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Contents

The President General's Message ........................................ 711
The Sixty-sixth Continental Congress—Mrs. Thomas Burchett ...... 713
Old Bagg's Square—Julia Buxton ........................................ 717
Pacifism and the Atomic Bomb—Hans Karl Gunther .................. 720
Historic Fredericksburg—Ingrid W. Hoes .............................. 723
Bloomfield College Confronts a Challenge—Frederick Schweitzer ... 725
South Dakota's Colonial Flag—Elfrieda Tice .......................... 729
History of the East Parish Congregational Church of Rutland, Vt.—Mrs. Alton Swan 730
Georgia’s White House—Mary Carter Winter ........................... 735
Troy Hill—Alice B. Shaw ................................................ 736
John Bailey’s Grave Is Marked in New York ......................... 737
The D.A.R. Banner—Ruth Apperson Rous .............................. 738
Press Relations and You .................................................. 738
The Oldest Cemetery in New Haven, Conn.—Marguerite E. Holt ... 739
Ancestral Mission Accomplished—Mrs. Frank E. Morse .............. 740
George Rogers Clark’s Little Brother—Sara Smith Campbell ....... 743
Introducing Our Chairmen ................................................ 745
Homesteading in New Mexico—Emily Burks ............................ 746
Evelyn Brown, Chief Clerk, Organizing Secretary General’s Office 749
George Halliburton—Agnes Ames ........................................ 750
Question Box—Sarah Corbin Robert ...................................... 751
National Defense—Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb .................. 753
To the Juniors—Gene Bryan (Mrs. George) Wheeler, Jr. ............. 760
State Activities ........................................................... 761
With the Chapters .......................................................... 763
Genealogical Department .................................................. 771
Editor’s Corner ................................................................... 780
Jottings from the Registrar General’s Notebook ...................... 781
An Invitation from New York ... The Empire State—Dorothy Milliken Allen 782
Among Our Contributors .................................................... 796
Prehistoric Farm (Poem)—Roy E. McFee ............................... 796
New Jersey—the Garden State—Mary Wendell Wagner ............... 797
Here and There ............................................................... 821

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NEW JERSEY STATE ROOM

Unique and Historic, the room is of Jacobean Period with paneling and hand-carved furniture made from wood of British Frigate "Anchusa" which was sunk during the Battle of Checkbox in 1737.
The President General’s Message

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there,
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.

Joseph Rodman Drake

FLAG DAY—June 14—reminds us again of our opportunity as members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to foster true patriotism in the display of the Flag of the United States of America.

It behooves us to recall the struggle which preceded the adoption of the Flag of the United States by the Congress on June 14, 1777.

We should always remember with gratitude and humility that the Flag which became the Flag of the United States of America was won through the heroic struggles of many freedom loving men and women.

Our Flag has been carried with honor by those of many origins and many lands who came here seeking Freedom.

Our respect for our Flag should prompt honor and respect for all of those whose deeds contributed to its creation and its preservation.

Calvin Coolidge, a President not distinguished generally by his eloquence, paid one of the finest tributes to the Flag of the United States of America in our history.

Mr. Coolidge said,

"When the people of the Colonies were defending their liberties against the might of kings, they chose their banner from the design set in the firmament through all eternity.

"The flags of the great empires of that day are gone, but the Stars and Stripes remain. It pictures the vision of a people whose eyes were turned to the rising dawn. It represents the hope of a father for his posterity. It was never flaunted for the glory of royalty, but to be born under it is to be a child of a king and to establish a home under it is to be the founder of a royal house. Alone of all flags it expresses the sovereignty of the people which endures when all else passes away.

"Speaking with their voice it has the sanctity of revelation. He who lives under it and is loyal to it is loyal to truth and justice everywhere. He who lives under it and is disloyal to it is a traitor to the human race everywhere. What could be saved if the Flag of the American nation were to perish?"

As Daughters we want all of our children to love the Flag. It should be our great ambition to see the Flag of the United States of America flying from the top of every schoolhouse in the nation.

Let there be no home without its Flag. It is our privilege to display the Flag of the United States of America on June 14.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
This needlepoint fire screen in the New York Room was done by Sarah Louise Bross in 1850 when she was 11 years old. She married Dr. Francis M. Lorette in 1859.
The Sixty-sixth Continental Congress

Mrs. Thomas Burchett,
National Chairman, Press Relations Committee

The Sixty-sixth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held Monday, April 15 through Friday, April 19, 1957. However, the full impetus of events to come, for the great gathering of women who were representing the more than 184,000 members, was definitely present on Sunday, April 14 which was Palm Sunday. Washington was on that day a city of pomp, splendor and triumph even as Palm Sunday was in the Biblical days. Church going was definitely in evidence—it was re-assuring that in the press and confusion of modern times, here was a great cross section of American people who were turning to God on this glorious day. Very near to the Mayflower Hotel is the National Presbyterian Church—the Church of the President of the United States. A long line of people was waiting to enter. Such lines were the usual sight in front of other churches. The Washington Cathedral, where your writer worshiped, was resplendent with vast thongs of people who were there to join in singing “Ride on! Ride on in Majesty!”, to be led in the offering of prayers, and to receive the Palms which had been blessed by the Dean. It was indeed a day of “Hosannas to the Son of David.”

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, the 23rd President General, presided over the Continental Congress which had for its theme “Our Goodly Heritage” and was also the keynote theme for her brilliant address on Monday evening at the opening session. When the great silk Flag with its measurements of 12 x 18 feet floated over Mrs. Groves as she passed under it, it was being unfurled over the eleventh President General in an unbroken line which includes the ten Honorary Presidents General immediately preceding her.

The Processional on the opening night entered to the martial strains of the United States Marine Band with Captain Albert F. Schoepper, Leader. The President General and National Officers escorted by Pages with Flags of the many states entered.

The Rev. Clifford L. Stanley, Th. D. Professor of Systematic Theology, Virginia Theological Seminary, gave the Invocation; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Registrar General, and the American’s Creed was led by Mr. William Tyler Page, Jr. The National Anthem was led by Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, Vice Chairman of the Congress Program Committee.

A message was read from the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President of the United States of America. His cordial greeting is quoted in part as follows: "As you gather in the Nation’s Capital, you view again evidence of our country’s grandeur and vitality. These great public buildings and monuments are no sudden growth. They are the result of efforts and sacrifices of our founding fathers and of generations of Americans who have preceded us. Now the responsibility for progress belongs to us. We must continue to advance the causes of freedom, honor and service for the good of our whole country and the hope of a free world.”

Other greetings were brought by Mr. Robert E. McLaughlin, President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Mr. Eugene P. Carver, Jr., President General, National Society; Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mr. Robert Carroll Barr, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, with Lester Otis Weison, Jr., Color Bearer, brought greetings. Tiny tots in costume who were Allene Wilson Phillips, and Eloise Osbourne Phillips of the Daniel Sanford Society, Missouri, and granddaughters of the President General, and
William Bruce Wingo, Old Cannon Ball Society, Virginia, presented nose-gays to the President General.

The Cabinet officers were all present and included the following: Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, the President General; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General; Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Chaplain General; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General; Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Registrar General; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General; Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey, Librarian General; Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General and Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Vice Presidents General who were present were Mrs. Ashmead White, Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder, Mrs. Albert J. Rasmussen, Mrs. Earl Melvin Hale, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stirling, Mrs. Charles A. Christin, Mrs. Thomas Brandon, Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Mrs. George Albert Kernodle, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Mrs. Sam Stanley Clay, Mrs. Donald Speare Arnold, Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary Vice President General, who had served as President General from 1938 to 1941 spoke in recognition of the ten living Honorary Presidents General, the first of whom took office thirty-one years ago. Often her address was sparked with humor, but there was always a tone of great accomplishment which included the building of Constitution Hall and the Administration Building. These living Honorary Presidents General in continuing succession included Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau and Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, who were absent, and present were Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Mrs. James B. Patton and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway.

The resplendent Processional on the opening night entered to the martial strains of the United States Marine Band.

The Honorable Richard B. Russell, United States Senator from Georgia, and the Honorable William F. Knowland, United States Senator from California, were guest speakers on the opening night.

Senator Russell spoke on "The Landmarks We Defend." He commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for their upholding of the Constitution as a sacred document and declared that the system with its rights and liberties has brought great blessings to the American people. He opposed undue concentration of power. He referred to the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution, which are designed to limit the powers of the Federal Government and to protect the rights of the States and the people. Senator Knowland in his remarks discussed the Hungarian situation and declared that sooner or later there will be another Hungary and said he "Will the free world be better prepared to strike a blow for freedom?" He deplored the talking of delegates in the General Assembly of the United Nations while freedom was being strangled in Hungary. He drew comparison between the American Revolution and the Hungarian Revolt remarking that no outsider can win and hold independence for a country in national conflict.

A program of special music for the opening night was given by Gloria Gargani, Soprano, accompanied by Marian W. Van Slyke.

To Mrs. Ashmead White, Congress Program Committee Chairman, and to Mrs. Joseph B. Paul and Mrs. George F. Emrick, the Vice Chairmen, go praise and gratitude for the splendid program. Mrs. James Shera Montgomery and Mrs. M. S. Tormohlen were organists. Other musicians who appeared in programs were as follows: Lee Meredith, Soprano, Paul Higdonbotham, accompanist; S. F. C. George Myers, Bugler, United States Army Band; the United States Navy Band with Commander Charles Brendler, Leader and W. O/3 Anthony Mitchell, Conductor; Frank Tiffany of the United States Navy Band; the United States Navy Band; Major Hugh Curry, Leader, United States Army Band; the United States Army Chorus with Capt. Barry Drewes, Director; Sergeant Paul Lyndon, Accompanist, and Charles 0. Wood Sp./2, Announcer. Dr. Frederick
Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and Canon Frederick H. Arterton, College of Preachers, Washington Cathedral, assisted with Devotionals.

“The Declaration of Independence” was read by the Reverend Samuel J. Holt, First Presbyterian Society and Church, Seneca Falls, New York.

On Good Friday morning the Reverend Clifford L. Stanley again appeared on the platform to deliver a soul inspiring address entitled “This Nation Under God.”

Others who led in the singing of the National Anthem at various times were as follows: Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds, National Chairman, American Music Committee; Miss Thelma LeBar Brown, Member, Platform Committee; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Vice President General; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Honorary National President, Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, National Chairman of Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, and Captain Richard Blackburn Black, United States Navy, led in the American’s Creed, at the Tuesday sessions.

Others who led in the reciting of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America were Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, National Vice Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee; Col. Thurston H. Baxter of the United States Air Force; Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Vice President General; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General; Mrs. J. Leonard McKee, Ohio State Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee; Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder, Vice President General and Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, Vice President General.

Preceding the Continental Congress on Sunday, April fourteenth an impressive Memorial Service was held in Constitution Hall when the 3348 deceased members of the past year were held in loving remembrance. Annabelle Hoge sang at that service. T/Sgt. Claude R. Pedicord, Harpist, played “Largo” by Handel and “La Priere” by Hasselmann. Tributes were paid to the three deceased charter members by Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, to the four deceased Past National Officers by Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, to the one deceased State Regent by Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow and to the ten deceased Past Regents by Mrs. O. George Cook. Immediately after the close of the Memorial Service the President General placed a wreath upon the Founders’ Memorial Monument. Wreaths had been placed earlier in the day at the Tomb of America’s Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery and at the Tombs of George and Martha Washington at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Chaplain General, presided at the Memorial Service.

The grounds of Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall and the Administration Building were very beautiful indeed at this session of the Continental Congress, with new plantings of ligustrum hedge, azalea plants and yew shrubs. Mrs. Groves, the President General, with her innate love of the perpetual beauty of fine planting, announced the beautification of the grounds as one of the early objectives of the present administration.

The President General’s Reception Room has received a beautiful gold framed mirror, a gift of The Missouri Society honoring Mrs. Groves, their distinguished member.

It was a high moment of interest when the Motion Pictures Awards were made. The award for the best children’s film went to Warner Brothers Pictures Corporation for the production of “Goodby My Lady,” and was received by Mr. George Dorsey, representative of Mr. William A. Wellman, the Director. The award for the best patriotic film went to Paramount Pictures Inc. for the production of “The Ten Commandments.” Cecil B. DeMille, Producer and Director, and was received by Charlton Heston who played the part of Moses in “The Ten Commandments.”

Other splendid speakers who delivered addresses were the following: Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, spoke on the subject “Be Ye Faithful” at the National Defense Meeting; the Honorable William E. Jenner, Indiana, spoke on “The Tower of Babel”; Mrs. Agnes Beaton, Director Women’s Division, Automotive Safety Foundation, spoke on “An Appeal to Women”; the Honorable August E. Johansen, Member, U. S. House of Representatives from Michigan, discussed “Federal Aid to Educa-
tion”; “Patriotism” was the subject of the address of Mr. Robert C. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Congressional Relations; Mr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent, and Mr. James W. Winchester, graduate of Tamasssee D.A.R. School, and Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary, and Mr. Clinton O. Clay, graduate of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School spoke of their respective Schools; “Our Immigration System—a First Line of Defense” was the subject of an address by Mr. Richard Arens, Director, House Un-American Activities Committee; “The Challenge to Modern Women” was discussed by Judge Beatrice Hancock Mul laney, Probate Court, Bristol County, Massachusetts; “Some Essentials of Air Power” was the subject of an address by Major General Jacob E. Smart, Assistant Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force; “The Lessons of the Hungarian Road” was discussed by Constantine Bol dyreff, Former Head of the Russian Department, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University.

Regents’ night on Wednesday offered a resume of the work of the entire year, given by the faithful and dedicated State Regents whose reports indicated much work well done by the members everywhere.

Elected to the offices of Vice Presidents General were Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, of Swainsboro, Georgia; Mrs. Arthur L. Allen of Pueblo, Colorado; Mrs. William E. Hicks of Shreveport, Louisiana; Mrs. William McClaugherthy of Bluefield, West Virginia; Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan of Coral Gables, Florida; Mrs. Edwin F. Abels of Lawrence, Kansas, and Miss Ruth Stayton Massey of Osceola, Arkansas.


On Friday night the brilliant Continental Congress Banquet was held at the Mayflower Hotel. The United States Marine Band Orchestra with T/Sgt. William Jones, Baritone, Soloist and S/Sgt. Anthony Matarrese, accompanist, supplied a full program of delightful music. The parade of ices was gay, as always. The address of the evening was entitled “Ropes of Gold” and was given by Dr. Kenneth McFarland, Consultant and Lecturer for General Motors.

The reports of all Cabinet Officers, of all State Regents of all National Chairmen and of others who contributed to the program interest of the Continental Congress indicated that a year of most excellent D.A.R. work is now a matter of record. With new visions and new challenges the members have returned to their homes and to their chapters with a fixed goal upon great accomplishments yet to come in the broad and expansive field of the Daughters of the American Revolution for historic, patriotic and educational work.

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**October Board**

October 14—Executive committee meets at 9:30 a.m.
October 15—National Chairmen’s Forum at 10 a.m.
   State Regent’s meeting at 2 p.m.
   National Board Dinner—7 p.m.
October 16—National Board meeting at 9:30 a.m.
October 17—25 Approved Schools Bus Tour.
BAGGS SQUARE has always been one of the chief features of Utica, N. Y. The shallows in the Mohawk offered a ford at low water and a ferry at other times, for the trails to and from the north, trod by Indians and pioneers. In due season a bridge was built. Thus a center was fixed for the roads, laid out from Albany to the west and a detour to the southwest. The chief route for the east was on the north side of the Mohawk to this crossing, but on the south side also was a road which became Main Street, as the way to the west was Whitesboro Street and that to the Genesee country at the southwest took the name of Genesee Street. The meeting of these roads formed an open space at the northeast corner of which Moses Bagg, the first, set up a blacksmith shop and added a tavern. Thus the corner gained the title of Bagg's Square. The figure of the open ground was rather a parallelogram with its longest lines running east and west, but in the process of building the western boundary was carried inward near the river and the result was sort of a triangle which was yet called Bagg Square. The land on the east side was part of the farm of Joseph Ballou, leased from Rutger Bleeker, while the earliest maps assign Peter Brinckerhoff as also an owner.

The original Bagg's Hotel is spoken of by Mr. M. M. Bagg (this in 1910) the historian of Utica and grandson of the innkeeper, as a log structure, or a shanty of hemlock boards nailed to the tree stumps, but a two-story wooden building was soon put up to meet the demands of travelers. Moses Bagg' 2nd succeeded his father in control of the Hotel and on the same site began to erect a brick edifice about 1810. The work was done in sections, but by 1815 the new structure of three handsome stories and basement was complete and became noted as a hostelry establishing the reputation which lasted through the years.

The square was long a verdant sward, like the usual village green. Across it paths developed into roadways and far into the century cobbles covered the native soil.

Business gathered here as well as homes. John Post built the first frame house in the village on the west side of the square, where also a public market was maintained for ten to fifteen years, but which lost favor and was moved a block away.

The 1829 village directory tells who dwelt and traded on the square. Two considerable groceries were on the west side. There also were leather, drug, tin, furniture and other establishments. Some merchants had living quarters connected with their stores. Several business men boarded in the hotel or in a house opposite.

The stage lines began in 1795 and ran from Whitesboro, (on the West) to Albany, but soon Utica was the western terminus and the line ran to Syracuse with offices in Bagg's Hotel and with Bagg's Square the main station. North and south routes followed. The arrival and departure of the coaches were the events of the day, even after the village was chartered a city in 1798.

Midway on the square on the North line of Main Street stood the town pump with its long handle, popular with loiterers and incomers alike. A tall liberty pole rose nearby on which the National colors floated on the Fourth of July and when they were raised on the eve, the sign was accepted for the holiday to begin and the urchins to fire their crackers and cannon.

The open space was convenient for small shows. Peter Collins, one of the few colored men, drew the local crowd to see him tame and train horses, for he was a forerunner of Rainey and his tricks remain a tradition. The square was sometimes called the haymarket for here the farmers stood with their wagons loaded with hay or cordwood seeking buyers.

At the western side of the Bridge the Baptists found their Jordan, in which to immerse converts.
When the Erie Canal was opened for traffic in 1825 a rival center of activity to Bagg Square entered into competition. Population and business moved in that direction. But river and canal were not far apart, and Bagg Square held its primacy in the growing town.

**The Railroad Arrives**

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad was chartered in 1833. Work was begun the next year and opened for traffic in 1836. The western terminus was where the N. Y. Central Station now is. The coming of its trains, followed in time by the railroad to Syracuse and in course of time to the north and then to the south, wrought a change in Bagg Square. From a rural “corners” it became a city plaza in a small way. Travel turned from the stages to the cars and more hotel accommodations were needed. On the site adjoining Baggs Hotel the Bleeker house was built of brick and ready for guests in 1841, offering enlarged and improved attractions and was practically added to Bagg Hotel under the same management.

All famous visitors were guests at Bagg Hotel and looked upon the Square. The U.S. Courts drew distinguished lawyers to their terms. These included at an early day Vice President Aaron Burr. President John Quincy Adams came in his prime. Daniel Webster honored the place with his presence. Henry Clay was received with acclaim when he visited and journeyed to Saquoit Valley, where a village was named for him.

Crowds assembled in 1852 to greet Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot leader, who delivered an eloquent address in Roth’s Theatre. In the fateful year 1861 the journey of Mr. Lincoln from Springfield, Ill. to Washington to take up the hard tasks of the Presidency, was watched with intense anxiety for his personal safety. In Utica a reception Committee bade him God-speed at the train on February 18th and Mr. Lincoln made a few remarks from the rear platform of the train. On April 26th, 1865 his remains passed westward, by Railroad, escorted by a Committee of Uticans who joined the party of mourners. On both occasions crowds gathered in Bagg’s Square to honor the great President.

When Confederate guns were fired on Fort Sumter, here, as all over the land, patriotism called men to arms. Recruiting was active and Bagg Square echoed with martial music and the voices of soldiers going to war. On April 24 the Utica Citizens’ Corps started for the front to become the nucleus of the Fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Andrew Johnson came to Utica in 1866. Bagg Hotel was headquarters for political leaders attending State Conventions here and the notabilities of all parties took their turn at the front of the stage. The walls of the dining room, if they could speak, could release much eloquence on many topics, from imported as well as local orators.

The railroad helped much to make Bagg Square all it has been and now the new station will add its modern features to the public center. Not without a struggle was the terminus of the railroad from Schenectady fixed on the bank of the river, for strong interests tried hard to have the tracks enter the city along the line of Bleeker Street. The champions of the railroad along the Mohawk proved winners and Bagg Square was not only the point of union for the lines east and west, but later for the roads north and south.

Alfred Churchill became assistant to Bagg in 1827 and then a partner. When a company bought the property in 1836 he took control and kept it until he died in 1863. His manners were those of a banker or preacher not of a caterer, but he shirked none of the cares of a hotel while he was a useful, reputable and public-spirited citizen. In the succeeding 5 years the managers were G. C. Churchill, then A. J. Southworth, who after 2 years took D. McClosky as partner. They gave way in 1870 to Thomas R. Proctor and Co. followed by Proctor and Chamberlain until in 1878 Mr. Proctor was sole master and owner. He showed special capacity in the vocation and gained a wide acquaintance among public men and won hosts of friends. He was thus able to bring to Utica many public gatherings which, but for his influence, would have gone elsewhere. (Note:—His home and his brother’s home form property which now is called Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, where our Oneida Chapter meetings are held.) When he withdrew from immediate
control in 1891 D. M. Johnson took over management. The Hotel remained, while the glory of the square is of the past, a memory which the years will brighten and hold fast, marked by incidents, conditions and persons that can never be witnessed here again.

_A Distinguished Past_

Within the hospitable walls of Bagg's Hotel men whose names are emblazoned on the world's scroll of fame once dwelt as guests. The famous hostelry has housed persons of royal rank and nobles whose lineage may be traced back through a score of generations. It has welcomed men of letters and men of the sword, personages distinguished in dramatic art and politics, poets, patriots and jurists.

One of the first of these distinguished visitors to stop at Bagg Hotel was Thomas Moore whose fame is inseparable from his Irish melodies and the inimitable Lalla Rookh. It was he who sang:

"From rise of day to set of sun
I've seen the mighty Mohawk run."

After him in 1825 came General Lafayette who had years before consecrated his sword to American Independence and whom the infant nation honored during his visit as it seldom honored a guest.

A frequent visitor was Joseph Bonapart, at one time King of Spain and brother of Napoleon, who came to this country after Napoleon's defeat and purchased large property interests in Jefferson County, N. Y. and also in New Jersey. In his trips between Bordentown, N. J. and Jefferson County the ex-King stopped at Bagg Hotel and with the aid of a French cook managed to have dishes devised suitable to his cultivated tastes.

Another frequent visitor was Aaron Burr, 3rd Vice-President of U. S., soldier, statesman and lawyer, who wrecked his political career by his duel with Alexander Hamilton, whom he mortally wounded.

In 1844 Henry Clay, 7 years later Kossuth. The following year General Winfield Scott of Mexican War fame. The next most important guest was Prince Albert Edward, later King of England, who with the Duke of Newcastle and a large suite of nobles passed through Utica in 1860 on his way to Niagara Falls.

In 1861 Abraham Lincoln, while on his way to Washington to be installed, stayed at Bagg Hotel long enough to address the crowd which gathered to see him. A few years later in 1866 President Andrew Jackson accompanied by Gen. U. S. Grant and William H. Seward, Sec. of State made a speech from the Hotel porch.


Many celebrities inscribed their names upon the Hotel blotter.

In July 1932 Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor assisted the unemployment problem by foreclosing a mortgage she held on famous old Bagg Hotel, of which her husband had been proprietor, but which was now badly run down and she ordered the building torn down, the work to be done entirely by the unemployed. After the building was razed the grounds were landscaped and a small stone building erected at a cost of $10,000.00 to house Hotel Bagg records. The building is surmounted by a bronze eagle made by Tiffany, N. Y. Unfortunately after the building was com-
Pacifism and the Atomic Bomb

Hans Karl Gunther

BEFORE the first World War, many prominent voices warned that another armed conflict would destroy Western culture. Before the second, numerous statesmen and private citizens—both in the free world and the Axis countries—said that another war would wipe out civilization. Now the prophets of doom are predicting that another major war will mean the end of mankind.

Among a free people such talk is infinitely more dangerous than in a totalitarian country. Under dictatorship, the party line can reverse itself from one day to the next, and the police-state machinery can liquidate the opposition. But in our society, where public opinion is so important, pacifist propaganda is the most valuable ally of our enemies. For if the pacifists can convince enough of us that the very outbreak of war means our destruction, they will have won for our enemies the major battle: the elimination of our will to fight.

A nation’s defensive potential is the product of its will to fight and its capacity to produce for war. New super-weapons are always directed mainly against morale. Naval blockades, submarine warfare, poison gas and aerial bombardment were all much more damaging to morale than to warmaking potential. The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were equal in destructive force only to twenty-ton blockbusters of the type often used against German cities. Yet they decided the Japanese—already thinking of capitulating—upon immediate surrender. There is a limit to physical destructiveness. The only absolute in warfare is the concession of defeat. The hydrogen fusion-bomb does not alter that basic fact.

What gives the new super-bomb its special importance is that it further revolutionizes traditional concepts of warfare. Since offense and defense have traditionally moved on the ground, it had generally been assumed (with Clausewitz) that defense was the inherently stronger form of action. The airplane, which made possible “vertical” instead of “horizontal” attack, upset that theory. No longer was it true that defense on a linear front could safeguard a country from destruction, for enemy airplanes could carry their bombloads into its hinterland. But the major damage—even in Germany, where destruction from the air was worst—has usually been done by ground forces. And the only reason for the great destruction from the air in Germany was that the German Air Force had been eliminated from the skies and the Allies could send tremendous numbers of sorties against the German industrial cities.

H-Bomb Destruction

The hydrogen bomb introduces still another factor. At least over a limited area, it achieves complete destruction. During World War II many a factory was bombed, the rubble cleared away, the damaged machinery repaired and production resumed. Even a direct hit often did not raze a single building. But the H-bomb pulverizes the immediate area of its explosion. Destruction wrought by H-bombs, therefore, will never be a matter of degree, as was that wrought by conventional bombs. A single super-bomb will do a complete job. Furthermore, it used to be said that not more than 25 per cent of an attacking force of planes were ever shot down. Even if the percentage should be greatly increased with modern radio-guided devices, it is unlikely that such absolute destruction far behind the lines could be prevented. Intercontinental ballistic missiles, of course, would make 100 per cent interception almost impossible. At least there is no device known so far which could prevent a large number of supersonic rockets from reaching their targets.

Since each side in the cold war has long-range bombers that could deliver bombs to the other, and since both are working on intercontinental ballistic missiles, it is therefore predicted that a hot war would be initiated by large-scale destruction. The pertinent questions are: 1) whether the
damage will be so great as to paralyze the whole country; 2) whether recovery will be possible; 3) whether civilian morale will hold up sufficiently for the country to survive.

An analysis of existing test data would suggest that popular fears have exaggerated the real menace. Although it would be foolish not to face the fact that any city may now be annihilated by a few bombs, it would be a tragic mistake to believe that atomic attack would spell doom for a country of 3,000,000 square miles. Unprecedented damage might be wrought, but it would constitute a death blow only if the nation surrendered its faith in victory.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki bombs had a maximal radius of a half-mile of complete destruction. Larger A-bombs have since been made, and reports on them have frightened the public with astronomical figures of TNT-equivalents. But the destructive power of the bomb does not increase in the same ratio as the TNT-equivalent. According to the 1953 report of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, a bomb ten times as potent as that dropped on Hiroshima has a total destructive radius of 1.1 miles; one fifty times as powerful (equivalent to 1,000,000 tons of TNT), a radius of 1.8 miles. Since official statements indicate that the existing H-bombs have TNT-equivalents of “several million tons,” a destructive radius of two to three miles may be assumed. Partial damage will be more far-reaching, though it rapidly becomes less lethal with increasing distance from the explosion’s center.

A string of the latest bombs (or missiles), if properly placed, could no doubt destroy the larger part of most cities. If dropped with expert precision and some extravagance, it might eliminate a whole section of the country from the war effort and make it dependent on immediate relief from the rest. No “area-buster” of the type often rumored exists as yet; nor is it likely to exist. A small country, such as several of our European allies, might be knocked out of the war overnight by a surprise attack. But the United States—and the USSR—still possess the most effective defense: that of depth. So do India and China, two potentially first-rate powers. Large countries such as these cannot feasibly be covered by H-bomb attack, though they can be hurt, and if unprepared might be paralyzed.

The concept of defense in depth is only partly obviated by the realities of fall-out publicized during recent years. Fall-out is determined not only by the size of the explosion, but also by wind and weather, and its intensity is dissipated into innocuousness as distance from the explosion increases. It would be an unlikely misfortune if the force and direction of all winds at all air levels were to provide optimum conditions for maximum injurious fall-out at even one point of attack. Moreover, the enemy could probably not calculate fall-out conditions well enough to time his attack accordingly. The greatest importance of fall-out will lie in the reaction of the civilian population, for its unpredictability can easily make it the source of panic.

If the USSR Were Bombed

The USSR is in a much worse situation with regard to H-bomb warfare than the United States. The destruction of its industrial cities would give power back to that arch-enemy of Bolshevism, the Russian peasant. Industries in the Soviet Union, in spite of their much-heralded decentralization, are still concentrated in a few regions: the Moscow area, the Southern Urals, the Donetz Basin, the trans-Baikal region, and the newly-constructed centers on the central Asiatic plateau. Incapacitation of these areas, and the paralysis of a few key railroads, would leave Russian leaders with only a primitive economy, fighting against tremendous distances and popular discontent. In the United States, the existence of small industrial establishments in many small and medium-sized cities would make it possible for the American people to reconstruct their economy even if every one of their great population centers were to be eliminated. The vast stock of transport vehicles and dense network of roads would soon overcome the loss of segments of the transport network. The wide dissemination of a great body of knowledge of machines and technical implements is perhaps the nation’s most valuable resource. Moreover, since democracy is at least as much at home in the country as in the city, there would be no political stresses comparable to those ensuing upon destruction in the USSR. In
short, on all points of war potential in which America is strong, the USSR lags behind. Communism is favored only by its tight peacetime organization, its initial stock of materials of war—and possibly by defeatism in America.

For, actually, little has been done about the defense of this country against atomic attack. The Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) has published instructions on the building of shelters, but as yet very few exist. Whereas the armed forces absorb more than half the entire federal budget, and billions are spent on foreign aid, less than 0.1 per cent of national expenditures goes to the FCDA. The FCDA has helped the states and local governments (whose duty civil defense primarily is) to train nurses, stock medical supplies and fight floods, droughts, hurricanes and other disasters. The President has recommended small increases in the FCDA budgets for the coming year, but there is no reason to believe that civil defense will be taken more seriously in the future than the past. Some states have developed evacuation plans for their great cities, without tackling the question whether there will be time to evacuate. And the early-warning systems ringing the country are being perfected in the hope of providing advance notice of enemy attack. But the overwhelming majority of U. S. citizens are not at all sure what could or should be done if some day the sirens began to scream and they suddenly heard a dull detonation followed by flames along the horizon. There is the distinct possibility that, not being prepared, they would lose their heads.

Facing Facts

What is needed, along with physical armaments, is mental preparedness. We need to face the facts; to realize that, although we should be hurt, we could survive, and that we want to survive. The very outbreak of another war need not destroy us unless we are willing to give up. There is no denying that the first days of nuclear warfare would tear great wounds into the body of the nation. But it will depend on our attitude whether that body will bleed to death.

In the long run, the only way to avoid such injuries is to sell out the country to Communism. If we do that, we shall be stripped of our political, spiritual and material way of life and reduced to perpetual slavery; for the Communists always oppress their subject nations, and rob them of intellectual and religious freedom and material possessions. The same consequences would come from yielding after the first bombardment, except that then the hostile soldiery, maddened by war propaganda, would descend upon us and maltreat us, as the Soviet armies have maltreated all conquered populations.

Short of slavery and torture, then, there is no certain way of avoiding the possible ravages of atomic warfare. It may be that skillful diplomacy will avert war until Communism evolves into a higher state of civilization. But that is a conjecture and deals with a possibility controverted by the evidence of history.

Defiance of death, willingness to sacrifice, and the determination to survive are not alien to the American tradition. That spirit lived at Valley Forge, on the battlefields of the Civil War, and wherever American troops have fought and won. The civilian has now advanced to the front ranks. It is up to all of us to prepare ourselves to defend and preserve our heritage.

*Editor's Note: This article appeared in the March 2d issue of the National Review and special permission to reprint it in our Magazine has been granted by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor. We felt that the subject matter was unusually presented and of great importance to our members.

Old Bagg's Square

(Continued from page 719)

pleted it was found that all the Hotel records had disappeared. The property was presented to the City of Utica and its only use since that time has been as headquarters for Military Police on duty at the Station during World War II.

To bring this up to date:—The Oneida Historical Society occupied a large brick building, given by the Proctors, but not endowed. In mid 1956 they reached a point of decision to vacate the property, since funds were not sufficient to maintain same. They decided to move into one of the Munson, Williams, Proctor Institute Buildings, spoken of before. For years the genealogical records, etc. of Oneida Chapter, D.A.R. have been housed in the Oneida Historical Society Building. At
Ingrid W. Hoes

Historic Fredericksburg

FRÉDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, midway between Washington and Richmond, lays claim—and rightly so—to being one of the most historic cities in these United States. The records of few, if any, cities in this country go back to earlier beginnings than does that of this quaint town; and, certainly, few can lay claim to a part in this country’s history comparable to that of Fredericksburg. Not only were its residents heavily involved in the Revolutionary War—although the town itself was spared its ravages—but much of the history of the War between the States is laid out in the city and its surroundings for all to read.

The Town of Fredericksburg—named for Prince Frederick, father of George III—was legally founded in 1727, but its history begins in 1608 when Captain John Smith reached what are now the Rappahannock Falls. Tradition has it that there have been continuous white settlements in this locality since 1622, but the first definite record shows that in 1665 a Major Lawrence Smith took up land here. His nephew, Augustine Smith, was commissioned to build a fort with 200 soldiers near the Rappahannock Falls in 1674, and did so in 1679.

Between the building of this fort and the coming of Governor Spotswood in 1710, history records nothing regarding Fredericksburg. However, it must be assumed that it was in process of becoming a trading post, for several references in writings around 1716 refer to it as such, among them the chronicles of Governor Alexander Spotswood’s expedition of exploration to the Shenandoah whose members were dubbed “The Knights of the Golden Horseshoe,” which describes a stop at “Austin Smith’s” in Fredericksburg. By 1727, as recorded in an act of the House of Burgesses, the inhabitants of the County of Spotsylvania made “humble application” to the General Assembly for a town to be laid out in some convenient place near the falls of the river. By this time great numbers of people had settled in this vicinity, and great quantities of tobacco and other commodities were brought down to the upper landings to be transported to other parts of the country.

The Washington family came in 1737. There were six children, George, Betty, Samuel, Augustine, Charles and little Mildred who lived but fourteen months. Just across the Rappahannock River, at Ferry Farm most of George Washington’s youth was spent, and here all the early legends of his life originated. In 1742 his father, Augustine, was made a Trustee of the town.

In 1738, the House of Burgesses passed a law authorizing fairs to be held in Fredericksburg twice a year—“for the sale of cattle, provisions, goods, wares, and all kinds of merchandise.” Fredericksburg was a port of call now for ocean going vessels, as was, incredibly enough, the town of Dumfries, some 15 miles north, whose waterway now remains but a mere trickle and whose reminders of those early days have all but disappeared.

The period between 1749 and the War of the Revolution were years of great progress and settlement in Fredericksburg. Many fine families of “birth, breeding, beauty and books” enjoyed life here, with good servants, good food and good company, and their names through their descendants still profusely dot the records of Fredericksburg to the present day.

Ten years before the Revolution, Virginia signed her own “Stamp Act” at Leedstown, and Fredericksburg names were prominent in the list of signers. The local “seditionists” gathered at the Rising Sun Tavern, still preserved as a shrine—George Washington among them. Famous residents of Fredericksburg numbered among them George Rogers Clark, who, with Merriweather Lewis, explored the great Northwest; John Paul Jones, who went from here to offer his services to the American Congress in 1775 and became “The father of the American Navy,” and Matthew Fontaine Maury, famed oceanographer.
Fredericksburg was untouched by the battles of the Revolution, but not so her sons. Six generals and their Commander-in-Chief were natives of Fredericksburg, as well as others who were later to make their homes here—foremost among them, James Monroe, the only United States President beside George Washington to fight in the Revolution. One of the City’s great contributions to the War was the first gunnery established in the colonies. Colonel Fielding Lewis, who married George Washington’s sister, Betty, lost a fortune in his zeal to keep the army supplied with arms.

Home of Mary Washington in which she died.

About this time, General Washington established his mother in the small house built on a part of the estate of “Kenmore,” the mansion of Colonial Fielding Lewis and his wife, George’s sister. Both houses are well preserved today and are open to the public—Mary Washington’s as a simple home of the day, and Kenmore as the elegant mansion befitting the sister of the great general and the wife of a wealthy man. In her little house, Mary Ball Washington bade her last farewell to George, as well as having made welcome her son’s friend, General the Marquis de Lafayette. Kenmore’s preservation originated with two dedicated Fredericksburg women—Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming and her daughter, Mrs. Horace H. Smith, “Miss Annie,”—both members of the D.A.R., which organization has contributed heavily toward the work. Near Kenmore stands a handsome monument over Mary Washington’s grave, beautifully kept by loyal groups of women.

James Monroe Law Office and Museum—now a memorial and filled with works of art and portraits belonging to President and Mrs. James Monroe.

Other famous residents of this period included John Minor, Jr., the State’s first Commonwealth’s Attorney and General Hugh Mercer, who was to die at Princeton, and whose apothecary shop in Caroline Street, beautifully preserved for the public, stands a mute reminder of his previous vocation. James Monroe, later to become fifth President of the United States, brought the beautiful Elizabeth Kortright of New York to Fredericksburg as his bride, and hung out his shingle as attorney-at-law on Charles Street, still preserved as a museum to his memory and filled with his intimate personal possessions.

There were many famous visitors, also, to Fredericksburg in this period—General Nathaniel Greene; General Horatio Gates; General Lafayette; Thomas Jefferson; John Marshall; James Madison, John C. Calhoun, John Randolph of Roanoke,
HAVE the trustees of a college responsibility for what is taught in the class rooms?

Many hold that the competence of a scholar in his field should be the only consideration for appointment to a teaching position. Trustees should not concern themselves over an applicant's convictions, and, once appointed, he should not be answerable for what he teaches.

The Trustees at Bloomfield College and Seminary believe they have a responsibility that goes beyond providing teachers merely on the basis of their scholarly competence. In order to clarify the objectives of Bloomfield College, the Trustees adopted after prolonged consideration an official statement of "Ideals and Aims," which is carried in all the College catalogues.

"Bloomfield is a Christian college. It aims to provide a definitely Christian education so that Bloomfield graduates may have as the foundation of their lives faith in Jesus Christ and a commitment to His Gospel.

"To this end its staff and faculty are made up of men and women who are professing Christians with an active interest in the Christian Church. Not only is attendance at chapel compulsory, and courses familiarizing the student with the contents of the Bible required, but the educational ideal of Bloomfield College is to relate the Christian religion to the whole of culture and civilization. Religion is not just one more department among the many that make up the curriculum—The College relates each department of knowledge and life to evangelical Christianity.

"Bloomfield College is maintained by the Presbytery of Newark, a judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. It embodies in its program the common heritage of evangelical Protestant Christianity rather than any narrow sectarianism.

"Students are admitted without restrictions as to race, creed, color, or sex, provided they wish to secure the distinctively Christian education that Bloomfield College offers.

"Bloomfield is just as definitely an American college. It familiarizes the student with and inculcates a fervent loyalty to the positive values and achievements of our American heritage as a free people. The faculty is made up of men whose devotion to American political ideals and traditions is unquestioned. While recognizing the validity of constructive criticism and advocating the correction of the abuses and inequalities of our present economic order, the College and its Faculty are fundamentally committed to the American system as against communism or socialism. The students are required to study alien ideologies and patterns of thought, but those who do the teaching are not neutral in the conflict between the ways of life contending for mastery in our contemporary world. Believing in Christianity, the Church, and the American way of life, the resources of the institution are directed to committing each student to these ideals and aims."

In order to realize these Aims and Ideals, applicants for vacancies are given a clear statement of the stipulations governing appointments.

"(1) Membership and a record of active participation in some evangelical Protestant Church, and a positive interest in the correlation of Christianity to the interpretation of his subject. Applicants will supply name and address of pastor.

"(2) Definite, positive loyalty to American political and economic ideals and traditions. Reds, pinks, "fellow travelers" and fascists will not fit into the policy of Bloomfield which, while aggressively committed to criticism and correction of the abuses and inequalities of our present economic order, is fundamentally committed to the American system as over and against communism, socialism, or fascism.

"(3) Mastery of the subject matter with
ability to impart knowledge with contagious enthusiasm. The College is far more concerned with teaching ability than research."

In the course of locating teachers, a copy of these stipulations came into the hands of a professor who quite correctly spoke for a considerable portion of the academic community when he expressed his disagreement in the following letter.

Dear President Schweitzer:

I don't believe that we have any recent Ph. D.'s who would be candidates for your position.

"I should like to express my astonishment on reading your qualification (2). It has long been a canon of academic freedom that a man's political opinions had no bearing on his ability to obtain and hold an academic appointment. I think it is even more basically a principle of our American democracy that every citizen should enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of thought. I find it very difficult to understand how you can be engaged in an aggressive campaign to reorganize and strengthen Bloomfield College when you so blatantly propose to violate the principles on which both our democracy and our educational system are founded.

"I realize that you are doubtless aware of the issue which I have raised. I have no hope that my protest will serve to substantially alter the basis on which your judgments will be made. I do feel, however, that your letter should not go unchallenged. I think that I speak for a considerable portion of the academic community in this matter.

Sincerely yours,"

This letter is quoted because it is a direct, simple statement of the opposite view and correctly claims to represent a considerable portion of the academic community.

The criticism of Bloomfield's position is based upon the premise that it impinges upon academic freedom. These commitments on the part of the College have always been carried in its catalogue and referred to in its promotional literature. No student who exercises a minimum of intelligent responsibility in the selection of Bloomfield could possibly be unaware of the kind of institution it is, and of the character of its faculty and the interpretation of culture to which he will be exposed in its classrooms.

On his first contact with the Administration, an applicant for a teaching position is presented the above stipulations. In interviews with candidates who are under serious consideration, the character of these stipulations and their implications for the teaching of his subject matter are explored in detail so that he understands clearly the spirit of the College and what will be expected of him as a teacher.

The time for anyone to exercise his liberty with entire freedom is before he registers for admission as a student or signs a contract as a teacher. After having accepted the obligations of membership in such an academic community, to raise the question of academic freedom or liberty of thought evades the moral responsibility involved in appointment or admission under the circumstances depicted.

It is a singular conception of freedom that those who are most insistent on their own personal liberty seem unwilling to allow others, who do not share their convictions on some issue, to associate themselves together in a common endeavor. Educators profess to be sympathetic to the development of variety in educational institutions but when that variety does not conform to the pattern of their own thinking, some of them manifest the intolerance they deplore. They lack the liberality to which they give lip service. Bloomfield does not insist that other educational institutions follow its pattern in these matters, but it does insist on the freedom to develop its own educational philosophy.

It is worth noting that most of the criticism has been directed toward the point of view contained in the second stipulation, dealing with American political ideas and traditions.

Living off the fruits of our American capitalistic system, Bloomfield College recognizes her responsibility to support that system. One wonders how some teachers seem to live so comfortably on the profits of an economic system they denounce in their classroom as immoral. Likewise, one is perplexed at the irresponsibility of those who have profited most by our economy when they pour their wealth into educational institutions, the influence of whose classroom teaching in some cases would destroy the capitalistic system which made
their wealth possible. When those to whom God has committed the stewardship of great wealth show a more intelligent responsibility for the uses to which their wealth is applied in educational institutions and foundations, convicted perjurers will not be so likely to be able to use college halls for their lectures, nor will self-confessed immoral men be asked to lecture college students on morality.

The College shares with the town the name of one of the Revolutionary patriots—General Joseph Bloomfield. The campus fronts on the Town Green upon which General Bloomfield trained the detachment of continental soldiers he led in the American Revolution.

The Reverend Charles Eugene Knox, D.D., the first president of the Theological Seminary and for whom Knox Hall is named, was great great nephew of General Henry Knox, a member of the staff of George Washington and first Secretary of War in President Washington's cabinet.

Bloomfield Academy was built in 1810 and conducted as a preparatory school by the First Presbyterian Church. The building is still in use as a men's dormitory and college dining room.

A Theological Seminary was incorporated in 1868 to train bi-lingual ministers for the German immigrants who flocked to America to escape the tyranny of the Hapsburgs. In addition to the regular religious services of worship and instruction in the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches which used the German language, classes in English language and preparation for citizenship were part of the routine work of the earliest graduates of The Seminary.

These German immigrants who sought the freedom of our shores to escape the tyranny of the old world were ardent supporters of the Union cause and many of them poured out their blood on the battlefields of the Civil War. The fervor with which these people were devoted to the freedom which they came to enjoy in America is cherished and cultivated in the traditions of Bloomfield College and Seminary.

When the second generation of the native born descendants of these German immigrants no longer were familiar with the language of their forebears, these churches with a German background were integrated into the religious life of the prevailing Calvinistic denominations.

A new flood of immigrants succeeded the German-speaking people. Thousands of Italians, Hungarians, Slavs, came from Middle and Southeastern Europe. These newer immigrants presented a different cultural pattern. Whereas most of the Germans were skilled mechanics, these people were of sturdy peasant stock. Few of them had any special skills but their sturdy physical strength and willingness to bear hard labor drew them to heavy industry, the railroad towns, the mines, and the steel mills.

While the Protestants were in the minority in this later immigration which began around the turn of the century, there was a sprinkling of Protestants in each national group and a very considerable proportion of Magyars or Hungarians were of the Reformed faith. Bloomfield then carried on the same type of preparation for the bi-lingual ministry for these people from Central Europe which formerly had been directed exclusively towards the German-speaking peoples. Again the usual church activities were accompanied by classes in citizenship, the use of the English language, and preparation for integration into American life.

With the practical elimination of immigration after the First World War the need for men trained for bi-lingual ministry was destined to disappear.

In 1945 the program of the institution underwent a radical re-organization. The Academy, which had long since served its purpose, was discontinued. While for many years there had been teaching on the college level to prepare young men from the Academy for the Theological Seminary, the College did not receive formal recognition until 1924. Previous to the reorganization in 1945 nearly all of the graduates of the College were preparing for the ministry. The new program envisaged the development of a four-year Christian liberal arts program. On the 128 semester hours for the bachelor's degree, 71—including 12 in Bible and 6 in American History—are in required courses. Every student must attend a worship service in the chapel three times a week. Of the 240 students in the College at the present time, 49 of the young men are preparing for the Christian ministry and 19
other young people for other types of full-time Christian service. The remainder are preparing mainly for business and teaching. Fifty-six per cent of our graduates have continued their education by advanced study for higher degrees. The Theological Seminary is now devoted to preparing men for pastorates in churches located in industrial communities. Bloomfield by tradition is rooted in the working class industrial population of our great cities. It is in these areas where the conflict for the minds and hearts of youth is most critical. Here the church, the public school and the home must contend with materialism, secularism, sensuality and subversive movements. Under our form of government, the whole future of America is in the hands of the industrial population because of the sheer weight of numbers.

In order to reach the young people from lower income families, the charges to the students are kept at a minimum. The tuition is $410 for the academic year; the room rent is $125; and the board is $310, a total of $845. Even at this low rate, additional financial assistance has to be provided for promising and deserving students who might otherwise not be able to secure a college education. More than half the student body are gainfully employed at regular jobs to secure the means with which to gain their education.

While the charges to the student are low, the education they secure is not cheap. It costs the institution about twice as much as the student pays to provide the privileges which he enjoys. The difference between what the student pays and what it costs the institution to provide him with the education is made up by income from endowments that have in the past come through wills, together with contributions from churches, individuals, and organizations like the Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter, D.A.R., interested in the Bloomfield program.

Currently the institution is carrying on a campaign for $500,000 with which to erect a new fireproof library and a new gymnasium. At this date pledges of $460,000 have been secured over a three-year period of which over $240,000 has already been paid in. In the face of the tremendous increase in the college-age population due to rise in the post-depression birth rate, the problem which Bloomfield will share with all other American colleges will be one of selection. The policy of the institution will be to endeavor to select those students for admission who show the most likelihood of profiting by the educational experience which Bloomfield offers and developing into the type of young men and women who will embody its ideals in the world in which they will live. The encouragement and support that have come to Bloomfield from a widening circle of those who are concerned for the extension of the Christian way of life and the transmission of our American heritage to our children’s children has enabled the institution to make substantial progress in the last decade.

The very location of the institution is significant. Within an hour’s bus ride of its campus live 16,000,000 people, the largest concentration of human beings on the face of the earth. More than half of these people never darken a church door from one year’s end to another and the great majority of their children have no formal religious instruction whatever. The danger of this situation to the perpetuation of liberties and privileges as Americans is sharply focused by a fact disclosed in one of our metropolitan newspapers about a year ago when the representative of a social agency in New York City stated that of the young people and children who pass through their agency, 66% of them had no conception of what the phrase “The Ten Commandments” referred to. How long can we expect to enjoy the freedom of our heritage when its spiritual roots wither and die? It is to offer her talents and modest resources in the service of God and America, in the incutation of Christian convictions, in the stimulation of the Christian life and commitment of her students to American ideals that Bloomfield College and Seminary is dedicated.

No one thing does human life more need than a kind consideration of the faults of others. Every one sins; every one needs forbearance. Our own imperfections should teach us to be merciful.—H. W. Beecher
YESTERDAY I walked back into history and I touched a piece of America.

I have touched, gently, with my fingers a concrete part of American history.

Time was unrolled before my eyes as I viewed a flag of the 13 colonies bearing 13 stars on a field of blue with frayed and windwhipped ends of seven red stripes and six white stripes that dates back beyond the War for Independence.

This symbol of patriotic faith is the prized possession of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Matkins of Mitchell. It has been handed down in the family from generation to generation and was brought to Dakota Territory by John Gurney, a Congregational minister, who came from Maine to settle and build in what is now McCook County in 1879.

The Gurney place, called Dover, about six miles north of Spencer, was "almost a palace in that day," according to "Fanny's Autobiography," the story of the Gurneys in early South Dakota history. Their home was made the post office by the federal government in 1882.

From John's possession the flag passed on to Joseph and his wife, Gertrude, who were Don's grandparents. Grandmother Gertrude is still alive, though she is all of 90, and lives in Mitchell.

The women in the Gurney family are the ones to whom we are indebted. They have successfully preserved this symbol of America and her patriots.

Don's mother, the former Helen Gurney, daughter of Joseph and Gertrude, rescued the flag several times from her husband, who in moves from one home to another, many times suggested getting rid of "this old flag." According to Don, his dad, R. E. Matkins, did not realize that it was a 13-starred flag; he just knew, man-like, that it had been around for a long time; that it was not being used, so "why keep it?"

Now Dorothy and Don have great plans for this piece of history and intend to preserve it from the elements, both natural and human, under glass.

They in turn will pass it on to one of their three children, Bradley, Pamela and Deborah.

The flag evidently dates back to before 1777. That was the year the official national flag was adopted with 13 stars in a single circle, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

This flag, has 13 stars placed in alternating rows of three and two stars. The stars are uneven in size—no two being alike. The stars have been sewn on both sides of a field of blue. The flag measures 40 inches by 68 inches.

The white of the stars, representing the 13 colonies which became the original states, and symbolic of the stars in heaven, are mellowed and yellow on their field of dark blue. The white woven flax is yellowed with age. The red and white stripes show many worn and frayed places.

Some loving and thoughtful hand, perhaps that of Grandmother Gurney, thinks Dorothy Matkins, carefully mended the flag to keep it from falling apart.

Yes, time unrolled before my eyes as I looked at the flag.

Where did it first fly? Perhaps somewhere in the state of Maine before 1777. Who made the flag? Perhaps the mother of the father of John Gurney, who was born in 1821 and was one of seven children. The family folklore says the flag was handed down from father to son,
COL. JAMES MEAD, his wife Mercy, ten children and Wright Roberts, the husband of their oldest daughter Sarah, thirteen in all, settled Rutland, Vt. in 1769. Col. Mead built a log house about half a mile west of Center Rutland.

By 1773, there were about thirty families in town and the need for a church became evident. The early settlers believed that the preaching of the Gospel was not to be dispensed with under any circumstances. It was to be provided for as much as the establishment of a civil government and by official votes at town meetings, committees were appointed for the express purpose of “providing a preacher of the Gospel.”

Accordingly the First Congregational Church of Rutland, Vt. was organized October 20th, 1773 with fourteen members and the Rev. Benajah Roots from Simsbury, Conn. as its first pastor. He ministered to the people of the East and West sections of Rutland from 1773 to 1780. For fifteen years this was the only church in Rutland.

The log meeting house was located near the center of town, approximately across from Evergreen Cemetery, although some sources state that it was on the site of the Hollis Loveland house, formerly the Gookin home. The Old Center Rutland graveyard, which was deeded to the inhabitants of Rutland by Col. James Mead in 1784, is mute evidence that a church stood near by. At that early date, the township of Rutland included the present city of Rutland, West Rutland, Center Rutland, Proctor and parts of Pittsford.

About 1780, the people of East Rutland withdrew from the First Church and began to worship by themselves. In June of 1784, they began the erection of a meeting house. On January 7, 1789, Major William Barr, who owned the land surrounding the house of worship in 1785, deeded to the “Inhabitants of the East Parish, for love and good will” one quarter of an acre of land. This parcel of ground included the site on which the church building stood, and was to be retained by the people of the said parish as long as the meeting house should remain on the premises and be improved as a House of Public Worship.

This structure was located just south of the North Main Street Cemetery and on or near the site of the present Kehoe diner. At the time of its erection, all the houses in East Rutland stood along the east side of North Main Street and an unbroken pine forest extended from the church west and north to Burlington.

Although the building was not completed until 1790, meetings were held in it in 1785. It has been described as a two-story wooden structure with two rows of windows and a door in the center. Pine for its construction was furnished by Capt. Josiah Hart. The whole number of pews on the ground floor was 32 and on the upper floor 11—in all 43. It was without a steeple, bell or an organ. No attempt was made to heat the building, and the snows of winter whirled beneath the ill-fitting door and formed drifts in the center aisle thereby adding a touch of interest to the children who attended the services.

Mrs. C. H. Cleveland of Burton, Ohio in a letter to her brother, James D. Butler, written Dec. 22, 1895 stated:

“My dear Brother:

“I presume ere this, that you have received a letter from me which probably passed yours on the way—but I will to the best of my ability try to answer your questions as to the “old meeting house” in Rutland—I cannot be positive that my answers will be correct. I think the House stood with the gable toward the road and that it never was painted. I feel quite sure it looked dark like old weather beaten wood and I have no recollection of a
steeple. I should say that father’s pew was in the south half of the house but not clear to the wall. It was square with seats on three sides, and the seats turned back against the sides, when people stood during prayer. The sides of the pews were high, but had openings near the top. I presume to aid circulation. The pulpit looked quite tall to me and I think there was a sounding board. I don’t know as to the colored pew—but I know the Freemans had one in the new church gallery. I have not any recollections of an hour glass by the pulpit. I have not much recollection of Dr. Ball—only it seems to me he was a rather stern, precise sort of a man. I don’t believe we used to ride to church unless it was stormy. I recollect about the footstoves being filled at Mr. Haydens. How many do you think would go to a cold room now to sit so long?

“I think the old house was not used as late as you suppose. I know meetings were held in the Court House a long time. I think they used timbers from the old for the new. I remember Mr. Haynes preaching in the Courthouse and there was a very severe thunderstorm and an uncommon hard clap of thunder. He stopped speaking and when it was still said ‘when the Lord speaketh let the earth be still.’ I know it seemed very solemn. I do not think I have as vivid recollections of my childhood as many have. It seems as if I was most always in disgrace for some misdemeanor or other. I wish you may find some one who can give you more correct information than I can. Excuse all imperfections and with love to all of you and wishing you all a Pleasant Christmas. I hope to hear soon.

Your loving sister C. H. Cleveland”

It is interesting to note that on February 3, 1791, it was voted that the “two fore seats in front of the square body in the lower part of the meeting house be reserved and appropriated for the use and benefit of elderly gentlemen and ladies and they are hereby desired to make use of them accordingly.”

On October 22, 1787, the town of Rutland was divided into two parishes by the following bounds or divisions: “Beginning at the center of the north line of said town, thence parallel with the East and West lines of the town till it strike the Otter Creek, thence up the Creek as the stream runs to the South line.” Thus the First Congregational Church, now in West Rutland became known as the “West Parish” and the one in Rutland city, the “East Parish.”

The East Parish Congregational Church was formerly organized October 5, 1788 with 37 members. The first “Book of Records for the East Parish” begins May 19th, 1788. These were the so-called “Society” records, which contain only church meetings and no vital records. Its first officers were: Samuel Williams, Esq., Moderator; James Claghorn, Clerk; Williams Barr, Treasurer; Asa Graves, Collector; Parish Committee: Samuel Williams, Esq., James Claghorn, Capt. Nathan Osgood.

From the first the church declined to adopt the Consociational plan of government, but remained true to strict Congregational usage. There were differences of opinion on doctrinal points, but on the whole they united with harmony and worked together. Every person of adult age, a legal voter in the parish was liable to be taxed for the support of the minister and the care of the church unless exempted by law. At first such exemption could be had by presenting a certificate from the minister of the congregation of some other denomination, stating the church of which that person was a member. Later it was only necessary to file with the parish clerk, his own statement that “he did not agree in religious opinion with the majority of the inhabitants of the parish.” Scattered throughout the first record book are certificates and statements of this type.

There had been preaching in the new House of Worship prior to its organization in 1788, when the Rev. Augustine Hibbard, a graduate of Dartmouth College had been engaged as minister. On November 4th of that same year his services were no longer desired by the good people of the Parish, and a committee was appointed on December 24th to, as the records state: “make application to some Candidate in the ministry that they shall judge will suit the people of the Parish.”

In March of 1789, the Rev. Samuel Williams from Cambridge, Mass. was engaged as the regular preacher, although he never was installed as pastor. For his salary, he received “sixty pounds Lawful money in produce annually in grain, beef, pork, but-
ter, cheese etc., plus sufficient quantity of fire wood annually delivered at the house where he shall live, cut fit for the fire and corded up." He was also to be provided with a suitable dwelling house and a convenient garden spot. The people of East Rutland were apparently satisfied with his services for in December of the same year a committee was appointed to divide the parish into four classes for the express purpose of procuring sleighs or teams sufficient to remove Dr. Williams' family and effects to Rutland. The cost of this service was to be deducted from his salary. The Rev. Williams lived in the house now owned and occupied by Thomas E. Burke at 26 South Main Street.

In his Thanksgiving Sermon of December 4th, 1794 he announced his intention of withdrawing from the active work of the ministry. This decision filled the people of East Rutland with consternation. It was a period of religious and political confusion, probably an aftermath of the Revolutionary War. For six years he had preached practically to the bare walls without adding but one new member to his congregation—and that member his own wife. Accordingly four days after his sermon, with the aid of his first Deacon, Samuel Williams, Esq., he published the first issue of the Rutland Herald.

From a "Narration of a Tour Through Vermont from April 27 to June 12, 1789" written by Rev. Nathan Perkins, we obtain a description of the Rev. Doctor Williams.

"Monday May 9th, Went to Rutland on ye Otter Creek, a county town, considerably settled. Called on Mr. Williams, Esq. and was introduced to Dr. Williams from Cambridge, Mass. late Professor of Philosophy there, but was guilty of forgery and resigned. A learned man, a good speaker, lofty, haughty in his air and preaching there; to my surprise elevated with the idea of having a college there. . . ."

The church was without a settled pastor until February 1, 1797 when the Rev. Heman Ball from Springfield, Mass. was ordained. He was a young man, 33 years of age when he came to Rutland. At the time of his ordination and in his own words, the church was in a broken state and deism prevailed among many of its most public characters. Membership had dwindled to 12 or 14. In 1803 and 1804 there came a revival of interest in church affairs and 139 new members were added.

Prior to his settlement, no church records had been kept. He writes in his brief history:—"the only church records that I found at the time of my settlement was a short note on the back of a Confession of Faith, signed by Augustine Hibbard, Moderator, giving an account of the establishment of this church—there was no book kept by the moderator or any of his successors till the present one was made. The information I obtained concerning past transactions was principally by verbal communication from the fathers of the Church and Society."

Thus in 1797, the Covenant and Articles of Faith, which had been used since 1788 were written, and births, deaths, marriages, dismissions and admissions recorded for posterity by Rev. Ball.

Although he was known as "old Dr. Ball" this early minister of the Gospel in Rutland was only 57 years old when he died. No known picture exists of this man. He has been described as having long white hair which fell to his shoulders. He wore knee breeches, a white waist coat and buckled shoes.

The inhabitants of the East Parish had been using the land in back of the meeting house as a cemetery since about 1784, but they apparently had no actual claim to it. It September of 1798 they voted to see if the Parish committee would agree to procure a convenient place to bury the dead. Accordingly on January 30th, 1800 the prudential committee of the East Parish purchased from Major William Barr for the sum of $45 the land they were already using as a cemetery. The sextons from time to time were directed to let sheep into this burying ground for the purpose of keeping the grass mowed. An excellent idea which might in some instances be used to good advantage today. This plot of ground is what is now known as the North Main Street Cemetery.

On December 26th, 1807 the "Society for the Support of Social and Religious Worship in the East Parish" was organized. This organization was continued until April 25, 1924 when it united with the Congregational Church of Rutland, Vt. to form a corporation known as "The Congregational Church of Rutland, Vt., Incor-
porated.” This accounts for the two sets of record books which had been kept through the years.

By the year 1803 it became evident that a new church building was necessary to accommodate the increase in membership and a committee was duly appointed to inquire, in the words of that day “for a place to set a meeting-house on.”

It wasn’t however, until September 1818 that a meeting was called and duly posted in three public places by clerks of the Congregational and Trinity churches of Rutland to see if proprietors and pew owners would agree to dispose of the old meeting house and if so by what means. At this time, the two denominations must have been using the same church building for their services.

On March 1st, 1819, the consent of these people was obtained as to its disposal and decision was made to sell the meeting house at a public auction, the proceeds to be divided among the several proprietors. On April 8th, 9th, 10th and 14th of the same year, the old building was taken down and on May 3rd the land was marked out and the ground broken for the second church. Land for this building was given to the Society by Robert Temple and James D. Butler for the consideration of good will and $1 received, the deed specifying that it was to be used for the erection of a new meeting house. Specifications were, that the new brick church and ground attached was not to exceed $6,600 and that there were to be 66 pews on the lower floor and that they were to be sold for $100 each.

Major Gershom Cheney, a prominent church member and leading citizen of Rutland at that time, leaves the following information in his famous diary: “In 1819 —this summer built the new brick meeting house, in part 300,000 brick. I have worked the most part of the summer and superintended the building of the brick and timber. Ephraim W. Bisbee took charge of the cornice of the house and up one tier of timber above the bell—the cost thus far has been about 7,000 dollars.” The church structure progressed and under date of April 19, 1821 he wrote “carried on the sled to the new meeting house six cherry pillars for the pulpit to stand on” and September 19th, he wrote “Dedication of the new brick meeting house today; about 1000 people.”

Miss Sophia Aiken, daughter of the Rev. Silas Aiken and Edward Lowe Temple both describe the second church as being a simple red brick building with a pointed steeple and belfrey, with galleries on three sides and three entrance doors. The windows had blinds. There was a pipe organ in the rear gallery. Two large wood stoves in the rear of the room furnished heat from which long stove pipes ran the entire length of the building. In the pulpit there was a haircloth sofa. Runners of carpet of a neutral tint were in the aisles. The pews were a step up from the floor and had doors which buttoned. Miss Aiken, in her memoirs stated that as a child she often wished her mother would let her go out of the pew last, so that she could have the fun of fastening the pew door. In the backyard of the church an imposing array of horse sheds were built for the convenience of the farming population. In those days, lunches were brought to church and farm families stayed through both morning and afternoon services, arriving home in time for late farm chores.

The white marble keystone, which was over the front door and now reposes in the Archives Cabinet in the Chapel of the Congregational Church and a pillar which is on the porch of the George Branchaud house on Aiken Place are all that now remain of this second building. This church was located on North Main Street on or near the site of the present Reynolds Tourist Home, the bricks being used in the construction of this house.

In 1841, under the ministry of Rev. William Mitchel, a subscription of $1000 was voted for the purpose of discharging the debts of the Society and also to build a Vestry, purchase an organ, paint the parsonage and repair the meeting house. From that date on, an organ committee was appointed each year. Prior to that date singing was apparently led by means of a pitch pipe and choirsters.

The Rev. Silas Aiken became pastor of the church in 1849. He received the handsome sum of $600 annually in addition to the use of the parsonage. This house is now the residence of Mr. George Branchaud of Aiken Place. In 1863 it was deeded by the Society to Rev. Aiken in
consideration of his long and valuable service to the church.

With the coming of the Rutland Railroad in 1850, the population of the town moved toward the vicinity of Merchants Row. The church was in need of repairs and was fast becoming too small for the increase in membership, occasioned by the new railroad. People objected to the long drive and walk to the church on the hill and it became expedient that a third church building be built.

The first mention of this need appears on an old document dated June 20th, 1853 which was circulated by 21 members with their names and the amounts they pledged toward the building of a new church attached. The paper stated “In view of the Population living in the vicinity of the Depot, in the East Parish of Rutland being so distant from any House of Worship as only to a limited extent attend worship at any Evangelical church—and in view of the religious predilections of a considerable portion of the population in this locality being Congregational—considering also that the present House of Worship of this denomination in this village does not afford sufficient slips for the accommodation of the congregation therefore—We the subscribers, promise and hereby do agree to pay the sum or amount affixed to our respective names to G. C. Ruggles or such committee as shall or may hereafter be appointed in furtherances of the object herein mentioned and at such time or times as shall be determined upon for the purpose of purchasing a site and of erecting a House of Worship of the before mentioned denomination.”

At a special meeting held June 11, 1858, a committee consisting of John B. Page, Benjamin R. Greeno, Henry Hayward, J. H. Bowman, Rockwood Barrett, R. B. Barney and G. C. Ruggles was appointed. They had full responsibility for purchasing the site, building and furnishing this new House of Worship.

Land was purchased from Ira and Lucy Fisher and the Administrators of the estate of William Hall. The architect was Mr. S. M. Stone and the builder Mr. Joel Bullard. There were to be at least 200 pews; fifty were designated by the building committee for the Society for Social and Religious Worship, thirty of which were to be rented annually, the funds to be used for their current expenses and the other twenty for the free accommodations of casual visitors and such persons as were not able to purchase seats for themselves. The remainder of the pews were to be sold by the Building Committee at not less than $125 each. The deeds for many of these pews are recorded in the town records at city hall.

The steeple of this, our present church towers 197 feet from the ground and was an identical copy of one of the architectural plans of Sir Christopher Wren. The Church was dedicated June 14th, 1860 and in the corner stone was sealed a tin box containing documents and papers which would be of great interest to us today.

In 1892, the church needed repairs and so an extensive job of redecorating and rebuilding was done. In 1938 it was again renovated on the inside. At present, 1957 we are again engaged in repairing the church of our fore-fathers.

The East Parish has had fourteen ministers since 1789 and the records show that most of them have served their church faithfully and well.

South Dakota’s Colonial Flag
(Continued from page 729)

beginning with the father of John as the first owner.

So, perhaps it was John’s grandmother who made this American flag before George Washington was the first president of our country.

Perhaps this flag that I held in my hands was flown by patriots from the British colony of Maine in defiance of oppression; perhaps this flag that I held in my hands was at Valley Forge and helped to keep the faith in the future for the men camped there that winter; perhaps this flag flew at Yorktown and witnessed the victory of the Continental Army over Cornwallis—but this flag cannot tell us.

This flag cannot talk to tell its history, but as you gaze at the minute stitches of the carefully sewn stars, you know that this flag was made by a woman with intense love of country; by a woman patriot who had a dream of a nation united and strong—a dream of 13 colonies bound together for a strong, vibrant America,

(Continued on page 792)
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION everywhere will be happy to learn that the state of Georgia is now launching plans for the restoration of the historic old White House in Augusta, Ga. This house, built before 1750, is Georgia’s No. 1 historic place. It was the scene of the siege in 1780 of British Rangers, who had taken refuge in the White House, by Col. Elijah Clark and a ragged band of American patriots.

Col. Clark and his troops appeared at The White House on September 14, 1780. They were acting in conjunction with other divisions of the patriot army in the attack on Augusta, then held under the command of Col. Thomas Brown.

Brown, a former resident of Augusta, had been chastised previously by patriots in Augusta for activities against the cause of freedom. Having tarred and feathered him, the patriots ran him out of Augusta. He then went over to the British Army, was made a colonel, and later was placed in command at Augusta after the city was captured by the British. He then proceeded to make good the vow of vengeance he had taken against Augusta and its people.

When American troops re-entered Augusta, the British were driven out of Ft. Grierson and Ft. Cornwallis, located in the center of the town. They fled to the old White House, which stands on a high eminence to the west of what was then the town of Augusta. They packed the walls with clay, to make them bullet-proof, and boarded up the windows to increase security against attack.

Brown himself directed operations within the White House. The Britishers were successful in maintaining their position for four days. By the end of that time, Col. Clarke had succeeded in cutting the White House off from all supplies, including water, and the British were at the point of surrender. Indian allies of the British had carried, however, a message to Col. Cruger, in command of British troops in South Carolina, and re-inforcements were sent to Augusta.

Col. Clarke, realizing that he could not fight the enemy both on the front and at the rear, had to retreat. He left behind 29 wounded Americans who could not make the march of retreat and who, it was understood, would be treated as prisoners of war by the British.

Col. Brown, however, who had been shot twice through the thighs during the siege of the White House, disregarded all humane rules for the treatment of war prisoners. He ordered 13 of the Americans—one for each of the 13 colonies—to be hanged in the spiral staircase well and gave the other 16 prisoners over to the Indians to be tortured to death. Georgia’s earliest historians, in writing an account of this, said that they suffered atrocities too terrible to relate.

At the close of the American Revolution the White House was one of six houses left standing. It endured the ravages of centuries and was still standing intact, but in a badly dilapidated condition, when Mrs. Mary Carter Winter, a member of the Augusta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, organized The Richmond County Historical Society for the purpose of gaining possession of the White House and for the preservation of Richmond County’s historical heritage in all its phases.

The society purchased the White House in 1947, raised funds to pay off the debt (Continued on page 770)
WITH a history that reaches back for over two and one-half centuries, "Troy Hill," thought to be the oldest house in Howard County, was built in 1699, on a 753 acre grant patented in 1694 by Honorable John Dorsey, son of the immigrant, Edward Dorsey, who came to America in 1642. Leaving his home plantation, "Hockey in the Hole," near Annapolis, John Dorsey moved his family to the beautiful forest country of Upper Anne Arundel County, as it was then called, and built this rugged stone house high on the "ridge of elks," and there seated himself with Pleasance, his wife, and five slaves. The original house of 12 rooms, with much of the early woodwork, paneling and mantels still remaining, stands today surrounded by old trees and boxwood with a magnificent view of the surrounding countryside, proudly proclaiming its age and noble ancestry. What is believed to be the grave of John Dorsey, the builder, can be seen to the left of the entrance, although no headstone or marker remains. A 12 foot pit, known as "the dungeon," is beneath the house, its only access a heavy trap door in the floor of the cellar.

Colonel Thomas Dorsey came into possession of "Troy Hill" in 1763 when it was willed to him by his father, who had inherited it from his grandfather. It was here at "Troy" that Colonel Dorsey lived during the revolutionary days, and made his headquarters for rallying the patriots who were called to the aid of Annapolis. It was from "Troy" that Colonel Dorsey went forth in 1775 to serve on the Committee of Observation and joined with the Association of Freemen in their resolve that "four companies of Minute Men be raised in Anne Arundel of 68 men besides officers." It was probably from "Troy Hill" that Colonel Dorsey, as commander of the Elk Ridge Battalion, Anne Arundel Militia of 1775, wrote the following letter; "To the President of the Council:

Sir:—When the Elk Ridge Militia left this place for Annapolis, I promised to send down more on Sunday. Captain Daniel Dorsey's Company will certainly be down on that day and Captain Norwood's on the day following.

Yr. most obedient servant,
Thomas Dorsey.

The Captain Daniel Dorsey referred to in the letter was Thomas Dorsey's son, a mere boy at the outbreak of the revolution, and a member of Colonel Carvil Hall's famous "Flying Camp."

Colonel Thomas Dorsey was the oldest son of Brazil Dorsey and Sarah Worthington. He married Elizabeth Ridgely, the daughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely and Elizabeth Warfield of Anne Arundel County. Captain Daniel Dorsey was their only child. After the death of his wife, Colonel Dorsey married her cousin, also named Elizabeth Ridgely. The second wife of Colonel Dorsey was the daughter of Judge Nicholas Ridgely and Mary Vining of Delaware. Their children were Archibald, Theodore, Nicholas, Mary Elizabeth, Juliet, Harriet, and Matilda Dorsey.

In the years following the war, there was a prevailing spirit of speculation and its disastrous effect upon the estate of Thomas Dorsey can plainly be seen from his will of 1790:

"I request to be decently buried with only a few invited friends. The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be read. No mourning other than black ribbons, handkerchiefs and gloves. As it has pleased God, heretofore, to bestow on me a liberal fortune, which I have lately lost by my indiscretion and ill-judged confidence, and as the small remnant that can be saved out of the wreck of my fortune cannot be placed in the hand of any person more truly prudent and frugal than my beloved wife, who as she divides her affection among her children, will, I have no doubt, distribute equally"

(Continued on page 794)
John Bailey’s Grave

Is Marked in New York

On February 23 the New Netherland Chapter dedicated a plaque in historic St. Paul’s Churchyard, Broadway and Fulton Streets, New York City thus marking the grave of John Bailey, famous in early American History as the maker of the George Washington sword, now in the Smithsonian Institution.

Following the churchyard ceremony, the New Netherland Chapter held its 30th anniversary luncheon at historic Fraunces Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets with Mrs. William Bucher Hambright, Regent, presiding and with the State Regent, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren and Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Historian as guests.

John Bailey was a cutler and sword maker whose home and workshop were on Maiden Lane before the Revolution. When the British took New York in 1776, he and his wife moved their family to Fishkill, N. Y. where he bought the Rogers Farm. When Washington and his army were encamped at Fishkill, Bailey forged a sword with his own name on it and presented it to the General.

The entry “John Bayley and Ann Brickstock by Rev. Samuel Auchmuty” appears in the Register of Marriages, Trinity Church under date of May 7, 1772. Trinity’s baptismal records go back to 1749. In the Register of Baptism July 16, 1784 is the record: “James—Born June 1, 1784, parents John & Ann Bailey. Sponsors—James Youle, Jane Youle and The Father.”

There are three Bailey stones alongside each other, for Jane, James and John, the latter being in front of the stone of William Lang who was a relative. Further information has come from John Bailey’s great-great-great-granddaughter that his daughter Ann married Daniel Tooker, Jr. (buried in Trinity Churchyard) and that their son was (Continued on page 744)

From Left to Right: The Reverend John Heuss, D.D. Rector of Trinity Parish in the City of New York; the Reverend Robert C. Hunsicker, Vicar, St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City; Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Historian, New York; Mrs. Alice Clyde Stafford, Historian New Netherland Chapter; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Wm. Beecher Hambright, Regent, New Netherland Chapter; Mrs. Paul G. Clark, Honorary and Past Regent.
The D. A. R. Banner

Ruth Apperson Rous, National Chairman
The Flag of the United States Of America Committee

Many inquiries have been received regarding the D.A.R. Banner. Since these questions interest all D.A.R. Chapters, it seemed wise to publish the following.

May a Chapter have a Chapter Banner?

The Thirty-Third Continental Congress adopted a resolution—"That said official colors shall consist of the blue and white of the official ribbon of the Society, to be arranged in three vertical stripes blue, white and blue, the central white stripe to carry the insignia of the Society and the legend, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, or in lieu thereof the letters D.A.R."

The official size of the colors shall be 4½ by 5½ feet. States and Chapters may adopt this design for their own use to read; State, ................. Chapter, ...................... D.A.R.

Where can a banner be purchased?
A brochure and information may be obtained from Annin & Co., 85 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

Should the D.A.R. Banner have yellow or gold fringe? "That the yellow fringe and tassel be omitted from the design of standard of the N.S.D.A.R." (National Board, June 18, 1924)

Is an eagle on the D.A.R. Banner staff permissible? "That eagles on the staff of the D.A.R. Banner of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be replaced by spears." (Executive ruling, January 29, 1924)

Can the insignia be embroidered? It is customary to have the insignia printed on the D.A.R. Banner rather than embroidered.

Press Relations—and You!

So, you've been elected Publicity Chairman. If you are like most of us outside the publishing field, the first question you'll ask is "How do I get news about my organization into the newspapers?" And like most of us outside the publishing field, you'll raise a skeptical eyebrow when your chapter regent says, "Just give the news to the newspapers."

Well, the regent has given you a good definition of your job, but like any other job, there's a right way and a wrong way to do it.

A newspaper is like a business, and like any other business under our system of free enterprise—it is operated to produce a profit. And the people who work on a newspaper are no different from those who staff any other business, with the exception that they are more pressed for time than the majority of us. Most of them are engaged in writing, editing, and printing in a few hours enough material to fill the average 100,000 word novel. Keeping in mind the pressures under which newspaper people must work will make your job easier.

They deserve your respect, but not necessarily your awe; they will appreciate your brevity, but not your curtness. Because it is a profession where people on the outside often seem to think they know better how to do the job than those on the inside, newspaper people will appreciate your gaining an understanding of how they work and of the standards they must meet.

Environs's Note—This is from a booklet published by the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and is quoted by permission of Dan Sorensen. Other excerpts will follow.
The Oldest Cemetery in New Haven, Conn.

By Marguerite E. Holt

The oldest cemetery in New Haven, Conn. was located where the New Haven Green now stands. By the time New Haven had grown large enough to become a city its old graveyard where the Green is at present had become very crowded. Until 1796 it was the only burial place in the town. In 1794 New Haven was visited by an epidemic of Yellow Fever, and scores of people died. All were buried silently and at night on the Green. This led people to see the need of another place for a cemetery. Mr. James Hillhouse was the first to make a move in the matter. A plot of ground beyond Grove St. was purchased and arranged for a burial ground to be called the Grove Street Cemetery. Since that time the graveyard on the Green has almost entirely disappeared.

The present Center Church was erected over a portion of this green. The monuments of noted men and women may still be seen in the crypt beneath the Church. Several old gravestones still remain near the Dixwell monument at the back of the Church. The other tombstones were removed to the Grove Street Cemetery many years ago and arranged in alphabetical order against the west and north walls, except for those which went to private lots of this enclosure. In 1813 when the present Center Church was built, it was placed over the tombstones of about 140 persons whose names are engraved on tablets in its vestibule. Between 1795 and 1821 most of the monuments were removed to the Grove Street Cemetery. The inscriptions on the tombstones erected prior to 1800 were copied by Franklin B. Dexter and may be found in vol. 3 of the Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

It will be interesting to note the details of the purchase of the Grove Street Cemetery and how the land was assigned by lots to the donors. The citizens of New Haven having experienced many inconveniences from the small portion of ground allotted for the burial of the dead in the center of the city decided to obtain larger ground arranged for the accommodation of families and by the retired situation better calculated to impress the mind with a solemnity becoming the repository of the dead. After several fruitless attempts a subscription was opened in September A.D. 1796 as follows: "We the undersigned agree to advance 14 dollars each to pay the purchase money of six acres of land purchased for a burying ground and to fence the same, to be at the future disposition and order of the subscribers so far as relates to laying out and locating the same. New Haven, Sept. 9th 1796."

The subscribers petitioned the General Assembly to be made a body corporate and politic to be known as "The Proprietors of the New Haven Burying Ground in New Haven" and that they and their heirs may have succession, may sue and be sued, make rules and regulations, sell, convey and give good title to lots for burial, that the ground shall forever remain and be used for burials only, and that each lot forever be exempt from taxes and all liability to be sold therefor, of for any other debt whatever due from said corporation.

(Continued on page 749)
Ancestral Mission Accomplished

A DIARY written by my great, great grandmother Hale in 1839, was the inspiration for a trip my husband and I made one hundred and thirteen years later. I had read and reread the diary many times until I knew it almost verbatim.

Great, great grandmother Hale and her husband Stephen Hale made the trip from their home in Hartwick, N. Y. with one horse and a light wagon, back to the "paternal habitation" in Yarmouth, Maine. Her father, Dr. David Jones, (my revolutionary ancestor) had passed away in 1822, but they had gone to visit her mother and to have a family reunion as five sisters met in the old home.

Her diary was a day-to-day account of her trip which started August 26 and ended early in October. She told of stopping over-night with relatives or friends or the taverns they visited. The diary is too long and detailed to give in full so I will quote parts from it which shows how deeply religious she was; and you may enjoy her quaint language.

On one occasion she relates as follows—
"While sitting alone in my room I took my Bible from my work pocket and thought to spend my time in reading, but I was so often interrupted by the noise from an adjoining room that I could not. I discovered they were preparing for a ball that evening and the sound of the violin and some very rough language reached my ear and led me to exclaim—O the depravity of the human heart, how perceptible to us to see which way you are bound, but the Lord is able to do all things and can change your hearts and bring you to bow at the feet of Jesus."

Again quoting, "I should have enjoyed much pleasure in the prospect this place afforded me, had I felt well, but I had caught a violent cold which had settled in my face and neck, the ague in my face and my stiff neck, entirely deprived me of rest this night. The next day we gained a tavern which stood on the Summit of the green mountains. We found it a very good tavern. My stiff neck and ague continued and my landlady, who was a very agreeable woman, assisted me in sweating my face, and at an early hour we retired to bed and I rested much better than the previous night."

Twice she told of traveling 55 miles in a day. "This day we traveled about 40 miles, went thru the beautiful village of Keene, N. H. and put up at a tavern 4 miles east of it; the next day we went on about 15 miles before breakfast, was directed a wrong road and went about 10 miles out of our way. Traveled 55 miles this day which brought us to Hopkenton, a pleasant village 8 miles west of Concord. September 3 we went 16 miles before breakfast; this day went as far as Wells, put up at a Mr. Hay's Tavern."

Early in October they started the return trip to New York—"This day we drove about 45 miles which brought us once more into good old York state, which was very agreeable to the sight; for to see the large fields of corn and the fertile farms show how superior are the rewards of the husbandman here to the Eastern country. This day we were most of the time near and in full view of the lofty Catskill Mountain, and also the much famed Pine Orchard House, which is supposed to be a resort for all kinds of company. We made a short stop in the city of Hudson. I think it is a pleasant place and of considerable business. We crossed the ferry here and it was very pleasant as there was a fine breeze of wind and I took my seat in the wagon that I might have a better prospect of the harbor and vessels as many of their sails were hoisted and were fast sailing before the wind."

"We landed on the opposite side in the town of Athens, saw the dwelling and office of Dr. E. Pierce, but did not see him. Saturday, October 5th this morning we rose early and was on our way before sunrise. Found it a cold frosty morning, rode about 8 miles and we were compelled to stop as we were quite chilled through
with cold. We found a good house and agreeable folks. We stayed here till they killed a chicken and cooked it for our breakfast. We again set forward much more comfortable after being warmed and well refreshed with a good breakfast we rode as far as Cobleskill there we called to bate our horse at house of old Mr. Butler."

"Sunday, October 6th we concluded to take breakfast before we started, it being quite cold and we had but 27 miles to ride to reach home, after partaking of an excellent breakfast we again started filled with the pleasing anticipation of soon reaching home and meeting the embrace of our dear children which we soon fully realized and O now for a heart of gratitude."

As I stated in the beginning it was her story that made me want to take the same trip only we live in the Middle West. We left our home in Mankato, Minnesota, August 21 in our Ford car. Instead of making 55 miles in a day we made 55 miles or better in an hour. We traveled 544 miles the first day through Wisconsin and Illinois and we stopped the first night at Valparaiso, Indiana. The motels become more numerous, Tourist Homes also and many were the signs of antique shops the farther East we went. Just out of Fort Wayne we stopped at the first of the Howard Johnson Restaurants shortly after 7 a.m. I smiled to myself as a family of three entered; mother and daughter were decidedly plump and both were wearing pedal pushers. I thought to myself "grandmother Hale didn't see anything to compare with this." A little after 8 a.m. we were in Ohio. That night we found ourselves in the Northern part of West Virginia.

The next day we entered the Pennsylvania turnpike about noon just outside of Pittsburgh. We stayed on that until we turned off in order to go to Gettysburg, as that was a must for my husband. We arrived there about 4 o'clock. It was far more vast a territory than I had imagined. The National Military Park contains 2,542 acres of land, 26 miles of paved avenues; 2390 monuments. There was much to see but it was getting dark and Mr. Morse was determined to see the Minnesota Monument. At last we found it and it surely deserves a place of prominence. By the aid of a flash light we read "When the Northern forces were divided during Pickett's charge General Hancock sent the First Minnesota Regiment to fill the gap. This regiment suffered an 82% loss in battle and the largest of any loss of any regiment accounted for in any battle in the history of the World."

We stayed that night in a motel in Gettysburg and arose early as we had a long trip planned for that day. Our goal was to reach a small town in N. Y. near Cooperstown.

I had distant cousins there whom I had never seen but had corresponded with them. We arrived Sunday evening at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Stacy Wilson. Mrs. Wilson and I had a common ancestor in the grandmother Hale of the Diary. We were soon well acquainted. She called her sister to tell her of our arrival so Ethel Shumway and husband Wesley came from Owego, N. Y. There was much chattering on family history and each added a bit until the family tree was complete. We spent three delightful days with them.

Then on August 26th we started on the official ancestral mission. We passed through the same towns they did and at one time we took a side trip to Halifax, Vermont because the ancestors went there to visit with relatives for a week. About all there is left of Halifax is an old store and post office, but we went to the cemetery and there we found two stones—one was inscribed Abel Scott died May 25, 1856, age 82. On the other Lydia, wife of Abel Scott, died September 21, 1872 age 95. Grandmother and grandfather Hale visited with them for a week. Sunday, August 31 we had breakfast in Portsmouth, we walked around for a little exercise. Then we crossed the bridge and we were in Maine, the state of my dreams. The first town was Kittery, incorporated in 1647. We stopped at a wayside market and bought candied ginger root and found it delicious.

We stopped in Portland, Maine, attended church and had lunch and were again on the Highway. Soon I saw a sign—Yarmouth 13 miles and in minutes we were there.

Up to that time I had not planned how I would go about getting any information about my ancestors who had been dead for many years. We were on the main street as I asked my husband to stop the
car and I got out of the car with the diary in my hand. I saw a neat white house and I decided to stop there and inquire. After sounding the knocker an elderly man came to the door. I introduced myself saying "I am Mrs. Morse; I live in Minnesota; I have in my hand a diary written in 1839 by my great, great grandmother Hale who came here to visit her mother, wife of Dr. David Jones." He took me in to his library and without any preliminary remarks he drew a book from the shelf, turned at once to a page on the life of Dr. David Jones. I found he had written the book!

Before he started to read I told him I wanted to call my husband in, for I felt this was the auspicious moment for which we had driven 2,300 miles from Minnesota to Maine. We learned that Mr. Rowe was village historian. Had chance or fate led me to his door? For he was the first person I had spoken with in the town. Later in the day when I told another man of my good fortune in finding Mr. Rowe he said, "Yarmouth is greatly indebted to him, he is a great asset to the place and will be a great loss when he passes on."

Mr. Rowe read his account of Dr. David Jones and his wife Elizabeth, parents of Mrs. Hale. There I asked his permission to copy the account and I quote as follows—

"Soon after the Revolutionary war in which he was a surgeon, Dr. David Jones came from Abington, Mass. and commenced practice. His home was on the eastern side of the river in what we now know as No. 9. After his death in 1822 his widow for many years served the people as a dentist, extracting their aching teeth by means of the same instrument used by her husband. This instrument would puzzle a modern dentist being built somewhat after the model of a lumberman's Cront-dog or hook and which instead of one quick pull, as is done with modern forceps, this having been fastened securely around the offending molar, was rotated first to the right and then to the left, then to the front, then back, and providing the tooth was not broken in the process, at last succeeding in tearing it from the jaw. It was customary to cut around the tooth to loosen the flesh before applying the instrument. One of the older inhabitants of the town has a vivid memory of such an extraction when the Dr. not having at hand the knife used for the first operation, substituted for it his long unmanicured thumb-nail."

We talked for a few minutes and I thanked him for his kindness in giving me the information. As we were about to leave he said, "Would you like to see the house formerly owned by Dr. Jones?" This was indeed more than I expected to find.

It is now owned by a Mr. Ed. Plummer. He let me in and as I looked around I pictured the family reunion of the mother and her five daughters. And I could imagine the sorrowful leavetaking as Mrs. Hale said in her diary—"We bade mother goodbye up in her chamber knowing full well it was the last time this side of the boundless eternity."

Then began the search for the graves of Dr. David Jones and his wife Elizabeth and it proved to be quite a search. We were in three cemeteries before we found the right one. The fourth cemetery is in the church yard where the Baptist meeting house stood in grandmother's day. Finally we found the graves. The first stone had inscribed on it "Dr. David Jones died in 1822" there was more but we could not read it; the same was true of the other stone. All I could decipher was—"Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Jones—died July 16, 1843 at age of 82.

I chatted a moment with a woman who was taking a short cut thru the cemetery to her home a short distance away. She said, "I take a short cut thru here, they are good neighbors, they never make a fuss."

We spent the night in Yarmouth at a guest house and the next morning started on the homeward journey. Finding Mr. Rowe and his early history of Yarmouth—seeing the home of my Revolutionary ancestors and finding their graves—all this was the culmination of many years of hoping and dreaming on my part. I have written my diary hoping my daughter and her children will some day take the trip there, too.

If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?—Benjamin Franklin
George Rogers Clark's Little Brother

Paducah never has forgotten its founder, General William Clark, but the old explorer has been a long time really coming into his own in the western Kentucky city.

There has been a revival of interest in the General, a younger brother of the famed George Rogers Clark, spurred on by Paducah's recent centennial celebration.

But George Rogers Clark's "little" brother was quite a man in his own right. Paducahans have dedicated the city's market place to him—and justly so. It was William Clark who set aside land for the bustling area when he plotted the town 130 years ago.

The Paducah Chapter in September 1956 installed a bronze tablet of General William Clark in the Market House, with appropriate ceremonies.

The tall, affable redhead was born in 1770 in Albemarle County, Virginia. He was a next door neighbor of Meriwether Lewis and Thomas Jefferson. Young Clark and Lewis were boyhood playmates in the half-plantation, half-pioneer environment. It was a family tradition that the Clarks who had red hair would become famous. This was true with William—always Billy to his family—and George Rogers, the brother who was 18 years his senior. But neither of them had the fiery temper that is usually expected of a redhead.

All of the five Clark brothers—except William who was too young—fought with distinction in the American Revolution. George Rogers, who was the idol of his younger brother William, became famous. But it was the Clark family's unselfish patriotism that proved its undoing. They impoverished themselves helping to finance the war.

When they asked their state for reimbursement, they were refused. The story goes that when Virginia finally presented him with a sword as recognition for his valor, George Rogers, embittered, broke the blade in two, exclaiming that when he asked for bread they gave him a sword.

Eventually the United States Government rewarded him with large land tracts in the new state of Kentucky. It was to protect these rights that the Clark family, along with many others, came down the Ohio River in a canoe made of a hollowed out tree trunk. The Clarks settled near the Falls of the Ohio where they helped to found Louisville.

Billy, who was 15 at the time, grew to manhood in Louisville, and, except for spasmodic stretches of soldiering in the Post-Revolutionary Indian uprisings, he lived for years in the family home, Mulberry Hill.

Meriwether Lewis fought under him in the Vincennes campaign. Soon another old neighbor, Thomas Jefferson, became President and when he bought from Napoleon the vast Louisiana territory, he decided to send an exploring party to investigate the northwestern portion.

George Rogers Clark helped plan the expedition, but he was too old to go. So Jefferson chose his own secretary, Meriwether Lewis, to head the party. Lewis in turn chose his friend and former commander, William, to go as co-leader. It was a happy choice. No word of disagreement passed between them the whole three years.

This unique expedition had a two-fold purpose: to map the rivers of the Northwest, and to cultivate the good will of the Indians who inhabited it. William Clark did both. It was his skilled hand that drew the first maps of the rivers of the region, and kept the most comprehensive diary of the trip. And it was his sunny temperament that won the Indians' affection.

That is why he later became Governor, and, still later, Indian Agent, for the vast Missouri Territory.

His headquarters were in St. Louis, His home became a center of hospitality for both whites and Indians, who first
dubbed him “Redheaded Chief.” As his long hair lost its youthful flame he became “Sand-haired Father.” The roster of his house-guests, including LaFayette and Washington Irving, reads like a “Who’s Who” of his day. Especially welcome were Kentucky friends, for Clark’s interests remained centered there.

Romance did not pass him by; he was twice married. There’s an odd coincidence that connects his two marriages. It had its start after the Northwest Expedition, when William Clark visited his old Virginia home. Riding along a country road, he met two girls, each about 12 years old. Both were trying to ride a balky horse which they were unable to handle. He dismounted and subdued the animal.

Both girls were pretty, first cousins, who had been brought up like sisters. One was Julia—or Judy—Hancock; the other, Harriet Kennerly. Julia wouldn’t be fifteen for three years, but he was determined to marry her as soon as she was. He did. He also, upon Julia’s death, married her cousin, Harriet, who by that time was a widow. Both marriages were happy.

Since Harriet was the wife of his later years, it is her name that appears, along with William Clark’s, on the earliest deeds on Paducah’s City Hall and Courthouse. William was 48 when George Rogers died and left him much land in Western Kentucky. That was in February, 1818, while the land titles were still in dispute.

But the following October, the Federal Government, through Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, bought the claims of the Chickasaws, and for the first time the titles were clear. Ever since, the western tip of Kentucky has been known as the Jackson Purchase.

Nine years later, William Clark, the undisputed owner, decided to build a town on his holdings. He chose as the nucleus the old trading post, Pekin, at the junction of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers.

He planned his dream town along Pekin’s water front. He planned broad streets and a generous market place. Then he heard of the death of Chief Paduke, leader of a tribe of Indians that had traveled expressly from Mississippi to see him, but had failed to do so. So he changed the name from Pekin to Paducah in honor of his Indian friend, perhaps in honor of all his Indian friends.

Thus it was the same hand that had mapped the rivers of the Northwest that drew the plan of Paducah. You can still see the original plot at the City Hall. The same friendly smile that had won the love of Indians attracted scores of settlers.

Old deeds tell the tale of how William continued to transfer sites for homes and stores for a dozen years. No other names appear so frequently as those of William and Harriet Clark. It is similar to the impact his brother, George Rogers Clark, made on Louisville.

General William Clark lived to see Paducah chartered in 1830 by the State Legislature. And in 1836, he saw a frame market house built on the site he had selected. After his death at the age of 68, the Clark family’s land transactions in Western Kentucky were continued by his son, Meriwether, presumably named after the old hero’s friend.

There are still Clarks living in and around Paducah. As for Harriet’s descendants, William Blass, a great-great-grandson by her first husband, lives there with his family.

(John Bailey’s Grave
(Continued from page 737)

Captain Daniel Tooker, III who was a sea captain, born in 1749 in Gold Street and buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Also in 1794 Daniel Tooker, Jr. then 21 years old, was made a lieutenant of the National Guard of New York, the first National Guard formed after the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Paul G. Clark, past Regent, gave the introduction; Mrs. Hambright made the presentation; the Reverend John Heuss, D.D. accepted the plaque. The dedication was given by Mrs. Warren, the State Regent and the unveiling by Mrs. Alice C. Stafford, Chapter Historian, was followed by a historical summary by Mrs. Holloway, the State Historian.

Visitors to New York City should be sure to go to St. Pauls Chapel which has
(Continued on page 816)
Introducing Our Chairmen

Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow

Houston, Texas

National Chairman,
Program Committee

Jane Barrow needs no introduction to members who have attended Congress the past few years because she was State Regent of Texas, Vice President General and Corresponding Secretary General in the previous administration, at the same time serving as National Chairman of the Auditing Committee. Mrs. Barrow is an active member of many patriotic organizations. She bases her plan for programs on the proposition that we are living in the present and will work toward the future and her committee wants to be helpful to chapter regents towards the end that their programs may be effective in promoting D.A.R. work, interesting and stimulating. If you find it hard to get speakers, write to the Program Committee for help with ideas. Their files are full of articles which may be read by one of your own members.

Investment Trust Fund

(Report to the 66th Congress.)

"We are continuing to urge the importance of the Investment Trust Fund to our Membership,—not only the importance but the necessity. Our members everywhere are proud of our magnificent national headquarters. Because we have these adequately beautiful buildings, occupying, as you know, one full block of the city of Washington, it becomes our duty to provide for care and maintenance. May I urge you to realize the necessity of this obligation."

MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES,
President General

[ 745 ]
Homesteading in New Mexico

Emily Burks

When we alighted from the Santa Fe train at Nolan, Mora County, New Mexico, May 1913, I looked about and saw bunches of coarse grass growing on the land, but there was not a tree, not even a bush to cast a shadow. The children stood silent, awed by the strangeness.

My husband, who had preceded us to the homestead, met us at the little red box car body the Santa Fe Railway Company had set by its tracks to serve as a freight depot. Nolan was a flag station for passenger trains.

We watched the train disappear and then we started walking down the tracks to the section line where our pony, Beauty, and the buggy were waiting for us. We crowded into the little conveyance, my husband put his hat on at a dashing angle and we drove to our new home.

On the way we passed an abandoned shack. Its door sagged, the windows stared. "The man who lived there proved up on his land and went away," my husband told me.

Still there was not a plant of any kind to make a shade.

Imagine my delight when we neared our place and I could see on the five foot hills beyond our house many little green pine trees, just like Christmas trees. I knew I was going to like that little house and the surroundings.

We had little money, and after my husband had plowed and planted twenty acres of pinto beans, which was the money crop in New Mexico, and some corn and millet for feed, he went back to Las Vegas to work for the Santa Fe.

My nearest neighbor, Mary Carter, was born and reared in Denver, Colorado. She and her husband had filed on land the previous year. Mary proceeded to tell me all she knew about homesteading. Mary's husband, too, had gone away to work as most of the men did when the crops were in. The wives and children "held down" the claim.

My husband had left his shot gun in the house and the day he left I specifically asked him if it was loaded. I was afraid of guns. He told me he had taken the shells out of the gun. He stood the gun in one corner of the bed room.

By July of that first year, the whole land was covered with fuzzy, yellow worms. They were dreadful things to contend with. We cut the grass away and swept a large space around the houses to keep the worms away from the house.

By this time Mary and I were very good friends. One afternoon she came up the slope to our house. We talked and Mary played ... stay then the night with us. I was afraid to walk home with her, come back in the dark, and was afraid for her to go home alone.

After the children were asleep we sat up and talked. Mary told me I should learn to shoot the gun. I did not want to. Mary insisted. The next morning after breakfast Mary picked up the gun and said she would show me how to shoot. "The gun is not loaded," I told her. "I'll just show you how it is done," Mary said. She pulled back a hammer, pulled the trigger and "snap" went the gun. "Now I'll snap the other one and you will know how to do it." She drew back the other hammer, pulled the trigger and "bang" it shot a hole in the floor near our feet. My husband had left one shell in the gun!

The little town of Nolan had two general stores, a little white church, a small school house and two dwellings. The post office was in one of the stores.

There were families homesteading in that area who had come from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky. Two batche-
lor girls, sisters, came from Chicago to homestead. The bachelor men did things for them while we temporary widows did our own work.

Our land had been filed on before and my husband had bought the relinquishment. This man had left on the place a one room house, a well and a pig pen. We made a kitchen out of the room he left there.

That summer the pig pen looked too empty to suit me. I had heard that a Mrs. May had six week old red pigs for sale at two dollars and fifty cents each. Early one afternoon I decided that the boys and I would go and buy a pig. Mrs. May's homestead was five miles beyond Nolan. Our place was three miles this side of Nolan. We drove the eight miles there and back. When we reached Mrs. May's house and saw the pigs, they were so pretty that I bought two pigs. The May son put each pig in a separate gunny sack and put them in the back of the buggy. Mrs. May called after me "Keep them up for a while, if you don't they will go away and will never see them again."

"Oh," I called back, "I am going to keep them in our pigpen." The pigs were very quiet all the way home.

At Nolan we stopped to buy supplies and I told Mr. Maloney, the storekeeper, about my pigs. He also said:

"Better keep them up, if you don't they will go away, get in with other pigs some place and you will lose them."

"Oh, Mrs. May told me that. I am going to keep them in our pig pen," I told him.

It was almost dark when we reached home. I poured each pig out of his sack into the pen. I put milk in the large pan I had set in the pen before we left. The pigs began to drink greedily.

I went into the house to prepare our evening meal. The boys stayed out for a last play. Then I heard "Mother, the pigs are out."

I ran out of the house in time to see their curled tails disappear in the tall grass above the house.

We ran after the pigs. They stopped. Behind them we started them down towards the pen. But when they reached the pen they put on speed and dashed down to the big gate. Back and forth we went, repeating this maneuver until we were exhausted, but the pigs were holding out wonderfully well and they disappeared again up the slope in the tall grass.

To the children I said, "I know they are gone and my five dollars are gone, but I don't care. I never want to see the pigs again."

Donald, seven, had learned to ride and he got on old Peggy, a gentle mare, we thought, and rode after the pigs. Back and forth they went until it was so dark I could just see the outline of Peggy but could not see the child. I left Robert, age five, in the house, closed the door, set the lamp where it would shine down the path and I ran down to the gate. There on the ground was my son, eyes closed. Peggy stood there with her head down, nose almost touching the ground as tho she was ashamed of what she had done. Peggy had bucked the child off. I jerked the bridle out of Peggy's mouth, hit at her with it, picked up my child and carried him to the house, thinking every step of the way that probably his back was injured and he would be a little hunch-back. He proved to be unhurt and we finally settled down to bed.

Sometime in the night I awoke to a sound; a different sound. Seemed like I heard pigs! The moon was as bright as day. In my bathrobe, I slipped my feet into a pair of my husband's boots, picked up my stout stick that set by the door, went out and rolled an old railroad tie against the hole in the pen where the pigs had gotten out. Mary had told me always to keep a stout stick by the door, carry it with me for fear of coming up on a rattle-snake. Mary told me that Mrs. Tom Holt had warned her about rattlers. Mrs. Holt had been on a homestead for five years.

We women in the community organized a Women's Club. We met once a month. We also conducted Sunday School in the little church at Nolan. Each woman brought food and after Sunday School, we had lunch and then the men who had not gone away to work had a ball game, in an open field across the highway from Maloney's store.

II

The second year of our homesteading my mother and father came from Louisville, Ky. to visit us.

One day I started up to the barn late
in the afternoon to feed our chickens. On the way up I heard something, looked down to my right and there was a rattle-snake, coiled. I ran to the house, told my father. He wanted to go up to it, but my father was not well and I would not let him go. The children stayed in the house with their grandparents. I took down the gun, slapped shells in it, and ran back. The snake was still coiled and rattling—a horrible sound to me. I stood back, and thought I would get behind the snake. But when I walked around it, the snake followed me with its eyes, so I shot from a good distance. Shot too high, but powder I suppose burned its head. It dropped its head down on the coil, then I went up close and shot the other shell. The snake straightened at once and I saw it had been cut almost in two, in three or four places. I knew it would die. I felt sick and went back to the house. My husband who had been to town for supplies, came in. I told him what had happened and he went and buried the remains far from the house. That was the only rattler I saw near our house while we lived there.

Our beans the first year had done very well. Some of our neighbors who had a large acreage of them had paid off their debts and had bought themselves a new Ford car.

This second year my husband put in forty acres of pinto beans. They were coming along fine; then we had a hail storm and it cut our bean crop to ribbons.

When a child in Kentucky I had learned to ride horse back. It was no trouble for me to learn to ride cross saddle in the West. I rode about and I found a beautiful valley just beyond our five foothills that bordered our land. Up the mountain on the other side of the valley there was a cold mountain spring which cascaded down to the valley forming a pool where loose stock went to drink. The spring ran down exactly on a section line, therefore could not be fenced off from the public.

There was a band of wild horses that came into our region occasionally—probably I thought on account of that spring and pool of water. I had seen these horses once only and had somehow forgotten about them. My husband was putting in some grain a half mile from our house and I would take his noonday lunch to him as he was anxious to get the grain in and I would save him time. When I started out one day the sun seemed unusually hot and I picked up an old, wide brimmed straw hat and put it on. About half way there, I heard a stacatto kind of sound and wondered what it was. There was a rise in the land to my left and I could not see, but could hear that sound coming nearer. Puzzled, I stopped. Over the rise came the heads of those wild horses. When I am frightened, I always freeze and so I stood still. I was directly in line of the lead horse, a stallion, and all the other horses would follow him. On either side they were lined up like soldiers, in two rows, thirty-seven in all. They were coming fast and I would be trampled to death. I have always credited my big sun hat with stopping that lead horse for when he saw me, he stopped instantly and all the other horses stopped. Then he wheeled about and all the other horses wheeled and ran the other way. I was so close to them that dirt from their hooves flew in my face. Trembling, I watched them go and never after did I cross an open field again.

We proved up on our land; my father and mother went back to their beloved Kentucky. The first World War came and we sold our stock, went back to Las Vegas and worked during the war for the Santa Fe in their offices. Our patent to the land was signed by Woodrow Wilson. The second year of our homesteading, instead of fuzzy yellow worms, we had lovely white wild poppies everywhere that the ground was not plowed. The third year, there were no worms and no poppies but instead large bunches of wild purple four-o-clocks, besides some large bunches of cactuses, their blooms sometimes yellow, sometimes red. The ways of Nature are strange indeed.

No ray of sunlight is ever lost, but the green which it wakes into existence needs time to sprout, and it is not always granted to the sower to live to see the harvest. All work that is worth anything is done in faith.—Albert Schweitzer
This is

EVELYN BROWN

Chief Clerk, Office of

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. EVELYN BROWN, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Organizing Secretary General, faithfully and efficiently presides over the National Society's Card Catalogue Division, which registers approximately 500,000 cards of all of the active and inactive members since the formation of the Society. Here accurate records are kept of the ever changing status of National, State and Chapter Officers, and from these records the Society's Chapter Regents' lists are compiled under her direction.

Woven together with her love of this duty, is the interesting game she plays by day of helping Organizing Regents with the organization of new chapters, always striving to give every assistance to bring the number of chapters to a gain.

Her office has a uniquely interesting task also of approving the history for new chapters in the selection of names chosen by them. Considering that D.A.R. chapter names are selected because of historical significance, this subject matter proves to be a constant source of historical enrichment.

Mrs. Brown is a native Washingtonian and first entered her duty with the National Oldest Cemetery in New Haven, Conn.

(Continued from page 739)

or any individual proprietor thereof, that any owner of a lot shall be a legal member of the corporation and entitled to one vote for each lot owned, and that it can hold no other land than that conveyed to it for this purpose. The land actually conveyed to this corporation was 10 acres by deed dated Nov. 6, 1797, four acres more than the amount mentioned in the agreement of the syndicate; this was the acreage specified in the act of incorporation that it was empowered to administer and control. The extra acreage necessary to make up this amount was acquired as follows; about an acre from the Fitch family 1796 and the remainder by exchange of land between James Hillhouse and the Mansfields. The consideration was £166, 1 shilling and the boundaries were well defined: “South on Grove St., West on Plainfield Road, North on the heirs of Nathan Mansfield and East on Second Quarter Road, to be used for the sole purpose of a burial ground forever.” This layout, as applied to the present streets would be: up Prospect St. to at least the northerly line of Prospect Place, up Grove St. to the present stone gateway, then along the north line of Lock St. and Prospect Place across the present railroad tracks to the corner of Prospect Place and Prospect St. This act was passed in October 1797

(Continued on page 802)
George Halliburton

Genealogists and ancestor hunters whose trails lead them to the Penobscot River Valley in Maine in 1800 owe a great debt of gratitude to George Halliburton, the census enumerator of that year and area. Mr. Halliburton, with great foresight, added a column to his records entitled, “From Whence Emigrants Came.” It is reported to be the only area in the United States for 1800 which has record of anything more than the name of the head of family and his age, along with the number of family members.

It was particularly important in this area, since it could not be settled by white people until after the erection of Fort Pownal in 1759, which brought the Indians under control. Settlement was well underway when the Revolution brought an end to new arrivals and those already there suffered greatly through the occupation of Castine by the British, who made travel along the river most uncomfortable for anyone except Loyalists. Therefore, the 1790’s had seen the greatest influx of settlers the area had yet known.

Sprague’s Journal mentioned Mr. Halliburton’s contribution in making preparations to publish an article on it in the early 1920’s; however, Sprague’s went out of print before the article appeared. They report that Mr. Halliburton came from Halifax, Nova Scotia and was residing with his family at Castine, Maine when he took the census. Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 2 records the marriage of George Halliburton and Anna or Nancy Crosby, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Sewall) Crosby in Bangor. Another volume of Bangor Historical Magazine records that George Halliburton died June 10, 1842, aged 75; his wife, Catherine, died Oct. 25, 1855, aged 68. Whether these are the same George Halliburton, and perhaps a second marriage, research has not proven.

The very valuable records he compiled have been published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 105, published in 1952.

Mr. Halliburton’s territory included the following towns: Vinalhaven, Matinicus, Deer Isle, Little Deer Isle, Isle of Holt (Isle au Haut now), Burnt Coat Isle, Islesborough, Castine, Penobscot, Orland, Milford, Bangor, Orrington (including present-day Brewer), Back Settlement in Orrington (Holden), Eddington, Orono, Prospect, North Harwich of Prospect (North Searsport), Frankfort, Back Settlement called Goshen, Back Settlement called Goose Pond, Hampden, Back Settlement in Prospect called Mt. Niheia(?), Buckstown (Bucksport), Belfast, Northport, Back Settlement in Northport, Plantation of Ducktrap (Lincolnville), Back Settlement called Chanaan, Settlement called Davidstown, Balltown (Jefferson), Settlement called Quantabacook (Searsmont), Settlement called Ohio (Corinth), Settlement called Conduskeag Stream (Levant), Township #2, Penobscot River (Newburgh), Settlement back of Hampden (Hermon and Carmel).

If your trail leads here, may your ancestor be more communicative than one who reported to Mr. Halliburton that he came from “New Hampshire.”

“Occasionally we hear ourselves flattered, rather indelicately, with comments on Washington’s probable astonishment at, and admiration of, our numerous mechanical contrivances and luxuries. There is greater likelihood of the view, if our age were modest enough to take it, that Washington the general, Jefferson the statesman and Franklin the inventor, together with their thoughtful contemporaries, would be less ecstatic over our material and mechanical triumphs than shocked by our generation’s temptation to substitute gadgets for godliness, prosperity for piety and things momentary for things immortal. That would really break their hearts.”

K. Palmer Miller—“How in the World Do Americans?”

[ 750 ]
Committee Members as Delegates. May a delegate also be a teller or a member of the Credentials Committee?

A delegate should not be a member of either of these committees, except in a small state where the duties are so light as to permit her to serve on the committee without being absent from the conference. A delegate's duty is to attend the meetings of the State Conference or of the Continental Congress and to bring back to her chapter all possible helpful information or inspiration. Normally, the tellers and the Credentials Committee must work long hours during the meetings. It is unfair to the chapter for its delegate to absent herself from the meetings. At the Congress, and sometimes even in a State Conference, the need for a second ballot may mean an absence from two full days of meetings. Both chapter and delegate will have greater satisfaction through her doing one thing well.

State Treasurer as a Member of Credentials Committee. You have pointed out that we should remove the requirement from our bylaws making the State Treasurer ex officio a member of the State Conference Credentials Committee. If we do this, how are we to know whether delegates or chapters are in good standing?

First, no chapter should elect as delegate or alternate a member whose dues are unpaid. Secondly, the mailing of chapter credential blanks for the State Conference should be required far enough in advance to enable a check as to good standing, and any necessary notification of possible failure, before any member leaves for the conference. The State Treasurer may easily notify the Chairman of Credentials of any permissible change of status at the last minute. Here again, the place of the State Treasurer—as of all other state officers—is in the meetings of the Conference. The fact that most of the states function successfully without having the State Treasurer a member of the Credentials Committee is evidence that such a requirement is unnecessary.

Excusing a Teller from Duty. One of our tellers asked to be excused from the counting room long enough to read an important report to the conference. She wished then to return to take up her work. As chairman I said that if she left she was not to return to her place as a teller. I am being severely criticized by some members for this decision. Was it right or wrong?

As chairman you made the right decision. The Chairman of Tellers is responsible for all that goes on in the counting room. No one should be acting in any capacity who is not under her supervision at all times while tellers are on duty. Furthermore, to excuse one teller for an important duty would mean that every teller might justly expect the same courtesy. The counting and tallying teams of four members would be disrupted and considerable delay would result. Such a situation would be unjustifiable and unfair to the conference and tellers alike.

If the member is not prepared to devote the full time required by this important work—a time that frequently cannot be accurately determined in advance—she should decline appointment as a teller. (See Question Box in MAGAZINE, April, 1957.)

Write-in Votes. Should a write-in vote for any office be counted?

Yes, provided that the member whose name is written in is eligible for the office. If the name of a non-member or of one who is ineligible for the office as prescribed by the bylaws is written in, it should be reported as an illegal ballot.

Bylaws not "Rescinded." May we simply rescind a provision of the bylaws without...
all the trouble of amending them, since we do not intend to put any other provision in its place?

No. After adoption, bylaws may be changed only by the method prescribed for amendment in the bylaws themselves. This should be by both previous notice and a two-thirds. To delete something from the bylaws is as much an amendment as to add something to them.

One of the reasons why organizations often want to use shortcuts in amending bylaws is that too many non-essential or detailed rules are included within them. With care that all rules likely to require easy or quick change are adopted as Standing Rules—as for example, the number of guest meetings or the hour of meeting—opposition to the more deliberate amendment of basic rules will be reduced.

"Previous Notice." After marked differences of opinion, a pending amendment to the bylaws was postponed indefinitely. When the earlier meeting acted upon the proposed amendment, whether that action was adoption, rejection, or in this case, postponing indefinitely, the previous notice of the proposed amendment to the members ceased.

To bring the question up again an amendment must meet all of the requirements as given in the bylaws for a new amendment. To do otherwise would destroy all the safeguards and violate the rights that the bylaws are designed to protect. Such a practice also could threaten the harmony or the very existence of an organization. Perhaps nothing causes a greater threat to an organization than a realization by its members that a decision is unfairly arrived at.

R. O. R., page 54, states:

No motion is in order that conflicts with the constitution, bylaws, or standing rules or resolutions of the assembly, and if such a motion is adopted it is null and void.

Succession to Office. In the absence of our Chapter Regent for several months, and the serious illness of the First Vice Regent, the Second Vice Regent refuses to act. Does the officer next in line take over the duties of regent or should another person be appointed?

The primary purpose for having a Second Vice Regent is for exactly such needs or emergencies as you outline. If a Second Vice Regent is not willing to perform these duties, she should not accept office. Having accepted it, if she is unwilling to perform the duties when need arises, she should resign, and someone willing to perform the duties should be elected in her place.

The duties of one officer do not fall upon the officer next in line as listed in the bylaws except for the First and the Second Vice Regent. No one should be "appointed" to fill a vacancy in office but should be elected as provided by the bylaws for filling a vacancy. The member so elected would become a member of the board, provided the chapter bylaws so prescribe for that office.

Calendar of Committee Reports. What can we do to overcome the depressing effects of so many chairmen of committees answering "No report"?

This situation results from calling upon chairmen too often. Many of the standing committees of the National Society can promote the work adequately by a report to the chapter not more than twice a year. One or two reports of real interest are far better than several of little account.

Arrange a calendar of reports, as explained in "Your Summer Work," MAGAZINE, May, 1955, pages 573-574.

"Our Goodly Heritage" (66th Congress)

"We have the challenge of many problems, and at times solutions may appear to be difficult. In our National Society there is neither superiority nor inferiority. There may be differences, but it is not difference of purpose but of method—not divergence of goals, but of way. Hand in hand we will march forward in unity. Each of us respects the other, for all true greatness loves greatness, and only littleness hates."

MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES, President General
The Growing Power of the Uncommitted Nations

The uncommitted nations that are not formally allied with either the West or with the Communist bloc, are increasing in number so rapidly as to hold the balance of power in the struggle against Communism. Their passive acceptance of Russia’s leadership, could in time, cost the West its freedom.

The nations that have successfully avoided committing themselves to either side, are in reality neutrals, but “uncommitted” is a more lenient term for their inability to defend themselves and their aversion to alliances that might carry specific responsibilities. In their neutral role they stand to reap the benefits of a sovereign power with none of the commitments necessary for self-defense, but their position is only possible so long as the more benevolent of the two blocs—the West—is able to protect them under attack, and so long as the more aggressive and belligerent of the two blocs—the Soviets—do not test their unpreparedness.

This strange situation of the neutral nations commanding the balance of power in our present struggle could be possible only because of our inability to formulate a foreign policy for our own self-interests. As a leader of the West, we not only respect the right of nations to maintain their neutrality, but we offer magnanimously to protect them against domination by the Soviet, in spite of their lack of preparedness and their total indifference concerning possible attack.

After having assisted Russia through our agreements at Teheran and Yalta to dominate Europe and Asia, our government felt the necessity of making mutual defense agreements with forty-two nations in order to surround Russia with a ring of defense bases. We have built air bases from Iceland to Morocco, at enormous cost, with no actual certainty that we will be granted the right to use them for retaliation against attack. It has been seriously argued, by a number of our own military chiefs, that we should not expect any European nation to be anything but neutral toward Russia.

The decline of NATO as a moral and military force can be traced directly to our willingness to finance the lion’s share and to permit the British and French to contribute less than their share of ground forces, and to withdraw them at their own discretion. France withdrew five divisions to fight in North Africa and now the British are cutting their 80,000 troops to 50,000. Britain’s latest demands upon our defense budget made by the Prime Minister MacMillan in Bermuda, in his request for atomic missiles and warheads, is an effort to lower their defense costs in maintaining ground troops. We agreed to stock warheads in Britain, to be used in case of attack, but to be released only under certain conditions to be covered by a joint government action at the moment of retaliation. This agreement permits the British
to lower their defense costs and to spend their manpower and national resources on production to compete in our foreign markets.

Many Liberals and government officials are seriously advocating our withdrawal of our forces and air bases 3000 miles from Europe in order to get Russia to withdraw her occupation forces a few miles East into her own territory. This is the final objective of the Neutralists, who would have us disarm completely, on the assumption that our neutrality would guarantee Russia would adopt the same policy.

Western Europe has always enjoyed the safety offered by the Balkan States and the independence of the Arab-Moslem world, situated between the Balkans and India. With the Russian conquest of the Balkans, the Arab countries of the Middle East have assumed double significance, in as much as they hold vast natural resources, such as oil. We once had two staunch allies in the Greeks and the Turks, but British treatment of the Cypriots has estranged the Greeks, many of whom want Cyprus to be united with their government. The explosive situation in the Arab world may eventually assist Russia in neutralizing Turkey by placing her in a position where she may not be able to defend herself or support the West.

Two of the more important neutrals are playing upon their nuisance value to secure the greatest benefits from both the West and the Soviets. There is Yugoslavia, the most important of the Balkan satellites, and India, the leader of free Asia. The American taxpayer has financed Tito's independence of the Kremlin in the hopes that we could make of him a true ally of the West, only to find that Tito and the Yugoslavs are still communists.

Tito's ability to finance his neutrality with American dollars, is only surpassed by the extraordinary success of Nehru, the leader of India. India requires Western capital to rise from its present medieval existence, but Nehru has insisted that our substantial loans and gifts, amounting to many millions, shall carry no obligations or conditions. In the meantime, he has openly courted the Soviets in his policy of neutralism. He explains his actions by stating that communism is merely another form of nationalism and carries no threat of aggression with it, but would he tolerate Russian troops in Tibet if he did not expect the West to come to his defense if attacked? These neutral nations that still play the game of neutrality based upon their geographical position, tend to forget that in the age of atomic warfare, geography has lost most of its significance.

It is not accidental that our two former enemies—Germany and Japan, are being slowly but surely manipulated into a position of neutrality, although each has everything to gain by remaining friendly to the United States, and everything to lose by becoming defenseless against Russia. Both Germany and Japan owe their phenomenal post-war industrial recovery to the West, and largely to our generosity. It is extremely doubtful if we can hold the loyalty of these two nations against the inducements offered by the Communist bloc, but if they accept Russia's favors and so-called protection, it is only upon the assumption that we would again fight for them if they were attacked.

The Social Democrats of Germany want unification with East Germany, even at the risk of absorption by Communism. Adenauer, at the age of 81, and a staunch supporter of the West, will not be succeeded by any one who can hope to stem the growing support for unification. Western Germans live next door to the Russian terror and can have no doubts about what living in a police state can mean to the individual, and yet they want unification, and are accepting more and more the position of the neutral vis-à-vis the Soviet Republic.

Red China is openly courting Japan as one of the leading industrial powers in Asia. They are promising her, that if she will throw off the yoke imposed upon her by the United States, Red China will make her prosperous through trade and enable her to become the leading industrial power under communist protection.

Russia has proven herself unable to give her own people or those of her satellites anything better than poverty and degradation under a police state. It is to our everlasting shame as a leader of the West, that we have never exploited Russia's economic weakness instead of helping her to build up her present industrial and military strength. By permitting her to trade with our allies, the technical advances of the West have been given to the Soviet by
which they could compete with us in world markets. The socialist monstrosity created by Lenin in the 1917 revolution, which Europe refused to take seriously, is now menacing the civilized world. The Communist bloc is now winning the cold war by default only because we have never had the courage and the vision to lead the free world against her.

We must fight this twilight area of perpetual compromise by a dynamic program of survival for all who wish to remain free. If we are to survive as a free nation, we can no longer afford to subsidize our enemy. We must formulate a domestic and foreign policy that will be primarily concerned with our own self-interest, and that will benefit all the free peoples who wish to join us. With an enunciated policy of defiance against the spread of communism, we can demand that those who join us, be able and willing to defend themselves. Then we will know that those who are not with us are against us. Compromise and expediency at the cost of others will no longer be tolerated. With a definite policy of fighting communism rather than appeasing it, we can demand that those who ask for assistance, either military or economic, must first drop their neutrality and enter the struggle with all of their resources and manpower. We can no longer afford to mortgage our future in order to support the neutral nations.

The International Labor Organization (ILO)

We are indebted to Mr. William L. McGrath, President of The Williamson Heater Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the following information pertaining to ILO. Mr. McGrath has been associated with the ILO since 1944, first in an advisory capacity to the United States Employer delegate and in recent years as the Employer delegate.

For the last eight years I have been doing my best to tell the people of the United States about the International Labor Organization―its nature, its functions, and the dangers inherent within it.

The ILO, as it is usually called, has over the years had far more influence upon the affairs of the world than any other single international organization—and yet, until recently, I found that most of the people to whom I spoke had never heard of it.

Today it is different. For when Dave Beck, the head of the Teamsters Union, was wanted to appear as a witness before the Senate Committee investigating labor racketeering, it was discovered that at the request of Mr. Meany, Mr. Mitchell, our Secretary of Labor, had appointed Mr. Beck as a delegate to a meeting of the Transportation Committee of the ILO to be held in Hamburg, Germany. This would keep Mr. Beck out of the country and away from the embarrassing questions of the investigating committee. As you know, Mr. Mitchell found it expedient to cancel that appointment. But the front page news on this subject brought the ILO into the spotlight. So today people do know that it exists.

What is it, and what does it do? That's what I'm going to describe briefly.

Usually only a government man can get behind the scenes and participate in an international agency. But the ILO is set up differently. It was formed 36 years ago as a part of the League of Nations. The idea at that time was that it would be a good thing to have an international body to discuss ways and means of helping the working men of the world get better working and living conditions, fuller recognition of their rights, etc.

To fulfill this purpose it was decided that not only men representing government, but men representing employers and men representing employees, should be included in ILO Conferences. And so, when the ILO holds its Annual Conference in Geneva each June, every member country sends four voting delegates—two representing government, one representing employees, and one representing employers. It was hoped that out of the independent and varied points of views of employers, employees and governments, constructive measures could be developed on behalf of the welfare of the workers the world over.

For some years this was true. In its earlier years the ILO interested itself with such problems as living quarters of seamen, employment of women in underground mines, employment of children in factories, safety provisions, collective bargaining, etc.

But then, as time went on, there began
what I might term the progressive sub-
version of the ILO by the proponents of
the collectivist form of government.

I have served with American Employer
Delegation to the ILO, off and on, for eight
years. When I first went, the twisting of
the original intent of the ILO was already
well under way. I had hopes that this
might be arrested, and that the ILO might
be restored to functioning as an instrument
conducive to the welfare of mankind. But
my experience has been one of progressive
disillusionment.

Here is the story of the subversion of
the ILO.

When state socialism gained the ascen-
dancy in Europe, the socialists in govern-
ment and the socialists in labor realized
that by joining forces they could dominate
the ILO.

In that organization they had an in-
strument ready-made for powerful inter-
national propaganda. That was because
the ILO had at its command a device,
known as the international convention,
ready-made for this purpose.

A convention enacted by the ILO is in
effect a draft of a basic law which, when
ratified by member countries, stands as a
treaty among the nations which have rati-
fied it.

Now, see how this works. The socialists
who controlled the ILO figured out that
if they were running the world, there
ought to be a law that would compel peo-
ple to behave the way they decided they
ought to behave. So, they said, we'll draft
a law to that effect. We will get the ILO
to pass it as a convention. We'll get the
convention ratified as a treaty by member
nations, and then it will become internal
law in the countries which adopt it. By
this means the socialists strove to impose
uniform international socialist laws upon
the people of all the countries of the
world. And they succeeded to no small
extent.

A large share of the social and labor
legislation of Europe was originally
spawned in the ILO. The Far Eastern
countries, unfamiliar with the philosophy
of the United States and following Euro-
pean socialist leadership, have taken ILO
proposals as their legislative models.

When the United States first joined the
ILO in 1934, it was with the reservation
that the United States would not be bound
by convention procedure, but would con-
sider any ILO proposals as recommenda-
tions only.

This was because of the treaty suprema-
acy clause in our Constitution, under
which treaties are proclaimed as the law of
the land, taking precedence over all pre-
viously existing laws. And under our Con-
stitution as it now stands, a treaty can be
ratified by two-thirds of the Senate pres-
ent on the day in which action is taken—
not two-thirds of the Senate, but merely
two-thirds of those present.

Our Congress wanted to guard against
the possibility of an unwise ILO proposal
becoming domestic law in the United
States merely by such ratification. This is
the danger, of course, that has given rise
to the constitutional amendment proposed
by Senator Bricker.

Now we come to 1944. In that year the
ILO, at a meeting in Philadelphia, enacted
a remarkable document called the Phila-
delphia Declaration. This document stated
that people have a right to economic secu-
rity, and that it was the responsibility of
the ILO to examine and consider all inter-
national economic and financial policies
and measures in the light of this objec-
tive. The Declaration went on to say that
the ILO should tackle such problems as
production and consumption, economic
fluctuations, social achievement, stability
of world prices, etc. Then, by some kind
of hokus pokus which I do not understand,
the Philadelphia Declaration was pro-
claimed to be a part of the ILO constitu-
ition.

Then our Congress, by joint resolution,
approved the revised ILO constitution,
which included the Declaration of Phila-
delphia, and thus the United States of
America became bound by ILO conven-
tion procedure without reservations. Fur-
thermore, we agreed to a measure by
which the ILO arrogated unto itself the
right to draft basic laws on social and
economic questions, passing far beyond the
field of labor into the field of government
itself.

What we really did was to acquiesce in
the setting up of a potential world govern-
ment. That the ILO thinks of itself in this
light is confirmed by a statement made by
David Morse, Director General of the ILO,
in his 1949 report. He there stated, "To-
day the role of the organization as an
international parliament has become generally accepted."

It is not surprising that in 1945 the ILO became affiliated with the United Nations, and is now one of the agencies of the United Nations.

Now we come to the most recent phase of left-wing subversion of the ILO. In 1955 Russia, which had long been absent, came back into the ILO in a big way. It reinforced the delegations from its satellite countries, and last year succeeded in adding Rumania. Russia itself participates in the ILO not as one nation, but as three—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The net result is a solid bloc of 36 communist votes in the ILO as contrasted to four from the United States.

This communist invasion had two main results:

First—it tended to push all ILO proposals still farther toward the left. Second—it tended to increase even further the domination of the organization by governments.

There are no free employers in communist countries. There are no free labor unions in communist countries. Yet the communists sent delegations to ILO Conferences purporting to represent free workers and free employers!

Of course they were nothing but government stooges, voting always with their governments.

Strenuous efforts were made, particularly by the free employer delegates to the ILO, to have these communist so-called worker and employer delegations disqualified from participation in ILO Conferences. But these efforts failed. They failed, because on that issue the socialists supported the communists.

The basic allegiance between socialism and communism is not understood in this country. Our own government, in its conduct within the ILO, has for years operated upon the mistaken fallacy that communism and socialism were opponents, and that by encouraging the socialists we could contain the communists. But it works just the other way.

Let me illustrate by giving you some examples of what the ILO is trying to do.

The ILO drafted a proposed international law to the effect that government should take over the vocational training of all youngsters on the farm—providing school text books, passing on qualifications of teachers, and making sure that the education and training of farm boys and girls should be handled by government, and not by their parents. Well, this proposal originated with the socialists. It was promptly supported by the communists, who complained that it didn’t go far enough.

The ILO wants government to take over employment placement, regulation of wage payments, regulation of hours of work and rest periods, etc. That’s the way it’s done in Russia.

As early as 1950, the ILO had blocked out a complete blueprint for a regimented state under which government would regulate wages, production, distribution of incomes, investment, consumption of merchandise, and believe it or not, the activities in which people engaged in their leisure time. This proposal was drafted by socialists. But the pattern is that of the communist state. I have heard communism defined as “the cruel force required to put socialism into effect.”

The affinity between socialism and communism is best illustrated by the ILO’s attitude on nationalization of industry. Even before the return of the communists, it was evident that the majority in control of the ILO believed that nationalization the world over was desirable and inevitable.

It was proposed by a European socialist that the ILO should pass a resolution to the effect that government, and government only, should be allowed to invest money in industrial enterprises!

Sir Alfred Roberts, the workers’ delegate from the United Kingdom, said, in substance, at a recent ILO meeting, “Why should free enterprise consider itself so important? It is free enterprise that has been responsible for many of the ills of the world. Now fortunately nationalized industry is coming to the fore, and free enterprise can be put where it belongs.”

When Mr. McCormick, as Employer Delegate from the United States, addressed the ILO on the subject of the free competitive system, Mr. Jouhaux of France asked for the microphone and said, “I would like to say a few words in reply to Mr. McCormick, who strove to
give to economic liberalism a place which perhaps it held in the past, but which it no longer holds today."

That shows you what they think of the United States. They regard our economic and political system as old-fashioned and outworn, and somehow lingering, as if by accident, in a world which henceforth will be run in all its phases by government, and government alone.

For the entire philosophy of the ILO majority is one of government domination. More regulation by government, more dictate by government, more control by government over even the most intimate affairs of mankind. In fact, believe it or not, the ILO has actually drafted an international law to regulate the periods in which working mothers should nurse their babies.

The ILO has proposed the socializing of medicine and the socializing of insurance.

By subjecting internal domestic affairs to international law, it proposes to destroy the principle of local self-government.

In the United States we believe, as was said in our Declaration of Independence, that men are born with certain inalienable rights, and that government derives its powers from the consent of the governed.

In the ILO they believe that all rights belong to government—and the government then parcels them out to the people in line with its own divine judgment.

I have sometimes said that the main purpose of the ILO is that of trying to substitute government for God.

In a speech he was about to make before the ILO, Mr. McCormick had used the expression "with God's help."

He was privately advised that he had better omit the phrase "with God's help." He was informed that a great many of the delegates to the ILO did not believe in God, and therefore God was a "controversial subject" which had better not be mentioned.

Now—what is the United States of America doing in that picture?

We don't belong there. Why therefore should we continue to participate in it, and pay the lion's share of the cost of its operation?

I say that the United States should get out of the ILO—thereby proclaiming to

the rest of the world that we do not believe in the things in which the ILO believes; that we are opposed to its proposals and its principles, and will play no part in its affairs.

I can assure you, as a result of my personal experience, that the United States can accomplish nothing within the ILO. As matters stand now, both the communists and the socialists unite in making the United States the subject of vituperation and abuse. We are simply a sitting duck for left-wing mud. As a matter of self-respect we should remove ourselves from that situation.

Sooner or later I am convinced that this must be done. But in the meantime—as long as we are still a member of the ILO—we must lend our support to the Bricker Amendment to the Constitution, which will protect us against ILO socialistic proposals which might otherwise become domestic law in our country. We need this protection. We don't want representatives of 76 foreign countries writing our laws for us. I say, let's write our own laws, in our own way.

Dollars for Defense

Grateful acknowledgment is extended for the following contributions to further the activities of our National Defense Committee:

**ALABAMA**
- Fort Bowyer Chapter—$1.00
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- ARIZONA
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- ARKANSAS
- General Henry Lee Chapter—$2.20
- Martha Baker Thurman Chapter—$3.00
- Robert Crittenden Chapter—$3.60
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- Boxwood Hall Chapter—$1.00
- COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON CHAPTER—$2.00
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- Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter—$2.00
- Mary Silliman Chapter—$20.00
- Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter—$1.00
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- Capitol Chapter—$2.00
- COLONEL JAMES MCCALL CHAPTE R—$5.00
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(Continued on page 818)
DEAR JUNIORS:

MAY I thank each and every one of you for the splendid work you have done this year on our committee. A total of almost 9,000 Juniors were reported, which is very good for a committee from which yearly many of its members “graduate.”

We must constantly be on the look-out for other Junior members, though, as this is the first goal of our Committee. Since we are considered “D.A.R. Life Insurance” I know you will wish to contribute to the continuance of this wonderful organization which represents maintenance of our American way of life.

This year at the C.A.R. National Convention, the New York State C.A.R. Society will receive a banner for transferring the most C.A.R. members into D.A.R. Illinois was in second place. We are always especially glad to receive these fine young women into our midst as they come with background and experience of great value to us.

It was very interesting to read all of the reports submitted by Junior State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen. It is agreed that having an interested Chapter or State Regent is the key to dynamic Junior Membership. Juniors are willing and eager to serve on Chapter Committees and really wish to be active Chapter members.

Our contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund totaled $4841.94 this year. We are hoping that sales from the Bazaar will enable us to allocate a total of $5500.00 to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, Lincoln Memorial University and Northland College. So, do go by the Bazaar, shop, work if you have spare time, and urge others to purchase our wares, all made and contributed by Juniors.

Your Stationery Vice Chairman submitted a fine report and sales of note paper are definitely increasing. Let’s see this trend continue as this too is a source of revenue for our Scholarship Fund, our only National project.

This year New York State has the largest number of Juniors. Prizes will be awarded, though, on a percentage basis for the greatest increase in new Juniors and Wisconsin leads. Juniors in the District of Columbia made the largest per capita contribution ($2.14). Illinois reported the largest number of Junior Chairmen subscribing to the D.A.R. Magazine. For their large contributions and interest in Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, New York and Pennsylvania receive special recognition.

Your National Chairman has used the pages of the D.A.R. Magazine to report to you monthly and since such a splendid avenue of contact is available not only for Junior information but to keep up with all phases of our National Society’s work, it is indeed important that more and more Juniors read our Magazine.

Perhaps you have missed a Junior article the past two months. When my husband became ill, it was just impossible for me to get an article in on time. It is with genuine regret that I must resign as your National Chairman. It has been an honor and a pleasure to serve with you this year and I truly wish much happiness and success for the next Chairman.

You have had a lovely dinner, I know. May I add my “orchids” to all of those who have worked so hard to make it possible.

To each of you I wish many happy days serving on the Junior Membership Committee.

Sincerely,
Gene Bryan Wheeler
(Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr.)
National Chairman,
Jr. Membership Com.

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“Litterbug”

Are you a litterbug fighter? Help conserve our national beauty by stressing a program in your community to clean up the mess we make along our highways. “About all you can do is groan,” said one highway official as he looked at the trail of pop bottles, beer cans, tissues, crumpled cigarette packages, gum and candy wrappers leading from one of his state’s historic spots.
State Activities

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Society opened its 61st State Conference on the theme, "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom." The meetings were held in Eau Claire at the Hotel Eau Claire and Christ Church Cathedral March 19, 20, 21, 1957 with the State Regent Mrs. Austin C. Hayward presiding.

Tuesday afternoon before the formal opening of the conference regents and vice-regents held a profitable work session with the state officers and state chairmen where problems of their chapters were presented and discussed. Following this meeting the Eau Claire Chapter Regent, Miss Lois L. Williams, presided at a tea for those present.

In the evening the State Officers Club at dinner were entertained with musical numbers from two groups of students in the music department of the Eau Claire Senior High School. The speaker, Dr. Richard Hibbard of the Wisconsin State College, spoke with the theme of the conference in mind on the subject, "Can the American Ideal Survive?"

Breakfasts on March 20 had the topics "C.A.R. Problems" and "News from Northland College." Later in the morning the members assembled for a Memorial Service reverently conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. John E. Dickinson.

The formal opening at 1:00 P.M. began with an address by Dean Leonard Haas of the Wisconsin State College, who spoke with the theme of the conference in mind on the subject, "Can the American Ideal Survive?"

A revision of the State Bylaws was presented in all sessions.

Our historical restoration near Portage, Wisconsin.

The final luncheon honored D.A.R. Good Citizens: Judith Ann Davies of Madison in first place, Karen B. Abendroth of Fort Atkinson, second, and Linda Lou Mugridge of Waupun, third. Mr. Carson Hatfield of the State Department of Public Instruction presented the awards with congratulations to the girls and their mothers.

Elizabeth S. Barker (Mrs. H. H.)
State Historian.

New Jersey

The 65th Annual State Conference of the New Jersey State Society, D.A.R. was held in the State House, Trenton, on March 14th and 15th. The Conference was an outstanding one, due chiefly to the State Regent, Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, who capably and graciously presided at all sessions.

The Conference was opened with the traditional processional of State Officers and Honored Guests. A highlight of the opening session was the address by Governor Robert B. Meyner on the "Responsibility of Citizenship." Mrs. Novak then presented the Governor with a beautifully framed copy of the United States Constitution, a gift of the National Society. This was immediately hung inside the entrance lobby of the State House and delegates were able to examine this handsome gift. Governor and Mrs. Meyner were honored at the State Luncheon.

A feature of the afternoon session was Mr. John K. Whittemore, Headmaster of Hillside School whose topic was "Why we have a Hillside School." Eight American Flags were presented to Mr. Whittemore for the school as a gift of the New Jersey D.A.R., honoring the State Regent.

At the Friday session, our State Regent presented an Award of Merit to the Hon. Richard Hartshorne, Judge of the U.S. District Court of New Jersey for distinguished work, particularly in connection with the preservation of our Constitutional Republic. Judge Hartshorne spoke on "The D.A.R. and the Nation."

An impressive Memorial Service for our deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Harry S. Dalrymple, State Chaplain, assisted by Pages. White carnations were placed among the leaves of a large wreath in loving memory of each lost member. Our State Regent later placed this Memorial Wreath on the grave of the Rev. John Rosbrough, Revolutionary Chaplain.
At the concluding session, Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, National Chairman of Transportation, addressed the delegates on “Transportation with Traffic Safety.” Another inspiring State Conference was brought to a close as all New Jersey members joined hands in friendship and sang together “Blest Be The Tie That Binds.”

Mary Wendell Wagner
(Mrs. John Wright)
State Historian

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY Ohio Daughters gathered at the Dayton Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, March 18-20th for the 58th State Conference of the Ohio Society with the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur T. Davis, presiding.

The colorful pageantry of opening night preceded the keynote address, “Shadows Over Our Republic” by Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, National Defense Chairman, National Defense Committee. She spoke of the different current issues which seem to hold potential dangers to our Republic, and enlarged upon the agencies through which strange philosophies replace our American ideals and principles. She said that we daughters have a unique responsibility in terms of our spiritual heritage to meet these dangers with courage and skill, to evaluate our responsibilities for serving our country and to resist all that is detrimental to our American way of life.

Ohio was pleased to be hostess to Mrs. Erb throughout the Conference, as well as to Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman, Approved Schools; Mrs. Allen L. Baker, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General. They were presented to the assemblage, along with distinguished visitors from other National Patriotic Organizations. Of interest to all present were Amy Morier and Thomas Dole—members of Mary Van Cleve Society, Children of the American Revolution—who were dressed in Colonial costume depicting the diminutive Martha and George Washington.

The Tuesday evening speaker, Mr. William L. McGrath of Cincinnati, Ohio, in speaking on the subject “The Impact and Effect of the International Labor Organization on the American Way of Life” traced the activity of this organization from its beginning to the present time. He showed how, as one of the various arms of the United Nations—by device of treaty ratification—it is seeking to write laws governing the internal domestic affairs of our land. He concluded his stirring talk by saying that we must renew our determination to protect our Constitution and to resist all that is detrimental to our American way of life.

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With the Chapters

Shawnee (Mission, Kansa). There was no rest for our chapter last summer. On Memorial Day, the chapter participated in a Dedication of a Monument for the war dead, with the placement of a wreath. Flag Day found radio spot announcements, chapter sponsored; and an evening family celebration with the showing of two conservation films. On the 29th, our Vice Regent made a television appearance stressing "Flags Instead of Fireworks" on July 4th.

First prize was won by our Chapter in a window decoration project for Shawnee's Centennial—decorating two windows in patriotic and historic style, incidentally qualifying for Number 10, Honor Roll requirement.

The importance of "Constitution Week" was emphasized with the introduction of our Flag selling project and within six months, 90 U.S. Flags were sold. Fifty booklets on the Constitution were presented to Girls Scout troops and "Grace Before Meal" cards were read and posted selling project and within six months, 90 U.S. announcements, chapter sponsored; and an evening family celebration with the showing of two conservation films. On the 29th, our Vice Regent made a television appearance stressing "Flags Instead of Fireworks" on July 4th.

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on "Being a Regent"; and Mrs. Martin Berthold brought greetings from those absent. Mrs. Z. C. Oseland told of the organization of the National Society.

Another highlight was the reading of a letter, postmarked Vienna, Austria, from an Ohio Daughter, Mrs. J. Keith Browning, who, working there in an organization called the Children's Friendship Found, has found herself with other American women engulfed in Hungarian refugee work. A collection of $130 was given to help the 3,000 destitute men, women and children fed daily at this organization's canteen.

Present were Mrs. Arthur T. Davis of Alliance, State Regent of Ohio; Miss Marian Burns, North-East District Director from Cleveland; Mrs. Leonard McKee of Akron, State Chairman of the Flag Committee; Mrs. J. M. Whitworth, Regent of Cuyahoga Falls Chapter; Mrs. Leonard Simon, Regent of Coppacaw Chapter; and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Regent of Akron Chapter. An honored guest was Mrs. William Kerr Scott of Washington, D. C., wife of Senator Scott from North Carolina and mother of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter's Chaplain, Mrs. Alfred J. Lowdermilk, Jr.

Josephine Bissell (Mrs. H. M.)
Public Relations Chairman

Suwannee (Coconut Grove, Florida) on May 14, 1956 was host to a large gathering of distinguished guests, when a bronze marker was dedicated on the site of the oldest school house in Dade County, Florida, located at 2916 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove. The words on the marker are: "The First School House in Dade County, built in 1887. First Woman's Club in Florida organized here. First Church services, held by itinerant preachers. This marker placed by Suwannee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 15, 1956." The marker contains a corner stone in which, some months later, pertinent material was placed and securely sealed.

The old school house still stands and has the original shelves for the books. The Housekeepers Club in Coconut Grove, with its attractive clubhouse, developed from this beginning. The beautiful Plymouth Congregational Church is also an outgrowth of those first religious services, as is also Gesu Roman Catholic Church located in downtown Miami. The property is now owned by the Past Vice Regent of Suwannee Chapter, Mrs. Martha P. Magruder, Public Officials of the City of Miami, Dade County Commissioners, the Supt. of Schools and the Press participated in the program. Officers and members of the other D.A.R. Chapters in the Miami area and many friends attended. The Coconut Grove School Band and children from the Silver Bluff School furnished music and provided the color guard.

The Invocation was given by Rev. David Davis of Plymouth Church. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Martha Perry. The singing of our National Anthem was led by the school band. The address of welcome was given by our chapter Regent, Mrs. A. J. Petitt. The Vice Regent, Mrs. Martha P. Magruder, introduced the special guests. The history of the first school house was read by Mrs. Margaret Gillentine, chairman of the dedication services.

The six living members of the first school in Dade County were honored guests. The original enrollment was ten. The school house was built at a cost of $100.00, mostly of wood washed ashore from Biscayne Bay. Mrs. Petit was assisted in the unveiling by her Page, Donna Lou Shaw, a member of the Suwonnoochee Society, after which the school band furnished the music for the singing of God Bless America. The Rev. W. O. Bruninga, Asst. Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, gave the benediction.

Mrs. Nora Shaw, Regent

General James Breckenridge (Roanoke, Va.) was organized at the home of Mrs. Roger G. Martin, Friday afternoon, December 14, 1956 with 28 members, eleven being transfers.

Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham of Salem, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, installed the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Roger G. Martin; Vice Regent, Mrs. Preston Brumfield; Chaplain, Mrs. J. C. Wood; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John E. Larson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Raymond P. Shepherd; Treasurer, Mrs. Edgar Foley; Registrar, Mrs. Chester Markley; Historian, Mrs. William H. Christian, Jr.; Librarian, Mrs. James Brice.

The National Board accepted this Chapter on February 1, 1957 and the first meeting was held that Friday with Mrs. Chester Markley, assisted
by Mrs. David Stuart 3rd. Mrs. Martin will be Chapter Delegate for the Continental Congress at Washington and also for the State Conference in March. Mrs. Brumfield and Mrs. Foley were elected alternates to the Roanoke Conference. Mrs. Rowbotham honored the Chapter by becoming an Associate Member.

Mr. B. F. Moomaw, a long time prominent resident, gave an interesting program on this city and surrounding area.

General Breckenridge was a distinguished resident of Botetourt County, near Fincastle. A lawyer, who served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, also as a member of Congress, of the House of Delegates and as one of the first members on the University of Virginia Board of Visitors. Two of our members are his direct descendants. A ten minute biography of the General was given on radio in observance of History Month.

A program with due attention of all D.A.R. activities is being arranged with emphasis on a strong C.A.R. Society. The Chapter is looking forward to many years of usefulness.

Mrs. Raymond P. Shepherd, Corresponding Secretary

Colonel Loammi Baldwin (Woburn, Mass.). The fiftieth anniversary celebration of the organization of our Chapter was held on November 20, 1956 at the home of Mrs. J. William Fox. Dessert and coffee were served at 2:00 P.M. in the dining room resplendent with the color of gold. The centerpiece was of yellow roses and chrysanthemums and the gold motif was further carried out on a beautifully decorated birthday cake. Three charter members were present.

An appropriation of fifty dollars as the anniversary gift of the Chapter to the Building Fund Project at Hillside School for underprivileged boys in Marlboro, Massachusetts was made. The program for the afternoon included two groups of folk songs and the reading of the history of the chapter, covering in most interesting fashion the highlights and accomplishments of the chapter over the past fifty years.

Special guests were Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham, State Regent. Reminding her hearers that there is "nothing so constant as change," Mrs. Graham showed that the three aims of the national society are the same as fifty years ago in spite of the changes that have taken place in that period.

The guest speaker of the afternoon was Reverend Robert Munson Grey, D.D. After offering his congratulations to the Chapter on reaching its fiftieth milestone he gave a most inspiring address. At the conclusion of his address Dr. Grey was presented with a D.A.R. Award of Merit.

Marian L. Graham, (Mrs. J. Raymond) Recording Secretary and Press Relations Chairman

Federal City (Washington, D. C.). On April 13, 1956, Mrs. Jesse Anthony, a Past Regent and Flag Chairman of Federal City Chapter, presented an American Flag to National Archives in Washington, D. C., in memory of their late Regent, Gladys Austin Kefauver, who passed away in October 1955, while in office. With Mrs. Anthony were her Regent, Mrs. Cannon C. Hearne, D. C. State Regent, Miss Faustine Dennis, D. C. State Registrar, Miss Elsie J. Van Cleve and State Flag Chairman, Mrs. Adelbert W. Weisbrod. Miss Kefauver was very interested in D.A.R. work. She translated the records of The Evangelical and Reform Church of Middletown, Maryland, from Old German and presented it to the National Genealogical Committee through her Regent, Miss Ina B. Jordan, and State Regent, Mrs. James D. Skinner in 1951-1952.

Miss Kefauver was an aviatrix having flown many times from Texas to Washington. She was a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association and had spent many years in the Veterans Administration in Texas and Washington.

Miss Elsie J. Van Cleve, Press Chairman

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter (Duluth, Minnesota). For five years, since she came to Duluth as an immigrant from Jamaica, Mrs. John Baker had been hoping and studying for the big day when she would face a judge to be sworn in as an American Citizen. Shortly before the big day arrived, Mrs. Baker was critically hurt in an auto accident and quite broken-hearted to think that she would miss the big event.

Our Chapter had been busy making plans for a reception for all the new citizens to be held in Memorial Hall immediately following the nat-
uralization proceedings. When word of Mrs. Baker's plight reached our Chapter, Mrs. Jerome Benson, Regent, and other members of this committee decided something should be done about it. Plans were then made to have a ceremony and reception held in Mrs. Baker's room at the hospital. Federal Judge Dennis F. Donovan is shown in the picture administering the oath, while Mr. Maurice Sher, U.S. naturalization examiner, and Mrs. Gordon Butler, Past Chapter Regent, act as witnesses. Mrs. Baker was most grateful and so pleased, as one can see by her big smile in the picture.

Our Chapter is one of the largest in the State and we think one of the busiest, for all the projects and activities planned. Last month at a dinner meeting an "Award of Merit" was presented to Mr. George Beck, Principal of Central High School, for his generosity in giving of his time and talents to numerous civic and educational organizations and committees of our community.

This month our Chapter arranged a twenty minute interview on a local television program. Mrs. Bertram B. Lee, State Regent, who is also a member of this Chapter, gave a very complete history of the D.A.R.

Patience Stanley (Winthrop, Maine). The thirty-eight members of the fifth grade Junior American Citizens Club sat erect, attentive, their eager faces showing more clearly than words could describe the tense anticipation of each youngster. Since beginning of this school year they as a class, had worked steadily on a very important assignment—Symbols of Americanism—which was to be given as a program for the February meeting of Patience Stanley Chapter, D.A.R., and now twelve members would be chosen to present this program.

For Mrs. James McCroary, their teacher and herself a chapter member, it was very difficult to choose only twelve. All had worked hard and of course all wished to have a part in this program. Being impartial as possible, Mrs. McCroary chose first the four officers of the class, then those pupils having D.A.R. affiliation, and lastly those with the highest scholastic standing.

These children depicted by word, song and posters which were authentically done, Symbols of Americanism, namely The Flag; Seal of the United States; The Eagle; Liberty Bell; Statue of Liberty; Declaration of Independence; Uncle Sam; Yankee Doodle; City of Washington; Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

Seven posters pictured the development from the earliest flag to our present beautiful Stars and Stripes.

The City of Washington was drawn as planned by George Washington showing the Capitol, the President's Palace later changed to the White House, and the Monument which became Washington's Monument.

They told of the Liberty Bell, of important events and men for whom it had been tolled until it was cracked and could no longer be used.

The program was well presented and educational. Chapter members felt American History Month had been observed in a most fitting manner but better still the youth of our community are being taught the true principles of Americanism.

Faith S. Cady, Secretary

Francis Marion (Montgomery, Ala.) presented the D.A.R. Award of Merit to Mr. Ralph Kennamer, District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in recognition of his outstanding work as State Chairman of the March of Dimes campaign, and in appreciation of his untiring efforts in the Naturalization Courts. Special ceremonies, held in the Hall of Flags, State Department of Archives and History, were attended by Chapter members, friends of Mr. Kennamer, and officials from the U.S. District Court. Our State Regent, Mrs. John T. Clarke, whom we proudly claim as a chapter member, was unable to be present. Mrs. John T. Ellis was in charge of arrangements, and the presentation was made by Mrs. Joe W. Baxter, Chapter Regent.

D. Shepard, Press Chairman

Mrs. Joe W. Baxter, Regent, presenting Award of Merit to Mr. Ralph Kennamer.

We have been moving steadily ahead in accomplishing our goals for the National Society. We made the Gold Honor Roll for 3 consecutive years; annually presented pins to 7 Good Citizen girls; helped with the Good Citizen Girl Pilgrimage at Huntingdon College; presented Good Citizenship medals, a history award, flag and flag codes; and sponsored 16 JAC Clubs with membership of 560. We share with other Montgomery Chapters in brief welcoming ceremonies at the local Naturalization Courts.

Our programs emphasized the theme "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom," with one speaker from Maxwell AFB stressing our need for preparedness from the military standpoint,
and another emphasizing the part we as civilians must play in the event of an enemy attack. One speaker had lived in Russia, and she entitled her talk "I Hope it Won't Happen Here," and her remarks made us give thanks anew that we are citizens of the United States of America. But another program revealed startling facts about communist activities in our own city and State.

Aileen Ellis,
Press Relations Chairman

Lucy Wolcott Barnam (Adrian, Mich.). February 22, the eight "Good Citizens" girls, with their mothers, were the guests at a luncheon at the Croswell House, given by the Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter. Mrs. Herbert Beck, Good Citizen Chairman, introduced the girls, and their mothers pinned the Good Citizen Pins on the girls.

Names of the girls are as follows: left to right; seated: Jacklyn Hafner, Hudson High School, Hudson, Michigan; Shirley Richards, Onsted High School, Onsted, Michigan; Judith Telford, Adrian High School, Adrian, Michigan; Marjory Thompson, Blissfield High School, Blissfield, Michigan; Carolyn Richardson, Addison High School, Addison, Michigan; Linda Shields, Morenci High School, Morenci, Michigan; Nancy Richardson, Sand Creek High School, Sand Creek, Michigan.

Aileen Ellis
Press Relations Chairman

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The birthday of George Washington was observed at the luncheon with a color scheme of red, white and blue carried out in the decorations. A silhouette of George Washington centering a basket filled with white pompon chrysanthemums and red carnations decorated the regent's table and smaller silhouettes of Washington were placed on the luncheon tables.

"Citizenship" was the subject of a talk given by Dr. William Mays of Adrian College. Using the Bible quotation, "A Citizen of No Mean City" as a basis for his talk, Dr. Mays outlined the three underlying principles of citizenship. First, obedience to the laws of the country; secondly, public spirited co-operation and last, to bring Christian faith into our nation and world. Dr. Mays said "A true citizen should be judged by what he can give his community and nation, not by what he can get out of it."

Imogene (Mrs. H. W.) Zook Beck
Chairman D.A.R. Good Citizens

Jane Bain (Alliance, Ohio). Members and guests of our chapter were reminded of the challenge presented by American young people when our State Regent, Mrs. A. T. Davis, spoke at a guest tea held Feb. 18 in the Alliance Women's Club.

A former Regent of Jane Bain Chapter, Mrs. Davis was guest of honor and chose as her topic, "What the Daughters Do." In her remarks, she traced the beginnings of the National Society, D.A.R., through its 66 years of progress. Mrs. Davis cited a long list of "first" in D.A.R. achievements. She pointed out that the D.A.R. was the first women's organization to build a large headquarters for women anywhere in the world. It was first to get women into the armed services, first to plead for adequate military preparedness after World War I, among the first organizations to combat communism, the first to start occupational therapy in public health hospitals, and among the first groups to start schools for underprivileged children in the Southern mountain regions.

From the pamphlet "What the Daughters Do," Mrs. Davis singled out the work of seven committees which function is helping to build better citizenship. She told of C.A.R. work, J.A.C. clubs, Good Citizens' awards, history prizes, and scholarship aid, as well as of other important activities.

In closing she presented the challenge in keeping America strong. "Let us never forget that a nation's strength lies in its future citizens," she said. "If we fail in our duty to build in them the strength to be responsible citizens, we have failed in our duty to our country; and the way of life which we cherish and seek to perpetuate will surely die with us."

Jane Bain chapter members pictured with Ohio Regent Mrs. A. T. Davis are from left to right: Mrs. M. E. First; Mrs. Lowell Blumenthal; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Richard Hilles, and Chapter Regent, Mrs. William Barcus.

Mrs. William Barcus, Regent, presided at the business meeting. Arrangements for the tea and program were made by Mrs. Lowell Blumenthal, Mrs. Richard Hilles, Mrs. M. E. First, and Mrs. Fred Donaldson.

Mrs. E. T. Monnette

Lone Star (Texarkana, Texas) members will always remember with nostalgia Christmas of 1956. Twenty-eight walking dolls were bought and beautifully dressed by chapter members for little girls at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. The idea was originated during the summer by Mrs. J. Ralston Crowder, chapter Regent; Mrs. J. J. Creekmore, State Chairman of Approved Schools; and Mrs. H. E. Redding, Public Relations Chairman. The project was completed with such enthusiasm because not only active members could participate, but members who have been unable to have a part in D.A.R. work were included.

A benefit card party and tea at the home of
Mrs. Crowder was held in October to raise money to pay for the dolls. Prizes at the party were also fun for members as each was D.A.R. made. They included such specialties as cakes, breads, pickles, jams, and ceramics.

The climax of the project was the display of the dressed dolls at the December meeting in the home of Mrs. A. Judson Pryor. A tall silver Christmas tree was cleverly decorated with the dolls and formed the center of interest for the room. Following the meeting, Mrs. Jefferson Lowry, doll chairman, and her committee wrapped each doll in tissue paper and boxed it individually. The little girls who received the dolls as gifts couldn't have been more thrilled with them or have greater joy from them than the chapter members who so lovingly created them.

When the manager of the local office of the Southwest Transportation Company heard about the chapter project, he called Mrs. Lowry and offered to deliver the dolls to Kate Duncan Smith School in time for Christmas free of charge.

This project certainly proved the old adage that it is more blessed to give than to receive, for Christmas 1956 filled the hearts of Lone Star Chapter members with the true spirit of the season.

Mrs. H. E. Redding, Public Relations Chairman

Manatee (Bradenton, Florida). American History Month was observed by the Manatee Chapter of Anna Maria and Bradenton, Florida, with this unusual window display at Montgomery-Roberts Department Store, Bradenton. It featured George and Martha Washington with George showing Martha a new black velvet coat. The handsome costume worn by the General is the property of Mrs. Frederick W. Newcombe, Regent of Manatee Chapter. Martha's lovely gown belongs to Mrs. Edwin J. Prescott, Registrar and former Regent. The antique table, chair, age-old Bible, knitting basket and brass candlestick used in the display were loaned by Mrs. LeRoy W. Nichols, Publicity Chairman. The window was photographed and featured by the St. Petersburg Times in its issue of February 11, 1957. Mr. Donald Klingbeil, talented window decorator of Montgomery-Roberts, arranged the beautiful display and his theme was "The American Heritage in Fashion."

Our chapter held American History Contests in the Fifth grade of the Elementary Schools of the city and 370 pupils were invited to take part. The contest was a feature of American History Month. History Medals were awarded the winners. These pupils, accompanied by their parents, attended the February meeting of the chapter and read their essays. A special historical program was given.
The Bradenton Herald and the St. Petersburg Times carried special press stories and large posters proclaiming American History Month were displayed in stores, library, hotels and shops by the Manatee Chapter Publicity Chairman. 

Mrs. Winifred M. Nichols, 
Chairman Press Relations

Pee Dee (Bennettsville, S. C.) observed the fiftieth anniversary of its organization with a lovely tea at the home of one of the charter members, Mrs. H. L. McColl, Tuesday afternoon following the regular monthly meeting for February. A number of distinguished guests were present for the occasion including state officers and chapter regents from neighboring towns.

Prior to the tea the meeting was opened by the Pledge of Allegiance sung by Mrs. O. C. Covington accompanied at the piano by Mrs. H. D. Harrall. Greetings were read from the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, and from the State Regent, Mrs. Matthew White Patrick, also from Mrs. Will Rogers, a charter member who was unable to attend.

The program was presented by Miss Inez Covington, who was introduced by Mrs. Drake Rogers, program chairman, gave the "History of Pee Dee Chapter." Mrs. Eleanor McColl was presented the "Award of Merit" for outstanding community service, the presentation being made by Miss E. A. Kelley and Miss Ruth Liles, who has been treasurer of the chapter for twenty-three years was recognized.

Mrs. W. L. Kinney

Matthew Thornton (Nashua, N. H.) is named for the Ninth State Signer of the Declaration of Independence. This chapter has always had a direct descendant member.

At our February 21st meeting the State Regent, Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, and State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ira A. Brown, Portsmouth, were honored guests. Mrs. Lange brought a message of inspiration and told of the unusual portrait of George Washington at Charleston, S. C. A trio of talented members gave us fine music.

"The Significance of Chapter Names," a paper written in 1909 by Mrs. Mabel J. Keith of Keene, N. H., had been procured from the State Program Chairman and was read by Mrs. R. D. Esten. Historical sketches of those pioneer women, who stood by soldier husbands and established homes in New Hampshire’s wilderness from 1730 on, were fine inspirations. Molly Stark, Molly Reid, Margery Sullivan, Anna Keyes Powers, Ennice Baldwin, Anna Stickney were only a few of those whose chapters bear their names in Manchester, Derry, Dover, Hollis, Hillsborough, and North Conway.

In November, Miss Anne Selleck told us how "The Connecticut Runs Thru History."

Boxes have been sent to Crossmore, also many manuals for Citizenship are used in this city of factories at night-school sessions. Our Chapter sponsored three Good Citizens this past week from three high schools in this vicinity.

Mrs. Maurice L. Johnson, Regent

Tonkawa (Tonkawa, Okla.) as its special project for the year, made its annual February luncheon a "Colonial Luncheon," serving only such foods as were available to our pioneer ancestors and using on the table as many old style dishes as possible and displaying others that could not be used.

The menu of roast goose, baked by Mrs. Ralph Patterson, accompanied by vegetables, relishes, hot breads, hot tea and a gingerbread dessert was plentiful, well balanced and served very simply. Members came to the conclusion that our early American forebears were a hardy and well fed people with ingenuity and foresight to better and easier ways of life that make our modern way of life a real luxury.

The display of dishes was most interesting and showed that Americans have always had a taste for truly lovely things. The oldest piece shown was a cast iron muffin pan of Revolutionary days; there were also a pewter plate; a four legged silver teapot; an overlay blue glass syrup pitcher; a silver and glass pickle dish with tongs; a silver butter dish with compartment for cracked ice; and many other articles of china, glass and pottery of the Civil War period.

The entire year’s programs have been centered around pioneers, and in every way possible, they were imitated even to four colonial ladies to ride in our state school homecoming parade in a car properly designated as representing the D.A.R.

The program for the day was a wonderful lecture on our “American Heritage” by Mrs. Ray Hamilton and illustrated with colored slides she had taken while touring the colonial states during the summer. Special stress was given to scenes in Washington around the battlefields of
Gettysburg, in Boston and its surrounding vicinity.

The accompanying picture was taken of the antique dishes that were on display.

Mrs. Charles W. A. Barrick, Regent

Mount Hyalite (Bozeman, Mont.) featured its November meeting by a pageant entitled: "I Hear America Singing" in which the songs and costumes of different periods of American History were rendered.

The pageant started with the entire group singing "I Hear America Singing," following which, with Mrs. Paul Eneboe acting as narrator, two Pilgrim ladies in appropriate costume, Mrs. C. K. Liquin and Mrs. W. F. Buettner, came on the stage with the audience singing "We Gather Together to Ask the Lord's Blessing." Following this scene, Mrs. Roy Spain as an Indian woman sang "By the Waters of Minnetonka." Next the audience was taken to Colonial times with Mrs. George Gee, Jr., in costume and the audience singing "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes." Then came girls in Hillbilly costumes, Mrs. James Morrow and Mrs. S. A. Whitt, with the song "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain." The great days of '49, with Mrs. E. J. Weinrich in a dress of that period, brought forth the famous song "O Susanna"; next the civil war costume of Mrs. P. A. Thatcher aroused the song "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

For the 1870 period, Mrs. J. C. Neely was in costume while Miss Niki Nelson played a flute solo. This was followed by Mrs. Virginia Thompson in negro costume singing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Mrs. H. E. Rodeberg appeared as a lady of the Gay '90's, while the audience sang the old favorite "A Bicycle Built for Two." 1917 was depicted with Mrs. F. J. Pickett, Mrs. H. P. Griffin and Mrs. A. F. Harris in dresses of that vintage, to the tune of "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Next four girls, Carolyn Browning, Karen Sperry, Sheila Spragg, and Irene Blue did the Charleston with Mrs. H. P. Griffin dressed for the flapper part. Mrs. E. R. Heeb played the part of the girl in the WAC uniform while the audience sang "This Is My Country," followed by Mrs. Roy Spain singing "The Lord's Prayer." The finale was everyone singing "God Bless America."

Mrs. H. P. Griffin, Chairman Press Relations

Benjamin Romaine (Forest Hills, N. Y.) met in the home of the former Regent, Mrs. Carl S. Noble, on December tenth for the annual Christmas party. Mrs. David MacInnes, Vice Regent and program chairman, introduced Mrs. George K. Ross, the music chairman.

Mrs. Ross then introduced Mrs. Wilbur Lockwood, State Chairman of American Music, and her family; all appeared in period costume and rendered a program of early American music, followed by Christmas carols. Highlights of the evening were the solo by young Ellen (age eleven) on the French horn and her grandmother at the piano. Accompanying them on several numbers were Mr. Lockwood at the piano, and Mrs. Wilber Lockwood, Jr., on the violin.

Mrs. Wilson McKerrow, Regent.

Georgia's White House (Continued from page 735)

thus incurred, and then presented the White House to the State of Georgia in order to insure restoration of the old house and its proper maintenance throughout the years to come.

The deed to the White House was accepted, during the latter part of 1957, and Gov. Marion Griffin immediately instructed the Georgia Historical Commission to initiate plans for restoration of the house.

A preliminary survey has been made by Dr. Henry Chandlee Forman, of Easton, Md., famous historical architect, who will supervise the work of restoration. He will now make a more detailed survey and start on plans and specifications for actual construction work later in the year. In the meantime repairs necessary for the preservation of the house will be made. When the work of restoration is completed, the house will have proper custodial care and will be open to the public.
Genealogical Department

**Dr. Jean Stephenson**  
National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

Records of Revolutionary soldiers, names of those who took oaths of allegiance or signed petitions, etc., are of value, not only as evidence of loyalty to the Colonies but also as sometimes showing the residence or other information about the signer, which aids in the difficult problem of differentiating between men of the same name.

For that reason, attention from time to time will be called to some of such records that have been published, and some such records will be printed in these columns.

While it has been in print for some years, the following book is now as widely known as it should be: *Some of the Earliest Oaths of Allegiance to the United States of America*; copied and edited by Nellie Protsman Waldenmaier. (1944) 100 pp., 10 illus. $3.50. (Order from Mrs. Waldenmaier, 5411 Fourth St., N.W., Washington 11, D.C.)

This booklet contains oaths of allegiance and fidelity to the United States taken by some 2,000 officers and gives the rank or office of each and shows where they were stationed in 1778.

The Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, is announcing the coming publication of a volume which will be of inestimable value to those whose families moved into the Oregon Territory before 1853. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, vol. 1* is scheduled for publication October, 1957. It consists of abstracts of genealogical data, made by members of the Genealogical Forum under the leadership of Mrs. Wayne Gurley and Mrs. Rex Lee, from the first 2,500 claims filed at the Oregon City Land Office for the Oregon Donation Land claims granted to settlers of the Oregon Territory before 1853. Original papers, made in duplicate, are in the Land Office in Portland (those used by the Surveyor General's office) and the National Archives (those used by the Register and Receiver's Office). A total of 5,289 claims were filed at the Oregon City Land Office; 2,141 claims filed at the Roseburg Land Office, 5 at The Dalles Land Office, and 2 at the La Grande Land Office.

Each abstract will show for the settler, his certificate number, name, place of residence, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, first name of wife (and last name when shown), date he settled on his claim, names of those who signed his claim, names of those who lived with or related to the family, any additional family material or data regarding naturalization, etc. The complete index will have over 12,000 entries.

At least 45% of the settlers were not born in the same state in which they were married. All states existing in 1853 are represented with the greatest number of settlers coming from Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

The volume will contain over 100 pages, 8½ x 11, offset printing (reduced from type script), bound. Price: on orders accompanied by payment received before Aug. 1, 1957, $5.00; after that date, $6.50. (Order from Mrs. Rex Lee, 1910 N.E. Weidler, Portland, Oregon.)

When it is remembered that all settlers in the Oregon Territory did not remain there, and that descendants in the third and fourth generation are now scattered over the United States, the value of his work becomes more apparent.

The Genealogical Forum is to be congratulated on undertaking the preparation and publication of this volume. It is a definite contribution to the field of genealogical and historical source material. Would that other local historical or genealogical societies might be inspired to go and do likewise!

* * *

Payments for Supplies for the Revolution

Anna Catherine Smith Pabst (Mrs. Walter Pabst) of Delaware, Ohio, while doing research in Harrisburg, Penna., last fall noted some hitherto unpublished account sheets which, through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Eddy and Mr. Henry J. Young, of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, she was able to copy and contribute for publication.

*Records of the Comptroller General; Accounts of the Commissioners of Purchase, Westmoreland Co., Penna., June 1780-April 1782; May 1785.*

Account of Cash paid to Sundry Persons & Receipts for Sundry Expenses in Collecting & Transporting Provisions by David Duncan—1781. March 10th. 1. Samuel McCulloch; feeding a Steer & Rec'd £1.2.6
Apr. 9. 2. Isaac Vannmeter; for driving cattle 1.0.0
May 2. 3. Aron Cotright; 20 days driving cattle, self & horse 7.10.0
May 21. 4. James Barr; flour Caggs 2.8.0
May 24. 5. James Black; carriage of two horse, Load of Flour 0.7.6
May 28. 6. Archibd. Lochry; to purchase Provisions 7.10.0
May 31st. 7. Dan'l Brown; for himself and cattle 22.10.0

£37.18.0

Abstract of Purchase of Provisions by David Duncan Commissr. of Purchase for Westmoreld. County in the Month of May 1785—

[Note: The account is in columns; to save space it is differently arranged here. The name is that of whom Purchased, and the amount is "Amt. in State Mo."

May 1st 1. David Shepherd; Flour 116, bacon 399, pork 80, Whiskey gal. 4, £150.0.0
May 17 2. Saml. Shannon; whiskey gal. 130, 10.3.9
May 18  3. Francis McGinnis; 32.10.0
May 19  4. James Barr; Whiskey gal. 21.5.5.
May 21  5. Ditto; flour 734, bacon 269, 27.14.3
May 21  6. Moses Donnald; bacon 30, 2.7.0
May 21  7. Jacob Ruch; wheat 30, 11.5.0
May 21  8. John Cunroy; bacon 120, 10.2.0
May 22  9. Robert Hanna; 1 steer, 2.5.0
May 23 10. John Leslie; flour 100, 1.10.0
May 23 11. Joseph Mose; pork, 147, 4.11.7
May 23 12. Ditto; flour 1778; Bacon 933; Pork 328; Whiskey 155: total £296.7.10

From Genealogical Records Committee, Louisiana, 1956.

BIBLE RECORDS. ANNE MONTGOMERY'S BOOK. (Now in possession of Mrs. Gladys Crutchfield Ferguson.)
Thomas Gunn was born Aug. 20, 1789. Anne Montgomery was born May 31, 1786, and was married Jan. 23, 1811. Betsey Gunn, first child, was born Oct. 6, on Sunday, Anno 1811. 2nd Michel Gunn was born Nov. 5, 1812. Polly Gunn was born Wednesday the 18th of May Anno 1814. Starling Gunn was born Aug. 27, 1815. John Gunn was born Friday the 7th of February, 1817.

Crutchfield Bible (Now in possession of Mrs. Fannie Belle Crutchfield.)

Births
William B. Crutchfield was born April 15, 1814. Barbara Matlock was born March 12, 1818. Thomas Gunn Crutchfield was born May 24, 1838. John James Crutchfield was born June 1, 1840. Martha Elizabeth Crutchfield was born Feb. 10, 1842. William Alexander Crutchfield was born Sept. 21, 1855.

Deaths
Barbara Matlock Crutchfield died Dec. 25, 1862. William B. Crutchfield died May 4, 1884.

Matlock Bible (Now in possession of Mrs. Gladys Crutchfield Ferguson.)

Births
Jas. A. Matlock was born May 4, 1824, Caswell Co., N. Carolina. Susan Gunn was born October 19, 1828. Wm. H. Wallace was born April 16, 1850. L(eora) E. Matlock was born Feb. 8, 1856. Susan L. Wallace was born August 21, 1879. Mattie Lee Wallace was born July 2, 1886.

Deaths
Wm. H. Wallace died June 21, 1892. L. E. Matlock Wallace died 1952 at Huntsville, Missouri.

Marriages
W. H. Wallace and Leora E. Matlock were married Nov. 22, 1877 at Randolph County, Missouri. W. H. Ball and Susan Lessie Wallace married May 21, 1896 at Randolph County, Missouri. Wm. Elzie Crutchfield and Mattie Lee Wallace married Feb. 17, 1904 at St. Charles, Missouri. William E. Crutchfield, Jr. and Mary Esther Roberts married Sept. 21, 1939 at Pocatello, Idaho.

Asa Miller Bible (Now in possession of Osborn Miller.)

Children of Asa and Sarah Batson Miller

Marriages
Davis Miller and Mary Fuller were married on July 15, 1847. Brice Miller and Rozetta R. Attwell were married on August 24, 1845. Nancy Miller and Robert D. Middleton were married on December 18, 1845. Elisha Miller and Benona M. Huddleston were married on October 18, 1860. Elijah Miller md. Mary E. Brewster on November 23, 1871. Martha Miller married Moses Salter. Mary Ann Miller and George Leach were married on January 7, 1869.
Deaths

Davis Miller died on April 12, 1904.
Delpha Miller died on December 12, 1839.
Amanda Miller died on October 19, 1840.
Thomas Miller died on December 26, 1843.
Sarah Batson Miller, wife of Asa Miller, died on August 25, 1864.
Martha Miller died September 26, 1875.
Elijah Miller died on February 14, 1889.
Elijah Miller died on December 6, 1890.
Mary Ann Miller died January 31, 1894.
Asa Miller died February 6, 1886, and was buried on Feb. 7 in the Miller Cemetery at Florien, Sabine Parish, Louisiana.

Kerlin Bible.

* * *

Deaths

Annenter Jane Kerlin died May 12, 1849.
Cornellius Annon Kerlin died July 3, 1849.
William Moody died Nov. 5, 1854.
Margaret L. Kerlin died Nov. 15, 1869.

* * *

Discharge Records—War of 1812

Vital records are non-existent in most states for the period following the Revolution. Yet that is when they are most needed, to aid in identifying men who moved from one locality to another. It is generally assumed that ages can be established only from Bible records or the few scattering baptismal records that have survived. Usually overlooked is the fact that the Discharge Records of soldiers in the War of 1812 in most instances give the age and place of birth. These records also sometimes provide a clue as to the migration of a family. It seems probable that the migration from western Maryland to western New York in 1816-17 may have resulted from a soldier from the south who served on the Niagara Frontier and was paid off in New York selecting a place to settle while on his way home. So for several reasons the following abstracts from one of the discharge books may be useful.

From Registers of Discharges at Various Posts; No. 133, Old No. 561; Discharges at Sackets Harbor (New York), 1814-1815 (The National Archives).

Records of men whose times of service have expired at Sackets Harbour in the service of the United States in the month of June, 1814. (The headings are: Name; rank; company; regiment; period of enlistment; expiration of enlistment; date of enlistment; with honor or not; when born; state of birth; age; height; complexion; eyes; hair; occupation; when discharged. To save space only name, rank, company and regiment, period of enlistment, place and state of birth, age and occupation are given below, in that sequence.)

Ephraim Martin; private; Capt. Holland; 2nd Regt.; 18 mos.; Dover, New York; 23; labourer.
Henry Briggs; private; Capt Crow; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Newport, R.I.; 20; mariner.
John Woodbury; Private; Capt Boyles; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Hamilton, Mass.; 30; blacksmith.
Buford Morris; private; Capt. Hayes; Rifles Regt.; 18 mos.; Tennessee; 21; farmer.
Thomas Goodwin; private; Capt McIntire; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Shapleigh, Mass.; 23; farmer.
John B. Hibborn; private; Capt. McIntire; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Charlestown, S.C.; 28; distiller.
William Chambers; private; Capt. Folks; 22 Inf.; 18 mos.; Chamberstown, Penna.; 32; miller.
Clement S. York; private; Capt McIntire; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Shapleigh, Mass.; 28; farmer.
Joseph Boothe; private; Capt. T. Boges; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Horton, Virginia; 21; labourer.
Archibald Sage; private; Capt. McIntire; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Middletown, Conn.; 26; seaman.
William Hollows; Sergt.; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; Haverstrav, New Jersey; 21; Painter and Glaz.
Thomas Caldwell; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos. Brandywine, Delaware; 30; blacksmith.
Henry Riley; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Woodstown, New Jersey; 21; farmer.
Joshua Allen; sergt.; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Shapleigh [ditto marks, which would indicate New Jersey as on line above; undoubtedly an error, and intended for Mass. (present Maine)]; 23; hatter.
James Kenn; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Waterford, Ireland; 24; butcher.
David Hanna; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Newton, New Jersey; 25; miller.
Matthias Hepner; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Bridgtown [ditto marks, i.e., New Jersey]; 21; weaver.
Peter Emerry; private; Capt. Boyles; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Boston, Mass.; 19; labourer.
Caleb Hart; private; Capt. Murdo; 25 Inf.; 18 mos.; Maryland; 36; farmer.
Jeremiah Newe; private; Capt. McIntire; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; York [ditto, which would mean Maryland but probably intended for Mass.]; 24; blacksmith.
Benj. P. Davis; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; [ditto marks, indicating New Castle, Delaware]; 23; blacksmith.
John Glenn; private; Capt. Montgomery; 14 Inf.; Maryland; 24; blacksmith.
John Slocum; private; Capt. Canfield; 23 Inf.; Milton, New York; 18; blacksmith; "Inability.
George Gooding; private; Capt. Canfield; 23 Inf.; Lowestown, England; 27; seaman; "Inability.
Jona. O'Hara; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Salem, New Jersey; 26; wheelwright.
George Rounds; sergt. maj.; - - - 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Providence, Rhode Island; 25; mariner.
Benj. Robinson; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Mannington, New Jersey; 23; farmer.
Joshua Keene; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y;
18 mos.; Woodstown, New Jersey; 24; farmer.

Anson [?] Royce; private; Capt. Haight; L. Drag.; Cheshire, New Hampshire; 26; farmer; "Inability."

John Erwin; Private; Capt. Levenworth; 23rd Inf.; Duration of war; -. - ; 31; farmer.

James W. Ward; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Salem, New Jersey; 22; farmer.

Robert Snale; private; Capt. McIntire; Corps Art'y; 18 mos.; Norfolk, Virginia; 38; seaman.

William Haley; private; Capt. Pierce; 3 Art'y; 18 mos.; Burlington, New Jersey; 33; farmer.

Aaron Blissoe; corp.; Capt. Hayes; 1st Regt. Rifles; 18 mos.; Virginia; 17; farmer.

Walter Furlong; corp.; Capt. Romeyne Corps; 18 mos.; Ireland; 28; mariner.

Isreal Burbank; private; Capt. Romeyne Corps; 18 mos.; Hanover (?); Mass.; 25; farmer.

Thomas Chamberlain; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Saco, Mass.; 27; blacksmith.

Samuel Davis; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Woodford, Mass.; 22; farmer.

Joseph Choate; private; Capt. Romyns Corps; 18 mos.; Brownfield, Mass.; 27; Labourer.

James Severance; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Plymouth, Mass.; 36; farmer.

Daniel Bryant; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Saco, Mass.; 22; labourer.

John Snow; private; Capt. Weeks; 11th Inf.; 18 mos.; Shrewsbury, Mass.; 25; blacksmith.

Josiah Tuck; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Hampton, N.H.; 41; farmer.

John Howard; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Brownfield, Mass.; 28; farmer.

Nath. Skillings; private; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Cape Elizabeth, Mass.; 41; farmer.

William Wyse; artif.; Capt. Romayns Corps; 18 mos.; Livermore, Mass.; 24; carpenter.

Edward Donelly; private; Capt. Romaynes Corps; 18 mos.; Great Britain; 44; tobaconist.

Abraham Knight; artif.; Capt. Romayne Corps; 18 mos.; Conway, New Hampshire; 23; tanner.

James Goodwin; drummer; Capt. Romaynes Corps; 18 mos.; Saco, Mass.; 22; drummer.

Hazen P. Kimball; private; Capt. Romaynes Corps; Haverhill, Mass.; 30; Barber.

William Fitzgerald; soldier; Capt. McCrays; 12th Regt.; 18 mos. Virginia; 22; farmer.

Joseph Choate; private; Capt. Appling; 1st Regt. Rifles; 18 mos.; Maryland; 35; boot and shoemaker.

Philip Malory; private; Capt. Appling; 1st Regt. Rifles; 5 years; Virginia; 21; carpenter.

William Bire [or Bise]; private; Capt. Appling; 1st Regt. Rifles; 18 mos.; ditto Indicating Virginia; 23; farmer.

Joshua Fanning; private; Capt. Rochester; 29 Reg. Inf.; 1 yr.; Rochester, Conn.; - - - ; farmer.

Reuben Rand; private; Capt. Romaynes Corps Inf.; 18 mos.; Mt. Vernon, Mass.; 21; farmer.

Seth Lamb; private; Capt. Romaynes Corps; 18 mos.; Douglas, Mass.; 37; farmer.

Elijah Williams; private; - - - ; 23 Reg.;

During war; Waterbury, Mass.; - - - - .

Benj. Teels [?]; Private; Capt. Romaynes; 23 Reg.; 18 mos.; Newburyport, Mass.; 33; baker.

Ass Tufts; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Malden, Mass.; 51; cordwainer.

John Heath [?]; J.T.B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Conway, New Hampshire; 22; - - - .

John Goldthwait; sergt.; Jas. T. B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Malden, Mass.; 44; mariner.

Micah Field; private; Jas. T. B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Quincey, Mass.; 50; farmer.

Amos Poor; sergt.; Jas. T. B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Brownfield, Mass.; 22; farmer.

Parson Rich; private; Capt. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; Nottingham, Mass.; 35; joiner.

Timothy Beasley; private; R. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; Lewistown, Mass.; 19; farmer.

Jonathan Taylor; private; R. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; Wells, Mass.; 40; carpenter.

Edmund Vannmeater; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 21 mos.; Pittsgrove, N. Jersey; 25; - - - .

John Nichols; private; J. Rochester; 29 Inf.; 18 mos.; New York; 17; labourer.

Samuel Stackpole; private; J. W. Weeks; 11 Inf.; 18 mos.; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; 21; mariner.

John Hardy; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Mannington; 18; farmer.

John Roney; private; late Chapman; 21 Inf.; 18 mos.; Ireland; 25; mariner; "given in lieu of one lost."

Thomas Webster; sergt.; J. T. B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Conway, Mass.; 21; farmer.

William Poor; private; J. T. B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Oxford, Mass.; 27; cooper.

Joseph Brown; private; R. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; Philadelphia, Penna.; - - - - .

Barney Cune; Private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Derry, Ireland; 18; farmer.

John Duffield; private; Geo. Howard; 25 Inf.; 1 yr.; Frederick, Maryland; 32; cordwainer.

Constantine Luthers; private; J. B. Crane; Art'y; 21 mos.; Barrington, New Hampshire; 42; blacksmith.

Allen Crommes; private; J. B. Cranes; Art.; 1 yr.; Egg Harbor, N. J.; 55; farmer.

Moses H. Cross; private; J. T. B. Romaynes; Art.; 18 mos.; Conway, New Hampshire; 23; tanner.

John Lego; private; B. K. Pierce; Art.; 18 mos.; Wilmington, Delaware; 24; carpenter.

Isaac R. Warren; private; J. T. B. Romayne; 81 mos.; Shapleigh, Mass.; 23; farmer.

Isac Peters; private; B. K. Pierce; Art.; 18 mos.; Barnsborough, N. Jersey; 21; farmer.

James Boroughs; private; B. K. Pierce; Art.; 18 mos.; Pittsgrove, N. Jersey; 24; farmer.

Cornelius Burroughs; private; B. K. Pierce; Art.; 18 mos.; Pittsgrove, N. J.; 21; fuller.

John Fowler; private; B. K. Pierce; Art.; 18 mos.; Hanover, New Jersey; 31; mason.

John Wenteth; private; R. M. McIntire; Art.; 18 mos.; Berwick, Mass.; 21; farmer.

James Winchester; private; S. D. Harris; Dragoons; 18 mos.; - - - ; 26; taylor.

Joel Sithens; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Pittsgrove, N. J.; 26; carpenter.

Benjamin Mayhew; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Ditto Indicating Pittsgrove, N. J.; 26; farmer.

Alex'r McDonald; private; J. Hamilton; Rifle-men; 5 yrs.; St. Louis; 29; farmer.

William James; private; late Applings; Rifle-men; 5 yrs.; Lancaster, Penna.; 43; farmer.

Robert Hendrick; private; Capt. Richies; Art'y; 5 yrs.; Newcastle, Virginia; 44; bricklayer.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

William Askew; private; Capt. Richies; Art'y; 5 yrs.; Baltimore, Md.; 34; trader.

Abraham Rose; private; Capt. Dod; 13 Inf.; 5 yrs.; New York; 20; farmer.

George [?] Merefield; private; James T. B. Romayne; Art'y; 18 mos.; Berwick, Mass.; 22; farmer.

Thomas Wilkinson; private; W. B. Adams; Inf.; 5 yrs.; (illegible); N. York; 56; - -.

Thaddeus D. Neil; private; late Hays; Rifles; 18 mos.; Virginia; 27; labourer.

John Ham [?]; private; Rufus McIntire; Art'y; Shapleigh, Mass.; 21; farmer.

Samuel McClay; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Pennsylvania; 40; brickmacher.

Jeremiah Hill; private; Rob. Butler's; 24 Inf.; 18 mos.; North Carolina; 28; carpenter.

David Page; private; Rob. Butler's; 24 Inf.; 18 mos.; Hartford, Conn.; 26; farmer.

William Heron; private; Holmes; 24th Inf.; 18 mos.; - -; 26; carpenter.

Micaiah Wright; private; Holmes; 24th Inf.; 18 mos.; Jefferson, Tenn.; 22; blacksmith.

Thomas Skill; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Pilesgrove, N. J.; 22; labourer.

Joseph Bledsoe; private; Butler's; 24th Inf.; Orange, Virginia; 46; carpenter.

Thaddeus D. Neal; private; Hays; Riflemen; 18 mos.; Fairfie, Virginia; - -; labourer.

Robert Wilson; private; Hays; Riflemen; 5 yrs.; Wilmington, Penna.; 30; cooper.

Henry S. Borthards; private; Hays' Riflemen; 5 yrs.; Snow Hill, Maryland; 32; shoemaker.

Joseph Porter; private; Hays' Riflemen; 5 yrs.; N. Port, Tennessee; 21; labourer.

Jacob Slaughtt; private; Arniest; Riflemen; 5 mos.; - - -; - -; farmer.

Samuel Brown; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Cumberland, N. J.; 28; labourer.

Aly Heaton; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Cumberland, N. J.; 24; labourer.

Seth Heaton; private; James A. Boyle; Art'y; 18 mos.; Cumberland, N. J.; 24; farmer.

Abram; private; James A. Boyle; Arty; 5 yrs.; N. Port, N. York; 45; labourer.

Jonathan Wentworth, serg.; R. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; Rochester, New Hampshire; 28; farmer.

Isaiah Sands; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; Evesham, N. Jersey; 27; farmer.

George Carr; private; R. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; York, Mass.; 26; blacksmith.

John Peaco; private; B. K. Pierce; Art'y; 18 mos.; York, Mass.; 26; blacksmith.

Jonathan Wentworth, serg.; R. McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; - - -; - -; tailor.

William Graham; private; Hamilton; R.R.; 18 mos.; - -; - -; farmer.

John Vosclain [?]; private; Jas. T. Norris; 9th Inf.; 10 mos.; - -; - -; tailor.

William Queen; private; Hays; R.R.; 18 mos.; - -; - -; farmer.

Samuel Turner; private; Hamilton; R.R.; 18 mos.; - -; - -; farmer.

William Cushings; private; McIntire; Art'y; 18 mos.; Dover, New Hampshire; - -;

(and so on listing approximately 500 more names.)

From Genealogical Records Committee, Indiana

Marriage Records from Lawrence Co., Indiana Book A. August 1818-August 1822

Benefield, William-Rebecca Bayley; (Licensed 27 August 1818) 6 September 1818; by Joel Vander- dever, J.P.

Evans, Richard-Nancy Toone; 30 August 1818; by Joel Vandeaver, J.P.

Kilgore, Reuben-Betsy Fulkerson; 1 October 1818; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.

Lucas, Hiram-Fanny Evans; 1 October 1818; by S. C. Hoskins, J.P.

Fullen, Reuben-Sally Hunter; 17 December 1818; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.

Todd, Thomas-Ester Dayton; 17 December 1818 (Licensed date)

Terrell, John-Peggy Workman; 29 December 1818; by Joel Connelly, J.P.

Hunter, John-Polly Johnson; 30 December 1818; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.

McBride, Samuel-Sally Kilgore; 12 January 1819; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.

Hervey, Marmaduke-Sarah Fitzpatrick; 9 February 1819; by Thomas Nicholson, M.G.

Workman, Jeremiah-Sarah Toliver; 21 January 1819; by Joel Connelly, J.P.

Lecch, Amos-Hoebee Hall; 21 February 1819; by S. G. Hoskins, J.P.

Hopper, William-Nancy Armstrong; 18 February 1819; by Samuel Owens, J.P.

Porter, James-Mary Fulton; 19 February 1819; by Louis Byram, M.G.

Matthews, James-Delilah Roark; 14 February 1819 by S. G. Hoskins, J.P.

Green, Nathaniel-Sarah Coots; 26 February 1819; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.

Poe, John-Sally Holladay; 1 May 1819; by James Fidler, J.P.

Short, Ezekiel-Jane Sentenney; 30 May 1819; by Samuel Owens, J.P.

Williams, Benjamin-Berthia Davis; 13 June 1819 by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.

Price, James-Ameash Pearson; 17 June 1819; by S. G. Hoskins, J.P.

Sparks, Henry-Nelly Lee; 26 June 1819; by Ambrose Carlton, M.G.
Denny, James-Miranda Fisk (or Fish); 16 July 1819; by S. G. Hoskins, J.P.
Dawson, Benjamin-Priscilla Tincher; 5 August 1819; by Joel Connally, J.P.
Martin, William-Peggy Murphy; 18 September 1819; by Samuel Fields, J.P.
Peters, John-Nelly McManus; 18 November 1819; by Samuel Owens, J.P.
Thomas, William-Elizabeth Stotts; 19 November 1819; by William Kelsey, J.P.
Feltner, William-Betsy Camp; 25 November 1819; by Thomas Milligan, M.G.
Flemister, James-Catherine Osburn; 16 December 1819; by Absolom Fields, J.P.
Donica, Hiram-Polly Blair; 16 December 1819; by Wm. Kelsey, J.P.
Davis, Reuben-Hannah Clark; 2 January 1820; by Samuel Owens, J.P.
Rice, George-Sabry Hawkins; 29 December 1819; by Wm. Eldrod, J.P.
Johnson, Jesse-Polly Pleasent; 13 January 1820; by William Dale, J.P.
Holmes, Joseph-Ruth Coxe (?); 5 February 1820; by Daniel Anderson, M.G.
Pender, Thos.-Sally Cole; 3 February 1820; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Banks, John-Eunice Janes; 20 February 1820; by Absolom Fields, J.P.
Johnston, James-Polly Sims; 20 February 1820; by Absolom Fields, J.P.
Tincher, William-Rebecca Bridwell; 17 February 1820; by Saml Owens, J.P.
Waggoner, Abraham-Barbara Baity; 27 February 1820; by Saml Owens, J.P.
Thoms, Thomas-Polly Waggoner; 14 April 1820; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Jones, John-Lidea Marley; 24 April 1820; by Abraham Fields, J.P.
Lackey, John-Hally Fields; 1 April 1820; by S. G. Hoskins, J.P.
Fisher, Elish-Nancy Woods; 5 April 1820; by Wm. Dale, J.P.
Foot, John-Lucinda Mitchell; 6 April 1820; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Malone, Robert W.-Jane Barnhill; 13 April 1820; by Ambrose Carlton, M.G.
Laflerty, John-Charity Marley; 16 April 1820; by Abraham Fields, J.P.
Waggoner, Mich.-Lena Bailey; 27 April 1820; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Ard, James-Temperance Bond; 27 April 1820; by John Steward, C.P.
Blunk, Thomas-Margaret Thompson; 2 May 1820; by James Fields, J.P.
Blair, James-Peggy Hughes; 25 May 1820; by Abraham Fields, J.P.
Steward, Levi-L.Polly Hughes; 9 June 1820; by Abraham Fields, J.P.
Neal Arthur-Peggy Connelly; 1 June 1820; by Ambrose Carlton, M.G.
Freeman, J. W. (?)-Polly Cupps; 10 June 1820 (License)
Chase, Wm. J.-Eunice Chamberlain; 6 July 1820; by David Greer, J.P.
Banks, Thomas-Betsy Marley; 8 July 1820; by Absolom Fields, J.P.
Kimbley, John-Rachel Murry; 25 August 1820; by S. G. Hoskins, J.P.
Irwin, Wm.-Gemima Marley; 8 October 1820; by Absolom Fields, J.P.
Lamb, Silas-Eliza Shipman; 11 October 1820; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Cady, John-Eleanor Mefford; 9 November 1820; by Christian Tabaska, J.P.
Primer (?), John-Susan Burns; 8 November 1820; (License).
Blair, Thomas-Susan Donica; 16 November 1820; by Wm. Dale, J.P.
Collins, Thomas-H. Eunice Napp (or Nopp) November 1820; by Jas. Fields, J.P., (License 9 November 1820).
Lee, William-Nancy Stephens; 23 December 1820; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Bange, Thomas-Darkis Bails; 10 February 1821; by Wm. Eldrod, J.P.
Davidson, William-Margaret Leaky (?); 4 January 1821; by Samuel Owens, J.P.
Massey, Lemuel-Rachel Pless; 15 January 1821; by Jonathan Hostitler, M.G.
Beasley, James-Matilda Cameron; 30 January 1821; by John Connelly, J.P.
Rayen (?), Wm. M.-Mary Parsons; 27 January 1821; by Samuel Owens, J.P.
Lee, William-Elizabeth Roark, 22 February 1821; by Joel Connally, J.P.
Toliver, James-Polly Balwin (Baldwin ?); 18 February 1821; by Joel Connally, J.P.
Henderson, Daniel-Mary Johnston; 10 March 1821; by Absolom Fields, J.P.
Hamilton, John-Sarah McLelland; 30 March 1821; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Bales, Alexander-Polly Helton; 26 March 1821; by Wm. Eldrod, J.P.
Anderson, John-Hannah Henderson; 4 April 1821; (License).
Pipher, Jacob-Sarah Holmes; 26 March 1821; (License) The "return" to the clerk is dated 12 May 1821, but the names are not filled in.
Lewis Byram, M.G.
Maxwell, William-Elizabeth Baldwin; 9 April 1821; by Joel Connelly, J.P.
Cox, Ezekiel-Elizabeth Waggoner; 19 April 1821; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Rector, Joseph-Polly McBride; 29 May 1821; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Richardson, Gabriel-Sally Coxe (?); 29 May 1821; by George Richards, P.G.
Templeton, Isaac-Rhoda Gregory; 25 July 1821; by William Dale, J.P.
Milsap, William-Elizabeth McGuire; 27 July 1821; Thos. N.---?
Fox, George-Catharine Beggs; 2 August 1821; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Tincher, Obadiah-Nancy Bridwell; 9 August 1821; by Samuel Owens, J.P.
Odell, Nebinah-Nancy Bridwell; 9 August 1821; by Samuel Owens, J.P.
Short, Hansford-Eliza Armstrong; 12 September 1821; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Mitchell, Russell-Sally Mitchell; 20 September 1821; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Davis, Jesse-Margaret Mason; 27 September 1821; by Abraham Mitchell, M.G.
Anderson, Robert-Mary Tyler (or Tyler) 7 October 1821; by Nathan Bachanon, M.G.
Riband, Daniel-Rebecca Stephenson; 21 October 1821; by Abraham Kern, M.G.
Bruner, Nicholas-Hannah Fisher; 14 October 1821; by Joseph Hostitler, M.G.
Philips, Benjamin-Mary Fox; 10 October 1821 (License)
Gray, William-Sarah Cobb; 15 November 1821; by Richard Browning, M.G.
Queries

Van Dyke-Rush-Hester-Floyd-Williamson-Taliaferro—Want inf. on Lewis Van Dyke (b. in Holland). Where did he come from to Gordon Co., Ga., in Dist. of Plainville (earlier known as Springtown)? Mar. Annie Rush from near Rome, Ga., where she was born—was she dau. of John Rush 1833-37 who was the first settler of Waters Dist. of Floyd Co., Ga.? Their ch: (1) Lewis; (2) Elizabeth who mar. Wm. Hester of Resaca, Gordon Co., Ga. he died during Civil War. (3) Frank; (4) Caroline mar. a Burton; (5) Martha (Matt); (6) Wm.; (7) Sarah (Sally); (8) Sidney mar. Ann Hill. All lived near Plainville, Ga.

Martha Anne Hester mar. Enoch A. Floyd in 1888 or 89—they are my gr. parents. Any inf. on Lewis Van Dyke and wife, John Rush and wife, and a Hester line would be most appreciated.

Want inf. on John Williamson and wife, Margaret, of Mecklenburg Co., N.C., ch: Robert Misel mar. Eliza Taliaferro—(dau. of Dickerson Taliaferro and Polly Harris—both born Surrey Co., N.C.); Wm. Harden; Thomas; and Josiah of N.C. There were other children—what were their names? How does the name John Dickerson come into this family? Robert Misel Williamson (settled Whitfield Co., Ga., near Dalton) and wife had ch: (1) Wm. Harden; (2) John Dickerson; (3) James Charley; (4) Mary M. (Molly) mar. Dr. I. N. Huffaker; (5) Annie mar. Wm. Smith; (6) Josiah mar. Lowell—Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Sr., 1324 - 42 St., Belview Heights, Birmingham 8, Ala.


Vestal, John—Betsy Ham; 22 November 1821; by Richard Browning, M.G.
Waggoner, Elisha—Mahala Timms (Sims ?); 29 November 1821; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Stephens, James—Anna Davis; 16 December 1821; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Williams, Benjamin—Agnis Davis; 17 December 1821; by Wesley Short, M.G.
Terrell, Robert—Polly Henderson; 16 December 1821; (License).
Freeman, Samuel—Polly Blair; 23 December 1821; by Joel Connelly, J.P.
Bales, William—Lyda Johnston; 18 December 1821; (License).
Julian, Reane—Franky Henderson; 22 December 1821; (License).
Halfacre, Fredrick—Betsa Rayle; 5 December 1822; by L. G. Hopkins, J.P. (This return is dated 1822, but evidently should be 1821.)
Wesley Short, M.G.
Foster, Richard—Mary Brown; 15 December 1822; by Wm. Elrod, J.P.
Robinson, Robert—Margaret McLelland; 7 March 1822; (License).
Osburn, Solomon—Rebecca Feltner; 4 April 1822; by James Fields, J.P.
Van Vrankin, Henry—Sarah Smith; 28 February 1822; by Chsn. Labiesky, J.P.
Hamer, Hugh—Elizabeth Fitzpatrick; 28 February 1822; by Nathaniel Jenkins, M.G.
Connelly, Joshua—Sally Kiddy; 5 March 1822; (License).
Van Frankin, Henry—Sarah Smith; 28 February 1822; by Chsn. Labiesky, J.P.
Hoggatt, Abner—Christina Crider; 25 February 1822; (License).
Blevins, Samuel—Sally Hill; 19 May 1822; by Rollin C. Dewey, J.P.
Weaver, James—Mary Brown; 1 May 1822; (License).
Robinson, Robert—Margaret McLelland; 7 March 1822; (License).
Blevins, Samuel—Sally Hill; 19 May 1822; by Richs. Brown, M.G.
Johnston, David—Polly Whitted; 18 May 1822; (License).
Quackenbush, John—Sally Foote; 2 May 1822; by Rollin C. Dewey, J.P.
Banks, Thomas—Nancy Whitley; 13 May 1822; by Wm. Elrod, J.P.
Boies, Samuel—Sally Hill; 19 May 1822; by Richs. Brown, M.G.
Hoggatt, Abner—Christina Crider; 25 February 1822; (License).
Quackenbush, John—Sally Foote; 2 May 1822; by Rollin C. Dewey, J.P.
Dougherty, James—Mary Brown; 1 May 1822; (License).
Hoggatt, Abner—Christina Crider; 25 February 1822; (License).
Smith, John—Isabella McLelland; 23 May 1822; by Rollin C. Dewey, J.P.
Van Vrankin, Henry—Sarah Smith; 28 February 1822; by Chsn. Labiesky, J.P.
Blevins, Samuel—Sally Hill; 19 May 1822; by Richs. Brown, M.G.
Weaver, James—Mary Brown; 1 May 1822; (License).
Robinson, Robert—Margaret McLelland; 7 March 1822; (License).
Blevins, Samuel—Sally Hill; 19 May 1822; by Richs. Brown, M.G.
Hoggatt, Abner—Christina Crider; 25 February 1822; (License).
Quackenbush, John—Sally Foote; 2 May 1822; by Rollin C. Dewey, J.P.
Dougherty, James—Mary Brown; 1 May 1822; (License).
Hoggatt, Abner—Christina Crider; 25 February 1822; (License).
supposed to have lived Sevier Co., Tenn.—who can give correct list of his ch. and whom they mar? History of Roane Co., Tenn. says: Alexander had a son John A. mar. Mary Winton (a dau. of Rev. John and Arabella Cunningham Winton) and had ch: William, Alexander, John, Elbert, Margaret, Jane and Mary—have more inf. on these); (10) Isabelle mar. Mr. Brinkman. (ref. D.B. Montgomery history)

Can anyone tell me about the Montegomeries of Mo., who lived in Wright, Webster, Dallas, Carroll, and Rusk and nearby counties? Among them were Robert b. Feb. 11, 1791, N.C. mar. 3 times; 1st to ?; 2nd to Malinda Duff; 3rd to Drucilla Vardy (Canafax). He had 14 ch. by all wives. Robert was a Dr. also a U.S. Marshal and was killed in Parker Co. Texas about 1870, his ch: William Carroll b. about 1822; Adeline mar. James Jones; Caroline; Josephus Newton b. 1832 in Mo., mar. Sarah Lavinia Jones (dau. of James Jones and 1st wife Sarah Wisdom); James; Duff; Sarah (prob. Charity)?—prob. Ruth Almira); Jeff C. mar. Angeline Jones (dau. of Reason Jones and Ruth Almira Montgomery); Elizabeth mar. Ben Jones; ? Montgomery; Lee Davis Montgomery b. Dec. 19, 1867, Parker Co., Texas mar. John B. Snow; Cynthia Rebecca mar. P. P. Smith.

Robert was supposed to have had brothers: John who also went to Texas; William; Jesse and Jefferson—they were perhaps bro. of Easter Ann (Esther?) Montgomery who mar. about 1809 in Tenn., or N.C., to George Washington Jones and had ch: (1) James Jones who mar. 1st Martha Smoot, 2nd Adeline Montgomery; (2) Robert mar. Mary Alma/Ann (called Polly) McElroy dau. Samuel McElroy and Marion Williams (who lived in Laclede Co., Mo., 1850—he b. before 1860); (3) John mar. Susan Ballew; (4) Newton mar. Francis Johnson; (5) David; (6) Thomas; (7) Easter Jones mar. George Youngblood; (8) Martha Jane Travelstead-Barker; (9) William Lovell Johnson; (10) Charity Montgomery, 2nd Martha Jane Travelstead-Barker; (11) Cynthia mar. Jim Lindsey; (11) Rachel (unmarried?); (12) Eliza mar.—did she mar. Henry Moody?; (13) Susan Margaret mar. Jasper Barker; (14) Jackson Carroll Jones mar. 1st Amanda and 2nd Ruth Minerva Wisdom.

The descendants of Robert and Easter Ann intermar. down through the yrs. Who can tell me who the desc. of John Montgomery listed in Lawrence Co., Tenn. 1820 census and also in Maury Co., Tenn. are? A John Montgomery who married a Miss? Moore is supposed to be the father of Robert, William, John, Jesse, Jefferson and Easter Ann.—Mrs. Mertlyn Houck, Rt. 3, Stillwater, Okla.

Richardson-Willis-Kent-Youngblood—Want names of ch., dates and places of mar., etc., of John Richardson who came to Va. With his bro. Samuel in early colonial days; is said to have served in Rev. War. Also want all dates and anc. of David Richardson who probably came from N.C., and was in Ga., about 1820-25. Is said to have served in Rev. war, later killed in Ind. war. He had a close rel. Capt. R. D. Richardson of Va. who mar. in Va., to Sarah Ann Willis. Were in Newport, Ky., in 1819 where he was stationed and where a son, Judge Richard Willis Richardson, was b. Same year Capt. R. D. Richardson was sent to La. d. 1831. Want inf. on par. and anc. of David's wife. David's ch: a dau., Lucretia mar. a Butler; son, John Eaton b. about 1829-1825 near Rome, Ga., was a saddler by trade, apprentice 7 yrs. serv. in Mex. war, (d. 1881) mar. Rebecca Vestal Kent 1848-49 in Pike Co., Miss. She was dau. of James W. Kent (who serv. in Rev. war) and his 1st wife, Vestal Anna Youngblood, b. in Ga. (she d. 1863) Columbia, La. (d. 1869) dau. Ben. Youngblood. Ga. said to have moved from S. C. to Marion Co. Miss. (Columbia) in 1811, and Capt. in War 1812, but resigned, mar. Dec. 20, 1794 to Susanah (Sooky Ann) Collins, (dau. of pure bred Choctaw Indian) b. S.C. 1775. James W. Kent's 2nd wife was Tranquil Bell, with his minor son, Hillory mov. to Houston, Tex. where he d. Want names of pars. and other inf. of Benjamin Youngblood.

Want inf. of Simeon Youngblood who built the first cotton mill in Greenville, S.C., his wife (Choctaw Indian) name unknown. (1) had a son, Simeon Youngblood, b. S.C., Greenville, mar. Miley Castle, ch: Robert Newton Youngblood, b. Greenville, S.C., mar. Sina Johnston Youngblood (I came to country, never had a mar., b. near Wattsville, Ala.) Both his children living at Wattsville, Ala., John Newton Youngblood, b. about 1873, now 82 years; Bettie Youngblood, dau. unmarr. b. about 1870-84, (2) also a dau. Rebecca Roxana Youngblood who mar. Wiley Thos. Joyner and some of their ch. were Fannie, John, Thomas, E. May and ?; E. May mar. Manfred Winton) and had a dau. Eugenia C. Oliver; 510 Breard St., Monroe, La.


Lookes; Elizabeth mar. Henry Ressler (or Kessler) and Sarah mar. David Becker. Was William in Am. Rev? Want add. fam. data.—Henry H. Beeson, 5205 Swiss Ave., Dallas 14, Texas.

VanWinkle—Am anxious to get inf. on David VanWinkle of Wakefield, Va.—Sally? Also wd. like inf. on Pocahantas. Gov. Randolph of Va. was proud of being one of her desc. and my father's genealogy crosses with the Randolph names. Wd. be more than glad to get in touch with anyone having inf. on any of this.—Mrs. Maud Mandell, Canutillo, Texas.


In 1785 Joseph Holland, wife Elizabeth, and Clotilda Lawson Langston rec'd some land in Princess Anna Co. Virginia. Want inf. on George Hollon/Holland (son of William and Rebecca) b. So. Va? 1784 mar. Elizabeth, b. Va. 1792; had two ch. b. in Ashe Co., N.C.: Sally 1810; Denica (Niecey) 1817; had brs. John, Nathan and sister Rebecca. Want maiden name of Elizabeth, and any inf. on William and Rebecca who were supposed to be living in Ashe Co. during that time.

Want inf. on Randolph Hollon/Holland b. S.C. 1800 d. Pike Co., Ga., 1865, his will probated there; mar. Caroline b. Ga. 1810 had nine ch.: Caroline and some of the ch. sold all their land in 1870 and moved to Texas—what county?

Want inf. on this fam. espec. on the paras. of Randolph. Want paras. and ancs. of John R. (Rickman) Holland b. 1776 Va. mar. 1812 Elizabeth Walker, Putnam Co., Ga. Harrison Holland, a bro. was b. 1791 Ga. mar. Elizabeth Rowland 1802 Ga.—Mrs. T. M. Milam, Box 533, Ft. Stockton, Texas.


Reuben Pickett, uncle to James C. b. 1744 Va., d. 1803 Mason Co., Ky., mar. Elizabeth Day of Bedford Co., Va. Their sons were: John; William; Thomas; Reuben; and George. Wish to know names wives and ch. of these sons.


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State Activities

(Continued on page 762)

crat Bronson, Executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians, tell of a lifetime of work with, and in behalf of, other Indians at the American Indian breakfast at the early hour of 7 A.M. Tuesday.

At noon, following the very well attended Approved Schools luncheon, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman Approved Schools told of the vast good that is done through the Approved Schools by the Society.

Through the Ohio Society, a gift of a beautiful Hammond Electric Organ was offered to the Chapel at Kaigilh School by Mr. Willard D. Sullivan, in memory of his wife, Grace Douglas Sullivan, a member of Jonathan Dayton Chapter. In the name of the National Society, it was accepted by Mrs. Howland who expressed grateful appreciation for this outstanding gift that would bring such pleasure to so many people through the years to come.

A very interesting talk was given by our own Ohio Daughter, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General and Chairman of American History Month. She told of the valuable collection of Historical documents owned by the National Society, and reported on the many interesting projects being carried on through this office.

The Tuesday night session gave special recognition to Chapter Regents, who had previously dined together so that they could become better acquainted and have an informal exchange of ideas. The members of the Ohio State Officers' Club held their annual business meeting and banquet prior to the opening session of the Conference.

The Pages always have fun as well as work at State Conference, and this year was no exception. They braved the early hour of 7 o'clock

(Continued on page 805)
Through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry Winslow of Cambridge, Mass., your editor has received several years of back copies of the National Historical Magazine and the D.A.R. Magazine. I owned, myself, all those copies published through 1947 to the present. Now I have those from 1941. Someday I hope to own a complete set. We have them in our office and from the first day that I reported as editor, I made it a practice to take one of the bound volumes to the Mayflower at night for scanning. But more than that, I want to read them.

An astonishing number of our subscribers save their magazines and every now and then someone asks what she can do with them. We have placed several complete sets with new chapters who were willing to pay the expressage to have them.

And so, I’ve been reading—April 6th—just before Congress. Tomorrow I shall start gathering up my stuff to take to Washington. This entire weekend I have been working on this issue—with a hundred things to do. I still have to type up my report to Congress on this year’s work. Many things are under discussion and I have no idea of what the future holds. But whatever happens I have faith in the future of our Society; faith in the enormous number of fine women who comprise its leadership; faith in the integrity and devotion of our thousands upon thousands of members everywhere. Not enough of you are concerned with what makes the wheels go round. Our leaders fail to keep the members acquainted with background information. Our Society is only what it is because of the work of small chapters and the utter devotion of a dozen women in each chapter.

When one enters upon national duties, the significance is stunning, unless one has been in national office for many years. When one goes out of national office, it is like a curtain descending, blurring the scene of previous activity. For our news of our program goes to state regents—who very often fail to transmit it beyond their immediate official circle—and to chapter regents, who again so often keep it to themselves or within their inner circle. The great body of members who pay their dues and support ALL of the activities of the National Society never know what goes on. I think we could stand with more democracy in our own ranks and to remember that the whole cannot be greater than its component parts.

In the January 1942 copy of the National Historical Magazine when Helena R. Pouch was the President General and this nation was in the first month of war, when rooms at the Mayflower cost $4 for a single (it says so in our ad) instead of $13 as now, when Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer was in charge of the Genealogical Section and Elisabeth Ellicott Poe was editor and Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair was National Chairman, there was an article about our first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, which was intensely interesting but even more so to me was an article by Lida B. Earhart on “Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell.”

I bet a good many of our members don’t know who Mrs. Cabell was. Well, she was the first Vice President General and our National Society used her house in Washington as a meeting place, banquet hall, depository of records. Throughout Mrs. Harrison’s administration, Mrs. Cabell presided at almost all of the meetings and after the death of Mrs. Harrison in October 1892, Mrs. Cabell was the Acting President General and as such presided over the Second Continental Congress in February 1893. At that time Mrs. Cabell’s name was presented as President General but so also (Continued on page 810)
"Jottings"

from the Registrar General's Notebook

LET'S think about supplementals. It's nice that so many members want bars and want to place on record the service of as many ancestors as they can. . . . Interesting, too, that while the majority of new members join on a line previously used, most supplementals are on new lines. . . . Considerable progress has been made on clearing up the big backlog of supplementals that had accumulated during the years we could not work on them, but there's still a long way to go . . . especially on those on which we had to write letters. . . . Hope members will be patient. . . . It will be wonderful when we reach our goal of being able to report on a paper within thirty days after receipt. . . . But that's months away yet. . . . Maybe by next Fall. . . .

About verifying applications. . . . It would certainly help if applicants would remember to send with the application a photocopy or certified copy of any unpublished record. . . . The files are bulging with applications being held while we write for such copies. . . . And it delays things so!

What is that about supporting papers?—those photocopies or certified copies? Oh yes, they are seldom with a paper. . . . Wish all applicants would send all proof in the way of supporting papers with the application. So often the check and application are sent to the Treasurer General (as they should be) but instead of the supporting papers being included with them (as they should be), such papers are sent directly to the Registrar General. Then we have to sort them out and hunt up the application and attach them. . . . That might be easy if there was just one, but with 8,000 or more applications a year, it really means extra work. . . . Another delay too. . . .

The new leaflet on preparation of papers certainly sums up how to prepare papers properly. . . . It's been in use now for over a month and while there have been many comments, no one has taken any exception to any of the procedures and regulations there outlined. . . . Wonderful. . . . While it does not relax any rules, of course, it does indicate that the "rule of reason," that is, common sense, is to be applied in interpretation. The highest standards of genealogical evidence are still to be applied.

The Genealogical Advisory Committee to the Registrar General was certainly a splendid idea. . . . And those all day Saturday meetings, with "round the table" discussions are most interesting. . . . We're really going places. . . . Of course, the members have nothing to do with D.A.R. policies or the procedure in the office of the Registrar General, but it is astonishing how often there arise questions of genealogical principles, evidence and need for the actual facts of history and records in the various areas, and the Committee is definitely a help. . . . At the first meeting we talked of what an advantage it would be if there were some standards for verification of application papers. . . . And now, the Committee is starting to write such a pamphlet! It should help on training new members of the staff, and it will help those preparing applications if they know what is going to be looked for, what constitutes good proof and what does not, what is needed and why. . . . We had a full attendance at the March meeting: Mr. O. Kenneth Baker, Mr. Milton Rubincam, Mr. William Galbreath Smith, Mrs. Janye C. Prewitt, Mrs. Grace Knowles, Dr. Jean Stephenson as Chairman and Mrs. Ainsworth, Registrar General, ex officio. . . .

Genealogists. . . . So many new faces in the professional department. . . . Of course many staff members of long service reached retiring age at the same time. . . . But we can't try to hold them one way or another or we will never have an opportunity to train new ones. . . . Having so many new members of the staff does slow down the work. . . . But it is steadily picking up and when they all get going, we can

(Continued on page 803)
STUDENTS of Americana—especially Daughters of the American Revolution, know and appreciate the long and glorious history of New York. Following the exploration of the Hudson River by Samuel de Champlain and Henry Hudson in the year 1609, the area immediately became a beehive of activity. In this year of our Lord 1957, three hundred and forty-eight years later, New York has become the greatest center of activity in the World.

The Empire State feels a close kinship to Daughters everywhere for so many of their ancestors were originally New York settlers who left here to pioneer unknown territories on the continent. Therefore, it seems fitting that New York Daughters extend a warm invitation to Daughters throughout the Nation to pay a vacationing visit to what might truly be called the "Mother State." The countless historical sites to be seen here attest to the great importance New York played in moulding the future of our beloved country.

The New York State Thruway, longest Toll Highway in the U. S., was completed in 1956. It provides a 427 mile highway from the great port of Buffalo to New York City without intersections at grade, sharp curves, steep hills or traffic lights. Combined with the vast network of hard-surfaced roads and cross-country highways, travel to any part of the state can be accomplished with ease.

No one should miss the thrilling sight of the grandest cataract in America—Niagara Falls and while in the western part of the State visit the tier of counties bordering the south shore of Lake Ontario, to see the great orchards. New York is the second largest producer of apples, grapes, sour cherries and maple sugar in the Nation. The culture of small fruit is widely distributed throughout this area and in the valley of the Hudson.

At Batavia, N. Y. visit the Holland Land Office which was built in 1815 for the purpose of selling Western New York lands. It is now a very interesting museum and is open each year from June until September. Passing thru the central part of the State one may see the beautiful Finger Lakes or the State park at Watkins Glen.

The Adirondack Mountain region with its varied and beautiful scenery is a favorite summer resort; the game of the forests and fishing in the streams and multitude of lakes serve as further attractions. Here one may visit Fort Ticonderoga which stands on a promontory and commands a breath-taking view to the north and south of Lake Champlain as well as the outlet to beautiful Lake George. Beyond the outward boundry of this area farming increases—especially dairying. The Dairy Industry in New York ranks second in the Nation for its production of milk and large output of cheese.

Perhaps a visit to the first Capital of the United States—New York City—would be of interest. George Washington took his oath of office as our first President on April 30th, 1789 in the building which has been preserved for posterity and is called Federal Memorial Hall and Museum. It stands in the shadow of the New York Stock Exchange at Broad and Wall Streets, thus bringing together in sharp contrast the 'Past' and the 'Present.'

The Children of the American Revolution would be fascinated with a visit to the American Indian Museum, Heye Foundation in New York City. It has more than two million exhibits, one tenth of which are on display at all times. The Statue of Liberty which stands in New York harbor, is a thrilling sight to people from all parts of the World and especially popular with visiting young Americans.

Baseball fans of all ages will surely want to visit the home stands of the three popular New York teams, The Yankees, Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers. Almost all the stars of Stage, Screen and Television got (Continued on page 824)
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Van Cortlandt Manor House Croton
Old St. Peter's Church, 1764 Peekskill
Thomas Paine Cottage New Rochelle
Paine Memorial Museum New Rochelle
Sunnyside—Washington Irving Home Tarrytown
Phillips Castle Restoration Tarrytown
Hammond House Valhalla
Zion Episcopal Church Dobbs Ferry
Washington's Headquarters Dobbs Ferry
Historic Old St. Paul's Church Mount Vernon
Shrine of Bill of Rights Mount Vernon

VISIT NEW YORK THE D. A. R. WAY
Greetings from
ENOCHE CROSBY CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CARMEL, NEW YORK
ORGANIZED 1926 — CHARTER NO. 1888

Enoch Crosby was born January 4, 1750 in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass. Later his parents moved to New York State to Southeast, Putnam Co. As a boy he heard talk among his elders of the unfair duties placed by England on certain articles such as sugar, coffee, molasses and silk so a spirit of opposition was established in the minds of the rising generation.

At the age of sixteen he left home with his pack, a few shillings, a Bible and his parents' blessings. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted with one hundred-fifty volunteers in Colonel Waterbury's regiment which was formed in Danbury, Conn. Through the war he had a brilliant career, he braved danger and death that the land might be free. To the cause of liberty he offered his all without hope of reward, honored by Washington, revered by his countrymen. After the war he returned to Southeast and bought a farm where he lived until his death.
IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
Organized—February 15, 1894
Charter No. 68
Since 1920 it has maintained as a chapter house one of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style in Western New York.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY MEMORIAL, INC.
has preserved in Rochester, N. Y. the home for forty years of Miss Anthony, one of the greatest women this country has produced. Her bronze bust is in the Hall of Fame, New York City. She was a Life Member of
IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER

A Cordial Welcome Awaits You At
FORT TICONDEROGA
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Both France and Great Britain claimed exclusive sovereignty over the territory in which Fort Ticonderoga is located. Possession of the Champlain Valley was coveted by both those nations. The promontory on which Fort Ticonderoga stands commands Lake Champlain, both north and south, as well as the outlet of Lake George. Who held Fort Ticonderoga could control Lake Champlain—the Gateway of the Country.

Fort Ticonderoga, held in military possession by three nations, France, Great Britain and the United States, was the common theater of their glories and triumphs, their defeats and disasters.

Fort Ticonderoga, now restored, is open to visitors every day, May 1st to November 1st.

Admission $1.00. Children under 12 free.
MORE THAN 250,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY
THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS' ROUND TABLE

honors those members of

THE NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZATION

who serve

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

as National Officers and Chairmen

THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS' ROUND TABLE

Anne Cary Chapter
Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter
Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter
Darling Whitney Chapter
Ketewamoke Chapter
Lord Stirling Chapter
North Riding Chapter

Oyster Bay Chapter
Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter
Saghtekos Chapter
Seawanhaka Chapter
Southampton Colony Chapter
Suffolk Chapter
William Dawes Chapter
Plains of the Dakotas, through the lives of five generations, and down to the sixth. It has been the building of a new empire—a strong and mighty land.

As it rests now, in the Matkins home in Mitchell, its duty has been fulfilled.

This flag is the link of the past with the present. This flag has seen our country grow from a gleam and a thought in the eyes and minds of liberty loving peoples of 13 colonies to the formation of the United States of America—to the America of today. Linking the past with the present and keeping faith with the future (for the generations yet to come), we say “thank you” to that mother and her men who made the flag and this country possible. God has, indeed, been good.
Boyhood Home of Grover Cleveland
FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK
Fayetteville Chapter, D. A. R.

Greetings from
KATHARINE PRATT HORTON BUFFALO CHAPTER
Buffalo, N. Y.

In Memory of Departed Members
ON-TI-ORA CHAPTER
Poughkeepsie, New York
Honor Past Chapter Regents

Greetings from
OWAHGENA CHAPTER, Organized 1896
Cazenovia, New York

HOGSAC-WALLDOMSAC CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.
Hoodck Falls, New York

In Loving Memory of
MRS. ANNA MAUDE SHAVER
Fort Benneker Chapter, Catskill, N. Y.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN BROWN CHAPTER, G. A. R.
Cohoeskill, New York

MRS. WILLIAM M. WALKER, Regent

Greetings from
COLONEL WILLIAM PRESCOTT CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Newark, Wayne County, New York State

Greetings from
ONTARIO CHAPTER
Pulaski, New York

Honor MRS. AMOS MOSCROP, Regent
Oneida-Cambridge Chapter
Cambridge, New York

In loving memory of
MARY JENNINGS SEYMOUR
Organizing Regent of the

JAMES MADISON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Hamilton, N. Y.

MISS MINNIE E. STEBBINS
Chapter Regent

Courtesy of
MARY WEED MARVIN CHAPTER
Organized 1898
Watertown, New York

Sixteenth Anniversary
BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
in honor of the Founder
Mary Robie Kingsley 1897 — 1957

TIoughNica Chapter
Cortland, New York

MRS. CLARENCE L. GREEN
Regent 1934-1936, 1950-1953 N. Y. St. Treasurer 1938-41

In memory of my mother
Jessie Penfield Shipman, Past Regent
and a member for 49 years of Knickerbocker Chapter.
Jessica Shipman, Regent.

Honoring Our Regent
MRS. KENNETH SMALT
Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter
South Dansville, New York
Chapter Organized Feb. 22, 1911

Swe-kat-si Chapter
Ogdensburg, New York

invites any D.A.R. members traveling through the
St. Lawrence River Valley
to visit the Chapter room located at the
Ogdensburg Public Library
Since 1897

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Greetings from the
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1956-1957

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Mrs. Kirby W. Holloway
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Mrs. John G. Matthews
Women of ’76 Chapter, Brooklyn
Mrs. Edward Musser

Troy Hill
(Continued from page 736)

among them anything that can be saved. I give her, after my just debts are paid, all my estate and make her sole executrix.”

Thomas Dorsey’s widow managed to keep “Troy Hill” in Dorsey hands for a quarter of a century after the death of her husband in 1790, until her own death in 1815. At that time, along with most the estate, it passed into strange hands. After changing owners many times, it was finally bought in 1940 by the del Valles, who have furnished the rooms of this quaint old plantation home with handsome heirlooms. Once again “Troy Hill” is cared for by appreciative owners who cherish the enviable traditions of this ancient seat.

“The Troy Hill,” the ancestral home of Colonel Thomas Dorsey of revolutionary fame, for whom a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been recently named, was the scene of the first gathering of the 17 charter members of this Howard County, Maryland group on January 12. The chapter members were the luncheon guests of Lieut. General and Mrs. Pedro A. del Valle, (USMC ret.), the present owners of “Troy Hill.”

Organization of the Colonel Thomas Dorsey Chapter, D.A.R., the first new chapter in Maryland in 11 years, was announced this month after nine months of preliminary planning and preparation under the direction of Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Ellicott City, Maryland, organizing regent of the group. This brings the total number of chapters in the state of Maryland to 33.

When the first meeting of the new chapter was called to order by Mrs. Peterson, regent, she used a very “special” gavel that had been carved by hand by her father, Mr. R. Walker Foard, Sr., from native black walnut wood cut from one of the trees at “Troy Hill.”
Historic Fredericksburg

(Continued from page 724)

Thomas Moore, and many others.

The War of 1812 passed with only one incident relating to Fredericksburg. The British marauder, Admiral Cockburn, made a rapid and unexpected trip up the Rappahannock but apparently felt there were better fields to conquer, and departed. Colonel Stapleton Crutchfield was a brave defender of our coasts, and descendants of General Tobias E. Stansbury and Commodore Josiah N. Barney are still living in Fredericksburg.

On November 27, 1824, General Lafayette revisited Fredericksburg with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and there was a great reunion with his brothers-in-arms in the Revolution. He attended St. George’s Church and visited the Masonic Lodge—still preserved for the public today—where George Washington was made a Mason and of which Lafayette was an honorary member. He was given an elaborate reception by his host, Mr. James B. Ross in a handsome house no longer standing.

Other notable homes still standing and beautifully preserved are “Brompton,” built in 1818; “Chatham,” built by the second William Fitzhugh in 1721; the City Hall, built in 1813; the home of Captain William Lewis Herndon, first explorer of the Amazon; the “Sentry Box,” home of General George Weedon; “Federal Hill,” built about 1729 by Governor Spotswood, and “Fall Hill,” still occupied by the descendants of those to whom the land was originally granted.

Celebrities of the post-Revolutionary period who visited here included Daniel Webster; Washington Irving; Senator Samuel Southard, Secretary of the Navy under President Monroe, who died of apoplexy during a dinner given for him; as well as Andrew Jackson and others.

Fredericksburg suffered sadly in the War between the States. Reminders in the form of cannon balls embedded in several buildings throughout the town are pointed out to tourists as is the old slave block at the corner of Charles and William Streets. Halfway between Richmond and Washington, the city was the natural objective of northern and southern troops. The northern troops occupied the town on April 27, 1862, and the Battle of Sunken Road was one of the bloodiest in all history. In the town, Clara Barton practiced her humanitarian work and left her indelible memory. The city is ringed with cemeteries, for here and in the surrounding countryside over 100,000 men died. Fortunately the most famous houses of the town were unharmed and remain today monuments to the long and honorable history of Virginia’s most historic city.

Fredericksburg today is a mixture of the old and the new. There has been formed an organization there—“Historic Fredericksburg, Inc.”—the objectives of which are to have a voice in the erection of business properties, and to prevent, where possible, the demolition of any of the ancient
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Alton Swan is registrar of Ann Story Chapter in Rutland, Vermont. She states that the East Parish Church was organized in 1788 as an off-shoot of the West Parish Church (1773) and these two churches are sometimes confusing to genealogists who are not familiar with the fact that both were one time in Rutland itself.

Roy E. McFee was the author of “Iroquois Arrowhead” in our September issue.

Elfrieda Tice is a member of Nancy Peabody Chapter of Mitchell, South Dakota and is on the staff of the Daily Republic which gives us permission to use her article.

Hans Karl Gunther is with the Overseas Program of the University of Maryland and has had articles on military affairs published in many American and German magazines.

Mrs. Frank E. Morse who writes about her ancestral mission east is a member of Anthony Wayne Chapter of Mankato, Minnesota.

Emily Gardner Burks (Mrs. John K., Sr.) lives in Urbana, Illinois and is a member of Alliance Chapter. Mrs. Burks youngest son was born in Las Vegas and is now employed in the U.S. National Museum in Washington.

Ingrid W. Hoes is the Executive Secretary of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Sara Smith Campbell lives in Paducah, Kentucky and is a member of that chapter. She is called locally the “Market House Lady” because of her efforts in preserving that place. She is the author of a book of verse called “Idlewild” which gets its name from an old-time river steamboat which was built, owned and operated by Littleton Augustus Fowler, the grandfather of her husband.

Dr. Frederick Schweitzer is President of Bloomfield College and Seminary. When the Scotch Irish came to America in pre-revolutionary days, they were most concerned about preserving the intellectuality of their Presbyterian ministers. Hence their concern for schools. The Scotch Irish went to Jersey at William Penn’s invitation and Pennsylvania became a focal point. The Swedes and Germans colonized heavily, followed, as Dr. Schweitzer points out, by many races. Just about every nationality is represented in the area of Greater Newark of which Bloomfield is a part. These small colleges form a necessary part of our national integrity.

Mary Wendell Wagner (Mrs. John W.) is State Historian of the New Jersey D.A.R.

Agnes Ames (Mrs. Edward) is regent of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor, Maine.

Prehistoric Farm

Paused on our hilltop, Mohawk red men
Peered across deep woods where deer on mosses strayed;
Along our creek their sure canoes were steered,
While youths and maidens bathed in elm-arched shade.
Beneath great hemlocks here their fires once glowed;
A thousand years of leaves had built their loam,
Where corn and gardens thrived and old springs flowed.
And partridge drummed in nearby forest home.
By same full moon young love trod orchard trail,
Past grapes and plums below our timbered height,
Later to dream while pines breathed through this vale—
Till dawning broke the long primeval night.
Lives their proud realm in our new race’s hands,
As gayer children play on Mohawk lands.

Roy E. McFee
A TOUR of New Jersey is like traveling through America in miniature. Practically all the physical features of the United States are represented here. Geologists have divided New Jersey into three distinct divisions. The first is the Appalachian Highlands extending through the Northwestern part of the state and containing the highest ground in the state. The Appalachian Mountain Ridge is the result of layers of hard rock and glacial drift. The second division is known as the Triassic Lowland which covers about one-fifth of the surface of the state. The rocks underlying this section are chiefly red sandstone and shale. A marvelous formation of nature is the Palisades of the Hudson River. These are stone columns rising in some places to more than 500 feet. They were once the edge of a thousand feet of molten rock. It has been found that the canyon of the Hudson extends about 400 miles out to sea and can readily be compared with the Grand Canyon of Colorado. The third division is called the Coastal Plain and contains farmlands, pine forests and beaches. One of the most primitive regions remaining on the Atlantic Coast is the Pine Barrens. For hundreds of miles in this area there is nothing but white sand on which there is a growth of stunted pines, scrub oaks and holly trees. For over a century botanists have considered the Pine Barrens one of the most interesting in the United States. Unusual marine gardens are formed near the swamps which are drained by cedar-tinted streams. It is wild and desolate yet romantic and mysterious and unless one has seen this rare creation of nature, one cannot fully know New Jersey.

Wild life thrives in abundance. Deer wander through the “Pines.” Birds of many varieties nest in the great pine forests and lush orchards. Fish abound in the inland lakes and streams. Fruits, vegetables and wild flowers grow in profusion. It is easy to see why New Jersey became known as the “Garden State.”

In this veritable paradise, the Indians made their homes along the river valleys. These Indians were known as the Lenni Lenapes, one of the tribes of the Algonquin family who later were called the Delawares. The earliest explorer to arrive was Giovanni de Verrazzano, who anchored at Sandy Hook in 1524. Swedes, Dutch, Englishmen and Scotchmen were attracted to New Jersey and small settlements formed. The Indians were hospitable and the Colonists urged to treat them kindly. In fact, New Jersey is the only state where the land was entirely purchased from the Indians.

In 1632 Charles I granted New Jersey to Sir Edmund Plowden to be called “New Albion.” In 1655 Peter Stuyvesant put an end to the Swedish rule in “New Sweden” and retained control for the Dutch in “New Amsterdam.” In 1664 Charles II granted New Jersey to his brother, James, who sold it to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley. The name of “Nova Caesarea” was bestowed upon this tract of land in honor of Carteret’s defense of the Isle of Jersey. In 1677 the ship “Kent” sailed up the Delaware River and landed at Burlington and a year later the ship “Shield,” bringing a large Quaker group, moored their ship to a large sycamore tree, still standing on the banks of the Delaware at Burlington.

Soon the British colors were raised in New Jersey and the Colonists were recognized then as a dependency of the British Crown. In 1666 New Englanders arrived in Newark and the settling of East Jersey began. Ten years later, Lord Berkeley sold his interest in Western New Jersey to two Quakers, John Fenwicke and his friend, Edward Byllynge, and the story of West Jersey began. Their hope was to create a haven of religious and political freedom in America and so it was that West Jersey and not Pennsylvania is the oldest Quaker Colony in America. William Penn, a most noted Quaker, stood in the front of this

(Continued on page 807)
MRS. PALMER MARTIN WAY, SR.
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY
CAPE MAY PATRIOTS CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honoring Their
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
MRS. RUDOLPH L. NOVAK
STATE REGENT OF NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY
STATE BOARD
JEMIMA CUNDICT CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honoring Their

STATE REGENT
this point, we were informed that we would have to remove them, since with their new move there was not space to house our belongings. Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, then Regent of Oneida Chapter, after diligent work secured the use of the stone building in Bagg's Square. The City of Utica cleaned and redecorated it and Oneida Chapter moved their complete genealogical records and belongings into the building. On Tuesday, November 27th, 1956 the formal opening was held. Mayor John T. McKennan presented the keys to the Regent, Mrs. William B. Buxton. The Mayor made appropriate remarks and presented the keys formally to Mrs. Buxton, who, in acceptance, said in part, "... I accept these keys on behalf of the members of Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with sincere appreciation of your kind cooperation and generosity. We recognize the historical significance of this site, and pay tribute to all heroic men and women who have served our Republic with integrity and devotion. We dedicate ourselves to a faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited through their support of noble ideals, and as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution endeavor to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to promote enlightened public opinion and foster true patriotism. May we ever keep alive an appreciation of our heritage from the past by serving the present generations in this beautiful building, given to the City of Utica by a former member of Oneida Chapter, Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor.
“Cousin Will” — A Tribute

Dr. William Henry Steel Demarest, leading educator, churchman, minister, author, historian and outstanding civic citizen.

Graduated with high honors from Rutgers College 1883, and from New Brunswick Theological Seminary 1888. Prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church of America of which he was President in 1909. Was President of Rutgers College for ten years. Over twenty years President Emeritus of New Brunswick Theological Seminary since 1935. Honorary degrees from Rutgers University, University of Pittsburgh, New York University, Columbia University and others.

Dr. Demarest, as the 11th President of Rutgers University comes from a family with long important associations with the institution. His maternal grandfather was a Trustee 1825-1830; his great-grandfather a Trustee 1800-1816; his great-great-grandfather a Trustee 1778-1795, his father graduated in 1837, was a Trustee 1858-1889, writing the famous brochure in 1885, “The Huguenots on the Hackensack” (New Bridge, N.J.) and preaching in many churches throughout Bergen County.

“Demarest Hall” dedicated in 1951 was given by the class of 1883 in honor of Dr. William Henry Steele Demarest.

This picture shows Dr. Demarest standing in front of the Demarest Heart-Stone, DMR. Anno 1696 still to be seen in the East Wall of the old “Church-on-the-Green,” Hackensack, N. J., of which his family were one of the organizers in 1696. In fitting tribute to him, a replica of this original Heart-Stone has been placed in the east wall of the 1678 Demarest House as it stands restored. On December 9, 1939 at the insistence of “Cousin Will” the then 261-year-old Demarest House in New Bridge was purchased by Hiram B. Demarest Blauvelt, his great cousin and an 11th generation direct descendant of David des Marest, Sr.

Dr. Demarest organized the Demarest Family Association in 1937, embracing members of the family in 48 states and many foreign countries. He also compiled the “Demarest Family” Genealogy. David des Marest, born in 1620, Picardy, France, came to America from Holland in 1663 on the good ship, “Bontekoe” (The Spotted Cow) was the common ancestor of the family in America. The David Demarest Chapter, River Edge, N. J., is named after this leading pioneer, who established the Huguenot Colony in New Jersey between the Hackensack River and the Palisades.

Blauvelt-Demarest Foundation, Inc.
Demarest Memorial Museum
Blauvelt Memorial Library
Hiram B. D.* Blauvelt
President
*for Demarest

[ 801 ]
Oldest Cemetery in New Haven, Conn.

(Continued from page 749)

and the first meeting was held on October 30, 1797. A committee was appointed to collect bills, ascertain the expense, set a valuation on the lots, and plant trees. A committee of five were made a standing committee, any three of whom could convey the fees of the several lots. This committee was ordered to convey Lot No. 1 in 3rd Tier to the President and Fellows of Yale College, Lots No. 1 of the 1st, 2nd and 4th Tiers to the several ecclesiastical societies as determined by lot. The drawing of this lottery resulted in Lot 1 of First Tier going to the United Society, Lot 1 of Second Tier to the Episcopal Society and Lot 1 of the 4th Tier to the First Society. Lot No. 2 in the 5th Tier was set aside for strangers who might die in New Haven, and Lots 3, 5, and 7 of the 5th Tier for the poor of the Town. Lot 1 of the 6th Tier for people of color. Thus, the Grove Street Cemetery, as we know it, was started on its career.

The patron saint for whom the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter is named after is buried in this Cemetery. Emily Louise Gerry, a real daughter and the first Regent of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter is also buried here. Her father was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Each year the Memorial Day exercises are held in this Cemetery to pay homage to the many Regents of the Chapter buried here.
BOUDINOT
CHAPTER, D. A. R.
of
ELIZABETH, N. J.
presents
MINUTE
MAN
STATUE

Historical Monument
erected by the State of
N. J. to honor the coura-
geous fighting against the
British soldiers on 7 June
1780, forcing their retreat
on 23 June. Statue is
maintained by the S.A.R.
and Boudinot Chapter,
D.A.R.

“Jottings”
(Continued from page 781)
really turn out papers. . . . But we need
still more workers. . . . Of course verifying
papers requires different techniques from
research. . . . That is where the new book-
let will be useful. . . . Wish we had some
good typists, too. . . . Wish members
would not follow up applications with
letters so soon . . . not while we have such
a typist shortage. . . . Oh, well, perhaps
some good genealogists and typists will
walk in unexpectedly. . . . Miracles do
happen, they say. . . .

But around 10:30 P.M. after being at
the office all day, one sometimes begins to
wonder a bit. . . . Why do we do it? . . .
But then, even with the headaches and all
the problems, it is good to feel one is work-
ing with and helping such a splendid group
of women as the D.A.R.

Thanks to the New Jersey Daughters
New Jersey members helped sponsor this issue. In charge
was Mrs. George S. Sauerbrey, State Advertising Chairman,
with Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent, assisting. Ap-
proximately $1,190 worth of ads were received.

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Honoring Past Regents
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Mrs. Mansell S. Richards
Mrs. John E. Allen
Mrs. Oliver E. Werner

BERGEN-PAULUS HOOK CHAPTER
Jersey City, New Jersey
In Memoriam—1956
Dorothy Newton Hall (Mrs. William L.)
Fannie Perkins Ready (Mrs. Avery W.)
Dorothy Huffman Nimmo (Mrs. David A.)
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General Washington conferred in the Dey Mansion with the Marquis de Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Benedict Arnold, Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, and many other prominent men of the time.

The Dey Mansion is located on Totowa Road, Wayne Township, Preakness, New Jersey, four and one-half miles from Paterson, two miles from Mountainview off Route No. 23 and one and one-half miles from Route No. 46.

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State Activities
(Continued from page 779)

Wednesday morning to "breakfast" together and recall fun and work of other years.

At the final business session, fifteen resolutions were passed which evidenced the patriotic spirit and the need for all loyal Americans to stand up and be counted.

The final banquet is one long to be remembered, not only because of its color and gaiety, but also because of the excellent message brought to the Daughters by the guest speaker. Dr. R. C. S. Young held the audience spellbound as he drew and developed a 'mental picture' of the young lad who came to America from his native Scotland, and learned first hand from his own personal experience the answer to the subject of his talk, "Why I Am Glad To Be An American." In narrative style, he pointed up the American way of life, as seen from the eyes and mind of an immigrant, and in conclusion, subscribed to the belief that our economic system with its emphasis on private initiative and individual advancement, holds out to the teeming masses of the world today the one remaining hope of human dignity.

Mary Ellen Houghton (Mrs. Stanley L.)
State Recording Secretary

Magazine Subscription

Have YOU sent in your renewal to the D.A.R. Magazine? If not, please do it NOW so you will not miss an issue.
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Eva Hoyt McConnell
Anna Elizabeth Rix
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Right is a bigger word than either success or failure.—C. S. Tanner
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New Jersey
(Continued from page 797)

movement and settled many land disputes between the proprietors. It was he who drew the line of division between the two Jerseys. It was Penn also who wrote up the "Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of West New Jersey in America." At first there were many conflicts between these two "halves" of New Jersey but finally in 1702 they were united into one Colony subject to a government by the British Crown.

During the years of the Revolution, New Jersey played an important part in the formation of the new country. Washington spent two and a half years in New Jersey during the Revolution. Here began his famous retreat across the state. On Christmas night, 1775, Washington and his troops made that never-to-be-forgotten crossing of the Delaware River and the astounding surprise attack was made on the British at Trenton. This was followed by another victory at Princeton. Washington and his army later spent the winter in Morristown. After the winter of 1777 and the horrors of Valley Forge, Washington and his troops followed the British Army across New Jersey all the way to New York and the memorable engagement at Monmouth took place. In the chapel of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, the first account of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States was received. From his headquarters at Rocky Hill, Washington delivered his farewell address to his armies.

New Jersey is proud to claim five signers of the Declaration of Independence as its loyal citizens. John Hart of Hopewell; Abraham Clark of Rahway, the poor man's lawyer; Richard Stockton of Princeton; John Witherspoon, also of Princeton, the only clergyman to sign; and Francis Hopkinson of Bordentown, who was a great friend of Washington and was composer of the first truly American Art Song. Hopkinson was also the designer of the Great Seal of New Jersey. Another dis-

(Continued on page 817)
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We put too much faith in systems, and look too little to men.—Disraeli

Historic Fredericksburg
(Continued from page 795)
landmarks or the dozens of old homes close to the river whose facades, perhaps, have given way to shops, but whose upper stories and interiors still record the architecture of a bygone day. Fredericksburg still has today more of her original fine buildings than Williamsburg ever dreamed of having as a basis for rejuvenation, and she lacks only a Rockefeller to make of her a far more authentic preservation than was possible in the other town. It is ardently hoped that this may one day become a reality.

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Editor’s Corner

(Continued from page 780)

was that of Mrs. Letitia Greene Stevenson. After the nominations were closed Mrs. Cabell withdrew because she felt that the National Society should be presided over by a lady prominent in the United States. Mrs. Cabell early wanted the Society to have its own home; she lived to be 91 and knew that her beloved Society was progressing toward the goals she had earlier visualized.

But two things impressed me in this article and one was that with the passing years, people forget that it required courage to found this National Society and to launch it on its career. The founders were viewed with suspicion, on one hand as advocates of a foolish and disloyal aristocracy and on the other hand as upholders of methods which would bring women into prominence. “Children, Church and Kitchen” was considered woman’s proper field.

To offset this criticism, Mrs. Cabell opened her own home four months after the Society was launched to give a reception in its honor and to Mrs. Cabell must go the credit for introducing pageantry as an element of the proceedings of the National Society. From that first reception down to the present time it has been an outstanding feature of the Society’s life. Not only does it give prestige and stir patriotic emotions, it has served and still serves to give Daughters respect for themselves and their cause.

You who have just returned from the thrill of seeing this pageantry, so lacking from our everyday lives, can appreciate what Mrs. Cabell did for our Society. An intellectual friend of mine, eligible for membership scoffs at my earnestness and super-patriotism, and our flag exercises as she calls it. However, those of you who know anything about the Navy,—why do the men so conscientiously perform the rite of going aboard? They are gruff, tough men but the flag is a symbol to them as it is to us,—not something of which to be ashamed. Why are so many afraid to show patriotism?

The years are sure to etch some wrinkles on your brow, but there need be none in your heart. —W. W. Ayer
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[ 811 ]
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[ 812 ]
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The cock on the steeple, a Revolutionary relic, has three bullet holes through it, put there by British soldiers in an unsuccessful attempt to knock it off. The cock also serves as a reminder to all who pass by that Peter denied Jesus Christ thrice before the cock crowed. The bell in the steeple, cast in Fairfield, Connecticut in 1743, rang out the news of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and has been rung every July 4 since that time!

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There is a great central chimney containing flues for five fireplaces, and panelling with interesting old hinges and wooden pegs. In the back of the central fireplace are the original Holland Postage Stamp bricks.

It was here on May 21, 1775, that Colonel Silliman brought his bride, Mary Fish Noyes, a widow.

During the war for independence, Gold Selleck Silliman promoted rapidly from the rank of Lt. Colonel to General, used the house as headquarters for the regiment of State Militia he commanded in the defense of Fairfield.

On a moonlight night in the winter of 1779, a group of Tories raided the house and marched the General and his son William, to a whaleboat in the harbor. He was held prisoner on Long Island until the end of the war. Mary Silliman packed her valuables and went to the home of a friend in Trumbull accompanied by her little son, Selleck. From this spot they could see the light of the burning town.

Only because the invaders did not dare to venture where they might be exposed to attacks from behind stone fences and shrubbery, was the home of so prominent a rebel as General Silliman spared. It served as a refuge for the distressed inhabitants of Fairfield.

This house, still standing, and in good repair is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hajas.

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[ 815 ]
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John Bailey's Grave
(Continued from page 744)
been in existence as Church for 190 years and is important historically because Washington, as the first President, with members of his government, worshipped here. It is also tremendously interesting as architecture.
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New Jersey
(Continued from page 807)

Distinguished patriot was Elias Boudinot who was President of the Continental Congress and one of the signers of the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. In 1789 Boudinot, as a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a resolution calling upon President Washington to proclaim a National Day of Thanksgiving.

From this strife-ridden beginning, New Jersey has come far in maintaining its position of importance. Because of its geographic location, New Jersey has many fine superhighways, turnpikes, tunnels and bridges as ways of ingress and egress. Industries have thrived because of the richness of soil and water power at their disposal. State Forests and Parks are maintained for the enjoyment of travelers and tourists. Our seacoast towns are a haven for visitors and vacationers. There are still many historic houses and Revolutionary battlegrounds which are well preserved and treasured. Encouraged by loyal Daughters of the American Revolution much has been done to restore and maintain these relics of a glorious past.

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National Defense
(Continued from page 759)

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CHAPTER MEMBER SINCE 1909

[ 819 ]
HISTORIC WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT

At the Windham Library, see the carving of Bacchus by Tory prisoners. Enjoy Dr. Hunt’s apothecary shop at Windham Center, opposite the homes of General Elderkin and Colonel Dyer of “Battle of the Frogs” fame. Don’t miss the Nathan Hale Homestead in Coventry.

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A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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1957

[ 820 ]
Here and There

Elizabeth Chestnut Barnes, State Editor of the Maryland Society D.A.R. has compiled a beautiful pamphlet, published by the Maryland Society called "What Do the Daughters Do?" It has photographs of its State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, of our President General and of Maryland’s Honorary President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert. The reason for this pamphlet is given as follows:

“A few months ago, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution who had recently joined the Society, was asked by a friend why she had become a member and ‘What do the Daughters Do?’ To this relevant question, the new member instantly replied, ‘They devote their energies to preserving the institutions of the Country. The American Way of Life, mark historic spots—that sort of thing.’ Yes,’ replied her friend, ‘but how do they do this? How is your organization set up? What does the Society do nationally? What in Maryland? What are the membership requirements? Is there a National Headquarters?’

Since she had joined the D.A.R. very recently and had not as yet attended many Chapter meetings, the new member had to admit that she knew little more about this great organization of nearly 200,000 women than did her friend, with the exception of the membership requirements which she had recently fulfilled. She determined, therefore, to find out at the earliest possible moment the answers to these questions, which she ultimately did, as to the National Society, in the excellent factual brochure ‘What the Daughters Do’ compiled by Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, in which she discusses the work of the D.A.R. on a National level. The new member still had to find the answer to the question ‘What Do the Daughters Do in Maryland?’”

This pamphlet is the result and is well worth the consideration of other states to give to prospective members, cantankerous editors or just to tell the D.A.R. story in your own state.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation plans a short course to be held July 25-27 under co-sponsorship with the Foundation of the Preservation of Historic Lexington and Fayette County, Ky. A welcome luncheon will be given the opening day, a reception and dinner in the evening. Registration is limited to 80 people and a $25 fee covers all lectures, social events, bus tours and meals. It does not include hotel or transportation costs. Mrs. Lido May will speak on “Henry Clay, Kentuckian”; there will be an all day architectural tour conducted by Clay Lancaster; Mrs. Margaret Brown Klapthor, associate curator at the Smithsonian Institution and author of The Dresses of the First Ladies of the White House will conduct a course and many others. For further information write to Mrs. Betty Walsh Morris, 235 Glendale Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky. Registration closes July 17th.

The West Virginia D.A.R. News devoted a column to the D.A.R. Magazine in its March issue. The State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Arthur T. Davis says that Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland) increased subscriptions from 15 to 61 or more than 400%. Can any other chapter in the country top this?

Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshall-town, Iowa says that its member Mrs. Lloyd Larson for the past three years has given each new member and each Junior member a subscription to our Magazine. This chapter is one of four in Iowa that has better than 30% of its membership as subscribers. Some of you who attend Congress regularly may remember Mrs. Larson as the lady who has woven so many rugs and stoles to be sold through the country towards D.A.R. objectives.

From our printers’ “Little Gazette” we quote this:

“Disraeli once wrote: ‘Life is too short to be little’. He might have written it, ‘Life is too short to be little’. Most of us have a very human inclination to minimize the attributes and achievements of others. How often we catch ourselves saying ‘I don’t hand him anything’ or ‘Anybody could have done that’ or ‘I can’t understand how she rates so much’ or ‘He certainly must have a pull with somebody’ or any number of other ungenerous comments! We don’t mean to be unkind; we simply have fallen into the unpleasant habit of tossing velvet-covered brickbats.” [ 827 ]
“It is an easy habit to acquire because, whenever we criticize others, we are sub-consciously jacking up our own ego. By making somebody else look smaller we loom larger in our own estimation. But we don’t loom larger in the estimation of other people! Really big people—unselfish people—don’t go around cutting other people down to size.”

“Check up on yourself the next time you are tempted to be nasty. Notice how you feel when you criticize others. You’ll discover that you have to be little yourself to belittle others!”

Lucy M. Lennox, National Defense Chairman of Kinnikinnick Chapter in Colorado Springs, Colorado wrote us about Dr. H. Richard van Saun, who is associate professor of Psychology in Colorado College. The thesis he required of his senior class involved research into the effect of so called ‘comic’ books for children. He addressed this chapter on the result and the members responded by calling the facts to their citizens and a clean up program was begun which spread to other parts of the state. Kinnikinnick Chapter gave him an award and a generous check.

Red Mill Chapter of New Jersey proves that business may be mixed successfully with pleasure for its Antique House Tour and Tea was a success. About forty people drove in private cars to visit seven old houses. In Teaneck, Mrs. William S. Davis pointed out the bullet holes in the old beams of her living room. Built in 1734 by John Ackerman, it has been preserved in its original state. In Mrs. George Farrel’s home, there was a modernized interpretation of Colonial decoration. In her Dutch Colonial home, built in 1763 by Casporious Westervelt, are old crystal, elegant mahogany canopy beds and impressive curly maple highboys. At the old Belair Homestead in River Edge, built in the early 1800’s Mrs. A. E. Roby had a “model home” type of decoration with clever use of brilliant color. Other homes visited were Mrs. J. Sheat’s Jr. (1780); Mrs. L. K. Lydecker who said that the oldest wing of her Maywood home was built in 1690; Dr. Gertrude Bihuber who was born in her Dutch Colonial Mansion and the Brinkerhoff House in Teaneck (Mrs. Frederick Schuh’s).

Miss Martha Logan is regent of Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter of Paris, Illinois. But Miss Logan is more than a regent; she has received special recognition in another field which was publicized in the Terre Haute Tribune-Star recently. Miss Logan is a language specialist and foreign commerce correspondent and has specialized in Spanish. She has traveled abroad extensively and in 1943 became a WAVE and rose in the ranks to become a full lieutenant in 1946.

When Miss Martha J. Watts on her 100th birthday was asked how one grows old so gracefully she replied “Age is a quality of the mind. Keep the mind young and you don’t grow old. And remember, also, nothing is so destructive as thinking too much about yourself.” Miss Watts is the only remaining charter member of Josiah Edson Chapter, Northfield, Minnesota. She was born at Danville, Vermont on February 23, 1857 the daughter of Lambert and Martha (Martin) Watts who became Minnesotians in 1859, the year after the state was admitted to the Union. A two year old, she came by train to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, then by river boat to Hastings and subsequently by horse-drawn lumber wagon to the farm in Rice County southwest of Dennison.
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New York—The Empire State
(Continued from page 782)
their ‘start’ in the recognized Theatre Art Center of the World known as Broadway. Young hopefuls from everywhere in the Nation come here to seek the path to stardom in the ‘city of bright lights.’

The American Museum of Natural History exhibits large displays illustrating the habits of man and beast from the most primitive times to the present; collections of the smallest insects to the skeleton of the huge Brontosaurus, which in life weighed over twenty-five tons. The Museum’s Department of Astronomy is housed in the Hayden Planetarium. Here, favorite sky shows for both young and old include “Trip to the Moon,” “Our Neighbor Worlds” and “Messengers from Space,” The Metropolitan Museum of Art, also in New York City, has over a million works of art. It is the largest collection of its kind in the Western Hemisphere.

This summer is an ideal time to visit New York Zoological Park, better known as “Bronx Zoo,” because in the Spring the staff began to stock the new eight million dollar Aquarium with fish and aquatic mammals.

The metropolis of our State has a population of over eight million, but New Yorkers refer to it affectionately as “our Town”—and it has the largest WELCOME that was ever printed on any mat!

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[ 823 ]
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Air view of St. Agnes School of Nursing and Hospital with Marion College in foreground.

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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.

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