalb was sent south with two thousand men and at the battle of Camden, South Carolina, August 16th, he was second in command to General Gates. When Gates fled the field, DeKalb and his men sustained the attack of the whole British force until he fell pierced with eleven wounds. He died three days later a prisoner in the hands of the British. A monument to his memory was erected in Camden in 1825, with Lafayette laying the cornerstone. And in 1836 Alabama took steps to perpetuate his memory by naming a county in his honor.

**Elmore County** was created by the Legislature February 15, 1866 and was named in honor of John Archer Elmore, a native of Virginia. He fought in the American Revolution in the Virginia line. Later he became a member of the Legislature of South Carolina. He was an early settler of Alabama and a member of the Legislature and a General in the State Militia. He was buried in the old family burying ground at “Huntingdon” near Elmore Station.

**Fayette County** was formed by the Legislature December 20, 1824, its territory having been originally a part of Tuscaloosa and Marion Counties. It was named in honor of Marquis De Lafayette, French General and Statesman whose name is held in grateful remembrance by all Americans for the part he played in the War of Independence. His arrival did much to hearten the discouraged American Colonist. He first saw action in the American Army on September 11, 1777 at Brandywine, where he was wounded. He saw action with Washington at Valley Forge. It was after the battle of Monmouth that Congress extended him formal recognition. General Lafayette was making his second tour of the United States and on a visit to Alabama when this county was named in his honor.

**Franklin County** was created by the Territorial Legislature February 4, 1818. The county was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, a signer of the Declara-
tion of Independence, member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States and one of the most distinguished of Revolutionary Patriots. It was Franklin who went to France in 1776 to win the help of France to the cause of American liberty. His position in Paris, although he represented poor colonies was extraordinarily influential, such as has rarely been equaled in the history of diplomacy. Camp and Court and the world of science were at his feet. He was the first great plebeian standing upright before kings, and he fired the imagination of the people as he charmed the aristocratic Court. It is flattering to our pride to learn that the mind, character, and versatile genius of Franklin have been called epitome of all that is the best in the typical American.

Greene County was created by the First State Legislature December 13, 1819 and is named in honor of General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame. By common consent the brilliant General Nathanael Greene is regarded as a military leader second to Washington alone in the American Revolution. He was a member of the Quaker Sect. And because of his martial zeal he was excommunicated by the Friends' Church. Greene succeeded Gates in command of the troops of the South. In less than a year he stripped the English of all their conquests in the Carolinas and Georgia, except Charleston. There he penned up the British Army for the rest of the war. For this he received the name of the "man who saved the South" in the American Revolution.

Henry County was created by the Legislature December 13, 1819, and was named in honor of Patrick Henry, the noble Virginia Patriot and champion of Liberty. The stirring words of Patrick Henry, "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," are as well known today as when they were first uttered. No one contributed more to arouse the people of Virginia than Patrick Henry. It was because of Patrick Henry that the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted. These are known as the "Bill of Rights."

Jackson County was created by an Act of the Legislature December 13, 1819 and was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson. While Jackson is best known for his expeditions against the Indians and as the seventh President, he also fought as a private in the American Revolution. When he was as young as thirteen he found a good cause for fighting, for South Carolina was overrun by the British, and as young as he was he joined an expedition to drive them out. An amusing story is told about Jackson when he was a prisoner of the British. An English Officer ordered him to polish his boots, Jackson refused saying that he was an American prisoner and not a servant. For this insolence the British Officer struck him over the head with the butt of his rifle. It is said that Jackson never forgot this incident and it was foremost in his mind when he was fighting the British in later years. Jackson was visiting in Huntsville at the time this county was named for him and was highly pleased at the compliment bestowed on him.

Jefferson County was formed by an Act of the Legislature December 13, 1819. The territory from which the county was taken was Blount County. The name was given to the county in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President and one of the greatest American Patriots. It has been said that in Virginia during the Revolutionary War "Washington was the sword of the rebellion, Patrick Henry its tongue and Thomas Jefferson its pen." He won imperishable fame as draftsman of the Declaration of Independence. Without Jefferson the new government might have lacked that faith in human nature which has made the United States the haven for the oppressed of the world.

Madison County was created by proclamation of Governor Roger Williams of the Mississippi Territory December 13, 1808. It was named in honor of James Madison, who at the time the county was created was Secretary of State and later became President of the United States. Madison's chief claim to fame is the work he rendered in connection with the formation and adoption of the Constitution.

Marion County was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature December 13, 1818, and was named in honor of General Francis Marion, the "swamp fox" of the Revolutionary Army. This county was settled by descendants of men who fought under General Marion. The British were balked in their attempt to subdue South Carolina chiefly because of the guerrilla
warfare waged by General Francis Marion and his men.

**Marshall County** was created by the Legislature January 9, 1836. It was named in honor of the fourth Chief Justice John Marshall. By universal consent Marshall is now regarded as the greatest jurist that America ever produced and one of the greatest in the world. Marshall's great fame has overshadowed his other services to his Country. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the Continental Army, in which he rose to Captain. He fought under Washington at Germantown and Monmouth and was in the daring dash of "Mad" Anthony Wayne at Stony Point.

**Monroe County** was created by proclamation of David Holmes, Governor of the Mississippi Territory June 29, 1815. The county was named for James Monroe, who at the time of its establishment was Secretary of State to President James Madison and also succeeded him as president. At the age of sixteen he left school to enter the army. Though General Washington speaks of him as a brave officer, he failed to secure promotion beyond the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and during much of the time he did not see active service. He is probably best remembered in history for the Monroe Doctrine.

**Morgan County** was created by the Legislature of Alabama February 8, 1818 and was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan of Pennsylvania, a hero of the American Revolution. General Morgan was given command of a company of Virginia Riflemen in 1775. He distinguished himself in Arnold's expedition against Quebec. In January 1781 he and his militiamen slaughtered the British forces at Cowpens, South Carolina.

**Pickens County** was created by an Act of the Legislature December 20, 1820. It was formed from a part of Tuscaloosa County. The county bears the name of General Andrew Pickens of South Carolina who won renown in the Revolutionary War. General Pickens distinguished himself at the battle of Cowpens.

**St. Clair County** was created by an Act of the Legislature of the Alabama Territory November 20, 1818 and was named in honor of Arthur St. Clair, American Statesman and Revolutionary Soldier. Arthur St. Clair joined the Continental Army and attained the rank of Major General. He was criticized for abandoning Fort Ticonderoga to the British, but was acquitted by Court Martial.

**Shelby County** was created by an Act of the Alabama Territorial Legislature February 7, 1817, and named in honor of Isaac Shelby, an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. He later served as the first Governor of Kentucky.

**Sumter County** was formed December 18, 1832 by an Act of the Legislature of Alabama. It was named in honor of General Thomas Sumter of South Carolina, a hero of the American Revolution. It was because of General Sumter sweeping down on the British outpost that the hilly back county could not be held against the patriots.

**Washington County** was created June 4, 1800 by Proclamation of Governor Winston Sargent of the Mississippi Territory and named in honor of General George Washington, the father of our country.

Even though Alabama only played an indirect part in the American Revolution, we are proud that the early settlers of our State took steps to perpetuate the memory of these great American Patriots by naming these counties in their honor.

The National Society regrets to report the loss by death of two past Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. Frances Belden Backus (Herbert), member of the Columbus Chapter of Ohio, passed away December 12, 1956. She was State Vice Regent of Ohio from 1923 to 1926; State Regent of Ohio from 1926 to 1929; and Vice President General from 1929 to 1930.

Mrs. Eula Simpson Vaughn (James Brooks), member of the Thirty-ninth Star Chapter of South Dakota, passed away February 15, 1957. She was State Vice Regent of South Dakota from 1935 to 1937; State Regent of South Dakota from 1937 to 1939; and Vice President General from 1946 to 1948.
The Chapter Registrar's Part

By Mary Ainsworth, Registrar General

THREE STEPS are necessary before one invited to join can be actually a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The applicant must do her part; the Chapter Registrar must do her part; and the Office of the Registrar General must do the part assigned to it. The most important of these is that of the Chapter Registrar.

Let's assume the applicant has traced her line and believes she has the needed evidence of the descent and the Revolutionary service, and hands the application paper to the Chapter Registrar. The time required for the Registrar General's office to act on that paper depends almost entirely on the next step—that is, what the Chapter Registrar does. Often she is a new Registrar, or she is busy with other chapter work, and there is pressure "to get the paper in," so she may go over it perfunctorily, and pass it along. And when it reaches the third place, it isn't right! So, let's look at what a careful Registrar would do. The application is before her.

The state, city and name of the chapter are correct; that's fine. But the applicant's name—do not let it go through as "Jane Doe." What is her full name? "Jane Anne Simpson Doe." That's better. Then when her birth certificate is used to show her parents (maybe when a daughter wants to join years from now) there will be no question of identity.

She is married. Then either "wife" or "widow" as applicable, should be crossed off, and the gentleman's name appear, as "John Alexander Doe." Is she divorced? Then on this line it should read "Divorced" and her name given as she wishes to be addressed: "Mrs. Simpson Doe" or "Mrs. Jane Anne Simpson" or "Mrs. Jane S. Doe.”

On the "Descendant of" line the name should be that of the Revolutionary ancestor; better check to see that it is, and that the name is identical with the name of the man appearing in the last generation shown on the opposite side of the page. (Of course, the earliest names in the line of descent are the Revolutionary ancestor and his wife.) Now for signatures: the Chapter Regent, Registrar and Secretary must have signed. Are they the present officers? (Sometimes, in fact, many times, papers come in with names of former officers and have to be returned.) Then the endorsements: are those signing, now members in good standing? If not, get such members' signatures on the paper before sending it in. (Many, many papers have to be returned because an endorser is no longer a member in good standing.)

The first page is completed. We'll turn the page.

The applicant's full name should appear at the top, and the ancestor agree with the name shown on the front page.

Of course, the Chapter Registrar cannot be expected to verify the line of descent, but she should read it over carefully, check to see that each person is shown as the child of the couple listed in the next older generation, and also that the dates are such that he or she could have been such a child. Frequently, a paper will show that the grandfather was born for example in 1820, and his mother had died in 1789. (It would be unusual for a man to be born 31 years after his mother died.) Or a man will be shown to have been born in 1754 and married in 1762, in other words, married when he was eight years old. (Although our ancestors married much earlier than we do now, it is extremely doubtful if boys of eight were married and certainly there should be strong evidence to support such a statement!) Also the statement that a woman was born in 1762 and married in 1820 and had a child in 1849 (when she was eighty-seven years old) is cause for some scepticism! This type of error occurs over and over, always necessitating a search for the correct information and a delay while writing the applicant. So the Chapter Registrar can at least check the dates and when there is some doubt (as in the above cases) she
can then and there have the applicant verify her statements.

Then: There are the references for the lineage. Each generation, generation by generation, must be checked when it reaches the Registrar General's office. Many papers do not give enough information to identify the references or do not give the references at all. If the references are to unpublished materials, copies (either photostats or certified copies) must be attached. These, the Chapter Registrar can check against the line of descent to see if they do support it. For example: the line says the man's name is Benjamin and his wife is Mary Jones, but the Bible record attached, says Henry was born the date assigned to Benjamin, and that Benjamin married Susie Smith, not Mary Jones, and that Henry married Mary Jones. Then the question is: Was the ancestor Benjamin or Henry?

Is the name of wife or wives of the Revolutionary ancestor given, and the date or dates of marriage? Then does the evidence of the names and dates agree with what is stated? And the children—a long list is given, with dates. Let's look at these records. On the opposite page, descent is claimed through a son John, who was born in 1778. But no son John appears in the list of children. There are children born in 1770 and in 1781 but none for the intervening dates, and no John at all! However, a Bible record, to support the line shows there was a John, but he is not given in the list of children, so that needs to be corrected.

Did the applicant give the date of her birth, and if married, the name of her husband and his date of birth, and the date and place of marriage, or if divorced, the additional information as to place and date?

Now on the back page: what did the ancestor do to help during the Revolution? "Served in the army." Well, that's fine, but where, and how, and when? There is a photostat attached of a voucher showing he was paid for certain particular service, so we can correct that to read, "Served as a private in the North Carolina Troops in March, 1781." Or if he was a patriot, explain how he showed it: "Took the Oath of Allegiance July 1776 in Harford Co., Md." Now, does the applicant tell how she knows that? Yes, she has a reference to a record in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. No volume nor page number is given—what are they? Oh, it is not published; the Department furnished the information. Is the transcript attached? If the applicant does not want to give up that transcript but wishes to keep it for another use, then she must have a photostat made and attach to her application. There is no use of sending in the paper without it. Clip photostats and other proofs to the application; nothing should be pasted to it.

Finally, the applicant can swear to it before a notary and the application is completed. The Chapter Registrar can give a sigh of relief, and the application with the check, can be mailed to the Treasurer General. Everything being in order, examination takes but a little while, and after the next Board Meeting, the Chapter can welcome the new member.

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**Home and Country**

*(D.A.R. Seal motto)*

We—united in cause and by Grace
Free from tyranny's soulless face,
Love and labor—sing and pray
Furthering America—in every way;
Here—our ancestors bought Liberty with life
Here—patriot's seed flourished thru bitter strife.

God—above—we lift our voice—in praise
Our dedicated lives—are yours—to use and raise,
'Neath Heaven's vast arch of Divine beauty
Inspiring deeds—surpassing human duty
Guard and nourish—heart an' mind
Preserving
Home and Country—joy sublime!

O. Svendsen
QUALIFICATIONS OF TELLERS.
What are the special qualifications of tellers in state and national elections—or may any member act as teller?

In our society the tellers, organized as a committee with a chairman and vice chairmen, not only count the ballots and prepare the report but in addition they supervise the voting room and conduct the election. In some organizations this latter duty is performed by a separate Elections Committee, but the National Society has found it simpler and more satisfactory to assign both of these functions to the tellers. The first step in understanding the qualifications of a teller at our Continental Congress is to recognize that duty begins at 7:30 a.m. and in years of a general election continues often until 2:00 or 3:00 the following morning. The same is true in lesser measure within the larger states. The teller must therefore be rugged and in sound health. Always she must be accurate with figures, have a flair for orderly arrangement and a power of concentration for arduous work regardless of what others may be doing nearby. She must be patient and tactful and under pressure she must be able to summon a reserve strength for unexpected demands, as when a second or even a third ballot becomes necessary.

Number of Tellers. Our bylaws have always prescribed nine as the number of tellers for our State Conference elections. I understand that you advise against this practice. Will you please tell us why?

Each election is likely to present a different problem. No organization can foresee what those problems may be from year to year. With the number of tellers fixed by the bylaws, in some years there will be too many; in others, too few. The state society should leave itself free for the appointment of the number of tellers that is likely to be best under the conditions existing at each election. Among factors that will determine this question will be the number of voters, the number of nominees for each office, the time within which the ballots must be counted, and the possible need of a second or a third ballot.

A Personal Teller. How may a personal teller protect the interests of the candidate whom she represents?

A personal teller may best serve her candidate as a worker and not as a watchter. To stand or sit around waiting for something to turn up is frustrating and useless, but to be qualified for and to become a part of the actual counting and totalling process is a contribution toward the correctness of that process. In a word, her aim should be that regardless of what the result of the balloting may be, she can assure her candidate that in her opinion the tellers’ report was fairly arrived at and accurately represents the decision of the voters.

Advisability of Personal Tellers. Should there be a teller for each nominee?

Although some organizations, including our own, grant each nominee in national and state elections the privilege of naming a personal teller, it is doubtful if so many tellers are necessary or serve a useful purpose. With opposing tickets it is entirely proper that each side or group be fairly represented in the tellers. This practice has long been followed in governmental elections within our country, but for each candidate to have a personal teller would be completely unworkable. In organizational elections where there are two or three tickets or groups of associated candidates, for each nominee to name a teller means that there are more tellers than can be used and more likelihood of inexperienced appointees. The result is that at times when the workload is heaviest and when prompt counting is essential in view of possible need for another ballot, the
burden upon the chairman and experienced workers becomes greatest, and the inability to use advantageously all the tellers delays rather than speeds the work. Those who have no assignment can only watch from the sidelines, bored and perhaps restless by long waiting while others work.

Editorially speaking, in this year when the long line of tellers filing into Constitution Hall after last spring’s first ballot is fresh in the minds of many, it appears that a great forward step would be taken in years when there are two or more complete groups of associated candidates if each group would agree upon and invite perhaps three competent and experienced tellers collectively to represent the interests of its twelve candidates.

Assistance to voters. Who should assist handicapped voters—a page?

Those serving during the voting and the counting should be under the direction of the Chairman of Tellers. A page may assist a member who is lame to the door of the voting room. At the door, however, either a vice chairman or one of several monitors carefully chosen and appointed in advance as the chairman’s assistants gives the needed aid. If a delegate whose sight is impaired needs help in marking a ballot, only a vice chairman should be assigned to go to the voting booth with her.

It is unfair to hold any chairman responsible for the integrity of all transactions of the voting process without complete control of all phases of these processes.

Information to Personal Tellers. May a personal teller inquire how many voters from her state have cast their ballot, and should the worker in charge of the registration box give this information?

Neither a personal teller nor a general one should inquire how many potential voters from her state have voted; and if one should do so, the worker in charge of the registration box should say, “I’m sorry, but we give out no information.”

The best way to forestall such a situation is for the Chairman of Tellers to announce in advance, while giving her other necessary instructions, that no worker or teller should either ask for or expect such information.

Answering of Questions. Who should be expected to answer the dozens of questions that voters ask?

Only vice chairmen or other assistants designated in advance should be authorized to answer questions not included in the instructions. Here again, the Chairman of Tellers should make clear to all workers before the voting begins exactly who is authorized to answer questions and should require a strict adherence to this practice.

Time and Place of Election. In our State Conference we have marked our ballots at our seats during a meeting. Some of our members want us to vote in a booth in another room. Which is better?

It is good for any organization to establish and to follow in normal times methods that will be sound and adequate in time of stress or tension. The essential purpose of the ballot is secrecy. It is impossible to preserve complete secrecy when marking a ballot while seated in a row of hotel chairs. A voter may scarcely write in a name, for example, without that fact being detected by her neighbors. Voting in booths (which most hotels are prepared to supply) or at a table at a distance from others, has several advantages. Much of the voting may be done in early hours before the meetings, and much time of the conference can thereby be saved. Any checking of names of delegates, or questions as to representation can be far more satisfactorily adjusted outside of the meeting than in the conference room.

The answering of these questions upon elections and tellers is in no sense a reflection upon the integrity and high standard of excellence of either. For the great number of voters—normally about 2500 in a Continental Congress—our election procedures are a source of satisfaction and our workers worthy of praise. It is the one isolated case of uncertainty that causes trouble. Although hundreds of our chapters have no contested elections, the principles discussed reach into every chapter. They therefore become the concern of every member who attends the Continental Congress or a State Conference. Adherence to them can promote a sense of well-being throughout the Society.
National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

The Refugee Problem in Relation to Our Immigration Laws

The Hungarian refugee program is now endangering the status of the McCarran-Walter Act, which, together with our Refugee Relief Act, has constituted our entire immigration laws. The President has recently asked for revisions which would vitally alter and weaken our protections against the entrance of unscreened immigrants into this country. One revision would change the quota system to permit certain races and nationalities to enter in proportion to their percentage of our population in 1950, instead of that of 1920, as provided under the present law. If this revision is passed, the present immigrants would be in a position to determine the number of their own nationalists who could enter this country. Present quotas are to be pooled and applied to any European nation wishing to use them. Wider discretionary powers are to be given to the Attorney General to grant permanent residence to some 67,000 refugees annually under the new provisions. This program would enable us to take in the present refugees from communism, and those in the future who may wish to take refuge here.

Long before the Refugee Relief Act had expired on December 31, 1956, all available visas had been taken by the Hungarian refugees, and many more were needed. President Eisenhower invoked the Parole Section of the McCarran-Walter Act, designed for individual asylum cases only. Under this provision, we have taken in more than 17,000 in addition to the 6,500 allowed under the regular Refugee Act. These people were never properly screened in Austria, according to Representative Walter, due to the lack of facilities and the flood of refugees.

Previous to the emergency Parole System, every refugee requesting an immigrant's visa, was forced to give a satisfactory account of his activities for the past two years, offer a sponsor who would guarantee him a home and a job, and guarantee our government that he would never become a public charge. He also furnished a guarantee of readmission to the country which issued his passport, in case our government deported him. These refugees admitted on the Parole basis have no passports or visas, no identification papers, no sponsors, no personal records. They are stateless, displaced persons, accepted en masse, solely on the basis of their destitution.

We are all sympathetic toward the freedom fighters and as individuals we want to help them resist oppression, but no emergency, no matter how pathetic, should be permitted to alter our immigration and naturalization laws. The McCarran-Walter Act was written after five years of bipartisan committee research for the purpose of protecting us against just such a situation as now exists.

Because of the spontaneous uprising of the Budapest students, with no plan or organization, later supported by youthful workers, these freedom fighters stood up
and resisted Russian tanks with their bare fists, sticks and hand-made grenades. Consequently, they were soon named as wanted by the secret police for deportation to slave camps or imprisonment. When their names appeared on these “wanted” lists, thousands of them crossed the border to Austria, but none of these students had families, nor did many of the youthful industrial workers. Among the 150,000 refugees who crossed the border from October through January, there were countless elderly men and women, and thousands of small children. Many of these people admitted to the Austrian interviewers that they left their homes and possessions, for a better life of opportunity and dignity which they believed awaited them in the West.

The political escapee is not necessarily a believer in democratic society, or a free economy, having probably never enjoyed either. He may be a devoted socialist who has known protection under one regime, and flees when it is replaced by another. He may have openly criticized a political figure, a freedom we indulge in daily, but which is not allowed in any communist country and is punishable in most socialist regimes. If he suspects that he is coming up for rough treatment, he may escape to any country he can reach. He may be fleeing from a cloudy economic future, as are many young British people today, who are applying for entrance into Canada. The escapee from Red tyranny is just as suspicious of the West as he is of the Russians. Most of them favor a form of national socialism in which they forfeit some individual freedoms for the state handout.

The refugee problem is just beginning, and it bids fair to be one of the most difficult of our international issues. It involves even more races and different nationalities than the migration following the defeat of Germany. Now we are faced with a possible mass exodus from the Baltics, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Before the recent Hungarian revolt, there were 90,000 Hungarian refugees living in European camps for years, waiting for visas to western democracies. The Jews now being evicted from Egypt, are leaving penniless, with only what they can carry on their person. In this way, all of Europe, even Britain, is forcing us and the rest of the Western world to finance and support anyone who wishes to leave their countries, as well as those elements whom they are forcing to leave.

The refugee is not only, of necessity, a financial burden, but he is also a political liability. We have nothing in our Constitution to prevent alien groups from employing pressure tactics in their demand for low cost housing, higher wages, special training, federal aid to education, and all the handouts that are obtainable only under socialism. In every sovereign nation, the native taxpayer should control the status of the alien. We have forfeited that right by permitting aliens to enter and settle in certain areas where their vote can be made to be all powerful. Our elections in certain areas are affected by the Polish vote, the German vote, the Italian vote, the Greek vote and the Jewish vote. We must ask ourselves realistically the
following questions: Can we afford, with now approximately 22 million people living off government payments in one form or another, to enlarge our obligation? Are we really helping to defeat communism by encouraging people to capitulate and escape, or are we actually assisting the Russian satellite governments to rid themselves of those freedom fighters who might eventually defeat communism?

Whether the present Parole System continues, and the proposed provisions are written into law, will depend upon the relative strength of the alien pressure groups, already firmly established in our political and economic life, as compared to that of the native born American. By protesting to our Congressmen and Senators, we can still save the McCarran-Walter Act and rule out the present emergency handling of refugees.

The International Atomic Energy Agency
As this is read, the new autonomous international agency to which we are expected to cede our sovereignty over our atomic energy establishment may have been given the breath of life, through the United States Senate committing us to it by treaty. While the agency is to be independent of the United Nations, it agrees to cooperate with the United Nations in areas of common interest. It will be recalled that at the National Society, Daughters of American Revolution Congress in 1955 a resolution protesting our membership in this powerful instrument of internationalism was adopted without opposition. Its proponents have pursued their relentless course, to the point where the President of the United States announced his intention, in his State of the Union Message to the Congress in early January, to ask for ratification of the atomic energy agency treaty.

What are the obligations of the United States under this treaty? Perhaps because the United States was the originator and main promoter of this new agency, this country is expected to make the largest contribution to it. This is to include information, scientific and technical personnel, fissionable material, and money. Already information heretofore withheld from even our closest allies is being “declassified” to meet our information obligation to the new agency.

There is no information as yet as to how we are to furnish personnel, but, as to materials, the President has already announced that 20,000 kilograms (44,000 pounds) of Uranium-235 would be allocated to the use of foreign nations, and added that “the United States will continue to make available to the International Atomic Energy Agency nuclear materials that will match in amount the sum of all quantities of such materials made similarly available by all other members of the international agency” up to July 1, 1960. The cost of this quantity of U-235 is estimated at $500 million, plus one-third of the cost of operating the agency, which is our share of the cost of operating the United Nations.

While the atomic materials we are committed to contribute to the pool are intended for peaceful uses, it is now established that there is no clear dividing line between information or use of materials for peaceful uses and for the making of weapons. For example, a scientist associated with the Brookhaven National Laboratory stated before a congressional committee on March 8, 1956: “You cannot distinguish military from peacetime considerations when it is a matter of a high-powered reactor producing plutonium.” Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer has said: “The manufacture of atomic energy for peace, in any plants that I have heard discussed, would make material latent which could be used for war.”

Perhaps the most disturbing factor in the present situation is that any nation which belongs to the United Nations or a specialized agency thereof can qualify as a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, provided it is approved for membership by a majority of the governing bodies of the agency, the General Conference and the Governing Board. Thus, Red China needs only a majority vote of these two groups to be admitted to membership, and, of course, our atomic materials can be sent to the Soviet Union itself, and to the captive nations—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland. Moreover, the United States is obligated under the treaty, if so directed, to deliver atomic materials directly to these countries.

This will be perhaps the gravest step the United States has taken away from
sovereignty and self-preservation, along the road of internationalism and world government.

I draw your attention again to the release, entitled World Government, issued by the National Defense Committee, and in which Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, American Association of the United Nations, is quoted as follows: "However, I believe that world government is coming through new forms—many of them administrative forms, such as the agency recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission."

**Brainwashing as “Mental Health”**

In his recently published book, "Brainwashing," Edward Hunter tells us that the new word “brainwashing” has entered our minds and dictionaries in a phenomenally short time—brainwashing—the method by which the communists expect to create their “new Soviet man.” Mr. Hunter writes as a newspaper man who has observed the Japanese, British and American captives on their release from the prison camps of Northern Korea and China, dazed, apathetic, often indifferent to their relatives and country.

He says the Communists preferred officially that people should not believe such a technique existed to realign men’s loyalties. If it went unrecognized, opposition to it would be ineffective; to be successful, brainwashing depended upon the subject’s ignorance of it and how it was done. Few persons in the outside world full realized that the Reds had erased the line between war and peace—that they could win the great struggle for men’s minds without firing a shot, by a combination of humiliation, fatigue, threats, and in the case of stiff resistance, by drugs and hypnotism. This is the essence of the “cold” war, or ideological war.

There were exhausted, weary men who told of spinal injections given them after which they were shown confessions written in their own handwriting (which they had no recollection of having written); and others who noticed a white powder on their food, after which they were seized with uncontrollable talkativeness (the “true words” serum of the Chinese vocabulary). These methods are also characteristic of the treatment given Cardinal Mindszenty, Archbishop Stepinac and Robert Vogler in Eastern Europe.

To the average American, the concept of deliberate brainwashing is almost inconceivable. Such an assault upon our minds is a shocking invasion of the person. Yet the Reds are using highly specialized knowledge of medical science to make balanced minds unbalanced. It is not easy for the normal person to grasp. The tendency of the good-willed man (Mr. Hunter says) is to cast off such shocking information by the safety valve of disbelief. In my opinion, this subject of brainwashing, and its many aspects, must be made known to our country at once; it concerns our actual survival as a nation.

Another fascinating book has recently been published, “The Rape of the Mind” by Dr. J. A. M. Meerloo. Dr. Meerloo, a Dutch refugee, sees brainwashing from the point of view of a Western European now in the United States; but he agrees in every detail with what Mr. Hunter observed in Asia. He analyzes the actual methods by which man’s integrity can be violated; the planned and deliberate, politically-inspired mental coercion to which he gives the name “menticide,” and the influences in the modern world through the mass media that tend to robotize and automatize man.

Dr. Meerlo claims that these tremendous propaganda pressures are created to make it difficult to distinguished truth from falsehood; that in order to break down the minds of men, it is first necessary to create widespread mental chaos and verbal confusion; and that the techniques of propaganda and salesmanship have been so refined and so systematized that there is scarcely any hiding place from the continuing visual and verbal assault on the mind. Thus the man or force which formulates our words and phrases and slogans—who is master of the press, radio and other entertainment media—is the master of our minds. Such is the technique of the conditioned reflex, worked out by Pavlov on his famous dogs, and now applied to human beings; constant commands and repetition that result in manipulating the public to think, vote and buy as desired.

Dr. Meerlo also touches upon another compulsive method—that of chemical intrusion upon the mind, which he calls a serious social danger at this very moment
in the United States. He says our growing social dependence upon various drugs, sedatives and pills is an evil we must recognize, because dependency is an easy escape into a soft oblivion, and forgetfulness does not argue well for the character of a people. It is not the way we learn to face reality and to stand up under stress. He thinks, eventually the law will have to establish standards which can keep these dangerous intruders into the mind from getting into the hands of the wrong men. As a matter of fact, our own mental institutions have widely accepted the use of drug and shock treatment as an administrative aid to controlling persons under their care. A similar technique can theoretically be applied to controlling society in general.

Bear in mind that two recognized experts warn us that the technique of brainwashing is real, accepted, and in practice in Europe and in Asia. Dr. Meerlo goes even further to point out that brainwashing through the mass media is already far advanced in this country although not as yet in its most cruel forms as government policy. Lenin and Stalin recognized that human behavior can be controlled by using words as symbols to trigger the desired action. Stalin published in 1950 an article on the significance of linguistics for mass indoctrination, a theory known as "psycho-politics" using the conditioned reflex (or "neurism") as its technique for controlling conduct.

It is obvious that such a technique for influencing human actions would be known by the social revolutionaries in our own country, and that it would, by its very nature, have to be stealthily introduced and camouflaged.

In a pamphlet reprinted in 1951 and distributed by the National Association for Mental Health, we find the following: "The Principles of Mental Health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of world government." I do not need to remind you that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is officially opposed to world government.

There are other interesting passages in this pamphlet: "There is a growing belief . . . that the security of each rests on a two-fold allegiance, to his country and to the community of the world. . . . Our chief problem is how to mobilize human will so that the individual and group resistance to change can be overcome." And all this in the name of mental health! Could a more subtle scheme be devised for undermining American patriotism?

You will note how this pamphlet emphasizes the modifiability of man and how to remove any obstacles that might provide resistance to this modifying process. (The psycho-political operatives in Europe and Asia have already been trained in the methods for removing obstacles.) The National Association for Mental Health suggests that these ends can be brought about by bringing the psychiatrist and the social scientist into the closest possible contact with the administrator and political leader (p. 24) to influence and obtain necessary legislation to alter our society from within. They also deplore a "nationalist" bias, or a claim that one's own country is superior to another's. And on p. 29 they call for measures that "transcend national boundaries" or combine nationality with a wider loyalty. In this they ignore the Christian adage so deeply ingrained in the American conscience: NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS.

Under recommendations, this pamphlet MENTAL HEALTH AND WORLD CITIZENSHIP, suggests that the practitioners of "mental health" try to influence public opinion by working through policy-making groups, the field of communications, press, film, radio and drama. (In fact this procedure is far advanced at the moment with TV programs bulging with psychological dramas and weird sound effects. The American Theatre Wing lists its psycho-dramas to be performed by amateurs. The Psychiatric Elite suggest in MENTAL HEALTH AND WORLD GOVERNMENT that foundations be contacted and scholarships be established to train leaders in their doctrines. The Ford Foundation has contributed a $15 million grant for "mental health."

The content of this pamphlet is curiously parallel to another pamphlet, DON'T BE A JERK, published by the now defunct Communist-front, THE LEAGUE FOR FAIR PLAY. The latter also carries Marxist class warfare themes; it describes pride of race and country as an epidemic from which people must be "immunized," and ends with the punch line: UNIVERSAL

(Continued on page 545)
What do YOU do?

1. Do I propose new ideas, activities, and procedures? Or do I just sit and listen?

2. Do I ask questions? Or am I shy about admitting that I do not understand?

3. Do I share my knowledge when it will prove helpful to the problem at hand? Or do I keep it to myself?

4. Do I speak up if I feel strongly about something? Or am I shy about giving an opinion?

5. Do I try to bring together our ideas and activities? Or do I concentrate only on details under immediate discussion?

6. Do I understand the goals of the group and try to direct the discussion toward them? Or do I get off the track easily?

7. Do I ever question the practicality or the "logic" of a project, and do I evaluate afterwards? Or do I always accept unquestioningly the things we do?

8. Do I help to arrange chairs, serve refreshments, and even clean up when the session is over? Or do I prefer to be waited on?

9. Do I encourage my fellow group members to do well? Or am I indifferent to their efforts and achievements?

10. Do I prod the group to undertake worthy projects? Or am I happy with mediocre projects?

11. Am I a mediator and a peacemaker? Or do I allow ill feeling to develop?

12. Am I willing to compromise (except where basic issues such as truth and justice are involved)? Or do I remain inflexible?

13. Do I encourage others to participate and to give everyone else a fair chance to speak? Or do I sit by while some people hog the floor, and do I sometimes dominate it myself?

The Ephraim McDowell House
1795
Danville, Kentucky
San Vicenti (Santa Monica, Calif.). Concluding accomplishments which won our chapter the 2nd and 3rd Gold Honor Roll recognition, Mrs. Lloyd Gifford, Regent, yielded the gavel to her successor, Mrs. William G. Anes, on June 9th, 1956.

Our September meeting in Joslyn Hall, Santa Monica, featured "Constitution Week" which had been proclaimed by Governor Goodwin J. Knight. A Junior member, Mrs. Beverly Asbury, our National Defense Chairman, gave an excellent talk on the Constitution. Another Junior member, Mrs. Ann Joyce Heidsiek and her very talented husband, Ralph, furnished a folk song program.

Mrs. John J. Champlieux, California Vice Regent, visited our Chapter in October. She gave a complete coverage on "What the Daughters Do."

Dr. Glen T. Goodwill, newly appointed Superintendent of Santa Monica schools, carried out the California theme "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom" when he addressed us in November.

Christmas was made more precious by "Keeping Christ in America's Christmas," the message of Dr. Fred M. Judson, pastor of the Santa Monica Trinity Baptist Church. The members generously gave Christmas wrapped gifts and donations of canned food which were sent to the Indian Center in Los Angeles.

The National objectives: Education, Historical and Patriotic are kept foremost in the minds of our members.

We present awards to students for Good Citizenship, excellence in Good Home Making and United States History, as well as R.O.T.C.

Our Chapter is proud to support all public movements for the betterment of the community.

Gertrude Judd (Mrs. Shelby W.) Wishart, Press Relations Chairman

Edward Buncombe (Asheville, N. C.) had a public celebration at the Big Sandy Church, Buncombe Co., N. C., preceding the unveiling of marble marker on the grave of William Robison, Revolutionary soldier.

Mr. Reeves Wells, instructor of history in the county schools and a descendant of the soldier, made an address, "The Constitution and What It Means Today." Mrs. Roy Cagle, State Regent, was the guest of honor and spoke on the duties of the D.A.R. Mrs. Lucy Reeves Anderson brought greetings from the chapter and told the history of William Robison.

Mrs. Asbury G. Barnett, Chapter Regent, presided and introduced distinguished guests. Mrs. O. J. Wynne, State Chairman of Community Service, served as Chaplain. Patriotic and Mountain Ballads were sung by Mr. Bascombe Lunsford, "Minstrel of the Appalachians" and Mr. Virgil Sturgill, Vice President of the Asheville Chapter of the Sons of America.

Our chapter is now getting ready to unveil a marker on a mountain boulder honoring Elizabeth Patton, wife of David Crockett. She was born in Buncombe Co., N. C. Her father, Robert Patton, was one of the earliest settlers in the county and did necessary work for the Colonists during Revolutionary war. He was an iron craftsman and blacksmith. He made shoes for the horses of the soldiers going to Kings Mountain and repaired cannon carriages and guns for the Colonists. The mountain boulder has been placed on the school grounds at Swannanoa, N. C., on part of the original land given and granted to Robert Patton by N. C.

Members of our chapter enjoy the magazine and have parts read at our meetings.

Eva D. Barnett, Regent

Prestwould (South Hill, Va.). As there was no D.A.R. chapter in Mecklenburg, County, a number of patriotic women made plans for one, and in November 1951, Prestwould Chapter was formed. Mrs. Charles Warren, Organizing Regent, had done much work to prepare for the new society of nineteen members. At first the membership was limited, but now new members have been invited and thirty-three are enrolled. Much interest is shown in the programs, and last year the chapter was on the honor roll. There have been a number of meetings open to the public; awards have been made for good citizenship; awards for Virginia history in the public schools; teas and parties have been given on Washington's Birthdays; the proper use of the Flag is encouraged; noted speakers have helped with the programs; funds are raised by delightful card parties; and many other things have helped to make the community aware of the importance of D.A.R. organizations.

The new chapter was named for nearby Prestwould, the noted colonial home of Sir Peyton Skipwith whose father lived at Blandford, near the present city of Petersburg. Prestwould was the name of an ancient home of the Skipwith family in England, and the English brought names of their old homes and old towns with them to Virginia. The land on which Sir Peyton Skipwith built Prestwould had been patented by William Byrd, II, builder of Westover on the James which is still noted for the perfection of the mansion and the beauty of its gardens. William Byrd owned thousands of acres in the rich valley of the Dan, then a frontier section with few settlers, and a large acreage was acquired by Sir Peyton Skipwith from William Byrd, III, who inherited the land. The great house, built here on the edge of civilization, became a center of beauty and culture on the frontier, and the decorations and the furnishings of the house are preserved in lovely illustrations in noted books. And, today, restorers of colonial gardens, are delighted to beg or buy a list of flowers and plants that Lady Jean Skipwith grew in her beautiful gardens. So it was fitting that Prestwould Chapter should bear the name of an ancient place of such historic interest and culture. The first regent of Prestwould Chapter, Mrs. Charles Warren, was succeeded by Mrs. Robert Lee Hines. The present officers are, Regent, Mrs. W. B. Martin; Vice Regent, Mrs. Herbert Elliott; Chaplain, Mrs. A. D. Hart; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carter Field; Corresponding Secre-
tary, Mrs. Hillsman Warren; Treasurer, Mrs. Meredith Freeman; Registrar, Mrs. H. S. Montgomery; Historian, Mrs. J. H. Turner; Librarian, Mrs. Hunter Copley; Genealogist, Mrs. C. E. Vassar.

Mrs. William Turner, Historian

Four Dallas Chapters (Dallas, Texas) the Jane Douglas, Levi Casey, James Campbell and Prudence Alexander joined in the celebrating of Constitution Week in September, 1956. Throughout the entire week programs were held in the auditoriums of the elementary and high schools depicting the development and signing of the Constitution.

Every one appeared to want to help in this patriotic movement, theatres, hotels, and department stores displayed posters, and decorated windows. Radio and T.V. stations featured interviews and American music. Mayor R. L. Thornton of Dallas proclaimed Constitution Week, and ministers stressed the ideals of our forefathers.

Highlighting the celebration was a Daughters of the American Revolution parade of more than one hundred units consisting of decorated floats and cars. The parade was led by the local American Legion band and their color guard, followed by the cars of National and State Officers of the D.A.R., Local Military Units, the Dallas City Council, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Other units were Dallas High School Bands, decorated floats and cars of the Dallas Daughters, Sons, and Children of the American Revolution, and antique cars entered by the Junior Group of the Jane Douglas Chapter. Many other patriotic and civic organizations took part in the parade.

On September 17th, the Dallas Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and four Dallas Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution entertained with a dinner. Mrs. W. H. Foster, Regent of Jane Douglas Chapter, was mistress of ceremonies and presented the Regents of the other Chapters. Mrs. D. G. Hazzard, Levi Casey; Mrs. F. W. Thompson, James Campbell; Mrs. Allen Wight, Prudence Alexander. Mr. Arving E. Morris introduced the speaker, the Honorable Ed Gossett. Altogether, Constitution Week of 1956 will long be remembered by the citizens of Dallas.

Lillian W. Johnson,
General Chairman of Dallas D.A.R. Constitution Week
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Washington (Washington, Iowa) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on November 19, 1956, with a dinner at 6:30 in the Presbyterian Church. A charter member, Mrs. Nellie Juzeler, was an honored guest receiving a corsage and a fifty year pin. Another charter member, Mrs. Alice Lemmon, had received her fifty year pin just before she left for Florida in late October. A pin was sent to Mrs. Gertrude Bowman, who lives in Washington, D. C., but has always kept her membership in our chapter. Seventy-three were present to partake of the delicious dinner and enjoy the beautifully decorated tables. The State Regent, Mrs. L. W. Kimberly, gave the address of the evening, "Of These I Sing." Other guests were: Mrs. Sherman Watson, State Treasurer; Mrs. Harry Warner, Director of Iowa Southeast District, and Mrs. Harry Brownlee, former District Director and a member of National Resolutions Committee.

Music was furnished by a Girls' Sextette from the Jr. High School and by a trombone and cornet duet played by two High School boys. These boys also played selections just before the dinner.

Carol Forgy, Regent

Siskiyou (Yreka, Calif.) was on National Honor Roll for three years past, Gold-Silver-Gold.

A 25 year pin was presented to Mrs. Vance Brown on April 18, 1956.

Among our many interesting events and programs for the year was a Constitution Day Program, Silver Tea and Quilt Show on Sept. 19, at Siskiyou County Museum. Mrs. Anna Dreyer obtained permission from the trustees for our use of the museum for the day. Mrs. Rosamond Westover, Secretary of the Siskiyou Historical Society, also helped in many ways.

Mrs. Albert Parrott, General Chairman for the occasion, arranged the program for the day and Mrs. S. Clinton Jackson, Regent, presided. The program was opened by prayer led by Mrs. L. L. Lichens, Chaplain, who was also chairman of the quilt exhibit. The National Anthem was sung in unison by members and guests.

Eighty-three hand-pieced and hand-quilted quilts and hand-woven bed spreads and tablecloths were displayed. They were folded in half and hung from the balcony railing thus showing the patterns. Many of them over one hundred years old and one was over one hundred twenty-five. One spread in blue and white linen was of interest—the flax having been home grown, woven and dyed. Patterns old and modern were shown: Double Irish Chain, Rose of Sharon, Patch Work-Crazy Quilt, Star of LaMoyne, Sun Burst, Hexagon, Thistle, Log Cabin and many others. It was also learned that names of patterns changed in different localities as one quilt displayed was Goose in the Pond and in another locality Young Man’s Fancy. A “Trip Around the World” comprised over one thousand small pieces.

Dr. Kenneth Young of the County Superintendent of Schools Office took pictures in color of the quilts. They will later be used in the high school and elementary history departments. They are of historical value and many students today have never seen hand-made quilts.

Mr. Frank Herzog, Curator of the Museum, made the coffee and tea and aided in many ways. Mrs. Conley Brown and Mrs. William Ensele were chairmen of the committee. Mrs. Dorothy Caldwell and Mrs. Helen Crebbin who had charge of the D.A.R. and Museum guest books reported that fifty-two guests and eighteen members were present, in spite of the steady down pour of rain the whole afternoon. Mrs. J. B. Rohrer led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. Mrs. Clifford Butler gave each member the new chapter yearbook.

Mrs. Albert F. Parrott,
Recording Secretary and Press Chairman

John Young (Charleston, West Va.). Through the cooperation of Judge Ben Moore, Judge of the United States Court, Southern West Virginia District, who provided a place for the presentation in the regular court procedure, our chapter was privileged to present the Award of Merit in a most impressive and unusual ceremony on Nov. 16.

Dr. Leonard Riggelman, center, received the Award of Merit on behalf of the “Six Laymen,” an organization which sponsors welcoming ceremonies for new Americans after naturalization. Presenting the award is Mrs. R. E. Grimmett, Chairman of National Defense Committee of the John Young Chapter. At the right is Mrs. Gilbert Overhold, Regent. Others are (left to right) Judge Ben Moore, Commander Samuel Volkman, Col. Clarence Connally, Capt. Paul Fahey and Maj. R. T. Mallory. They represented the four chaplains of the USS Dorchester which went down in World War II. The Six Laymen, who are anonymous, commemorate their sacrifice.

The Six Laymen, a group of men representing the three major Faiths of this country, was founded in memory of the four United States Army chaplains who gave their life jackets to others and died on their sinking troopship, the USS Dorchester, in World War II. With the motto “If men can die together, surely men can live together,” the Six Laymen operates anonymously to bring welcome and dignified recognition to newly admitted American Citizens immediately following their Naturalization ceremonies. A reception and buffet luncheon attended by all who wish to extend the hand of friendship and country to new citizens, is provided for each citizenship class by the Six Laymen. No one member is ever designated, and all recognition or honor is directed to the new citizens and to Brotherhood.

Honoring the four chaplains in whose memory
they work, the Six Laymen were represented at the ceremonies by four United States Army chaplains at the presentation, and the Award of Merit was received for the group by President Leonard Riggelman of Morris Harvey College, who announced that the framed certificate will be hung in Judge Moore's Chambers.

The John Young Chapter was represented by Mrs. Gilbert H. Overholt, Regent, and Mrs. Ralph E. Grimmett, chairman of National Defense, who presented the Award. Nine members of the chapter attended the ceremonies of naturalization.

Margaret K. (Mrs. Ralph E.) Grimmett, Chairman National Defense

John Edwards (Mexico City, Mexico). Members of the John Edwards Chapter, D.A.R., and their guests were treated to a special program of music and movies when they met at the home of Mrs. Wm. M. Hinrichs, Regent, in the Lomas. Following a short business meeting, Mr. Hinrichs, showed color slides of the D.A.R. headquarters in Washington, D. C., some taken several months ago when Mr. and Mrs. Hinrichs were guests of the President General, others taken at the time of General MacArthur's visit. There were also pictures recalling the visit of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway and Mrs. Marguerite Patton, then President General and Past President General, when they were guests of the local chapter about a year ago. Recordings of American Folk Lore songs provided background music. Then followed a special program of American Music under the direction of Mrs. Adolfo Blumenkron, Chairman of American Music. Mrs. Shirley Marguia sang "Toyland" by Victor Herbert, "At Parting" by Rogers and "The Moon Drops Low" by Chas. Wakefield Cadman. Mrs. Julia Bowling sang "At Dawning," also by Cadman, "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair" by Stephen Foster, and "Deep River" by Burleigh. They were accompanied by Mrs. Carmen Blumenkron added special interest to the numbers.

Gifts of food, clothing, money, etc., were brought to the meeting to be given to the little home in Cuernavaca, "Nuestros Pequenos Hermanos," operated by Wasson, the Catholic Priest Rev. These will be taken to Cuernavaca before Christmas along with two "pinatas," candy, etc. Following the program, tea was served with Mrs. Eduardo Larranaga and Mrs. Max Bunge, presiding at tea and coffee urns.

Margaret A. (Mrs. Wm. M.) Hinrichs, Regent

Mary Torr (Rochester, N. H.) celebrated its 50th anniversary with a luncheon meeting held in the Hampshire Room of the City Hotel in Rochester.

Several State officers, Past Regents and the Rochester Sup't. of Schools, Mr. John Frye, were honored guests.

On this occasion the Chapter presented an American flag to the City of Rochester for its new grade school. The Chapter's history was read by Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Thomas McConkey, State Vice Regent, was the inspiring speaker of the afternoon. She chose as her theme the first three words of Mary Torr Chapter's motto "Du Noble Things—Not Dream Them All Day Long." The picture shows Mrs. F. E. Whitney (right) and Mrs. S. W. Jones, esteemed Chapter members, cutting the Anniversary Cake.

Mary C. Furbush, Secretary

Colonel George Nicholas (Mount Sterling, Ky.) dedicated a marker at the grave of Colonel George Nicholas, October 1956, in the Old Episcopal Burying Ground in Lexington, Ky. Two of his descendants, John Dudley Judy and George Nicholas Bascom, placed a wreath at the grave. The regent presided at the dedication; the Reverend Robert W. Estill, Rector of Christ Church gave the Invocation and the Honorable John B. Breckinridge of the Kentucky House of Representaties gave the address. Colonel Nicholas was born in Virginia in 1755 of a distinguished family and was a zealous patriot during the Revolutionary War. He equipped a regiment at his own expense; was Captain of Baylor's Dra-goons; Major of 2nd Va. Regiment and was re-tired as Lieut. Colonel of the 11th Va. Regiment. After the war, he practiced law in Charlottes-ville, Virginia; was named one of the Committee of Five to ratify the Federal Constitution in Vir-ginia. In 1789, he came to Kentucky, where he is considered the framer of the State's first constitution. He was Dean of the first Law School in Kentucky, at Transylvania College in Lexing-ton; the first Attorney-General of the State and was a candidate for Governor when he died at the early age of 44 years in 1799.

The Colonel George Nicholas Chapter has also sponsored Historical Highway markers in this
county; one at the boyhood home of General John B. Hood, C.S.A.; one commemorating the Battle of Morgan's Station in 1793, and one at the gate of the Old Episcopal Burying Ground in Lexington, also honoring Colonel Nicholas. Our members are very active in all civic affairs and our Constitution Week programs have been outstanding and inspiration to the entire community.

(Mrs. John M.) Ruth C. Prewitt,
Regent

Benjamin Prescott (Fredonia, N. Y.). Mrs. Ella Stone Crocker was honored at an afternoon tea March 10, 1955 in recognition of her 48 years of deep interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Given by Mrs. Lewis Crocker at her home, guests were members of Benjamin Prescott and regents of neighboring chapters.

Mrs. Crocker became a member of Benjamin Prescott in 1908. She served two three-year terms as regent, and was senior officer organizing a C.A.R. Chapter. She has been continuously active in genealogical research establishing eligibility for many members.

Her great interest in the marking of local historic spots resulted in a native boulder being placed in nearby Smith Mills, birth-place of Mary Smith Lockwood, “Pen Founder” of the National Society. Revolutionary soldiers graves have been marked thru her efforts, and the grave of a real daughter, Harriet Root, in nearby Perrysburg.

The gift of land for Barker Common in Fredonia was commemorated by a bronze plate on a granite marker. The site of the first gas well in the U. S. is in Fredonia, appropriately marked thru the efforts of Mrs. Crocker and easily seen from highway U. S. 20. The gas was first lighted honoring General Lafayette’s visit to Fredonia in 1825.

The homestead site of Judge Jacob Houghton, one of the first judges of Chautauqua Co. and his famous son, Douglas Houghton, noted geologist, is marked by a boulder. Research for this was done by Mrs. Crocker, and she read a history of the family at the ceremony.

Mrs. Ella Crocker; Mrs. Lewis Crocker, hostess, and Miss Elisabeth Crocker, daughter of the honor guest.

She did considerable research in helping her chapter with its share in locating graves and obtaining information of Revolutionary soldiers for the book, “Chautauqua County Revolutionary Soldiers,” published by the combined efforts of all D.A.R. Chapters in the county.

Mrs. Crocker served her state as chaplain three years, as state chairman for Revolutionary Relics, and is a charter member of the N. Y. Officer’s Club.

David Demarest (River Edge, N. J.). An Award of Merit was presented to Mrs. Mary L. Rawlins, Superintendent of the Bergen County Children’s Welfare Home, in recognition of her many years of loyal service to her county and community. The honor was bestowed on Mrs. Rawlins by Mrs. George S. Sauerbrey, Regent of David Demarest Chapter of River Edge, at a Guest Day Tea in November, held at the home of Mrs. Clarence Bogert in Demarest. The occasion also noted the sixth anniversary of the chapter at which time Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, Past Vice-President General, was an honored guest.

Mrs. George S. Sauerbrey, Regent; Mrs. Clarence Bogert, hostess; Mrs. William A. Taylor, Organizing Regent; Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Mary L. Rawlins, Supt. Bergen Co., Children’s Welfare Home.

The service record for Mrs. Mary L. Rawlins shows that for over thirty-five years she has worked with and for sixteen thousand children of unfortunate home background. In the beginning there was just one small house, and later, the Edna B. Conklin Home in Hackensack. Recently, Mrs. Rawlins dug the first shovel-full of dirt for the construction of a new children’s home and diagnostic center, on county grounds in Paramus. She has often spoken to the D.A.R. chapters in our county and is revered by all who know her. Not on the written record is her love and devotion for all the thousands who have come in contact with her over the years, and, not on the written record are the grateful children who have come to love, trust and respect this part-time mother.

The chapter established a permanent Scholarship at the Kate Duncan Smith School in honor of Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw. Six years ago, as State Regent, Mrs. Greenlaw installed the nineteen organizing members and the Organizing Regent, Mrs. William A. Taylor. Today, there are sixty members and ten Associate memberships. Prior to the meeting the honored guests and regents were entertained at a luncheon at the Clinton Inn in Tenafly.

Madeline S. Sauerbrey, Regent
Chief Ignace (Kalispell, Mont.) began the year of '56 with a program on Socialized Medicine and Federal Aid to Education. Discussion by members followed a talk by Robert Sykes, local attorney. In February Anniversary month of the Chapter as well as American History, Mrs. Hardie reviewed "Their lives, their Fortunes, and their Sacred Honor" from Collier's! The results of the D.A.R. history contest for 4th and 5th grades were announced by the chairman, Mrs. M. F. Voelker, who presented a group of the winners from Mrs. Charlotte Slack's fourth grade. They demonstrated their winning project "Columbus' Bright Idea." A high school student, Loneta Bartlett of Kalispell and Blanche Fenby of Bigfork, danced the "Minuet in G" by Mozart. Several members wore Colonial costumes.

In November our state regent was entertained at a luncheon and members enjoyed her address and review of the year's work. A program of appropriate music was given by Mrs. J. C. Schwartz and in January '57 Mrs. Halvorson presented "Montana Historical Markers" with interesting highlights on Montana history.

Mary Fuller Percival (Van Buren, Ark.). The annual meeting of the Osage District was held October 29th in the dining room of Trinity Episcopal Church, the guests of Mary Fuller Percival Chapter.

The National Anthem was led by Mrs. Annie Pickens of Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, Fort Smith. Following the Pledge to Our Flag, there was a moment of silence in memory of departed members and a prayer by Mrs. Henry C. Faber, Vice Regent of our chapter.

Mr. Pat Garner, ex-senator of Arkansas and prominent news reporter of the state, was the guest speaker. He featured the D.A.R., theme, "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom," emphasizing "Danger of losing from the inside."

Interesting reports were given by Mrs. Volney Parker, Marion Chapter, Fayetteville; Mrs. Victor McBe, Abendschone Chapter, Eureka Springs; Mrs. Guy H. Thornton, Polk County Chapter, Mena; Mrs. Oscar Fentress, Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, Fort Smith; Mrs. R. S. Wilson, Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren. Miss Albritt (Fayetteville), Secretary of the District, included in her minutes a resolution of appreciation to Mr. Pat Garner for his excellent speech.

A talk was given by Mrs. Claude Watkins, State Membership Chairman. A letter from Mrs. Robert W. Huie, State Chairman of C.A.R., in the interest of building new chapters, was read by Mrs. Henry C. Faber, one of the National Secretaries of the C.A.R. It is interesting to note that each chapter in the Osage District was represented at the meeting.

Mrs. R. S. Wilson,
Director Osage District

Conecuh (Evergreen, Ala.) was entertained with a Christmas party on Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Mary Cunningham, having Mrs. Alice Sullivan of Mobile as co-hostess. The Regent, Miss Elizabeth d'Autehy Riley, dispensed with all business pertaining to the organization and the program was immediately taken up. In recognition of the date of Alabama's admittance into the union Dec. 14, 1819, the members of the chapter arose and gave salute to the Flag of Alabama. Mrs. Cardwell in a most interesting way told the beautiful love story of "Red Eagle" by A. B. Meek, emphasizing especially the history of the Battle of Burnt Corn and its part in the beginning of the Creek War. Mr. Ellington, the guest speaker for the evening, told the always stirring story of the nativity and the real meaning of Christmas. Carols were sung as the guests gathered around the piano.

The home of Miss Cunningham was decorated for the occasion in Yuletide greenery, red carnations and poinsettias. The dining table was centered with pink camellias flanked by pink candles in silver holders. Mrs. Edith Petrey
The next meeting will be in the home of Mrs. Clark McGehee.

Elizabeth d’Autrey Riley, Regent

Franklinton (Columbus, Ohio). Under the very capable guidance of Mrs. James G. Kahle, chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, funds for a scholarship for a student at Tamassee, have been secured by this committee.

The main fund-raising project was the special program sponsored by this group which was held at the Jeffrey Mansion this fall. The program was presented by one of the committee members, Mrs. Ivor K. Adams, and her husband, who showed colored slides and related their adventures and facts about their recent South American tour into the jungles and visits with the little known and very primitive Indians.

Rare pictures of Indians building their sod walls and grouped in their windowless mud huts, using the most primitive methods in agriculture were among the colorful slides taken by the couple. Pictures of this little known civilization are rare since the Indians believe they lose their souls when their image is taken. Some of the places that were visited by Mrs. Adams and her husband, have been known only to missionaries. A review of some of the medical problems and diseases prevalent in these tribes and the work of American doctors who elect to serve in this primitive and isolated area was also given.

Miss Mary T. Blakely, Regent, had charge of the program. Following the ritual for dedicating grave markers, led by Kentucky’s State Regent, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, also a member of Fin castle, Mr. Colgan Norman, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Society, S.A.R., and Past Commander of Jefferson Post, American Legion, gave a most inspiring talk.

Edward F. Coleman, Jr., a great-great-great-great-grandson of Thomas Crow, placed a wreath on the grave, and the S.A.R. also placed a wreath there. Mrs. William A. Chenault was in charge of getting the marker and having it put on the grave. Emily Rogers and Sarah Kendall Payne, representing the George Rogers Clark Society, C.A.R., carried the flags.

There were twelve descendants of Thomas Crow present. Also Mrs. John Trapp, Regent of Peter Forre Cotton Chapter, D.A.R. of LaGrange, Kentucky, representatives from the S.A.R., C.A.R., American Legion, Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the Confederacy, and many Fincastle Chapter members.

The marker was placed as a project of the Community Service Committee of Fincastle Chapter.

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Mrs. William A. Chenault, Chairman of Revolutionary Grave Markers

Lucy Jackson (Newton, Mass.) on October 10, 1956 marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Major Timothy Jackson of Newton, Mass., in the Cotton Street Cemetery, Newton, Mass. A bronze marker was placed close to his sarcophagus which states that he was a Revolutionary war soldier and that it is placed by the Lucy Jackson Chapter, D.A.R.

Major Timothy Jackson was born in the original house, built in 1670, at 527 Washington Street, Newton, Mass., by his ancestor, Edward
Jackson. The Major's sister was the Lucy Jackson for whom our Chapter was named. The house which was lived in by five generations was rebuilt in 1889. The "Jackson Homestead" was given to the city of Newton in 1929 and is known as the Historical Society.

Major Timothy was eighteen years old when the Revolutionary war started. Immediately, he was a corporal in a company of "Minute Men," and was in the war for a year and ten months going through terrible experiences in English prison ships. The family story is that his mother and sisters did not recognize such a pitiful figure as their own brother and son on his arrival home. Before long Timothy settled in the family home as a farmer of twenty-three and married Sarah Winchester three years later. Major Timothy Jackson's record as a citizen of Newton is a very fine one. All of his duties he most ably and faithfully discharged until he was disabled in 1811 and died November 22, 1814. He was the great, great grandfather of Miss Louise Sherman, a chapter member, present at the grave marking.

Catherine I. Scott (Mrs. C. T.), Historian

Colonel Loammi Baldwin (Woburn, Mass.). November 20, 1956 was a Red Letter day for the members of Colonel Loammi Baldwin Chapter, D. A. R., when they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the chapter at the home of Mrs. J. William Fox, Charter member, ex-Regent, and the present Chaplain of the chapter. Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, State Regent, and Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Vice-Regent, the special guests of the day, brought greetings. Highlights of the history of the chapter, written by Miss Angeline Meartz, ex-Regent, were read by the chapter Historian, Miss Sarah S. Cumings. A gift of fifty dollars was given to Hillside School for Boys in Marlborough, Mass., for the Building Fund Project of the school, which is a special project of the Massachusetts State Society. Music for the occasion consisted of American folk songs charmingly sung by Mrs. Leonard Wolsky who accompanied herself on the zither. Rev. Robert Munson Grey, D. D., of the First Congregational Church in Woburn, gave an inspiring address, stressing the fact that unless we are better than our fathers were, we are not worthy of the inheritance into which we have come. Dr. Grey was then presented with the D.A.R. Award of Merit in recognition of the outstanding work he has done for over thirty years in all phases of life in Woburn.

Grace W. Heartz, Regent

Leray de Chaumont (Watertown, N.Y.) celebrated its 60th anniversary on Charter Day, November 10, 1956 with a luncheon at the Hotel Woodruff honoring its Organizing Regent, Mrs. Louis S. Lansing. She is the only surviving charter member, the only surviving Daughter who attended the first State Convention held at Utica in June, 1896.

Mrs. Lansing was Regent 1896-1898, and again 1904-1906. Actively concerned with D.A.R. affairs all during the 60 years, Mrs. Lansing is now parliamentarian.

The chapter presented her with an Organizing Regent's pin. Mrs. Lansing presented the chapter with a specially made scrapbook containing pictures of all past Regents. Edna Greene Hines, who has had several books of poetry published, read an original poem honoring Mrs. Lansing. Tribute was also paid to four 50 year members; Mrs. Arthur L. Chapman, who joined in 1902 and is now 96 years old; Mrs. Louis W. Moore, 1904; Mrs. Frank Chickering 1905; Mrs. H. J. Wright, 1906. Mrs. George Rogers, Regent, presented each with a silk D.A.R. flag.

Guest speaker, Mrs. Samuel J. Holt, Director of the 7th District and District Vice-Chairman of National Defense, Seneca Falls, New York, urged that the D.A.R. spread the faith of freedom and equality of man.

Grace Linehan, Press Relations Chairman

Seminole (West Palm Beach, Florida). "Bulwarks of American Commonwealth" was discussed at a luncheon meeting of our chapter, Saturday, at the Sea Breeze Hotel, Palm Beach, by Dr. Samuel Lindsay, pastor of the Royal Poinciana Chapel, in observance of Americanism Day.

Dr. Lindsay said that one of the bulwarks is the complete separation of the church and state and that education is the key to democracy.
“The United States would not disintegrate because it is built on the qualities for which we stand; freedom of speech, freedom of physical liberty, freedom of religion, financial liberty and labor unions,” he said.

New members elected to Seminole Chapter and introduced at the meeting were, Mrs. Wycoff Myers, Mrs. Robert A. McClung, Mrs. Lucille B. Mattheson, Mrs. John Goodner, Miss Dorothy Harrison, and associates: Mrs. Faureol L. Borton and Mrs. James J. Feeley. Transfers welcomed into the Chapter were Mrs. D. A. Mahoney, Mrs. W. R. Fennimore and Mrs. B. Ratilff.

Mrs. James H. Samuel, Regent, presided. Delegates and alternates to the State Conference at Winter Haven, March 26, 27, 28, and to the Continental Congress in Washington the week of April 17th, were elected.

Delegates elected for the State Conference were Mrs. James H. Samuel, Mrs. Walter E. Lotz, Mrs. Henry Kohl, Mrs. J. A. Rostan, Mrs. H. Brower and Mrs. Oscar Davies. The Alternates being Mrs. Freda Jay, Mrs. Vernon Smith, Mrs. T. M. Douglas, Mrs. George Brockway, Mrs. Richard Middleton, Mrs. John Hoffman, Miss Marion Graham, Mrs. Willa Ford Leach and Mrs. Calvin Campbell.

For the National Congress, our Regent, Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Walter E. Lotz, the First Vice Regent, were elected delegates, with Mrs. Arthur Rumbaugh, Mrs. Henry Kohl and Mrs. Willis Browne as alternates.

Mrs. Kohl spoke briefly on the Hungarian Relief Fund. One hundred members of our Chapter were present, which is the largest number ever registered at a Chapter luncheon, with several out of town guests. The Seminole Chapter was organized Dec. 5th, 1922 with a membership of fifteen members; it has grown to 148 at present, and through the thirty-five intervening years has been dedicated to those principles for which this Society stands.

Rae H. (Mrs. James H.) Samuel, Regent

Reverend John Robinson (Keystone, Okla.). A permanent marker of Bear’s Glen, where Washington Irving camped during a tour of the prairies, was put on U. S. 64 at an intersection of the highway and a county road that leads to the Glen, 3.7 miles north of the junction near Keystone’s north city limits on Nov. 10th. Irving and his party camped at Bear’s Glen Oct. 15, 1832. Irving camped at the Glen after accompanying a party from Fort Gibson up the north side of Arkansas River. He described the site in his “Tour on the Prairies.”

Inez Young Lehr, Historian

Instrumental in the erection of the historical landmark is the Reverend John Robinson Chapter, the State Highway Department, Tulsa Boys’ Home and James H. Gardner, who rediscovered the camp site and authored “A Journal of 100 Years Ago.”

The idea for the marker came about through a historical pilgrimage made in 1953 by members of our chapter, under direction of Mr. Gardner. The metal marker was made by the lads of the Tulsa Boys’ Home under supervision of Ermie Hanes, shop supervisor. A short ceremony was held at the location of the new marker last week.

Inez Young Lehr, Historian
Commodore Preble (Eaton, Ohio). This picture is of the float used by our chapter in the Sesqui-Centennial Parade in the early fall. Its purpose was to demonstrate to the public transportation of early settlers as a family, and contribution to civilization through the years, as well as patriotism, loyalty to organization and city. It was a gala day, with a parade 8 miles long, (flying colors) costumes of settlers one hundred fifty years old, antiques, appropriate decorations. There was much comment added to the Chapter's exhibitions. The Chapter also displayed two windows of antiques. The occupants were Laura Wyatt Heywood, member, grandchildren, Laura, Sally, and Scott Heywood, also ancestors of a Revolutionary soldier. John Ernst, husband of member Caroline Ernst. The first Wyatt of history was Sir Thomas Wyatt, the well known poet. A meeting of patriotic gesture by the Chapter followed honoring the event and awarding two pins of good citizenship.

Edna Toney, Regent

Piqua (Piqua, Ohio) enjoyed a two-fold program in December. E. D. Mason, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice in Cincinnati, was the guest speaker.

Mr. Mason, who was introduced by Mrs. William H. Wall, program chairman, praised the D.A.R. for its constant help and vigilance in exposing subversive activities, reminding the members that the D.A.R. and the FBI have worked closely together for years. The primary job of the FBI, Mr. Mason explained, is to investigate violations of the 140 Federal Laws. However, the tremendous scope of the FBI was realized when the speaker cited statistics, and gave examples of the situations an FBI agent is likely to meet. The timeliness of the program was emphasized by the current popularity of the new book, "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead.

The second half of the program took place in Forest Hill Cemetery where a marker placed on the grave of a Revolutionary War soldier was dedicated. The bronze plaque had been given by Mrs. George S. Keepers of Youngstown, Ohio, in memory of her ancestor, Samuel Wiley, who was an aide of General Washington. Samuel Wiley also served as a Private in Captain Gibson's Company, Colonel Johnston's Regiment, Pa. Line.

Samuel Wiley was born in Cecil County, Maryland 1749, and arrived in Piqua on the day of the Dilbone Massacre, August 18, 1813. He died in Miami County, Ohio and was buried in Lower Piqua Cemetery. Later the body was moved to Forest Hill Cemetery.

Our chapter is proud to write of one of our more distinguished members, Mrs. W. J. Johnson. She was born Alice Wallace in Winona, Texas—a descendant of John Foard of North Carolina, one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. She has been a devoted member of Alamo Chapter for a number of years, and has been generous in her service to it. She has served as Registrar, Recording Secretary, Regent, and Parliamentarian. While Regent she was especially active in promoting J.A.C. work and scholarships for the Approved Schools. During this time, (1945-1947), the Alamo Chapter Building Fund Committee was appointed, and the first funds for a chapter house were raised. Mrs. Johnson has been State Chairman of Radio and Television, and has served three years as National Vice Chairman of Radio and Television. Alice Johnson, as she is known to her many friends, the widow of a physician, is the mother of two doctor sons and is mother-in-law to another. She was one time President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Bexar County Medical Society, and served on the State Board of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Texas State Medical Society for many years.

Mrs. Marion Wallace McCurdy, Regent
Mercy Warren (Springfield, Mass.). Since 1950, as our Americanism project, our Chapter has participated in "I Am an American" night, a program honoring new citizens of the current year. A dinner and appropriate exercises are held for them at Technical High School to which invitations are extended by Deborah Sampson Club, the evening group of the chapter.

This year the club arranged a window display in a bank on main street. The scene depicted New York harbor and the Statue of Liberty, from which area many figurines of foreign-borne people, in native costumes and flanked by their respective flags, proceeded to a courthouse to become American citizens. From the courthouse, a path lay open to them, along which were "Doorways of Opportunity" in the many fields, such as religion, education, science, music and industry. Behind all this was a sign of welcome by the chapter, and the American and chapter flags.

At the annual dinners, chapter members have served as hostesses, and arranged patriotic table decorations, in cooperation with Mrs. Donald F. P. Batchelder, club president and Americanism vice chairman. After the dinner, the new citizens retire to the auditorium. Various patriotic organizations march in to rousing music and their display of flags, led, of course, by the D.A.R., the first and oldest patriotic organization present. Following addresses by State and local officials and a naturalization officer, scrolls of citizenship are presented to each new citizen. It is an impressive ceremony, and is enthusiastically received by the new Americans. Each year Welcome Cards are mailed to each new citizen, averaging nearly 300 per year.

Although our Club members cannot attend daytime meetings, we have enjoyed this Americanism program, and plan to continue it.

Mrs. Donald F. P. Batchelder

Eau Claire (Eau Claire, Wis.) marked the beginning of the New Year with an Indian American breakfast at the home of Mrs. L. L. Arnold on January 7th. Each member was greeted with a small pair of paper moccasins to wear as a lapel pin and every place was equipped with a puzzlemat filled with Indian American information. The opening ritual was observed before the members took their places as an Indian interpretation of the Lord's Prayer was read by Mrs. Alfred L. Ward, Chaplain, served as the grace.

After the breakfast, Miss Lois Williams, Regent, explained the symbols and pictures on the table mats and napkins so that all present learned many of the distinguishing features of the main American Indian tribes. All worked the weaving on the puzzlemats which when finished showed an attractive Indian design.

Mrs. George Barland, Program Chairman, introduced Mrs. P. E. Riley, the chapter's American Indian chairman, who read Harold Fey's "Why Care About Indians" which appeared in a recent issue of the Christian Century and alerted all to a new feeling of responsibility for our Indian Americans. This was followed by Mrs. Melvin Rigg who reviewed "A Star in the Desert" by Fulton Oursler. This book tells of the work of Garret Hughes in a small parish in Nevada where he is teaching Indian American the way of love instead of vengeance. Every member present agreed that this was the most successful meeting and a pleasant way to learn about our Indian Americans.

Marjorie D. Barnes

Hart (Winchester, Ky.). On November 16, 1956 Hart Chapter dedicated a Highway Marker for the Clark Mansion, the home of Governor James Clark, twelfth governor of Kentucky. The mansion, built in 1815, was occupied by the Clark family during James Clark's governorship and at the time of his death. He lies buried in the garden where the state of Kentucky has erected a monument.

Persons in attached photograph of Governor James Clark Memorial Tablet are, left to right, Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, Mrs. Owen Moreland, Mr. Wm. C. Caywood, III, Mr. Eugene F. Kinnaird, III, Mrs. William B. Ardery, Mrs. William D. Clark.

Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, Regent, presided over the dedicatory service which was held in the auditorium of the Winchester High School. Among the speakers were Mrs. William B. Ardery a member of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Historical Society and Mrs. Owen M. Moreland, State Superintendent of Roadside Parks and Highway Markers. The Hon. Stephen T. Davis delivered the main address in which he stressed the importance of preserving monuments of our early history. He gave a biographical account of Governor James Clark, pointing out his many contributions to the political history of the commonwealth as well as his service as Judge and in Congress.

William Curtis Caywood, III and Eugene Kinnaird, III, representing the C. A. R., unveiled the Marker. It was graciously presented by Mrs. Stephen T. Davis and accepted with appreciation by County Judge Edgar A. Rose.
Hart Chapter is proud of its place on the Gold Honor Roll and of its accomplishments in helping to preserve our historical heritage during the regency of Mrs. Davis.

Edna Hays,
Chairman Historical Markers Committee

Bienville (Anniston, Ala.). A delightful tea celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of our chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Virgil C. Adams on Montvue Road. Guests were greeted at the door by Mrs. O. C. Miller and Mrs. Robert G. Bowie, Vice-Regents of the chapter, and received in the drawing room by Mrs. Adams, Regent, Mrs. Cecil H. Young and Mrs. W. M. Salter, hostesses for the affair who were dressed in handsome original gowns of the period of the chapter’s organization. Receiving with the hostesses were Mrs. John T. Clarke of Montgomery, State Regent, Mrs. J. Oden Luttrell, Vice President General of D.A.R. and Mrs. James H. Lane, former State Regent, both of Sylacauga. Mrs. Frank L. Kirby rendered background piano music popular at the turn of the century.

During the afternoon the entertainment program included the reading by Mrs. Gambrell N. McCarty of the minutes of the organizational meeting which was held in April 1906 at the home of Mrs. T. L. Robinson, and it was noted that three of the charter members are Mrs. Thomas E. Kilby, Mrs. Wallace Kline of Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. William Parker.

Mrs. Thomas W. Coleman, Regent of Fort Strother Chapter, Mrs. Henry A. Perkerson, Regent of Chinabee Chapter, and Mrs. E. T. Brown, Birmingham, assisted in entertaining in the den.

In the dining room the tea table, covered with a Venetian lace cloth and appointed in silver, was centered with a silver epergne holding beautiful gold roses and burning tapers. Featured on the table was a three-tiered cake artistically decorated with spun sugar gold orchids, marked in gold with the name and dates of the chapter. Mrs. Luttrell and Mrs. Clarke presided over the table and were assisted in serving by Mrs. Carter D. Poland and Mrs. McCarty.

Guests included members of the Fort Strother and Chinabee Chapters.

Mrs. O. C. Miller, Magazine Chairman

Richmond-Indiana (Richmond, Ind.) starting the year’s activities, under the new regent, was our Community project in August, 1956, taking an active part in Richmond’s Sesqui-centennial Celebration lasting one full week. Twelve members of the chapter took part in the pageant “Land of Promise” which required their attendance every night as well as previous rehearsals. During that same week the chapter had an antique display in a store window on Main Street and won first prize ($25.00) in its classification.

Constitution Week was observed with a radio program over our local radio station. The material was obtained from the N.S.D.A.R. Program Committee. Newspaper publicity consisted of many inches, and our chapter meeting program emphasized the Constitution and Americanism illustrated by three war brides, respectively from England, Germany and Shanghai, China.

Another outstanding program was given by a WAC Procurement Officer assisted by a Sgt. U. S. Recruiting Officer. History of women in Army duty was illustrated with colored slides.

At all meetings National Defense had been stressed. D.A.R. stickers have been distributed as well as Flag Codes. The chapter has also distributed manuals, sent boxes of clothing to Kate Duncan Smith school as well as money contributions to both Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith school. All National projects are being fulfilled.

Our Good Citizenship winners have been selected and will be entertained by the chapter in April, at which time they will each receive their Good Citizenship pin and certificate. The top winner will receive a Spode plate as well as the pin and certificate. This is the practice of the chapter each year. The chapter has been on the Gold Honor Roll for the past three years.

The fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of one of our past regents, Mrs. Omar Pearce, was celebrated by her and her husband on Sunday, December 9th, 1956 in the Centennial Room of the Y.W.C.A. with friends and charter members as guests.

Margaret F. Powers (Mrs. Jerome), Regent

(Continued on page 544)
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH is not a simple matter of looking in an index and picking out one's ancestor. It entails much searching of records, selecting pertinent facts, analyzing them, and putting them together, evaluating printed compilations as genealogies and local histories, tracking down published source materials, studying lines of migration, etc. But it is a fascinating study.

The principles are the same in all cases, the rules of evidence are the same, and an understanding of them will make one's work easier. But the application of these rules to a particular case is different, depending on the locality, the period, the records kept there, and many other factors. It is for that reason that no specific rules can be given as to every step to be taken which will be applicable to all cases. However, an effort will be made in this department to outline for the benefit of the beginner some general suggestions applicable in many cases.

Tracing a line of descent to a Revolutionary ancestor. How to begin.

You are a member, having joined on the line of an aunt already a member, and now you want to put in a "supplemental," or you are a chapter registrar, and there is a woman your chapter would like to have as a member, so you want to help her trace her line.

How do you go about it?

That is the question that comes daily by the dozen to "1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D. C."

Don't make the mistake of deciding that one particular line is the "best" one, and work on it to the exclusion of others. In the beginning consider them all.

Get a chart (the D.A.R. has some for 50 each) or draw one up yourself. Put down the prospective member's name, then enter her father's full name and the place and date of his birth, death and marriage or marriages, and in each case the evidence that is the source, written if possible, of those facts. Then do the same thing for her mother. Right here is a good time to think about the proof that is needed. If you get that as you go along, it will save much trouble. After all, if you have a date or a place you know where you got it, and if from "Aunt Jane," then it is time to ask Aunt Jane where she got it. If it was from a Bible, get a photo-copy of the Bible then and there. Microfilms of these census records are in the state libraries or at the state depositories in most states, as well as D.A.R. Library, and of course the originals are in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. If you cannot yourself examine them, you will have to employ a record searcher to do it. The time required (and therefore the cost) depends on the county to be searched; if you can furnish the searcher with name of the township in which your ancestor lived it will make it easier to locate him.

If the 1870 census and the 1890 show a different state for the great-grandfather's birth, it is still helpful. Suppose the grandfather was living with his parents in Iowa in 1870, and the census of that year shows he was born in Indiana in 1862, and his father then aged 42, in Ohio and his mother in Kentucky; but in 1880 the grandfather, now age 18 was working away from home, and he told the census taker that his father was born in Maryland. That gives you a definite clue; the family evidently were from Maryland, moved to Ohio, were there when the father was born, and subsequently either his parents or he when grown, moved to Indiana. That gives a good clue as to the counties to be searched in Indiana and Ohio, that is, those where the line of migration was from Maryland to Ohio to Indiana and Iowa. Old (1850 to 1890) county histories may throw some clue on the family and should be consulted next.

Having decided on which line to begin tracing, if near a genealogical library see if the "vital records" of that county, such as marriages etc., have been published. Then see if there has been a genealogy written of any of that family name. Remember, though that regardless of family traditions, there are very few cases of only one family of a surname; usually there are many, but examine any books that have been written on the surname to see whether any line in the book is traced down far enough to connect with your line. If so, you are in luck, but the next step is to "document" that connection, that is, to get evidence that your great-grandfather, whose name you got from the census is

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identical with the child of the same name mentioned in the genealogy as having been born to the man who moved from Maryland to that county in Ohio. Usually this entails a search of county records, such as deeds and wills, as well as earlier census records. Further detailed procedures will be discussed in future issues. Then one must determine whether the genealogy is an acceptable one. How to do this will also be discussed in future issues.

**Books on “How to do Genealogical Research”**

Even those that have done quite a bit of genealogical research, and certainly beginners, will derive much benefit by reading carefully, and following the helpful suggestions in some of the general works on how to trace one’s ancestors. Among such books are:

- Doane, Gilbert H.; *Searching for your ancestors*. This was published in 1948 by the University of Minnesota Press and is out of print, but many libraries have a copy. A new edition is being prepared.
- Kirkham, E. Kay; *Research in American Genealogy* (1954); and *The A. B. C.’s of American Genealogical Research*.

Valuable suggestions may be found in the following:

- Stevenson, Noel C.; *Search and Research, The Researcher’s Handbook*.
- Jacobus, Donald Lines; *Genealogy as a Pastime and Profession*.

**Source Material**

By “source material” is meant the basis records from which a pedigree or family history is constructed, such as, birth, baptismal, marriage and death records, tombstone inscriptions, wills, deeds, court records of all kinds, census and tax lists, etc. Many such records are in print, though sometimes in obscure places, but many more have never been printed. The D.A.R. Genealogical Records Committee has for years been copying and typing such data, and placing a copy in the D.A.R. Library, and one in the major Library of the State concerned, but there is still much that has been neither printed nor copied.

There is no single bibliography or list, by localities, of what has appeared in print and often it is buried in periodicals. A project now in progress will within two years, it is hoped, provide such a list for material printed during the quarter century between 1906 and 1931, and possibly it can then be extended backwards and forward.

Until such is available the searcher must consult the genealogical periodicals covering the area of interest, and the few having a broader field such as:

- National Genealogical Society Quarterly;
- American Genealogist and New Haven Genealogical Magazine (first 8 volumes are devoted solely to New Haven, Connecticut);
- New England Historic and Genealogical Register.

Unfortunately many quarterlies of state historical societies, which previously published valuable source material, or compiled and authenticated genealogies, are now publishing chiefly brief historical monographs of limited interest. However, the older issues contain valuable data, and should be consulted. Fortunately, there is such a demand for genealogical source material that new magazines, purely genealogical in nature, are being started. Abstracts of specific county and town records are being published in individual volumes. So the searcher who cannot travel to original sources, may still find much in a Library.

Among the new magazines is a quarterly, *The Virginia Genealogist* (Editor: John Frederick Dorman) which began publication with the January-March 1957 issue. Each issue, 48 pages and there will be a full annual index. It is the standard size, 9 x 6 inches. Price is $5.00 a year. (Subscriptions may be sent to The Virginia Genealogist, Box 4883, Washington 8, D. C.) Among the features in the first volume are wills of Middlesex, Henry, Bedford and Brunswick counties; local notices from the Virginia Gazette issues which were discovered after the comprehensive index to that newspaper was published; marriages and obituaries from other Virginia newspapers; an article in the well known series (which began in *Tyler’s Quarterly* in 1938), “Copies of Extant Wills from Counties Whose Records Have Been Destroyed” by George Harrison Sanford King; a 1768 tax book of James City County (the colonial records of which have been destroyed); Warwick County court orders, 1647 (fragments from almost completely destroyed county records); and Revolutionary War pension abstracts. Queries submitted by subscribers will be published also, as well as news notes of general interest.

The editor is the author of several genealogical articles and in 1956 published two volumes of Virginia records, abstracts of *Prince William County Will Book C, 1734-1744*, and *Culpeper County Will Book A, 1749-1770*.

Another magazine, not confined to a particular area, is the *Genealogical Newsletter* (Editor, Inez Waldenmayer, 4724 Fifth St., N.W., Washington 16, D. C.). This, too, is a quarterly; price $2.00 a year. This mimeographed bulletin is an outgrowth of a letter issued to “alumni” of the American University’s Institute of Genealogical Research. The editor began supplementing the “news” with information of value to genealogists; it has become an important addition to the genealogical periodical field. To date have appeared such lists as “Directory of Family Associations,” “Newly Published Family Histories,” “Finding Lists of marriages from Virginia County Records,” parts I, II, III. Now in process is an addition to the list of marriage records, that is, lists of the old parish records and where they are published. Such finding aids are tremendous time-savers to those working in Virginia records, and many persons in the south and west seem to have roots in Virginia.

American University, of Washington, D. C., a pioneer in the field of formal study of genealogy has announced that the Eighth Institute of Genealogical Research, in cooperation with The National Archives, will be held July 15-August 2nd, 1957. This three-weeks course offers basic training in some of the principles of research,
as well as affording students the opportunity of learning of available source materials in various areas. Inquiries should be addressed to the Dean, School of Social Sciences and Public Administration, American University, 1901 F St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. As the class is limited in size, early inquiry is advisable. The Director of the Institute is Mr. Meredith B. Colket, Jr., of the staff of The National Archives, formerly Associate Editor of The American Genealogist, and Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists. Guest lecturers will give those enrolled the benefit of their knowledge in several specialized fields.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Kentucky, 1956

OLD STATEMENT (copied by Margaret Goodridge; records in possession of Dr. C. L. Hafer, Hebron, Kentucky.)

State of Indiana } SS
Boone County. }

I, Washington Wise Hedges of Lebanon Boone County Indiana State upon Oath my best Recollection as to the names and places of birth and time of deaths of my ancestors. I was born in Bracken County Kentucky June 30, 1796. My Fathers name was Samuel P. Hedges and was born in Prince William County Virginia, near Dumphreys. Sometimes called Haymarket. I had two brothers John Pope Hedges who died in Allen County State Indiana leaving heirs surviving him, and William Botts Hedges who died in Shanescroping Mercer County State of Ohio leaving heirs surviving him and I further state that I had two sisters namely Matilda Hedges who intermarried Benjamin W. Sherrill she died in Boone County Kentucky leaving heirs surviving her and Mary Hedges who intermarried Walter Goodridge She died in Boone County Kentucky leaving heirs surviving her. That the Brothers and Sisters above named were whole Blood and I further say that my Father the Samuel P. Hedges married a second time and by his second wife begot the following named Children Alfred H. Hedges now living near Petersburg. The Watts family came from Scotland to America and lived in the vicinity of Shaw family went to Va. settling in Stoney Creek near Petersburg. The father of Henry M. Lemmon came from England and when he returned he came to my Fathers house I remember a circumstance that occurred the older folks were talking and being annoyed by me, I suppose, gave me what was then called a fipenabt to go out and I retained this piece of money until 1850 and by mistake was paid out.

W. W. Hedges

State of Indiana } SS
Boone County }
I C. S. Wesner a Notary Public within and for the County of Boone in the State of Indiana hereby certify that on the 16th day of June A.D. 1881 I caused the above and foregoing statement to be carefully read to and within the hearing of W. W. Hedges and that thereupon the said W. W. Hedges to me well known to be the person he represents himself to be subscribed his name thereto and then and there was by me duly sworn to the truth of said statement so signed by him.
Witness my hand and notarial seal this the 16th day of June A.D. 1881

C. S. Wesner
Notary Public.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Michigan, 1956

Bible of Henry Lemmon (now in possession of Mrs. W. H. Lemmon, 202 Washington St., Holly, Mich.)

Births

Henry M. Lemmon born Apr. 27, 1827.
Louisa Thompson born March 29, 1829.
Henry T. Lemmon born Nov. 7, 1853.
Charles Manning Lemmon born Dec. 15, 1854.
Ellie Aurilla Lemmon born March 19, 1860.
George Hiram Lemmon born Nov. 24, 1861.

Marriages

Henry M. Lemmon married to Louisa Thompson Dec. 29, 1852.
Charles M. Lemmon and Jennie A. Shaw were married Jan. 1, 1878 by Rev. Jas. A. Riddick.
Henry J. How and Ella A. Lemmon were married the 11th of June 1879 by Rev. Jas. A. Riddick of the Cong. & M. E. Church.
William D. How and Anna L. Lemmon were married December 25, 1889 by Rev. Solon G. Merrick, Cong. Church, Gaines, N. Y.

Deaths

Henry T. Lemmon died Nov. 10, 1853.
Ellie Aurilla Lemmon died Jan. 25, 1883.
George Hiram Lemmon died April 16, 1881.

Thompson Bible Records (now in possession of Mrs. W. H. Lemmon, 202 Washington St., Holly, Mich.)
Births

Aurilia Johnson born November 14, 1799.
Hiram Thompson born January 16, 1798.
Clarissa Thompson born January 15, 1822.
Elizabeth Thompson born September 2, 1826.
Louisa Thompson born March 29, 1829.
Nancy Thompson born December 12, 1831.
Levi Thompson born October 16, 1834.
Hiram B. Thompson born September 2, 1837.

Marriages

Hiram Thompson and Aurilia Johnson married June 20, 1820.

Deaths

Hiram Thompson died August 19, 1866.
Aurilia Thompson died March 2, 1872.
Clarissa Thompson died August 9, 1884.

From Genealogical Records Committee, New York, 1956

"The Ages of Fathers Family"; copy of a paper written either by Silas Cox Searing or his wife Frances Davis Searing, (now in possession of Mrs. August Gleichmann, 24 Willits Road, Glen Cove, N. Y.)

James Searing was born in the year 1761 July 11th day.
Mary Fowler was born in the year 1767 April 18th day married in the year 1786 November 26 day.
Cynthia Searing born Aug. 17, 1788.
James Smith Searing born Aug. 24, 1791.
John Parker Searing born Sept. 11, 1794.
Daniel Searing born Jan. 8, 1797.
Harriet Searing born July 13, 1799.
Silas Searing born Mar 1, 1802 died Sept. 10 age 6 mo. & 10 days.
Samuel Searing born Mar 20, 1802.
George F. Searing born June 20, 1806.
Silas C. Searing born May 20, 1813.
Mary Searing departed this life Oct 24th day 1834 aged 67 years and 6 months and 3 da.
James Searing departed this life May 24th day 1842 aged 82 yr. 9 mo. 3 weeks.
Silas C. Searing was born May 20th day 1813.
Frances Valentine was born May 11th day 1817 married in the year 1833 Feb. 16th day.
Elizabeth Ann Searing was born January 3th day 1839 died March 10th age 9 weeks 3 da.
Phebe B. Searing was born August 25th day 1835.
Valentine F. Searing was born March 18th day 1837.
Whiton M. Searing was born Feb. 8 day 1839.
Harriet Ana Searing was born June 16th day 1841.
George W. Searing was born October 9th day 1843 died October 18th aged 9 days.
Laura Anna Searing was born January 13th day 1845.
Charles S. Searing was born Feb. 9th day 1847d. May 18, 1848 a. 1 y. 3 mo. 1 w. 2 days.
Frances Elizabeth Searing was born January 8th 1849.
Charles V. Searing was born April 26th 1851.
Daniel Coe Searing was born Jan. 28th 1854 died Sept. 7th 1883 aged 1 yr. 7 mo. 1w. 3 d.
Orlando Coe Searing was born January 27th 1857.
Mary E. Searing was born January 18th 1860.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Pennsylvania, 1956

The Names and Births of William and Lucy Wintersteen's Children.

William Wintersteen was born January the 13, 1788 married 1809.
Nancy Wintersteen was born March the 1st, 1810.
Fanny Wintersteen was born August the 27th, 1811.
Exe Ann Wintersteen was born April the 7, 1813.
Henry Wintersteen was born February the 3, 1815.
Mary Wintersteen was born March the 13, 1817.
Jackson Wintersteen was born March 21, 1819.
Elisa Jane Wintersteen was born August the 14, 1821.
Lucy and William Wintersteen was born January the 31, 1824.
Hannah Wintersteen was born April the 21, 1826.
Almira Wintersteen was born April the 28, 1828.

Births of the Children of John and Mary McCarter.

Mary McCarter was born September the 3rd day, 1741.
Jane McCarter was born June the 25th day 1743.
Alexander McCarter was born January the 19th day 1745.
Hannah McCarter was born March the 5th day 1747.
John McCarter was born January the 11th day 1749.
Elizabth McCarter was born October the 28th day 1750.
Daniel McCarter was born September the 5th day 1752.
Ann McCarter was born March the 20th day 1754.
Fanny McCarter was born March the 1st day 1756.
Phinehas McCarter was born March the 28th day 1758 (?).#is
Issis McCarter was born January the 25th day 1760 (?).
William McCarter was born April the 16th day 1762.
Susannah McCarter was born September the 10th day 1764.
John McCarter was born July the 6th day 1767.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Indiana, 1956

Marriage Bonds, Warrick Co., Indiana, issued in the years 1813-1818, as copied by Wm. Barker, Sept. 24, 1924.
(The names of the parties are given first, followed by signers of the bond other than the groom; then by date of bond, unless otherwise stated.)
John McCoy to Murry Lewis; Nunir Leright; no date.
Fountain Griffin to Polly Briggs; Joshua Moss; Sept. 20, 1813.

Samuel Bunt to Polly Williams; Josiah Williams; Sept. 25, 1813.

Samuel Marrs to Mary Casselbury; Hugh McGary; Oct. 5, 1813. N.C. Claypool, Wit.

John Weir to Cathryn Duckworth; Geo. Duckworth; Nov. 5, 1813.

Robert Jeffries to Nancy Curtis; Joshua Curtis; Dec. 15, 1813.

Daniel Miller to Sally Wagnon; Thos. Wagnon; Dec. 25, 1813.

Freedom Gay to Sarah Aken; Peter Gay; Jan. 25, 1814.

Ezekiel Dukes to Peggy Trotter; Robert Dukes; Jan. 29, 1814, John Claypool, Wit.


Henry Thompson to Rebecca Holloway; Stevin Holloway; Feb. 19, 1814. N. C. Claypool, Wit.


Joseph Wood to Polly Wilkinson; John Calhoun; (31, Dec. 1815 penalty 50 pds) Jan 2, 1817; by Samuel Snyder, MC.

Thomas Watson to Nancy Cartwright; John Glenn; Jan. 3, 1816.

Reuben McCoy to Partheny Overhale; N. Hurt; June 5, 1816; married June 6, 1816 by Joseph Arnold. Reuben Wilkerson to Nancy Dayson; James Young; June 20, 1816, by Joseph Arnold.

John Travis to Nancy Glenn; M. Larget & Wm. Stephen; July 10, 1816.

Thomas Garrett to Cathyn Cantwell; Martin Stateville; Oct. 2, 1816; m. Oct. 3, 1816 by Samuel Snyder, J.P. permission given by parents, Jacob Garrett, Mary & Berry Cantwell. William Meeks to Pridy Han--; Adam Young; Feb. 12, 1817; Mst. John Calhoun.

Francis Ashley to Elizabeth Hargraves; Hezekiah Hargraves; Feb. 15, 1817.

John Jukes to Hannah Barnett; Humphrey Barnett; Aug. 4, 1817.

William Hensley to Poly Brant; Edward Brant; Aug. 21, 1817.

Benjamin Scott to wife; Jesse McAllister; Sept. 13, 1817.

Thomas Davis to Sally Hedges; Daniel Frame; Oct. 20, 1817; m. Oct. 21, 1817 by Joseph Arnold. Barney May to Polly Tribble; Joseph May; Nov. 17, 1817; m. Nov. 17, by Thos. Higgins, J.P.W.C.

Samuel Lowry to Martha Snyder; Martin Stateville; Nov. 12, 1817; m. Nov. 30, 1817 by James Nancy, J.P.

John Vickers to Hannah Barnett; m. by Joseph Arnold; Aug. 7, 1817.

Jacob Garret to Rachel Absheare; m. by Samuel Snyder, J.P. July 3, 1817.

Daniel Rhoades to Mary Kimberly; m. by Joseph Arnold; June 27, 1816. Henry Rhoades to Mary Lightner; by Joseph Arnold; June 27, 1816.

John Gardner to Ally Overale; by Joseph Arnold; July 4, 1816.

Mason Howell to Ellenor Rogers; by Samuel Snyder, J.P.; Oct. 10, 1816.

Wm. Fortenberry to Rhody Williams; by Wm. Campbell, J.P.; Sept. 10, 1818.

James Evans to Sally Garrett; by Joseph Arnold; Aug. 18, 1818.

Noah Hanrahan to Rebecca House; by Thos. Everton, J.P. Dec. 20, 1818.

Rowland Hughes to Betzy McAllister; Jesse McAllister; April 7, 1814.

Noah Wheel to Sallie Haynes; Wm. Browne; May 27, 1814.

Wm. Worthington to Fibe Larrance; Elias Wheel; June 22, 1814; by Wm. G. Buckner.

Levi Warren to Sally Redmon; Samuel Sourel; July 9, 1814.

Thomas McLaughlin to Betsey Lawrence; Henry McLaughlin; July 4, 1814.

Samuel Critchfield to Polly Stevenson; Wm. Stone; Oct. 4, 1814.

James Nobbs to Carmild A. Akins; Jacob Seevers & Nathaniel Woodruff; Dec. 21, 1814.

Wm. Hargrave to Lettis Campbell; Thos. Campbell; June (or Jan.) 31, 1815; by N.G. Buckler, Clk.

Samuel Gardiner to Sally Ninergin (or Wivergin); John Gardner; April 5, 1815.

Jesse Gay to Ann Sprinkle; Bailey English; May 29th 1815; N. G. Buckler, Clk.

Jacob Seevers to Patty Pattant; Daniel Rhoades; July 21, 1815; N. G. Buckler, Clk.

James Robinson to Betsey Dukus; John Neel; July 31, 1815; Thos. Posey, Gov.; married Aug. 3, 1815 by Hugh McGary, J.P.

Geo. Linkemiller to Fibe Griffin; Jos. Fremway; Aug. 1815; N. C. Buckler, Wit.

John Youngblood to Ann Musgrove; John W. Youngblood, Thos. Baker; Sept. 20, 1815.

Michael P. Legate to Sally McCray; Andrew McCray; Oct. 29, 1815.

Jacob Ring to Amy Skell; M. Lebright; Nov. 23, 1815.

John Garret to Polly Noble; Daniel Noble; Dec. 15, 1815.

Martin Nadle to Polly Lumar; Married by Hugh McGary; March 12, 1816.

John Wood to Sary Dutton; m. by Samuel Snyder, J.P. Oct. 18, 1816.


Joseph McDonete to Nelly Bradley; Samuel Aiken, J.P.; Sept. 13, 1816.

Spencer Nanney to Martha Harral; Samuel Aiken, J.P.; Sept. 13, 1816.

Edward D. Nate to Polly Forrest; by Samuel Snyder, J.P.W.C.; May 22, 1816.


Silas Garrett to Sintthy Wilkinson; Samuel Snyder, J.P.W.C.; June 19, 1817.

Benjamin Scott to Mariah Saiserhafer (?); m. Joseph Arnold; Sept. 17, 1817.

Jonathan Penrod to Elizabeth Hurst; John Dover & Jonathan Penrod.; Feb. 11, 1818; m. by Daniel Aiken, J.P.

Samuel Hull to Betsy; Eliphalet Luddington; Feb. 23, 1818; m. Feb. 26, 1818 by Joseph Arnold, J.P.
Queries

Huston-Nelson—Want any inf. on Capt. Wm. Huston, b. 1755, d. 1823 (served with 6th Bat. Cumberland Co., Militia, Pa.) mar. Margaret Nelson on both their ancestors. Both bur. in Rocky Springs Churchyard, Pa.—Mrs. Eugene Pitard, 1050 B Fulton Road, Mobile, Ala.

Davis-Cates-Harrison-Vardeman/Vardaman-Smith—Want data of pars. and fam. of Henry G. Davis, Lawyer, Trigg Co., Ky. 1860 census shows he was b. Ky. ca 1810, mar. Margaret Nel- sson by Wm. Campbell; Feb. 10, 1819.

Eugene Pitard, 1050 B Fulton Road, Mobile, Ala.

Isham West; Sept. 17, 1818.

Garrison; Dec. 8, 1818.

Nanny, J.P.

by Wm. Campbell; Feb. 10, 1819.

Ray Barcroft, 707 W. Spring St., Neosho, Mo.

Peter Bruner to Jane Lillard; m. by Elder Posey Overall to Betzy House; Jacob Kyle & Abner Luce to Jane Rogers; Thos. Everton; m. March 5, 1818 by James Everton, J.P. Nov. 3, 1818.

March 2, 1818; m. March 5, 1818 by James Everton, J.P. Dec. 23, 1818.

Samuel Broshears to Elizabeth Adkins; m. by Joseph Arnold; Aug. 16, 1818.

Geo. Polk to Amy Briant; m. by Joseph Arnold; March 22, 1818.

Henry Haynie to Sally Lawrence; m. by Isham West; Sept. 17, 1818.

Gree Johnson, Capt. War 1812, 16th Miss. Reg. under Charles Burris, was born Nov. 10, 1788, where? He d. 1862 in Pine Bluff, Ark. (where his son, Willis Davison, was born when Mayor). He mar. in Tenn. (Knox Co.) 1807 Mary (Polly) Hellums, whose fa., William Hellums owned land on the ‘Saludy’ River, S. C. in 1760. They were in Madison Co., Ala., before 1812 and name in Bibb Co., Ala. records. A dau., Melinda Johnson, mar. 1828 in Fayette Co., Ala., Zachariah Tennille, Tanka,人的名字

Thos. Everton; m. 1818 by Thos. Everton; m. by Thos. Everton, J.P. Dec. 23, 1818.

Samuel Broshears to Elizabeth Adkins; m. by Joseph Arnold; Aug. 16, 1818.

Geo. Polk to Amy Briant; m. by Joseph Arnold; March 22, 1818.

Henry Haynie to Sally Lawrence; m. by Isham West; Sept. 17, 1818.


Was Alexander Callender b. in N. J. and did he die on Coles Creek north of Natchez? Also want place and date of his d. and names of his pars. and proof. This settlement on the Miss. River was known as The Jersey Settlement; they scattered from Natchez (then Fort Rosalie) due to religious dif. with the Spaniards (Catholics) or Spanish soldiers; two dau. of Samuel (d. before 1800) and Richard Swazy (broz.) mar. Richard and Caleb King (built "King's Tavern" in Natchez), and later the town of Kingston was named for this family.—Mrs. Richard E. Cal- lendor, 209 Lee Avenue, College Station, Texas.

Allen-Miller-Richard-Bobb—Want inf. on pars., bros., sisters, and place of b. Thomas Allen, Philad. Quaker, b. 1758, d. 1815 and same inf. on his wife, Jane Miller, (b. 1760 d. 1838). They were mar. Apr. 4, 1783, had 13 ch.: (four of mar.) Reuben mar. Ann Scott, 1814; Samuel mar. Eliza Clymer, 1815; William mar. Mary Ann Knight, 1821; Lydia mar. John Wyeth, 1826.

Sarah Ann Cobb b. 1816, d. 1892, mar. 1834 to Thomas Allen b. 1815, d. 1867 (grandson of the first Thomas).

Want place, date of b., names of pars., husband and ch., of Rebecca Richards, the gr. mo. of Jane Miller Allen.

Was Reuben Miller of Wilmington, De., father or bro. of Jane Miller Allen?—Mrs. Elizabeth Lincoln Collins, R.F.D. 1, Collegeville, Pa.

Patterson-Perry—Have proof of mar. of James Robert Patterson and Malinda Jane Peery in Wytheville, Va., 1836. Was she dau. of Andrew Peery (b. Dec. 10, 1780, d. April 26, 1831) and Jane Crockett (dau. Samuel Crockett, who was Rev. anc.) who he mar. on Sept. 20, 1808. Andrew's fa. was George Peery, son of Thomas who was a member Capt. John Wilson's Co., Augusta Militia. Was Andrew the fa. of James Robert?—Mrs. Opal W. (Floyd L.) Stocker, Eyota, Minn.
Lampton - Allen - Ledden - Baty - More -
census of Braxton Co., W. Va. gives chil.: Hansan, 
(1812), wife, Nancy Donohoe, b. 1805, Va., 1850
land, Ind. 1871. His pars. were Jonathan Houser
Westley and Morgan.

Malinda, Andrew, Perry, Martha and John.
(1819-1887) and Susannah Finkbone (1821-1906)
and Jonathan Housers.-Mrs. Jeannie P. (George
Henry Surfaces, John P. Howards and the Eli
Steinmetz, 8222 N. Kilpatrick Ave., Skokie,
 Ibn fur names of child, and desc. of the
Wish their ancestry.

John Ruby, 1757-1830, Rev, soldier of Union,
Conn. -Mrs. Richard Hyer, R.F.D. No. 2, Warner,
Want parentage of following: Martin Stuart, c.
1790-1876 of Bridgewater, Conn.; Amos Tufts,
mar. Adelia A. R. Schipper July 3, 1832,
Rochester, N. Y.; Susanna Pitts, 1771-1866, wife
of James Tufts of Jamaica, Vt.; Elix, Simmonds,
1770-1848, wife of Daniel Eddy of Jamaica, Va.;
John Ruby, 1757-1830, Rev. soldier of Union,
Conn.—Mrs. Richard Hyer, R.F.D. No. 2, Warner,
N. H.

Surface - Zerfas - Long - Howard - Houser
—Henry Surface, b. about 1782 and wife, Cath-
errine Long (1784-1877) went from Va., to Preble
Co., Ohio about 1811. Want pars., mar. rec.
and proof of tradition that he was son of John Zerfas
who had Rev. War record in Pa., before migrating
to old Augusta Co., Va. Gr.f. believed to be
Ulysses and brothers, Andrew, Adam and George.

Henry's dau. Christena, b. 1820, mar. John F.
Howard (1820-1874). Wish his ancestry. (his fa.
said to be George).

Christen's dau. Jane mar. Eli Houser at Farm-
land, Ind. 1871. His pars. were Jonathan Houser
(1819-1887) and Susannah Finkbone (1821-1906)
but at Winchester, Ind. Wish their ancestry.
Can fur names of child, and desc. of the
Henry Surfaces. John P. Howards, John P. Hower,
and the Eli and Jonathan Housers.—Mrs. Jeannie P. (George
E.) Steinmetz, 8222 N. Kilpatrick Ave., Skokie,
Ill.

Heeter/Heater/Herder - Donohoc - Wright -
Lampton - Allen - Ledden - Baty - More -
Christian Heeter, b. 1786 Pa., (fought in War of
1812), wife, Nancy Donohoe, b. 1806, Va. 1780
century of Braxton Co., W. Va. gives chil.: Hansan,
Stewart, Harvy, Calvin, Emsy, Temperence,
Malinda, Andrew, Perry, Martha and John.

Jacob Heeter (said to have come from old Va.
to W. Va.), b. about 1780 Westmoreland Co., Pa.,
and wife, Dillilish, b. 1797. Braxton Co. census
give ch.: William, Enoch, Rosinna, Moria, Kellis,
Westley and Morgan.

Want inf. concerning William Heeter, b. 1795,
wife, Mary, Lewis Co., W. Va.; Jamison Heeter,
b. Gilmer Co., W. Va.; 1818; Solomon Heeter, b.

Perry Heeter above mar. Lucinda Anna
Amanda Melvina Wright (dau. Thomas Jefferson
Wright and wife, Lucinda Baldwin) about 1868.
They lived on or near Hardin's Creek in Nelson
Co., now Marion Co., in 1787. Is it possible this
Thomas Wright is son or gr.son of one Alexander
Wright who was in the section now known as
Alleghany Co., as early as 1750?

Thomas and Lucinda Wright had 7 chil.: Rich-
ard, b. Ky., about 1830; Franklin J.; Henry
J., b. 1836, mar. Sarah Cruse, b. 1830; Martin
Van Buren mar. Mary Baldwin b. 1846; Ben,
b. 1865; Thaddeus mar. Frances Loyle, Amanda
Melvina, b. 1834, mar. Perry Heeter, b. 1842,
Braxton Co., W. Va. 1842.

Want Rev. War record of Samuel and William
Lampton, b. Durham, England, settled Page Co.,
Va., 1750. Same Samuel said to be "Mark Twain"
anc.

Want pars. and proof of b. of Josephine Lamp-
ton, b. about 1863, Eveliegh Breckenridge Co.,
Ky. Sisters Anna Lampton mar. Francis Birkhead;
Nancy mar. Lee French; Laura mar. Merritt, one
bro. mar. Nannie Allen, sister of Samuel Allen
who mar. Josephine Lampinton, Hardin Springs,
Ky, Sael was the son of James Madison Allen
and wife, Rachel; Ellen Childs Allen, b. 1826, d.
and bur. Big Clifty, Ky. J. M. Allen, b. 1826,
1823, they had chil.: Phillip 1843; Robert 1845;
Samuel 1847; Walter 1848, d. in Texas; John;
Susie; Miranda. James and a bro. came from
Va. to Ky. about 1840 and settled in Big Clifty.
Want pars. and place of birth of both James
Allen and wife, Rachel Clasin.

Want date of William M. Ledden who mar.
Nov. 24, 1842, Sara B. More. Had son, Cornelius,
b. Aug. 15, 1850, who mar. Mary Silindia Baty,
b. Oct. 12, 1845. There were chil.: Lillian, Samuel,
Sarah, Grace, Maida, James Eg. Elma, lived
Va., Ill., Cherryville, Kans., and Great Bend.—
Mrs. D. S. Deighton, 514 S. Jackson, Enid,
Okl.

Satterwhite—Will of John Satterwhite, Dris-
dale Parish, Caroline Co., Va., dated Dec. 14, 1772,
recorded Sept. 20, 1779, acct of estate ret'd Oct.
16, 1780, na. wife Ann (?) and 10 chil.: Jerimiah; James; Francis; John; Mary;
Ann; Clary; Jane (mar. ? Robinson). Two slaves to George
Green Satterwhite, relationship (?). Which of the
4 sons was the fa. of Jerimiah who mar. Rachel
Bruce (dau. Jacob (?) and Virginia (?). Bruce
or Jacob (?) and Rachel Eggleston Bruce) ?

Satterwhite mar. rec'ds: Elizabeth to Noil
Samuel Shackelford, Nov. 28, 1793, by John
Shackelford; Ann to John Shaddock, June 16,
1810 by H. Pitman; John to Ann Graves, Aug. 4,
1820, Goochland Co., Va.; Jamima to John N.
Grubbs, Aug. 11, 1825; Solomon to John Shaddock,
Aug. 11, 1825, (dau. Robert Satter-
white), Bondsmen: John Grubbs, Robert Satter-
white; Enoch to Matilda Carroll, July 30, 1827,
Bondsmen: Enoch Satterwhite, Joseph May;
Hugh to Lucinus Jones, Apr. 26, 1810, (dau. ?
Rebecca to Thomas Madison, June 19, 1839; Benjamin
(Continued on page 560)
As we go into the second year of this administration, your Magazine is in a healthy condition, both as to finances and subscriptions. Mrs. Kohr and I were delighted with the final spurs in our advertising and subscriptions and we extend our thanks to our busy Vice Chairmen and to all State Chairmen and Chapter Chairmen.

In reviewing the year's accomplishments the pressing need seems to be for a system of subscription cards by chapters in addition to the cards in our mailing list. Our hard-working office staff from October to April cannot keep current with the workload. Any innovations must be made during the summer but we want you to know that the matter is uppermost in our thoughts and that all chapters will be advised in due course. We have many requests from state and chapter chairmen for lists of subscribers by chapters and in our opinion, this lack of information results in loss of renewals. We want as many new subscribers as possible but it is equally important to retain all of our old ones as well.

To prevent our magazine from being mailed late, it will also be necessary to maintain rigid deadlines in the handling of advertising. When a state sponsors advertising for a certain issue, all chapters naturally wish their advertisements to appear in that issue and invariably some few are late. This means holding the galleys open which disrupts our printer's schedule as well as ours. If photographs are used, it takes a few days to supply the printer with cuts. I am sure that if all chapters understand the process of printing a magazine, we will get better co-operation. In one of our summer issues I may have an article explaining the work of our magazine office in detail.

Quite often, too, when proofs of advertisements are received by chapters, they wish to rearrange the ad for which the printer charges us, if it is not his error. This delays going to press and is expensive. Please give thought to setting up the copy exactly as it should be printed to avoid changes.

February
1957
Proclaimed
American History Month
by
Governor of Texas

Governor Price Daniel of Texas presenting the Proclamation to Mrs. Philip W. Harral, State Historian, and Mrs. W. J. Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary, who accompanied Mrs. Harral to Austin, the Capital of Texas, for this special occasion when the month of February, 1957 was proclaimed American History Month.

Mrs. John P. McKinley,
State Chairman, Press Relations
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
February 1, 1957

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the 1st Vice President General, Mrs. Robert Milton Beak, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. White, Mrs. Shrewder, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Adams. State Regents: Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Thigpen, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Wolf, Miss Haver, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. White, Mrs. George, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Eads, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hayward.

The 1st Vice President General, Mrs. Beak, assumed the chair, and the President General, Mrs. Groves, read her report.

Report of President General

It was an inspiration and a pleasure to have so many of our Board members and National Chairmen present at the October Board Meeting, and I warmly welcome each and every one of you today. It is through your help and interest that we can go along together in the work for our National Society.

Business conferences in my office were held the day following our October Board Meeting.

Early on Friday morning of that week, the Curator General and I were official guests of Winterthur Museum, this courtesy having been arranged by the Curator, Mr. Frank Klapthor. We were accompanied by Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General, and Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Organizing Secretary General. In so representing the Society I had a most interesting and rewarding day wandering at will among the 100 rooms of this fabulous and historic collection. I here wish to recognize the important contribution of Mr. Henry DuPont who has made the past come to life today.

On Saturday, Mrs. Newland and I, as guests of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, attended the luncheon and annual meeting at the Statler Hotel.

That afternoon we were the guests of this group at tea at the Georgetown residence of Mr. and Mrs. Randall Burgess. This handsome dwelling was once the carriage house of the Robert Todd Lincoln home nearby. Mrs. Burgess previously owned the Lincoln residence, which she sold, retaining a large part of the extensive gardens and the carriage house from which she has evolved a most attractive home. The charm of the courtyard and the exterior brick of the carriage house is not changed. Mr. Randall Burgess is the Under Secretary of the Treasury.

On Sunday, with Mrs. Newland, I went to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where with many of the Trust members and visitors we were guests of the James Monroe law office which is maintained by a foundation directed by Mr. Lawrence Gouveneur Hoes, a grandson of James Monroe. We also visited Kenmore, the handsome residence of Betty Washington and Fielding Lewis, and were delighted with the work which has been accomplished there. The Kenmore Association is most appreciative of the early labors of the Washington-Lewis D.A.R. Chapter in securing and making possible its preservation. Mrs. Annie Smith, a D.A.R. member and Honorary National Secretary, although now retired is still very active, having given years of service to this national home. Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, of Delaware, Honorary Regent of the Kenmore Association, was our hostess at luncheon on this tour.

The days following were spent at my desk, and on the afternoon of October 24th I was the guest of the Chevy Chase Chapter, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Regent, at the beautiful home of Colonel and Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim.
in Washington. A well-appointed luncheon was served in the dining room of "Firenze." A meeting of the chapter followed when the President General was the speaker. All present felt a debt of gratitude to Col. and Mrs. Guggenheim for their delightful hospitality. Mrs. Guggenheim is a member of the Chevy Chase Chapter, D.A.R. and Col. Guggenheim has served his country as former U. S. Ambassador to Portugal.

On Thursday morning, October 25th, I left early in the morning to attend the State Conference of West Virginia, held at Martinsburg. Mrs. Edward S. Phillips, State Regent, and Mrs. Keener Euttsler, General Chairman, met me at the station. We went directly to the hotel for the luncheon meeting of the State Board of Management of the West Virginia Society, D.A.R. In the afternoon an impressive memorial service was held, conducted by Mrs. Russell J. Bergen, State Chaplain. The State Officers Club dinner followed; Miss Katherine Barnes, the President, was unable to attend and Mrs. Rudolph Stoyer presided in her place. The formal opening of the State Conference was held on that evening, with Mrs. Edward S. Phillips, State Regent, presiding, at which time the President General and other guests brought greetings to the West Virginia Daughters. Vice Admiral John F. Shafroth, U. S. Navy Retired, gave a splendid talk on national defense. Admiral Shafroth has served with distinction in both World Wars, and is a patriot who is still serving his country in national defense work.

On Friday morning, October 26th, at 9 A.M. the business session of the conference was formally opened. During a break in the session, the President General and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, went with Mrs. Bergen to see the Newton D. Baker Veterans Hospital. There was a Conference Luncheon on Friday noon honoring the State Chairmen who gave their reports following the luncheon. The banquet was held on Friday evening at which time the Chapter Regents gave reports of the year's work and the President General gave her address.

Returning to Washington on Saturday, I spent the afternoon at the office in heavy work. Because of circumstances beyond my control, I was unable to attend the dinner of the State Officers' Club of the District of Columbia, which is a matter of deepest regret to me personally.

On October 31st I left for New York City, where I was met by Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee, whose house guest I was during my stay there.

On the afternoon of November 1st I was the guest and speaker at the large Charter Day Tea and reception given by the Manhattan Chapter at the Plaza Hotel, Mrs. Nicholas Jones, Regent.

Mrs. Nash entertained at a small dinner party that evening at the Republican Women's Club.

On the morning of November 2nd I attended the Green Sheet Meeting of the Film Estimate Board of National Organizations at the New York Headquarters of the Motion Picture Association. A conference was held with Mr. Arthur H. DeBra, Director, Community Relations Department of the Motion Picture Association. There was discussion of some of the problems of previewing motion pictures in relation to the National Society, and we listened to the previewing and grading of several pictures by the Committee.

Following the meeting I was guest at a luncheon given in my honor by Miss Alice Butterfield. On that afternoon the luncheon guests went to see the Washington Headquarters, which is also known as the Morris-Jumel Mansion. This is a most interesting and historic old house, with a commanding view of the Hudson River. This house was used as Washington's headquarters for a brief period. The house now contains some of the original pieces used at the time of Washington's residency there.

That evening I left New York for my home.

On November 11th Miss Faustine Dennis, our Treasurer General, acted as my personal representative and laid the National Society's wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

Returning to Washington on November 26th, there was much desk work in preparation for the approaching meeting of our Executive Committee and Special Board, together with the appointment of Congress Committees, and the day by day business of the Society.

Following the meeting of the Executive Committee on December 5th, Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn and I, together with all members of the Executive Committee in Washington for that meeting, also Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; Mrs. Ashmead White, Congress Program Chairman, were guests at the Americanization School, with Mr. James T. Gallahorn, Jr., Administrative Principal, as our host. This was the Annual Dinner and Bazaar of the School. Foods of foreign countries were served and we were entertained by folk dancing by students and graduates of the school in native costume. This is a most unique and interesting school, conducted so efficiently by Mr. Gallahorn and his staff of experienced helpers for the promotion of
Americanism. The District of Columbia Society D.A.R. helps materially with the work for the school. In 1955 the National Society set aside the sum of $2,000 as a special fund, the interest to be allocated annually for the aid of foreign-born students enrolled in the Americanization School.

On the afternoon of December 7th our annual award of a military wrist watch to the U. S. Marine Corps was presented by the President General to the winner, Lt. Robert L. Roark, rating highest in the Platoon Leaders Class. This ceremony was held at the U. S. Marine Corps Barracks, in Washington, with special parade and drills, followed by a lovely tea given by General and Mrs. Randolph McC. Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps. This ceremony was attended by those several members of our Executive Committee who remained in Washington for the event.

It was my pleasure to be the honor guest at a very beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. David L. Wells, Chairman of the National Board Dinner Committee, in her home on December 12th when members of the Committee were also guests. We are indebted to this fine Committee for our successful National Board dinners, and I am sure you share my gratitude to them for all of their excellent planning in our behalf.

The Executive Committee voted to donate as its contribution to Hungarian relief the sum of $500 in the form of one night's use of Constitution Hall for the benefit performance, "Salute to Hungary" given under the auspices of First Aid to Hungary, Inc. on the evening of December 30th. It was a satisfaction to receive word from the Chairman, Mrs. Jouett Shouse, that the initial contribution of the use of the hall set off the flow of gifts to the cause, and that the proceeds of the benefit netted well over $150,000, with returns still being received.

At our National Board dinner last evening, American History Month was introduced by a scholarly address on nationalism by Elmer Louis Kayser, dean of students at George Washington University and professor of European history. States are co-operating, and our Historian General, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, will tell you more of this.

A D.A.R. Insignia is to be placed on the riser of the top step before the altar at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, New Hampshire; this to honor our Society and to have a small part in this fine memorial.

To those states which have contributed State flags for the Homestead Air Force Base, in Homestead, Florida, I am grateful. If additional states are interested, contact Col. James W. Twitty, USAF, Commander—address above. We have received word from the following states of the gift of their State flag: Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia. Col. Twitty expresses gratitude for the flags received and is most appreciative. Upon my return to Washington in January there were many matters of business incidental to our approaching Board Meeting and plans for Congress and the extended trip to State Conferences awaiting my attention. Aside from the business demands of the office during that period, it was a privilege to be in Washington to attend many of the Inaugural events.

As the guest of Mrs. Howard C. Curtis, it was my pleasure to attend the Fashion Show and Tea on the afternoon of January 18th, given by the League of Republican Women of the District of Columbia at the Mayflower Hotel. This was a gala event in every respect.

On that evening I was the guest and speaker at a Joint Meeting of the three Committees, American Indians, Mrs. Mabel E. Winslow, State Chairman; Approved Schools, Miss Anna B. Sandt, State Chairman; and Student Loan and Scholarship, Mrs. Dora B. S. Waters, State Chairman, at the Chapter House in Washington, as arranged by Miss Sandt.

On the afternoon of January 19th I attended the annual tea of the Keystone Chapter, Mrs. Roy W. Gilbertson, Regent, at the home of Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General.

The Inaugural Concert was held in Constitution Hall on the evening of January 20th. It was a privilege indeed to occupy the D.A.R. box with guests on that brilliant occasion.

Through the courtesy of Miss Bertha S. Adkins, Assistant Chairman, National Republican Committee, reserved seats were sent to me as your President General for the Inaugural Ceremonies at the Capitol and a parade seat in a choice location to view the Inaugural Parade. This courtesy was a fine recognition to our entire National Society, D.A.R.

Work is progressing on the revision of our Approved Schools booklet and "Highlights of Program Activity." These two booklets will be ready, in revised editions, by the time of our Continental Congress—if not before.

May I remind you again of our Bus Tour to the Approved Schools, scheduled for October 17th through the 25th. You will be notified by the Chairman, Mrs. Jean Labat, as plans for the tour progress.

A cordial invitation has been extended to all National Officers and State Regents of
our National Society by the Virginia 350th Anniversary Commission at Williamsburg, Virginia, to attend the Jamestown Festival and to participate with Virginia Daughters in commemorating this historic occasion. The Virginia Society, D.A.R. will hold a special Flag Day Observance at Jamestown on June 14, 1957. The Jamestown Festival will be of tremendous interest to our members.

During this period of great patriotic significance in our country, I feel confident that our members, under the able leadership of their respective State Regents, will dedicate themselves anew to accomplishments along the lines of our varied program of activities. To each of you who is contributing so immeasurably to the success of our work, I extend my heartfelt gratitude and my very sincere thanks and appreciation. It is only through mutual work that our Society will be strong in its ideals and productive in its results.

Allene W. Groves,  
President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Robert Milton Beak, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Serving where and when needed since the October Board meeting has been a pleasure. The stock of Handbooks now available is ample for filling orders immediately. The Eleventh Edition presents the information source of the latest compiling—indispensable for all chapter and state officers and committee chairmen and particularly helpful to new members. National Board members may leave orders for prepaid shipments of the Handbook in lots of at least 25, for sale at their State Conferences.

Gladys B. Beak,  
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce Livings-ton Canaga, was not present and had filed no report. However, the President General stated she knew Mrs. Canaga was busy with plans for the Memorial Service at Continental Congress.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine and proofread. Verbatim transcripts and minutes were indexed for the permanent records. Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees affected. Motions were copied again for the Statute Book and an index made.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been typed and copies mailed to all members of this committee; copied again for the permanent record book and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office and committee were typed separately and delivered.

Notices of the December, January and February meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to the members.

Since the October report 3,559 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members and commissions to a State Regent and State Vice Regent. All requests for information and research have been given careful and prompt attention.

As voted by the Executive Committee on December 5, 1956, a letter was sent to Mrs. Shouse, Chairman of First Aid to Hungary, Incorporated, informing them of the contribution of $500 by the National Society in the form of one night's use of Constitution Hall on the night of December 30, 1956. A letter of thanks and appreciation has been received by this office from Mrs. Shouse for the contribution. Reports of the success of the benefit denote that over $150,000 was taken in that night and that additional sums are still being received.

A letter will be sent later this month to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen regarding reports to Continental Congress for the Proceedings. Please send two copies of your report to the office of Recording Secretary General not later than April first.

Adéle Woodhouse Erb,  
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service from September first through December thirty-first, follows: Application blanks, 18,217; Applicant's working sheets, 11,358; Ancestral charts, 2,036; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 2,994; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 524; Membership cards, 30,300; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 3,921; Resolutions, 690; Directory of Committees, 131; Bylaws, 696; Transfer cards, 1,967; Information leaflets, 3,047; D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklets, 818; Miscellaneous, 1,938; Total, 78,637.

Highlights of Program Activity booklets were mailed to each of the 3,528 members
admitted at the October and December Board meetings.

In compliance with the request of our Chairman of Units Overseas, a packet containing informative literature was mailed to each foreign State and Chapter Regent.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 30,732. Distribution according to languages follows: English—26,774; French—642; German—1,052; Spanish—2,264.

A total of 2,037 letters were received, recorded or referred to their proper department. In reply to which 1,838 were answered in the office proper and 50 personally by me at home.

Very little is conveyed by the above figures of the vast amount of routine work and the time consumed in filling orders received for supplies, or the research necessary to answer the many questions propounded in the correspondence. We have given to the best of our ability the information which has been requested.

May I again urge the State Regents to impress upon Chapter Regents, that requests for material from this office, be sent to the office and not to my home. My staff and I will appreciate your help.

KATHERINE WILEY PATTERSON,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Faustine Dennis, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

The time since we last met has been, for the Treasurer General's office, the busiest part of the year, necessitating for our comparatively small staff endless hours of overtime work on evenings and on Saturdays, even through the days when most of us were thinking of holiday plans. It is a loyal, efficient and greatly overworked group.

As the year ended, we took in over $110,000 in membership dues in four days, in addition to all the other receipts. May I suggest that you urge your Chapter Treasurers to send in your dues at least monthly from the time they first begin to come in and not to wait until the January first deadline in order to send them all at one time? This co-operation would be greatly appreciated.

The report which you have goes to December 31st. With the January receipts added we now have in 1957 dues, $369,000. The principal of the Investment Trust Fund is now $65,966.74.

The Vermont D.A.R. has sent in $25 for renovating the staff kitchen.

A Savings Account has been opened in the Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia in accordance with your instructions.

In every way the Treasurer General's office is endeavoring to work for the best interest of our Society in handling its funds and its membership records. The following financial report shows our present status.

RECAPITULATION

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<th>Receipts 12-31-56</th>
<th>Disbursements 12-31-56</th>
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$143,236.28 $633,133.91 $463,953.74 $312,416.45

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank ........................................... $309,916.45
Petty Cash Fund ...................................................... 2,500.00 $312,416.45

(1) See footnote page 8.

INVESTMENTS

**Ada W. Frazer Scholarship Fund**
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ................. $ 8,000.00

**Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund**
- U.S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 .......... $ 20,500.00
- U.S. Treasury 3¼% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83 .............. 1,000.00
- U.S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 .......... 3,500.00
- U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959 .............. 1,000.00
- U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962 .............. 500.00 26,500.00

**Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund**
- U.S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 .......... 3,000.00
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $525.00) ........ 378.00 3,378.00

**Anonymous Fund**
- Southern Pacific 4½% Bond, due March 1, 1977 .......... 1,000.00
- American T & T Co. 2½% Bonds, due July 1986 .......... 2,000.00
- U.S. Savings Bond, Series K, due 1966 ................. 500.00
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $400.00) .......... 288.00
- U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $25.00) ........... 18.00
- 50 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital) ............... 1,843.75 5,649.75

**Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund**
- U.S. Treasury 3¼% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83 .......... 4,500.00
- U.S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 .......... 13,000.00
- U.S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 .......... 3,000.00
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 .......... 500.00
- U.S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72 .......... 200.00
- U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1966 .......... 1,000.00
- U.S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 .......... 5,000.00 27,200.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarship Fund</th>
<th>Stock/Bond Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>200 shares Texas Stock (common) $5,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital) $3,375.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Fund</strong></td>
<td>90 day U.S. Treasury Certificates $157,834.21(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eichelberger Americanization Fund</strong></td>
<td>26 shares Continental Oil Co. Stock $1,927.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eunice R. Porter Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 $1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bond, December 15, 1959-62 $1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1964 $500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 $8,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, Series G, due 1960 $4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 $2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) See footnote page 8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grace H. Morris Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bond, Series G, due 1959 $5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62 $10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 $3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69 $10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 $500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72 $400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966 $13,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bond, Series G, due 1959 $5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 shares International Harvester Co. Stock $640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co. Stock $663.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 $11,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, due 1978-83 $4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 $432.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(maturity value $600.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1967 $126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(maturity value $175.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 $1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{4})% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 $3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3(\frac{1}{4})% Bond, due June 15, 1978-83 $500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 $2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bond, Series G, due 1962 $1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 $3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gertrude O. Richards Memorial Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 $1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 $500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hillside School Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bond, Series G, due 1957 $1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bond, Series G, due 1959 $500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1967 $342.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(maturity value $475.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2(\frac{1}{2})% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72 $200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 $2,542.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 21/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1964</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 21/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $28,500.00

Julia C. Fisk Endowment Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>24,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment Trust Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>15,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. Stock</td>
<td>17,212.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Oil Co. 2½% Bonds, due May 15, 1971</td>
<td>7,721.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Edison 3% Bonds, due June 1, 1963</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Acceptance 4% Bonds, due July 1, 1958</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177 shares General Motor Corp. Stock</td>
<td>6,213.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 shares U.S. Steel Corp. Stock</td>
<td>1,922.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 shares Washington Gas &amp; Light Stock</td>
<td>4,151.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 debentures Detroit Edison Co.</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 58,921.68

D.A.R. Magazine Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Building Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolis Building Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Permanent Building Association</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 30,000.00

Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1961</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1963</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 3,000.00

National Defense Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Building and Loan Association</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valley Forge Memorial Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 day U.S. Treasury Certificates</td>
<td>24,818.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $511,007.89

(1) The current fund's cash balance consists of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash for operations</td>
<td>$53,014.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957 Dues</td>
<td>143,720.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants' fee and dues</td>
<td>18,745.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $215,479.74

(2) The current fund investments are held in 90-day U.S. Treasury Certificates as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956 Dues</td>
<td>79,431.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957 Dues</td>
<td>78,402.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $157,834.21

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

Members of the National Board of Management:

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the following report for the period from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956.
REGULAR ACCOUNT

Balance, August 31, 1956 ........................................... $ 2,323.95

Receipts:

Interest on Bonds ....................................................... 206.25

Total Receipts ......................................................... $ 2,530.20

Balance, December 31, 1956 ........................................... $ 2,530.20

INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1958</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>$13,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 3/4% Bonds, due 1961</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total INVESTMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$24,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATE MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY ACCOUNT

Balance, August 31, 1956 ........................................... $ 326.56

Receipts:

Employees Contributions ........................................... 323.53

Total Receipts ......................................................... $ 650.09

Balance, December 31, 1956 ........................................... $ 650.09

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met January 29, 1957, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from September 1, 1956 through December 31, 1956. We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.

During the four-month period vouchers were approved in the amount of $276,090.59.

PAGE SCHWARZWÄELDER, Chairman.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, read the report of the Auditors.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

January 28, 1957

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

We have examined the report of cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the four months ended December 31, 1956. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing procedures and accordingly embraced such tests of the accounting records and such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances including independent confirmation of the bank balance and of investments by direct correspondence with the depositories and custodians.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and cash disbursements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the four months ended December 31, 1956 and the cash balances and investments as at that date.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

Miss Dennis moved that the report of the Auditors be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis presented the following report on membership:
Lost by death .................. 411
Resigned ..................... 820
Reinstated .................... 163.

Miss Dennis moved that 163 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by February 1st, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

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

Report of Registrar General

The complete reorganization of the Registrar General's office, after delays in securing certain cards and book trucks, has been consummated, and we are beginning to function under the new system.

There have been many strange and wonderful rumors as to what we are doing, so I thought you might like to have some true facts.

Applications were being assigned to a genealogist, who thenceforth handled them. It followed that each genealogist more or less interpreted the rules in her own way. It seemed logical to make the OFFICE and not the individual worker responsible for what was done. So, all applications not being worked on within a few days, have been gathered together and put in a chronological file, according to the date received in this office. You would be surprised to find how many were pulled out of drawers and files where they had been put pending time for further work. There was quite a backlog of these papers.

It was found in a number of cases, a member or applicant would order a photocopy of a paper on which someone had joined, and at the same time another member or applicant would order a copy of the paper of another descendant of this same ancestor. If those two members or applicants compared their photocopies, they might find this same ancestor's records differed on the two papers. This was not surprising, because verification of papers on an accepted ancestor, was being done by clerks who were not trained genealogists.

So, the first change was to set up a professional division—the Genealogical Division. Now all verification of papers is being done in this division and supposedly under the same interpretation of rules. We are working toward the objective of seeing that each individual ancestor's record agrees on all papers.

There are some 1,325 applications in my office on which letters have been written within the past two years, many of which are still being held, awaiting answers or requested data. Some of the points on which they were held up were trivial, resulting from the fact that rigid rules had been laid down for the genealogists. For instance, the rule is that dates of all grandparents are to be provided. More than one applicant could not comply with this, as a grandfather had started west and was never heard from afterwards. Although these applicants were coming through the grandmothers' lines, these applications were rejected. Obviously, under such circumstances a formal statement by the applicant as to the facts would be accepted as the supporting evidence.

Last fall, we had cleared out all but 8 applications dating back as far as 1952, but those applicants were still working toward completion of requested information and asked that time be extended to them.

We are not relaxing our rules; we are trying to apply reason in the interpretation of them. If I had time to devote to this backlog of papers, perhaps as many as 80% of them could be completed. I have been in Washington three weeks or more at the time of each Board Meeting in October, December, and for this Board, and expect to continue this practice. Considerable time is spent in going over papers with problems to see what can be done to help the applicant.

Since January 14, some 852 applications have been received in our office. All papers received prior to that date have been either verified or are awaiting answers to requests for more data. These latter applications have been placed in our file known as the "Have Writtens." There are still some 260 supplementals of past administrations on which little or nothing has been done.

We now have a record at all times of the location of every paper and they are so filed that we can tell at all times whether a paper has not been touched, has been written, has been verified, or has been rejected. The head genealogist reviews all outgoing letters in the genealogical section. I receive copies of all letters sent from my office, whether I am in Washington or at home, and I find time to review them, so that I will know how papers are being handled and can make suggestions as to changes I wish to be made in letters or processes.

It takes an average of 3 hours time to complete a paper, so considering the 2,433 applications on hand, we are facing some 7,300 working hours. Our staff works on a
7-hour day, which amounts to more nearly 6 hours work. At 6 hours per day, it will take approximately 1,216 days to verify or reject all these papers, providing no more come in.

We have at present, 11 genealogists, of whom 3 are new and in process of training. This training requires the time of the head genealogist, so slows down her own output of verification. It will take these 11 genealogists 111 days or about 5 months (averaging 22 days to the month) to process the papers on hand. At the rate papers are coming in, by the end of 5 months, we will have an additional 5,000 applications.

In addition to the genealogists, I have put in approximately 63 days' work, many days as much as 14 hours. Dr. Jean Stephenson has worked with me, so that together we have served the equivalent to another genealogist for several months. We need desperately, another genealogist and a genealogist's secretary in our professional department.

Our objective—by next October—is that within one month after the arrival of an application in our office, either it will be verified, or the applicant will be informed as to exactly what is needed and suggestions made as to the steps she should take to get the additional data.

We had some 10,000 papers last year.

If any State Regent, knowing of any particular problem application in her state, will write to me and mark the letter personal, I will make every effort to review it and see that action is taken on it at the earliest possible moment. Please remember that we ask that applications be received in our office at least three weeks prior to a Board meeting.

We are in need of three additional ancestral card files like the three good ones acquired at the time of the last building project. These files cost $1,250 each. It is hoped that one or more states will be willing to furnish this necessary equipment. I shall be pleased to show those of you who may be interested, the equipment and furnishings in our office and explain to you our needs.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report: Number of applications verified, 732; number of supplementals verified, 126; total number of papers verified, 858. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 31; supplementals, 101; new records verified, 205; permits issued for official insignia, 374; permits issued for miniature insignia, 536; permits issued for ancestral bars, 635.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that 732 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General hereewith submits the following report from December 5th to February 1st:

The resignation of the State Vice Regent of Hawaii, Mrs. Don H. Hayselden, has been received and Mrs. George W. Roseberry is presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent:

Through her respective State Regent the following member at large is presented for confirmation as organizing regent: Mrs. Elida Beth Wright Carmouche, Crowley, Louisiana.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Kate Shepard Cook, Chickasaw, Alabama; Mrs. Cornelia Welton Benninghoff, Salmon, Idaho.

The following reappointment of two organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Mary Kate Shepard Cook, Chickasaw, Alabama; Mrs. Cornelia Welton Benninghoff, Salmon, Idaho.

Through the State Regent of Washington, Olympus Chapter requests permission to change its location from Seahurst to Seattle.

Through the State Regent of New York, Beaverkill Chapter requests permission to change its location from Rockland to Roscoe.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Aspenvale, Bristol, Virginia; (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year.) Simcoe, Union Gap, Washington.

The following six chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Toison de Oro, El Cerrito, California; Barnes Moore, Oscoda, Iowa; Flores del Sol, Wichita, Kansas; River Wabwaysin, St. Johns, Michigan; Absegami, Margate, New Jersey; General James Breckenridge, Ronoake, Virginia.

IMogene Guion Trau,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of 1 state vice regent, the confirmation of 1 organizing regent, the reappointment of 2 organizing regents, the change of location of 2 chapters, the disbandment of 2 chapters, and the confirmation of 6 chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Ainsworth. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, read her report.
Report of Historian General

It is a pleasure for me to report on the functioning of the office of the Historian General for the past three months. The usual routine of the office has gone on in a very efficient manner due to the splendid work of our secretary, Mrs. Mackey. Our mail, here and at home, has been extremely heavy, but all correspondence has been taken care of in, we hope, the proper manner.

The plans for the designation of February as American History Month are moving on but not as quickly as we had expected. This is due to a change of administration in several states.

We have received 23 proclamations, including one from Hawaii. Mr. Thomas A. Jenkins, Congressman from Ohio, has reintroduced the bill in Congress and we hope we may be able to have a national proclamation issued next year which will require only one signature. American History Month stickers continue to be available from this office at one penny each.

At Mrs. Magna's suggestion we began a portfolio of signatures of the wives of the Presidents. To date we have eleven. The signatures are all extremely interesting and the contents of the letters very different. We have "regrets," "thank yous," a cancelled check, a franked envelope, a note of sympathy, etc. If any of you can add to this collection we will appreciate it very much.

At our meeting on Monday morning, April 15th, we will have Mr. Rogers W. Young, Staff Historian of the National Park Service, specializing in the work of the preservation of historic battlefields and other locations of an historic nature, as our speaker. He will include comments on the restoration at Plymouth and Independence Square—costing about fifteen millions of dollars—and the money is at hand!

Since the first of October 1956, our office has issued 333 History Award certificates; 143 History Medals; 9,125 American History Month stickers; 45 markers have been reported by chapters during this period. Contributions to the Archives Restoration Fund during these three months total $92.50.

Following is the list of gifts received by the Archives during October, November and December:


Ohio—Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle: Autograph of Herbert Hoover, Past President of the United States, on blue note paper of home address—The Towers, Waldorf Astoria.

Shaker Chapter, Mrs. Dale Brown: Signature of Lucretia R. Garfield, wife of James A. Garfield, President of the United States 1881-1881, on a franked envelope.

Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. Frank E. Taplin: Signature of Grace Coolidge, wife of Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, 1923-1929, given in memory of Mrs. Charles H. Smith, member of Western Reserve Chapter.

Vermont—Bennington Chapter, Miss Mary Spargo Wardwell: Personal letter from Herbert Hoover (President of the United States, 1929-1933) to Mary Spargo, mother of donor, dated October 21, 1951.

HELEN C. BURNELLE, Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Our Daughters of the American Revolution Library is now receiving many valuable books due to the work of my State Librarians and the generosity of our interested friends.

In my January letter to State Librarians instructions were included for sending all contributions of money to the D.A.R. Library Fund in the usual way—from Chapter Treasurer to State Treasurer, who sends same to Treasurer General.

The many genealogical records received from the Genealogical Records Committee for 1955 and 1956, printed in the December Magazine, should be credited to the previous administration under Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General.

Two new bookstacks costing a total of $2,375, and a steel microfilm cabinet costing $399.75 are to be purchased for the D.A.R. Library. Sections in the bookstacks may be purchased as memorials to be marked with a plate, at $155 a section. Two bookstacks represent 16 sections.

The accessions received in the library since the October Board Meeting number 194 books, 71 pamphlets and 30 manuscripts.
ALABAMA
Alabama Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1956-57. From Alabama D.A.R.

CONNECTICUT

DELWARE
Descendants of Andrew Weeks. 1955.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Georgia

Illinois

MARYLAND
A History of Baptists in Kentucky. Frank M. Masters.

Maine

Massachusetts
Following 3 books from Charlotte B. Holden, Regent of Southbridge Chapter.

New Hampshire

Ohio
Pioneer Families of Columbiana County. 1800-1850. 1961. From Miss Sarah A. Morrow through Family History Society of Columbiana County.

Pennsylvania

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [521]
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA
Lancaster County Tours. Viola C. Floyd. 1956. From Waxhaw Chapter.

Gaston of Chester, Chalmers G. Davidson. 1956. From Mary Adair Chapter.

William West of Seabuate, R. I. G. M. West. 1919. From Mrs. Louise Robinson through Waxhaw Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Memorial and Biographical Record of South Dakota. 1898. From John Coolidge Chapter in memory of Ellen Marshall Werner.

TENNESSEE


Cumberland County's First Hundred Years. Helen Bullard & Joseph H. Coats. 1956. From Crab Orchard Chapter in honor of Mrs. Grace North Reed.


TEXAS
A History of Young County, Carrol J. Crouch. 1956. From the author through Silas Morton Chapter.


VIRGINIA


Descendants of Solomon Cox of Cole Creek, Va. 1955. From Appalachia Trail Chapter.


The Reeves, Merees, Neiwirk Families. Lillian R. Wyatt. 1956. From Commonwealth Chapter.


The Truth About the Pilgrims. Francis R. Stoddard. 1952. From Anne Boykin Murphy through Nathanial Bacon Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

[522]
Wisconsin


The History and Descendants of William Lawlor, Revolutionary Woman, Ruth Kohler. 1948. From Fannie Moddery through Oskosh Chapter.

Other Sources


Roster of the Society of the Cincinnati. 1956. From the Society.


From The John Marshall Bicentennial Commission.


Longsight, Ireland, 1856-1956.

From Historical & Philosophical So.


Illinois

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. E. Burton Williams through Ruth Brewer Chapter:


From New York D.A.R.


Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Charles H. Watson through Fort Dearborn Chapter; compiled by Carl I. Wheat:


Williamson County Fair and Homecoming 100th Anniversary 1856-1956.

From New York D.A.R.

From Mrs. C. C. Carter through Army & Navy Chapter.


Following 15 books purchased from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:


From Virginia State Library.


From the personal collection of the late Mrs. C. H. Jenkins. (2 copies)

List of the Names of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army as Have Acquired a Right to Lands from the U.S. 1828.

From the John Marshall Bicentennial Commission.


Hobbs Family History. 1954. George E. Chapman. 1954. From Mrs. Edward J. Dies through Continental Dames Chapter:


From New York D.A.R.

Following 4 pamphlets from Mrs. Charles H. Watson through Fort Dearborn Chapter; compiled by Carl I. Wheat:

Trailing the Forty-Niners Through Death Valley. 1939.

The Forty-Niners in Death Valley.

Pioneer Visitors to Death Valley After the Forty-Niners. 1939.

Hobbs Family History. 1954. George E. Chapman. 1954. From Mrs. Edward J. Dies through Continental Dames Chapter:

From New York D.A.R.

From Mrs. C. C. Carter through Army & Navy Chapter.

From Mrs. Eloise S. Buchan, through Mary Washington Chapter:

The Dr. William and Mary Bentley Bushnell Genealogy. 1948. From Former Students Association Hessel Green Academy. 1955.


From the compiler.


Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Charles H. Watson through Fort Dearborn Chapter; compiled by Carl I. Wheat:

Williamson County Fair and Homecoming 100th Anniversary 1856-1956.

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From New York D.A.R.
ARThur WEAner. 1956. From Mrs. George D. Ditchburn through Gettysburg Chapter.

TENNESSEE


VIRGINIA


WEST VIRGINIA


WISCONSIN

The Galesville Centennial. 1954. From Fort Petrot Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES


MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MICROFILMS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Anne Arundel County, Md. Deeds, 1653-1778. 12 rolls.
From District of Columbia Genealogical Records Committee instead of Maryland Genealogical Records Committee as given in the October, 1956 Report.

MICHIGAN


RUTH V. HUSSEY
Librarian General

The Curator General, Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland, read her report.

Report of Curator General

Activity in the Museum has reached an all time high in spite of the fact that the staff has been reduced to a new low; the Curator's only assistant now is Mrs. Barbara Black, the receptionist. The part-time Museum aide, Mrs. Motter, resigned in December and the staff typist has not, as yet, been replaced.

However the new committee, Friends of the Museum, has gone forward and letters have gone to all State Regents, State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen with instructions. The State Rooms are making progress toward the high standard set by the National Society and the Museum has received many important gifts, the most significant one being six dining chairs of Hepplewhite design.

Seventeen State Rooms are in the process of renovation or restoration, ranging from small improvements to completely new installations, and there are three new contemplated projects.

The Harrison gown exhibit is in the final stage and your Museum takes pride in this timely contribution to the current widespread interest in First Lady Gowns. The sale of Orchid Notes since last October is $2,882.25; Grandma Moses cards, $118.45; Chapter gifts to the Museum, $540.25, and the Art Fund has received $62.80.

It is difficult to forego the pleasure of reporting to you the delightful occasions upon which the Curator General has been privileged to represent you officially, but the length of the wonderful gift list which follows makes this necessary.

GIFT LIST

Alabama—Grandma Moses, $10.
Arizona—Art, $3, 1 chapter.
Arkansas—$5, 2 chapters.
California—$33.50, 14 chapters; Art, $3, 3 chapters; Orchid, $5.
Colorado—$2, 2 chapters.
Connecticut—$16, 10 chapters; Art, $1, 1 chapter; 10 Cups & Saucers, Paris porcelain, circa 1800-20; Sugar bowl & Cover, Paris, circa 1820; Wine glass, American, circa 1810-30, Miss Jennie June Harris, Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter.


Florida—$32, 16 chapters; Orchid Cards, $106.75. Land Grant, Signed by U. S. President J. Q. Adams and Land Commissioner G. W. Graham at Land Office, Cahaba, Alabama, Mrs. Eda Frances Oliver Wing, Manatee Chapter.

Georgia—Orchid Cards, $55; Grandma Moses, $24.75.

Illinois—$32.50, 18 chapters; Art, $5.05; 5 chapters.

Indiana—$26, 14 chapters; Art, $1, 1 chapter; Orchid Cards, $240.

Iowa—Orchid Cards, $15.

Kansas—$11, 4 chapters; Art, $2, 2 chapters; Orchid Cards, $48.

Kentucky—$27, 8 chapters; Grandma Moses, $1, 1 chapter; Orchid Cards, $240.

Louisiana—$4, 4 chapters; Orchid Cards, $12.50.

Maine—$5, 4 chapters; Art $3, 3 chapters.

Maryland—$31.50, 10 chapters; Art, $3, 3 chapters. Child's Tea Set, china, Mrs.
George E. Albee, Brigadier General Rezin Beall Chapter.

Massachusetts—$16, 11 chapters; Art, $7, 6 chapters; Orchid Cards, $48.

Michigan—$8, 3 chapters; Orchid Cards, $486.25. Teapot and Cover, Oriental Export porcelain, circa 1800, Frank E. Klapthor, through Algonquin Chapter.

Minnesota—Orchid Cards, $55.50.

Missouri—$3, 2 chapters; Orchid Cards, $201.50. Chocolate Pot, Oriental Export porcelain, circa 1790, Frank E. Klapthor, through Nancy Hunter Chapter.

Montana—$3, 3 chapters; Grandma Moses, $.50.

Nebraska—$13.75, 9 chapters; Art, $8.75, 8 chapters; Orchid Cards, $12.50.

New Hampshire—Art, $3, 3 chapters.

New Jersey—$51, 19 chapters; Art, $6, 1 chapter; Orchid Cards, $336.

New York—$26, 2 chapters; Grandma Moses, $59.20; Ink Pot & Pewter Top, Mrs. Cara Traver, Philip Schuyler Chapter. Pitcher, copper lustre band at top, china watch box & cover, Mrs. Lillian Oliver, Tawasentha Chapter. Six teaspoons, 1 gravy ladle and 1 sugar spoon, Mrs. A. E. Dietrich, Saghtekoos Chapter.

North Carolina—Orchid Cards, $1.25.

Ohio—Orchid Cards, $144.

Oklahoma—Grandma Moses, $5; Art, $1; Orchid Cards, $6.25.

Oregon—Orchid Cards, $1.25.

Pennsylvania—$39, 9 chapters; Grandma Moses, $17; Art, $5, 5 chapters; Orchid Cards, $173.

Rhode Island—$6, 4 chapters; Art, $1; Orchid Cards, $48.

South Dakota—Grandma Moses, $1; Orchid Cards, $1.25.

Texas—$25.50, 14 chapters; Art, $2, 2 chapters.

Virginia—$96.50, 28 chapters; Art, $13, 4 chapters; Orchid Cards, $50.50. Three shoes, 18th Century, women, Mrs. O. O. Dean, Army and Navy Chapter. Swift yarn winder, wooden, late 1790's, Mrs. L. D. Jackson, Francis Wallis Chapter. The most important gift to our Museum Collection, came from Colonel Theodore Barnes, U.S.A., retired, through the Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter, honoring the Colonel's parents, Theodore and Alice Toole Barnes. Set of six shield back mahogany side chairs, American, circa 1785 and in design, that of Hepplewhite. These chairs are almost identical to a set shown at Williamsburg in the Wythe House dining room.

Washington—$5, 5 chapters; Orchid Cards, $1.25.

Wisconsin—$6, 2 chapters; Orchid Cards, $240.

France—Grandma Moses, $2; Orchid Cards, $2.50.

Kathryn L. Newland, Curator General.

The Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Last October I discussed with Mr. Paul Oehser, Editor to the Smithsonian Institution, our work in connection with the publication of located graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the annual published report to the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Oehser complimented the Society on its accomplishments in this field.

For our work to be successful, it needs the active support of each State Regent and each State Historian. The State Historians are the contact with the Chapter Historians who, in turn, work with the Chapter Registrars and members.

The locating and reporting to this office of the burial places of Revolutionary soldiers, forms an important part of the annual printed report because of its historic value. Our office file of these located graves often proves to be a valuable lead in the search for an ancestor in establishing a line for membership in the Society.

Information concerning the securing of government markers for placing on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers may be secured by writing to my office here at headquarters.

Ines Gautier Parker, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Chairman of Printing, Miss Ruth H. Bennett, read the report of the Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

Printing for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is Big Business. One has only to work on this committee a short time to appreciate that it is a key spot to know our many-sided activities. During this administration to December 31, 1956, $102,242.67 has been spent for printing. This figure includes the Magazine, and the Press Digest, but it does not take into consideration the volume work for every office in our own shop. The amount done within our building with the Xerox machine and the multilith machine is very large and includes much of the National Defense material, miscellaneous for all the offices, stationery and letters for National Officers and
National Chairman. Official stationery is a very large item. It is a never-ending stream of printing, done mostly under pressure, which makes it possible for each of you to carry on your duties.

Some of you will be returning in April with your letters for the promotion of the next year’s work. With the knowledge of the President General, this committee wishes to make a few suggestions, which we hope will be helpful. A famous general is said to have returned a letter with the comment: “If you can’t put it on one page, you don’t know your subject.” Would you please make these letters as short as possible, consistent with an explanation of your work program? If there is a list of items for any purpose, these lists should be on separate sheets to be attached to the letter. In some instances this makes for wider distribution. Shorter letters will be of greater interest to those who are working with you.

The name of our National Society should be written out in full the first time it is used. Two years ago when the National Society revised its Bylaws, the word “Bylaws” was written as one word. Let’s be uniform and have it one word throughout our printed material.

We, like other organizations, are placed before the public and known by the quality of our printing.

RUTH H. BENNETT,
Chairman.

The Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. George B. Hartman, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since the Board Meeting two additional members have been appointed by the President General to serve on the Buildings and Grounds Committee. They are Mrs. Charles B. Sloan of Maryland and Mrs. Benton Smith Lowe of Virginia. By having Committee members from adjacent states, it is hoped the interest in our buildings will be increased.

Of the four projects approved by the October Executive Committee, the first to be completed was the landscaping of the grounds of the C Street side of the buildings. We replaced the hedge by Memorial Continental Hall with a different variety, Ligustrum Lucidum, planted 40 azaleas in a bed extending the entire length of the Administration Building and spreading yews along the walk to the Ground Floor entrance. Additional yews were planted around the trash enclosure and truck entrance to Constitution Hall. The boxwood leading to the Founders Memorial were respaced and well fertilized. Compost and peat moss were generously used in all plantings and the entire lawn reseeded. This side of the building should look very nice in the spring.

Another completed project is the removal of the high partition around the telephone switchboard at the D Street entrance to the Administration Building. This has been replaced by a lower counter with a 10-inch mahogany finished top. With the painting of the wall in back of the switchboard, the appearance of this lobby has been greatly improved.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee was delighted when the Executive Committee granted us permission to replace the windows in the Banquet Hall with new aluminum type windows. The wooden frames, over 50 years old, were badly rotted and rain seeped in around them. We are proceeding with this work—the windows have been measured and new ones ordered.

The work of replacing the large gutters on Constitution Hall roof is being done at this time. Cold weather delayed the work, but it should be completed before Congress. The slag roofing over the former skylight has been reinforced with new pitch, tar and slag. This part of the roof should give us no trouble for another 15 years.

One of our biggest jobs was “the moving” necessitated by the reorganization of the Registrar General’s Department. These offices were completely changed. Files were moved, and all bookstacks placed in one room. A partition in the genealogists section was removed, two new doors installed, and a closet provided. Desks were relocated, which in several instances required new electric plugs. The Registrar General’s private office was moved to a larger room which was freshly painted. All of the moving had to be sandwiched in between our regular duties, but it was accomplished in several days by our four porters.

During December the Christmas spirit prevailed in all the buildings. Each office had a small tree or Christmas greens, and hundreds of gay cards from D.A.R.’s all over the world decorated bookcases, files and table tops. Our men set up a Christmas tree in the D Street Lobby of the Administration Building. It was beautifully decorated, and added a cheery Christmas touch to this entrance.

General maintenance work in our buildings included the installation of a new toilet in the powder room adjacent to the Treasurer General’s office. The original one, installed when the first Administration Building was built, was so out of date that replacement parts were no longer obtainable. New faucets have been installed in the rest room.
in back of Constitution Hall stage. In anticipation of Congress, several tables used in the Pages Room have been repaired. Incidental electric, carpentering and plumbing repairs are handled by our one maintenance man. With 174 faucets in 87 wash bowls and 16 mop tubs, plus 93 toilets to be serviced, not to mention other repairs, you can see he is always busy. He averages 12 emergency calls daily. We have been trying for over a year to replace our second maintenance man who left for a job paying a better salary, but have been unsuccessful so far.

We regret to inform you of the death of one of our watchmen, William Ferguson, who passed away in December. He had been employed by the Society for approximately 10 years. He was 87 years of age, yet active and most faithful. He was truly a fine gentleman and liked by everyone. It is interesting to note that Mr. Ferguson's mother was an early member of the D.A.R.

This year Constitution Hall is having another full season. In addition to the usual concerts and lectures, there have been three outstanding events. First, the benefit for Hungarian relief, at which over $150,000 was raised. The use of the hall was donated by our Society. The National Symphony Orchestra and all participating artists donated their services, as did all our ushers and doormen. Iliona Massey, Allen Forbes, Victor Borge and Louis Armstrong were included on the program. The second big event was on January 8 when President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Vice President and Mrs. Nixon and their guests came from a White House dinner to attend a concert of the National Symphony Orchestra. Included on the program was the prayer given by President Eisenhower at his 1953 inauguration set to music by Mr. M. Robert Rogers, manager of one of the local radio and TV stations. The third big attraction was the Inaugural Concert held on the evening of January 20 with Vice President and Mrs. Nixon attending. Several State Governors, Government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps were among the boxholders. It was a sellout and truly a very gala evening. Among the artists were Lily Pons, Raymond Massey, Ethel Merman, Fred Waring, Peter Palmer, Ivry Gitlis and the Singing Sergeants of the United States Air Force Band. George Murphy was master of ceremonies. One of the most important features of the program was the World Premiere of the composition "Declaration" by Morton Gould, who was commissioned by Station WRC of NBC to write it. Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence were used in several parts of the composition, and it was truly most inspiring.

The Missouri State Society has presented a handsome large mirror in honor of our President General. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, to the National Society for use in the President General's Reception Room. Paintings and smaller mirrors have been arranged so this mirror could be hung on the wall opposite the corridor door where it will reflect both the Reception Room and the corridor beyond. The mirror was in place before the special events mentioned above so our Reception Room looked its best for our distinguished guests.

Detailed plans and estimates for modernizing the Staff Kitchen have been presented to the Executive Committee. Also, a request for approval of painting estimates for the corridors and stairways of Memorial Continental Hall. No redecorating has been done to these corridors since the close of World War II. With Constitution Hall redecorated, we should not neglect our oldest building.

I would like to mention one more need, a new truck. I wonder how many of you realize that the Society owns a truck. It is a Ford panel 1/2-ton truck that was purchased in 1950. It is used daily to take mail to the post office and for any errands for any of our offices. During 1956 it took 36 loads of trash to the dump, as we have no trash collections at our buildings. There were also 31 loads of waste paper taken to the paper concern to which we sell paper. We are hoping in the near future to be able to purchase a new truck. After seven years of daily use, this one is getting to the stage where repairs are frequent and costly.

My deepest appreciation and thanks to Mr. Maynard. As you know, he fulfills two positions for the D.A.R.—the exacting responsibility as supervisor of our entire block of buildings, plus his added duties as Managing Director of Constitution Hall. My thanks to all of the Buildings and Grounds staff without whose faithful work our buildings could not be maintained.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,
Chairman.
Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Editor and Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Commit-
tee, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Committee

I am pleased to report to you that our financial situation is excellent. We have re-
placed in invested funds the $10,000 which we were obliged to use for operating funds
this summer.

Subscriptions fell off 3,000 this summer which was alarming to me as a new chairman
but which is not unusual, judging by past years' records. On May 1, there were 32,787;
on January 31, there are 32,500, so our net loss now is about 300 and for the first year
this is personally pleasing to me. It shows that our State Chairmen have worked like
beavers this last month.

The lack of renewals puzzles me. I keep asking myself WHY. Some probably won-
dered who the new editor would be what the magazine would be like and now that the
results are visible, renewals are coming in. In this coming year we hope to introduce new machinery so that we can handle expira-
tion notices in a different way and also main-
tain a record of subscriptions by chapters
which is sorely needed. We must deal with
the chapter level for subscriptions. So bear
with us for a few months longer.

If there are complaints about magazine content I want to hear them. It is my aim to
give the members what they want—not what
I want. It is their magazine, designed and
published for them. It is not a personal
organ, although the personality of the editor
cannot help creeping in, as in any creative
work. It is not an administration organ. It
is by and for our National Society.

It is my aim to see that every section has
something which will appeal to the members
in that section and hope that by a diversified content each will be conscious that we are
part of one great organization stretching
from east to west and from north to south.
In response to my request for local material
I have been quite excited by some of the
articles which have been sent in. It seems
to me a constructive function of our Maga-
zine to publish local history as source mate-
rial for future historians. It is encouraging
to be told that our Magazine is being used
in school rooms and that many states are
placing it in schools and libraries.

Many of these articles are not in a form
to use immediately. They require editing or
rewriting and many hours of my time are
spent in so doing and in correspondence with
reference to such material. It is a rewarding
experience which I thoroughly enjoy.

The mechanical changes have now been
completed. Commencing with the October
issue type changes were made in format and
the January issue carries a new cover which
I hope you approve.

It is my considered opinion that 50% of
our membership have never seen our Maga-
zine. Thirty-two thousand subscribers out
of 186,000 members indicates that our sub-
scribers are present and past active National
and state workers or members who at one
time or another have been to Congress. How
can we reach—or stir to action—the mem-
ber who attends chapter meetings but never
goes to state or national affairs? How can
we make them aware of the truly greatness
of the organization to which they have chosen
to belong?

I urge State Regents personally to pro-
 mote the Magazine. They are the people
with the closest contacts with individual
members. If you have a state bulletin, please
see that the magazine is mentioned in it
regularly. Do it by means of calling atten-
tion in your messages or in your talks to
chapters about articles which have been
published. Stir up some interest so that
members will want to read the article in it-
self.

Gertrude A. MacPeek,
Editor and Chairman.

Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, Chairman of the
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee,
read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine
Advertising Committee

Since reporting to you last October, our
advertising receipts have been $40,261.26,
with $17,314.91, being received in January.
This is the largest amount ever received in
a single month and brings up the total for
the year so far to $53,639.51. It is our hope
and expectation that the final report in April
will show advertising receipts of over $60,000.

The October, November, December and
January issues have been published. The
February issue will be mailed shortly. The
March issue is in the process of being
printed. There is advertising copy in the
Magazine Office not only for the April and
May issues but for some of the months later
in the year. That is because of the enormous
number of ads sent in January to receive
Honor Roll credit. But we must constantly
look ahead. We hope all State Regents will
continue to sponsor issues. We need income
next year as well as this year.

I would like to call your attention to the
fact that chapters are, in so many cases,
contributing $5, thus fulfilling only the mini-
mum requirement for the Honor Roll. These
small ads do not help the appearance of our Magazine. It would be much better if several chapters together would take a co-operative page. Do, however, call to the attention of your chapters the difference between a co-operative page and selling space.

Many states will hold State Conferences before Continental Congress. May I urge you to give time to your Magazine Chairman to present the situation in your state? She should strive to make the members realize the importance of advertising in keeping our Magazine solvent.

MABEL KEbler KOhR,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, read the report of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. schools.

Report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. Schools

In school parlance this is the time of year known as mid-term, a time of evaluation, checking our accomplishments seeing where our effort must be placed if we are to finish our finals with an acceptable grade.

So it is with the Approved Schools Committee. We have checked our accomplishments and find we are doing well, but with a little extra effort we can earn a nice fat A! Since all monies to be credited this year must be in the Treasurer General's Office by February 20th, we have approximately 19 days to do this.

There has been considerable activity since my October report to you, I am happy to say. At Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, we are making progress in having units at our proposed Industrial Arts Building accepted. The District of Columbia has taken a small storage room, cost $300.

Two small rooms in back of the New York Classroom have been given by Mrs. Welch of Nahoula Chapter, Laurel, Mississippi, cost $1,000. West Virginia, a state of 47 chapters with a membership of 3,491, inspired by fine leadership, has taken the last main-floor classroom at $5,000.

This Industrial Arts Building, the great need for which I outlined for you in October, is only the second national project Kate Duncan Smith School has had in its 33 years. The other was the Becker Auditorium, so it is hoped that every state will have a part in it. Of an overall cost of $53,500, $35,800 has been paid or pledged, leaving only $17,700 more to be raised. We have one more classroom at $5,000, which will be used for welding and auto mechanics and is located in the basement area. Then still to be pledged are wiring, $2,000; plumbing, $1,500; heating, $2,700, and the balance of the equipment at $5,000. In the building proper are two rest rooms in back of the California classroom at $750 each. Surely there are states or individuals who would take these items or a part of them. We shall be happy to break some of these down so that small states and individual chapters can have a part in this fine project.

Other projects taken at Kate Duncan Smith are planter by Missouri and one by Wisconsin, cost $150 each.

Some very nice gifts have been given to the Lane Chapel. A gift of $8,000 has been made by Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, a former State Regent of Alabama. An organ, gift of Mr. Willard Sullivan of Dayton, Ohio, a memorial to his wife who was an Ohio Daughter, will be installed in the late spring. A bequest of $500 from Mrs. R. C. Traub, State Chaplain of Ohio, will be used for two memorial windows in the chapel. An American Flag will be given by Miss Ruth Durree of New York, honoring the New York State Regent, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren. Connecticut will give an additional $100 for the furnace at Minor Practice Cottage making a total of $800. Michigan will make a gift of $500, the use as yet not determined.

Other than the Industrial Arts Building we have several urgent needs at KDS. The Indiana Model Farm has two projects still to be taken, a new floor at Barnes Cottage which is our tenant's house, cost $300 and increasing the size of the milk house, cost $875. This milk house was originally constructed for a dairy of 12 cows and is totally inadequate for 30 cows.

Our school program timing is in a perilous state, as the electric clock which controls it is worn out and needs replacing. This is the foundation of the school program timing as the bells ring in classrooms, halls and on the playground to denote the end of a period. When it is not functioning, all activities are thrown off schedule. The estimate on installation of this system is approximately $875.

Before another winter, we must repair the roof on the main building at a cost of between $1,000 and $1,200.

At Tamassee D.A.R. School projects have been taken as follows: Michigan is honoring its State Regent, Mrs. Clarence Wacker by remodeling its laundry and providing new equipment and repairing old at a cost of $6,605; also by placing a walk, estimate on this is pending; 12 tables for the terrace dining room, cost $420 by Missouri. South Carolina has given a lovely new piano, honoring their State Regent, Mrs. Matthew Patrick.
We need many things at Tamassee and we know there are states and members who will want to meet these needs. We urgently need $300 to complete the wiring and furnish lamps in our girls' rooms in All States Hall. All we have now are ugly bulbs hanging from the ceiling. We can't have that!

We need 96 chairs at $12 each for the terrace dining room. These may be taken in lots of 8 for one table, cost $96. We have 3 pianos promised but need more. These can be good used ones. Our children are so pleased to have the opportunity to study music that we should be equally pleased to furnish the pianos for practice.

And scholarships and more scholarships—we must have them. There is a scholarship to fit every chapter's treasury from shoes at $8, music at $18 a semester, to clothing at $25, medical at $50, a semester $100, and a full term at $200.

We have a plan for a "Share Holders Fund." This is a wonderful idea for the future of the school. Each share holder will pay $100 into the permanent fund, the income of which will be used for maintenance of All States buildings which include All States Hall, All States Kitchen, Sarah Corbin Robert High School and the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium-Gymnasium. What a joy it would be to have the maintenance of these buildings taken care of in this manner.

Since October contributions have been sent through the Terasurer General's Office to Kate Duncan Smith in the amount of $17,061.42 and to Tamassee $34,500.81, a total of $51,562.23. In addition to this, approximately $20,000 has been sent directly to the two schools by chapters and individuals.

Christmas is a wonderful time at our schools, made possible by your love and generosity. At Kate Duncan Smith the last day of school starts with a program at Becker Auditorium where a Christmas pageant is given, with music by the choral club and group singing of Christmas carols. Then the children troop back to their home classrooms where the Christmas parties are held. Each room has a Christmas tree and all are given candy, cake and fruit. Then they receive gifts sent by D.A.R.'s everywhere. Money for the fruit and candy you also provide.

At Tamassee, because it is a boarding school, the celebration embraces much of a homelike atmosphere. Christmas dinner is served the day before the students depart. The girl scouts under the sponsorship of the Tamassee Garden Club, beautifully decorated the tables with native greens, red candles and fruit on white cloths. The candles burned during the meal and the children loved it. Standards of living are raised through education and doing. Isn't this fine training for the future of these students?

All the cottages had Christmas trees and programs and the gifts you provided were distributed.

In the Auditorium-Gymnasium the main program was held. This included the "family children"—parents come to get the Tamassee students and bring the "at home" children with them. All received nuts, candy, fruit and a gift. Many of our tiny ones got their first dolls and trucks and for most it was the only Christmas they would have.

I would like to speak to you of gifts. I know that the heart of everyone goes out particularly to our tiny tots, but let's remember that they comprise the smallest number in our schools and that a 16 or 18 or even a 20-year-old can yearn for a sweater, skirt, socks, ties, slacks or a pretty piece of costume jewelry, a belt buckle as no tiny tot can.

In my summer letter, I will attempt to break down age groups for you so you can judge your Christmas giving and will also find out whether gifts are to be wrapped or unwrapped. With your "own" children, of course you wrap them but I am thinking of general gifts to no specific child. If the schools decide they wish to see the gifts the better distribute them, will you include pretty wrapping materials? This is a fetish of your National Chairman. She thinks any gift is more desirable if beautifully wrapped and if the element of surprise is present.

Many of the states will be having conferences in the spring. This is a fine time to decide on a project for the year, so I will expect to hear from you. I know you are not forgetting my pet project—a penny a pound for endowment. This is something in which each individual can participate and thus insure the future of the schools.

I have been so thrilled with your expression of faith in our program and I feel certain that you will all earn that fat "A."

MARIJORIE S. HOWLAND
Chairman,
Approved Schools Committee.

The meeting recessed at 12:30 p.m., and was again called to order by the President General at 1:30 p.m.

The President General outlined the purposes behind the magazine survey as conducted by a committee composed of Dr. Jean Stephenson, Mrs. Philip Hiden and Mrs. Edna Richards Finney.

The Recording Secretary General then read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

That the Magazine Advisory Committee, recently established, be recognized as a per-
That the action of the Board of May 17, 1947, providing that the magazine receive $3,000 for printing the minutes of the National Board of Management be rescinded; and that transfer of funds to the magazine for printing National Board minutes and accounts of committee work (including National Defense) be discontinued. Moved by Mrs. Eads, seconded by Mrs. Tonkin. Adopted.

That the action of the Board of February 2, 1950, providing that the states pay for conference reports and cuts and the chapters pay for cuts used in the D.A.R. Magazine be rescinded, and in lieu thereof that the charge for space used for state reports be discontinued and that the editor, at the beginning of the year, allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules, subject to the advice of the Magazine Council and the approval of the President General, governing use of such space. Moved by Mrs. Rodgers, seconded by Mrs. Pilkington. Adopted.

That the action of the Board of October 16, 1947, providing that the editor of the D.A.R. Magazine be paid $100 per month for expenses incurred as such, be rescinded, and that this carry with it the rescinding of the action of the Executive Committee of April 24, 1950, raising the sum so paid to $150 a month; and in lieu thereof that the editor be given an allowance of $50 a month for local stenographic or typing help, and in addition her transportation for her necessary trips to Washington. Moved by Mrs. Adams of Florida, seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

That the action of the Board of February 2, 1950, providing that the number of pages to be incorporated each month in our D.A.R. Magazine be left to the judgment of the editor, be rescinded; and in lieu thereof that the standard size of the magazine be set at 96 pages each for six issues and 128 pages each for six issues, the additional 32 pages to consist of seven additional pages of commercial advertising and 25 or thereabouts pages of National Board minutes or other National news in four of the issues and Continental Congress and other National news in the other two issues. Moved by Mrs. Thomas, seconded by Mrs. Hill. Adopted.

That there be established, to function under the immediate direction of the President General, a Magazine Council to consist of the Editor, Magazine Chairman, Magazine Advertising Chairman, and Magazine Advisory Chairman; that this Council each year, at the beginning of the fiscal year, prepare an estimate of income and expense, allocate funds among the several officers for disbursement, determine the number of pages for which payment must be received, and formulate plans for the coming year; throughout the year provide the close contact and co-operative effort required to operate the Magazine Office and issue the magazine; and make such recommendations to the President General as from time to time may seem advisable. Moved by Mrs. George, seconded by Mrs. Gilbert. Adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Wrenn, seconded by Mrs. Hoke, it was resolved that the National Board of Management propose the following amendment for action by the Continental Congress in April 1957: Article VII, Section 8(c) of the Bylaws: Substitute for the first two sentences, the following:

The accounts of the Treasurer General shall be examined by a certified public accountant approved by the Executive Committee and reports on such examinations shall be made to the Committee on Auditing at least annually, in addition to the regular reviews of the accountants throughout the year.

That the last sentence of (c) be designated (d).

On motion of Mrs. Shrewder, seconded by Mrs. Ashmead White, it was resolved that the National Board of Management propose the following amendment for action by the Continental Congress in April 1957: Article VI, Section 4 of the Bylaws: In the first sentence strike out the words "with the exception of the Treasurer General," and strike out the entire second sentence, so that if adopted Section 4 will read: The officers of this society shall hold office for three years or until their successors are elected and their term of office shall begin at the close of the Continental Congress at which they are elected.

On motion of Mrs. Davis, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, it was resolved that the bond of the Treasurer General be increased from $20,000 to $50,000 and any other officers that are authorized to handle negotiables be bonded in like amount; also that the bond of the chief clerk in the Treasurer General's Accounting Office be raised from $20,000 to $25,000.

The President General announced that the Scholarship Committee of the American Occupational Therapy Association had selected Miss Martha Sue Mattern, Mt. Mary College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as the recipient for.
the D.A.R. scholarship for training in occupational therapy work.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 50. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 782; supplements, 126; total, 908.

MARY AINSWORTH, Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that the 50 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 782 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Trau, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Boeuf River, Rayville, Louisiana.

IMogene Guion Trau, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

Mrs. Wacker announced that Michigan was contributing $100 for remodeling the staff kitchen and suggested that the project be done in honor of the President General, Mrs. Groves. Mrs. Baker also announced a gift of $100 from Pennsylvania.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the proposed Standing Rules for the Sixty-sixth Continental Congress and moved that the National Board recommend these rules as the Standing Rules of the Sixty-sixth Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Standing Rules for the Sixty-sixth Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Rule I.

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress all resolutions approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.

b. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote that is less than two-thirds.

c. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

d. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

e. Resolutions drafted by the Resolutions Committee itself may be reported or recommended to Continental Congress.

f. The Resolutions Committee shall give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

Rule II.

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

Rule III. Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

Rule IV. No member shall speak in debate more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than two minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

Rule V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.

Rule VI. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by a member of her State Organization.
Rule VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

Rule VIII. There shall be no public presentation of gifts during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

Rule IX. Nominating speeches for candidates for national office shall be limited to one nominator's speech of two minutes.

Rule X. Doors shall be kept closed during all meetings of the Congress except when ordered opened by the presiding officer or the Chairman of the House Committee. They shall be opened briefly before each major feature on the program.

Rule XI. Registration shall close one-half hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers. (Bylaws: Article VIII, Section 5).

Rule XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 18.
   a. Polls shall open at 8:00 A.M.
   b. Polls shall close at 2:30 P.M.

The state regents drew for the seating positions of their respective State Delegations at the Continental Congress.

On motion of Mrs. Wrenn, seconded by Mrs. Adams, it was resolved that the Executive Committee approve the minutes of this meeting.

The benediction was given by Mrs. Beak and adjournment was taken at 4 p.m.

_Ædèle Woodhouse Erb_
Recording Secretary General.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY ARE

1. To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE is the SOCIETY'S OFFICIAL PUBLICATION. IT STANDS

For love of Country.
For service to the Country.
For unswerving loyalty to the Government.
For inculcating these principles in the children, both native and foreign born.
For encouraging the study of American history.
## Department of the Treasurer General

### D. A. R. Membership

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**TOTAL** 2,805 181,539 2,569 184,108

[535]
"The Ten Commandments"

Producer and Director, Cecil B. DeMille
by Mrs. Herbert G. Nash
National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

The undertaking, each year, of selecting the best patriotic or historical picture is always a difficult one. The spread of history is so broad, patriotism so often has its roots in the antecedents of the period in which we are asked to make the judgment.

It seems to me therefore not so difficult to relate the problems of the children of Israel—long in bitter bondage to the Egyptians always hopelessly awaiting the long promised Deliverer who would lead them out of slavery—to our own forefathers contemplating their dilemma as a certain consequence of the Boston Tea Party. How well we all know the words on the Liberty Bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." How few know the source from which they came to us.

When Cecil B. DeMille, having made a life-long study of the history of Israel, started his production of "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS," he returned to the source of their first utterance. That was Mount Sinai. And, of course, it was Moses who spoke them. The account in the 25th chapter of Leviticus in the Old Testament of the Bible reads like this: "And the Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai saying: 'When ye come into the land which I give you *** *** Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.'" Though centuries have passed between, no one can fail to sense the close kinship of thought between the purpose of Moses and the men who gathered at Independence Hall first to write the Declaration of Independence and later to draft the Constitution of the United States.

As I watched the picture unfold and we came to the moment of departure where Moses proclaims: "Hear, O Israel! Remember this day when the strong hand of the Lord leads you out of bondage," the words of Patrick Henry came back to me: "Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us.”

In Mr. DeMille's words, "the motion picture, 'The Ten Commandments,' is the most modern picture I have ever made, because the struggle between the forces represented by Moses and those represented by Pharaoh is still being waged today.”

Speaking of the importance of the events and of the real people who participate in "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS," Sir Winston Churchill has pointed to this epic in history as “the most decisive leap forward ever discernible in the human story.”

We are told that in the vast research for this film 1900 books and periodicals, 1286 clippings and 2,964 photographs were studied, and the facilities of 30 libraries and museums in North America, Europe, and Africa were used. These statistics, I hope, will give some insight into the amount of serious labor that went into the labor of this motion picture to assure authenticity.

Thus we have in this motion picture document great history and great patriotism. That the story will have great longevity in the favor of mankind for many generations is already indicated by the fact seats are hard to obtain except weeks in advance in some theaters.

________________________
Trees

I like trees because they seem more resigned to the way they have to live than other things do.

Willa Cather

[ 536 ]
THE GREATEST EVENT IN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY—
PORTRAYING THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
STEP FORWARD IN
HUMAN HISTORY!

... In a film of almost incredible size and emotional intensity you'll become an eye
witness to the handing down of God's Law on Mount Sinai... His rule for the rela-
tionship of men to other men... you'll share in this moment that marked the birth of
man's individual freedom under law. The freedom which is our American heritage!

BE SURE TO SEE "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS" NOW OR SOON AT SELECTED MOTION PICTURE THEATRES.
Gifts with the GARFINCKEL label

When in Washington your shopping time is filled with many pleasures—discovering all the fashionable accessories and gift ideas in our First Floor shops. There are handbags by Coblentz, enchantingly baroque jewelry in the Miriam Haskell manner, Kislav French leather gloves—and for the men, the famous English-tailored Turnbull & Asser shirts and small leather goods. Come in and visit us while you’re in Washington.

Julius Garfinckel & Co.

F Street at Fourteenth • National 8-7730
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MRS. ALLEN R. WRENN
STATE REGENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1956-1958

The District of Columbia Daughters dedicate this page with pride and affection to Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, our beloved State Regent

[539]
compliments of

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fashion originals

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Thos. D. Tabbs, President
RUBBER STAMPS
Rubber Printing Plates Corporation & Notary Seals
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PROMPT SERVICE
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CO. 5-4200

TRAYS
Hand-painted, floral antique, $6, $10, $20
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Washington, D. C.

Complete, Nationally Famous
FOUNDRY GARMENTS
Analysis
fittings by Professional Consultants
Any garment made to fit
doctor's specifications

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Four Doors East of Connecticut Ave.
Women and Misses Dresses
Sizes 10 to 44 and Half Sizes
REASONABLY PRICED

ROD WILLIS
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Everything for
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TIRES - BATTERIES - ACCESSORIES
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Visit
Washington's Largest Hotel in the
Metropolitan Area
(A City Within A City)

Ride the "Cherry Blossom Special" (Train on wheels) around the 16 acres of
beautiful grounds which takes you to:
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1200 Air Conditioned Rooms
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54 Beautifully Furnished Rooms
48 Furnished Apartments

3 Miles From Constitution Hall

any meal is better with

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WHERE TO EAT WHILE IN WASHINGTON

Restaurants on this page and the next pages are recommended for your use while you are in Washington. Patronize these and other firms which patronize our Magazine.

Mr. & Mrs. Weber
(Formerly of The Graystone Restaurant)
are happy to announce the purchase of

Allison's
LITTLE TEA HOUSE

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The
KENNEDY-WARREN DINING ROOM
Friendly and Efficient Service
Complete Four-course Chicken Dinner $2.25
Facilities for Private Parties
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THE HOUSE OF PRIME STEAKS
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Private Parties Invited

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RESTAURANT
Luncheon on the Terrace
Luncheon 11:30 - 3:00
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Live Well
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You're Invited

THE FASHIONABLE westchester DINING ROOM

• Finest Cuisine
• Served graciously in quiet luxury
• Superb international wine cellar

For reservations call ARNOLD — WOodley 6-7700

Cocktails in: THE LOUNGE — DINING ROOM — THE HOLIDAY Room

Exquisite private accommodations for ten to fifty guests. Yours by appointment.

4000 CATHEDRAL AVENUE
Near Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues
Main Building Parking Facilities

LITTLE VIENNA RESTAURANT

Continental Cuisine

2122 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Only 2 Blocks from Constitution Hall

All States Dining Room
514 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Lilas Shember Jones, Owner
Ph. NA 8-9344

Delicious Home Flavor Food
Served Cafeteria Style

Hours—Monday-Saturday
Breakfast 6:45-9:00  Luncheon 11:00-2:00  Dinner 4:30-7:30

Sundays-Holidays
Breakfast 8:00-10:00  Dinner 12:00-4:00

Delicious home made cakes, cookies and pastries. Also sandwiches and box lunches made to order to carry out.
OPEN EVERY DAY
Daily ........................................ 11:45 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Sunday ........................................ 1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

SEAFOOD RESTAURANTS
9th and Maine Ave., S. W.
A FAVORITE SPOT
AMONG THOSE WHO PREFER
TO DINE WELL . . . LEISURELY
FAMOUS FOR FINE
Seafood
HOGATE'S

Country dining with "Old World Charm" . . .
Normandy Farm
POTOMAC, MARYLAND
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Authentic Pennsylvania Dutch
Water Gate Inn
On the Potomac at F
DI 7-9256

Open every day of the year
Luncheon — Cocktails — Dinner
Marjory Hendricks, Owner (Dorothy Hancock Chapter)

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Open Sundays—Closed Mondays
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Washington, D. C. Phone ADams 4-9659

AVIGNONE FRERES
1777 Columbia Road, N.W.
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Complete rental service for china, glasses,
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Town and Country Caterers and Confectioners
famous for over 35 years for
luncheons, dinners, teas, weddings and
receptions with supplies for every request.
RESTAURANT
Tempting cuisine at its best served
Daily and Sunday
Columbia 5-0332

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
GUDE BROS. CO.
1212 F Street, N.W.
National 8-4276

Western Reserve (Cleveland, Ohio), Members
of the chapter met November 9th in the Empire
Room of Hotel Cleveland to celebrate 65 years
in D.A.R., the Regent Mrs. Kirk R. Millhoff
presiding.
An interesting and appropriate program was
given. Following special music by a harp trio,
high lights of chapter history were presented by
three of the chapter members.
Mrs. Laura S. Goodhue reviewed the early
years, including the organization of Western Re-
serve as the first D.A.R. society in Ohio and the
twelfth in the U.S. Prominent in the early
years was organizing regent, Mrs. Elroy M.
Avery. Mrs. Avery’s pin has been worn with
regent’s bar by every succeeding regent since
her death in 1911.
The 1912-35 period was reviewed by Mrs.
George Barber who recorded the accomplish-
ments of Western Reserve chapter during the
days of World War I, the Liberty Bond drives,
Red Cross sewing and canteen work, guest house
at Camp Sherman, money raising projects
Colonial balls and the planting of an evergreen
grove in Metropolitan Park.

(Continued on page 556)
Our KITCHEN wins an OSCAR

Why not? There is art in our subtle sauces... skill in meats “done to a turn”—a master’s touch to delectable desserts. The choice of dishes is long and luscious. Always something you “feel like eating.”

5 short blocks from D.A.R. headquarters
Penn Ave. at 18th St., N.W.
Tel.: NAtional 8-2740

Roger Smith HOTEL

National Defense
(Continued from page 487)

MENTAL HEALTH MEANS ONE WORLD.

Confusion and questionable source material are evidenced in the official publications of the leading organization in this country which has set itself up to promote “mental health.” We have here indisputable examples of planned mental chaos, and the verbal confusion against which Dr. Meerloo warns. For the “trigger” word in mental health pronouncements is the repeated emphasis on “tensions.” The public is to be sold on the idea that everyone is confused, every third family headed for an institution, and that only by turning to the mental health elite can a solution be found. Of course in the treatment of tensions, the so-called tranquil drugs are given a prodigious build-up with sales zooming for panaceas not even known two years ago, whose after-effects cannot be predicted until ten years or more have gone by. Small wonder that we find the leading pharmaceutical companies represented on the mental health drives, busy contributing large sums of money to promote still more propaganda on “tensions,” underwriting conferences on the subject, etc., and top advertising executives heading the grand “hurrah.”

I have been asked to speak to you on National Defense this afternoon. I do not know of any more important theme than that of preserving our country’s sovereignty. With the loss of our sovereignty go our constitutional safeguards, our right of Habeas Corpus, our right of trial by jury. We cannot jeopardize these unique rights by succumbing to any specious brainwashing, based on the declaration that mental health depends on an acceptance of world government.

I trust you will now recognize the techniques being used; that you will challenge the statistics put out; that you will challenge the jargon on “tensions.” Refute it by saying that tensions are part of our existence, whether in the form of tension known as gravity, the tension that holds the car to the road, or the tension by which our own personal character is tested and refined.

Let’s reject this sorry philosophy of confusion and indecision with its alleged remedy in tranquil drugs. Let’s reassert our proud American sense of mission. Let’s laugh into absurdity the allegation that our mental condition—our sanity, if you please—rests on acceptance of world government.

International socialism now has the stealthy technique for influencing the minds of men to accept world government. All

(Continued on page 594)
Patronize these concessions in Constitution Hall during Continental Congress

Mrs. David H. Baldwin, Concessions Chairman, Thanks the Following for their Advertisements and Asks the Daughters to Patronize them.

S. Kriger, Inc.
Imports from the Orient: Collectors' pieces
Visit Our Display in the Lounge
Unusual Gifts
Porcelains
Paintings
Jades
Ivories
Jewelry
Embroideries, etc.

We ship or mail to all parts of the United States
Come-in-and-browse
707—12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. Tel.: DI. 7-2607—7-2608

ORIGINAL HERALDIC JEWELRY
Hand-painted coat of arms on rings, bracelets, brooches and pendants
Created by Olive Scott Benkelman
Constitution Hall Lounge
Or write for brochure
630 E. Main St., Ottawa, Ill.

The D.A.R.
Official Seal
5" x 5" x 1/2"
Wall Plaque
In six enameled Colonial colors

Mahogany frame . . . Gold edges
Radiant beauty . . . Conservatively priced
Unique gift to self or friends
. . . limited quantity . . .
$3.75 includes authentic Seal history

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Arlington 7, Virginia

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Official Photographers, D. A. R.
1022 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Growing since 1855
Member Society of American Florists

SMALL'S
DuPONT CIRCLE
COMPLETE FLORAL SERVICE
Decorations
Centerpieces
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Local and Out-of-Town Service
1501 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Patronize These Concessions

CHRISTMAS CARDS
COCKTAIL NAPKINS
with a sketch of your home
NOTE PAPER
(boxed for resale)
with a sketch of a D.A.R. Shrine
Samples and information
on request
Lester Miller
Staunton, Va.
Orders may be placed with Mr. Miller in the concession room during the N.S.D.A.R. Congress.

Costume Jewelry—Souvenirs—Gift Items—Novelties
CORONET JEWELERS
Washington, D. C.
Be sure to see Bell Hinds collection of fine antique glass and decorator's items in the Lounge.
BELL HINDS ANTIQUES, 530 12th St., S. E., D. C.

See my ad in March D. A. R. Magazine
For CONSULTATION
on
COATS of ARMS
bring data on immigrant ancestor
the LOUNGE Constitution Hall
(Congress).
EDITH TUNNELL, Designer of
Jamestown and Mayflower Mapsets.
1 JACOBUS PLACE
New York 63, N. Y.

For Sale by the Business Office:
D.A.R. Insignia Printing Electrotypes
$2.25 each
Three sizes: 1 inch, 3/4 inch or 1/2 inch.
You can use these for printing insignia on stationery.

The Business Office has for sale:
Orchid Cards—4 designs in box—$1.25 each.

What do you know about the Junior American Citizens?
Do you know that all boys and girls regardless of race, color or creed from kindergarten through high school may join? Clubs are sponsored by D.A.R. chapters but Directors need not be members of the D.A.R.
Does your chapter sponsor a J.A.C. Club? Why not?

Parish Burial Grounds, Kittery Point, Maine, has a stone to Margaret Hills, died 1803, aged 28, which records:
I lost my wife in raging seas
A sovereign God does as he please
The Kittery friends they did appear
And my remains they buried here.
(Stories on Stone)
Honorings

MRS. BENJAMIN YANCEY MARTIN
Past State Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee
Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Washington, D. C.

MRS. TEISER G. GILL, Regent
Dolly Madison Chapter, D. C., D. A. R.
In loving memory of ALICE ELY GOLT
Died January 15, 1897
ELIZABETH JACKSON CHAPMAN, D. C., D. A. R.

In fond memory of
MRS. W. W. STEWART, Past Regent
Member of Loyay Holcombe Chapter, D. C., D. A. R.

MRS. KATE L. WOODFORD
THIRTEEN COLONIES CHAPTER, D. C., D. A. R.

Compliments of
MARY BARTLETT CHAPTER
D. C., D. A. R.

Compliments of
MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER
District of Columbia, D. A. R.

Compliments
COL. JOHN DONELSON CHAPTER, D. C., D. A. R.

MRS. CORA LAUGHLIN DRAKE
MRS. GRACE ENSIGN STRAIT
Louisa Adams Chapter
District of Columbia

Honoring
MRS. FRED W. HOLT, Regent
Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. C., D.A.R.

Greetings and Best Wishes
To the Daughters of the American Revolution

THE SHOREHAM HOTEL
A Place of Distinction
Connecticut Ave. at Calvert Washington, D. C.
AD 4-0700

Wyoming, A Decisive Battle
(Continued from page 474)

Continuing Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased the site and placed a steel fence about the rock to preserve it from relic hunters who had chipped much of it away.

The Wyoming Valley Chapter has also marked Forty Fort, Fort Wilkes-Barre, Fort Durkee and Fort Wyoming. Fort Jenkins and Fort Pittston have been marked by Dial Rock Chapter of West Pittston. The Tory Fort Wintemoot and the site of the Battle of Wyoming have been marked by patriotic organizations.

In 1779 Major General John Sullivan, with a force of four hundred Continental troops, marched from Easton on the Dela-ware, over the Pocono mountains to Wilkes-Barre, then up the Susquehanna to New York state. The route of this march is called now "The Sullivan Trail."

Upon reaching the stronghold of the Senecas on Lake Cayuga, the troops destroyed eighteen Indian villages, their orchards and cultivated fields, thus destroying the granary of the British and the power and prestige of the Six Nations.

The Iroquois were crushed. Their alliance with the British was over; and with the opposition in England to the policies of their government there was soon an end to the war against the colonies.

Chapter Names Needed
Please give the name of your chapter when sending in ads for our magazine.

When in Washington—Visit
ZIRKIN'S
Renowned for Quality Furs
Coats - Suits - Dresses - Sportswear
Branch Store
ANNA MAY NICHOLS
2601 Connecticut Ave.
821 Fourteenth St. Washington, D. C.
Faculty and Students

of the

MARJORIE WEBSTER JUNIOR COLLEGE

wish to express their
good wishes to the Daughters of the American Revolution
the Nation's most progressive and outstanding historical organization

Rock Creek Park Estates
Washington 12, D.C.

National Cathedral
School for Girls
Washington 16, D.C.

A college preparatory school emphasizing Christian education. Located on the 58-acre Cathedral Close it combines city advantages with a country setting.

Day Grades 4-12
Boarding Grades 8-12
Sports—Music—Art—Dramatics—Riding

Compliments of
THE HOLTON-ARMS SCHOOL
and
Junior College
Washington, D.C.

The American University

School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs announces its
Eighth Institute of Genealogical Research
July 15, August 2, 1957
Director, Meredith B. Colket, Jr.

For information write: Institute of Genealogical Research, The American University, 1901 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

An evening course in Genealogical Research will be offered to Washington area residents in the Fall.

GEORGETOWN VISITATION CONVENT
Washington 7, D.C.

Fully accredited. Resident and day students. Preparatory School: college preparatory and general courses. Address: Headmistress. Junior College: liberal arts transfer, terminal and secretarial courses. Address: Dean

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<tr>
<td><strong>RADIOEAR HEARING AIDS</strong></td>
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<td>SUITE 604, ALBEE BUILDING</td>
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<td>1426 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td><strong>NAT. GENEALOGICAL SOC. QUARTERLY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3123 Adams Mill Rd., N.W., Wash. 10, D. C.</td>
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<td>Ordinarily carries 56 pages genealogical data</td>
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<td><strong>THE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIST</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A quarterly magazine devoted to families and records of the Old Dominion. Edited by John Frederick Dorman. Publication will begin early in 1957.</td>
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<td><strong>Price $5.00 per year.</strong></td>
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<td>192 pages per year, including full index. Wills, court orders, land records, newspaper notices, Bible records, grave-stone inscriptions, tax lists, marriages, census records, pension applications and book reviews will be included.</td>
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<td><strong>THE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIST</strong></td>
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<td>Box 4863, Washington 8, D. C.</td>
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<td>In Historic Georgetown</td>
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<td>Frances Elizabeth</td>
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<td>1635 Wisconsin Avenue N. W.</td>
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<td>DRESSES SPORTSWEAR</td>
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<td>In Historic Georgetown</td>
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<td>Savile Book Shop</td>
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<td>3236 P Street N.W.</td>
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<td>CHEMNER-SHIRLINGTON MOTOR COMPANY</td>
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<td>Ford - Mercury - Lincoln</td>
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<td>2790 Arlington Mill Drive</td>
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<td>Arlington, Virginia</td>
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<td>5413 Georgia Avenue, N. W.</td>
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<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Louise Hand Laundry</td>
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<td>TABLE LINEN, LACES, SILKS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, FURNITURE COVERS, GENTLEMEN'S APPAREL</td>
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<td>Our Exclusive Hand Process Protects &amp; Lengthens the Life of All Your Cherished Fabrics</td>
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<td>(Located Between O &amp; P Streets, N.W.)</td>
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<td>1405 12th Nw .......................... DUpont 7-7700</td>
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<td>2201 Arlington Boulevard</td>
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<td>Arlington, Virginia</td>
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<td>Jackson 5-0300</td>
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<td>One mile west of Lincoln Memorial on U. S. Route 50.</td>
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<td>Restaurant</td>
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<td>Compliments of McLACHLEN BANKING CORPORATION</td>
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<td>10th and G Streets, N. W.</td>
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<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>WM. ROSENDORF</td>
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<td>National 8-7343 Washington 5, D. C.</td>
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<td>CParsley &amp; Son</td>
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<td>Window Shades - Venetian Blinds</td>
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REpublic 7-3090

JAY JULES
Manager

HOTEL STATLER
Washington

WOodley 6-4155

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FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
L. M. Holsinger, Prop.
3236 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS
3276 M Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
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1841 1957

WM. DEMAINE AND SONS
FUNERAL HOME
Successor to the firm that buried
General George Washington
and
America’s original Statesmen
located
In Old Alexandria, on Mt. Vernon Blvd.
520 South Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Federal City
Chapter of
Washington, D. C.
honors her gracious,
beloved
Organizing Regent,
Mrs. Mahlon
A. Winter
This picture was taken
in organization period, 1916.

HAYNES’ ESSO SERVICE
Prompt, Courteous Service
Virginia Avenue at Rock Creek Parkway
Washington, D. C.
Phone: Republic 7-9002
Descendants of ’76 Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

We Use Ivory Soap Exclusively

BERGMANN’S
LAUNDRY
“Become Quality Conscious”
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Jewelers and Silversmiths
7337 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland

FINE PAPERS FOR
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Telephone—Lawrence 6-1200
Here comes the Jelleff Bride!

She’s from Washington, from all over America . . . and she’s beautiful! She and her bridesmaids rely on Jelleff Bridal Services for counsel, for Brides Magazine (given gratis), and for wide selections in both wedding dresses and bridesmaids’ dresses. Pictured, wedding gown of imported Swiss organdy, $89.99

Matching organdy headpiece, $19.50

Jelleff’s Bride Shop,
F Street, 7th Floor

Education
(Continued from page 463)

This type of education, in the words of Lord Brougham, “makes a people easy to lead but difficult to drive; easy to govern but impossible to enslave.”

Such a people find unity in their individual diversity; safety in their willingness to think before blindly believing; satisfaction in a full life of constructive contribution to their society.

Their words were different, but Disraeli and Jefferson and all the others were correct—education geared to changing times but adhering to the basic premise on which our American tradition was established will long and well preserve it.

Thanks to the District Daughters

District of Columbia Daughters secured advertisements for this issue totalling approximately $2,150.00. Each year the District Daughters sponsor the April issue. With the aid of Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent, and other members, the ads were under the direction of Mrs. Virginia H. Lambert, State Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising.

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Washington’s largest ballroom

THE SHERATON-PARK HOTEL
The home of
The Debutante Cotillion and Thanksgiving Ball
The International Ball
The Junior League Ball
The Symphony Ball
The Bachelors’ Dub Ball
Salvation Army Fashion Show and Luncheon

Kurt A. Smith,
General Manager
DO YOU KNOW?...

that you can earn nearly $2 in one year and $200 in ten years just for saving money.

$10 a month saved regularly at First Federal will grow to $1,399.68 in 10 years!

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W. R. Frank Hines, President
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MRS. CLAYTON ELY EMIG
Founder of the
Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, D.A.R.
AND
Gov. Thomas Welles Society, C.A.R.
Fifty Years of Devoted Patriotic Service
Presented by Her Friends

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BOOKS—For Sale or Rent
Owned and operated by VIRGINIA LAMBERT

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Silver Spring, Md. Bethesda, Maryland
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EMMIE LOU’S SWEET SHOPPE
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Florist — 700 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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1105 F Street, N. W. and
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Hand Reproduction in Color of Family Crest
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9011 Bristol Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland

Churches
(Continued from page 461)

ceive any damages from the Federal Government. The church was again remodeled and the parish house built in 1929. Most of the interior furnishings are memorials to loved ones who have been faithful servants on earth and have gone to their reward.

Rev. Joseph T. Walker is the present Rector and makes a wonderful shepherd to his flock.
St. Mary's Indian School

(Continued from page 472)

bra, General Science, Biology, Chemistry, Latin or French, Typing, Arts and Crafts and training in Home Economics. Music is also offered to those who wish and Physical Education, Health and Hygiene are required courses.

Art and Craft work which includes embroidery, figurine painting, beadwork and a variety of other crafts is given to all students and many articles are available for sale to D. A. R. Chapters, Guilds and private individuals. Place-cards and bridge tallies, Indian peg dolls and Indian figurines are particularly requested as is hand-painted stationery. Orders for such material can be sent to the Headmaster.

D. A. R. members attending the National Congress in April, 1957, will have opportunity to judge at first hand the craftsmanship of these Indian pupils, because St. Mary's will have an exhibition in a booth of its own.

A school magazine produced by the students is published about every five weeks. A series of slides depicting the school life is available and in brisk demand. Slides of the new dormitory will be available soon.

St. Mary's School presents a golden opportunity to many underprivileged students. The work of the faculty is a twenty-four hour task for nine months of the year, and for some for twelve months. Courage and patience, and above all a sympathetic attitude is required of all. Teaching at St. Mary's demands a great deal of missionary zeal as salaries are only moderate—$125.00 a month plus living.

You are invited to visit St. Mary's at any time. They will ask you to stay to lunch. You will find a warm welcome, and you will enjoy a great experience. You will leave, as so many do and as I did, knowing firmly that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."
Honoring

Mrs. Thomas Stevens George

(Esther Ridgely George)

State Regent of Maryland

By

The Maryland State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

[ 555 ]
Compliments of GENERAL SMALLWOOD CHAPTER
Baltimore, Maryland

Greetings
Captain Jeremiah Baker Chapter, Perryville, Md.
Mrs. Martha Snow Sembler, Regent

In Honor of MISS EDITH L. SHEARER
Past Regent of Old Kent D. A. R. and
Organizer of Kitty Knight C. A. R.

Compliments of
THE FOLEY PHARMACY
Baltimore, Maryland

Greetings from
CONOCOCHEAGUE CHAPTER
Hagerstown, Maryland

Greetings from the Members of
CARTER BRAXTON CHAPTER
Baltimore, Maryland

MAJ. SAMUEL TURBUTT WRIGHT CHAPTER
Sudlersville, Maryland

Greetings—BALTIMORE CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
Baltimore, Maryland

Miss Mary Margaret Day McIntyre, Regent

Chapters (Continued from page 544)

Mrs. Wallace Heiser brought the chapter's history up to date, pointing out how members devoted their energy to war work for the third time since the founding in 1891. Also spotlighted were achievements in connection with national projects. Western Reserve has ten 50-year members. Three guilds meet each month to do chapter work. The Wheel and Distaff Guild (the first of its kind in Ohio) was organized in 1909 and in 1956 it was combined with the first junior guild. The name was retained so that the present guild is a combination of the two guilds.

Exhibits from chapter archives attracted attention. Included were scrapbooks with clippings from 1894 to the present and a program of the first Ohio State conference.

Holding a place of honor was an American flag with 44 stars presented to the Chapter on 1894 by Mrs. Charles H. Smith. She gave the first gavel and on the occasion of the chapter's 25th anniversary presented a silver gavel still used and cherished by chapter regents. Three of Mrs. Smith's daughters are life members of Western Reserve chapter and they, together with a grand-daughter, Mrs. Dale Brown, national first vice chairman of American History Month, were present for the occasion. In memory of Mrs. Smith, they presented to the chapter autographs of Mrs. Grace Coolidge and Mrs. Lucretia Garfield. These have been sent to Historian General

Mrs. Lowell Burnelle for the collection of autographs of President's wives which she is assembling for the national archives.

With 65 useful years behind us, we look ahead with confidence to as many more years of service to our society, to home and country.

The program ended with the cutting and serving of a large birthday cake, appropriately decorated with the wheel and distaff. Mrs. Arthur Harvey, Jr. and Mrs. Herbert Waterfall, former regents, presided at the coffee urs.  
Eugenia E. Howard, Historian
CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER
Chevy Chase, Maryland
Honors its Founder—Miss Byrd Belt

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Ads in April Issue
Kentucky, Maryland and New Hampshire helped sponsor the advertisements for the April issue. Kentucky led with approximately $910.00, Maryland sent in about $515.00. New Hampshire secured $440.00, worth of ads.

Resolution adopted by the 61st Continental Congress:
Whereas, The Flag Code does not specify the correct placing of the United States Flag at meetings in homes or small places;
Resolved, That in all such meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United States Flag always be placed to the right of the presiding officer.

Community Service
That our youth may become better citizens, all members are urged to take an active part in youth work in their communities; be leaders in organized youth movements or at least know what is going on in them.

Mrs. Frank McMillen
Community Service Committee

Can You Help Us?
We need copies of our D. A. R. Magazine for January, February and March 1957.

[ 557 ]
KENTUCKY, famed Blue Grass State, lies at the heart of the United States where the beautiful Ohio meets the Mississippi. Kentucky has been described as a “great shield raised high out of the earth at one end, sunk deep into it at the other, at the western end Nature has set the stream of ocean waters; at the eastern end, has piled shaggy mountains wooded with trees and in the middle has placed a strip of ever-growing grass with noble forests embossed thereon”—a desirable land when Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750, Daniel Boone in 1769, Colonel Knox in 1776 came through the giant gateway, Cumberland Gap, to the west and in May when James Harrod came to Fort Harrod.

On June 16, 1774 Harrod and Abram Hite laid off Harrodstown, which was established by Virginia as a town in 1785. Harrodsburg is the only colonial town in Kentucky and is the first permanent settlement west of the Alleghenies settled by English-speaking people.

Boone and company lingered a while at the happy hunting ground now called Boonesboro and probably were felling trees to build the fort when the shot heard round the world was fired at Lexington, Massachusetts. Indians forced Boone to return to his Clinch River Settlement. In the autumn of 1775 Boone, Hugh McGary, Richard Hogan, Thomas Denton, their wives and children arrived in Kentucky. These four women were the first mothers to enter the Wilderness. A monument honoring them, stands at Harrodsburg.

General George Rogers Clark, while in Fort Harrod in 1775, planned the conquest of the North-West which gave our country Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and part of Minnesota.

Religious services in Kentucky were first conducted by Episcopalian, Rev. John Lythe (1775); by Presbyterian Rev. David Rice (1783); and by Baptist, William Hickman (1784).

Kentucky County was created by Virginia in 1779. John Bowman was named the first County Lieutenant, virtually military governor of Kentucky.

The first court held at Harrodsburg in 1777 ordered that the county seat be located at Crowe’s Station (afterwards Danville). The first Kentucky Convention convened at Danville in December 1784. The first ten constitutional conventions were held there. In 1792, during the tenth, Kentucky became a state and her first constitution was written. On Constitution Square stand replicas of the early buildings, including the first Post Office west of the Alleghenies established August 1, 1792, with Thomas Barbee, Post Master.

Harman’s station, St. Asaph’s, Logan’s and Corn Island were stations of importance. Bryan’s Station was the scene of an attempted Indian massacre. Heroic women slipped outside the fort for water while the men manned the portholes until help came.

The bravery and fortitude of these men and women of American mold made a Manifest Destiny for the future of Kentucky.

Kentucky’s limestone soil and clear sparkling creeks combine to produce the blue grass which makes wonderful food for thoroughbred horses and purebred stock. Kentucky is noted for her Thoroughbred and Standard Horse breeding establishments, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, vast tobacco plantations and agricultural products and is rich in oil, gas, coal, and timber.

The birthplaces of many Americans are here, i.e., Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Felix Brandies, Fred M. Vinson, and Alben W. Barkley.

Here one finds wonderfully preserved colonial mansions and public buildings, perhaps the most famous because reputed to be the home where Stephen Collins Foster wrote “My Old Kentucky Home,” Federal Hill, built by John Rowan (1795); Liberty Hall, with lovely Palladian Window, Frankfort (dating from... (Continued on page 562)
Farmington has the only known plan by Thomas Jefferson to be built west of the Alleghenies. John Speed, who built the house, married Lucy Gilmer Fry of Charlottesville, Virginia. The Frys and the Gilmers were close friends of the Jeffersons. The similarity between this house plan of two octagon rooms within a square and a diagram by Jefferson on his favorite ruled paper, has been pointed out by the late Fiske Kimball, the architectural authority on Jefferson.

During the summer of 1841 Abraham Lincoln stayed here with the son of the family, Joshua Fry Speed, occupying the bedroom to the left of the front door.

The only Life Member of the John Marshall Chapter, Mrs. Keith Sperry Givins, is now occupying the coach house on the property.

A committee is being formed to try to save Farmington from the bulldozer and open it to the public.

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A Friend
Queries

(Continued from page 507)


Jackson - Miller - Berry - Carver - Stark


Want anc. Joseph Berry, mar. Anna Wight in Scituate, R. I. Dec. 24, 1739. Had 8 chil.: Marion, b. 1740; Charles 1742; Anne 1744; Joseph, Jr. 1747; Jemima 1749; Mercy 1751; Benejah 1755; Sarah 1757, mar. Aug. 18, 1782 to Phillip Colvin (Rev. soldier) in Scituate, R. I.

Want anc. Jonathan Carver, Jr., b. Windham, Conn. Dec. 18, 1740, mar. in Litchfield Co., Conn. Nov. 5, 1767 to Mary Waller, b. June 19, 1749, Lyme, Conn. Who were her pars.?

Want anc. Hannah Stark who mar., as his 2nd wife, Thomas Harding, Sr., about 1775-80. They moved to Harford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and are bur. in the Harding-Powers Cem.


Hunt-Vastbinder-Rowley—Any inf. on pars. Seth W. Hunt, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1800, d. LaPorte Co., Ind., Oct. 17, 1887, mar. in N. Y. State to Mercy Vastbinder (Festbinden) b. N. Y. State, d. there about 1836. He was blacksmith, came to LaPorte from Tioga Co., N. Y. 1837. Three of their four chil. were: Catherine Elizabeth, b. Tioga Co., N. Y. July 19, 1829; Jacob W.; and Andrew Bowen, b. Tioga Co., Feb. 27, 1832 near Susquehanna River.

Was Seth W. Hunt the son of Jonathan Hunt who settled one mile below Nichols Village on River Road in Tioga Co.? Jonathan (b. about 1760 Boston, Mass, and was in Battle of Bunker Hill under Gen. Warren) came from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. 1802. Jonathan mar. Milliam Brown, b. about 1760. Had nine chil.: Ebenezer; Mary; Willard; John; Adonijah; Jonathan; Irene; Seth, b. Feb. 18, 1799 (which is a different birth date) and Harvey. There was a Jonathan Hunt in Luzerne Co., Pa. Had 400 acres, date of survey was Feb. 25, 1793.

(Continued on page 570)
THE PIONEER GRASS
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THE PROUD ROMANTIC GRASS
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THE ARISTOCRATIC GRASS
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Think D.A.R. Magazine
Talk D.A.R. Magazine
Take D.A.R. Magazine

Kentucky
(Continued from page 558)
1796, attributed to Thomas Jefferson); historic Duncan Tavern, State D. A. R. Headquarters, Paris (1788) by Major Joseph Duncan.

Kentucky is proud of her two oldest institutions of learning—Transylvania College (1780) and Centre College (1819), and is proud to have gold at Fort Knox, atomic energy at Paducah, Keeneland Race Course at Lexington, Churchill Downs at Louisville, and boasts of Mammoth Cave, Ken Lake, largest man-made body of water in the world, Cumberland Falls with moonbow reflected in mist from the falls, Audubon State Park, and Blue Licks Battlefield, site of battle August 1, 1782, ending the Revolutionary War in the West.

Kentucky is a land having inherent capacity for development, a land of unmatched natural beauty, warm-hearted people and historic allure.

Honoring
MRS. BETTY SHORT THACKER
Past Chapter Regent and State Chairman,
D.A.R. Magazine
Member of National Press Relations Committee, 1957
In affectionate appreciation of her services to the Chapter
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Owensboro, Kentucky

In Memory of
MRS. GEORGE BRIGHT HAWES
Former State Regent Past Chapter Regent
GENERAL EVAN SHELBY CHAPTER,
Owensboro, Kentucky

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Captain Wendell Oury Chapter, D.A.R.

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God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.
—Daniel Webster
Harman Station Chapter, Paintsville, Kentucky organized November 7th, 1925, wishes to honor its Organizing Regent.

MRS. GARLAND H. RICE
Regent 1925-1927

This page is affectionately dedicated to Mabel Auxier Rice in appreciation of her devotion and able leadership to her chapter.
Greetings

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROWAN, LIVERMORE, KY.

Mrs. Irvin Barnes, Regent  Mrs. H. D. Thornberry, Vice Regent
Mrs. W. E. Leachman, State Scrapbook Chairman

Mrs. R. B. Hoover  Mrs. Anna Nuckols
Mrs. Helen Louise Markwell  Mrs. John Lindley
Mrs. Cecil Everly  Mrs. Frank Atherton
Mrs. L. R. Charlet  Miss Ethyl Morton
Miss Mabel Barnett  Miss Lenora Lindley
Mrs. W. E. Render  Mrs. Elizabeth Nuckols
Mrs. Lula Moon  Mrs. Edgar Cox
Mrs. Dixie Wayne Crowley  Mrs. William Muster, III

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Athol, Massachusetts
Mrs. Harold D. Judd, Regent
Greeting 1957
PRISCILLA ABBOT CHAPTER
Andover, Massachusetts
Greetings from
GEN. JOSEPH BADGER CHAPTER
on Its 58th Anniversary
Marlborough, Mass.
OLD BOSTON CHAPTER, Boston, Mass.
Honors Its Regent
MRS. WESLEY E. LINDSEY

In Memory of Our Regent
MISS GRACE WEBSTER HEARTZ
Colonel Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Woburn, Massachusetts

Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, Mass.
celebrates its 60th Anniversary
February 13, 1897 - 1957

Compliments of
GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM CHAPTER
Danvers, Massachusetts

HOW TEA ROCK CHAPTER,
MARSHFIELD, MASS. GOT ITS NAME
This chapter was organized March 14, 1916. Tea, after the Boston Tea Party, was found hidden in the town. Men of courage and conviction loaded much of it onto oxen and hauled it to a large flat rock on Tea Rock Hill and burned it. In 1928 this chapter placed a tablet on a portion of the rock to commemorate this event.

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To INSURE AGAINST DISAPPOINTMENT in securing desired numbers SUBSCRIBE NOW. Join the rapidly increasing number of interested readers of OUR magazine.

[ 566 ]
TO MOTHER, the non-political Hoover Report looks like a fine way to protect her children's future. Here's how she looks at it:

"Our government is supposed to govern and protect us. But when it starts to compete with the businesses and industries of its own citizens, that's bad! It affects my husband's job, raises our taxes and cuts down our savings. But what burns me up is that government meddling with free enterprise has proven disastrous to many other nations. And I don't want my children to grow up in that kind of a country!

"What right has our government to force its way into businesses and industries like Petroleum, Mining, Metals, Bakeries, Tree Nurseries, Butcher Shops, Clothing Stores?"

We, too, think it's high time government got out of private business and stuck to its own!

BASIC INCORPORATED CLEVELAND 15 OHIO
At the foot of towering clay and rock formations now called Red Cloud Buttes, Fort Robinson, Nebraska is today cloaked in a peaceful atmosphere that belies the bloody part it played in the Indian Wars of less than a century ago.

The chain of events that led to the foundation of the Fort was climaxed 82 years ago when a young Lieutenant, Levi H. Robinson, was killed by a group of Indians near the spot where the Fort that bears his name was located.

The buttes could tell a fascinating story, if only they could talk—of the first white trappers and settlers that make their way to the Pine Bluffs country—of the time when they first saw the white man’s cattle—of the building the original Ft. Robinson—down thru the years how it changed, first from a cavalry post to a remount station, World War I to a training camp, World War II a training camp for the K-9 corps where sled and watch dogs were trained.

Thru the gates of Ft. Robinson many of the famous characters of the west passed—Big and Little Bat, famous Indian scouts, Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, American Horse, Dull Knife, Indian Chiefs. Buffalo Bill, Lt. John J. Pershing, Capt. Arthur MacArthur, and others.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NEBRASKA

Greetings from
EVE LEAR CHAPTER
New Haven, Connecticut

VISIT THE OLIVER ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD
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Oliver Ellsworth at Windsor

EVE LEAR CHAPTER
New Haven, Connecticut

1857 to 1957
Centennial Celebration
First English-speaking school, St. Vincent's, a small adobe building consisting of three rooms. In these quarters were opened a day school for children and a boarding school for young ladies. Here 100 years later they are serving the needs of Santa Barbara as zealously as in the beginning.

MISSION CANYON CHAPTER
Santa Barbara, California
Honoring

MRS. HOBART LEE BLACKLEDGE

State Regent
of
Nebraska
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MARY JONES SMITH MOORE
Organizing Regent Haddonfield Chapter
Sixtieth Anniversary

DODGE CITY, KANSAS
The Cowboy Capital of the World
Located on the Old Santa Fe Trail, Dodge City is known the world over for its famous Boot Hill

Queries
(Continued on page 560)

What relation, if any, was Charlotte Talliday, b. 1775 in Conn. and wife of Thomas Talliday. She lived with Seth Hunt and is bur. on same Cem. lot. Any inf. will be welcome and appreciated.

Want proof pars. Amos Rowley (b. N. Y. State) and Lucy Rowley, b. 1826 Yates Co., N. Y. Prob. were other chil. Their fa. may have been “Austin” Rowley. Amos mar. Nancy Malone (or Siome) but this is fam. tradition. They had two sons: Austin, b. July 15, 1844 in LaGrange Co., Ind., and George Washington, b. June 4, 1847 in LaGrange Co., Ind. Both liv. with other fam. when they were very, very young. Lucy mar. Allen B. Wolfe, 1847, LaGrange Co., Ind., and removed to LaPorte Co., Ind. about 1850. Census 1850 LaGrange Co. lists Austin Rowley as living with Thomas and Fanny Rowley, prob. relatives, both age 55 and Juliza age 12. This Thomas was b. in Conn., wife Fanny b. in N. Y. State. Austin later lived with the Allen B. Wolfe family. Corr. invited and all help will be appreciated.—Dorothy Rowley, 809 Tecumseh St., LaPorte, Ind.


Mackey/Mackie/McKey/McKee — Who are pars. Mary Mackey, b. 1791 in Pa., mar. James McCllough June 3, 1813 Columbusia Co., Ohio. Who were James and Jane (aka Jean) Mackey, who purchased land Columbusia Co., Ohio, June 1819?—Mrs. Howard B. Knipfer, 503 N. Main St., North Canton, Ohio.

Ball—Want inf. on pars. and ancs. Larkin Ball who mar. Rebecka Fletcher in Telfair Co., Ga., Jan. 1, 1815. Also on Larkin Ball who fought in Rev. in 1st Va. Reg.—Mrs. Jack Bowman, 4544 North Versailles, Dallas, Texas.

Bradford Family Tea
The Bradford Family Compact cordially invite all descendants of Governor William Bradford who live in the city or are here for Congress or other patriotic societies, to their annual tea at the D. C., D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, April 16th from 3 to 5 P.M.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE is a comparatively small state but within her borders is the breath-taking scenery of the White Mountains, her beautiful lake region, and her wonderful seashore, all of them being very hard to surpass.

She did her part valiantly during the stormy days before and during the Revolution and in 1788 was the 9th state to ratify the Federal Constitution which brought the Federal Union into being.

Her real claim to distinction, however is unique, as it was here in New Hampshire that the first overt act of the Revolution was committed, and as such is listed in the British Annals.

In 1665 a fortification called Castle William and Mary was started at the entrance of Portsmouth Harbor. It was completed years later by Col. Romer, just prior to the Revolution. Over one hundred barrels of powder and some muskets were stored there.

In 1774 an order of the king prohibited the exportation of gun power to the colonies. Paul Revere brought this news to the Committee of Safety in Portsmouth. Reports also circulated around town that British troops were to take possession of William and Mary Castle which also included that precious powder. Imagine the state of mind of the people, no more gun powder from England and troops coming to augment the force of one Captain and five soldiers at the fort. Of course the inevitable happened!

On December 13, a bitter cold night, men from Durham, Madbury, Exeter, Plaistow and Kingston came down the Piscataqua River by moonlight, in gundalows, wide flat-bottomed boats. They joined with Portsmouth men and landed near the fort, wading to shore in freezing water. They captured the fort, took the powder and made their way back to Durham breaking the ice in front of the boats. The powder was divided and stored in various places in the state. A large part was concealed under the pulpit of an old meeting house in Durham, the minister calmly preaching his sermons literally standing over kegs of powder while the British were frantically searching everywhere for that same stolen powder.

It was the remains of this powder that was used by General Stark at Bunker Hill. It was conveyed there by ox carts at the special orders of General Sullivan and General Washington.

If war had not followed it would have doomed all who took part in the incident to the fate of rebels but to the everlasting glory of the men of New Hampshire no names were turned in to the King’s officers who so desperately searched for the powder and the names of the men who took part in this raid.

The name of the Fort Castle William and Mary was changed after the Revolution to Fort Constitution where it remains to this day guarding the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor.

And so ends the story that gives New Hampshire the unique distinction of being the state in which was committed the first deliberate overt act of the American Revolution.

Two may talk and one may hear, but three cannot take part in a conversation of the most sincere and searching sort.

Ralph Waldo Emerson
Congratulations to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and and to Ashuelot Chapter of Keene, New Hampshire from the following:

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Cheshire County Savings Bank

Cheshire National Bank

Keene Co-operative Bank

Keene National Bank

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[573]
Greetings from 
RANGER CHAPTER, D. A. R. 
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Compliments of 
ABIGAIL WEBSTER CHAPTER, D. A. R. 
Franklin, New Hampshire

Compliments of 
MARGERY SULLIVAN CHAPTER 
Dover, New Hampshire

In Memory of MARY ROLFE JACKMAN 
Treasurer, Vice-Regent and Regent of 
RUMFORD CHAPTER, CONCORD, N. H.

In Memory of 
Mrs. Oscar L. Young *** Mrs. Eugene D. Jones 
Mary Butler Chapter 
Laconia, N. H.

Honoring 
COL. SAMUEL ASHLEY CHAPTER 
Claremont, New Hampshire

In Memory of Our Deceased Members 
OLD NUMBER FOUR CHAPTER 
Charlestown, N. H.

1835 Little Red School House 1835
Open to visitors Sundays, July and August
Route 10—One Mile South of Newport, New Hampshire
Reprisal Chapter

Mary Torr Chapter, D.A.R. 
Rochester, New Hampshire 
celebrated its 
— 50th Anniversary —
at a luncheon meeting in October, 1956
Mrs. Marion E. Trickey, Regent 
Speaker, Mrs. Thomas McConkey, 
State Vice Regent

First Post Office 
(Continued from page 475)
precursors of the pony express of the west, 
followed by covered wagon, by the stage 
coach, by the steamboat, mail train and 
the airplane.

From the confines of these old logs come 
memories as appealing and tender as the 
elocution which distinguished the pulpit, 
the court room and the convention hall 
of these other log structures on Constitu-
tion Square where they all stand today.

Danville, known as the “Cradle of the 
Commonwealth,” is meritorious and it 
continues to be as in the early days of 
Kentucky history, a center of culture, of 
wealth and of activity in those things upon 
which only can be built the true greatness 
of a proud people’s government.

Danville takes pride in the fact that 
Benjamin Franklin was intimately asso-
ciated with the development of the U. S. 
Postal Service and may be said to have 
been the first Postmaster General. His fi-
nancial and administrative wisdom con-
tributed to the establishment and growth 
of an agency that now numbers its activi-
ties by the billion.

“America First” passes by today in the 
procession of nations on a new trail in 
the Wilderness of international relation-
ships.

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Henry David Thoreau

[ 574 ]
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Among Our Contributors

Louise K. Anderson (Mrs. David W.) is a former State Regent of New Hampshire and Vice President General and has been deeply interested in the Cathedral of the Pines.

Elizabeth Hartman is a member of E Pluribus Unum Chapter in Washington, D. C. and is a native of Wyoming, Pa.

Mrs. Jeane P. Fields, who compiled the histories of the churches in Marietta, which material has never before been published, is a member of Andrew Houser Chapter.

Dr. David M. Delo is President of Wagner College, State Island, N. Y. and this article was sent to us by Mrs. Eleanor B. Holbert of Richmond County Chapter, New York State.

Lila Kitchens Morrow is a member of General Sumter Chapter in Birmingham, Alabama. December 14 was the anniversary of the admission of Alabama into the United States.

Nancy Grube Williams (Mrs. James Davies) is Press Relations Chairman of Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C. The frontispiece was furnished by her. Notice the unusual view of the capitol and Washington’s monument. If you visit Congress, be sure to take a taxi ride out to see this statue.

[ 576 ]
Greetings from Alabama Daughters

With deep appreciation for Kate Duncan Smith School, we note with added pride the building of a Mechanical Arts Building.

Signed;
Judge H. W. Clayton, Chm.
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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.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH RESTORATION ASSOCIATION
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P. O. TUNSTALL
NEW KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Saint Peter's Church is located 22 miles east of Richmond and 33 miles west of Williamsburg, just off the Richmond-West Point Highway, Virginia Route 33.

[ 578 ]
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, October 23, 1869.

MY DEAR MISS JENNY:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 19th and the contributions it contained for our little Church. Thank Dr. Pendleton's "Old Puseyete friend" and tell him that he is using the proper arguments to advance his cause. The Dr. is now in Baltimore advocating the claims of his church and would no doubt be glad to see him. He intends going as far as New York, but everyone that has money has so much to do with it that I fear that he will collect but little. I have mailed to your address at Brandon the circulars you desired. You must not concern yourself too much about them or do more than you think right. There are three or four churches in Va. in which I take peculiar interest. Grace Church in Lexington and St. Peter's in New Kent are two of them and both I think have claims upon the regard of the Community. The first for the opportunity it possesses of advancing the cause of religion among the young as set forth in the Appeal and the second for its association with the recollections of Gen'l Washington, his marriage and early history. Both of these I am trying to build up, and both I hope will share a portion of your kind attention and regard, and will have a place on your list of good works that claim your special interest. I visited St. Peter's this past Spring. It is three miles from the White House and in better days I was able to give it more attention. During the war it was made a stable of by Federal Cavalry. The Pulpit, Chancel, doors, windows, floor, etc. were broken and destroyed. Since the cessation of hostilities the neighbors and others have in the best way they could restored the doors, windows, floor and stoves, and procured the services of Mr. Kepler to preach for them every fortnight. On these occasions he makes the White House his resting place, going down every alternate Saturday and returning Monday or Tuesday. The Pulpit and Chancel ought also to be restored, and the whole church made worthy of its associations. It is one of the Old Colonial Churches, the bricks were brought from England, it is beautifully situated on the road from New Kent C. House to Richmond in a grove of native oaks and is the church where Gen'l Washington was married and attended in early life. It would be a shame to America if allowed to go to destruction. Please remember me to Mr. and Mrs. Gettings and their family, in which Mrs. Lee and my daughters unite in much love to you.

Most truly,
R. E. LEE.

Written to Miss Virginia Ritchie of Brandon, Virginia.

The "White House" Estate was the home of Martha Washington, as the wife and widow of Daniel Parke Custis. In 1757, it descended to her son, John Parke Custis, and upon his death in 1781, this property descended to his son, George Washington Parke Custis, who was then six months old. Also in 1781, George Washington Parke Custis and his sister, Nelly Custis, were adopted by the Washingtons, and from that time until 1804, these adopted children made their home at "Mount Vernon." The only child of George Washington Parke Custis, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, married R. E. Lee in 1831. Under the terms of Mr. Custis' will, written in 1855, and probated in 1857, he devised the "White House" Estate to his grandson, W. H. F. Lee. However, this estate was charged with the payment of certain legacies. These were advanced by R. E. Lee out of his own funds, and thus he acquired a substantial pecuniary interest in the "White House" Estate, which he held up until the time of his death in 1870.

This is the first time that the full text of General Lee's letter has been available to the public. On many previous occasions it has been quoted partially, and erroneously stated to have been written October 23, 1865.
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[581]
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[ 586 ]
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[ 589 ]
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Carol Holmes MacLean, former National Vice Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine
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Mrs. Evelyn M. Ellis of Midland, South Dakota, reminds us that our own D. A. R. Junior American Handbook has a better arrangement of etiquette and code for our flag than any other organization in existence. Copies of the handbook may be obtained from our National J. A. C. Chairman or from any State Chairman of J. A. C.

Mrs. George F. Doriot of Boston Tea Party Chapter, and a trustee of Emerson College, in Boston has been elected to the National Board of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Eisenhower is Honorary Chairman of the Board.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton, New York, is very proud of its longtime member, Mrs. J. C. Birdlebough who has done so much in youth guidance, along with her husband who is Principal of the Phoenix Schools.

Mrs. Esther B. Balliet, Chairman of Genealogical Records, Jane Sheldon Chapter, 706 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Florida needs some back issues of the D. A. R. Magazine which she is collecting and binding for her chapter library. She will pay postage and will mark the magazines with the name of the donor. She needs 1892-1909 inclusive; Jan., March, June through December, 1910; January, June through December, 1911; Jan. through September and December, 1912; March, April, May, July and December 1914; January to November, 1915; July through December, 1917 and January and February of 1919.

The National Safety Council tells us that 51% of the public high schools now provide driver education. Women's clubs have been assisting in this program. The Carol Lane Awards are administered by the Council under a grant from Shell Oil Co. to recognize and reward the achievements of women in support of traffic safety. The deadline for entries is June 15 and they are open to any American woman, woman's club or parent's group. Awards in each category are $1,000, $500 and $250 savings bonds. Information may be obtained from the Council at 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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(Continued from page 545)

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Excerpts, quoted by permission, from an address given before the members of Tennent Chapter, Allenhurst, New Jersey, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Henry DeLand Strack.
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